Mr. Burrower appeared for Mr. O'Neil. Lord Nothing said, that those Gentlemen were

culled, in consequence of an order made on the Special Report of the Examiner of the Court, respecting a Petition presented by a person of the name of Burgess, praying to be admitted of the Court-but that there was ,no special application either against Bloomfield or O'Neil.

Justice Fox. There is no special application ngainst any person; but a Report has been made by the Examiners of the Court, which contains charges against two Attornies of this Court, and we are called upon to investigate whether the persons, to called upon, are guilty or not; and it was in order to give them an opportunity of stating their defence, if any they have, that we have directed them to appear personally before the Court on this day. Let the Examiner's Report be rend.

The Report was read. It contribed a variety of charges against Bleomfield, extracted from their own evidence given before the Examiners. Mr. Bloomfield admitted, that, at the time he had taken the Petitioner, Burgess, as an apprentice, he then knew him to be a parish schoolmaster, and to hold several other situations; but his chief reason for taking him was, because he had been a good Client. He (Mr. Bloomfield) also allowed Purgess to practise as an Attorney in his (Mr. Bloomfield's) name—and, after having served in the capacity of apprentice for eighteen months, he transferred his indentures to Mr. O'Neil, without informing him of Burgess's character.

Mr. O'Neil admitted before the Examiners that he had allowed Burgess to use his name in conduct-Inc law suits, for which privilege he was to have had a share of the profits. He also admitted that Burgest had promised him a promissory note, which was to be in consideration of his signing the certificate to enable him (Burgess) to be admitted.

There were other charges read, tending to prove the same act of criminality.

Lord Norbury .- I am extremely auxicus to embrace the whole of this case, and I think the Public would be astonished, if, after these facts were stated, the Court would set aside the Report of the Examiners. We must purge the Profession of Lapurity, if it be in it. This is a species of barratry and corruption not to be endured. It is quite impossible that this Court should admit such a petitioner, having such a character.

Mr. Justice Fox .- It was not on such grounds the order was made. There was an application to this Court against the Petitioner. He then exculpated himselffully; and we were obliged to admit his defence. While the business was going on, Mr. Surjeant Moore came into Court, and admitted to us the charges now made, and on their being disclosed, we made an order that those two Attornies should attend here this day, for the purpose of purging themselves, if they could, of the criminality charged against them. The business has been taken up by the Court, and we are now bound to inquire into their conduct, and I think we should direct them personally to account for their conduct in open

Mr. Whitestone,-Mr. Bloomfield it ready answer any question.

Mr. Bloomfield was then called and sworn, and the charges made against him were read.

He acknowledged that he did not oppose Burgoss's getting the certificate, and he was induced to do so, because he (Burgess) had been a very good client. And he expected that the Examiners would inquire into Burgess's character, and that they

would find out what he was. Lord Northery .- Q. This Burgess was in the capacity of an apprentice to you, and you took him, Knowing the different occupations he was engaged in? A. I told him he should give up his employment.

THere Mr. Bloomfield entered into a long defence of himself, but he spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be almost fenulible.]

Q. Serjeaut Moore Pray, Mr. Bloomfield, how long did this Mr. Burgess serve you? -- A. About fourteen or fifteen months. I found he was abusing my name. I had no check over him-so he took up with other Attornies.

Q. How came you to get rld of him ?-A. He imacd an execution in the Court of Exchequer in my name, and then I turned him away. I got rid of him the next term.

[Here Mr. Bloomfield gave an account of the transaction, and stated, (but with great difficulty to understand him) that the Court of Exchequer had granted an order for an attachment against him for

Justice Fox .- Q. How did you get rid of the order ?- A. Mr. O'Neil undertook to pay the money, or that his own Officer should lodge it, and Mr. Burgess indemnified me.

[A letter was then read by the Officer from Burgest to Bloomfield, stating the circumstances attending the execution, and order of Court, and promisling to reimbure him if any costs should accrue

Q. (By the Court.) - How came you to assign over the indentures of this man, knowing his chiracter ?- A. I had a conversation with Mr. O'Driscol, who told me I might assign over his in-

Q. Why did you not have thinges to me appli-cation, instead of assigning him to another? - A. were assigned. I promised to make the affidavit | you, unless the article was brought into the ar-All I wanted was to get rid of him. There is not an apprentice in Distin that don't make use of his

Justice Fox -Q. How long did you know Buress before he was bound, and how old was be at that time?-A. I hnew him for some time; he was a direct of mire, and about 46 years of age. Q. In how many causes did he practice in your

nation?-A. There were to many I cannot tell. Serjeant Moore,-Q. Were not you to have had a share of the profits ?-A. I never had any agreement with him, but I was to have had the share of the profession a man of such infamous character. If the profits in 95 causes.

Justice Fox .- Q. Why did you give him the half?-A. Because he brought the business Justice Fletcher .- Then, Sir, I suppose he beat

he field, and you killed the vame.

Lord Norbury -- Doesany Gentleman of the Bar wish to ask him any questions?

Mr. Furlong, an Attorney, and one of the Examiners of the Court .- Q. Do you know what means Mr. Burgess used to make 14 or 16001, and did you not hear that he was in the habit of discounting a certain kind of bills ?-A. I did hear something about that.

Q. Did you disclose to O'Neil the mul-practices of the petitioner, at the time you assigned his indenture ?-A. I did. I told him he had practiced in my name, but that he did not give any account of

Mr. Whitestone. -Q. If Burgess had continued the business, would you have kept him?-A. I

Here Mr. Hill, the Officer, read an extract com the evidence given by Bloomfield before the Caminers, wherein he stated, that if Mr. Burgess continued to share the profits he would have contiuned to keep him an apprentice.

Q. Had Burgess a respectable acquaintance?-A. He had a very good character, and many repectable friends. The late Mr. Burgess, the Atorney, was his uncle. I never supposed him to receive in my agreement, and I always told him, that he should not take any proceedings, unless he of a regular warrant of Attorney from his clients, authorising me to act for them. I never allowed him a cv sum of money as a share of the profits of ousiness, but thought myself bound in conscience to give him some money, in return, for the business he rought me. I have been twelve years an Attorney, and I don't believe I ever did an unfair act i my life willingly.

Mr. Furlong. Q. At the time you took Burcess as an apprentice, did you not know him to have been a working weaver?

Mr. Goold-Mr. Furlong, that is an illiberal quesion-if meanness of extraction were to operate as disqualification, there would be many Attornles

disqualitied as well as the Petitioner. (Mr. Bloomfield withdrew and O'Neil was called

Q. By the Cornt. Did you, when you took Surgess as your apprentice, ask Bloomfield for a character of him? A. I did-I called on Mr. Bloomfield to know his character, and he said, he was a childish silly sort of man—that he had committed some errors, and he wished to assign his in-

Q. Who applied to you to take Burgess? A. -He applied to me himself-I knew very little of him at the time. He said there was a vast sum of money due to him, and that he did not wish to go to the expence of employing another attorney, and I gave him leave to use my name.

Q. Serjeant Moore-Did not you make the affidavit to ground the certificate? A. I did.

Q. Didn't you know him at that time? lid not know him generally -I can't say I knew personally his character. Q. Did not you hear of his seeing Laurette?-

A. I did, but not till after my examinations.

Q. How much money was he to give you for making the affidavit? A. I told him I would make the allidavit without any consideration, but he said he would do so and so. He offered me nothing for making the attidavit, nor did Lever mention that he did. If I did, it must have been an error or a mis-

Q. Don't you recollect having said, that you were to get his own note for 1001.

The Officer read an extract from the examinaons, wherein O'Neil swore that he never received any compensation for making the affidavit, except three bills or notes value about 1001, in consideration of allowing Burgess to use his name.]

There was also a further account read of a note for 1001, which was to be lodged in Counseltor Gera thty's bands until Burgess should be sworn, and then to be delivered over to O'Neil. It was afterwards agreed that Burgess should lodge it with the Officer until O'Neil should make the affidavitand accordingly Burgess gave a letter to the Officer to be delivered to O'Neil, which he alleged contained the note, but when O'Neil made the affidavit he received the letter, and on opening it found that it was a blank sheet of paper without any inclosure.

Serieant Moore.-Look to that writ-is your rame on it in your own hand-writing? A. It is not my writing-it is written by Burgers.

Serieant Moore .- Have you not heard that this Bureess not only represented your hand-writing. but that he also represented your person? A. I gid hear so since my examination; that will was not

roduced to you, were you not in embarrassed cir- toilable in market .- Goods old by sample, howemustances, and obliged to live some time out of ver, he contended, could not be good, tellable in Dublin? Allt was so and my business was entrust- market, the bulk not being expuble of that good to ed to Burgess. I was not to share in any part of timony to their quality which cales in market overt

Q. Did not O'Neil indemnify you? - A. No. | the costs in Burgess's business. I did not hear of his | was intended to convey. | Policy coul. Q. Why did you not leave Eurgess to his appli- baying any other occupation when the industries posed a sale in market, as feid down by Lord have without his giving me any consideration, but he afforwards offered the money. If I had known him that the bringing a handful of any article into market to be so base. I would not have made the adidatit.

O' Neil was desired to withdraw. Lord Norbury .- We have a very impostant duty o discharge, and a great deal of time has been occupied in sifting this business, but it was not mi-pent With respect to the person who was last on the table, the Court has no be itation in saying he must be stript of his gown, and struck off the Rolls of this Court, for passing to the very threshhold of we were not to get rid of this ulcorous part, the rest of the body would be justly jertous.

This affidavit was made in consideration of a bribe. Commenting on such a transaction would be extremely improper. In open Court behas prevailcated, and to say that he should be permitted to continue to pollute the honour of the profession, i not to beharing. With respect to Bloomfield, heappears, in a different point of view, though highly criminal. The Court suspend him from practising in this Court for the present. Whether any thing hereafter may occur is another question.

There is a list of his clients, highly respectable in deed, and the Officers of the Court testify that there is no charge against his conduct higherto. The time has along since passed since be committed the act new complained of, and which attaches criminallty against him. No doubt he has acted very improperly. He should have exposed that Burgess to the world. If we did not punish such acts, we ought not to be trusted with the guardianship of our hocourable profession, which I hope will be more hoourable still when we get rid of these obnoxious

Here the Officers declared that Bloomfieldalways chaved himself well as an Attorney. Lord Norbury .- It is our wish to make this ex-

mple as public as possible. O'Neil must be dressed and dripped again in open Court. Mr. O' Neil .- I can call on some of the most re-

pertable Gentlemen of the Profession for a charac-Mr. Burrowes .- Mr Lord, we can produce --

Lord Norbury .- No, no, Mr. Burrowes, if The Crier called the Court-keeper to bring an Atorner's gown-but in the interim Mr. O'Neil escaped out of Court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, LONDON

HILL T. SMITH JATEROR.

This was an action of trespass for taking a quito ly of corn for toll for a larger quantity of corn old by sample in the market of Wercester, and th gestion arose on two pleas of justification put is for the Defendant, stating that the Corporation had a right to have and hold a market on every Saturby in the year, except on Christmas-day, if it should happen to be on a Saturday; and that they hadalso the right, and it was a burden on them, to reminand amend the market and the highways is the city or borough, for the more convenient bringog of grain into the said city or borough, and that they had a right to take one pint for every three bushels of corn sold by sample in said market, and delivered or sold by sample, and afterwards brought to be delivered in said city or borough.

Mr. Williams, for the Plaintiff in Error, observed that the Corporation claimed this as a sort of mixed right. They claimed it both as a toll, and as consideration for repairing the streets. felt it to be his duty to contend, that a sale by samole was not good in law. A right to tell could only exist by a grant from the Crown, or by a proscrip. tion, which went to presume such a grant. As such is contended, that a grant of a toll, where the bulk of the article was not brought into the market, could not be supported. Their Lordships knew that a tell was not incident' to a market, but could only exist by special grant from the Crown; and it so. this could not extend to a sale of goods made by sample. The prerogative of the Crown was not to be used for the private advantage of the King, or for that of any individual, but only for the interest of the country. Here the grant was not for the pub lie advantage, but was subversive of the market law of the kingdom. Every authority in favour of sale by bulk, he contended, must operate as an equal reason against sale by sample. He proceeded to adduce the reasons assigned by Lord Ellenborough on this subject in 6th East. The benefits accruing from production of articles in bulk in markets, his Lordship observed, were material, they went to a orrection both of the quality of the article and of the measure, the correction in both of which was lost by a sale by sample. The view of the entire bulk was essential to the bayer, as operating to the reduction of the price; and, in other respects sale by sample wanted the advantages of sale in overt market, where property might have been felouiously acquired. As the common market laws wer for the benefit of the public, the Learned Councel ontended, the Crown could not grant any thing prejudicial to them. He proceeded to show, on the authority of a note subjoined to the case of Kithy and Richelon, by chief justice Powell, which might be considered as a dictum, which the reasons afterwards adduced by Leid Eleuborough went to fortify, that the King cannot giant's toll for goods not brought into the market. Chief Justice Coke, in his 2d Institute, p. 220. Mr. Burrowes .- Q. When Mr. Burgess was in- laid it down, that toll is a duty on the sale of things

ker. His Learned Friend rurely would not content was such a bringing into market as Lord Kenyon contemplated. Here, however, the chain was not made merely as market tell; but the Defendant went on to state, in his plea, a mixed sort of oht gation, arising from the liability of the Corporation to repair the roads for the conveyance of graininto the city. This showed a want of confidence in the Corporation's claim on the part of themselves, which their Lordships would not fail to look to. Lord Canden, in the case of Truman and Walgen, censored this kind of doubtful plea ; and in that care, as in the present, it not being stated, though they there alleged that they had the burden of requiring divers streets, that the waggins, carts, drc. passed through the streets so repaired by them, his Low ship was of opinion, they had made out to considenation, so we to entitle them to tall. This, he trusted, would be the opinion of the Court in the present case. Here, too, the tell bad not beentakep, helt ought to have been, from the bover, bur from the seller.

Mr. Poller, for the Defendant in Party, rontended that the Corporation vas entitled to take toll for all corn sold to the methet garres meda and that they had as much right to take it if sold by sample, as if sold by bulk. It was nowise upressoundle to suppose, when the Crown granted a right which was to confer benefits on the public, subject to certain reasonable compensations to the grantees, that these compete ations were to continue, when, from a change ef circumstances, it might be more inconvenient to the person frequenting the market to bring in the bulk, than it would be to pay tell on the whole, while be only brought in a sample. Sail the parties had the advantage of open market, instead of being forced to go about from houseto house. Where there was no previous free market, or no private rights were broken in upoo, he contended the King had a right to grant a toll, such as that pow contended for, which was not inderegation of any private, or other pre-existing right, there, he agreed, there must be a quid pro quo. He contended, that here no consideration was necoscars to be shown. But that, in the very nature of the thing, a consideration was implied, a market implying consideration; and here the distress baring taken place, in that very market, of the use of which the Plaintiff had availed Limself.

Mr. Williams replied; and The Court took time to consider the case, which has already been seven years in dependence.

Before the battle of Amuera, Soult addressed dissoldiers to the following effect:-" Soldiers,-You are going to meet on army commanded by Geperals Castanos, Beresford, afld Blake; three Generals entirely opposite, and who never agree—nine thousand troops of the line, the rest militia and recmits-the victory is ours!" He made a premise to the cavalry that charged our right, that if they broke our line, each officer should be promoted one step, in h serjeant should be an officer, and each oldier three month's pay gratuity.

The number of stray shoes in the court-yard of Carlton-House, on Wednesday, was so great, they filled a large tub, from which the sporters Ladies were invited to select their lost properly. Many Ladies, however, and also Gentlemen, might ba seen walking away in their stocking feet. About a dozen females were so completely disrobed in the squeeze, they were obliged to send home for clothes, fore they could renture out in the streets; and one Indy was so completely discussivered of all wrapped her up in an apren-

dress, a female domestic, in kind compassion, SINGULAR SPORTING MATCH! 11-A COPPSpendent sends us on account of the following curious occurrence, unexampled, we believe, in the annals of gradding, which took place at Deal last Saturday: _ Captain C ____, of the 71st Foot, received tea points, at the winning and losing game of Billiards, from Capt. 1, of the East Kent Militia, and agreed to play the short rubber of threefor a sugar some consequence, maunted on his Parcy I Cant. B. won the two first games, consequently that mutch-but unfortunately laid double or quits on the next, when the Poney and his master came of victorious. In order to keep the animal quiet whea Capt. C. played his ball, he was held by the marker, and leberally supplied with Cakes from a neighbonding confectioner.

The Earls of Lattrim and Gosford are, we understand, candidates for the seat in the Irish Repreentative Peerage, vacant by the death of Lord Langueville. The former is said to possess the Regent's good wishes, and the Ministers are making the most active exertions in favour of the latter .-Such is the anomaly resulting from the restricted state of the Regent. CLONMEL J'ENE 29.

We feel much regret in stating the following outaga which occurred at Ballypatrick on Thursday night. In consequence of the disturbed state of the Country, a small party of the Wexford Regiment has been stationed there for some time back, and on the night above mentioned, in a few minutes after one of the men had been placed as a tentry, he was fired at by some villain who had been concealed, and whom he saw making his escape. The shot unfortunately took effect in his foot, which it shattered severely. The soldier, as soon as he could recover himself, discharged his piece in the direction a which the ruffian fled, but he was out of reach-

H ATERIORD: Printed and Published by the Propietor, ARTHIS BIRNII, Booksoller and Stationer, Char-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No 11,154.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

SUPERIOR SPRUCE BEER.

TOHN CARROLL has for Sale, at his WINE and PORTER STORES, Christ Church Lane, SPRUCE BEER, which he will engage to be superior in Quali ty to any ever offered for Sale in this Market; and will be constantly supplied with it during the Sea Waterford, July 1, 1811.

In the Matter of Joseph To BE SOLD BY AUC CARSHORE, a Bankrupt. 8th day of July next, by order of the Commissioners in this Matter, on the Premises, all said Bankrupt's Interest in the HOUSE OFFIGES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE, situate on the River Suir, near Carrick-on-Suir, i the County of Tipperity, as formerly advertised in this Paper .- Also to be Sold at same time, a great varicty of new and elegant Furniture, of all descriptions -A Chamber Organ, some Paintings and Prints, s Horse and Gigg, a Jaunting Car, Two Boats, and a Quantity of choice Port and Claret, many years in

PEARSON, AUCTIONEER. June 20, 1811

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupie L by Kenny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Pen-

NELL, Beiti-Street. Waterford, June 22, 1811. TO BE SOLD, ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS, FINWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAR WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within : Blile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow .- Application to be made in Writing, (Post

ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Vi

ricty of Purposes.

DROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bol ton, 1 sq. Mayor, for Bailding a Bridge ove the Pail of Kilmacow, on the Mad Coach Road lead ing from this City to Clonmet.—The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOW-PILL.

paid,) to Joseph Nussa, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broad-

way; or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

HAY FOR SALE.

BY ABRAM, SYMES.

A FEW TONS TO BE SOLD, AT THE WATERSIDE, FOR READY MONEY.

Waterford, June 22, 1911

TO BE LET,

May 12, 1811

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

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

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, BOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS M of BULMONT, within a Mile of the Bridge of Waterford, with most beautiful Views of the River. and the various surrounding Improvements. There are two small COTTAGES 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 20th September next, and Possession given before that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be receive Waterford, who has also to Let, the HOUSE, STORE, and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Dwynn, in Rose-tune, in this City; and the House in Carrick, bitely in the Possession of Mr. J. Kinny, in the Main-Street, adjoining to the Inn. Waterford, May 28, 1811.

YOUNG SWORDSMAN

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON.

F# WHS beautiful Bay Horse was got by Swordsman, 👢 Dam by Old Baget, on Gregory's Arabian Mare: he is now Five Years old, in great Bloom. and very promising to get useful Stock for the Coun-He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of course

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

The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable. April 16, 1811.

> KILLEATO BE LET OR SOLD

> > Killea, March 15, 1811.

10LONEL ST. LEGIR will let or sell, the 7 HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired. -Colonel St. Legen 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 Coonel St. Lzgza, who will show the Premises.

CAUTION.

PROVISION and Bacon Merchants are requested not to Hire Patrick Keene, a Salter, lately in our employment, without first making application to us

WILLIAM and JOHN HARRIS. Waterford, June 29, 1811.

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold. TIME EXTRNSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson -For Particulars see Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this entered into on the part of the Vender, yet if the

Application to be made to Anthur Birsir.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT. TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

RANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; con sisting of a next new DWELLING-HOUSE. Four Sto cies high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rerethereof is a good YARD : A DWELLING-HOLSE: COACH-HOUSE for Four teen Carriages; FORGES; PAINTING-LOFTS and WORK mors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Makin Businkss; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Conveni ence of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIALS for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Erangishment, on encouraging Terms. N.B. The above Premises could easily be convert-

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. Sd. each.

Waterford, June 1.

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

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

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 29

Butter, first Quality, £6 1090 0d.
second 6 55. 0d.
third 5 80. Od.
Tallow (rendered) about 854, 0d.
Lind dakes or od or od i
(casks,rendered) = 64s. Od. = 65s. Od. per Cwt
Burnt Pigs, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Pork, 349, Od 368, Od.
Beef, 0s, 0d, - 0s, 0d.
Oatmeal, 154. 6d 16s. 6d.
Flour, first Quality, sd sd.
1 *ccond 46* Od - 52* Od I
third, 30s. 0d 36s. 0d. per Bag.
fourth, 224, 0d, - 254, 0d,
Wheat, 35s. Od 38s. Od.)
Barley,
Oats (common) 180 Od - ODs Od
(potatoe) 14s. 0d 00s. 0d. per Bar-
Malt,
1
Tallow (rough), a = 2 8s. Od = 9s. 3d)
Tallow (rough), 8s. 0d 9s. 3d. Perstone
Beef, { (quarters), 4d 6d. } ; joints, 6d 14d. }
(invarion) 6d - 7 d
Mutton { (quarters), 6d, - 7 d. { per lb. }
Veal, 7d 83d.
Pork,
Butter,
Train Oil, £45 10s per Tan.
Whiskey, 89, 2d 88, 6dper Gall.
•
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.
202 Raccels Wheat) CAL 180 0d

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Averaging \

0 13s. 85.

009 --- Barley,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN. SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1811.

Before Lord Norbury and a Special Jury of Merchants.

MENSES. BARING AND BERESFORD, ASSIGNEES OF

WM. HONE, DEFENDANTS. This was an action of Replevin, brought for the taking of 45 Pipes of Port Wine. The damages were laid at [5000. The facts of the case were briefly these: -On the 22d November, 1809, an agreement was entered into between Mr. William Hone and the House of Messrs. Farrell and Graham, for the purchase of 46 Pipes of Port Wine, at £86 per Pipe, payable by notes, at six and nine months. The contract was made before the arrival O'Brien, who refused to take it, and insisted that fendant, O'Brien.

Stores, in the Custom House; and before the duty

The question of law was, whether the Plaintiffs, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right

possessing themselves of the property. Counsel for the Plaintiffs contended, that, in all actions of this kind, there were two leading circumsfances. First, the nature of the contract; and goods; and that, although the contract was fully the case in the present instance, he, the Vender, had a legal right to repossess himself of the goods sold. It was also contended, that until the King's duties were paid, the wines were in " custodia legis," and that therefore a delivery to the Vender ould not have taken place—and that while the duies were due to the Crown, the possession of the goods is the possession of his Majesty.

In support of these principles, the case of Norher and Lowis, Assignees of Levland and Cregg, Field, was cited from 2 Espi. Rep. p. 613 .-Lord Kenyon in giving his opinion in that case said. that " he thought the Plaintiffs were not entitled o recover." The Courts had of late years leaned much in favour of the Consignor to stop his goods in transitu." It was a baning to the furtherance of justice. Lord Hardwicke had been of opinion, that, in order to stop goods " in transitu." there must be an actual possession of them obtained by the Consignor, before they came to the hands of the Consigner; but that rule had been since relaxed, sustained. and it was now held, that an actual possession was not necessary; Ithat a claim was sufficient, and to that rule he subscribed. In the present care the Bankrupt had no title to the actual possession, till the duties were paid; until then, they were " quasi in custodia legis;" before the sale, the Agents for the Consignors, claimed, and endearoured to get possession; that was a sufficient stopping " in ransitu," in his opinion, to secure the rights of

the Consignors. Counsel for the Defendants insisted, that from he moment of the landing of the wines the right of ossession under the contract was vested in the Venee, and that one of the Pinintiffs in his own affidait, which was made for the purpose of procuring an attachment from the Tholsel Court against the Bankupt Hone, had positively sworn that the wines vere sold and delivered to him—that after this proof of the delivery, attested by the cath of one of the Plaintiffs, coupled with the facts of the Vender havng passed his Bills for payments of the wines; and after having exercised several acts of ownership, it was absurd to contend that in six months after, the right of stopping " in transitu" remained in the

Learned Judge charged the Jury to find for the De-

The verdict was accordingly found for the D Counsel for Plaintiffs took a Bill of Exceptions to his Lordship's charge, and this important cause,

in which the mercantile world are deeply interested, will come on to be argued, in the course either of COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Michael Kelly, Plaintiff - Arthur Barnard and John O' Brien Defendants. Damages laid at 1000l.

JUSTICE

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. Dunn stated, that this was an action for an assault and false imprisonment, brought by Plaintiff against Arthur Barnard, Esq. Captain in his Ma. jesty's 84th regiment, and John O'Brien, who was person employed for the purpose of recruiting, without actually being an enlisted Soldier,-The Plaintiff is by trade a blacksmith, residing in the county of Armagh. On the death of his father, he became the head of his family, and the only support of his aged mother and her children. In the month of July, 1809, the Plaintiff had business to transact in the town of Dundalk. In the course of the day, he happened to call at a public house, kept in that town by a man of the name of Rourke; he there met with one of the Defendants, John O'Brien, with whom he had been formerly acquainted. His client was drinking ale with two of his friends, when O'Brien came into their company. The Plaintin' being acquainted with O'Brien, asked him for the loan of a shilling. O'Brien said he would lend it to him, but wished to know when he would pay him-Kelly replied you shall be paid on Monday. next, but in about ten minutes after, Kelly got a shilling from his uncle, and then offered to repay | go to the Jury to sustain the action against the b.-

of the cargo in the barbour of Dublin. On the ar- | Kelly was one of his Majesty's soldiers. A scuffy rival of the wines they were deposited in the King's | ensued, and O'Brien struck and assaulted Kelly. In some time after, the matter was made up, and was paid. Mr. Wm. Hone, the Vendee, became a O'Brien promised to have nothing more to do with him.—The Plaintiff returned home to his business he was a very respectable mechanic, and for 15 days after he never heard a word of the transaction, of stopping the wines " in transitu," and of re- when by orders of Capt. Barnard he was imprisoned, first in the goal of Dundalk, from whence be was marched as a deserter to the Prevest Prison in this city, where he was detained for 13 days A1plications were made to the Court of King's Bench, 2dly. Whether there was an actual delivery of the for the purpose of obtaining a writ of Habeas Corpus, grounded on ashdavits stating in substance those facts; and it appeared not a little singular that Vendee became insolvent before the delivery, as was | these affidavits had never been answered. His persecuted client was brought four times before Mr. Justice Fox, marched handenffed as a descriter through this city in order to have this business investigated. The Judge remonstrated with the party on the impropriety of this treatment, and it was with difficulty he prevailed on them to take off the handcuffs, while the Prisoner remained in his pre-

> He was instructed that every effort was made to detain the Plaintiff, Prisoner, in the Prevost. The party applied to the Military Secretary Sir F. Littlebales, who on investigating the business, declined interfering. By order of Mr. Justice Fox, he (the Plaintiff) was at length restored to liberty.

Here Mr. Dunn animadverted severely on the improper practice of using military force. In order to recruit our armies, and concluded by observing, that he entertained no doubt, that under the direction of the Court, the Jury would give his persecuted Client simple damages for the injury he had

> WITNESS FOR PLAINTIFF. Pat. Rourke, examined by Mr. Bell.

Witness lives in Dundalk, In the County Louth -he carries on the public business, and knows Captain Barnard and John O'Brien-recollects the Plaintiff being in his house, in the month of July, 1809—he was drinking in company with a person of the name of Hill-O'Brien came into the room where Plaintiff was drinking-They paid for what they had drank, and Kelly sald, that he had no nore money. He requested Witness to give him credit for half a gallon of beer, and promised to pay him on Monday following. Witness told Plaintiff, he did not like the company he was in, and desired him to go home. Plaintiff then requested Serj. O'Brien to lend him a shifting, and he would give the Sericant share of the drink, and pay him on Monday. The Serjeant said he would lend him that sum, and desired Witness to give him change of half-a-crown. Witness gave the change.-Kelly said he would send it to him on Monday, if he could not come to town himself. The Serjeant then pulled two-pence out of his pocket and said to Plaintiff. here is the shilling. After this they both rose up and walked out of the yard .- They came back, and Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the Kelly said to Witness, now I have got the shilling you may give me the beer. After they drank the beer, Kelly got a shilling from some countryman and offered it to the Serjeaut. The Serjeant said he wanted men and not money, and he would keep Kelly and let him keep the shilling. Kelly then left the shilling on O'Brien's knee. A scuffle ensued, and Witness took hold of Plaintiff and desired him to go home. Kelly then left his (Witness's) the present, or early in next Term, in the Court of | house, and he did not see him after. Witness heard nothing of enlisting till Plaintiff offered to pay O'Brien the shilling. About a week after he saw Plaintiff in Dundalk. He, Kelly, had come himself without force; some time after he saw Captain SITTINGS IN TERM BEFORE THE CHIEF Barnard, and O'Brien, and Plaintiff, before Mr. Biggar, a Magistrate. The Serieant awore he had enlisted Plaintiff, and Witness's wife swore the contrary.—She is now dead - Kelly was not committed to goal after the examination before the Magistinia but about a week after, Witness saw Plainter Dundalk goal-Captain Barnard is in the 810. 15 giment-Serjeant O'Brien wears the same uniffer After Plaintiff was confined in goal, Witness hand Serjeant O'Brien say, that he (plaintiff) was Ingeand that he would keep him there in spite of a

> Cross-examination not material. Edward Hill, examined by Mr. Church, cor: orated the evidence of the last witness.

William Allen examined by Mr. Dunn Witness proved that the Plaintiff was confined he Prevost Prison in this city, from the 7th to :: 19th of August, 1809—that he was brought seve imes before Mr. Justice Fox, by whose order to

was liberated.

Here the Plaintiff closed his case. Mr. Serieant Moore, as Counsel for the Defelants, contended that there was no evidence to ; to the Jury to sustain the action for false Impriso ment, and called on the Court to non-suit t'a

The Chief Justice said, that with respect to Cotain Barnard, the evidence, if any, was very stilled indeed; but he thought there was some evidence of

had to propose, was to extend the benefit of the Act to such prisoners confined for debt in the jails of the Isle of Mon, as were not natives of that Island .ble Mover, he should not oppose the early stage of The provisions of the clause were, that such prisonthe Bill, but on the second reading should more to ers as were confined on or before the 1st of May last, for sums not exceeding 2,0001, and persons in prison for 5 years previous to that period, for sums not exceeding 8,0001, should be liberated on application to the Changery Court of the Isle of Man, upon delivery on oath of all their property and effects in tlet Island.

The Clause was brought up, and, after a short conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Horner, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Abercrombie, it passed through all its stages, and was added to the Bill. The Bill, with the amendments. was then passed, and ordered to be carried by Mr. Horner to the Lords; as was also the Irish Insolvent Doblors' Bill, having been previously committed, reported, read a third time, and passed, with its

Some private Bills, with amendments from the Tords, were then taken into consideration as to the an ending a sublish were agreed to; when the House amourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 27.

LOVEDEN'S DIVORCE BILL.

The Order of the Day was read on the amendment

The LORD CHANCELLOR called their Lordships attention to the Petition presented by the party clai ing relief. His Lordship thought the better way of proceeding was by moving to postpone the farther consideration of the amendments till that day six weeks. The question was put, and carried nem.

The English and Irish Insolvent Debtors' Bills, the Justices of Peace Bills, and some private Bills, were brought up from the Commons.

subject, entitled him to the sincere thanks of all their Lordships, and of the Public. He had always The Spirits Drawback Bill was read a third time. felt great caution and difficulty about making Bank after some amendments. DEPRICIATION OF BANK NOTES, &c. Notes generally a legal tender. The opinions of the Earl STANHOPE rose, to make the motion of Judges were not yet received on the merits of a parwhich he had given notice. The selling of guineas ticular case. It was the strong inclination of his and the depreciation of Bank Notes were productive own opinion, that the laws of the land, as they at of great disadvantages, and if no timely remedy were present stood, would be found sufficient to protect applied, might go on till they involved the ruin of tenantry of this country from the effects of opthe country. Their Lordships ought to take the apression and extertion. He was sure that it would Firm in good time. Let them look to the cases as not be adviseable for persons to act in the manner they occurred in America and in France. In America stated, and that the fanded interest at large would rice the depreciation went on till it amounted to never follow such an example. What would be said pliety-eight per cent. In France, previous to the of a man, whose coachmaker was his tenant, and who overthrow of the assignate, the depreciation was inbuilt a coach for him for which he was to pay an foliolist greater and quite beyond the conception of hundred pounds, and supposing that to be exactly one persons who suggested or continued the use of the amount of his rent, the landlord gave him notice the assignate. He had learned, that a person of that he must have his rent in gold, while he paid the haded property (he should not mention names or conchmaker in Bank Notes? Would that be fair county) and issued a notice, that on next quarterconduct? It was not his custom to attribute bad that, he should expect to receive, and would only motives to any man. He should therefore say noreceive from his tennots, the payment of their rents hing about black malignity, or about the while logo'd; or lu Pank Notes, taking the twenty shilure patriotism which the Noble Earl spoke of, but how to exact a depreciation, at only sixteen shilwhich, for his own part he did not understand. bus. Could they conceive any thing more dreadfol Can the imitation of this by other landed propotents, small and great? It must be evident, that

Hard for any hody to give more money for guineas,

bult-guineas, &c. than the value they lawfully bear,

and to make it also illegal to take Bank of England

spoke without any private, personal, or party feel-

is gor view. Lat merely under the impression of his

vajostly, and to be attacked by malicious falsehoods,

which tended to mistippermit his character; but he

I'm lever heeded such things greatly. It had been

will be was one handred thousand pounds in debt;

, of the Fict was, that he owed nothing to any body

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that though

there were containly so many meterial grounds of dif-

foreign respective public affairs between himself and

the Neble Ent. he must do the the justice to say,

that he was convinced of the parity and excellence

present mersure, which he also would admit to be

the book remedy that heel been suggested, with a view

souting the Bill.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE contended, that he conduct alluded to might be perfectly consistent with the purest patriotism, particularly in a full view most aluming consequences must in that case fall important bearings of this important question. I flow, and the injury to the tenantry, especially The case respecting the coach-maker was not strictthe formers, would be shocking. If a landed proly applicable, though there might be circumstances prieter took his routs in gold, and paid his expenjustify him in that conduct. The claim for rent costoliis tradesmen, &c. in Bank Notes, he would dood on a different ground; it was a consideration be making unfair gains. Gold was demanded inagreed upon, and the value had been given for it.stead of paper in parts of Ireland, and the same The coach-maker could, under circumstances of neight soon happen here pretty generally. A man might insist on gold for rent, and only pay his paper depreciation, charge, according to his own coachinaker in Bank Notes, and so take to himself | choice and judgment, and make up to himself, from rollts, to the injury of others. As to the his customers, the inconvenience arising from his B.I regret to say, had 11 killed and 22 wounded. Buck paying ingold, he had always thought it was The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the Noble enough to say, where is the Bank to get it? In his you of the encumstances of the country, and the

s notice in the very that the Noble Earl seemed to ;

prehend. Such subjects he should always wish

state of £7000 a year, and was relieved by chari-

especting the demands of rents in gold in Ireland,

a large estate were to be received; and as gold only

was to be taken, the matter was so managed, that

the money went backwards and forwards between

the house and the agents, and the tenants were in

that manner compelled to buy the guineas to pay

their rent with. The Noble Farl, after various o-

press his Noble Friend's motion.

fell from Lord Limerick.

ther statements, said, he was not disposed then to

The Earl of LIMERICK declared, that in those

parts of Ireland he was best acquainted with, the

attention to the affairs of Ireland, did not exist.

practice alluded to by the Noble Farl who paid such

In the South of Ireland he could certainly say it

The Earl of CLANCARTY corroborated what

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that themb-

tive and conduct of the Noble Earl who introduced

the Bill, so speedily after the information he had re-

ceived, and the pains he had so readily taken on the

ty. He alluded to statements before made by him

postpone it for six weeks.

Earl must not run off on his coach-wheels in that manner. Suppose a contract had been entered into present state and uses of the Bank, he must say, if between the landlord and the coach-maker, for some he might use a figurative mode of expression, that considerable time previously, when no view of the the Bank was one of the great bottom planks of the supposed depreciation existed. On his contract, to s up of England, and it behaved their Lordships to be sure, a man might be shabby enough to pay only Cake care that it was not bored through, and the was what he agreed for; but could this couch-maker ter let in through the hole, which might speedily cruse the whole vessel of the state to go to the bot-

help himself by increased charges? Earl STANHOPE rose, and took notice of the tom. What he meant to propose, was to make it principal observations that had been made. He felt uppy in finding that his motive and conduct in the usiness had met with the general approbation of their Lordships. The best observations he had notes at a depreciated value; at any thing, in short, heard upon the nature of a legal medium, he heard less than what they purported to be equal to. He runy years ago from a wise, and one of the best of non, Sir George Saville. That worthy man was talking on the subject to an eminent lawyer, and he dety to his country. It was his fortune to be charged beyord, that the legal medium was a measure, simply a measure, between things that were different So much gold, for instance, was measured as equivalent to so much land, to so many vards of cloth, or to so many miles, or such time as one chose to taken ride in a backney-coach! (Hear!) Bank 4 A that he was about to set off to America with notes ought to be supported in their value; and by 280,000 worth, from his family estates and proreneral system of book entries, such as could be I etv. Such things were even countenanced by a assily suggested, all difficulties might be pretty well person who ought to be the last of all persons to countenance such charges. They were all most false done away, and the interests and claims of individuals duly regarded. Forgery would not be augmentand ridiculous. He considered his remedy as ensy ed by such regulations. The Noble Earl concluded as the cil was warming. He concluded by preifter a number of ingenious elservations.

The question was then put, and the Bill was read

The Unit of LIVERPOOL wished it to be read second time to sucreey, which Lord LAUDER-) ALE objected to.

Lend STANHOPE rose and said, that Ministers c) the riotives which prempted him to propose the get take on themselves the re-ponsibility. He frontiers. withed the second reading for Monday, as he South the Secretary of State would be able to give to the present exil. That yet, the adoption of that a wi or primon then than to-morrow. If it was to arriveds ought only. In his tollid, to tall ephrees, hen be harried, he washed his hands out of it. It was then Great Britain, has of late been very strongly reportthe nece. By of it was quite claims. He could not ordered to be printed, and will be on the table to- ed, and gains ground; may, it is even looked upon think that such a time was acrived, nor could be believe that the person alluded to pount to follow up | morrow .-- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

BEREPLEY PETRICE DECISION.

savoid legislating upon, except from absolute ne-The House met in the Committee of Privileges at essity. Praising the motives and objects of the Notwo o'clock on the Berkeley Cause, when the LORD CHASCILLOR entered at considerable length on the evidence adduced respecting the claims, and concluded by moving a Resolution, stating, that the The Earl of LAU DERDALE disapproved of the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had Not ounds on which the Noble Secretary of State ob made good his claims to the titles, honours, and ected to the Bill. The erils consequent on the dedignities, of Faul of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley proviation of paper might proceed, step by step, to &c. This Resolution being put, was agreed to affect the income of the landholder to a most serious extent. He instanced the case of a lady in France who was reduced to destitution, with an unforfeited

The Earl of RADNOR thought that the Report of the Committee of Privileges was on too important a subject to be made to the House on the same day it was agreed to, and that some interval should be and repeated the circumstance of 100 guineas being placed in a house, in the town, where the rents of

The House then resumed, pravers were read nd afterwards Lord Walsingnam presented the Report, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next. The House then adiourned till Monday

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

A Mail from New York and Halifax arrived this sorning. The latest date of the intelligence from he former is of the 15th, from the latter the 31st ultimo. Of course, the New York intelligence cannot bring any further accounts relative to the acion between the Little Best and the President, which lid not take place till the 16th. The Little Belt is sarived at Halifax, and our Falmouth letter, and the Nova Scotia Royal Garette, give the following account of the action. We had no doubt it would be proved, the American fired the first gun and the first broadside.

It appears that the Little Belt did not strike, even though the President was so superior in force.

6 FALMOUTH, JUNE 35. " The Duke of Montrose is this day arrived in Mays from Halifax, with mails and disputches the Little Belt had arrived there, and the following appears to be the account regarding the rencontre with the American frighte: - About ten o'clock in the morning the latter was perceived by Captain Bingham, but not knowing what she was, he made towards her, and on discovering her to be a fright carrying a broad pendant, he stood on a different tack ; about six o'clock in the evening be discovered the frigate standing towards him under a beary press of sail, and about eight o'clock she was so lose to him, that the stars in her pendant were yery visible, and perceiving that it was the intention of the frigate to take him, he avoided the same, and at the same moment bailed to know what ship i was; no answer being returned, he again hailed and was answered by a full broadside of round and grape-shot. The action then commenced, and con tiqued for about three quarters of an hour, when both, at one moment ceased firing. Capt. Bingham was bailed by Commodore Rogers, to know if he had struck; and at the same time informed him that it was the American frigate President; he was answered by Captain B. in the negative. Night comig on, each commenced repairing damages.

On the following morning Commodere Rogers sent on board his Lieutenant, stating his regret at the circumstance, that he did not know her to be a essel of such inferior force, and requesting his conducting her into an American port to repair her damages, which Captain B. declined, but no explanation for his cowardly conduct took place. Captain President had been dispatched in search of his Majests's ship Guerriere, which had taken an Englishnan out of one of the American country vessels, to demand him, and in case of refusal, to conduct the British frigate into New York; it is much to be regretted, that she did not fall in with that ship, as Commodore Rogers would have told a different tale."

The following is an extract from the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette. COn the 16th of May the English sloop of war, Little Belt, fell in with, on the coast of America, the President, American frigate, which immediately gave chace and coming up fast, the Little Belt hove and guarding against surprise, the usual preparations were made for action-at which time the stars in the American pendent were perfectly visible. -At about eight the frighte came within hail, and was fisice asked from the Little Belt what ship it was? The answer to the first enquiry was a repetition of the question; fo the second a broadside of round and grape shot, which was immediately returned, and an action commenced, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when the American ceased firing, filled her sails, sheered off, and halled the Little Belt, which just at that time had also ceased firing, asked what ship, was told her name, and then enquired if she had struck her colours, and

was answered in the negative. Some more letters have arrived from Gottenburgh, Stockholm, Righ, and Petersburgh. The letters from St. Petersburgh, which are to the 8th instant, (New Style), state that such was the opinion in that capital of a speedy interruption to the alliance with France, that the Exchange was progressively rising. and was at that time at 14th. Every warlike preparation is making, and the Russian scamen have certainly been sent to the army on the Polish

The romour (says a letter from Gottenburgh of the 21st), of a more friendly understanding being re-established between a great Northern Power and by some as a matter decided."

From Riga, a place which once was of such creat commercial note, but which is now comparatively deserted by merchants, owing to the depressed state of trade, it is stated that three French persons had

been taken up at that place; who had preved to be French spics. Two of them were habited like monks, and the third had assumed the character of music-master! After their seizure they underwent everal strict examinations before the Governor :and the result of their examinations was, that these French spies were engineers!

The following letter from Koningsburgh, of the 13th, conjectures that war between Russia and France will not take place this year: At present there appears to be no prospect that

"olonial Produce will be allowed to enter the Prosian Ports, and it is by no means advisable to allon any loaded vessels, except with salt and coals, to proreed to such ports.

" According to all appearances it is not to be expected that a rupture will occur this year between France and Russia, and it is believed chiefly on acount of the glorious success our brave countrymen have met with in Spain, which prevents Bonaparte from detaching an army of sofficent force to conquer that country. Dantzig is now being fortified, and will be rendered almost impregnable."

A Gentleman is arrived who has been in company with Lauriston at Petersburgh. He is the last British subject who quitted the Russian dominlers. and from the abundant opportunities of information to which he had resorted, he is by no means disposed to draw the conclusion that the differences are terminated between the Courts of Paris and St. Pcersburgh. He is satisfied, that if by threats and promises, frauds and concessions, Lauriston should be enabled to accommedate the disputes for the present, it cannot be long before this tranquillity will be disterbed. We received this morning Paris Papers of the 22d.

Fotos, Talls, and plays seem to be the order of the

In the late massacre of the Beys at Cairo, the number killed is 25. The whole family of Elfi Ber s exterminated. Schahen Bey was killed among the first. The boots made by the troops is incalcu-

Two troops of the 9th Light Diagoons, from Ashburton, embarked at Plymouth Deck on Wedneeday; and two troops more were expected to embark vesterday. The 4th, or Queen's Own Guards, mbarked also on Wednesday.

We have received a Monte Video Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th March, containing a long account of a battle fought in the Plains of Paraguay, between the army of Ferdinand the VIIth, under Don Bernardo Velasco, and the troops of General Betainen, who wished to detach that Province from its allegience. The latter received a decisive de-

It is now understood that Ministers have received private dispatches from Lord Wellington, in which his Lordship states, that owing to the approach of Marshal Soult, he had judged it expedient to raise the siege of Badajos, in order, if possible, to anticipate the designs of the enemy, and either to force the French General to a battle before he is farther einforced, or to take a position in which the Allied Army cannot be turned. The auxiety for dispatches from the cent of war, is only equalled by the magnitude of the interest which this country has at stake at this important crisis.

A vessel has arrived from the Dutch coast after a hert passage. She brings letters from Holland to the 23d instant, which are full of the usual complaints with regard to the total cessation of commerce in that country. The most respectable of the nerchants inve relinquished trade altogether, in consequence of the difficulties of the times, and are now busily employed in winding up their concerns. In the mean time, as if by way of ridicule, ber of Commerce has been established at Amsterdam, on the model of that instituted at Paris. " A chamber of commerce, indeed!" writes a Dutchman: " a closet would be sufficient to hold all the commerce we have."

The embargo has been taken offat Dantzic, and a great number of vessels laden with corn, had, in consequence, left the port. The contribution exacted on their departure was conditional; if they cleared for any port of Sweden, they were to pay one ducat per last, and give bonds in the value of the ship and cargo for the faithful delivery of the corn in Sweden. If they cleared out without restricting their destination to the ports of Sweden, they were to pay four ducats and a half per last, and in such case no boilds were required. There were about fifteen vessels under the protection of a British ship of war in the roads off Dautzic, two of which the Officer in command complains had, contrary to order, dipped their cables, and stole into port.

We lament to have to state the death of the Right Hon. Sir John Austruther, Bart, who died of water on the chest, at his house in Albemarle-street, on Wednesday evening last.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Yesterday was married, by special licence, Lord Burgherst, eldest son of the Earl of Westmorland, to Miss Wellesley Pole, daughter of the Hon. Mr Wellesley Pole. The ceremony took place at the house of Mr. Wellesley Pole, in Saville-row, and was performed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Among the company present were-

The Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess Cholmondeley, Lady Wellington, Lord Duncannon, Lady Willoughby, Mr.

Frere, &c. After the ceremony the company sat down to an elegant dinner, and in the evening the happy pair left town for the seat of Lord Dancannon, at RoeSATURDAY, JUNE 49.

We have collected under the head of the " Act on between the Little Belt and the President," se and further particulars, and from the examination laken at Halifax, and the declarations of the Officos of the Little Belt, there can be but little doubt but the American was the ageressor -- the cowardis aggressor; that he fired first into the British coop, knowing her inferiority of strength; and set the sloop asswer of his fire, and, notwithstanding that inferiority, fought a most gallant action. d never gruck her colours. Thus gloriously did the sustainable honour of the British flag, and vizorous's also, we are fully persuaded, his Majes-20's Ministers will sustain it. If the American Go. crim on deny that their gave orders to their officer to act hostilely against British ships, then it will renain for them to make ample reparation and atone ment. But we do not expect they will disclaim the conduct of their officer - and hence of course there siit he but one mersure to be adopted against Ame tra-visato issue orders to our vessels lo take orn, sink, or destroy all versels spiling under the American flag. We know not whether Governsent has, or has not received Capt. Bingham's account, but we believe that a squadron is going t the Coast of America, a small equadron; for all

the American Navy could not cope with one of That the opposition have produced this determi nation on the part of America to have recourse to hostile operations, we do not assert; but we must charge them with having at all times encouraged a bastile feeling against us : constantly showing her that they were prepared to take her part, and invariably discharing, contrary to the clearest evidence as we shall contend, that she has been treated by us in a hearily margin - And this they did when a fresh negociation was in limine, and our Minister on his way to America: thus solding forth suspicion and distrust before him, and rendering it almost impos sible to over upon negociation with cordiality and a mutual do cre for a simble adjustment. However for I stee out has outliedy changed the face of alfiles, and prode of the provious grounds of differgoes and complaint on our part light and trivial in

the comprison. A server from an Officer of rank in General Be-To facilisation, dated the 1st of June, states, that in the guilt of May, the army was agreeably surprized by a land cheer in front of the line, and soon properly provided Court body of 300 Peitish rooms, made price was at Albumi, who had been partition Convent Prison, and having undermined the wall and mole their accept, with their Officer at their bold, precessed to pain the main army .-They not some his ally Speciards, who conducted then to the modernial where they staid four days, and some intertained roost hispitably. Being refirshed, they proposed with their friendly Spaniards or guides, he her roads, and soon joined the British and Allied Army.

The act pour of the Commetion of the Polish Lincors and received by Admiral Berkelev, by te-Jegophic disputch from Elvas, before the Facorite

There or to arrivals from Portugal this morning Ramous of a goal battle prevail; but they could not be finded to any accurate source. Government, it is said, had the account of the

action with the Little Bell more than a week before it appeared in our papers, and in consequence Admical Sir Joseph Yorke received the appointment to the command of several 7 Vs and frigates, which, it is supposed, will be stationed at Bermuda, while Admiral Shwyer retains his command on the Hall-

It is believed to bothe intention of Government to a with accent more wire do and dockstan, and that Sir Jan di will be provided with instructions to comme, co impediate be dilities should the facts in to But to the Little But he as we supplied or distinfaction not be readily given by the Republican Go-

His a well known remark of Admirai Perkeins now in the Trens, that if he had with him two ! 71. and three frigates, he could destroy every Atlantic town within the territory of the United

By the Archdoke Charles, from Lima, which has brought a million and a half of dollars, we have some at Higores. The compain Mexico in 1810, did not exceed twenty millions of dollars, which is one third tes them is has beyond late years, and it is not expected to from me transition millions this year.

Many doubtrare entertained as to the part a native Amerikan Officer of high reak is taking in South America. It is not sted that an intercepted letter is in the ligads of Ministers, containing an application by him to Boundarie for troops and 10,000 stand of arms.

It is mentioned that General Miranda had so far obtained the confidence of his countrymen, as to have acquired possession of the public treasure at Maracas hos

He has under him about 800 militia, and a complace sail, with a unmerous train of other officers much in the way of the regimental pendonaries of the Sirdinian and Neapolitan Courts under the old

A Cartol has arrived from Morlaix, but the letters and papers have not vet been delivered from the Transport Office. We understand that the Journals hie almost wholly filled with accounts of the magnificent festival given by Bonaparte to his good citizens at Paris and the neighbourhood.

A letter from Gibrakar, dated May 29, says,

[Grandle, and that the former kept the field of] out four days from Rochelle without making any] future prospects, become their solerest of the sec

Wesnesd, Jean 23 - The following is the Bulletin delivered this porning to the Messenger, o he conveyed to London for the perusal of Mi-

" Windsor Castle, June 28, 1811. "The Kino had not so good a night last night s for several proceeding nights, but this morning he Forward, on the 14th of last month. ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 29. is not at all werse than be has been during the

" The King walked on the Terrace yesterday but not to-dry, on account of the wet weather."

ACTION BETWEEN THE LITTLE BELT AND THE PRESIDENT.

EXTRACT OF A LUTTER, HALIFAX, MAY 30.

" The Little Bell, has arrived from off New

York, where she had a sad beating by the Ameri can friente President. Some time early in the month, the Guerriere impressed a man from on boardan American on her passage from one port in the United States to another: who they took to be an Eng ishman, as he had no protection, which made a great noise in New York. In consequence of it, the President was ordered immediately to sea to demand from the Guerriere the man so impressed; this was on the 14th; on the 15th she fell in with the Little Belt, and lay to all that day at a long distance from her, but just at sun-set made all sail and stood directly towards her; when she got within gun-shot, the endeavoured to take the Little Belt, but was foiled in the attempt by the superior scamanship of our brave tars, she then ranged alongside, hailed the ship, and asked who she was. Captain Bingham in the same manner, asked what ship that was, which was re-echoed by Commodore Rogers, at the same time giving directions that one of the bow guns should be fired into the Little Belt, which struck her under the cut-water, and immediately after, fired a broadside, which was as soon returned, when the action became general and lasted for about half an hour, when the Little Belt's peakhallyard being hot away, her colours came down. Commodore Rogers hailed and asked if she had struck, when being answered in the negative, he sheered off for the night; the next morning he sent an Officer on poard to apologize to Captain B. at the same time offering him the Port of New York to refit his ship, and expressing his surprise that Capt. B. should atempt to fire into his ship, and saying that he had ointook her for an enemy. Capt. B. sent the Officer mmediately on board again, without making any auower to Commodore Rogers' apology, and bore up. or this place. The Little Belt had 11 killed and 21. wounded an Midshipman had his head shot off. the first Lieutenant and Master wounded, the latter has, or will be obliged to undergo amoutation, his arm being dreadfully shattered; every person here speaks of the great gallantry displayed by Capt. B. and his brave crew, and not without just reason so to do, for a more callantaction never could have been fought. The President mounted 52 guns and 420 men-the Little Ech only 18, and 120 men."

NOVA COTIA GAZETTE, MAY 29. After the action the President stood offunder year, and both ships lay to the remainder of the debt, repairing their damages; in the morning the Ligate bore down upon the Little Belt, and, coming within hail, asked permission to send about to her, which was granted, and an Officer came or board with a message from Commodore Rogers, wing, he lamented the transaction, did not thick So was so much inferior in force to the President, was sorry the Little Belt had fixed first would willingly render her every assistance in her power. and advised that she should go into an American port to repair. The Officer then took his departure, returned to the President, which made sail and wa soon out of sight, leaving the Little Belt almost a complete wreck —sails and rigging out to pieces —11 kitled, 21 wounded-and without any explanation of their extraordinary conduct."

A Letter from Halifex contains the following pas-

" THIS HAS BEEN OUT OF THE BEST FOUGHT vertors on recomb; the Little Belt has 18 gains carrenades), the President 30 long 24-pounders on er con-deck, and twenty-four 12-pounders (car oned to) on her quarter-deck and for eastle."

Extract of another Letter from Halifax, writter y a Gentleman belonging to the Naval Hospi-

5- I suppose the business between the Little Belt ad the Americaa higate President will make a great oise in England. I send you a pretty correct acount of the pivatical transaction; in addition to which I have only to state, that one man has since died at the Hospital, and we have two others with amputated legs, and another that can never serv arrin. The Master is also budly wounded, but I hope there may be a chance of saving his arm."

The Nova Scotta Gazette of the 27th of May contains a curious extract from a Notice said to have been stuck up in the Reading Rooms at New York: it is in substance as follows:

" His Britannic Majesty's ship Spitfire, having mpressed an American citizen on his own coast, orders have been given to Commodore Rogers, and other Naval Commanders in the American service. o proceed to sea, and demand the liberation of the manul the months of their gans !"

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 20. Admiral Sir Robert Calder has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain "a report has this day reached as of the central Palmer, of his Majesty's sloop the Pheasant, giving army of the Patriots, under General-Freie, having | an account of his having, on the 17th inst. captured

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 29. Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Banks, commanding the Forward Gun-resset, giring an account of the capture of a Danish Privateer, of two gars and thirteen men, by the boat of the

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart, and K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker. Esq. a Letter from Captain Acklom, of his Ma jesty's sloop Ranger, giving an account of his having, on the 30th of May, driven on shore and burnt, off Rose-Head, a French Cutter Privateer of four

guns and thirty men And also a Letter from Captain Weir, of his Majesty's sloop Calypso, giving an account of his having, on the 14th instant, captured off the coast of Jutland, a Danish Privateer of ten guns, and destroyed another vessel of the same description.

Ediaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Friday and Saturday; but, for the intelligence they have conveyed, which is both nteresting and important, we must at present entirely refer to our columns .- No Mail due.

DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS

With the exception of those who love war without encountering its perils, and who prosper on the curse ! calamities of nations, there is no portion of the British Empire which has not, more or less, borne its share of the sufferings of which the present times are so fruitful, and which menace a still more oppressive and extended misery. Multitudes have experienced a large deduction from their enjoyments, and many have been reduced from a condition of respectable competency to the most afflicting extremes of indigence and want. But, of all the classes of the Comnunity, those who come under the title of the present article have been as pre-eminent for their prirations, as they were distinguished in happier days for the hopest and laborious industry of their lives. and for the advantages, almost incalculable, which, in rapid and uninterrupted succession, and for a long series of years, they conferred upon their Country. The peculiar sufferings of these members of the state have long been before our Readers in the pathetic appeals of the British Senate, and in the noless ardout descriptions of the British Press. Nor. although Parliament has deemed national interference either inadequate or impolitic, have the distresses in view been overlooked or disregarded.-On the centrary, many thousands of pounds have been bestowed by the hands of liberal benevolence, and the Manufacturers of ENGLIND and SCOTLAND have powerfully felt what it is to live amongst a people whose hearts are alive to every social feeling, and whose fame in arts and in arms, splendid as that is, is far surpassed by the still nobler glory which an almost boundless Charity has brought with it, and which is a theme of eulogium even with their bitterest foes. Ireland has her full proportion of the misfortunes of which we speak, and most of those who have been broken down by them have, also, found, that the dispositions of their country men entered with an active and a saving zeal into their afflictions. In Deb-

These considerations, combined with what the xperience of many years has taught us, lead us to hiddles a confident hope, that the appeal which we are now to make in behalf of the Distressed Ma-SUFTETURERS OF THIS CITY will meet with that attention which a situation the most wretched and forform may renture to expect, from benevolence as oure and eager in its offices as any that is to be found in any part of the British Empire. With the condition of those to whom we allude many of our readers have a more intimate acquaintance than we pretend to possess. Some of them, we know, have already, though with unassuming secreey, contributed to relieve the sorrows in contemplation, and are lamented, that efforts of a more general, and, frourse, more effect al nature than they could but forth, have not hitherto been resorted to. By hese our interference has been solicited, as well as by the wretched objects themselves, and we have undertaken the task from a conviction that, to have declined it, would have been a dereliction of public duty, and might have deprived many of our fellow-citizens of an opportunity of exercising that bounty towards the poor which needs only the knowledge of their situation to display in all their excellence the finest feelings of human nature and the most exalted virtue of the Christian. Nor even upon these grounds do we solely rest this appeal. We have examined into the circumstances of those for whom we plend, and we have found them of a character singularly and powerfully impressive. The MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY have long een remarkable for industry, temperance, and for all those qualities which are most respectable in humble and retired life, and most beneficial to society at large. Their occupation, after a declension rather rapid than gradual, has been reduced almost to nothing, and penury and idleness, unvilling and forced idleness, have succeeded to cheerful labour and domestic comfort. Those amongst them, whose strength and ageallowed the alternatives, have sought elsewhere for subsistence, but fruitlessly in their own profession, and the army, had a bloody action with highestiani's division near Le Heros French privateer, of six guns and 40 men, or the nary, has, at a period of life but ill suited to

lin, and in various other places, the most energetic

and efficacions exertions have been employed for

their relief, and the Ld. Lieutenant has himself set an

example in these meritorious efforts at once conge-

gial to his heart, and worthy of his exalted station.

WELLINGTON has acquired glory-where Charles and Beneseonn conquered - and where Hoconros Rear-Admiral Otway has transmitted to John fell-there expired the last hopes of seed parents. bending to meet the grave, of sisters, of wives, and of children, whose sole stay perished in dreadfel conflicts, and in a foreign land! This is a short and simple tale; but humanity will weep over it. Affluence will abate of its luxuries, and even the labourer and the mechanic will say-" I have something to space, and these poor ones shall have a portion! We ask not charity for the common mendicants in the street, for, with respect to such, we would rather reprobate a trade which has reached perfection, and recommend the exercise of prudence. We solicit the interposition of the public in behalf of persons who have known better days," whem a long train of misfortunes have reduced to penury, and who, though aged and infirm, might still earn something by their industry, but from whom the events of the times have taken away even the means of employment. They are not to be found in the common haupts of mendicity. Solitary and dejected, with emaciated frames and woe-worn counterances, they are chiefly to be seen in the outer-parts of the City. looking for the aid which benevolence bestows, yet not daring to obtrude their supplications upon the passengers. Nor are their afflictions confined to themselves alone. They have those who depend upon them for bread, and to whom they have nothing to give. They have children—they have daughters! Let the parents of children here pause, and reflect -Let the public ponder on that innocence which may be preserved, but which may also be driven to debasement and ruin-which may be a blessing to seciety, but which may be converted into its

We forbear farther to urge the subject. The picure requires not the assistance of our feeble pencil and the hearts of those whom we address need not the aid of argument, to rouse their feelings into activity. For the present, we close the subject with the following infimations. The number of those who seek relief is not great, and nothing is solicited for them but what absolute necessity, in its strictest aceptation, imperiously demands. Some of the most espectable GENTLEMEN in the City are unxlous to exert their best services on the occasion, and partiularly to receive Donations, and to superintend their proper and prudent distribution. The names of some of these Gentlemen will be publicly stated in a few days. In the mena time, Donations will be received at the Office of this Paper, and faithfully handed over to those who are to undertake their ap-

Price of Irish Stocks, July 1. Government Debentures, 5 per Cent.101 Grand Canal Stock...

MARRIED .- In New Ross, Mr. Francis Meighan, of Kilkenny, to Miss Eran-William Izull, of Chape Izod, county Kilkenny, Esq. last year High Sheriff of that County, and Major of the Kilkenny Militia to Miss Doreas Hemsworth, youngest daughter of Thomas Hemsworth, Esq. of Abbeyville, in the county of Tipperary.

DIFD.—On the 13th of April, in Philadelphia, in. the 76th vear of his age, General Stephen Moylan, commissioner of Loans in the district of Pensylvania He was brother to the Hight stev. D. Moylan, of Cork -By a fall from his horse, David Rochefort, Esq. of ork-In the same city, suddouly. Mr. W. Kitt, erchaut-At Fermov, the Rev. Michael O'Brien. Parish Priest of Castletown-Roche and Ballyhooly-On Sunday last, in Ballybricken, after a very shor illness, Mr. Philip Redmond-On the 19th June, at Clogrennen, County Carlow, the Rev. Robert Rochfort-On the 29th June, at Edgeworthstown, the Rev Thomas M'Cormick, parish Priest of said place.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS

ARRITED. 1st.-Samuel Packet, Jenkins, the Mail. 2d-Gower Packet, Grev, the Mail; William, of Thichester, Haunington, Portsmouth, Hoops, Waterford a Betsey, of Greenock, Stewarts Galway, umber and deals; Betty, of Barmouth, John Ro gers, Portsmouth, Ballust; Camden Packet, Nuttail, the Mail.

1st .- Samuel Packet, Jenkins, the Mail. 2d .- Perseverance, Whitehaven, Paliner, Ballast Nancy, Swansen, Hughes, Batlast i Gower Packet, Grov. the Mail: Pasemento Fleece, from St. Ubes Gabriel, Salt, &c. Cork. WIND N. at 8, M

WANTS A SITUATION, ASCOOK, OR COOK AND HOUSE-KBEPER. WOMAN who perfectly understands her Bush kness, and can bear the strictest inquiry as to cha racter and Ability.—Any Application made at Mrs ostella's, Peter-steet, shall be duly attended

.- She intends remaining in town 10 Days.



THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that he Majesty's Packet, Bristol Packet, Gro. Gil. AN, Master, will sail for Bristol'on the 8th Inst .- For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. Wis-LIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-OF

N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 1st and inth. and for Waterford on the 5th and 25th, of every Month; and from Cork to Bristol 1st and 15th, and from Waterford 8th and 25th/of every Month :-- they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government eatablished with excellent Accommodations for the corvoyance of Pasignogas, Lugoace, Hurses, and

CARRIAGES, only.

Waterford, July 4, 1811.

Waterford, July 3, 1811.

