From this grand ceremonial, the Illustrious Strangers retired into the sky-blue satin room that adjoined; the expensive suite of curtains of which were of the same colour. lined with white silk, and massily embroidered gold fringe, leaves and tassels, and besutifully decorated with fleur-de-lis,

The Prince Regent now passed through into the Grand Saloon, which was most brilliantly illuminated, and is confessedly, in every respect, the finest room in Europe. Here his Royal Highness now paid hisrespects to the Noblesse, &c. crowded and assembled, in his most graceful and truly fascinating manner. The company were for some time naturally lost in amazement at the coup d'oeil, which the views, through two distinct suites of apartments have so magically presented. It would be a difficult task to describe, in terms

adequate, the effect produced by the profusion of magnificent objects, which, at every glance, conveyed an exalted idea of Princely taste, national grandour, and the fine arts, cherished in a state of perfection. The spartments were decorated with spleudour perfectly new. The Palace was a scene of enchantment, and every elegant female, clad in the attire of her native country, appeared the Armida .- The Conservatory was one of the most distinguished abjects in the splendid armagement .-The building, of the Gothic order, appeared to be the most perfect and beautiful specimen of that stylaexecuted in modern times. It presented, at one glance, the fine effect of a lofty aisle in an ancient cuthedral. Between the pillars, candelabras were suspended twelve feet above the ground, each presented four brilliant patent burners, which spread a breadth of light not easy to describe. The interior struck the beholder with astonishment. The grand table extended the whole length of the Conservatory. and across Carlton House, to the length of two hundred feet. Two feet of space was allotted each guest in the original calculation.

Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a filter fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its faintly waving, artilicial banks, were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers; gold and silver coloured fish were by a mechanical invention made to swim and sport pleasing mumur where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Rogent, on a throne of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold. The throne commanded a view of the company. The most particular friends of the Prince were arranged on each side. They were attended by sixty Serviteurs; seven waited on the Prince, besides six of the King's and six of the Queen's footmen, in their state liveries, with one man in a complete suit of ancient armour. At the back of the crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit, with the greatest effect, a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripeds, energines, dishes, and other ornaments.-Above the whole of this superb display appeared a scandalous. reyal crown and His Majesty's cypher, G. R. splendidly illumined.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that his Royal Highness gave all the grandeur and honour of this brilliant fete to his Royal Parent. The lesser was lights in silver, placed on the table, were correspendent with the whole mass of elegance. The sides of the conservatory were hung with variegated lamps. The arches were also illuminated with lamps springing from the pillars. Down the centre from the roof were susper ded several beautiful chandeliers and lustres, and the whole raised in the mir ds of the spectators the most exalted ideas of the loose and jocular conversation after dinner; but I Prince's taste and liberality.

The Supper was the most superb in spectacle arrangement that perhaps ever was exhibited in this country. The state table of the Prince Regent was ranged along the Conservatory, the west end of which (being the head), was hung semi-circularly with a crimson silk ground, covered with transparent muslin, drawn lute a variety of apertures, for the in his recollection, and which I shall prove by his splendid display of numerous gold vases, urns, massy salvers, &c. &c. embossed by admirable workman ship, and the whole surmounted by a most superb ancienturn, captured in the reign of Elizabeth from the Spanish Admirat, who commanded what was so presumptuously styled the "Invi-cible Armada."-The service of this table was in gold. Adjoiling to this were tables running through the library and question have been, whether I had not such expecwhole lower suite of rooms, the candendras in which tarious as he mentions? Mr. Alley, in his reply were so arranged, that the Regent could distinctly on the trial of the indictment, said "It is true that the case with mine!

hand of the Prince Regent was placed the Duchess individual with whom I have been in habits of intid'Angouleme-on his left, the Duchess of York .-I limple stream of water ran through the centre of the Regent's table during supper. From the Library, and room beyond, branched out two great lines of tables under canvas far into the gardens, each to the shape of a cross, all richly served with silver plate, and covered with every delicacy that whether I shall hereafter esteem him, will depend the season could possibly afford. When the whole ompany was sented, there was a line of female beauty, more richly adorned, and a blaze of jewellery more brilliant than England probably ever dis-

The library and the council-room displayed the greatest taste. The latter was appropriated to dancing, and the floors chalked in a beautiful style. In the centre appeared G. R. III. with the crown upporters, and blazonry. The external decorntions were equally grand and pleasing. The aisteopposite the Grand Conservatory was furnished with large mirrors, girandoles, and candelabras. It formed a superb promenade, rendered delightful by garlands and festoous of roses, pinks, carnaions, and the finest flowers of every species .-Orange-trees, fruits, and flowers also bloomed along the banks, growing in a state of nature.

Four handsome marquees were pitched on the lawn of Carlton House, with a chevaur-de frize to guide the company in their promenades. Bands of pusic were stationed in the tents; and when dancng commenced, the gay throng stepped over floors chalked with mosaic devices, and moved through thickets of roses, geranium, and other fragrant sweets, illumined by variegated lights, that gleamed like stars through the foilage. In the course of the night, a brilliant discharge of fire-works took on that subject! place, which gratified an immense body of spectators. The company sat down to supper about one o'clock; and after they had taken some refreshments, they returned to the festive dance, which continued till the blush of morn warned the gavthrong to retire. A vast concourse of persons continued near the Prince's residence until the fete, which was, perhaps, the grandest entertainment ever witnessed in this country, ended.

At six o'clock, the grenadiers of the Guards paraded in white gaiters, with the bands of their regiments, in the Court-yard of Carlton-house. They were soon after joined by a strong party of the Life Guards dismounted. A troop also paraded in Pall Mall to keep order among the carriages, according to previous arrangement. At this early hour, the anxiety of the public to witness the preparatious was conspicuous. Persons were seen coming in every direction of the town towards the Prince's residence. At 8 o'clock, the carriages began to approach with company, and before 9, when the Prince's gates were opened, the different ranks extended to Piccadilly. The Park was guarded, and no person admitted, at 9 o'clock, when the band began playing as the carriages entered the Courtyard. The populace then approached in large crowds. Pail Mall was soon througed, and the windows occupied by ladies. The avenues to Carlton House were completely invested by ten o'clock. and the streets at the west end of the town exhibited a scene of mirth and bustle. Several of the Prince's particular friends sent their upper servants, dressed in black, with white waistcoats and silk through the bubbling current, which produced a stockings, to wait on the company. The dreases were most superb.

HELL TO PAY.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

TO THE EDITOR.

StR-Mr. Alley having at length condescended omake an answer to my letter, has admitted that e did not make the assertion set out in my note of the 7th instant; and Colonel Wardleis represented Throne appeared Aurcola tables, covered with by him as now stating that he had only been informed, by a respectable character, that Mr. Alley had made the assertion at a place where Mr. Alley denies having been! It is therefore for the public to say whether the assertion was not as false as it was

It is a great pity that Colonel Wardle's speeches should always be so inaccurately reported as continually to require correction and explanation !--! hope, however, his letter was not written to Mr. Alley " on the suddenness of the occasion." as the speech is said to have been made; for, if that is the case, and the Gentlemen who reported the debate should refer to their notes, it may occasion another

explanation and correction !!! With respect to the assertion, to which Mr. Alley has put his name, I cannot pretend to say, at the distance of two years, what may have passed in positively assert, that neither what Mr. Alley states, nor any thing like it, was ever said by me in a serious manner, or as stating a fact, in the way Mr. Alley would insinuate to the public : and, in addition to my decial, I have, most fortunately, Mr Alley's own opinion on the subject, when the conversation (if it ever occurred) must have been fresh

Mr. Allev, in his cross-examination, asked me, at the trial, whether I had had any communication with the Duke of York or his Solicitor, or had found I had to deal with a more mile received any letter on the subject ? Now, if he had beard such an assertion on my part, and believed it to have been seriously uttered, would not his next

see, and be seen, from one end to the other. Along I have long known Mr. Stewes, our are Lashamed | I have only to add, that I as a flar of the seen, from one end to the other. Along I have long known Mr. Stewes, our are Lashamed | I have only to add, that I as a flar of the seen, from one end to the other. macy, and your verdiet, Gentlemen, will decide upon the future intercourse between us. If nou find the defendants guilty, Mr. Stekes and myself shall know each other from the moment no more !" In another part of the same speech, Mr. Alley says, " Of Mr. Stokes's credibility I can say nothing ; upon your verdict!!!" Is this the language of a han possessed of the information he now pretends to have had, and who talks of having since given orders to say he was engaged if I called upon him? As I never went to his house, this must rest upon his assertion! But his conduct out of his house, has been very different. Mr. Alley must recollect being in Cockspur-street, near ipring Gardens, last summer, when he was not satisfied with speaking to me, but waited until I had finished talking to the Gentleman with whom I was engaged, when he put his arm under mine, and walked with mealmost to my own door! -Is this like "accidentally meeting at a friend's house?" and " hoping he should (not quite sure) have remembered the respect due to the host !" I repeat to Mr. Alley that he has endenroured to renew our former intimacy; and by saving " he has not since spoken unkindly of me to mutual friends 44 he must allude to the conciliating message which he desired might be delivered to

> As Mr. Alley refers to the independence of his As our. Almy reners to the independence of his price of his having drawn from him his name; which refessional life, I have only to say, that if he is | price of his having drawn from him his name; which isposed to have that subject gone into, I am quite ready for the discussion, and may perhaps remind him of some occurrences which may alter epinions

The public will perceive it was Mr. Alley's own onduct that compelled me to publish our corresponlence; and that if I had not so done. I should not have got a denial of Col. Wardle's assertion put in-

Surely that man must have arrived at the last extremity of human degradation, who records his cowardice in a public journal, by declaring his intention of sheltering himself beneath the shield of the law, when he had previously appealed to the opinion of the public! I did not originally wish for a discussion of this nature, but Mr. Alley having preferred it as the most bloodless. I shall not shrink from him on this ground; and he may be assured nothing will be done on my part to preven the public from forming an impartial judgment on our mutual conduct ! A friend of mine called in the morning of the 10th at Mr. Alley's chambers, and being pressed by the clerk to have his business said it was with Mr. Alley only, andas Mr. Alley was then at the Mausion-house, that he must se him in the evening, when he would call again .-Some hours after this Gentleman had called, Mr. Alley's answer was sent to my house the has not explained how it came to be dated two days before), and this prevented my friend from immediately call- made use of for both affairs. ing again.

Not getting an answer to my letter of Thursday, the 13th, wherein I meditioned that " if I did not receive one in the course of the day, I should feel nyself at liberty to adopt such measures as his confuct deserved," my friend called at Mr. Alley's chambers the next (Friday) morning, when the clerk asked him if he was the Gentleman who had called on the Monday preceding? and having answered in the affirmative, he was shewn by the clerk into his own office, and after Mr. Alley had been apprized that he was waiting, was introduce taken care to have at his chambers, to be present at any conversation that might pass. Mr. Alley knew the Gentleman to be a frierd of mine (basing met him at my house), and he asked him if he had called at his chambers on the preceding Monday morning? So that he knew, when he wrote his Address to the public, that a friend of mine had called upon him previously to his return from the Mansion-house, of which he had been apprized, and the letter he sent to me, from the time it was delivered, must have been after his return from the

When my friend saw Mr. Alley, on Friday norning, the latter insisted he could have no business with him, and the Gentleman said that on his own account, he had not, but that he had something particular to communicate, and that they must be alone. Mr. Alley said "he supposed he had come on Mr. Stokes's bushless," which he told him was the case, and that he would not communicate it in the presence of a third person. Mr. Alley then declared he would neither arew nor disavow the assertion, and that if the Gentleman came with any hostile message, or any thing like a challenge from Mr. Stokes, he was determined to look to the law; and if he (my friend) would deliver the message in the presence of Mr. Alley's friend, he might rest assured that he (Mr. Alley) would hold him blameless in the proceedings he should adopt against myself! My friend told him that he would not compromise his own safety by endangering that of a friend, and as Mr. Alley had been to candid with him in the declaration of the line of nor doct he would adopt, he would be openly explicit by declaring " it was impossible he sound and wait on him!" This conversation being to sent different 1 I was therefore competitive as to be if

* Mr. Alies a lester written express for process server, and considers

t. fr. me, 'to submit con-

of having known him, but it is unfair of the Attor- or indirectly, received, or deen promised to rethese tables the Royal Family of England, and that of having known him, but it is minure of the Actions, and the Noblesse, were seated, new General to make out his case by adverting to that I neither do expect, nor even did elipsed, and the Conformably to their respective ranks. On the right the intimacy between us: I must speak freely of the emolument, benefit, gift, reward, or partonage. of his family or friends, for any of the business in which I have been employed, either where the name of Colonel Wardle has been mentioned, or in any other business, or npoh any other account whatever : and when Mr. Alley or his associates can find at any time hereafter, that I do obtain any remanegation, I will allow them to declare that it was received for the corrupt purposes which he would cowardly insinuate! I am, Sir, your most obedient serrant

A ...

Golden square, 19th June, 1811. WM. STORES

WHIM DUELS.

" Royal Artillery Barracks, June 16, 1811 "In consequence of allusions in a Paper called

The Whim, which Captain Cox conceived attached to himself, a meeting took place this morning, when Captain Goulburn, 23d Light Dragoons (previoutly to taking his ground), avowed himself the author of the Paper, signed " Adopta Post," which Captain Cox conceived alluded to him; at the same time making the declaration, that in no one passage of that paper did he allode to Captain Cox (except where the "glove of a Light Dragoon Officer" is mentioned), and which glove alluded to Captain Gox's glove; Captain Cox then declared himself perfectly satisfied with this arowal. Capt. Goulhun then demanded an exchange of shots, which the authors of The Whim had agreed should be the satisfaction Captain Cox (although not acknowledring any such right) at the same time acquiesced in, and an exchange of shots took place. After this, Capt. Cox not having been able to ascertain from Caut. Goulburn, or Mr. Quillinan, the real author of the poem, called "Canterbury," and considering them responsible for the communications contained in that work, demanded satisfaction from either of the Geutlemen on the ground; and in consequence, two shots each were exchanged between Capt. Cox and Mr Quillinan. Previous to this discharge, Capt. Cox requested Mr. Q. as soon as he discovered the author of the poem, called " Canterbury," would communicate his name to him; to this Mr. Quillinan replied, he considered himself then violicating the author, whoever he might be, though perfectly unknown to him. Captain Cox objecting to the expression "vindication," Captain Goulburn explained it by saving, Mr. Quilliann thereby meant that his taking his ground was all he ould engage to do ; and that further he should not take the trouble to make the author known to Captain Cox, should be afterwards discover him .--When arriving on the ground, Mr. Quillinan beged to apologize for not having brought pistols. and said, having been at Sandwich on the preeding day and night, the nearest place where they could be obtained was from Deal, and therefore requested the lean of one from Mr. Witts, and it was

" FREDERICK GOULBURN. Captain 23d Light Dragoons. " EDWARD QUILLINAN, Lieutenant 23d Light Dragoors

" GEO. A. WITTS, Lieutenaut Royal Artillery. "P. ZACHY. COX,

Captain 23d Light Dragoons.

TATRACT OF A LETTER FROM CASHEL. A very shameful outrage has been committed a w nights since, on a poor man of the name of Daniel, who resides since May on the lands of Norlstown. An armed party supposed to exceed 40 in maber, their arms bright and in good apparentor-

whithe dead hour of the night, attacked his house, nto which they fired several and repeated vollies, a consequence of their having be a refused admittance, and having met with more resistance from within than they expected. Daniel having four ons. No lives are lost, but one of Daniel's sons received a wound from a splinter of the door, which was made a riddle of. On the party's leaving the house, they declared they would return in a month, burn the house, and kill Daniel, if he did not surrender his farm; and after this the party sent into the field at the rere of his house, shot and killed three cows.

This during outrage was committed within 500 ards of where a military party is stationed, at Ardmayle, and notice has since been posted co nother man's door, threatening him with death, is week, if he did not surrender a farm he had lately taken.

The reason assigned for attacking Daniel, and serving the other man with the notice, is that they are strangers, and ought to stay in their own neighbourhood.—Clonmel Herald, June 22.

As a Torpoint boatman was plying through Plymouth Sound, he picked up a bundle wrapped up very securely in a handkerchief, and bound round with an iron hoop, which, on examining, proved to be dispatches, containing a correspondence between the French Minister in America, and the American Minister in Paris; and being deemed of importance, were forwarded for the it spection of Government. is supposed they must have been brought by one of the detailed American vessels sent in here within these last few days, and hove everboard in the Sound by the bearer, who in the burny did not attable a sufficient weight for the purpose of sinking

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,151.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

reverence nor lenity shown flien: (Mear, hear.)-

He had witnessed himself a man flogged who had ho-

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WAISTCOATING, HOSIERY, HATS, &c. &c.

AND T. MeDOUGALL have THIS DAY TO • ceived A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE GOODS. purchased by T. M. Dougall, in England, this month, which will be sold on reasonable terms. G7 They have also received FASHIONABLE CARPETTING and HEARTH RUGS.

TO BE LET, THE ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, BY KRANY SCOTT, Req. Apply to Mr. Pan-NELL, Beau-Street. Waterford, June 22, 1811

AUCTION OF TOBACCO.

THO 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, Cole-

18 Hhds. Firginia TOBACCO. The above will be Sold without reserve.

SCYTHES.

CEORGE LAWSON is this day landing per the Anne, Cartain Jones, from Liverpool, Fifty-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.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

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

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

TOROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road lead ing from this City to Clonmel.—The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next.

NEW BRIDGE OVER KILMACOFF.PILL.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING, PREPARED BY MARTIN & CO. LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price is, 2d. each.

Waterford, June 22, 1911.

THIS Composition is in general use throughout the United Kingdom, is considered by all who use it the greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in use i it produces a jet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterford. Where may also be had. Genuine Essence of Spruce Nankeen Dye, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink Cheltenbam Salts, Rose Lozenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher's Golden Snuff, Godbold's Vegetable Balsam, Dr. James's Analeptic Pills and Fover Powders, Leake's Paten Pills, &c. &c .- and most Patent Medicines, Genuine

SHERRY WINE.

JAMES MORGAN, & Co. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY 1st JULY

AT TWO O'CLOCK. AT THEIR STORES, TERRACE, 10 Butts, of very superior SHERRY, near-

ly 2 lears imported. 120 Or. Casks. 1 Such Persons as want good WINE will do woll to attend this Sale, as in consequence of the small Stock of such Wine here, and impossibility of procuring

any from Cadiz: so good an opportunity of Supply ing themselves may not happen for a long time.-The Torins and Lots will be made convenient, and whatever part is not Sold, will be sent out of the Market. Cork, 10th June, 1811.

R. T. POWER & SON. HAVE TOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, Very Old PORT, imported direct from Operto, in Summer 1807.

SHERRY, FENERIFFE. &c. Cork WHISKEY, and Jamaica RUM, PERRY, Irish and English (YDER, SPRUCE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER Strong ALE, and VINEGAR. Powne's Linen Drapery Ware-House is well sup

plied with every Article in that Line.
(6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 28, 1811. HAY FOR SALE.

A FEW TONS TO BE SOLD.

AT THE WATERSIDE, FOR READY MONEY. BY ABRAM. SYMES.

Waterford, 15th June, 1811.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

RANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concorns 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; & DWELLING-HOUSE; COACH-House for Fourthen Carriages: Forces: PAINTING-LOFTS and WORK -Shore 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 Kungdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATRALA for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, VEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es

TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.
N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va-Waterford, June 1. riety of Purposes.

TO BE LET,

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

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, TWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .- Application to be made in Writing. (Postpaid,) to Joanua Nunn, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broad-

way; or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, wallethin GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Leuse of 25 Years is yet unexpired. -Colonel ST. LEGER has also 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House, or separate.—The House, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family.—The situation and beauty of the place is well known.-Application to be made to Co lonel Sr. LEGER, who will shew the Premises. Killen, March 15, 1811.

YOUNG SWORDSMAN TO BE LET TO MARKS THIS SEASON.

■NHIS beautiful Bay Horse was got by Swordsman

Dain by Old Bagot, on Gregory's Arabian Mare : he is now Five Years old, in great Bloom. and very promising to get useful Stock for the Coun-He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of course

his Constitution must be better than those severel run, and physicked. He will cover at Johnstown near Cappoquin; Bred Mares, 6 Guineas, all others 2, and a Crown to the Groom.

The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable

TO BE LET. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold THE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the ossession of Thomas Pearson.—For Particulars see land Bills, which may be had at the Office of this

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRWIE. September 8, 1810.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 92. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 66 10s. Od. second - - - - - - 6 5s. 0d. ____ third - - - - - - 5 8s. 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - - about 854. Od. Lard (flake) - - - - Os. Od. - Os. Od. (casks,rendered) - 64s. Od. - 65s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Beef, ----- 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Ontmeal, - - - - - - 15s. 6d. - 16s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - -e. -d. - -e. -d. - -e. -d. - second, - - - - 46s. Od. - 50s. Od. --- third, - - - - 30s. Od. - 36s Od. --- fourth, - - - - 229. Od. - 259. Od Wheat, - - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 38s., Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 00s. Od. - 00s. Od. Onts (common) - - - 123. Od. - 005. Od. (potatoe) - - - - 13s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, ----- 35s. 3d. - 38s. 0d. Coals, --- 4s. 6d. - 5s. Od. Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. Od. - 9s. 3d. Potatoes, - - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. Boof, { (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 6d. (joints). - - - - - 6d. - 7ad. (quarters), - - - - 6d. - ¶ d. Mutton { (joints), - - - - 6d. - 74d. } per lb. Pork, - - - - - - - - 5d. - 4 d. Butter, -- -- - - 18d. - 21d. Train Oil, - - - - - £45 10s. -Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

(R1 170. 4). 307 Barrels Wheat,] 210 _____ Barley, Averaging 1 26. 92
93 _____ Oals, 0 130. 8.

PARLIAMENT.

ROUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 18.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose pursuant to no ing of a practice so opposite to humanity. Severa sentences had been passed on two aminout public writers, on the ground that they had declared the British army to be injured; and that it was the worst service in Europe (Hear, hear, from Mr. Rose.) -He did not understand what the Right Honours able Gentleman meant by saying "hear;" he could not contradict the fact, although he might differ with him in the opinion which he entertained

Sir MARK WOOD bere interrupted the Hoourable Member, and observed, that from the mischievous tendency of his arguments, and the length. to which he seemed inclined to carry them, he felt t his duty to move, that the Gallery be cleared.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, if the Honourable Member persisted in his motion, he would move an

The SPEAKER said, it was with the Honourable Baronet (Sir M. Wood) to persevere in his motion or not, as he thought proper.

Sir MARK WOOD then observed, there were strangers in the House, and the Gallery was ordered to be cleared; but when nearly emptied, he drop-

ped his motion. On our instant re-admission, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT was engerly ro-asserting his former opinions, in which he had been interrupted. He had held converse with British Officers, who all expressed equal detestation with himself on the severity of flogging. The country had excellent and virtuous instances of men who knew how to conduct their regiments to discipline and to glory, without the infliction of corporal punishment; and he was also sorry to say, that the country had instances of regiments utterly spoiled by uncharitable correction. It was an open truth, that the very mode taken to ensure obedience and promptitude of discipline in our troops, had made them broken-hearted and dispirited. He felt himself proud to namesome of those who had amellorated the condition of their regiments, by acts of humanity. His Royal Highness of Gloucester was a notable instance of moderation and leaity, and by his ability and charming exertion of feeling, had brought. his regiment to that degree of obedience and discipline, that for three years corporal punishment had not existed. Sir Robert Wilson had intimated in his pamphlet, that the present Commander-in-Chief wished to get rid of the system of flogglag; and he was convinced that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had equal feelings to his brother, on the evil tendency of military punishments. (Hear, hear, hear.) He felt assured of success, from proposing a motion, which was domestic to the feelings of many of the most illustrious and vallant individustanced the regiment commanded by the Duke of Grafton, which for nine years during the command of Lord Euston never had a lash laid on the back of its soldiers. Officers had informed him, and on whose veracity he placed dependence, though he dared not to assert their information was true, what he would shortly state to the House. Hedid not nean to mention the names of the parties, lest harm should await them for the avowals which they made, out he would name them and bring them forth in

eridence, should the House deem proper to sustain his inquiry. As instances of punishments in abominable practice, there was a soldier who had a defect in his sight, and who was really flogged because he was blind I Thesoldier was of the Isle of Wight. and the surgeon informed him (Sir Francis) that he reported the soldier's blindness to the Colonel, but the chief surgeon had believed the soldier's blindness was simply a sham to obtain his discharge. The chief surgeon's assertions were believed, though another surgeon, on cross-examination, made remonstrance against it, and the poor man, for the crime of blindness, received one hundred lashes. (No. no.) They seemed to disbeliere; the surgeon was ready to attest the truth of what he had asserted. (Name him, name him.) If inquiry be allowed to be made, I shall name him. (Hear, hear.) Another instance of severity occurred at Gibraltar, where two men, to procure their discharge, had chopped off each of them one of their hands, but instead of being discharged, they were unduly punished, and driven to drag out their remaining days in penury and wretchedness. Another man who had waxed grey-headed in the service of his country, was severely flogged for being only a little in liquor, and who had never before even been committed to the guard-room. He bared those wounds which he received in his country's cause, but they appealed in vain; at the same time a boy of only 16 years of dependant, fruitlessly soliciting pardon for his invoage was flogged. Vain was the remonstrance because of his youth, for neither age nor youth had was present at a conversation which further enhanced

nourable wounds for the cause of his country, of 27 years endurance, and of another of equal length of seculor, who had his shull picced with silver, and appearant that he had tasted a little too much beer, he ice, to call the attention of the House to the present was punished also. He confessed, that he could nestate of corporal punishment in the army. The have had any idea of the severity of the measures press was absolutely silenced on the subject, and | pursued for obedience, unless that he had home witprevented from expressing its feelings on the spread-ing of a practice so opposite to humanity. Severe Well could be have wished the hills to cover him, and the earth to open and swallow him up, to secure him from the endurance af such disgrace. The punishment was called one hundred lather, but being inflicted with an instrument of nine thought multiplied them to ninohundred. But the most butuilialing circumstance to humanity was, that a surgeon was ordered to attend, not to restrict the infliction to the weight of the lashes, but to tall how heavy the rufferer could endure them. The imaginations of the poets never created such punishments in idea as existed in the army in reality. In regiments regulated in discipline by that barbarous practice, there was scarcely a petty crime, he had been informed, but what had its punishment in lashes, and which created frequency of desertion. The returns of the army in Ireland, for 1811, evidently showed how fatal the system of chastisement was; the 37 battalions had at the rate of nine to each of them Rogged. and they all deserted. And by his mode of calculation he proved that there had been no less than four millions of lashes bestowed in Ireland for one year. It was the opinion of General Colborn that no man ought to suffer more than one thousand isshes. But in inflicting of these, men had to wear smock-frocks to hinder the flesh and blood from befouling them in the horrid execution. (No, no, Hear, hear.)-He was happy to find the House was affected by his true statement. He was sure from the humanity which the House indulged towards the negroes, it would incline them to feel for their own feflow-subjects, who were liable to severer punishments. Good God! neverwas such cruelty exercised on a negro as on an English soldier. (Henr, heur.) It was once that punishment only belonged to a few, but the system had overspread the land; the son beheld his father, and the father his son, hastened alike to flogging. He hoped that Gentlemen would, for their own sakes, assist in destroying such a punishment. When we spoke of the victories and trinumple of our soldiers, we proudly youd the thanks of the House to their valour, we gave it as the reward of honourable men, but when they were, punished we lost night of their honour and treated them as slaves. Were we to treat a boast as wedo a soldier, we would have our brains beat out by the byestanders. While Frederick the Great of Provin considered man as a machine only to be moved by a stick, he experienced in his very first campaign 25,000 desertions. The King then inculented more humane sentiments, and his soldiers proved in victory how much they valued his kindness. By the articles of war, a man could be confined but for 8 days, yet two instances had come within his own knowledge, while confined in the Tower, of this asals in the nation, and which would be received grate- signed period being overstaid. One individual was for sixteen, and another for 31 days; and he could farther state, that of the veteran battallon which did duty in that fortress, Individuals had received to the amount of 55,000 lashes during the period of six years, while it had been under the command of Colonel Cooke. He could not help adverting to the very different mode of treatment to which we thought proper to subject our veteran soldiers, and the very different uses to which we applied them, from what was the practice of the Romans. We learned from Casar, and other ancient writers conversant in military matters, that the veteran soldiers were considered by that people as the most valuable part of the army, and treated accordingly, being always assigned the post of honour, and exempted from all that might be termed the drudgery of military service. How different the lot of our veterans was, might be ascertained from the detail of what he had had the opportunity of witnessing. He had seen an old man, worn out in the service, for some trifling omission, or rather for his inability to perform with precision some part of his exercise, condemned to the hospital : of this phrase. " condemned to the hospital," It may be necessary to give some explanation to those who were accustomed to consider an hospital as a place where the discused were restored and the indigent assisted .-The Military Hospital in the Tower was a place to which refractory or unskilful soldiers were sent, and placed upon a cliet consisting of a two-penny loaf. a pint and a half of milk and water, and a pint and a half of a thin gruel, knowing by the name of skillygolee, per diem, for the procuring of which ten-pence a day was stopped out of their pay, and against the enervating effects of which be was sure that no vigorous man in the prime of life could bear up, much less an Individual worn with age and infirmity. He had seen the veteran, to whom he had

alluded, following the corporal on whese first he way

luntary offinice; and after the drill broke up, he



cross. I the rights of the House existed on preor deed, no precedent could be found of such a mode of accepting the Speaker's warrant. Great research had been made, and the greatest legal authorities and been consulted; and when the Defendant wise-As consulted the Attorney-General, as his private Counsel, for advice, the research of that great Lawwer could furnish no precedent, and he was obliged in analogies. The Learned Serjeaut then went inandetail of the history of several cases in former times; from which he inferred, that power in human hands was always liable to abuse; and concluded by intreating the Jury to bear in mind what was I the real question in the cause, which was, whether samely, Bott, the porter to Sir F. Burdett, Lanceil, the Cook to Mr. Coutts, and Jones Burdett, Usq. the brother of Sir Francis. They detailed the mode in which the Plaintiff was taken. It appeared test Mr. Coleman wrote a civil note to Sir Francis, receive him." But in consequence of the displeasure expressed by the Speaker to Mr. Coleman, he Sir F. said the warrant was an illegal warrant, and theiry .- (Natchez Chroniele.) be would resist it by force. Mr. C. called the next thy, but was refused admittance, and the doors were barricadoed until he was taken. In the mean time a mob had assembled, and continued so until the the 10th instrateight o'clock in the evening, heard Monday morning, when the Serjeant, aided by the military, and others, broke into the area, and procould to the drawleg-room, where Sir F. was taken and carried to the Tower under a military escort. There was about 60 soldiers in the hall at the time he was taken. There was a mob before the | patches from the Courts of Russia and Denmark. door for three days, 'crying, " Burdett for ever.' This being the Flaintiff's case, The Attorney General rose in reply. He beg-

ged the Jury to remember what the issue was ; whether the Serjeant wantonly carried a large military | hagen. force for the purpose of arresting Sir F. Burdettin the words of the issue, " whether that force was excessive and unnecessary." Now the Jury would remember that the Officer had two objects in view, and two duties to perform, the one to arrest Sir F and the other safely to carry him to the Tower; for his duty did not end until he had there delivered him, and therefore he required an adequate force to effect both these objects. Whether the Serieunt a Arms had a right to demand, and to effect this purpose, was what he would not argue. He had clearly a right to ask it, and a right to receive it from in measuring the degree of force necessary to carry Sir Francis to the Tower, he certainly did right to take into his consideration the degree of resistance which he saw, the mob and the abettors of Sir F. were inclined to exercise. With these principles in view, gustus-street. It is said that about 60 building he desired the jury to look at the facts of the case as they aiready were found, and still more, as he should prove them. By the three witnesses for the plainriff, it appeared that there was a large mob eridently inclined to resist any small force that the Serjeant might bring, and a determination of Sir Francis to resist the execution of the warrant. And he should prove further, that the mob was of a most alarming sort; that they assailed the military with every missile weapon; some were knocked from their horses; they were even fired upon, and two soldiers badly wounded; and, with this disposition in the mob, he begged them to remember the issue, and say whether the force employed was " excessive

and unnecessary." Mr. Clementson, the Deputy Serjeant at Arms, stated, that he accompanied Mr. Coleman to the house of Sir Francis on the afternoon of Friday the 6th of April. Mr. Coleman had previously written to Sir F. Burdett, who had appointed 12 o'clock the next day to receive him. In this interview, Sir F. Burdett said the warrant was an illegal one, and he would resist it. He called again the pext day, but was refused admittance; he however gained admittauce on knocking a second time, but was turned out of the house by the servents. He and Mr. Coleman went on Sunday morning, accompanied by the Police Officers, but was refused admittance. On the Monday morning they broke into the area door, and found Sc Francis in the drawing-room. He was apprehended, but was treated with all respect consistent with safe custody, and was conveyed to the Tower under a strong military escort. There was a large mob in Piccadilly, during the Friday erening, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday morning. Captain Agar, Captain Davis, and Colonel Fer-

ric, who were on duty on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, spoke to the riotous conduct of the refused, to take them by force. The above may be

Their riotous disposition was also confirmed by these Ingistrates, Messrs. Columboun, Baker, and Basic; and they all agreed it would have been impo ble to have conveyed away Sir Francis without

the aid of the military. Several Police Officers were examined, who also proved the same rictous disposition in the mob.

Each of these witnesses was cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, as to the point, whether or not the military were at all necessary on the occarien, and they universally answered in the affirmative.

Serjeant Shepherd replied:

And the Lord Chief justice having summed up, and also commented upon the evidence, left the case with the Jury, who, without hesitation, found a verdict for the Defendant.

The record of the cause, Burdott, v. Lord Moira, was then called on, and dismissed for want of a AMERICA.

Wishington, May 23.

Within the course of a few days past several caes have occurred of impressment by the British vessels on our coast from ceasting vessels. These impressments, having taken place under aggravated circumstances, have excited, asthey ought, a very general indignant feeling. The United States' frito give his opinion, reasoning not from precedent gate President put to sea from Annapolis; under such circumstances as justify the impression that the object of her sailing was to obtain the release of

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal of the 1st instant states, that the militia of the southern parts of Georgia have received orders to hold themselves it was necessary to use a military force to execute | in readlness to march at a moment's warning—supthe warmut? -Three Witnesses were then called : posed to have reference to some anticipated morement in East Florida.

It is rumoured, that a sale is negociating between the Captain-General of the Havanna, through the medium of Governor Folch, of Pensacola, and the Government of the United States, for Fast and senting, that he had the warrant to carry him to the West Florida; and that Governor Folch has ap-Tower, and Sir Eraucis appointed the next day sto | pointed Colonel M'Kee, formerly of this place, a | are pleased with, as we wish a fair trial of courage Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to complete the same. We give this report to our rearalled on the same evening, Friday, April 6, when | ders as we received it, not vouching for its authen-BALTIMORE, MAY 20.

> Capt. West, of the ship Pallas, arrived this morning, left Elsineur (Denmark), 25th March.-On a very heavy cannonading about 20 miles to the enstward of Cape Henry, which lasted about 20 er 30 minutes, and was from 50 to 60 guns. A ship was in sight to the eastward at sun-down, supposed to be a man of war. The Pallas brings dis-The Danish Privateers were again preparing to ruize in the Sound and Belt; and from some recent

condemnations it was supposed but few American

ressels would be cleared by the Court of Copen-

NEW YORK, MAY 20. Perhaps a more distressing scene, than the one exhibited to our view vesterday morning, has not been witnessed in this city since the close of the revolutionary war. The fire commenced about ten o'clock; and, the wind being high, the flames spread rapidly, and raged severely until twelve From the best information we have been able to collect, it appears that about one hundred dwellings were destroyed, and about 150 families, most of them in indigent circumstances, were stript of their habitations, and thrown upon the charity of their those who were willing voluntarily to afford it; and, | fellow-citizens for shelter and for immediate sub-

> The fire originated in a work-shop, near the corer of Duane and Chatham-streets, and extended on the east to. William-street, and on the west to Auwere destroyed in Chatham-street; 15 in Augustus-street; about the same number in Duane-street and 8 or 10 in William-street. For more than an hour the highest agitation and alarm perraded our city. Most of the roofs, in the range of the wind, to the distance of nearly a mile, were covered with cinders; and were it not for the continued exertions of their owners, must ineritably have been de-

The steeple of the Brick Church was considerably damaged, and probably would have been entirely destroyed, were it not that a young sailor ascended. by the lightning rod, to at least half the distance from the bell to the summit of the spire, and by water which was conveyed to him in buckets, kept the fire under until an engine was brought to his

The Congregation of the Scotch Church were atending to an interesting discourse—the preacher vas pourtraving in a very impressive manner, the precarious and uncertain tenure of all terrestrial possessions, and was adducing, in support of his positions, the very fire that was at that moment aging in a distant part of the city, when a woman wringing her hands and agitated beyond description intered the door and proclaimed aloud that the church in which they were assembled, was enveloped with flames. By the immediate exertions of the congregation, the flames were extinguished, and the church preserved, with but little injury.

We find the following in The Baltimore Federa Republican of Monday :- " We are correctly informed, that a letter is in town from one of the Members of the Executive, stating that Rogers has positive orders to search for the British frigate, demand the impressed men she has on board, and if relied apon."

Just as our paper was prepared for press, we were favoured with the following extract of a letter, written by an Officer on board the President, and dated off Cape Henry, May 11. The letter was brought to Baltimore by a pilot boat.

Last Friday we lay safely moored at Annapa lis-the Commodore was with his wife at Havre de Grasse, about 70 miles from us-our sailing master was at Baltimore, 40 miles distant—our purser and chaptain at Washington-our sails all unbent-and our Captain dining on board the Argus, when at three o'clock, the Gig was seen about five miles may have received; these are divided into four a-head, sailing at the rate of ten miles an hour, a broad pendant flying, denoting that the Commodore was on board, although not expected in a fortnight. All the Officers were called on deck to receive him. He entered the gangway, and passed rapidly down into his cabin. The first Licotenant was sent for, and remained with the Commodore

that we were under sailing orders.

" He had just began a fine dinner-obliged instantly to quit it -all hands went to work, beeding whole, our Doctor was set to work making plaisters, splinters, rubbing up torniquots, lances, saws, knives, &c. &c. signals of bloods work.

" On Saturday our officers returned from Washngton and Baltimore, much faster than they went; ad on Sunday morning at day light we weighed anchor, and with a head wind beat until last evening, when the wind shifted, and we are now before

44 Parthe Officers who came from Washington we learn, that we are sent in pursuit of the British fritage who had impressed a passenger from a coaster. Yesterday, while beating down the Bay, we spoke a brig going up, who informed us that she saw the British frigate the day before, off the very place where we now are, but she is not now in sight. We have made the most complete preparation for battle. Every one wishes it. She is exactly our force, but we have the Argus with us, which none of us and skill. Should we see her. I have not the least doubt of an engagement. The Commodorn will demand the person impressed—the demand will doubtless be refused-and the battle will instantly commence. Our frigate works well, and completely beats the Aigus in sailing.

" The Commodore has called in the beatswain, gunner, and carpenter, informed them of all circumstances, and asked if they were ready for action-Ready was the reply of each."

NEW YORK, MAY 23. Mr. Foster - The Alexandria Gazette, of Tuesday moreing, says-The ship Horizon, Captain 1 Pitt, having on board the furniture of Mr. Foster, from London, arrived last exening."

The French privateer Diligent has got into the hands of the Custom house Others, not for her robbery on the seas, but for the trilling matter of upning her staten goods, without pring the duty or them .- (Phil. True Am.)

FACTS .- Admiral Sawyer has given positive orers to every British Officer on this station not to opress an American. If any paval Officer deviate, it is on his own responsibility that he will riolate the commands of his superior. The American Gocomment, having been informed of the very unjus-Eable impressment (or impressments) off New York, bas, under date of Saturday, 18th of May, demanded the posteration, by a dispatch from the Secretary of State to the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Morier. These facts we know to be as stated. [Here follows the account of the action given in our

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Some additional Spanish Gazettes have reached is, containing some intercepted letters from Soult to Joseph and Napoleon, one of which to the former, concludes in these words- "Sire, in the name of the service of his Imperial Majesty, Lugain presume to renew my petition at the feet of your Throne.-The situation of the Army of the South is so critical, that unless I obtain the reinforcements I have solicited, future success cannot be expected, and Andulusia cannot be preserved. This crisis is the last effort of the enemy, and if we are victorious, we have reason to conclude that all Spain will be restored to tranquillity."

In a letter to Napoleon the Marshal says-Our Army of the South is much too weak to support the approaching shock. I most auxiously eotreat your Majesty to concede to me the assistance I solicit, and I can in no way answer for ultimate success, unless I obtain, in addition to my present strength, 21,000 men, of which 1000 must be ar-

Respecting the Army of Murria, which is said o consist of 11,000 men, and of the movements of which we have heard so little, we have in these papers some particulars:

" May 23 .- Milhand, who commanded at Bazn; has proceeded to Grenada, to put himself at the head of the French army there, Sebastiani having gone to France. Our Murcian army has advanced both to the right and to the left, the right wing now bearing upon Albox and Purchena, the left upon Orse and Huescan. The centre has been joined by three additional squadrons of cavalry. Every thing looks as if we should come to blows, and we promise ourselves a fortunate result."

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning. The accounts from Gottenburgh are to the 15th instant. They announce several destructive fires which lately took place upon the Continent.-The Wehabis have taken the cities of Loteia and Houda; and in the latter made a booty to the amount of several millions of piastres.

The following are extracts from the papers brought by the Anholt Mail :--

TIDNANGAR (TURKEY) JUNE 8. The King of Sweden has, by a Proclamation, dated the 'Ith September, appointed pensions for old and disabled militia, any persons proportionable to the length of their services, of the hurts which they | Lord Wellington's army. classes, and are to receive proportionately from 27 riv. down to 3 riv. 16 shillings per annum, each | Lady, and suite, to India. man, exclusive of the subsistence money hitherto allowed them.

TASTEDT, MAY 15.

Yesterday, during a heavy gale of wind, a most destructive fire broke out at this place, which, with- with some men belonging to the above regiment, about five minutes, when he returned to the deck, in the space of half an hour, laid 38 buildings in | was upset, by which accident two of them were unand disputched expresses, for the sailing-master, ashes. Scarce any part of the property could be fortunately drowned.

purser, chaplain, &c. The Captain was informed | saved: a number of different kinds of cartte no destroyed. As the merchants had large quantities of goods deposited in the stores at this place, the loss has been very considerable: 24 families are new the sails and preparing for sea-and to cap the wandering about, desolate, deprived of support and without a roof to shelter them.

RHADE, MEAR LEVEN, MAY 21. On the 12th inst, the greatest and best part of one own was destroyed by fire. The lightning set fire on shed in the centre of the town, which soon laid 18 buildings in ashes, amongst which were the parsonage-house and the handsome village church very little property could be saved-116 head of cattle were burnt by this accident.

SWITZERLAND, MAY IR On the 13th inst. a dreadful fire broke out at Chur. Among the buildings destroyed, are the Cathedral Church, and the church and menastry dedicated to the holy St. Luke.

SATURDAY, JUNE 99.

TRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK 3 per Cons. for opg. 6511-3 per C. Reduced 621 4 per Cent. 793-Omnium 133 dis. Exchequer Bills 1s. to 3s. dis .- Bonds 17s. pre

Paris Papers have arrived this day, which conain an account of the opening of the Legislative Body. The opening address by Napoleon speaking of the Continental Powers, mentions, that there is o appearance of the Peace of the Continent being interrupted. From this it may be inferred, that the Courts of St. Petersburgh and St. Cloud have settled their differences

We this morning received a letter from an Officer belonging to the 7th Foot, now in Portugal, dated Villa Franca, the 5th instant, but it contains no intelligence. Every thing continued the same as when the last dispatches left the army.

The Arholt Mail of vesterday brought private letters from Petersburgh, Koningsberg, and Dantzic, to the 2d instant, and from Gottenburgh to the 15th. These letters confirm in a great degree what we have for some time suspected, that the differences between Russia and France have been accommodated. We stated vesterday the probability that France would agree to permit Russla to relax in the system of Non-Importation. This arrangement, if we may credit the letters we have seen, has actually taken place-a plain proof of Napoleon's determination to turn his whole force, at present, to the subjugation of the l'eniusula.

The letters from Berlin and Memel seem to corroborate the above report of the pacific termination of the discussions between France and Russin. They state. that a number of the officers belonging to the Pru-slan army had received have of absence ;-and from their being no occasion for their immediate services, it was inferred that all jealousy between France and Russia had ceased. The French stationed in the several Baltic ports had orders to prevent the exportation of Prussian produce, until the whole of the contributions were paid which had been imposed on that unfortunate country.

It was believed at Petersburgh, that peace with Furkey had been either actually signed, or was on the eve of being signed. The exchange on London had risen considerably; the letters of the 1st stated it at 14d. Accounts had reached Petersburgh, that 40 ressels at Archangel laden with Russian produce had been partly lost, and others of them damaged by the breaking up of the ice.

On the probable opening of the Russian ports, we may be allowed to remark, that the British Merhant should act with prudence. We fear, however, that their conduct will be quite the reverse: indeed it is hardly possible it should be otherwise; for every one will be eager to lessen his stock, by availing himwill be of no avail .- STAR.

The report of the state of the King on Thursday nd yesterday, Is, that he was not worse.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION .- It is confidently stated, that it is determined to finish the investigations and pronounce judgments in the House of Lords upon the long pending cases of the Banbury and Berkeley Peerages before the Prorogation takes place. A great deal of private business still remains to be disposed. Wednesday se'nnight is the day now spoken of for the Prorogation.

Owing to the great difficulty experienced in funding the Exchequer Bills in the market, Government, we understand, have it in contemplation to mise the interest from 3d, per day to 31d.; for which purpose, it is said, the Commissioners for the disposal of them are to wait upon the Chancllor of the Exchequer in the course of next week.

Yesterday morning the large fleet, which has been so long collecting for India, the Cape, and the Mautius, sailed from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Emerald frigate. Many Officers, and very considerable reinforcements for all the regiments in those quarters, went out in this fleet. Sir John and Lady THEODOSIA CRADDOCK, Colonels REYNEL and FOSTER, 11th Regiment; Major and Lady ELIZA-BETH MACGREGOR MURRAY, Major HARLTON, &c. The Dutch Battalion of the 60th regiment, 1150 trong, sailed with this fleet. At the same time the MERMAID, Captain, PERCEY, sailed, having on peard the Prince of ORANGE, and a large body of Surgeons and Apothecaries, and many drugs for

The Baring Indiaman is detained to carry out the new Commander in Chief, Sir Gronge Nugest,

Last week 350 men of the 2d battalion 43d Light infantry regiment marched into Portsmouth, and embarked to join the 1st battalion now in Portugal. A boat, which was going to Spithead

Percy, sailed vesterday from Portsmouth, with the Prince of Orange and mite on board, for Lisbon. Hie Highness waited only for the Prince Regent's Fete to commence his military career by active service, in pursuance of his recent nomination to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He left

Private letters, received by the last Mail from Gibraltar, state, that His Majesty's sloop of war Merope, Captain Flin, had taken and brought into that place a French ship of war of considerably superior force, together with a prize of great value, which the Frenchman had captured just before, and which Captain Flin was fortunate enough to overtake and recapture. The official details being transmitted through Sir Charles Cotton, Commander-in Chief on the Mediterranean station, have not yet been received.

An account has been received in town from China. via America, stating that the first China fleet had left the second bar of Canton on the 29th of January, the 1st of February. It has been ascertained that ed any part of China, so that all hopes of the safety | no want of any augmentation in the impost." of that ship must now be abandoned.

SPEECH OF BONAPARTE TO THE LEGISLA TIFE BODY.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

This day, the 16th, the Emperor proceeded from the Palace of the Thuilleries, in great state, to the Palace of the Legislative Body. Discharges of artillery announced his departure from the Thuilleries. and his arrival at the Palace of the Legislative Body

The Empress, Queen Hortense, Princess Pauline, the Grand Duke of Wortzburg, and the Grand Duke of Frankfort, were in one Tribune; the Corps Diplomatique in another Tribune : the Bishops convoked for the Council, and the Mayors and Deputies of the good Cities, summoned to be present at the Baptism of the King of Rome, were on

His Majesty placed bloself on his throne. The King of Westphalia, the Princes Grand Dignitaries Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, occupied their accustomed places about his Majesty, Prince Jerome Napoleon on his right.

After the new Members had been presented and taken the oaths, the Emperor made the following speech :--

GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Fathers of the Co-neil, all in their capes and mitres, "The peace concluded with the Emperor Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted : the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfied my peo- | cons in their surplices (en chasuble); two assistple with respect to the fitture.

"The affairs of religion have been too often mixed in and sacrificed to the interests of a state of | Primate of the Gallican Church, is the President of the third order. If half Europe has separated from | the Council. the Church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist | which had been provided for them, having hassocks between the truths and the principles of religion before them, and some small benches for the aswhich belong to the whole universe, and the pretension and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the Empire-I have given Palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of Christianity-It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land. " Hollandias been united to the Empire; she is but an emanation of it-without her the Empire

" The principles adopted by the English Govern ment not to recognise the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the Mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispenable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means.

" America is making efforts to cause the free dem of her flag to be recognised-I will second her. " I have nothing but praises to give to the Sove reigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"The union of the Values had been foreseen ever since the act of Mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

" The English bring all the passions into play Onetime they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered icto her policy. At another time they make an anpend to the pride of intions in order to excite their calousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected erents of the times in which we are—It is war over every part of the Contiment that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my Empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed.

"The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him a'I that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The incurgents have been best in a great number of pitched battles.-England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself has of troops of the line have been sent into the Pe- | thus ended the first Sitting.

The Merma'd, armed en flute, Hon. Captain | musula. England, Scotland, and Ireland are drained. Enclish blood has at length flowed in torrents. be decided in fields of battle on the ocean, or beyond Oxford only on Tuesday, the day preceding the shall at last have felt the evils which for 20 years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a pent of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Pu-

" Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body.

" I have ordered my Minister to lay before yo the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see it them the prosperous state of my finances-Though I have placed within three months 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my Ministers of War, to defray the expences of new armaments which then for Macao, whence it was to proceed for Europe on appeared necessary, I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon neither the Ocean, nor any tidings of her, had reach- my People-I shall not increase any tax-I have

> The sitting being terminated, his Majesty rose and retired amidst acclamations.

lay celebrated according to the ancient forms pre-

FRENCH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

" PARIS, MAY 20. The first Sitting of the National Council was this

cribed by the usages and canons of the Church. The Catholic Religion possesses no ceremony more affeeting, or more august. We regret that we are unable to give more than a faint idea of it in the narrow limits to which our account must be confined.-At seven in the morning the doors of the Metropolitan Church of Paris were thrown open to the pablic-the body of the Church and the aisles were in a moment filled with those who assisted at the ceremony, among whom we noticed a number of French and Foreign Ministers, and a great many other perand mored on in procession to Notre Dame. The Procession marched in the following order: First, the Swiss Guards, and the Officers of the Church; the second rank; the Officers of the Council; the

Metropolitan Chapter, which was to receive the

Council at the principal entrance of the Church; the

with the scarf; the cross, the gremial, and the mitre

of the Bishop who was to celebrate the High Mass.

carried by Canons; four Deacons and four Sub-Dea-

ant Bishops; the Celebran in his pontifical garb .--His Emineuce Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, The Fathers were ranged in the choir on the seats sistant Priests. The Metropolitan Clergy and the

Rectors of Paris occupied one side of the Sauctuary. After the Gospel-Lesson, the officiating Sub-Deaon carried the book open to the Celebraut, and to the Fathers, for them to kiss. This ceremony finished, M. de Boulogue, Bishop of Troyes, ascended the pulpit. His discourse produced the most lively impression. Many passages, above all his peroration, appeared models of the most sublime eloquence. The Orator had chosen for his theme, the influence of the Catholic Religion on social order. | into an assurance, that France and Russia have evinced that the Catholic Religion is the stron- settled every disputed point, and that every idea of gest cement of states, by the force of its tenets, by the nature of its worship, and by the ministry of its

The Cardinal, who was the Celebrant, now proceded to the High Mass. At the second elevation, ill the Bishops gave each other mutually the kiss of seace. After this, they moved two by two to the Communion, and received the Sacrament from the hand of the Celebrant.

After Mass, different prayers were recited, invokng the illumination of the Holy Ghost, and these were ended by the Hymn, Veni Creator.

The Cardinal Celebrant prayed successively for the Pope, for the Emperor, and for the Council .-(N. B. It is thus pointed in the original.)-The Episcopal Secretaries of the Council then approaching the Celebrant saluted him, and like wise the Fathers who received from their hands the Decrees which were to be made public in this Sitting. One of them (M. the Bishop of Nautes) mounted the pulpit, and proclaimed in Latin the Decree for the opening

of the Council. Here follows the Translation :-" Most illustrious and very reverend Seigneur-Most reverend Father, may it please you, for the honour and glory of the Holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, for the acrease of the exaltation of the Faith of the Christian Religion, for the peace and Union of the Church, to decree and declare that the National Council has ommenced." Then the Cardinal, the Celebrant, and President, said, "The Decree has pleased the Fathers: in consequence, we declare that the Nati-

nal Council is formed." The To Doum was then chanted, after which a new Decree was made public, on the mauner of conducting themselves in the Council—de modo vivendi in Concilio. The muster-roll of the Fathers' names was then called over, to which each in his turn answered - Adsum. (Here I am). The suffrages having been collected in the usual form, the President therefore obliged to change the nature of it, and proclaimed a Decree on the Profession of Faith. All from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All she the Members made the Profession individually, and

in several actions glorious to the French arms. This relates entirely to the proceeding of Suchet against and Alexander are in a train of mutual adjustconflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would | the fort of Oliva before Tarragona. The operati- ment; but there is no authenticlevidence to prove, ons began on the 3d May, and concluded on the that that adjustment has in reality been seconthe seas, will henceforth be decided on the plains of 29th, when the fort was stormed and taken, after a plished. Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she | most obstinate resistance. The garrison of Tarragona had previously made several sorties, particularly on the 14th, with 6000 men. A very sharp action took place, in which our squadron took part, consisting of a 71-gun-ship, a cut-down ship, two brought the Spanish General Campo Verde to Taragona. The French General Salme was killed .-Nine hundred prisoners were taken at Oliva. On retake the fort, but without effect.

> When Lord and Lady Bute were at Sicily, the ealth of her Ladyship being in a very declining state, application was made to Murat, for permision for her to try the air of Naples, which has been particularly recommended. After some time, the letter, so much talked of, was sent from Naples to Sicily, addressed to Lord Bute; but as that Nobleman had left the Island, it was opened by Mr. Drummond, our Minister, who of course conceived that it might relate to matters of national importance. The letter, however, contained merely permissson for Lady Bute to visit Naples, and it oncluded in the following manner:---

" Accorde par le solicitation du Chevalier Bmintenant l'admiration de l'Europe. " Par ordre de Narolkon.

* A well-known English Baronet

Wiaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The London Journals of the 22d, which arrived on the morning of Tuesday several hours before their regular course, conveyed much interesting and important news, amongst which BONAPARTE's sons of distinction. At nine, the Fathers of the speech to the Legislative Body holds a prominent Council passed out from the Archbishop's Palace, rank. In that speech, every country, to which his policy bears any reference, has received a share of his attention, with the single exception of Russia On former occasions, he boasted of the inviolable the Cross; the Masters of the Ceremonies; the In- | ties of amity which subsisted between him and that ense-hearers; the Choristers; the Ecclesiastics of Power, and put his decided negative on every insinuation that they were at variance, or that their concord was ever likely to sustain any interruption. On this topic, he now observes a profound silence, a circumstance which leads strongly, though indirect-, to the conclusion, that subjects of dispute have nisted between them, and that they were not adjusted at the period of his Address. It is to be renarked, too, that he speaks of a protracted contest in the PENINSULA, which shews, that some concented cause prevents him from immediately achieving that subjugation which he menaces at a future period The delay of such an attempt can only he accounted for on the supposition, that he is not yet secure of theinactivity of Russia. He says, indeed, " that ne flatters himself that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed." He is not, then, certain of that tranquility. There are things in egitation which induce him to hope, that Russia will remain faithful

to those treaties whose stipulations he is resolved to

enforce; but there are also things which lead him

to the expectation of a different issue, and which

force him to be prepared for every alternative. Such

is the construction which his words seem to justify

but we have not concealed from our Readers, that

some of the London Editors have explained them

war between them is thus extinguished. Before we quit this subject, it is necessary to advert to a declaration made by the BRITISH MINIS-TER on the evening of the 21st, in his place in PAR-LIAMENT. His recent allusion to the state of the Con-THENT cannot have escaped the recollection of our Readers, nor the prospect of a war between FRANCE and Russia to which that allusion directed the attention of the nation. Mr. Percevar has thought it necessary to soften down the opinion he was then reported to have delivered, or, as some of the LONDON Editors will have it, entirely to contradict theinferences which were drawn from his observation. His new sentiments on the point are given differenty by different Journals, while others have not even o the slightest degree noticed them. By one paper he is made to use the following words-" With respect to the Continent, he had never meant to say, that any ropture was speedily to be apprehended. If these were his expressions, it is evident from them, that he does expect a rupture at some period or other. Another paper has made him refute in less equivocal terms the ideas of an approaching war that have been attributed to him-" Certainly. I held out no such expectation. What I asserted was simply that, in the present aspect of affairs in the NORTH OF EUROPE, it would be impossible for Bo-HAPARTE to make those exertions in Spain and PORTUGAL which he might otherwise be rqual to, as it might be dangerous for him to send all bis force thither, Icaving the other quarter without any adequate guard. This was the extent of my statement." Even these words, strong as they appear, and supposing them to have been actually expressed, cannot, by any fair mode of explanation, be regardas conveying a total denial, that the event alluded to is likely to occur, for it still remains to be asceltained, what that aspect of affairs is, and what

The Moniteur of the 18th contains a long article, | Mr. Panterna, just quoted. Various p. challibles under the head of News from the Army of Spain. It have recently concurred to shew, that Boxar Mr. R.

In order to make room for the various articles that occupy our columns, all of which have more than usual claims to attention, we are still obliged to postpone the proceedings in Parliament. These proceedlings, however, are not matter of very pressing curiosifrigates, and several other vessels. This squadron ty, as almost every thing that they disclose has long been before the public in one shape or other. On the evening of the 21st, Mr. WHITBREAD moved an Address to the Regent, for the production of the the 30th May the garrison of Tarragona attempted to | Correspondence between the Marquis Wellesnew and Mr. PINKNEY in the year 1810; but he did not divide the House on themotion. The same Member presented a Petition from Mr. FINNERTY, complaining of his treatment in the jail of Lincoln, which was ordered to lie on the table.

No Mail will be due till this day at 12 o'clock.

The 6th Garrison Battalion, commanded by Colonel Dana, quartered at Neuagh, having a field day on Tuesday week, blank ammunition for this purpose was served out to the Regiment : previous to this, however, the most minute examination took place, not only by the Company Officers, but by the Colonel himself, to ascertain that no bull carridges remained in the men's pouches. During the manauvres of the morning, Captain Shaw, with the groundier company, was detached to occupy a ravine or post in the neighbourhood; and the battalion under Colonel Dana advanced to dislodge them. A firing commenced with the grenadiers, which soon proved that, by some unaccountable accident or other, hall cartridge had got mixed with their blank. Adjutant Murray received a shot la the back, which we lament to say, is likely to prove fatal; three privates were wounded, but not dangerously .- What renders this accident the more lamentable is, that Mr. Murray, anold and excellent officer. Las always been extremely beloved by the whole corps; his invariably humane deportment towards the soldiers places all idea of design, on their part, entirely out of the question.

On Monday last, after the usual examinations, Mr. Henry Griffin, A. B. was elected one of the Junior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; and the following Students were elected Scholars of the House-Mitchell, Walsh, Greham, O'Dwyer, Renny, Maunsell, Porter, Hughes, W. Smith, J. Smith, McDonnell, Craig, Ryan, and Barron.

John D'Arcey, of Killtulla-house, County Galway, Esq. has addressed the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of that County, requesting their support at the next General Election.

William White, Treasurer to the House of Rocovery, acknowledges to have received One Guines, on an award, from Dr. Wallace, Thomas Quan, and Jeremish Ryan—and Thirteen Shillings from a Court of Inquiry, per Robert Aylward.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WAISTCOATING, HOSIERY, HATS, &c. &c.

AND T. M.DOUGALL have THIS DAY received A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE GOODS, purchased by T. M'Dougall, in England, this month, which will be sold on reasonable terms They have also received PASHIONABLE

ARPETTING and HEARTH RUGS June 25, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied L by KRUNY SCOTT, Esq. Apply to Mr. PRE-STEE, Beau-Street.

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TO BE LET, ON A LEASE OF LIFES, RENEWABLE FOR EVER,

WAHR OLD MILE and STORES, with Three Acres of LAND, of Clonmore.—Proposals, in writing, to be made to Peter Walsh, Esq. of Belline, Carrickon-Suir, who will forward them to the Earl of Bas-

June, 26, 1811-

SHERIFFS' SALE.

BLACKMORE | FINO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. I on Thursday the 27th Inst. against Vn. Kino, Esq. at the Defendant's dwelling house in William-Street, at 11 o Clock the forenoon, the GOODS and CHATTLES of the Defendant-consisting of Household Furniture, and various other Articles; also, Defendant's Interest in is Dwelling-House—all which have been seized and taken into Execution by the Sheriffs of the County. f the City of Waterford, under and by virtue of se veral Writs of fleri factor, issued in this and other causes .- Dated this 25th Day of June 1811.

Ww. KEARWEY,
W. HENRY HASSARD, Sheriffs.

ENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING PREPARED BY MARTIN & CO. LONDON. In Stone Bottles of 1s. Id. and 1s. 8d. each.

Mills Composition is in general use throughout the United Kingdom, is considered by all who use if he greatest preserver of the Leather of any new in se ; it produces a fet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings in wearing. Sold by

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Wuterford, Where way also be had, Gennine Essence of Spruce the danger, which retard BONAPARTE in the prosecution of his designs upon the Peninsula. That something, which he fears, does exist, is the conclusion which is to be drawn from his language to the Legislative Body, and from the sentiments of Pills, &c. &c. and most Patent Medicines, Genzine.

