which was ordered to lie on the table for examination in the ensuing Session.

NEGOCIATION WITH AMERICA. Mr. WHITBREAD proceeded to the subject of the papers he meant to move for respecting America. The adjudication against the Fox (American vessel) which had within a few days taken place, had, he feared, thrown away the scabbard between us and that country. He had in his hands the remainder of the documents which he had moved for on a former night, and which had been refused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but which the American Government, in spite of that Right Honourable Gentleman's monition, had thought proper to publish to the world. From these documents, he thought we had treated America (a country which, from its extent and population, he thought deserv-Ing the highest consideration from every Government in the world) more as a dependant on an illiberal protector, than as a great, free, and commercial people. He adverted to the engagement of which we had lately heard, as having taken place between the President frigate and the Little Belt, and feared that one thing after another coming in such quick succession would shortly operate so powerfully, as by causing a rupture, would go near to overwhelm our finances. With respect to the documents he held in his hand, and which had been published by the American Government, there was some of them of which he had not been possessed more than forty-cight hours; and from the whole he begged leave to read some extracts, in order to shew the manner in which his Majesty's Ministers had treated them, act Biherwise than take his departure as he did,-The first to which he alluded, was a letter from Mr. nuary, and not answered the 14th of March; and all times. in another letter from Mr. Pluckney to the American Minister at home, he says, he was not surprised at delay, but he did not expect such a delay as this. There was another letter, dated the 15th of February, on the subject of the blockades, not answered the 5th of March, nearly three weeks; another on the 30th of April, and a subsequent one on the 3d of June, to which no answers were returned. Another on the 1st of July, referring to his notes of April 30 and June 3, to none of which was any answer ever returned. On the 25th of August, Nir. Pinckney wrote again, complaining of these neglects: and received no answer till the 31st, six days. All which shewed a most gross and pointed neglect of America; wounded her just pride, by shewing that Ministers did not look on her us a free and independent Power; in short, they were insults of such a nature, as could not be borne or put up with in private life. On the 8th of December, Mr. Pintkney wrote to Lord Wellesley on the subject of the Fox, to which there was no nuswer. It was delayed till after Mr. Finckney and Mr. Foster and sailed; and then, to complete the whole, comes on the adjudication. He hoped the House, having heard these papers, would not refuse the papers he should more for, though he allowed no use could be made of them till next Session. He concluded by moving " An Address to the Prince Regent for copies of all the correspondence between the American Minister and his Majesty's Covernment during

the year 1810." said, he thought the Honourable Gentleman could not seriously suppose that the House would agree to such a motion without any previous notice, especially as ha allowed that nothing could be done farther than that the papers should lie on the table till next Session. It was evident the Hon. Gent, had but two objects in view in making it. One was the opportunity of making a speech, and the other to have been the opinions of Doctors Lipscomb, Wright, and the papers on the table early in the next Session .-The Honourable Gentleman had made his speech, and thereby obtained one object; and as to the papers, he might have them by moving for them at the commencement of the next Session. He (Mr. P.) still thought it would be wrong to publish them before they knew what passed between Mr. Foster and the American Government. The Honourable Gentleman had, honever, come forward thus suddealy with his tirade against the English Government; and he found it impossible to answer such a statement, as he had not the smallest idea this conversation would take place. If he really chose to believe, and entertain the opinion, that all the evils be had enumerated grew out of a wrong commercial system, he might as well have spared his comments, for he (Mr. P.) believed there were few would join him in it. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a long defence of the Orders in Council, and insisted that the pressure on the Continent is infinitely greater than it is here; and he verily believed it

was so heavy as not to be long borne. Mr. WHITBREAD begged to say a few words in reply. The reason he did not move for the papers sooner was, that part of the documents he held in his hand, as he before stated, had not been in his possession forty-eight hours, and in that time he publishing these papers till it was known what Mr. Foster would do, it was futile in the extreme .- Did ho suppose the House such children, or the Amerihave any influence on their regociations? It was utterly impossible. His chief reason for wishing to have these papers on the table, was to prevent their putting into the Prince Regent's mouth, in his requested."

speech on the opening of the Session, any mis-statements or misrepresentations respecting America. If they would do this, and he should notice it, they would say to him, 'Oh! you can say nothing respecting America, for you have no papers as evidence to go upon; and the address would be carried before these papers could be obtained. He insisted that the Orders in Council had been attended with the most mischierous consequences. Bounparte had issued his decrees for the purpose of provoking them. He did so in the time of Mr. Pitt-but did that Minister abet that Government by Orders in Councit? No: he saw the trap, and avoided it. The Right Honourable Gentleman who pretends to tread in Mr. Pitt's steps, had seen it, and fell into it .-It was in vain to endeavour to mince the matter; he was determined he would not be one of those who hold out delusions to the people, and therefore he would not hesitate to say what the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite, and their adherents, all knew very well. We are absolutely undone, as a commercial people, unless they will retrace their steps. The Right Hon. Gent. had told the manufacturers, that although there was no market for our goods, vet things would have been worre, if it had not been for the Orders of Council. It was his opinion however, that they could not possibly have been werse than they were. If the papers were now refused, no other reason could be assigned for such refusal, but that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not prepared to

meet the discussion. Mr. ROSE said, that his answer to the application of the American merchants was, that Government had received no information of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. As to our retracing our steps with respect to America, it must be recollected, on what conditions the French Government talked of rescinding those decrees. This country was first required to rescind all the Orders in Council, including those made (on the soundest and that it was impossible that Mr. Pinckney could principles, as he thought) under the former Administration; and not only was Great Britain called upon to do this, but to abandon all the rights of Pinckney to Lord Wellesley, dated the 2d of Ja- blockade which had been agreed to by all Europe as

Sir CHARLES PRICE said, that he had the satisfaction to state, that all the merchants with whom he had the honour of being connected were perfectly content with the Orders in Council, and the conduct of Government in this respect.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he was sure that such was the feeling of those merchants who shouted for

war on the Royal Exchange. The question was then put, and negatived.

MR. FINNERTY. Mr. WHITBREAD stated, that he held in hi and a petition from this Gentleman, who was imprisoned in Lincoln Castle, in consequence of the sentence of the Court of King's Bench. The complaint was not against the sentence, but the mode of confinement. He trusted that when the House should hear the petition read, they would think that

the petitioner had a claim to relief. The petition was then read, which was of consi-

derable length. It stated, among other things, " That the person on whose behalf it was prosented was confined upon a ground floor, in a cold gloomy apartment, the door of which was nearly opposite to his bed, and opened into a yard about 25 leet square, enclosed by a wall thirty feet high-so high, indeed, as to exclude the free current of air. -In the centre of this yard there was a grate, from which issued the most offensive smell, owing, as he understood, to the common sewer of the debtors' prison, which runs underneath, and which smell annoved him even in his cell. By this smell he was prevented taking any exercise in that yard, while he was denied the opportunity of enjoying air and exercise in the area which surrounds the prison, and to which all the other prisoners were admitted throughout the day, excepting only the common felous and himself. Of this privation lie had the more reason to complain, because from the state of his health, being subject to indigestion, and violent spasmodic affections in the stomach, he had been uniformly advised by all Medical men whom he had occasion to consult, to seek the enjoyment of fresh air, and to take as much exercise as he could bear. Such had Stanton, whom he had consulted in London; and such also was the opinion of the Physicians to whom he had had occasion to resort since his arrival at Lin coln, and whose certificate was annexed. Such treatment as was complained of, he was persuaded, was contrary to the intention of the Judges by whom he had been sent there, as it was inconsistent with that

which any man committed for a misdemeanour ought to be subjected. That about a week after the Petitioner's arrival he was, in consequence of a remonstrance, visited by the Magistrates, one of whom, in the course of con rersation, observed, that they (the Magistrates) could not compel the jailor to accommodate the Petitioner with rooms in front of the prison; adding, that he understood that another person confined for a libel (whom he named) paid three gumens a week for his ecommodation in another prison. Petitioner reilied, that was more than he could afford. Another lagistrate then told him that his subscriptions would robably amount to a considerable sum. After this isit, although he was still confined in the same oom, yet he was allowed to exercise for three lours a day in the common area of the prison, which icextensive. This privilege was, however, taken from him, and for five weeks he was not allowed to exercise there at all, in consequence of which his health suffered very materially. Application was then made on his part to the Sheriff, and in consequence, permussion was given him to take exercise for one hour a day, namely, from one to two; but if it should rain at that time, he was not allowed to go out pt any other time of the day. A person he had brought had no opportunity. With respect to what the from London to altend him, was positively refused Right Hon. Gentleman said of the impropriety of admittance, and he was obliged to employ for this purpose a prisoner, in whom he could have no relico. The very person who dressed his victuals was not allowed to be admitted into his cell. The petitioner subjoined certificates of medical men, that his cans such fools, that what he said at that time could health was in so bad a state as to make air and exercise indispensably necessary, and only prayed that he might have such accommodation for air and exer

Mr. Secretary RYDER objected to the Petition being received. He said, that on its being transmitted to him, be had thought it expedient to make some inquiry relative to the substance of it previous o presenting it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He had accordingly written to the Sheriff; but his letter was not received in time, owing to that Gentleman being in town. He found it at home on his return, and answered it, stating that a remonstrance had been made, and that Mr. Finnerty had been, in consequence, allowed three hours exercise (and he must observe by the way, that a person who was able to bear the fatigue of three hours' exercise could not be in a very bad state of health); but that this indulgence it was found necessary to abridge in consequence of Mr. Finnerty's conduct, which was highly indecent and improper.

Mr. WHITEREAD said he knew not what Mr. Finnerty's conduct might have been; but the charge rested entirely on the authority of the letter received by the Right Hon. Gentleman. But even if this was the case, he could not see why he should be denied airy apartments. The certificates which he had received were signed by three very respectable Physicians, and were therefore crititled to belief. The observations of the Magistrates, as recorded in the Petition, were under any circumstances highly improper. (Hear.) - Was a want of money a just reason for adding to the rigours and severity of the punishment of any offence? The conduct of the Sheriff likewise was very indiscreet.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT observed, that according to Mr. Finnerty's Petition, he seemed to be placed in a most extraordinary situation in the place of his confinement. It was really difficult to know whether he was under the charge of the Sheriff or the Magistrate, or suffering in a state of correction. Whatever might be the mode of guarding him, he did not deem that severity justifiable on the sentence passed. What right had they to close up Mr. Finnerty in solitary confinement? A Gentleman wished to see him, and after much denial, with difficulty obtained admittance. Abide by his sentence, and do not make it solitary. What Magistrate had a right to order a stricter confinement when the law of sentence did not warrant it? The common mode of defence, when any complaint was made of rigorous confinement, was, that the complainant had been guilty of some serious offence.-He did not mean to say that Mr. Finnerty had not been guilty of some indecorum, but no person possessed the power of punishing by the penalty of close committal, one whom they deemed guilty themselves. He intimated his purpose of bringing that system of solitary confinement before the consideration of the House early in the ensuing Sessions of Parliament

Mr. HUTCHINSON wished to hear those facts of Mr. F's Petition controuled, and called for an issurance, that the Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Ryder) would make a strict investigation into the loseness of his confinement. After drawing a short outline of the life of Mr. Finnerty, in which he condemued the length to which he carried his opinions, though they were founded on wishing well to his country, he observed, that few honest men were found who did not agree, in some measure, with the opinions of Mr. Finnerty, on the condition of Ireland in 1798. He had supported himself by industry, and certainly at least merited no further confinement than what was allowed by sentence.

Lord CASTLEREAGH disavowed all hindrance to the Perition of Mr. Finnerty which had been proposed to his Royal Highness; he had assisted its rtherance, and he wished him to be treated with as EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF SIR much indulgence as was deemed proper. He felt asured that no person had witnessed him querulous about the confinement of Mr. Finnerty, though his writings contained a gross libel upon himself and on the Government. He felt within himself no hostility at all at the Petition, and believed the appeal was quite justifiable, when he considered himself to be treated harsher than the warrant of his sentence.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY said, that this appeared to him to be a case of the very last imporance; there was one material fact which had not been at all explained by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Ryder). When this person was sent to the Castle of Lin coln, there to be confined pursuant to his sentence, the jailor locks him up in a splitary cell appropriated to felons: upon what authority did the jailor venture o do this? The prisoner was not sentenced to solilitary imprisonment—a punishment concerning which, however, he believed there were no small doubts, as whether there were any sanction of it to be found in the laws of England; but be that as it might, if there was such a distinction, was the imposing of it to be left in the hands of a jailor?-(Hear, hear.) This would be a power beyond any thing exercised by the King's Beuch. That Court sentences one man to twelve month's imprisonment, another to eighteen, another to two years; but what is the difference of a few months more or less confinement, compared with that of solitary confinement in a felon's cell, shut out from every intercourse, and even the means of earning subsistence withheld; and was this fearful discretion to be left to the whim of a jailor? (Hear, hear.) This was not the case of a private individual—it was the case of the public-this was putting into the hands of every jailor theseverest punishment that could be inflicted on a British subject short of death. Another consideration was, that the punishment of the vich man would be essentially different from that of the poor man, though confined for the same offence, and under the very same sentence ... (Hear, kear.)-from jailors it might not be so wonderfulto take exercise in the prison-yard, was all that he but what were they to say to Magistrates who could have the face to tell this wretched man, that for 3

Mr. WHITBREAD moved that the Petition | guivessa week mere he could be site smooth tool as better apartment? What! was this language to-Magistrates, who officially stood between the bisoner and oppression, to make use of in answerts an application for redress? - (Hear, hear, hear, This was a circumstance which could not red there; it was certainly very late in the Sessions, but even so he thought that this fact and others, particularly the power so shamefully usurped by the inilor, ought to be made the ground of a parliamentary enquiry .- (Hear, hear.) He never read the libet on the Noble Lord, but if it was as bad as that libel upon the Magistrates, he scarcely knew what ponishment could be too excessive .- He repeated that he thought the conduct of the Maghtrales did furnish ground for parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH said, if a jailor can out a man in solitary confinement, how is that man o get redress? He gives, perhaps, a letter to the turnkey to put in the post-office, and he throws it behind the tire-how then is it to be known? The man may die, and the jailor may report him as har. ing died in a fit, and bring all his turnkeys to swear to it. He wished to know, who was answerable for all this-which of the five parties already mentioned in the course of the debate had the responsibility_ was it the Secretary for the Home Department, the Court of King's Bench, the Magistrates, Sheriff, or

Mr. Secretary RYDER said, that Mr. Figner. had been allowed three several hours in the dev of indulgence to air himself in the court-yard, but which were taken from him when he behaved to indecorously; even after that a deor of green baire had been constructed for his accommodation and

Mr. WHITBREAD, in explanation, observed. that the jailor had, according to Mr. Finnerty's account, behaved very brutal to him.

Mr. C. ADAM was astonished at the culogy which an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) had pronounced on Mr. Fluncrty. He was not aware that he possessed such amazing capacity.

Mr. HUTCHINSON did not make any eulogs, he only expressed his admiration at the obstacles which he had surmounted, and at the abilities which he had displayed. The Petition was laid on the table.-Adjourned.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 22. Transmitted by Vice Admiral Sir James Sauma er, Bart. K. B.

His Majesty's ship Vigo, off Romsoe, June 1. Sir .- I have the pleasure to inform you that Captain Watts, of the Woodlark, captured, on the night of the 3d ult. aftern smart chace over the Natter Reef, a very fine row-boat, 34 feet long, armed with two brass howitzers and small arms, and commanded by a Lieutenant of the Danish navy, with 20 men; one of the Danes was killed and one wounded; a galliot whose cable she had cut was rescued by the guard boats of the Dictator .-On the nights of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. two privateers, armed with swivels and small arms, and with 12 men in each boat, were captured by tite guard boats of the Vigo; the first was boarded singly by Streatfield in the pinnace, and makes the serenth privateer this brave and active Officer has taken and destroyed; the other was surprised under the shore of Romsoe, and taken by Mr. Hedges, Midshipman; five of the crew escaped in the woods.—1 have the honour to be, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

JAMES SAUMAREZ'S FLEET, DATED WINGO SOUND

"The whole of the squadron shifted their birth esterday farther up the Sound. Now we las poored-Victory, Sir James Saumarez; Hannibal, Admiral Durham; Dreadnought, Mars, Crossy, Defence, and Ardent. The Fisgard is arrived from Spithend.—The Swedish boats come alongside, and sell us things pretty reasonable—eggs a shilling per dozen; good beef and pork cheap; and large lobsters 3d. each. The Loire, Erebus, and Bellette, are cruizing off the Scaw. This is one of the most dreary looking places I eversaw; not a tree to be een-nothing but barren rocks, and plenty of them. It is uncommonly cold (equally so as at

Christmas, in Portsmouth)." A marriage was celebrated last month at Paris between a wine-merchant and a female, who, dis guised in male attire, had served in a regiment of hussars six years, and during that time given such proofs of valour, that she had been raised from the ranks to a Captaincy. In a late action in Spain, she was wounded in the breast, which led to a discovery of her sex, and she was permitted to retire upon half-pay.

Government have released five French Officers, n the solicitation of Captain Flinders, R. N. the Circumnavigator, in consequence of their particular attention and kindness to him, whilst a prisoner in the Isle of France. They will return to the Isle of France in the Helen, which will sail in a few days with stores for Madras.

A person of distinction in England, who had een employed in a diplomatic capacity in Paris, some years ago, has, it is said, recently received snuff box from Bonaparte, with a motto surrounded with a wreath of olive leaves, indicating a desire to make Peace, which on his receiving he immediately shewed to Ministers.

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Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,152.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1811.

May 12, 1811

PRICE FOUR PENCE

SUBSCRIPTION SALE.

S many Ladies and Gentlemen have expressed a A particular desire to see the effect of the PAINT ED GRECIAN LAMP at night, J. HALFFNAY begs to inform them and the Public, that he will exhibit it and the DRAWINGS every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, previous to the decision, which will take place on Saturday. July 6.

N. B.—subscriptions 5s. 5d. will be recoived at

No. Birnie's, Mr. Farreil's, Mr. Bull's, and at J.P. Haifpenny's, Apartments, at Mr. McMahon's, Parade. Waterford, June 28, 1811

In the Matter of Joseff | 1 TO BE SOLD BY AUC TION, on Monday the Carsnors, a Bankrupt. - 8th day of July next. h. order of the Commissioners in this Matter, on the Premises, all said Brakrupt's Interest in the HOUSE OFFICES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE, situate on the River Suir, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, as formerly advertised in this Paper.-Also to be Sold at same time, a great variety of new and elegant Furniture, of all descriptions 4 Chamber Organ, some Paintings and Prints, a Herse and Gigg, a Jaunting Car, Two Boats, and a Quantity of choice Port and Claret, many years in

PEARSON, AUCTIONFER. June 20, 1811.

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

P AND T. MEDOUGALL have this pay re-coived a SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE GOODS. purchased by T. M'Dougall, in England, this month. which will be sold on reasopable terms 67 They have also received FASHIONABLE CARPETTING and HEARTH RUGS.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied I by KENEY SCOTT, Esq. Apply to Mr. Penmann. Beau-Street. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

FROM THE 29TH OF SUPTEMBER NEXT, A BOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within a Mile of the Bridge of Unterford, with most beautiful Views of the River, and the various surrounding Improvements. There are two small COT PAGES on some of the Lots. Mr. NEWFORT will also let about 17 ACRES of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU; (with the Meadowing thereon, laid up since the 1st of Jan. last.) the Rent to commence the 25th of March last; or without the Meadowing from the 29th September next, and Possession given before that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be receive ed by William Newront, Esq. Belmont, or Bank. Waterford, who has also to Let, the HOUSE, STORE, and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Dwyrn, in Rose-lane, in this City; and the House in Carrick, late ly in the Possession of Mr. J. Krasy, in the Main Street, adjoining to the Ina.

Waterford, May 28, 1811. NEW BRIDGE OFER KILM 4COW-PILL.

ton, Esq. Mayor, for Publing a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail Coach Road leadig from this City to Connol .- The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1911

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. PERWELYE Acres, one Rood, vix Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Balf 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

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City

ア石 HE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 44s -6d. por Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Tea Shillings on Household.

WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. | lb. oz. dr. | Two Penny, 0 7 4 0 11 4 0 15 0 Four-Penny, 0 15 2 - 6 7 1 13 7

Six Penny, 1 6 7 | 2 2 3 | 2 21 7 R7 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro ortion-and besides the two initial beliers of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be murked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an II .- and the Weight must like wise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the reveral Bakers and Dealers in wheat, Meal, and flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday before Twelve o clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

June 29. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

HAY FOR SALE.

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

TO BE LET,

[NIE HOUSE in which Thomas Nevert resided in L King-street, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING-HOUSE, on the Quay .- Application o be madé at said. House,

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 .- £50 wt. for age-L years old, 6 st. 4lb .-- 1 years old, 8st.-- 5 years old, 8st. 7lb.—6 years old, 8st. 12lb.—aged—9st-

3 Mile Heats. WEDSESDAY, 4 .- Sweepstakes, 5 Guineas each I P. to which the Stewards will add \$50 for Hunters that never won a racing plate, bana fide the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford Twelve Months, (and in the actual possession of the subscriber 12 Months) previous to the day of Running. To be qualified on oath, if required, and by eaping a four foot Wall and Sporting, double Ditch record Horse to save Stakes, and receive £10 from Winner, provided 3 start. - 1 yrs. old, 11st. 11lb. yrs, old, 12st, 7lb.-6 and aged 18st.-3 Mile Heats. To be rode by Gentlemen. Horses to be entered with Mr. John Waish, Tramore, on or before the 10th

THURSDAY, 5.- \$50 for 4, 5, 6, and aged-wis n n Tuesday—8 Mile Heats. FRIDAY 6 .- The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the posession of Mr. Boxcer with a Sweepstakes of 3 Guineas each P. P. to which the Stewards will add #30 to Hunters, the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the Horse bona fide his property, during that time-4 yes, old 11st-5 yrs old 11st 11lb.-6, and ngcd,12st, 4lb.-3 Mile Heats-to be rode by Gentlemen-Horses to be

August, and a deposit made.

entered same as on Wednesday. SATURDAY, T.-Sweepstakes of 5 Gus. each P. P. to which the Stewards will add. £50 for all Hinter that never wou a racing plate, and that will qualify by leaping a four fool Wall and Sporting doubl

carrying 19st. 7lb. each. - 3 Mile Honts. MONDAY, 9 .- Collection of the Week for the beater Horses, that saved their distance—Wts, and distance

to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may apoint, on Sunday Evening.

King's Plate Article-3lbs.-to Mares and Geldin. -Horses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore 5ix clear Payabefore 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-Subscri per of that sum to pay double entrance.—Any Horse not ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stew wards, Groom to be fined One Guinea, and Horse no allowed to start, unless paid.-Winner each day to pay One Guinea to a sworn Judge, and Half a Gui

o receive but half the Plate. NICHOLAS POWER M. H. O'DONNELL, W. SULLEVAN, JOHN WALLER, Clerk of the Course.

ea for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking over

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th ay of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GÁRDEN, well-cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease 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. onel Sr. Leoua, who will shew the Premises. Killea, March 15, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 29.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - £6 10s. Od.

---- *ccond - - - - - - - 6 5. Od,

--- third - - - - - - - 5 8m. Od.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 854. Od.

| Lard (flake) 01. 0d 01. 0d. |
|--|
| (casks, rendered) - 64s. Od 65s. Od. per Cut |
| Burnt Pigs, 08, Od 08, Od. 1 |
| Pork, 34s. 0d 36s. 0d. |
| Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. |
| Oatmeal, 15s. 6d 16s. 6d. |
| Flour, first Quality, d d d. |
| - 46 m Od 50 - Od 1 |
| third, 303. od 365. od. per Bag. |
| fourth, 224. Od 254. Od. |
| Wheat, |
| Barley, 00s. 0d 00s. 0d. |
| Oats (common) 13s. Od 00s. Od. { |
| (potatoe) 14s. 0d 00s. Cd. par Bar- |
| Malt, 35s. Sd 38s. Od. rel. |
| Coals, 4s. 6d 5s. 0d. |
| Tallow (rough, 8s. Od 9s. 3d.) |
| Potators and a fine to set (per tone) |
| Beef, { (quarters), 4d 6d. } (joints 6d 7jd. } (quarters), 6d 7jd. } (quarters), 6d 7jd. } (joints), 6d 7jd. } per lb. } Veal, 7d 8jd. } |
| BCc1, joints 6d 74d. |
| (ouarters), 6d 7 d. |
| Mutton (points), 6d 7kd. per tv. |
| Veal, 7d 8fd. |
| Pork, 8d 4 d. |
| Butter, 18d 21d. |
| Train Oil £45 10s per Ten. |
| Whiskey, 8s. 2d 8s. 6d per Gall. |
| Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. |
| 137 Barrels Wheat.] [21 18s. 9d. |
| 000 - Birley, Averaging 0 0s. 0d. |
| 44 |

R. T. POWER & SON.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, Very Old PORT, imported direct from Oporto, is Summer 1807 SHERRY, TENERIFFE, &c. Cork JUHINKEY, and Jamaica RUM,

Strong ALE, and FINEGAR. Powre's Linea Drapery Ware-Howe is

SPRUCE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER

PERRY, Irish and English CIDER,

plied with every Article in that Line. (6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 22, 1814.

CATHOLIC ADDRESS.

The following is a Copy of the Address from the Catholics of Ireland to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Interchange Militia Bill, of which Mr. Hay was deputed the bearer, to join the Deputation in London. It would have been too late to walt for a public Levee, and therefore it was presented privately:

MAT IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HICHNESS. We, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, compelled once more to approach your Royal Highness, by an Administration which has impaired the vigour, and diminished the lustre of the Crown in the person of your Royal Highness, beg leave to express our unlimited attachment, and entire devotion to your person and Government-and almost insuperable reflectance thus again to entreat your attention

and interposition-and our full and considerate

sense of the delicacy and difficulties of your Royal Highness's situation

With alarm and dismay we have learned, that a Bill now pending in Parliament, for the respective transfer of the Militia service of the two countries, contains no provision whatever for the free exercise of his religion, on the part of the Catholic Soldier, who, in the event of such Bill passing into a law, may be placed on the English Establishment, and we cannot sufficiently express our fears at an omission so portentous, and at the consequences with

which it seems to us so pregnant. We beg leave most respectfully to represent to our Royal Highness, that this deliberate and publicly arowed omission appears to us to aim an insidious, but perhaps not less mortal blow, at the freedom of Religious opinious and of correspondent worthly; and that the issue of a General Order, is a substitute, can neither be received, nor acknow-

ledged, as a fair exchange or equivalent, for the protection of law, the solemnity of an Act of Parliament, and the best guards and assurances of the British Constitution. Your Royal Highness requires not to be informed, that the religious security of the Catholic Soldier. in his native land, stands on the basis of an Act of Parliament; that the Constitution of his country is his charter for the independence of his religion.-

That this Bill calls upon him to barter away that Charter, for a General Order-revocable in its nainterpretation; and that, being placed by this Bill under the control of an individual, or individuals, his religion is exposed to the whims of caprice, the influence of prejudice, and the intolerance of bigotry, we cannot so far deceive ourselves as to consider loubtful this gratuitous order as a security: as the law now stands, it is illegal; and the guarantee it offers is a violation of the Constitution. We most humbly entreat your Royal Highness to

onsider, that, did this BIII contain a distinct and specifiic provision for the freedom of religious worship, still, without a clause for the supply of Catholic Chaplains to the respective Militia regiments, its operation would be illusory and fallacious, and under colour of a reality, present nothing but a phantom.

We beg leave further to submit, that the interests of the State and those of the service are intimately connected and identified with the morality of the soldier, and that to deprive him of his religion is to strike at Its existence.

Your Royal Highness is most humbly requested to observe, that the adhesion of the Irish Catholic to the faith and religious forms of his forefathers, is perhaps the most prominent feature in his marked and manly character—that to play with his warmest feelings and strike at his dearest sensibilities, is at sall time an experiment of most ill-judged policythat when England's contest is for national existence, it is an infatuation incomprehensible!-and that the future Heroes of another Talavera, Maida, and Barrosa, are richly entitled, if not to British gratitude, at least to British consideration.

Under these our feelings, we most respectfully apply to the wisdom, the liberality, the justice, the Constitutional principles, the largeness of your Royal Highness's mind, for the rights of our consciences and the independence of our religion; we crave your interposition and protection, and we pray that the Irish Catholic may fight the battle of his country unrestrained and unshackled, under the banners of one common God and one common Christianity.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 24.

ASSASSINATION.

Earl GREY said, he rose for the purpose of callng their Lordsbips' attention to certain sentiments. sald to have been written by an Englishman, and published in this country. He was the more partirularly indexed to do so, as they appeared, by way of extract, in a French periodical paper, which he held in his hand; for through this, and other foreign publications, the extract would make its way over the Continent, and other nations might be led to imagine, that England was so debased as to countenance the principles of assassiuntion. That such principles had been promulgated by the author of this extract, no man could doubt for one moment. It was with horror he learnt, for the first time that horilble seatiments like those contained in a publication, (we believe the Antigallican Monla tor.) by an individual, he believed, of the name of Goldsmith, could have been conceived in an English heart, or that they could have been written by an English hand. The sentiments he alluded to, and which had been extracted into another periodical publication, appeared under the title of Anticorcian Association. The noble Farl here read the passage, which first stated, that Englishmen were naturally led to revolt at ideas of assassination; but still such notions were to be denominated by the title of prejudice. It next proceeded to assert, that there were circumstances under which assassination might not only be permitted, but justified. Bonsparte had raised himself, by acts of violence and atrocky, to an eminence where he was beyond the power of all law-and, having used means which were detested by every principle of justice in the law of nations, it recommended the application of the came instruments against himself. The author them went on to state how Bonaparte had used the poignard against others—how he had destroyed the Dake D'Englien, Palm, Flehegru, and others-and how he had poisoned thousands at Jaila, braides the thousands he had murdered elsewhere.] It was necessary that an open and public disavowal of such principles should be made, and he took this opportunity of mentioning the publication before their Lordships, because he was satisfied the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) opposite would join him in expressing his detestation of sentiments which should always be considered horrible by mankind.

The Marquis WELLESLEY had not seen the publication in which these principles were laid down, neither had be seen the other publication in which the extract was contained, until it had been put into his hands by the Noble Earl (Grey). To him be returned his most sincere thanks for his communication, as it afforded him this occasion of declaring. that he, both on the part of himself and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, disavowed and abhorred the principles of this publication. If he had seen it before, he should have noticed it; but, from the ture, uncertain in its duration, precurious in its | variety of subjects ever present for his consideration, effect, and open to much discretionary latitude of it was not to be expected that he could attend to every occurrence which might be worthy his observation. The specious arguments adduced by this writer to vindicate the atrocious crime of assessingtion, were not only, as the Noble Farl had pronounced them, most detestable, but they were, inhis opinion, as contemptible as they were horrible. Because the person they nimed at had set aside the laws of nations, and that he had used the polynard hims if, and had stained his life with a career of crimes and injustice, God forbid that should, for one nement, formany grounds for others to pursue the same vices. Whatever had been his conduct, he was scious it would never be imitated by this country. To rouze hostility in a manly and fall way on the Continent of Europe would be his object, and it would be the endeavour of the Government. The writer had said, Bonaparte had placed himself above the reach of justice; but he trusted that was not the cose-he had no doubt but all Europe would be ouzed, by a contemplation of his crimes, at length to bring him to justice and punishment, by fighting, and finally vanquishing him in the field. Such was the view he took of the publication, such was the detestation with which he read the principles, that he should wish the author could be punished, and he certainly would mention the case for the consideration of his Royal Highness.

Earl GREY concurred in the observations of the Noble Marquis, and most heartily wished that the person aimed at by this publication should, for his rimes and violation of law, be brought before the tribunal of Europe. But he did not think it a proper mode of attack, to utter against this individual constant abuse. In the catalogue of crimes recited, though there might be some which he believed and abhorred, 'yet there were others which he could not believe, because he was convinced they were false.

Marquis WELLESLEY rose for the purpose of observing, that perhaps the Noble Farl might have misunderstood the exact tendency of his former observations. He would be the last man existing to countenance that yile and common abuse which was



the pain which his melines had sustained : ung old man complained of a pain in also sile, another of a the sole object of the motion, would it have been pain in his head, and they all looked as if they were worded as it was? Would it have been defiberatemuch fitter for the couch and the arm-chair, than by drawn up so as to cast a stigma on the Parliament to be made the subjects of an harassing and, so far as for having permitted it to continue so long. The it regarded them, most usehies floty. An observation of the old man condemned to skillugolee was and finally to abolish the present mode of punishparticularly affecting; on its being remarked by one ment, which it pronounced to be cruel, ignombiof his comrades that they would have got away rooner if it Mid hot been for old Woollston, he ex- them, that the Hon. Baronet had been in the habit claimed-" Well, thirty years ago, I could have of picking up stories, which, when names were givdone it as well as himself, theaning his judge the en, were traced to their source, and proved to be young corporal." He would not take up the fime of the Honse in answering arguments which he those assertions? Ought they to have any weight the day. was ashamed to anticipate. He conceived that the with the country because they went forth uncontra-House, by the alteration they had assented to in the dicted and " uncontradictable," as the case was Mutiny Act, had sanctioned the principles he had anonymous? Gentlemen talked of the advantages endeavoured to inculcate; and he trusted they of the French service. How could the House listen would now acknowledge the necessity there existed to it? What good could be expected from an atthat as long as it might be expedient to continue the system, so long those who reduced it to practice lish was the worst? What advantage could result should be strictly controlled, and that measures should be taken with a much promptitude as circumwould more

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highess the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the, practice of flogging now prevident in the army, and that he would be pleased to give orders to the officers commanding regiments, directing them to adopt such measures as they might deem most efficient for restraining and finally abolishing that ignominious mode of punishment.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON admitted the importape of the subject, but must think the statements moch exaggerated. Instances of cruelty had been spoken of. If these were brought forward distinctly, they would meet investigation, and receive puishment. It was to be observed, that the object of the whole motion, the Local Militia-man, was omitted. From the mode in which the statement of that case was originally made, some enquiry had been Decessary, and the result was the following statement: - The recruits had been assembled some days byfore the main body of the regiment, and there was n natural tendency to disorder. There were some reports that the men's bread was bad, and the Colovel sent for the contractor to direct him to give better. The contractor asserted that the brend was good, and it was sent to the mest-table to be tried. born to be flogged. He persisted in pushing his mo-The officers were all of opinion that it was of the tion to a division. proper quality; but the Colonel not leaving if even to this, sent some to the Inspecting General, who pronounced it good. The regiment arrived in small riction, and some of those at night rather intoxicated. The clamouragninst the bread was kept up by these people; and loaves were found kicked about the streets, a proof that there was no attempt to try the bread. After this, the words to sour bread, and other insulting expressions, were chalked upon the walls placards were hung up the officers were blessed down the parade and still the ringleader could not be found. The officers, however, were anaigus that something should be done; the spirit was too dangerous to be passed over; and it was important to find out who was the exciter of the spirit. Taylor wrote the song of which so much had been said, and exhibited himself as a prominent person.—He was punished; not for the song, as was obsurdly said, but for the part which he had taken. His punishment was partially inflicted, and he acknowledged its leniency in the presence of the surgeon. Some of Taylor's comrades had come into the room, and were reproaching him with faint cartedness. Taylor told them, and repeated it to the surgeon, that he now was satisfied that without discipline, subordination could not exist, that the sentence was merciful and his punishment lenient.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended that the observations of the Hon. Gentleman were equally applicable to any other speech as to the speech of the Hon. Baronet. With respect to the alteration proposed in the Mutliny Act, that was no alteration at all, for powers were given in all the Mutiny Acts, (as the 22d section would shew) from the time of the Revolution downwards to the Members of a Court Martial, to imprison if they thought proper. The Bill of Rights declared that tarture should no longer exist. Flogging, however, was torture, nor could he see why it was applicable to the class of society by which it was endured more than any other. His Hon. Friend had been required to name a substitute. Imprisonment, deprivation of pay, and above all, solitary confinement, were substitutes infinitely to be preferred.

Lord PALMERSTON argued against the motion. The cases adduced by the Hanourable Baronet were, with one exception, seconymous. There were many cases of military delinquency for which no punishment but corporeal punishment was suitable. In disturbances, for instance, which tended to mutiny, it was necessary that the punishment of the offenders should be immediate in its operation, and impressive in its effect. The Hon. Baronet had thought fit to load the military service of his own country with approbrium, and to characterise it as the worst in Europe, and one into which foreigners were deterred from entering. The House had been too busily employed in acknowledging the achievements of the British army, to render it necessary to say any thing on the subject, although certainly the water. assertion with respect to foreigners came with a bad grace from one who had formerly so strongly reprobated the introduction of foreigners into our military

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did think that even those who were most for chang-ing the syst mon considering the nature of their own arguments, and the terrast of the motion, would give it their approbation. It had been said, that the motion only went to recommend it to his Royal

nishment inflicted in the army. If this were really ous, and unnecessary. The House had it before perfectly infounded. Ought they then to believe

tempt to prove, that of all services that of the Eugfrom representing the English soldiers as being those who were most degraded, not only degraded among stances would permit for its. final abolition. He themselves, but so degraded as to be pointed at by their fellow-subjects with the finger of scorn.-(Hear! hear.) If the Hon. Baronet were only supported by those who believed such a sentiment

> thought he would not have even a teller to his motion. (Hear! kear!) Mr. HUTCHINSON thought flogging both cru

general, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer)

el and ignominious, as well as unnecessary. Sir F. BURDETT, in reply, decied that the irguments of the Right Hon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had at all either shaken his conviction of the necessity of his motion, or his resolution to attempt to execute it. Rational discipline stood on one hand, and correction by the cat-o'-nine-tails on the other, and nothing should hinder him from supporting a measure of mercy. He disdained to retort on the insinuations which he believed that the Chancellor had used against his motives for his motion. He sustained his opinions on the cruelty of punishment, and quoted, as an act of wantonness, a poor soldier who had been flogged because he got married. He did not know that punishment awaited on

virtue. The Militia Ballot was a severe conscription, and hong heavy on the middling classes of people; and by that very law every man of England was

For the motion . Against it Majority

GERMAN PAPERS.

PETERSBURGH, JUNE 3. General Count Lauriston has frequent interviews vith the Emperor, and has appeared once in public with him. It is said that these interviews have related principally to the restoration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh, who returned some days since from Twer; he is expected shortly to set out for Germany.

The war against Turkey will be prosecuted with great vigour; hostilities, we are assured, have commenced; the details of the first operations are expected with much impatience.

In a memoir presented to the Emperor of Russia, and which he has approved, and signed with his own hand, it is represented, that as three officers of customs are insufficient to prevent the introduction of contraband goods, and the exportation of silver and copper, and desertion, in an extent of 1800 wersts, and as experience has proved that Cossacks alone are not a sufficient safeguard, the intervals should be filled with troops constantly in motion, who shall be rewarded with the profit of whatever they may discover, except merchandize, the importation of which is prohibited, and which according to the new regulations, is to be burnt.

VIENNA, MAY 31. Intelligence has just reached us, of several severe battles having been fought between the Russians and Turks; the latter, it is stated, have been obliged to retreat beyond the Nissawa, and under the walls of Sophla. Widden is completely invested; the Russians must, ere this, have commonced the siege they are provided with a very formidable train of

FRENCH PAPERS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMIES IN SPAIN-

SIEGE OF TARRAGONA. General Suchet, Commander-in-Chief of the ar y of Arragon, reached about the latter end of April ipon Tarragona.

On the 3d of May the enemy was compelled to re-enter that fortress.

On the 4th, the investment was complete to the ea. General Salme, with the 7th and 16th Regirents of the line, most gallantly obtained posession of two entrenchments, defended with great obstinay by the enemy, before Fort Oliva. The Italian division carried at the same time the entrenched post of Loretta, and an entrenched redoubt near the road from Barcelona. The General-in-Chief has cut off the aquestuct which furnished the town with

We reconneitred the place, and Fort Oliva. This mportant work, constructed upon a rock 400 toises distant from the place, is the result of painful toils; the Spaniards laisoured three years, and expended more than seven millions upon it. It presents 60 mbrasures, and an extent of 800 toises.

On the 5th, the enemy attempted four succession

Regiment of the line, received them with such vigour, that they speedily regained their mountains. The enemy has attempted fresh sorties, and been repulsed into his entreachments with very great

On the 8th General Requist marked out a grand redoubt upon the banks of the sea; the work, during the night, was tranquil; at das -light, an English 74, a cut-down ressel, several correttes, and an immensity of armed vessels, came down to disfurb our workmen, by more than 1500 shot, which did no damage; the workmen were covered during

On the 10th, Campo Verde re-entered the perof Tarragona, escorted by an English ressel, with the weak wrecks of his army, defeated under Fi-

On the night between the 13th and 14th, the General in Chief caused two of the enemy's entrenchments, situated 150 toises in advance of Fort Oliva, to be carried by 800 chosen men. These brare felows threw themselves into the entrenchments without firing a single shot; the enemy had more than 50 men killed.

At break of day, three columns from Oliva atcompted to retake these works; they were driven back upon the fort, and almost entirely destroyed. The English fleet during this time, fired more than 3000 shot upon our works, but without success. The garrison of Tarragona made a sortic with

6000 men, upon two battalious of the 106th Regiment, established 90 toises distance from Francoli. The battle was very lively and obstinate; the chosen companies of the 5th light infantry having arrived, the enemy was charged with impetuosity, and put in complete rout; our people pursued them to the very glacis of the fortress, which, as well as the fleet, opened a most dreadful fire; the Spaniards left upon the field of battle 300 killed; they had upwaids of 600 wounded.

On our side we had 100 men killed or wounded. On the 20th, at night, a fresh sortie from Fort Oliva endearoured to destroy our approaches; 800 Spaniards, with four pieces of artillery, at the time attacked the redoubt to the left of Loretto, defended by two Italian companies. The enemy was every where overthrown; we took an howitzer from him. On the 21st Sarsfield, at the head of all the miquelets which he was able to unite from the different points of Catalonia, came to disturb our communications with Alcover, General Boussart, with a battalion and 250 horse, marched against him, and drove him from all his positions, killing 100 men.

On the 23d, the post of Momblanch was again attacked by the whole of the miquelets and Somatenes united; the brave Commandant Anneereceired them with his accustomed bravery.

On the 25th, General Frere, with fivebattalions. and 400 horse, totally dispersed these bands. During this time our attacking works were briskly advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy; two new batteries from the sea-coast were mounted on the 22d, and obliged the English to keep beyond their fire; the batteries are connected with the bridge of Francol, by a communication of 600 toises. We began before Fort Oliva, upon the rock, a parallel fifty toises from the entrenchments taken from the enemy; it was requisite to use gabions, and bring the earth half a lengue.

On the 23d we opened a battery cu breche, at iO toises distance from the fort.

On the 21th, 25th, and 26th for the siege. On the right, the declivities of the Francoli were surrounded, and we established a wooden bridge upon the river, whose communications were covered by a

On the 27th, in order to attack on the left, the battery en breche before fort Oliva was armed with four 21 pounders, and received the name of the fort is strewed with their corpses. the battery of the King of Rome; three other batteries were at the same time mounted. The hardness of the ground presented the greatest obstacles 200 soldiers, impatient to see our cannon answer that of the enemy, fastened themselves to the guns, and dragged them to the batteries under the fire of the enemy, who made at the same instant a sortie to ppose the arming of these batteries.

General Salme at the head of the 7th regiment of evacuated. the line, marched rapidly upon the Spaniards, but at the very moment in which he was encouraging his troops, exclaiming, Brave 7th; forward, he was killed by a ball; the enemy paid dear for this misfortune, our brave troops threw themselves upon them, and caused a dreadful carnage even under the walls of the fortress.

On the 28th, the batteries were unmasked, and n spite of the brisk fire of Oliva and that of the fortress, our superiority was quickly decided; in the evening the fire of Oliva was partly silenced.

REPORT FROM COUNT SUCHET, COMMANDER-IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF ARRIGON TO HIS RE-RENE BIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL. " Monseigneur-Your Highness will have seen in my last report, that previous to the conclusion

of the 28th day of May, the battery en breche, called after the King of Rome, seconded by three other batteries, had succeeded in filencing the fire of Fort Oliva; the cavalier, the parapets, the batteries of the angle, which is that part of the works least flanked, were destroyed. Notwithstanding this advantage, obtained in so short a time, I determined not immediately to order an assault; I changed the direction of many guns to silence some cannon which remained to the enemy, in that part of the work to our right. The chief of the squadron of Artitlery, Duchamp, displayed his ardour and bravery in it. On the 29th, at eight at night, the firing of four cannon loaded with grape shot gave which set out from Manresa, attacked the post of Facatier to command it. The first column of at-

Highness gradually to effect an alteration in the pu- | Momblanch, upon the road of Llerida; the Com- | tack, under the orders of the Chief of Chicago. and twenty saftpers, furnished with ladders and hatchets, advanced to turn the work, and seize the gate, which they had much difficulty in forcing with axes, &c. whilst a party of the columns applied their ladders and scaled the works. Captain Papigny received a mortal wound whilst directing his miners

" The second column of attack, composed of 300 chosen troops from the 7th regiment of the line directed by the chief of battalion Mioque and Cantain Desaix, my aid-de-camp, set out from the bat. terr in breach, and threw themselves on a part of the fort which had been battered in brench. An hundred ladders were thrown into the fosse: our voltigeurs precipitated themselves into them under the fire of the enemy. The fosse was 20 feet, our ladders but 15. The Serjeant at Micers, Meunicis having placed himselfat the top of a ladder, made the voltigeurs climb over his shoulders to reach the breach; his example was followed; but the soldiers arrived too slowly to please their impatience . hey at last discovered in the fosse part of an aqueduct which incilitated the passage; a triple row of palisadoes defended it; the Italian Captain of Enrineers. Vacuue, ordered them to be cut, and aferwards the ladders to be carried from first losse ino that of the redoubt, which was quickly scaled as well as the cavalier.

" The Italian minors shewed on this occasion the greatest understanding, united with bravery the greater resistance the enemy made, the more were the efforts of our brave troops rodoubled, amidst the cries of " Vive Napoleon !"

" In the mean time, the enemy continued to fire ome cannon loaded with grape-shot at the extremitr of the fort; the heave Mioque was wounded in the thigh; the Adjutant-General Commandant Mesclep, hastened with the first reserve of 500 Italians, and restored the battle; he penetrated into the redoubt, saved the lives of 8 officers and 100 Spanish soldiers in it, and thus ensured the conquest of the fort : the enemy in vain endeavoured to savethem. selves in the extremity of the works behind a third fosse; 200 artillerymen were thus killed upon their guns, the remainder of the garrison surrendered at discretion; there was still 900 soldiers and 70 officers, the rest, to the number of 1500 perished by

the bayonet. "During this terrible scene, a general huzza, given by an Italian brigade upon the left, and upon Francole by the division of General Habert, augmented the terror of the enemy, who were obliged to support a brisk fire of muskety upon the ramparts of the place.

" The Chief of the battation of engineers, Chulliott, quickly established our lodgments on the

" In this brilliant affair, Mesesigneurs, the Italians, walked in order with their elder brethren in (After praising the conduct of the officers and

cops, the letter proceeds.) "Forty thousand rations of biscuit, as many of vegetables, salt fish, wine, 130,000 cartridges, 10 millions of powder, 47 pieces of cannon, 3 standards, 200 prisoners, besides 70 officers, fell into

our hands. " Our loss in the twenty-four hours did not excerd 250 killed and wounded.

"The garrison of Fort Oliva consisted of eight battalions and 380 artillerymen or sappers, in all 2580 men at the moment of attack.

"On the 30th, at nine in the morning, 3,000 men marched from the place and endearoured to retake Fort Oliva; but the brave men who knew how to take it, bare likewise well known how to defend ; they let the enemy approach to the gates, an then drove them back with vigour; all round

"The taking by assault of the fortress of Olira has enabled me to open the trenches against this town. In the night between the 1st and 2d of June, the first parellel was opened, at 100 toises distance from Canons Bastion, leading to the right of Francoli. The batteries are erecting, and the fire will commence as soon as they are mounted. Our sea batteries have already caused the port to be

> ce I am with respect, " Count Sucher."

" Camp before Tarragona, June 5." PARIS, JUNE 20. "His Majesty the King of Spain has set out or

is return to his dominions. The Moniteur of the 19th has the following note on the assertion of Mr. Perceval, in Parliament, that for six months the French army in Portugal his

received no pay -"The English believe that France is unable topay her armies, because it has been said that the army in Portugal has received no pay for six months. "This has been the case because it was not thought

proper to send the money intended for this purpose through Portugal, and it besides could have answered no cod. But 10,000,000 were reserved at Valladolid for this object.

"Such, however, are the elements of the calcuations of the English Government."

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of Paris Pr ers, announcing the opening of the French Legis lative Body. These were to the 19th instant, 10d resterday we received other papers to the 21st.

The speech of Napoleon to the Legislative Body displays the same unabated thirst of military demnation, and invoteracy to the English people, that

sistance and opposition he has experienced from this country is not surprising. His threats are deadly, and will, we hope, have the effect more and more to one the energies of every Individual in this comparatirely happy nation, for the general safety. Heannounces his determination to persevere in the war of the Peninsula, until England shall be exhausted-when half her families shall be in mourning, and then he says a pend of thunder shall put an

But let us at all times recollect with reverence that the fate of nations is in the hand of the Supreme Ruler-Napoleon is not immortal.-The resource of Britain, administered with care and economy, may survive the Tyrant. At all events let us never lose sight of the duties we owe to ourselves, to mankind, and to posterity.

This day arrived a Mail from Heligoland, h which we received the following communication : HELIGOLAND, JUNE 21.

Latterly we have had two or three arrivals from the adjacent rivers, by which Hamburgh papers to the 11th inst. have been received. These mention that all the Danish troops have been called out, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. From this it would appear that Denmark intends to take an active part in the expected change of parties in the North of Europe but whether in case of a rupture between France and Russia, she may join the former or the latter power, is not certainly known; conjecture, however, and the assurance of persons who have been in Holstein, give reason to think she will become the ally of the

These Papers also mention the arrival of Massena and Junot at Paris, and contain Soult's official account of the battle of Albuera, in which he takes credit for having gained a brilliant victory. Notwithstanding the plausible account which he attempts to give of his raunted rictory, it is well understood on the Continent to have been a complete defeat, and the glory with which he pretends his troops covered themselves, ignominy and disgrace.

His Majesty's ship Horathe, Lord George Stuart commander, sailed two days ago, with the greater part of the squadron stationed here, again to attempt an attack, if possible, on the enemy's fotilla, consisting of 19 sail of sloops of war and gunboats, which are stationed in the warts, between the islands and the main land, near the Mouth of the river Ems. A number of vessels of this description are also lying in the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, principally, it would appear, for the purpose of preventing all communication with this island.

Almost all the Danish gun-boats stationed in the Evder, Ellie, &c. have been sent to the Baltic through the Holstein Canal.

Numbers of persons suspected of having had correspondence with a British port, continue to be arrested on the opposite coasts, and are generally marched off to Hamburgh to be tried by Davoust, the Governor-General of the Hanscatic Towns .-Several have been sentenced to be shot.

His Majesty Gustarus Adolphus still remains in the island in private lodgings. The following Bulletin was shown yesterday at

St. James's Paiace : " WINDSORCASTLE, JUNE 22. "His Majesty continues as well as he was last

(Signed) week." " W. HEBERDEN, " H. HALTORD, " R. WILLIS." " M. Bauler,

TUESDAY, JONE 25.

After an unusually long interval, we have rerejved intelligence both official and unofficial from guished himself in these operations, was killed this our armies in Portugal. Dispatches arrived this | morning. morning from Lord Weilington. A Lisbon Mall is also arrived. The letters and papers by the latter, which are of the 8th, state the siege of Badajos had not been brought to a fermination, but that as the firing from our batteries had done considerable injury to the works, it was supposed it could not hold out many days longer. In the mean time the enemy are drawing troops from different quarters to strengthen themselves. Soult has received reinforcements, and Marmont has at Salamanca about 24,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry. Another battle is expected in

Estremadura. Suchet is said to have been routed in Catalonia by General Campo-Verde. But the accounts from that quarter are not so late by the Lisbon Mail as by the late Paris Papers, which brought down the operations in Catalonia to the beginning of June, when Sechet having taken Fort Oliva, was pressing the siege of Tarrogana.

There is a rumour of our having entered Cuidad Rodrigo; but no such account has reached Govern-We received this morning Moulteurs and other Paris Papers of the 20th and 21st inst. The follow-

ing are extracts from them: PARIS, JUNE 21. " A Council was held yesterday at St. Cloud, where very active preparations are making for the

Feta which is to take place next Sunday. " The Legislative Body was yesterday engaged in appointing its officers.

The Grand Duke of Baden departed this life on the 10th, after a reign of 65 years. He is succeeded by his grandson.

LISBON MAIL.

LISBON, JUNE 6.

possible activity between nine and ten in the morning. | without any amendment. Some conversation took | Work will receive from a judicious and cultivated | In the same day between two and three in the after- place in the Commons relative to Mr. Finnerry, in noon, an open breach was observed in Fort St. which a Mr. Charlin defended the Magistrates of must dismiss the subject.

after spiking the guns. From four to five o'clock, the fire ceased in the fort. The fall of Badajos is expected every instant.

Yesterday it was affirmed that there had been an the French suffered considerably.

Yesterday we were assured that the fortress of Badajos, in consequence of the horrible fire kept up against it from our batteries, and of having no chance of peing relieved, family capitulated the day before yesterday at five in the afternoon... LISTON, JUNE 9.

Badajos still continues to be vigorously attacked by our army. Soult is recruiting his strength in the South, while the French have gathered 21,000 foot. and 4000 caralty at Salamanca. Gen. Spencer continues with a considerable force on the Agueda and Coa, while the 16th Light Dragoons and Hussars are near Castello-Branco, ready to advance whenever they may be required.

The Marquis of Campo Verde has routed Suchet n Catalonia, with great slaughter-some say 2,000 men. We are told the Cortes have decreed to Marshal Beresford the rank and appointment of Lieut. General; to Blake, that of Marshal; to Castanos. the Great Cross of Charles the Third; to every Officer a medal, on our side Albuera; on the other Bene Meritas de Patria; and to each man a dol-

SAN PEDRO DE ELSA, MAY 15.

On the evening of the 11th, Mortier entered Valdolid, with all those belonging to Joseph; h rought the treasury from Madrid, the office of national property, which continued their progress for Burgos, taking with them the effects that were in Valladolid.

Seven hundred men have left Beneventa in the lirection of Asturias, and on their way were totally couted by Porlier.

To-day entered the second corps, commanded b legnier, amounting only to 2000 men. The Staff began to arrive before noon. It is said that the 6th orps is at Salamanca.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 25, 1811. dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office,

addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Granicha, 6th Jane, 1811. My Lord-We have continued the operations of

the siege of Badajos with the utmost activity since addressed your Lordship on the 30th ultimo, and our fire commenced on the morning of the 2d instant from four batteries on the right of the Guadiann, directed against the outwork of St. Christoral, and on the enemy's batteries in the castle constructed to support that outwork; and from two batter ries on the left of the Guadiana, directed against the eastern face of the castle.

The fire from these batteries has continued even since, and a breach has been made in the outworks of St. Christoval, which, however, is not yet practicable for assault; and considerable progress has been made in effecting a breach on the eastern front

of the castle. Notwithstanding that these works have been carried on with great rapidity, I am happy to say that they are themselves so complete, and the communication from one to the other so well assured, that our loss hitherto throughout the siege has been very small. I am sorry to say that Lieutenant Hawker of the Royal Artillery, an officer who has distin-

distorb our operations; but I understand that three battalions were moved from the blockade of Cadiz in the last days of May; and I have received a report, that the hattalions of the 9th Corps, destined o reinforce the army of the South, were to arrive at Cordova on the 5th or 6th of this month.

The Army of Portugal likewise broke up from the Tormes on the 3d inst. and their first murch was in the direction of the Passage of the Tagus. I have received a Letter from Mr. Wellesley of

the 1st inst. from which I learn that General Suchet had invested Tarragona,-I have, &c. WELLINGTON. (Signed)

Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

New intelligence, of considerable interest, has arrived from the Penlusula, as will be seen in the official dispatches from Lord WELLINGTON, and from the other articles inserted in our columns. Tothese we must, for the present, entirely refer our

The proceedings in Parliament, on the evening of Monday, were of moment in only a few particulars. In the Lords, Earl GREY called the attention of the House to an extract from a pamphlet written by Lewis Goldsmith, which extract appeared in a London Newspaper, promulgating the doctrine, that it was lawful, and even commendable, to assassinate the Emperor of France. His Lordship expressed his utmost abhorrence of such principles, in which he was warmly joined by both sides of the House. The Duke of Norrolk proposed, that a work, containing such sentiments, ought to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. This idea was given up, and the business remains suspended. The the fire against Babijos opened with the greatest Militia interchange bill was agreed to by the Lords ons, and with the expression of a hope, that the

man of his temperament should feel sore at the re- | Christovas; it is said that the enemy abandoned it, | Lincoln, and attributed the restraint imposed on the p officer of the prison from his duty.

The details of the French intelligence from Spain of which the substance was given in our last, will action in the road from Llerena to Serille, in which be found in this day's paper. The first sitting of the French suffered considerably. of June, and not on the 20th of May, as stated by a typographical error; but nothing of their proceedings, farther than the mere ceremonies already known to our Readers, has as yet appeared.

The Dublin Evening Post, in a letter from Plv. mouth, dated June 22, states, that fresh instructions have been issued to our cruizers, to detain, and send in, every American vessel they meet with, that Government is determined to act up to the full extent of the letter and spirit of the orders in Council, and that speculations are already engaged in, for the purpose of fitting out privateers. The same lorenal states, that orders have been issued to provide the full complement of the crews of several frigates, which have been directed to proceed immediately to the Baltic.

A Meeting of the Catholic Committee was held in Dublin on Saturday last, at which the following Re solutions were unanimously passed:-

" That the Thanks of the Committee are em nently due, and are hereby given, to the Tarl of Donoughmore for his distinguished services to the Catholics of Ireland, and particularly for the zeal and eloquence with which he advocated their claims n Parliament."

the Catholic Electors of Cork be forthwith requested to register their votes, for the purpose of supporting the true advocate of the Catholic cause, the Hon. Hely Hutchinson." That, on Tuesday the 9th of July, at the hour

of 12 o'clock, an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholies of Ireland be convened to receive the Report of the Committee, and to take into their consideration the propriety of presenting Petitions to Parliament in the ensuling Session."

" That the Committee be now dissolved." At a former Meeting, the Thanks of the Committee were returned to Mr. Grattan In terms of the town-Barry, and Ross, under the command of Lient. warmest gratitude and approbation.

Yesterday, Richard Power, Jun. Esq. High-Sheriff of the County of Waterford, attended by a numerous assemblage of Gentlemen, proceeded to Saint Patrick's Hall, to hold a Court, for the purpose of Electing a Knight to represent the said County in Parliament, in the room of J. C. Beresford Esq. who had vacated his Seat.

After the usual formalities were gone through, Mr. Beresford rose, and said, that, in addressing the County on this occasion, his mind was agitated by various emotions - Deeply penetrated with gratitude for the many flattering testimonies of their confidence and support with which they had so long. honoured his family and himself, he could not but feel regret, that circumstances had rendered it necessary for him to decline the honor of continuing in the distinguished situation of their Representative. In the course of his Canvas for his Relative Sir Wm. Carr Beresford, the generous and powerful support he had experienced had made such an impression or his mind as almost to obliterate all feeling of regret for his own situation .- On the public Character of the Gallaut Marshal it was unnecessary for him to expatiate; it spoke trumpet-tongued for itself, and was known to them all. He should, therefore, only say, that, when Sir Wm. Beresford should be personally better known to them, they would find his private character to be as amiable as his professional conduct was renowned—and he would undertake to assure them, that, if they did him the honour to elect him, he would serve them as faithfully in the Senate, as he had served his King and Country in the field. He concluded by proposing Sir Wm. Carr Beresford, Knight of the Bath, as a fit person to be elected a Knight to represent the County in Parlia-

Col. Keane rose, and seconded the motion; in addressing the Sheriff, he expressed his satisfaction at the unaulmity which appeared, and the honourable choice which he anticipated would be made in the Election of the distinguished Hero proposed, who was so gloriously employed fighting the Battles of his King and Country. Headded, that he trusted and hoped, that the Noble House of Curraghmore would at all times, as well as the present, hold its due weight

and high estimation in the County. The usual proclamations having been then made, the High Sheriff declared Sir Wm. Carr Beresford to be duly and unanimously elected a Knight to represent the County la the present Parliament, after which the Court adjourned.

An Advertisement in this day's Paper announces the Publication, by Mr. Bull, of the Poems of the AUTHORESS of ZAFFINI, OF ANNE Of SWANSEA .-The specimens which we have already given to the Public of these interesting and elegant efforts of the Muse, although they have proclaimed but a small part of their excellence, have excited high expectations in the Lovers of Poetry and the Friends of Genius. We have perused with close attention a very considerable part of the Volume, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it displays a sweetness of diction, and an accuracy and pathes of delineation, particularly of Scenes of Nature, which are seldom equalled and rarely surpassed, and which rank the Writer, so far as this species of composition is concerned, amongst the most respectable Authors of the age in which she lives. With these brief observati-

To Correspondents-It is with much toget that we feel ourselves under the necessity of excluding to 0 Ode to the memory of the revered and lamented Dr. O'Donnell. In the midst of the varied articles of news that daily force themselves upon us, it would occupy more of our space than we can space. Besides, it is not in that state of accuracy which would entitle it to an appearance before the Public. It breathes in every part sentiments of respect and admiration in which all, who knew the excellence of the departed object of its just cologium, would most cordially concur, while it affords corriderable promise of future merit in the walks of Poetry. The Candidates for same, however, would do well, on all occasions, to follow the advice of Horace, and not to senture before the tribunal of the Public, without long inhour and mature deliberation. The directions of the author with respect to the ode are obeyed .- The judicious and able observations of Philantropist would readily obtain a place, if their insertion did not encroach on one of these rules which we have hild down for the regulation of our conduct, and from which nothing but circumstances of the very strongest nature shall ever induce us to deviate. It is one of our maxims, never to boast of our labours in the slightest degree. Even the disgusting monosyllable me would be cheerfully discarded, if we could do without the use afit. Selfapplause is an artifice which real merit has ever disdained, and to which conscious ignorance alone resorts. If we dare not pretend to the possession of knowledge, we may at least be permitted to er deayour to imitate its attributes, in trusting, as we That it is the opinion of this Committee, that | have hitherto done, our prosperity to silent and unassuming toils. Philantropist has our thanks for the warm and unaffected approbation he has bestowed on the article to which he alluded; but, in the observations just made, he will see the propriety of keeping back his letter from the public. Were it to appear in our Journal, we might be justly accused. of identifying ourselves with his encomium. He may be assured, that we are not to be moved from the course of which he has so handsomely spoken.

> On Sunday last the Royal City of Cork Reglment of Militia, quartered at Enniscorthy, New-Colonel Beare, came forward in the most spirited manner, and volunteered their services to any part of the United Empire.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

AREITED. 26th-Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, Inggaçe : Nancy, Swansea, Hughes, culm : Grizie, Bideford,

27th-Conference Road Classen, Arundal, Smith. timber and deals; Gower Packet; Elizabeth, Galway, Ballatyne, timber and deals : Sarah, Cork, Baggs, spirits and iron . Two Patrick's, Milford, Murphy, culm; Rose, Galway, Ryburn, wheat, Li-

26th-Jenny, Plymouth, Owen, wheat; Samuel Prcket i 27th-Liberty, Swansen, Morris, ballast i John and Sally, Weymouth and Southampton, Storey, S. B. at 9. M. butter, bacon, &c.

PROPOSALS YOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, THE POETICAL WORKS OF ANNE OF SWANSEA.

Formerly known under the Signature of Anna of Kidwelly). CONSISTEND OF

ELEGIES, EPIGRAMS, SONNETS, IMITATIONS, &c. &c. This Work shall be handsomely printed on fine Paper, and a good Type, and shall be put to Press as

oon as One Hundred and Fifty Names are procured. PRICE HALF-A-GUINEA. The above Volume of Poems is this Day Pubished, and may be had of John Bull, Printer of the Work.-Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies

Waterford, June 29, 1811.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE.

A S many Ladios and Gentlemen have expressed a particular desire to see the effect of the PAINT-ED GRECIAN LAMP at night, J. Hatesanse begs to inform them and the Public, that he will exhibit it and the DRAWINGS every Monday, Wednesday. and Priday Evenings, previous to the decision, which will take place on Faturday, July 6."

N. B .- Subscriptions Ss. 5d. will be received at Mr. Birnie's, Mr. Farrell's, Mr. Bull's, and at J. I' Halfpenny's, Apartments, at Mr. M. Mahon's, Parauc Waterford, Jone 28, 1811.

In the Matter of Joseph CARSHOER, a Bankfupt. . I 8th day of July next, hy order of the Commissioners in this Matter, on the Premises, all said Hankript's Interest in the HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE, situate on the River Suir, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, as formerly advertised in this Paper -Also to be Sold at same time, a great variety of new and elegant Furniture, of all descriptions -A Chamber Organ, some Paintings and Prints, Horse and Gigg, a Jaunting Cer, Two Boals, and a Quantity of choice Port and Claret, many years in

PRARSON, AUCTIONEER. June 20, 1811.

QUARTER ASSEMBLY.

County of the City of NOTICE is hereby given.
Waterford, to wit. Council will be held at the COUNCIL CHAMBERS of the mid City, on Monday, the 1st July next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve of the Clock in the Forencon, being Quarte: BOBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.