PITZGERALD P. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF IRELAND. This was a special action of assumpsit brought by Plaintiff to recover compensation from the Governors of the Bank of Ireland, for having protested a

Bill of Exchange one month before it became due.-Damages laid at 1000l.

Defendants pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Serit, McMahon stated the case .- He said that this was an action brought by David Fitzgerald. Gent, one of the Attornies, against the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland .- In the month of December last, Mr. Fitzgerald having had dealings with a grocer of the name of Jas. Franklin Moore, he (Mr. Fitzgerald) was about to leave town, and he desired Mr. Moore to draw on him for the sum of 18l. 9s. 8d. the amount of his Bill .--The draft was drawn by Mr. Moore, and accepted by Mr. Fitzgerald-and, strange to tell, it was protested by the Bank of Ireland, thirty days before it became due. All the persons legally liable were regularly served with notice of the Protest. and Mr. Fitzgerald's character was severely injured by this discumstance.

Here the Learned Serjeant made several strong and perfinent observations on the miscenduct and culpable negligence of the persons who in this instance manage the affairs of the Bank, and concluded by observing, that he entertained no doubt that the Jury would conscientiously discharge their duty. and give ample satisfaction to his client.

WITNESS PRODUCED ON PART OF PLAINTIFF. Edmund O'Leary, examined by Mr. Goold. Witness said, he knew James Franklin Moore,-He then proved the hand-writing of the acceptor, Mr. Fitzgerald, and also that of the maker of the Bill of Exchange, Mr. J. Moore. Cross-examined by Mr. Quin .- Witness said,

Mr. Fitzgerald was an attorney; he lived on Ormond-quay; the bill became due on the 20th January, 1810, and was claimed the 28th December, 1809: recollects a conversation between Plaintiff and Mr. Moore, respecting the bill: that conversation was after the bill was protested, and before it became due; he thought Mr. Fitzgerald told Mr. Moore that he must have made a mistake about the bill, but that, however, he (Mr. F.) would pay him in a few days; Mr. Moore told him a few days would make no difference. Mr. F. passed another bill to Mr. Moore, as payment of that which had been protested-he heard Mr. Fitzgerald complain of the injury he sestained by his bill having been irregularly protested.

Here Richard Williams, Notary Public to the Bank of Ireland, was called by the Crier in the usual way, to come and give evidence. Mr. Williams did not appear, and Plaintiff produced a witness, who proved that he had served Mr. Williams with a subpoena ud testificandum.

Plaintiff closed his case. DETENCE .- Mr. Quin said, that before he would offer to the Jury a statement of the transactions of the present case, he would submit a few words to the Court on the nature and form of the action .--He did not mean to call for a non-suit, but merely to but the case as between the Court and the Jury on its proper grounds. There are two questions for the consideration of the Court. First, whether after what has been proved, the Court should consider the Plaintiff entitled to a verdict, as it has appeared in print of fact, that it was only a mere error-and secondly, Whether, if the Court thought the Plaintiff entitled to a verdict, it was a case calling a Jury for more damages than what were merely

Lord Norbury thought the Plaintiff entitled to a verdict-he would speak of damages when he came to charge the Jury.

Mr. Quinn resumed, and shortly stated the nature of the defence, which was, that the error was occasioned not by the persons managing the affairs of the Governors and Company of the Bank of Ireland, but by the clerk of the respectable mercantile house of Leland Crosthwnite. That the Bank had not received in the regular way of negociation for discount, but as a lodgment, and that in such cases it was usual for the merchant making the lodgment to mark on the face of the bill the day on which it became due. This was done in the present case by the clerk of Leland Crosthwaite, and the runner of -the Bank applied for payment in the usual way, without perceiving the error.

Mr. Quinn said, that one of his Learned Friends on the otherside, had yesterday said, that he would undertake for his client to receive the amount of the damages from the Gentlemen of the jury, payable in their own notes : he (Mr. Q.) entreated the jury not to pay the Attorney, should they be disposed to find a verdict for him, in paper; Gentlemen, in that case give him a token of your opinion.

WITNESSES ON PART OF DEFENDANT.

Thomas Bufour, examined by Mr. Townsend. -Witness said, that he belonged to the office of the House of Leland Crosthwnite. When a Bill comes into a merchant's office, it is the usual course of business to write on the face of it, the day which it became due. The mark on the bill which occasioned the error, was made in their office, and the bill before it became due, was put as a lodgement into the Bank of Ireland.

John McKny proved the delivery of a letter from the Bank to Mr. Fitzgerald, offering the costs of the brandies, for which he solicited the licence, had the protest.

William Greaves, one of the Clerks of the Bank. covered in the Bank, he was, on the receipt of Mr. | at Charente, in France; that they amounted to Fitzgerald's letter, sent down to the Notary's of- 262 puncheons. Upon this representation, the li-

have the entry taken off the Bill.

Question, by Mr. Goold .- Pray, Sir, by what chemical process does the Bank take off the disgrace. and efface the entry ?- Ans. The disgrace is only a technical term of the Banks. Case closed for Defendant

Lord Norbury charged the Jury to find for the Plaintiff. -- Verdict for Plaintiff 150.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER-LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE KING, P. DE YOUGE This case came on to be argued to-day, agreeably emprointment, before the Twelve Judges. Our readers need not be informed that the question regarded the right of the defendant, under the Acts of 25th of Edward III. and 5th and 6th of Edward VI. o give more than a £1 Bank note and Is, for a

Mr. Marryatt argued the case at considerable ength, in favour of the defendant, insisting principally on two points, while at the same time he gave up none of the others, so ably and eloquently contended for, on a late argument, by his learned brother (Mr. King). The two points mainly relied on by Mr. Marryatt, were, first, That the Acts of Edward III. and VI. contemplated only exchanges of gold for gold and silver, &c. but could never apply to Bank-paper, which had then no existence. Bank-paper, however, he proceeded to shew, never had, in the eye of the law, or otherwise, any certain or defined value. In support of this posiion, he referred to the Act of the 9th and 10th of William III. passed only a few months after the Bank was incorporated, by which the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to authorise Bank-notes to be received in payment at the Exchequer, during the then Session of Parliament, and no longer, provided they should not then be at a discount: thereby clearly inferring, that Bank notes might be deteriorated in value.—2dly, he proreded to argue that the Proclamation of 1717, was centrary to law, being in violation of the Acts of the 6th and 7th of Edward VI, fixing the value of the guinea at 26s, and afterwards at 22s,

Mr. Baron Thompson said, that if the Learned Counsel was well founded in this argument, then a guinen was a good and legal tender for a debt of twenty-two shillings.

Lord Elleuborough said, the interpretation to be out on the Act itself was highly important, and welldeserving of consideration, without weakening the effect of the argument by another point hardly which it was granted.

The Attorney General spoke in answer to Mr. Marryatt, contending, that the crime lay in selling the current coin of the country, not for other current coin of a greater value, but for more in value than it was current for.

Lord Ellenborough remarked, that even in this way, the defendant might get through, by stating, that he did not buy the goineas at a higher rate of value than they were current for, but that he sold the Bank Notes at a deteriorated price.

The Attorney-General contended, that even here the defendant must fail, he having declared that he bargained for the guineas at an advance of 1s. 6d. and the person who sold them having informed him that he had sold 900 guineas at an advance of 1s. 6d, on each. Here there was no cavil as to the value of the Bank Notes; the only cavil was as to the amount of the sum above the current value of

Mr. Marryatt, in reply, contended, that it was distinction without a difference, whether the gulneas were sold, or the Bank Notes bought. The Judges, after consultation, took further time

COURT OF PRIZE APPEALS.

Vrow Cornelia (Dykstra, Master). This was a Dutch ship laden with brandy and other articles, which was captured in the summer of 1809, coming

from France to this country. A Mr. Corlass, a brandy merchant of Yorkshire, were that his house was in the habit of arranging speculations for the importation of brandy, with others in that part of the country, and that he usually took as much as all the other houses together; that in the Deginning of the year 1808, he agreed with 12 or 13 other houses to import a cargo from France; that the others gave certain specific orders (amounting to 246 puncheons in all), and that he, in addition thereto, ordered cnough to fill up the remainder of a ressel; that he engaged a neutral vessel, called the Goode Verwagtung, for that purpose, and directed a Mr. Hodgson, of London (through whom the orders for the brandy were given), to procure a licence from the Council-Office

for the importation. It appeared that Hodgson, who was the mutual agent of Corlass, and of a French house at Cognac, procured a licence to this effect in August 1808 but various difficulties arising to prevent the shipment by the Goede Verwagtung, or any neutral vessel, this licence expired; and in December 1808 he applied for another, to import these same brandies in a vessel under any flag. The Council, unwilling to grant this facility to hostile navigation without very forcible reasons, directed Mr. Hodgson to undergo an examination, to which he submitted, and produced various documents to show that been ordered in March, April, and May, 1898, purchased in June, and subsequently paid for; so proved, that when the mistake of the Bill was dis- | that they were then actually British property lying

fice, for the purpose of having the disgrace, and to | cence was granted for the importation of a cargo | salt-water on the mangled pocfrom Charente exclusively.

It further appeared, that a Dutch ship, the Jo-It further appeared, that a Patien stup, the son-hances Van Latten, sailed from Charente in June lects have since been evidently disordered. ence, in criginal.

A few days, however, before the Johannes put to sea, the Vrow Cornelia sailed from Bourdeaux, with three hondred puncheons of brandy, besides wine, cork. Ac. and on beard her was put a copy of this same licence falsely indoesed, as from Charente. On her voyage she was captured, and [formed the subject of the present proceedings.

The captors strongly urged, that this double use of the licence was a fraud on the Council, who isof the licence was a transition in a country, who to send it to protect 262 puncheous only; that a licence to come from one port could not authorize sailing from another; that a protection for one hos- ging in the market place. This Inquest was never tile ship, and one cargo of hostile produce, could returned to the Secretary's others as is usual, and not cover two ships and two cargoes of a similar was not to be found when called for by the Grand character; and lastly, that as it was specially grant- Jury, who, fortunately for the country, did not ed for British property, it could only operate on what was specifically ordered by the British houses, and paid for before capture.

The Claimants excused the sending the brandy in two ships from different ports, on the pica of ne- been left to Mr. Peterson, a gentleman who, after cessity, in consequence of French embargoes, &c.; and Mr. Corlass swore, that the whele 589 puncheons, which constituted the two curgoes, were purchased under the original orders. These orders, however, were not produced, nor any other he succeeded Mr. Weekes as a matter of course. corroboration of a purchase to this extent, except an affidavit, in English, said to be made by the overwhelmed with debt. The latter is the deputy of French shippers before the Mayor of Cognac .- | a deputy who resides at St. Kitta, and rents his This document the capters treated as a forgery, politing out the want of those water-marks and stamps, which it must have had, if genuine; and they stated, as a known fact, that an individual in about to publish, nothing should be inserted but London had accumulated a large fortune by fabri- what is perfectly accum. , i' is my intention to furcating papers of this description.

They also undertook to shew, that the Goede Verwagtung could carry no more than 260 or 270 puncheons; and consequently, if Mr. Corlass only ordered 246 puncheons, and enough to fill up the emainder of a vessel, and sent this resel to rewive it, he could not then mean to purchase \$89. puncheons, nor could the French house justly compel him to take any thing like that quantity; in virtue of an order given in such terms. It was evidently, therefore, a subsequent speculation (probably by the French house) with a view to a double use of the licence, in fraud of the conditions on

This cause, as affording an insight into the curious mand astes of the Licence Trade, seemed to excite very general attention. The sentence was

HORRIBLE CRUELTIES.

Some papers have been printed, by order of the House of Commons, consisting of a correspondence relating to Punishments inflicted on certain Negro Slaves in the island of Novis, and to prosecutions. The blood runs cold at the recital of the shocking barbarities disclosed in these papers.—The following extract of a letter to Governor Elliot, dated 7th September, will give some idea of these horrible

"Your Excellency will doubtless be told that they who have exerted themselves in bringing to punishment the authors of such crimes, have been actuated by a spirit of party. Of that you will be well able to judge, when acquainted with all the circumstances. When I arrived, a twelvemonth since in this country, Mr. Cottle, the President, made me an offer of a seat in the Council, which I declined ground of ill health, and want of sight nor should I have thought of meddling in public affairs, but for the horrid outrages lately committed in this island, and the open violation of law and justice which has followed them. Mr. Huggins, the author of these evils, when I was here sixteen cars ago, was then as distinguished for his cruelty as in the present day, and his conduct held in abhorrence by every good man in the community, and by no one more than by Mr. Cottle, since become his son-in-law, neither deficient himself in understanding or humanity. Mr. John Stauley, late Atforney-General for these islands, some years since issured my father, that he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, respecting a murder committed by Mr. Huggins, who has not scrupled to acknowledge to a friend, that he shot a acgro. It was understood at the time, that the body had been thrown into a negro-hut and burnt with it. An inquest was taken on the body of anoher negro, who died shortly after a most inhuman flogging; but the overseer, who is still in the ieland, refused to give any satisfactory evidence to the Grand Jury who examined him. Two wretched suicides, weary of life and the sufferlugs they endured, have been taken out of a cistern, with their chains about them. Not whips and chains alone, but iron collars, armed with pikes, have been used, and, I believe, still are, as ustruments of punishment by this man. Ignorant and brutal as he is, he has amassed an immense fortune, and still is grasping at the possession of more land and more negroes. His doctrine was, that it was cheaper to buy negroes than to breed them. He has publicly boasted of five attempts against his life by poison; and there are medical achieved by any other aronaut. nen who well know the facts. In the first six months after he took possession of the estate called Pinning's. ine negroes died without any epidemic disease. A vretched old woman came to me a few days ago, to

tell me that she was compelled to work in a field.

She was a favourite house-negro in her former mas-

ter's family, and had nursed one of his children.

being ordered to throw amixture of gun-power and

whipped in the market-place, she ready

curred the displeasure of her master; and her these shocking scenes, quitted the estate with her ror and returned to England, where his testimon will have some weight, as he bears a very good et. racter. The negro Fanny, who died, had not been accustomed to hard work for many years before My. Huggins get possession of the estate; but he put her into the field, and she was one of those ordered to carry out dung by night. She never worked with the hoe again after the whipping, and died of an atrophy. Of the three who composed the Jury on Magistrates, who, with unconcern, beheld the florpresent either of the Mr. Hoggins's, or we should have witnessed a trial more scandalous than the last Of the five lawyers in Court, four were retained on one side, and the cause of the King would have studying the law for a few months in the Fort (of which he is Captain-Gunner), was called to the bar here, and immediately obtained a silk gown from the then Commander-in-Chief, by means of which But he, the Chief Judge, and the Marshal, are men place from the Provest Marshal General, who lives in England. As I am desirous that In the parratire which the Printer of the St. Christopher Gazette is nish him with the particulars of the trial. Heiga man the country is much indebted to, for having resisted the attempts made to silence his press. He has been most cruelly persecuted, but the sentence of his judges will excite less surprise when it is known that their chief is an habitual drunkard, often intoxicated on the Bench, and was brought down in a litter to pass sentence on a prisoner, at whose trial he had never been present. This Gentleman, to his other dignities, adds those of Colonel of Forts and Fortifications, Master and Examiner in Chancery, Judge Surrogate in the Court of Admiralty, Registrar of Deeds, Casual Receiver and Captain Gunner of Fort Thomas.

"I am sorry thus to occupy your Excellency's time with the affairs of this little community; but having reason to believe that it is your sincere desire to exercise the high powers of your station for the benefit of those who look to you for justice and proection, I have hid before you these facts, which a stranger to the Island cannot be supposed to know. I regret that I am personally unknown to your Fxcellency, but should you be desirous of knowing more of the man who has thus claimed your attention I must refer you for that knowledge to Mr. Charles Mills, should you seehim, or to Mr. Burton, chief Judge of Antigua, to whom my family are well

" With great respect, I remain, &c. .(Signed) " J. W. TORIN. To Hugh Elliot, Esq. Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c."

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 24.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed two congregations on Friday the 28th inst. for the usual degreelof Master of Arts, as thefollowing Saturday and iday will be appropriated to the the Installation of the Chancellor, and the conferring honorary degrees.

The following arrangements are made for the Entertainments at our ensuing Installation Fes-

THURSDAY, JUNE 27 .- A sermon in the morning at Great St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of the Addenbrooke's Hospital, by Dr. Pearson, Master of sidney College-In the evening a concert in the Se-

nate House. FRIDAY, JUNE 28 .- An Oratorio in St. Mary's thurch, in the morning, and a concert in the Senate

fou se in the evening. SATURDAY, JUNE 29 .- The Installation of the new hancellor. The Ode on the occasion performed in the senate house, after which a grand dinner in the cloisters of Trinity College, given by the chancelior, to which upwards of 700 persons are invited—concert in the evening.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30 .- Two commencement Sermons by Drs. Illingworth and Butler, with two pieces of sacred music, composed, one for a B. M. the other for a D. M. Degrees.

Monday, July 1 .- The University public break fast in Sidney-college gardens. The Honorary Degreeconferred by the chancellor in the Senate House. and the Prize Odes, &c. recited, after which the Soniety of Trinity-college, give a dinner in their hall. Concert in the evening.

Tursday, July 3.—Commencement Day (all De-

gree completed. A public breakfast in Trinity-college walks, given by the Under Graduates of that WROMESDAY, JULY S .- Mr. Sadler purposes to as-

end in a baileon, from an inclosure behind Trinity-Mr. Sadler, who intends ascending in a balloon at the ensuing Installation, is a native and freeman of the city of Oxford. He has made 15 prial vevages, one of them of longer duration than has been

A military invalid, named Gordon, died lately at Konigsberg, a few days after he had completed his 116th year

WATERFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Waterford Chronicle. Kamsep's

No 11,153.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

SUPERIOR SPRUCE BEER.

TOHN CARROLL has for Sale, at his WINE and PORTER STORES, Christ-ChurchLane, SPRUCK BEER, which he will sugage to be superior in Quality to any ever offered for Sale in this Market; and ty to any ever outside visit it during the Sea-will be constantly supplied with it during the Sea-will be supplied to the sea-tle supplied with the sea-supplied with the sea-supplied

R. T. POWER & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE AT TREIR STORIS. Ferry (FA PORT, imported direct from Oporto, in ummer 1907. SHERRY, TENBRIFFE, &c.

Corn IFHISKEY, and Jamaica RUM, PEREY, Jeish and English CYDER, SPRICE BEER, Cork and Waterford PORTER Coong ALE, and FIXEGAR.

Town & Linen Drapery Ware-Liouse is well supplied with every Article in that Line. (6) Waterford, Grand Parade, June 22, 1811.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE.

S many Ladies and Gentlemen have expressed a marticular desire to see the effect of the PAINT-D GRECIAN LAMP at night, J. Harresay 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 received at Mr. Enmie's, Mr. Farrell's, Mr. Bull's, and at J.P. Halipenny's, Apartments, at Mr. M. Mahon's, Parade Waterford, June 28, 1811

In the Mutter of Joseph 100 RESOLD BY AUG-Consequence flonkrupt. TION on Monday the Constroits, a Hankrupt. 9th day of July next,-by order of the Commissioners in this Matter, on the Premises, all said Bankrupt's Interest in the HOUSE OFFICES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE, situate on the River Suir, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the County of Epperary, as formerly advertised in fixed to the inhabitants the seal of general reprothis Parer .- Uso to be Sold at same time, a great va- | bation. ricty of new and elegant Furniture, of all descriptions -A Chamber Organ, some Paintings and Prints, a Horse and Gigg, a Jaunting Car, Two Boats, and a Quantity of choice Port and Claret, many years in

PEARSON, AUGIONIER. June 20, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE TEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied D by Kunny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Penwell, Bein-trent.

Waterford, June 22, 1611.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING

EDRODUCES the most exquisite Black Lustre ever beheid, affords peculiar Nourishment to Leather, is perfectly free from any honseous smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Chainte .- Sold wholesale by tail by A. Birnie and J. Bull, Booksetters, Quay, Waterford; W. Banks. Ross; Taylor and Lord, Wexford: Dart, Farrell, and Gordon, Clownel: M. Donald, Limerick; and Keen, College Green, Dublin; and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. 2s. aml 3s. 9d. each. CAUTION .- Observe, none can possibly be gen ine, unless Rosner Wanney is signed on the Label,

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE GANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FARLLVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WCCD, of 13 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .- Application to be made in Writing, (Post pod.) to Josupa Nurs, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadzey; or, at Bockfield, Weaford.

and 14. St. Martin's Lane, stamped in the Bottle.

April 15, 1811. IT ATERIORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 20.

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

Train Oil, ----- £45 10s. - - per Ton Whiskey, - - - - - 81. 2d. - 81. 6d. - per Gall. Cord Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 737 Barrels Wheat]

000 - - Barley.

Printed and Published by the Propietor. ARPHUR

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOW-PILL.

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

Waterford, June 22, 1911.

HAY FOR SALE.

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

WAHE HOUSE in which Thomas Nevins resided in hing street, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING-HOUSE, on the Quay.-Application o be made at said House

SWEDEN.

PETCH OF BERNADOTTE, PRINCE REGENT OF SWE IMPORTANTS OF VERMODEN, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ORDER FOR ENPORCING THE CONSCRIP-

The King received with the deepest affliction the intelligence of the criminal outrages which have taken place in Wermoden. If His Majesty had not violded to those emotions of clemency, which influence his conduct on all occasions, he would have declared your file out of the constitution, and af-

The King has not commanded any thing to be lone contrary to the laws. He has only caused to be enforced a resolution of the States of the kingdom, anctioned and approved by himself. His Maiesty has therefore a right to exact the strictest obedience. The season of disorder is passed-the reignof the laws must begin.

The King being empowered to lery 50,000 men, a conformity to the resolution of the States, for the recruiting of his army, has required only 15,000, because he thought the latter number amply sufficient for the defence of the country.

And do you presume to put a false construction pon the paternal motives of His Majesty? Had your ancestors been no better patriots than you, . Sweden would now have been under a foreign yoke. -I would put this question to you-have you a mind to remain as you are—free and independent

Inm a true Swede in my heart. I was summoned o this country by the united voice of the nation and of the King. I came with confidence to protect and defend you; but if any one dare to resist the execuof the law, as promptly as If he were struck by fire from Heaven. I will for a moment put myself in cour situation. You still cherish a remembrance, hough a melanchely one, of the venerable Landtvain, who beheld the cruel death of one of his sons he, judged, might have been excused for giving reactantly his consent to abandon another to the same fate. You have no such excuse; and I repeat what I have already said, if the interest of the State require your sone to march, which is not likely to be the case inamediately, $oldsymbol{1}_{i}$ am ready to march at their head, and they shall be treated with parental ten-

Banish then your groundless apprehensions, and aiways bear in mind that the most effectual mode of preserving the independence of your country, is to e prepared to repei foreign aggression.

I have beliefd with satisfaction the contrition you have manifested in your countenances, which experience has taught me to decypher; your consciences, I perceire, accuse you, and I am satisfied that your minds are not corrupted. You have been under a momentary delusion, and suffered yourselves to be the victims of misconception and misreprese

I will beyorch the King to extend his elemency to you, and to bury what has just happened, in oblivion, in consideration of your prompt submission; but I admonish you to prove, by your subsequen demeauour, that you were worthy of such a signal mark of the Royal bounty.

I do not desire even to know the names of these who took a part in the late disturbances, but I shall always hold in grateful/remembrance such of the inhabitants of Wermoden as have proved themselves to be good Swedes; and happily their number greatly exceeds those of an opposite description.

To consince you of my wish to draw a reil over ecent occurrences. I purpose erelong to pay you rish, accompanied only by my son; no guard chall attend me, being confident that my best seenrity is in your affection to

DREADFUL FIRE.

We regret to learn from the Jamaica Papers

which have reached Town to the 28th of April, that the town of Montego Eay has again suffered dreadfully by fire. The following particulars are given in The Kingston Gazette of April 27th :--"We lament to announce the sad erent of another fire at Montego Bay; the particulars of which are not known to as correctly, but report states, that the fire broke out between the hours of eleven and twelve on Saturday night, near the workshop of Mr. Hill, chaise-maker, the flathes of which soon reached the commodious buildings well known by the name of Griffin's Tavern; the whole of which, with Mr. Longland's house and stores, the extensive wharfs of Mr. Williams and the late Mr. Ismay. he stores and buildings of Henry Parry, Esq. Messrs. Hamer and Dewar, Guthrie and Anderson. John Fray, and Alexander Davidson, Esqrs. with many other stores and valuable buildings, fell a sacrifice to that devouring element; in short, the most modern and most valuable part of the town is said to be burned down, and property to a large amount lost and destroyed. The new Court-house, and the part commonly known by the name of the Old Town, were with difficulty saved. We have not heard of any lives being lost."

The following, relating to the same melancholy subject, is no extract of a latter dated Montego bay, April 23, four P. M.

" Montego Bay, April 29, 4 P. M. " You have been pretty correctly informed as to

the columity that has befallen this town. Twentyfour of the principal houses have been burnt, and smaller ones, with Williams's and Ismay's wharfs. It commenced about half past eleven o'clock on Saturday night. In some negro houses in the back part of St. James's-street, and has consumed all the range of buildings from the house occupied by Mr. Gardner, opposite to the Court House, to the sen; also the range of buildings belonging to Mrs. Ismay, and the estate of Mr. Ismay-the whole square opposite, of which Mr. Parry's house formed one forner-Mr. Longland's -the Old Tavery, recently fitted up-Hill's, the chaise-maker-and the other buildings south of the north creek, were also destroyed. The coals and lumber on the wharfs were very considerable; they have been burning ever since, with little abatement of violence. The new Court-house was fortunately preserved, though several times on fire; and had the flames got the upper hand of that building, it is doubtful if a single

house would have been left standing." The Kingston Gazette, of the 27th, also contains the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon :--

"A very extraordinary phenomenon took place in this city. Spanish Town, and the low lands of Liguanea, on Wednesday night last week, by the shivering to pieces of chairs, tables, glasses, and other articles of furniture, in many houses, and the papering in some cracked and torn. No shock of an earthquake was felt, but cracks like those of pistel were heard; and it is remarkable that the effects took place in different places at different times, and that the cracks or snaps were heard for upwards of two hours, from eight to ten o'clock, at intervals of from 15 to 20 minutes. It is not were to account for this very singular occurrence, but from the effects of the electric fluid, which, perhaps, has more readily escaped from the earth, rithout concussion, from its heated state and chasms, owing to the dry weather which has lately prevailed, and to the extreme coldness of the air, occasioned by the late severe and unusual north winds at this season of the year."

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 20.

New Writs were ordered for the Queen's Counin the room of the Hon. W. Pole, who since his election had taken the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; for the County of Kinross, in the room of Gen. D. Clephane, who since his election had accepted the office of Commissioner of Excise for Scotland; -and for the county of Bute, in the room of Sir John Sinclair, who since his election had taken the office of Receiver General of the Taxes in Scotland. PETITION OF ST. JOHN MASON, TSQ.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, that it was some time since he had presented the Perition of Mr. Mason, which appeared to him at that time, as it did now, a case of unexampled grievance and oppression. The Ministers for managing the affairs of Ireland had certainly conducted themselves with great candour when he first brought this subject under their notice. They then consented to instituting a Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the prisons in Ireland, and in the course of the present Session. they had of themselves engaged to institute an inquiry into the case of Mr. Dodd, for whom he had presented a Petition, and he had every reason to suppens that the result of that inquiry would be a remu- pence per day. The object of the clause which he

of the Honse sooner to Mr. Mason's petition arose from his having hopes that the Government would have also inquired into this case. When he said that Mr. Mason's case was one of unexampled oppression, he did not mean to throw any reflection upou Lord Hardwicks, who could not be supposed to be acquainted with every particular case of oppression which took place under that Government of shich he was the head. Mr. Musen had been imprisoned for full two years in a most abominable cathrome place of confinement, such as it appeared, that almost all the prirons were, to the immediate

neration to that Gentleman for his great and name-

rited sufferings. His delay in calling the attention

"cinity of Dablin." It was, indeed, rastonishing, that such public nuisances, should have been allowed to exist under the very nose of the Gentlemen who composed the Irish Government. Mr. Mason had now. for several years, continued with the most laudable perseverance, to call for an inquiry into his case. It was not that he sought any pecuniary indemnity for being taken in this manner from his profession, or for the expense he was not to by his imprisonment; but he sought for a reparation for the injury his character had suffered by this imprisonment, and for this purpose he was most anxious for nn inquiry. He concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, " that he would be pleased to direct the Lord Lieutement of Ireland to institute an inquiry into the case of St. John Mason, Fig.

with oppression in his Government. Mr. YORKE seconded the motion, as he was desirous that any petition which alleged oppression on the part of his Noble relative should be enquired into. As to its being called a case of exampled oppression, he thought it was very strange, if it was such a case, that the intention of Parliament should not have been sconer called to it, and that even now t was brought forward at almost the last day of the Session. Mr. Mason had been discharged from imprisonment in the year 1805, which was now siz ears ago, and this was a great while to let'a care of unexampled oppression sleep. As to the place of confinement being lost frome and abominable, this was directly contrary to the Report of the Committeenppointed to inquire into the state of the prisons. It was true that the Irlsh Government thought it necessary to keep two Gentlemen, Mr. Mason and Mr. Long, in a state of solitary confinement; but

who had directly charged the Earl of Hardwicke

in other respects they had every reasonable inful-After some observations from Sir E. Nepenn, and

thers, the motion was put and carried. Mr. PRENDERGAST wished to have an answer on a paragraph which he lately saw in a newspaper; and which, from the respectability of the meeting, seemed likely to produce evil among fifty millions of the most peaceable people in the world. He alluded to some proposals for forcing Christianity upon the Hindoor, and wished to have some assurance on the subject from either of the Gentlemen whom he saw on the opposite side of the House (Mr.

Grant and Mr. Wilberforce). Mr. GRANT said, that the fear was entirely unfounded. The whole matter was merely, that at a meeting for spreading the Scriptures through Africa and India, a Report had been read, one clause of which stated the request of a society already established abroad, that some contribution might be made to supply Readers of the Scriptures. The custom of reading the sacred writings of the Hindoos and the Mahometans before the people was extremely common, and not at all made the subject of offence. It was not the intention of the meeting to interfere with any of the Local Administrations, and their idea of propagating Christianity was totally distinct from force.

After some explanation, Mr. PRENDERGAST professed himself satisfied, and gave up his intention of submitting a motion.

Mr. PARNEL wished to know how, by the late arrangement, the duties of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chief Secretary, would be kept from interfering with each other, as it appeared that they were to be both held by Mr. Pole in future. Was not this like giving the Executive a command over the Treasury.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the question was easily answered. What Mr. Pole might have to do as Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, he would do in that character. Whatever he might have to do as Secretary, he would do as he had done it before.

Mr. HORNER moved the third reading of the English Insolvent Debtors Bill. On the Bill being read a third time.

Mr. HORNER said, that it was his intention to propose a clause for extending the henefit of the Act o certain debtors confined in the prisons of the Isle of Man. By the laws of that Island, natives upon a cessio bonorum upon oath, were entitled to their discharge from confinement; but strangers contracting debts in the Island, and becoming insolvent, were not entitled to the same privilege, and might be detained in confinement as long as their creditors should think fit to pay them an allowance of six



bestoned epon our enemy. It was not in a persovaluar ner that he would ever direct his attack; it was enough for him to call upon Europe, to rouze themselves against that system which he had estabished, and by which he had most outragrously violated the laws of Europe, and every principle of fustion that was sacred among pations .- (Hear, hear.)-It was not for him, on the one hand, to say he disbelieved the crimes imputed to him, nor, ou the other, to join with those who would have recourse to vile and personal abuse; but he would ever exert himself to raise up that hatred and that opposition to his system which might eventually overthrow him.

The Duke of NORFOLK suggested the propriety of ordering this publication to be burnt by the common bangman. Other publications of a less poisonous nature, such as libels, had been consigned to the flames. With a view to this object, he should move, that the paper containing these passages be laid on their Lordships' table.

Marquis WELLESKEY thought this was giving to the subject vast importance; and, perhaps, beforeaux mode had been decided on, it might be well to take time for further consideration.

Upon this suggestion, the Noble Duke desired to withdraw his Motion, which was agreed to.

BANK TOKEN BILL. Upon the Motion for the third reading of this

Fail STANHOPE addressed their Lordships upon the importance of the measure. It was desirable that some means should be adopted to make a legal tender. At present there was no specie, and it would never be proper to make Pank Notes a legal tender, because it would always be competent to an individual to object to the validity of any one Note, by alleging that it was forged. He thought that a mode might be adopted, whereby a legal tender could be made, without either Specie or Bank Notes. The Noble Earl stated the nature of his proposition, and then proceeded to read a letter which he had written to the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of the Noble and Learned Lord's request, that the Noble Farl would communicate his ideas to him on that subject.

" No. 49, Berners-street, June 22, 1811. " My Lord-Agreeably to your Lordship's desire, I have the honour to communicate the outline of my plan, in a few words, knowing that you will like that better than my doing it at unnecessary length. The subject is of the first importance. The want of Gold prevents Bankers and others, who may have large payments to make, from making any legal tender. Bank Notes cannot, by Act of Parliament, he made Slegationsler, without the most manifest injustice ; for, a man who might be perfectly willing to accept a Bank Note for a debt due to him, may very fairly object to any individual note (especially if a worn notes, from the impossibility of his being certain that it is not a forged one. My grand object though not the only one) is to establish a mode of making payments, which shall enable Parliament, when they Meall think fil, to enact a new species of legal tender

" First, I propose that the Bank of England shall (as is the case in Scotland) have many branches in various paris of the country, and of the metropolis. econdly, that the Bank shall cause books to be opened, in all those places.

Thirdly, that persons, possessed of Bank Notes, shall be entitled, upon depositing such notes, to have a credit in the Bank book, at the place where such deposit is made, equal to the value of the said

" Fourthly, that every person, having such credit no entered to his account, in any one place or aforesaid, shill be entitled to transfer the whole of such num, or any part thereof, to his own account, or to that of any other person, at any place where any such Bank book is kept.

" Fifthly, as, under proper management, such entries and transfers cannot ever be forged, there would be no injustice if such a transfer were, by law to be maden legal tender.

The rapidity of such transfers, without any dan ger of ion from the Mail being robbed or from insurrections, or other consequences of an Invasion must be felt, by your Lordship, as a great additional recommendation of this plan.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect,

"Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant, " STANHOPE. With respect to all which had been said on the sub-

ject of coinage, and the supply of specie, it reminded him of a clock-maker who wroten small statement, alleging that he made his pendulums with a gold bob to the end of them. This gold bob caused them to act better than if it had been made of any other metal. The gold caused it to have less opposition from the air. Others read his statement, which they did not deny, but he never heard they carried it duto execution. Because the question was, where was the gold to come from? and when it was said, the Bank ought to pay in gold, he had only to observe, where was the gold to come from. The Noble Earl corcluded by suggesting, that the alloy of copper, now used in the manufacture of guineas, was improper; and in 200 parts of pure gold, one of regulus Cobalt would be perfectly adequate to give the proper consistency necessary for evinage.

The Duke of NORFOLK did not approve of the taken which was to pass for three shillings, because it would be so like our half-crown.

Earl BATHURST observed, that this token, for three shillings, would be considerably larger than the half crown.

The Bill was then read the third time, and paserd. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 25.

The Hon. Mr. WALPOLE took the oaths and

his west for the Borough of King's Lynn. The Correspondence in Ned for, on a former eve-

of Prisoners of War between Great Britain and I Gie King's German Logion, who fell on the some I the charges of Bonaparte, as to our position of the of Prisoners of War between Great Distant and Goe King's German Action, who, though he was lation of good faith, have obtained an unbounded day with General Mackenzie, who, though he was lation of good faith, have obtained an unbounded The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, not properly in the Army of Fogland, yet, as he after a few profatory observations, moved, " That an humble Address be presented to his Royal High- him entitled to the same distinction, that the same ness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that there should be laid refore the House, Copies of the Returns made by the Archbishops and Bishops, as to the residence and non-residence of the Clergy in their respective die- a Monumeret in St. Paul's Cachedral, to the Meceses, in the year 1810; together with such further nformation on the subject of Curates, as they were directed by his Majesty's command to annex to the

pective parishes." The motion was accorded to, afer a few words from Mr. Davies Giddy. A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Army Prize Money Bill, without any amendment, and to the Militia Interchange Bill, with an amendment.

same, in the last Session; and also to specify the

Revenue of every Living, not exceeding 1/150 per

canum, with the state of the Population in the re-

MR. FINNERTY. Mr. CHAPLIN rose, in consequence of what had occurred on a former evening, to state some circumstances as to the situation of Mr. Finnerty, which, be was sure, the House would be pleased to hear. It was alleged in the Petition, that 'Mr. Figuerts was treated with the utmost rigour. This was theting a most unmerited reflection on a number of truly respectable Magistrates, into whose minds it had House. gever entired to treat him with severity. So far was this from being the fact, that when he wrote to them that his room was cold and uncomfortable, they gave immediate directions that it should be altered. That application was made on the 1st of March, and, on the 2d, the request of Mr. Finnery was complied with. When he complained that want of air was likely to injure his constitution, he was permitted to walk about for a certain number of | iours every day. In short, it appeared, so far for wishing to oppress the prisoner, every exerti- | val, and finally negatived without a division. The in was made to accommodate him. He (Mr. Chapin) had himself visited the cell; which was twentytwo-feet long, by eleven feet six inches broad. The winds win this cell was four feet nine inches, by four feet six inches; and, by Mir. Emperty's desire, it was altered so as to open and shut. On the 17th of May, when the weather was yes; warm, he was in the yard into which the cell opened, and he was not assailed by any offensive or disagreeable smell. Mr. Finnerty was atthat time walking about the yarda person was appointed to wait on him, and he was even permitted togo into the gaoler's garden, uncontrolled and unmolested. The negistrates, he

and proper mapper. Mr. HOLDSWORTH observed, that the Petiti-Mr. Finnerty; it merely alleged, that his life would be endangered, if he remained in his present situa-

could assure the House, attended the prison regu-

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the principal gilevance omplained of in the Petition, and that which appeared to him and others to make most against the Magistrates and the Gaoler, remained unanswered and untorched. He alluded to that part which accused them of inflicting a punishment on the Petiioner, which was never intended by the Court.

Mr. CHAPLIN replied, that the coercious absequently imposed upon Mr. Finnerty might have oven found necessary in consequence of his attempts o seduce the under officer of the prison from his duty (Hear, hear). So far from his confinement having been solitary, he was allowed a servant, who was in constant attendance on him.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill, after tom Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY and Sir THOMAS TURTON, recommending the adoption in the rext Sessions, of some permanent measure of relief. passed through the Committee, the report was then brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third ime on Wednesday next.

Mr. PERCEVAL moved that the House, on its ising this day, do adjourn to Wednesday next .--

Ordered.

MONUMENTS TO GENERAL MACKENZIE AND LANG-The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER aid, that when he had lately moved for the erecion of a monument to Major-General Houghton, he had been asked by an Honourable Friend, if any such honour was intended to the memory of Brigadier General Mackenzie, who fell in the battle of Talayera, and not conceiving then that such an hoyour had in any case ever descended to individuals of the rank of Brigadier-General, he had stated, that he had no intention of bringing forward any notion for such Menument. When he stated this o the House, it was certainly at the time conceived that there was some distinction of military honours. between a Major and Brigadier-General; but on nquiry he found he had been mistaken, and he had to take blame to himself, therefore, for not noticing at the proper time the deaths of two General Officers who fell in the battle of Talavera, in the way which was due to their memory. As this was the first time that a question of this oature had ever come under his consideration, he hoped this apology for his omission would be deemed sufficient by the relatives of these Officers, and by the House: and he therefore took the present opportunity of supplying his ombsion, by moving, that a Monument should be erected in St. Paul's, to the memory of the gallant General Mackenzie, who was so honourably mentioned in the dispatch, containing an account of the battle of Talavera, particularly for the gallant manner in which he had led on his brigade on the day preceding the battle (hear !) -He and nito to move, that similar honours should

was fighting the battles of Eugland, he thought and must it not have given the war waged by Napo. inducements might serve to animate all those who had similar duties to perform.

Iven against those be terms the enemies of the house

trees degree of popularity amongst the people of

France, which otherwise it never would have pos-

sessed? Let, although these consequences must be

apparent to every unprojudiced usind, it is melen-

holy to remark, that there are few, very few news

opers in Britain who have not serve las chappels of

currility and vile abuse egainst France, which flor

of through the medium of the Miristerial Journals.

It is somewhat gratifying, however, to find, that

the more edings in the House of Lands, last night,

especting this scandalous and growing cillage

calcula ed to counterect its persicious influ-

cuce and that the author of The Anticulia-

can is about to meet the punishment which

his insolence and audacity have merited. Here

then is an object worthy the notice of the ATTORNEY.

GENERAL. Here then is a subject fit for his exact-

fiero information, if this mode of prosecution can

be justified in any case. If we are mistaken in say-

ing that the writer of The Antigallican is a foreign-

er, the crime becomes then the more agravated

and the Englishman who would thus outrage the

principles of humanity, and trample upon every law

human and divine, and that in such a degree as to

excite the strong and universal feelings of borrer.

which the bare mention of the deed he sindicates has

done; he is then undescrying of any protection from

the laws of this country. We regret that the motion

of the Duke of Norrolk, to have the publication

harnt by the common hangman." was not imme-

diately put in force. The idea that this would be

civing to the subject too much importance, appears

quite ridiculous, for what is of greater importance

than to clear a great nation of the foulest stain erer

put upon its character; and how could this be more

effectually done than by making a public example

of the author, and proclaiming to the world its ab-

forcence of the principles imputed to it, by extin-

guishing the work for ever in which they have been

announced. We still hope, as the matter is to be

taken into further consideration, that a proper and

sufficient atonement will be made to an insulted and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN.

Sin-In your Paper of this evening, a speech is

attributed to Earl Grey, in the House of Peers, last

night, which contains a violent tirale against the

author of an article which appeared in No. 19, of

the Antigallican Monitor, and which was trans-

lated from that publication into a French Paper

printed here, " (Le Courier d'Angleterre.")-I

onfess myself the author of this article, and thus

oubliely hold myself accountable for the opinions

and facts therein stated. It was entitled, " The

Anti-Corsican Speciety," and was Munded to be-

plain the object of that Institution, of which I hasi-

I give his Lordship every possible credit for inte-

crity of intention in speaking of this article in the

nanner he did; the motives which urged him thus

to express himself were worthy of a Briton and a

British Sepator; for it is congenial with that en-

ightened and liberal spirit which ever distinguishes

the inhabitants of this free country, to view assassi-

nation with horror, and to consider it as abhorrent

to nature, and our native feelings. But before his

Lordship entered upon so unqualified an attack upon

me as the author of the article alluded to-before be

preceeded to impute to me motives which I deprecate

and abhor as much as the Noble Earl himself-be-

fore he appealed so warmly to the passions of the

read the whole of the article complained of. Had

his Lordship done that, I am persuaded that he

would not, nay, he could not, have condemned me

in the unqualified and decisive tone he has done-

Had his Lordship done that, I flatter myself the

Marquis Wellesley would not have joined in the

reprobation of the article in toto. As the case ap-

peared to his Lordship at the moment, the animated

and energetic speech of the Noble Marquis did ho-

nour to his feelings, for no British Nobleman can

be the advocate of assassination. My complaint

therefore against Earl Grey is, that instead of read-

ing the whole of the article from the Anti-Gallican

Monitor his Lordship read to the House only part

ate not to say I was the projector.

degraded people.

It was then moved that an Address Should be presented to the Prince Regent for the Airection of mory of Brigadier-General Mackenzie and Brigadier-General Langworth, which was agreed to

Mr. PRENDERGAST said, he had read a paengraph bitely in a newspaper, station that a Meetof a Society for Mis ions to the East was lately held, at which Mr. Wilbertorce, Mr. Henry Thornon, and others were present, when among sums soid to be granted, there was one of 250h to a Corresponding Society at Calcutta; and he wished, therefore, to ascertain from the Honourable Member for Yorkshire, whom he saw in his place, whether this statement was sanctioned by him, before he centured to submit any opinion on the subject to

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to speak to order.

The SPEAKER observed, that any question to Hen, Members respecting the proceedings at Tavern Meetings, was certainly new in the practice of the

Mr. PRENDERGAST apolegized for his Irregularity. He was led to take this step from an apprehension of the serious consequences which neight follow from such a statement appearing in India, particularly in a paper generally understood to be connected with Government.

Sir THOMAS TURTON, after stating various objections to the Property Tax, moved, that the subject should be taken into consideration early next Session. The motion was opposed by Mr. Perce-

House then adid. FROM THE STATESHAN OF THE 25TH. In the House of Lords last night, Fail Grey called the attention of their Lordships to a most abominable and infamous production, entitled the G. Antigallican Monitor," in which the author has the effrontery to insinuate, that the People of Fingland were so debased as to countenance the principles of assassination. The Noble Lord stated, that be understood the author of this vile production to be an Englishman. We can state, however, that be is not a native of Britain. He is a Dutch Jew, and his name is Goldsmith, or Goldsmid. He resided many years in England previous to the last Titly, and performed their duty in the most correct | perce with France and this country, where he was concerned with a Newspaper. He went to France about ten years ago, and was engaged in the office on did not charge any person with having ill-treated where the celebrated English Journal, The Argus, was printed. About three years ago, he came to London, and, being a suspected person, he was taken up by order of Government, and lodged in Cold-bath-fields Prison, from which he was liberated on two friends becoming bail for his good behaviour. Being at this time very much reduced in his circumstances, he was advised by one of his bail to offer his services to Gorernment, who were induced to take him into their pay, and he has since continued in their employment, nomulgating the grossest falsehoods, which he fabricated to serve their purposes. Thus has he been odeavouring, for some years back, to poison the minds of the people of this country by the propogaion of the most infamous lies, the most improbable tales, and the vilest calumnies against the Ruler of France, and every individual connected with his Court and Family; and now, when he thinks he House, and held me op as a fit object for publicexthe feelings and the character of Englishmen, by suososing them capable of the foulest of crimes. It is

thus the viper re-pays the kindness of its friend.

sho, to restore suspended animation, puts it in his

bosom, and receives in return mortal sting. But

if we feel abhorrence for the conduct and principles

of a man of this stamp, what are we to say of the

Editors of British Journals, who could so far for-

get themselves as to prostitute the Freedom of the

Press, by giving publicity to the pernicious writings

of this miscreant? What can we say of the Proprie-

tors of The Courier, of The Sun, and of The

Morning Post, who willingly submitted their Pa-

pers to be the vehicles of what every candid mind

statement, ushered them into public notice? Must

of it, avowedly taken from the French translation aust have been satisfied was gross perversion and in the " Courier of Angleterre," the Editor of falsehood. When our Readers recollect that the which paper promised to give the remaining part of Editor of The Antigallican is the same person who the article in a succeeding number, the whole being wrote The Secret History of the Cabinet of St. too long to appear in that publication at once. Loud, in which Benaparte, his whole Family, Had Earl Grey taken up the matter in this enand his numerous Generals, are represented as a larged and liberal way, he would have found the banditti of murderers, adulterers, and incestuous whole strain and object of the article, summed up in knaves, they will not fail also to remember, that this sentence at the conclusion :- " It is, however, The Courier, The Sun, and The Morning Post, not my wish to organize a band of Chevaliers de professing to credit every thing which came from the Poignard, but a Band of Writers and Printers, olluted pen of this scandalous writer, hardly alwho, in a very short time, may accomplish the tyawed a day to pass, without inserting in their corant's destruction. The people of the Continent mas a portion of his writings, to which the attenmust be roused and animated to exertion; it will be on of their Readers was called with as much enthe principle object of this Society, to promote that ergy as if there was nothing on earth entitled to greater credit, or more conducive to the happiness desirable end. Ministers may do what they think proper, to accomplish the Tyraut's downfall, but I of mankind, than a thorough knowledge of these do not require their assistance. I will not share the scandalous productions. Could the people of glory of the deed with any one, but such as are in-France, or of any other nation, suppose any thing corporated in the Anticorsican Institution. If Miise than that the English Government and the Engnisters have other means of insuring success, let the lish proppe gave implicit credit to the Author of The Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud, fame be theirs; but I will endeavour to emulate when they found that all the Journals in the them. Let the blame, if I miscarry, fall upon mc, pay of the British Ministry, not only gave in- and me only; if I succeed, the consolation of having achieved this glorious act will be more than an amsertion to numerous extracts from that work, but, with all the appearance of an official ple recompense."

These are still my sentiments, from the open arownot our national character then have been degraded at of which I will never be intimidated, either by be paid to the memory of a Brigadier-General in by these means, in the eyes of nations? Must not public denunciations, or private menaces! I will

course I have prescribed to myself, nothing shall divert me.-Justum et tenacem propositi." For the purity of my intentions I can only ap peal to Ged and to my Country. But I beg to as sure Farl Grey, that although not of noble extrac tion, I feel as much for the honour, the interes and the refetuof my country, as any one of his Ma jesty's subjects, however exalted his rank. I re serve to myself the liberty of replying to Farl Grey in next Sunday's Antigallican, respecting the gene ral conduct of Bonnparte, which his Lordship seems to think not so bad as represented. I am, Sir, &c. LEWIS GOLDSMITH. London, June 25, 1811.

P. S .- I have just seen the Courier of Angletorre of this evening, containing the remainder of the article alluded to, to which the Editor of that Paper has added some very judicious observations.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26. That the enemy will make an attempt to raise the siege of Badaios, Decomes every day more probable, if he can assemble fresh forces in time. All his troops appear to be converging to this point. Three battations have moved to it from Cadiz; the verse and malignant designs. This reflection inducbattalions of the 9th corps are said to have reached ed his Majesty not to remain silent in this case, and Cordova, in their way thither; and the army of he, in consequence, has ordered the undersigned Portugal is taking the same route. This, therefore, is one of the tremendous crises of war. The i to declare that the reports above alluded to are false renew's forces are stated at upwards of 30,000 men; and entirely destitute of foundation; that his Majesa I some of the letters even state that Soult, with | tv, constant in his principles, and faithful to the the army above described, had actually advanced system and engagements which for many years have from Lierena, and had pushed his advanced guard | bound him to his Majesty the King of Great Uritain, es far as the sicinity of Santa Martha; that is, near | and the generous English Nation, to which he has to the spot where the last glorious victory was gained. Lord Wellington's force is stated at nearly 50,000. Though letters generally agree in stating | siders these ties, founded on reciprocal good faith the advance of Soult, it is proper we should mention that one letter from a British Officer at Lisbon discredits it. He states, that he bad just received a communication from a brother officer at Badajos, dated the 5th, informing him, that the siege was carrying on briskly, and that there was not the least indication on the part of the enemy to interrupt it st although rumours to that effect were in circulation." On the whole, however, we are inclined to believe that the enemy will make a vigorous effort to save Baching.

The Gazette of last night contains a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Quinta de Granicha, 6th June. From this dispatch, as well as from the priwater letters which we insert, it would appear, that the articles which we gave vesterday from the Lisbon papers were premature, in announcing the capture of Fort Christoval. Lord Wellington reports the breach in that fort to be not yet practicable for as-Bault. The letter received this morning, however, from our Correspondent at Plymouth states, that no assault did take place (which if it had now existence, as we more than doubt that it had, must have been directed against that fort), and was repulsed with loss, after the Spaniards and Portuguese, by whom it is said to have been made, had got into the town. In consequence of this repulse the siege is supposed, by the author of the statement, to have been raised and turned into a blockade. This story is given by way of explanation, and substitute for a rymour of a general battle ending in the

defeat of the British army :-"PLYMOUTH, JUNE 24. We have been much alaimed at a report current last night, said to have been brought by the Faconrite from Lishon, of the defeat of Beresford's army by Soult, after three days hard fighting, and the loss was stated to be 8,000 of the Allied Arner, and 4 per cents. 79 11 000 of the enemy. Upon mature inquiry, we find that the business which has happened is as follows :- That a practicable breach had been made in Badajos, which was three times attempted to be stormed by the Portuguese and Spanish troops, who, In the third attack got into the town, but were fimally repulsed with severe loss. The siege of Badaios was, till reinforcements arrived, to be raised and

turned into a blockade." We do not believe any part of the statement contained in this letter .- We do not believe that any assault had taken place so as to admit of intelligence of its result being received at Lisbon, at the interval between the transmission of Lord Wellington's dispatch and the date of the sailing of his Majesty's sloop Favourite with the mail on the Oth inst. The distance is about 180 miles, which would certainly admit of a communication in the time, if there was any appearance in Lord Wellington's letter of a disposition to give the assault immediately. But as there is nothing to indicate such a disposition, but, on the contrary, rather strong reason to believe the moment of assault not near, the breach being stated to be not yet practicable, we must persevere in our disbelief. The other story of a general battle is still more incredible than the former; but there was every prospect of such an event occurring very

A Mail from Malta and Gibraltar arrived this morning. It was brought to Falmouth by the Chichester packet in 19 days from Gibraltar. The Government dispatches by the above Mediterranean Mail are dated Sicily 4th, and Gibraltor 29th May. The following are the most important articles of intelligence received by this conveyance: MESSINA, AFRIL 13.

With the greatest satisfaction we present to our

Readers a copy of an official communication made by the Marquis de Circello, to his Excellency Lord Amherst, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the Court of Palermo, in which a | Edinburgh, and America, will form part. sufficient refutation is given to the infamous calum-

pose, and steady to my resolution. From the bonour and good faith which characterise the Coun-" Palormo, March 10.

" His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies having been informed that some ill-disposed persons, circulate in this Capital as well as in Messina, various standalous reports, relative to pretended peace between his Majesty and the French; of which peace they have likewise the impudence to declare the conditions, though contradictory : that is, the restitution of the kinedom of Naples in exchange for allowing the French troops to occupy Sicily; or the restoration both of the kinedom of Naples and Sicily for a certain compensation.

a Some do not say the peace is signed, whilst others pretend it was signed the 17th of January.-The King, strong in his probity and good faith, well keep n to his faithful Ally the King of Great Bris tain, and to the generous English Nation, would not think it become aghis dignity to attend an instant to reports as absurd as their authors are despicable, if his Majory did not perceive in these vile manaurres the instinction of the common enemy, of whom the promulgators of this falsehood certainly are the instruments continually employed in disturbing the public tranquillity, and disseminating the seeds of distrust between sincere and faithful allies, whose intimate union is the greatest obstacle to his per-Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, united his fortune, and whose known fidelity ensures the continuance of a generous support, con-

and integrity, as indissoluble. The undersigned, therefore, in obedience to the orders of his Royal Master, has the honour to address this declaration to his Excellency Lord Amherst, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain; not that the King his Master thinks this necessary, to make known his unalterable sentiments, but in order to contradict authentically those calumnies, which often repeated, may at length cast some cloud over the pinits of his brave defenders and faithful allies. To event, therefore, this effect, his Majesty desires that his Excellency Lord Amberst will communicate this declaration to the Commander-in-Chief. Gene-

. "The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Lord Amherst, the assurance of his bigh consideration.

(Signed) " 11. MARCHESE DE CIRCELLO."

A vacancy in Charter-House having occurred by he death of Lord Viscount Melville, the Goveriors met last week to elect a new Governor. There receive can lidates-the Archbishop of York and he Parl of Camden. The votes were equal, seven and seven; in which case, by the statutes, the nominution devolved on the Prince Regent, in behalf of his Majesty. His Royal Highness, not chusing to give a preference to either of the two distinguis persons, cominated his own personal friend, Earl Moira, who is accordingly the new Governor of

> THURSDAY, JUNE 27. PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

per cent. Red. 624 | Excheq. Bills par. 2 die Long Ann. 161 13-16 | Omnium 13 dis.

Theidea of an Immediate rupture between Franc and Russia gains ground; particularly since the arrival of a Mail from Anholt last night. It is mentioned in several letters, both from Stockholm and a gottenaurgh, june 17. Gottenburgh.

"Our letters from Stockholm speak in positive erms of war between France and Russia. The Russians are fortifying Aland, where there are 10,000 mea. The storm is certainly gathering, and will most as uredly be very severely felt." The following letter is from a Gentleman in ac

official situation " GOTTENBURGH, JUNE 17.

Our account to-day corroborates what appears in the newspapers, viz. a rupture between Russia and

HELSINGBURG, JUNE 26.

" A serious insurrection took place among the easantry in the neighbourhood of Malmoe, on the 7th and 18th inst. on account of the conscription; rom 1200 to 1500 men assembled armed with cythes, flails, forks, &c. &c. The military were so narrow and so unsatisfactory a measure as the called in to disperse them; a dreadful scene ensud, 40 of the peasants were killed, and 130 wounded, bosides 200 taken prisoners, the others retired to their homes. Similar acts of insubordination have occurred in other parts of the Kingdom, some of which have been pardoned, and others visited with death and the severest punishment the law can inflict. It would seem as if these deluded men viewed the conscription not as a measure dictated by motives of national policy and benefit, but as the copy of a similar measure originated by a great Continental power, and adopted only from a congeniality of designs and sentiments with that power."

There is a rumour in circulation that Sir Joseph York will immediately be dispatched to the Coast of America, with a Squadron, of which the Venguer,

Some letters by the Malta mail announce the im-

al communication of that event had been transmit-

have not received any such information. Some time are we mentioned that the Archdoke Francis, one of the Emperor of Austria's brothers, had left Vienna Secretly, with all the valuables he half hour with even augmented fury. At this poould collect. We now find that he has made his escape to Malta, from whence he means to proceed to Messina. The motives of his departure frem his and gradually died away, tearing a clear and sebrother's court and territories, are not yet known. Dispatches arrived this morning from America, their contents have not yet transpired.

Of the six millions of Exchequer Bills roted by Parliament to be applied to the relief of trade, only

Government have agreed to grant licences for French ships to come to British ports in ballast, and receive on board caryons of coffee and sugar; but French produce in return.

We have the satisfaction to be able to say, that, up to the end of May, no fresh reinforcements had passed into Spain from France

By a letter recently intercepted, it appears that Victor is much dissatisfied with Soult, to whose inconsiderate conduct he imputes the late reverses of the French arms in the Peninsula.

Yesterday his Majesty walked on the Terrace

Lord Deerhurst and Lad- Mary Beauclerk, the daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's by his first wife. went off, on Friday night, upon a matrimonial excursion to Scotland

delaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY &.

The articles of intelligence, received since our last publication, although in themselves of considerable interest, do not require upon our partany very particular notice. With respect to the PENINSULA, the prevailing impression is, that the Farson would attempt the relief of Banuos, and that a general bettle would be the result. Reports were even current, that such an engagement had taken place, the victory in which is by some attributed to the enemy, and by others to the allied armies; but everything that is said on the subject is so vague and indeterminate, that new accounts can alone remove the public auxiety. - Affairs between Favrice and Russix are still involved in obscurity. A few days ago, the appearances of a friendly adjustment of differences were so strong as to be almost conclusive. Now. rumours have assumed another aspect, and the immediate approach of hostilities is talked of with a confidence that would seem to preclude every suspicion of their validity. It is, however, to be remarked, that no account, of a character sufficiently decisive, has yet appeared. The same observation will reply to the reported pacification between TURKEY and RUSSIA. That event may have taken place, but the gruth of the statement remains to be extablished.

The proceedings relative to Goldsmith form the ost prominent article of domestic news. Every thing material in that extraordinary case, both for and against the accused Author, will be found in our columns, so far as any thing that bears upon the topic has yet reached us. For a little, we shall suffer others to speak on the occurrence; but there are points in it which demand, and shall in due time receive, attention.

Mr. WELLESLEY Pole now united in his own person the important and very distinct offices of Seretary of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer for Luciand. It is said, that he means to decline he emoluments which belong to the latter Employnent. Mr. Pour must be the best judge of his ow snowledge and talents. They must be, indeed, powerful, if they be equal to the labours he has undertaken! For some days, reports of a change of adminis-

ration have been current, but, so far as we are able indge, without the slightest foundation in truth, and the very appointment just mentioned may be regarded as almost conclusive against them. LORDS GREY, HOLLAND, and WELLESLEY, to the excluion of Lord GRENVILLE and his friends, are named as the chief personages of the new Ministry. It is, ilso, stated, that Loro Moina is to be Lord Lieuenant, Mr. Sheridan Secretary of State, and Ge-MERAL DOVLE Commander in Chief, for Ireland. One of the first steps assigned to the new Ministry will be, to grant a partial Emancipation to the Catholics. This last arrangement seems sufficient to overset the whole story, for, even if such an administration could be supposed to be in contemplation it is utterly incredible, that they would send forth harbinger of their accession to power.

No English Mail has arrived since yesterday morning-One Mail due.

During the earlier part of yesterday, the atmosphere was sultry almost in the extreme. Dark clouds were scentowards the north-east, and thunder was heard at times from the same quarter. Till two o'clock, the wind blew from the north-west, at which hour it suddenly changed, and blew from the east, and this City was almost immediately visited by one of the most tremendous storms that have, in all probability, ever been experienced in Ireland. For the space of an hour, the thunder and lightning succeeded each other in awful and nearly unluterrupted rapidity, accompanied by torrents of rain. together with hail-stones of a size greater than any inhabitant of the City remembers to have ever seen. | riety of Purposes.

underiationly pursue my object—firm to my pur- | nies, circulated to the projection of the well-known | portant intelligence of peace having been agreed by | Cariosity induced several persons to measure come of wee a Turkey and Russin-They add, that an olli- them, which were in some instances two, and in others three, inches in circumference. About half an houralted to his Majesty's Government, who, however, I ter the commencement of the storm, and when there were some indications of its abatement, the wind. shifting suddenly, blew from the west, and the tempest instantly returned, and raged for unother riod, the wind changed once more, and blew from the South, to which quarter the storm bent its course. rene atmosphere to occupy its place. The streets were every where overflowed, the Common Sewers being incapable of affording egress to the vast quantity of water that fell. After the storm had subsided, the windows all along the Quay, and about one million and a half has been disposed of by wherever the houses were unprotected from its rage, exhibited the appearance of having been exposed to the assault of tire-arms, few of the panes of glass. having escaped the destructive force of the hailstones. In this respect, the damage must be very those ships are not allowed to import articles of considerable; but we mention with pleasure that we have not heard that any more serious injury has been sustained. The whole scene exhibited one of those sublime but terrible conflicts of the elements, s hichthe English and Foreign Journalists to have had frequent occasions recently to describe, but which are of rare occurrence in this Island.

At a Meeting of the Common Council of this Civ. held on Saturday last, John Dunis, Esq. was elected Mayor, and James Bunkirr and Joun from twelve till one, accompanied by Ductors Willis | Penkins, Esqrs. Sheriffs for the ensuing year. ALEXANDER ALCOCK, Jun. Esq. was also elected a Common Council-man in the room of John Dr-NIS, Esq.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCE --- JUNE 27.

Bank Stock .. - | Grand Canal Stock 74 --- Loan 4 per ct. ... 13 Ditto Scrip ---- 6 per cent. 991 Do. Loan, 4 per cent. . .-Gov. Deb. 34 per ct .. - Royal tanal Stock ... -..... Loan 8 per ct ... 531 - Stock 34 per ct. ---- 6 per cl....tity Bonds, 6 per ct. .. 3 - Do. 4 per cent. -Sper cent. - A | Bal.Office Deb. 6 pr ct.-- stock 5 per cl. . | Govt. Sec. 6 per cl. . . . Wide St. Cert. 6 per ct.-Freas, Bills, 5 per cl., .— London Dub. 10 pr ct. - | Exchange 8 per ct, ...-

RIRTH-At Tramore, on Thursday last, the Lady of William Johnson, Reg. of a daughter.-At the house of his Grace the Archhishop of Tuam, at Stephen's Green, Dublin, Mrs. Horsley Beresford, of a son and heir.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

ARLIVED. 29th-Bonny Kate. Penzance. Sawyer, hoops : dappy Return, London, Morgan, ballast. suth-Camden Cacket, Auckland, Ditto : Severa, Chichester, Gatchouse, ballast a Maria, Plymouth, frown, ballast, Susanna, London, Evans, Ditto Aurora, London and Phytaouth, Harvey, wine : Jean, London and Newhaven, Peterson, Ditto ; Xenia, Li erpool, Jenkins, m. goods; Brothers, Liverpool, Brown, rock salt.

#9th-William, Cardiff, Beer, live cattle. 90th-Emanuel, Liverpool, Peterson, and Bonis, Arundal, Shaw, ballast , General Johnson, Bristol, Rogers, butters bacon, &c.; Rosamond, Lonlon, Reviey, butter, bacon, &c.; Camden Packet Rose, Liverpool, Ryburn, wheat; Auckland Pack

July 1st,-William, Whitehaven, Boadle, bullast; cliance, Portsmouth, Beale, butter, bacon, beef

SHEW DAY.

THE TRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPER'S REPOSITORY

Will be open from 12 to 4 o'Clock, THIS DAY, AT MISS WALKER'S, ON THE QUAT-

M. PALLISER continues to receive Proposals for ROXBORO, containing, as stated already, Acres, which he will let for Six Months, from the That lune 1811 to the 7th of December, 1811. provided it is not redeemed before that Day.

WOHN CARROLL has for Sale, at his WINE and PORTER STORES, (hrist-ChurchLane, SPRUCK BEER, which he will engage to be superior in Quality to any ever offered for hale in this Market; and will be constantly supplied with it during the box-Waterford, July 1, 1811.

SUPERIOR SPRUCE BEER.

CAUTION.

PROVISION and Bacon Merchants are requested not to Hire Patrick Keene, a Satter, lately in our employment, without first making application to us WILLIAM and JOHN HARRIS.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Waterford, June 29, 1811.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

RANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninoty-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL; -in the Rerethereof is a good YARD; a f) welling House; Coach-House for Fourteen Carriages; Forges; Painting-Losts and Work SHOPS for twenty Men to work at the COACH-MARING Busingss for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATRRIALS for said Rusiness —consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.

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

birg, by Mr. BRAND, relative to the exchange