### POETRY.

The following excellent Poem, which breathes the genuine spirit of civil and Religious Liberty, taken from Mr. STEWART's work, entitled " Go nevieve; or, the Spirit of the Drave; and other Poems," lately published .- Mr. S. is the author of the well known Poems, " The Pleasures of Love," " The Resurrection," &c.

ON READING THE REV. FRANCIS WRANGHAM ELOQUENT DEFENCE OF THE TRISH CHARACTER. When white-robed mercy, from her Fox's hier, With cypress wreath still wet by many a tear, O'er western waves her silver pinions spread, And bore the spark of Freedom from the dead : Say, while the flame through every bosom ran, And all the negro felt himself a man : With loftier port confest the godlike sway. And saw new virtues bursting into day.---What pain still dimm'd the triumph of the eve. And hade the smile be chasten'd by the sigh? Ah! did not Joy and Sorrow pilgrims go. To deck the tomb where slept the Briton low And tell to Africa's remotest shore The friend of man can feel for man no more

When the Acacia, 'mid the sandy waste, That oft has charm'd the lingering Arabs haste, From flery suns all day has screen'd his head, And form'd, by night, his refuge and his bed : Torn by some storm, or smote by lightnings high, Sinks proudly low beneath its native sky; How, as he dwells on hours departed here, For hours to come awakes the rising fear And life preserved, but half of life can be, No shelter opening from his favourite tree.

Oh, may that Spirit, bending from the skies, See from his ashes mutual kindness rise ; See liberal feeling more diffused prevail, And banish Bigotry's distorted tale And, o'er the prejudice of other days, Analtar due to Toleration raise!

Yest such, my Wrangham, in thy life we find, And such the polar impulse of thy mind: This, the pure essence of Religion speaks. And Persecution's grinding fury breaks. Though my loved country, in her trying hour Pelt not the mild and salutary Powers When bow'd to sorrow, met no pitying foe To dry her tears, and remedy her woo! Though, inher sons, the renegades were found, That full dio slumber, then in bondage bound: ore from her awful brow the Shamroc green, And stole what late had independence been: While those who woo'd her to the sternalarms. When War and Ruin bared their vengeful arms, Enll soon forgot, astransient Peace return'd, The blood that flow'd, the energies that hurn'd, And as secure they pledge the votire bowl, Still forge the iron fetters for her soul : Yet, yet 'twas thine in Mercy's cause to stand, And raise thy voice prophetic for the land: With holy eloquence and virtuous zeal, To strengthen more than all the warrior's steel; And prove, unaw'd, what ignorance and pride So oft detected. have so oft denied .-That those to whom th' Omniscient has assign'd Genius and courage, energy and mind, From nature borrow more exalted powers Than cold neglect would portion to their hours: Than Eury's dark and selfish tongue de clires .-Who but the mean, and weak, and worthless spares And that no creed exclusive claim can show, O'er differing faiths to lord ithere below.

Though still we mourn smid our lofty pride, Too soon that Europe's benefactor died : While, not as yet, dare prejudice resign, To millions wrong'd, their heritage divine-When Erin's sons partook thy gen'rons care, (Unbribed, unllatter d for thy friendship there,) Found, in you Temple's hallowed bounds, a place. Where patriot Piets redeem'd their race : Oh, with what pride, or yet some purer glow, I felt the tribute of thy justice flow! While, at thy voice, Conviction's manly face Beam'd with the ardours of converted grace ; And Superstition, shrinking in her cowl,
Shrick'd to the blast her lone, despairing howl,

Then, what his country owes, the bard would pay, Though weak his tyre, and simple be his lay;
Thou friend of Her, whose high, unsullied name
Burns as a star upon the helm of Fame.— Virtue and Truth thy splendid progress see, And point the glory yet reserved for thee : For thee, unlock the treasures of the mind. Whom Attic taste and science have design'd In proud memorial for these times to stand, The grace and honour of thy native land.

### \* The Cathedral Church of York

Most of our readers have heard of a speech made by Bonaparte to some French Merchants, assembled in a Council of Commerce. - Several rersions of that speech have been given ; we believe the following is a very accurate report of his speech-it has been translated from a French Report, taken by one of the Merchants present.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT THE MEUTING OF COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

GI have deliberately weighed my resources with those of England; my situation with her's, and though the balance was decidedly in my favour, I have offered her peace upon honourable conditions I have gone so far as even to offer to give up Hol-Jand. She was not at all disposed to listen, and I have proved to her that though I menaced her with total ruin, I should advance nothing which I could not put in execution. I have the means of equipping many fleets, and of repairing losses, checks (echres) they might experience. It was not with ambitious views that I have united all the coasts of the north with France, I owed it to the system of blockade which I have established by my decrees of Berlin, and which I desired to have observed with the most stilct severity. See me then master of all the coasts of the Baltic (it appeared that there was a little murmur, which led him to understand that there was something in this phrase to alter; but he immediately proceeded). Yes, Sirs, I am, and always will be the master of the Baltic. The Emperor of

or I declare war against him. Since Tilsit, what prevented my march to Petersburgh? That which I did not do, I can do yet. The struggle with England is distressing. I know it -- but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and those of my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions. (he repeated, stamping with his feet), 200 millions

which shall be better employed than in purchasing sugar and coffee and cocea-they shall serve to say the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant that in pursuing my system with vigour, many fortunes will be rained; but they will be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the Bankers

and Agents of England. Sons of Mr. Martin, Sons of Andre here present! you furnish an example.-All those who follow the same course, will have the same loss. If I was King of Bourdeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should act probably as others have done, but lamat the head of a great Empire, and of a numerous population, and it i not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few

"All Europe has been too long tributary to England—her monopoly should be destroyed, and it shall be by me. If I was only Louis XIV, she might yet a long time contemn the force of France; but I have many more means than the greatest of her (ser) Kings, and all shall be employed to effect her

### THE HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

From the carnage of the war, the lovers of literature will gladly turn aside, to contemplate the success of the labours of Mr. Hayter, who, it will be recollected, was sent several years ago to Naples by the Prince of Wales, for the purpose of unfolding the ancient Manuscripts preserved in the ruins of Herculaueum. To nid this meritorious design, Parliament made a grant of several thousand pounds, which was placed at the disposal of British Ministers at the Neapolitan Court; and all Europe has since become witness to the indefatigable zeal of the Learned Agent of the Prince of

With a view to gratify public curiosity in the most ample manner. Mr. Hayter lately received the commands of his Royal Master to prepare a Report of his Transactions at Naples, and an account of the numerous Manuscripts unrolled under his superintendance, and brought by him to England. This task Mr. Hayter has just completed; and having had the honour to present a copy to the Prince Regent, at the late Levee, this interesting work is now on public sale.

We shall not attempt to anticipate the gratification which the perusal of this splendid volume will illord to every Scholar, Antiquarian, and lover of Literature? but referring our renders to the Work itself, we shall content ourselves with observing, that it contains an account, with specimens and extracts of 94 manuscripts or fac-similes, of Greek and Latin manuscripts, presented by the Regent to the University of Oxford, and which are about to be given to the world under the supervision of Mr. Hayter, and the munificent patronage of the Regent, and the er dite Chancellor of that Uni-

In order to confer the requisite completeness of the Report, its Publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, has enriched it with an engraved portrait of one of the manuscripts, and with five splendidly coloured I gravings of the Papyrus Plant, in different stages of its growth, the curious drawings of which have likewise been deposited by Lord Grenville, with the 94 fac-similes, at Oxford.

For the public information we shall add, that appears by this curious work, that when the French entered Naples, a considerable part of the Papyri were removed to Palermo, at the repeated and ear nest solicitation of Mr. Hayter; but so supine or so corrupt, were the agents employed, that the greater proportion of the manuscripts were left behind, together with many other of the curiosities of Portici. The French irruption, and the consement confusion of the Manuscripts, and of the . Neapolitan Court itself, necessarily interrupted the peaceful labours of Mr. Hayter; and having shipped for England the ninety-four fac-similes which he had copied, and fortunately secured, he returned, as is well-known, from his mission, early in the last winter. Since that time he has been employed. n preparing for publication the Account of his Mision and Labours, which we have now the satisfac-

### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

In pursuing the subject of the changes taking place in the solid parts of the surface of the globe, Mr. Davy devoted the principal part of one lecture to the consideration of the causes and effects of

To persons who inhabit countries not liable to these phenomena, they appear rather as accidents than as essential events in the order of things; but their extent, their constancy, and their ultimate tendency lead to a very different conclusion, and shew that they are even necessary and useful in the great

eries of the phenomena of Nature. Volcanos have been active in all times, and in all pacters of the globe. A considerable part of Sicity, of Italy, and of the South of France, is volcanic. The Cordilleries of South America, the

be observed in his ports, but he will cre six months, f fires, and in Iceland, in the Asiatle Archipelagos, their effects are constant.

The striking circumstances in all the great volca nic eruptions are, said Mr. Davy, great productions of clastic matter, by which the ground is that ken and rent asunder, and carthquakes produced, and the pouring forth of a fosed and ignited mass consisting of the earths in intimate combination.

Some persons have attempted to account for volcanic fires by supposing a control too in the interior and died of his bruises, and several were very trouch of the globe; but this notion, says Mr. Davy, cannot well be supported, for heat is communicable, and the surface in the course of ages would have gained the same temperature.

We can reason only by analogy, from known oncerning unknown phenomena. Tire on the surface of the globe is usually a result of chemical changes, and it is therefore reasonable to infer that ubterranean fires depend upon similar causes, and the idea is supported by their cessation, renovation,

But what are the agents concerned in these great nd nwful elevations? The discoveries of Mr. Drevy prove that the earths and alkalies consist of meals united to oxygene or pure air, and these metals are highly inflammable, some of them so much o as to burn even in contact with water. The mean density of the earth, as determined by Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Maskelyne, would lead to the conclusion that the interior consists principally of metallic matter, which may be alloys of the metal of the earths and alkalies with the common metalsand such an assumption, says Mr. Davy, would offer a ready explanation of subterraneau heat and volcanic explosions; for supposing water from the sea or lakes to act upon these inflammable masses. elastic matters would be rapidly disengized, the surface would be broken, air would act upon the metals, inflammation would take place, and the result would be lava, the metals of the earths com- ter, named Huggins, towards a number of his slaves bioed with ozygene.

Even a general hypothesis in Geology might be connected with the same idea. Rocks are decomposed and degraded by water, assisted by heat and atmospheric electricity. Ev the operations of volcaoes 1 nd is raised and matter newly consolidated : and it is possible to conceive electrical currents in the globe, by which metallic matter may be separated rom oxygene, so as to preserve a perfect equilibrium between all the parts of the system, an order in naare which may be conceived to be represented by the ancient hierogly phic of the Phanix rising from

The reasonings derived from the consideration of volcanic hres, relate to the future order of things, but cannot with propriety be applied to the formaion of primary and secondary rocks. Asyet no lavas have been found analagous to granite or porphyry; and though difference of pressure may ineffere, yet this should not be assumed but proved by experiments.

The obvious and immediate effect of volcanic fires s to increase the extent of the surface of the globe. and to raise land from the sea, and the soils produced from the decomposition are generally very fertile.-Some of the most beautiful of the islands in the Mediterranean seem to have been produced in this way; and the fertile soil of the Neapolitan territory, of the Azores and of some of the Greek Islands, is entirely releanic.

Mr. Davy concluded by some observations on the general harmony and beauty of the laws of the system of the globe, attesting the wisdom and power o the Deity. The evil produced by volcanic eruptions is transient, the good permanent. The lavawhich destroyed Herculaneum has been for 15 centuries a rich and fertile soil. The ashes which bued Pompeia have rendered a great country mally productive. The destruction is small and artial-the benefit great and general. In nature nothing must be judged of in moments, or from its mediate effects. Her operations are in years and rages, and the ultimate tendency the preservation of life. It is by events apparently destructive that her powers are renovated. By her most awful and tible agencies even the equilibrium of things i stored—age and decay are prevented, and she eserved in eternal youth.

COOKE, THE ACTOR.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated May

44 I am lately returned from Philadelphia, where found Cooke performing to crowded and very fahionable houses. His acting is the subject of couusation in all companies, and on all occasions .is the sage custom of the Philadelphia Theatre not o allow seats to be taken in the boxes until the nerning previous to the day of performance: the onsequence is, that before the box-office opens, at 10 o'clock, the door is througed by eager applicants, and a terrible scrambling and scuffling ensues. On this occasion the fashionables who wanted boxes employed stout porters and brawny negroes to besiege the door. These would take their stand the evening before, and remain there all night, and when the door would suddenly be opened, a scene of tumult and tugging take place that baffles all description. Some of these porters and negroes would take boxes on speculation, and afterwards dispose o them, at 10 or 15 dollars advance on a box that held eight or ten places. On one or two occasions they have been known to get 20 or even 25 dollars advance. Cooke's benefit took place on Monday vening, and the box-office was not to open until the morning of the same day. On Sunday, between twelve and one, as I was passing the Theatre, I saw two greasy rogues already at their post. They were sociably taking their dinner from off a dirty hand-Russia has not indeed as yet caused my decrees to highest mountains of the world, abound in these kerchief spread on the stone threshold, by way of

table-cloth, and dinking ench class in this or a villatious old smutty pitcher. In the course of an hour or two several gentlemen of the manan hour er two serios and the manife, and the fore night they had a very large and obstreperess party. The tog of war next morning executed any that had before taken place. These struggles were attended on two or three occasions with serious conrequences. One man was carried to the hospital, injured. Cooke seemed very much gratified by the netice he attracted at Philadelphia, and the attention he received from the gentlemen of the place. Many invitations to dinner would have been givea. but were discouraged by the gorfleman who ofheinted as bear leader, and who was afraid the old gentleman might conduct himself like a bad boy ... By dist of careful management he behaved tolerable straight, and though he broke cut now and then he luckily played the fool no where but in his own

" The Philadelphians are greatly delighted with bim, and have made a subscription for a full length portrait of him, in the character of Richard the Third, to be placed in the Academy of Aits, Surin has the rainting of it; and before I left Philadelphia, had already done so much, as to salisfe ne that it will be a good likeness and a fue characteristic picture. We expect Cooke here in a day or two, when he and Coorer will act together Great houses and great acting are therefore antici-

### FLOGGINGI

The subsequent is a copy of the Deposition of John Burke, jun. Deputy Secretary of the Island of Nevis, giving an account of a case of extreme copression and creelty exercised by an opulent Planextracted from the House of Commons Tapers, relating to the West Indies. "That, on Tuesday the 23d instant, be was

tanding in the street opposite the house of the Rev. Wm, Green; when he saw Edward Huzzins, sen Esq. and his two sons Edward and Peter Thomas Hoggins, ride by, with a gang of negroes, to the sublic market-place; from whence the Deponent heard the noise of the cart-whip; that deponent walked up street, and saw Mr. Hgggins, sap. standog by, with two drivers flegging a negro-man, whose name Deponent understood to be Yellow Quashy : that Deponent went into De, Crosse's enllery, and sat down; the drivers continued flogging the negro for about fifteen minutes: that, as he appeared severely whipt, Deponent was induced to count the lashes given the other negroes, being under an impression that the country would take un the business: That Deponent heard Mr. George Abbot declare, at Dr. Crosse's steps, near the market-place, that the first negro received 365 lashes: Deponent saith, that Mr. Huggins, sen, gave another negro man 115 lashes; to another negro-man 65 lashes; to another negre-man 165 lashes, to another negro-man 212 lashes; to another negroman 212 lashes; to another negro-norn 181 lashes; to another negro-man 59 lashes; to another negroman 187 lashes; to a woman 110 lashes; to another woman 58 lashes: to another woman 97 lashes:o another woman 212 lashes to another woman 291 lashes; to another woman 83 lashes; to another woman 49 lashes; to another woman 68 lashes; -to another woman 89 lashes; and to another woman 56 lashes; and that the woman who received 291 lashes appeared young and was most cruelly flogged: That all the negroes were flogged by two expert whippers; That Mr. E. Huggins, jun. and Mr. Peter Huggins were present it the time the negroes were punished: That Dr. Cassin was present when some of the negroes were whipped, and when a man received 242 lashes: That Deponent understood that Dr. Cassin was sent for by Mr. Huggins, sen.: That Edw. Paris, Esq. Mr. Peter Butler, and Doctor Crosse, were present at Dr. Crosse's housen part of the time during the punishment; and that Mr. Joseph Nicholwere present all the time.

"John Burke, Jun." on, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, and Mr. Wm. Keepe,

Sworn before me this 31st Jan. 1810, at the Secretary's Office. W. LAURENCE

CORE, JULY 3. On Saturday evening last, a most serious accilent happened the Cork and Dublin Mail Coach short time after it left this city. About two miles at the other side of Water grass Hill, as it was prereeding over a small bridge called Blackhorse Bridge. the axletree broke, and it instantly upset, coming down with a dreadful crush, and hurling the outside passengers, luggage, &c. a considerable distance along the road, one of whom had his leg dislocated, and is otherwise injured. The only inside passenger who has received any injury, we are sorry to learn. S.J. B. O'Sullivan, Esq. whose head came to the round through the window, and is desperately bruised, as are also his back and ribs, so that series fears were entertained for some time that he was materially injured. The ladies providentially and almost miraculously escaped without any injury. as did also an infant who happened to be in the arm of Mr. O'S.' sister, who was also in the coach. We trust the injury received by this Gentleman has been slight, and that it will be of short continuance, as the suspension of the services of such a man, would be materially felt by the manufacturing poor of this part of the Kingdom .- MERCANTILE CHRONICLE

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

ment upon the nature of the evidence, and observed,

that that on the claimant's side could not have been

No 11,155.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PRICE.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INST. AT THE DEELLING-HOUSE, IN WILLIAM-STRIET,

Lately occupied by Sament, Propose, Esq. Deceased A VARIATY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising a Set of large and elegant Mahogans Dining Tibles and Sid Board, Beddeads and Bed ding. Chairs. Cicipating, Window Curtains, Plife, thina, and Sunder other Articles, mostly New, and all the best in their Kind; also, a few Dozen of Old WINE. The different Articles may be viened in Days preceding the Sale, from the Hour of On e Clock, to Three in the Afternoon. FIELDING, Auctionecr.

Waterford, July 6, 1811.

FENO BE LET, until the 19th Day of December next, if not redeemed before that time, about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of the Lands of BAL LINACLOUGH, situated near Tramore, lately in the Possession of Michael and Joseph Lang .- Propo al will be received by Robert Backus, Butlerstown. July 6, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS. #THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupiby Kunny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. PET Bent. Benuetreet. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

FINDESDAY, Expression 3 - £50 wt. for agevearsoid, 6 st. lib .- 1 years old, Est - 5 years old, 8d. 7lb - 5 years old, 8d. 1xlb .- aged - 9si -

9 Mile Heris Webseshay, 4 ... Sweepitakes, 5 Guineas each P. P. to which the Stewards will add £50 for Hunters that never non a rocing plate, tona fide the property G Gentiemen residing in the County of Waterford lie Nonths, and in the actual possession of the also riber 12 Months) previous to the day of Running. To be qualified on oath, if required, and by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. Second Horse to save Stakes, and receive £10 from Winner, provided 3 start -1 vrs. old, 11st, 11lb .- 5 ves, old, 10st, 7lb,-6 and aged 13st,-3 Mile Heats. To be rode by Gentlemen. Horses to be entered with Mr. Jone Warsh, Tramore, on or before the 10th August, and a deposit made.
THURSDAY, 5.—£50 for 4, 516, and aged—wts. as

on Tuesday -3 Mile Heats. Trainer 6.-The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the possession of Mr. Boxces with a Sweepstakes of 5 Guineas cuch P. P. to which the Stewards will add £30 for Hunters, the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the Horse bona fide his property, during that time-1 yes, old 11st -5 yrs old 11st 11lb .- 6, and aged, 15st. 4lb .- ;

Nile Heats-to be rode by Gentlemen-Horses to be entered same as on Wednesday. SATURDAY, 7 .- sweepstakes of 5 Gus. each P. P. to which the Stewards will add £50 for all Hunter that never won a racing plate, and that will quality by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Difeh, curving 198, 7lb, each, -3 Mile Beats. Maxax, 9 .- Collection of the Week for the beater Horses, that saved their distance-Wis and distance to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may ap

point, on Sunday Evening. King's Part Articles - libs, to Marcs and Goldings Morses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, Six clear Days before running, paying One in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, (if the property of a Subscriber of " Gus.) if a non-subscri or of that sum to pay double entrance .- Iny Horse not ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewwords, Groom to be fined One Guinea, and Horse not allowed to start, unless paid.-Winner each day to pay One Guinea to a sworn Judge, and Half a tem-nea for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking on a to receive but half the Plate.

ORDINARIES EACH DAY. AT BALLS on the Nights of Tursbay, Iniba

NICHOLAS POWER, M. H. O'DONNELL, W. SULLEVAN, Esqual Mr. Jong Walsin, Clerk of the Course.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD

THE ASSILE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City

FERHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour cas taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize a way it week 4 re 4d. per Burel, besides an Allowance of Eight hillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shittings on troughold.

WHITE, RANGED. D. oz. di | ib. oz. dr. | Pi. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 3 6 0 5 5 0 7 2
Two Penny, 0 7 4 0 11 2 0 14 5
Four Penny, 0 15 0 1 6 4 1 13 3

T About a Sort of Louves are to we gain Proreceived and breedes the two initial letters of the Liker of Liker's Same, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the Rooged with an R. and the Household with an Hoseid the Weight may akewise be imprinted upon each Louf, otherwise to be selved. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Med, and Plour, are required to make d Worlds Returns, on every Salurday, before Twelve. sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalues will be levied according to Law.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

N Assortment of American, Dram, and Arundall, now for Sale at Richard Jacob and Son's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Suppl CLONG-OUND real so daily expected; and as usu furnished with SLATES, LATHS, TILES, MILLED

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. TAWALVE Acres, one Bood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, clas Years Growth. It lies within a tile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River paid,) to Joshua Nosa, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadeaver or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

NEW BRIDGE OVER KILMACOW-PILL.

MOPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Pid of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road leading from this City to Clonnel .- The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1911

IF TERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 6. Butter, first Quality, . . . . . £6 104, ed.] second - - - - - 6 54, 0d. third - - - - - 5 84, 0d. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 854, 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - Ce od. - 0s. Od. \_\_\_\_ .casks,rendered - 64s, 04, - 65s, 0d. Beef, - - - - - 0s, 0d, - 0s, 0d. Oatingal, - - - - - 15s, 6d, - 16s, 6d. Flour, first Quality, . - e. -d. - -e. -d. --- second, - - - - 40s. Od. - 59s. Od. - third, - - - - 304, od, - 364 od. \_\_\_\_ fourth, - - - - 99•, od, - 95•, od.) Wheat, ------354, Od. - 404, Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 004, 0d, - 004, 0d. Oats (common) - - - 13s, od. - oos, od. -- (potator) - - - - 144. 0d. - 004. 0d. Malt. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 35#. 3d. - 38#. 0d. Coals, --- 4s. 6d. Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. 0d. - 9s. 3d. - - 6d. - to 8d. f (quarters), - - - - 4d. (joints), - - - - - 6d. - 7 d. Mutten (joints), - - - - - 6d. - 74d. . . . . . . . . 7d. - 6}d. Pork - 18d. - 91d.) Butter. ....£15 101. -

Whiskey, - - - - - 8s. 2d. - 8s. 6d.-per Gate Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday € 2 174 W. 72 Barrels Wheat. ) 000 \_\_\_\_ Barley. 230 ---- Oats,

THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.

The following is a report of the Lord Chancelit's Speech upon the important subject of the Berkeley Perrage.

ation of the Committee. From the bottom of his oul he could say, that he had from the first entertained a wish, that Lady Berkeley might be enabled to show the right of the present claimant. But he equested, that their Lardships would keep the subt of this title abstractedly considered, and, putting from their minds other feelings and sentiments chich had mixed themselve, with the inquiry, and which had been pressed upon their attention, that they would look to the title itself, and the evidence that had been adduced in support of that title. He wished them to consider most attentively the Act of Marriage, 26 Geo. II. s. 33, by which it was required that the marriage should take place afto licence obtained, or banns published, and that the marriage should, after the usual sotemnization, be duly registered. He had no doubt their Lordships would agree with him, that, if licences were not obtained, nor banns published, acording to the direction of that Act of Parliament he marriage afterwards would be null and void. God forbid, he should, in saying this, be undertood to declare, that for want of a precise compliance with that statute, the marriage would be null. If, from the conduct of the parties before and afterwards his band and wife, they considered themselves to be mairi'd -if, from the general repute of the world,

-if, from their mode of living and demeanor, as or the mighbourhood where they dwelt, they were believed to be so-and if their children, born under such circumstances, were accounted legitimate, it was his opinion that the presumption of law would supedy the impredenties of a marriage ceremony. For between under such circumstances, he was not provided to six, if the Chergyman had not pubtished the banus in an audible voice, and the entry of the parriage register had afterwards been made in in irregulary vy, that marriage so solemnized would o'clock, of all Wheat. Meal, and Flour bought or had chared void. The presumption of law would be in it; tayour. But if these irregularities took place under circum range totally opposite, the pre-CORNELIUS BOLION, Mayer. | samption of law a said be a gain at the marriage. The

satisfactory of itself, independent of the evidence adduced so strongly against the claim by so many witnesses, and from such indisputable testimony .-The case represented by Lady Berkeley berself and her brother was surrounded by the greatest improbabilities. The object of secrecy was ill chosen by selecting Berkeley as the parish for publishing the their publication was not satisfactorily made out by the Claimant's aitnesses, and it was in a great degree contradicted by the evidence of the Parish Clerk, der every consideration, was attended with glaring improbabilities. The conduct of Lord Berkelev in leaving his wife two days after the ceremony, and not seeing her again till the lapse of a considerable time, was also very improbable. The excuse alleged for keeping this marriage secret, on account and persuading this girl to return to her friends in of the improper conduct of Lady Berkeley's sister susanoah, was open to great suspicion. His Lordship next animadverted upon the directions given by most induced her to speak sincerely, showed she did which she attered to one of her children; " You let you know I am your mother." The Marquis of Buckingham's evidence was most material. The Learned Serieuit who had been coursel for the claimant, and who, under all the difficulties he had to encounter, discharged his duty very well, had been pleased to represent that Lord Berkeley's conduct to the Marquis was a more joke. But when Lord Berkeley chooses to commission a friend to Inform his brother, that he considers his own children illegitimate, and proposes to unite one of them n marriage with his brother's eldest son, that proceeding would, in his opinion, not permit the interpretation of a mere joke. The Noble and Learn ed Lord stated the purport of the evidence of the most material witnesses; and independent of the presumption of law, and the want of probability in the testimony adduced to support the title of the

Viscount Dursley, &c. It is but justice to Lady Berkeley to say, that every witness stated, that she had most valuable and excellent qualities. The Rev. Mr. Chapeau used used through life, for I think she has a great many good qualities."

THE BERKELLY PEERAGE.

On the death of the Earl of Berkeley, about a vent ago, it became a question which of his Lordthip's sons was entitled to be called to the House of Peers as the successor to his father's dignities .-Common reputation was that the two eldest sons had been born before the deceased Lord was married to their mother, the present Counters: but her Ladvship, in behalf of her eldest son, averred, that although the public solemnization of the marriage took place after the birth of the beforer amed two children, et, that she had been privately married to Lord Berkeley before their birth; and, to establish this statement, an entry in a parish register has been produced; which entry, it is alleged, bad, for ertain reasons of pleasure and convenience on the part of Lord Berkeley, been written on a leaf that was pasted dozen in the registry-book for many years, until, upon the present occasion, it was wanted. The truth of this story is what the House of Lords has been engaged in inquiring into.

The clergyman who is stated to have made the entry in the register, is dead; and his widow has declared that she does not believe the writing to be that of her deceased husband!-Lady Berkeley i the daughter of Mrs. Glossop, of Osbournby, Lincolnshire, (formerly Mrs. Cole.) She contradicted her daughter in some particulars, but gave her evidence in a respectable way. - The old Lady has al ways lived in obscurity herself, but her three daughters have risen to a remarkable elevation in society. one is the present Countess of Berkeley; another married a gentleman, who, dying, left her possessed | shambles." of £7000 a year, and she is now the wife of a nephew of Sir F. Baring; and the third daughter mairied a General in the army, at present in an important command in America.

The evidence adduced before the House of Lords

Noble and Learned Lord next proceeded to com- i is extremely voluminous, occupying apwards of eight hundred pages, an abridgment of which would far exceed our limits-that of the Rev. John Chapeau is amongst the remarkable, as it contains, in Lady Berkeley's own words, an account of her first introduction to his Lordship.

The Rev. Mr. Chapenu, an old acquaintance of Lord Berkeley's, was applied to to christen a natural son of his in January 1787, which he did. leare having been given by Dr. Courtenay, Rector banns and solemnizing the marriage. The fact of of St. George's. At this christening, Admiral Prescott, who was present, wrote down, "William Fitzharding, natural son of Earl of Berkelev, by Mary Tudor." In the course of the evidence given by Mr. Chapean, he detailed the following history, which Lady Betkeley had given of herself in Oct. 1787 :--

"When I came into the parlour to shelter my-

self. I believe it was from raio, Miss Tudor was

discharging a servant she had out of the country,

the country, telling her she would pay her singecoach if she would. She refused, saying, she liked to stay in London better. Upon which Miss Tudor the Uarl of Berkeley as to the register of his eldest | a ked me, if I did not think the girl extremely obborn son after the second marriage. The clerk of sinate-and that a girl with a good countenance. the Parish, where this register was made, had not | and dismissed from service without money, would only to produce the register itself, but had retained | be sure to fall a prey to some man or other. In this to this day the letter giving these directions, written situation, said she, I was once myself-but having in Lord Berkeley's own hand. The expressions of a friend of my mother's, whose name I recollected, Lady Berkeley, when circumstances should have | and whose house I found out, very luckily was recrired with kindness-but that kindness did not not consider her off legally married, such as these last long, for he came to me, and said, "Mary, you must not stay longer under my roof-I have little dog, though I'm not your father's wife, I'll | lived in good esteem among my neighbours, and the young people will laugh at me if you continue, and the old will despise mo-therefore, child, you must go down to your friends at Gloucester :" I said to her, " I hope he did not turn you out without some money." "No," said she, "he did not-be gara me a very handsome present, and with that present I quitted his house and went to my sister, Ann Farren, whom I found with a sore breast, two or three children extremely diseased and dirty, and one Mrs. Sheffield, an old servant in the family, who came, upon her necessitous situation to assist them. The first thing I did was to send for a surgeon to my sister—the next was to have the children cleaned and clothed, and that dipped very decply into my present. I remunerated Mrs. Sheffield for her kindness, and, then disliking my situation under my sister, took my little bundle and marched to my sister Susan's. I took up the knecker-but recol-Claimant, there was, in his epinion, a much stronver body of evidence to show the non-existence of lecting that my mother had given me strict orders any marriage in 1785. The Claimant had undertanever to speak to my sister Susan any more. I laid ken to move that in which their Lordships would it down again quietly, and took a turn to reflect upon my disobedience-but when I thought of be convinced he had completely failed. His Lordreturning to all that misery at my sister's, my sisinip reuclided by moving, by way of resolution, that ter screaming with pain, and the children almost the Claiman; had not made out his claim to the title, dignities, andhonours of the Farl of Berkeley, famished with hurger, I faced about, went to my sister Susan's once again, took up the knocker, and gare a foud rap. Who should come to the door, but (as if it had been on purpose) my sister Susan herself, dressed out in all the parapher-His Lordship began by saying, that he felt that the following expressions?—" She is a very artless nalia of a fine Lady going to the Opera. She took entiment which had generally actuated the consider woman, and a woman, who I think has been very ill meinto her arms, carried me into the parlour, and gave me refreshment-began to tour a great man laces of 16s, a vard, to equip me for the Opera, and when I was so dressed, I looked like a devil. I ment to the Opera, and was entertained with it, and at night returned again to my sister's, and there I found a table well spread-not knowing that my sister ever had any fortune. At table were Lord Berkeley, Sir Thomas Kipworth, I think a Mr. Marriot, and a Mr. Howorth-the evening went off very dull, and they soon left the place.-The next night we went to the play in the same manner. and with no other difference than a young Barrister, whom I thought agreeable-and if I had been frequently with him, should have liked him much.-When they went away, I requested my sister to give me a cheerful evening that we might recount over our youthful stories --- a day was fixed, and our supper was a roast fowl, sausages, and a bowl of punch. In the midst of our mirth, a violent noise was heard in the passage, and in rushed two ruffians, one scizing my sister by the right hand, and the other by the left, trying to drag her out of the house in order to carry her to a spunging-house. She told me the men declared they would not quit Susan, her sister, unless they received one hundred guineas .-She fainted away—then, when she came to herself, she found Lord Berkeley standing by her sister Susan, who was not there before. Miss Tudor fell upon her knees, and desired Lord Berkeley to libento her sister—that she had no money herself to do t, he might do whatever he pleased with her own person-he paid down one hundred guineas-the ruffinns quitted their hold, and my Lord carried off the Lady .- In the conclusion, did her Ladyship say any thing? Yes; she said, " Mr. Chapenu, I have been as much sold as any lamb that goes to the

> A new 71 gun ship will be launched on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, from Perry's dock-yard, Blackwall, to be called the Lord Barham. She is a very fine ship of her class.



The Witness, Patrick O'Rourke, was called again and re-examined.

Q. What were the words made use of by O'Brien, after the Phintitl's imprisonment in Dundalk? -A. He said he was in guot, and that he would keep him there in spite of any one.

WITNESSIE ON THE PART OF THE DEPENDANTS.

Edward McGan examined by Mr. Scriven. Witness was a soldier in the month of July, 1809 -was in company at that time with Michael Kelly the Plaintill, in the House of Rourke, a publican in Dandalk. There was present a man of the name of Hitt, Kelly, and Serjeant O'Brien-about te or eleven o'clock they began to drink. Serjean O'Brien called Witness to Rourke's, to give him some drink-Kelly was with the Serjeant's partyhe was always swindling them, taking drink with out paying for it. After some time Kelly got up behind witness, and came round and tipt the Ser jeant on the knee, and called him out into the back vard-Rourke was not in the room at that time-Kelly told Hill to sit down till he returned-Hill did not go out of the room, but drank with witness till Kelly returned-Kelly and the Serjeant returned together-nothing was then said of what passed in the yard-Kelly took hold of witness's hand-said he, " I am a recruit, and I am glad I am under the command of Captain Barnard"-Hill did not seem pleased with him-the Plaintiff said he did not care, and refused to go home-Plaintiff's uncle came into the room, and wanted to take Kelly home; the uncle asked the Serieant what money had be given to Kelly I the Sericantanswered, he gave him none -the uncle offered the movey to O'Brien-he re fused to take it, and the uncleand the Serjeant had a tussel—the Serjeant told Kelly he might goaway. but he desired him to return on the Monday after that, being the beating up day-witness saw Kelly before the Magistrate, Mr. Biggar, about a fortnight after-when the business was over he heard Keltyask Capt. Barnardfor subsistence money and a firlough—he asked witness to take share of a pot of beer, and desired him to try if Capt. Barnard had left town -he said he was sorry he did not get more money from him that he might enjoy himself with

his friends. Mr. Jocelyn eramined by Mr. Holmes. Witness was Bailiff of the Corporation of Duc dalk -the office is a Magisterial situation-he held that other in July, 1809, and was also a Magistrate of the county-recollected being present at the Town Hall when the Plaintiff and Defendant were summoned and appeared there .- Mr. Biggar, the Deputy Bailiff, requested Witness to attend to assist him. having some doubts on his mind whether the Plain tisf was fairly enlisted. The matter was fully investleated, and Witness differed from the sother two Magistrates, namely, his brother, the Bishop of Ferns, and Mr. Biggar-he thought the man was fairly enlisted. The Bishop was a mild good natured easy man, and thought that as the Plaintiff did not evince a disposition to become a soldier it were better not to press him. Witness told Kelly he was fairly enlisted—there was much stronger evidence on that day, than was given on this trial. Here the Chief Justice enquired from the Counsel for Plaintiff, if they gave up the action as to Cap-

tain Barnard? Mr. Dung replied that he thought there was sufficient evidence to convict Capt. Barnard of the of fence of the false imprisonment of Plaintiff.

The Chief Justice held the contrary opinion. However, he would leave it to the Jury to determine whether any privity subsisted between O'Brien and Capt. Barnard. Heasked, what was the conduct of Capt, Barnard? it appeared to him that his: only interference was to claim the Plaintiff as his recruit, which he did from the report of his Serjeant. The Magistrates decided that the Plaintiff was fairly enlisted. Does the Captain take any civil or oppressive step? Certainly not. Under such circumstance he (the Chief Justice) was at a loss to know how an Officer could have with more propriety discharged his duty? And unless it appeared in evideirce that he was either privy or consenting to the fraud, he did not think that criminality attached to him; and therefore that as against him the action

for false imprisonment was not maintainable. Mr. Duffh insisted that by the Mutiny Act, the business of enlisting was a voluntary deliberate act on the part of the recruit, and therefore that it was the duty of the Officer to see that the provisions of that Statute were fairly carried into effect. Mr. Justice Fox, than whom there was no higher authority, had decided that the plaintiffs' enlistment was il-

Mr. Biggar, the Deputy Bailiff of Dundalk was then examined, and corroborated the evidence of Mr. Jocelyn.

The Chief Justice charged the Jury to find a Verdict for the Plaintiff against O'Brien, if they believed that he had not given the money to Kelly with intent to enlist him.

The Jury accordingly found a Verdict for the Phintiffagainst O'Brien .- Damages (20); and acquitted Captalo Barnard of having any privity with O'Brien in occasioning the false imprisonment of the Plaintiff.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

- On the 26th, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Common ! the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for declaring his Majesty's Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do,de-

the said Commission, empowering the Archbishop of Cauterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said this act shall be payable. Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to 48 Acts, of which the following are rela-

tive to Ireland An Act to continue until the fifth day of July 1812, and to amend several Acts for granting cer ain Rates and Duties; and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchaudise imported into and exported from Ireland and to grant his Majesty, until the 5th day of July 1812, certain new and additional duties on the im portation, and to allow. Drawbacks on the exportaion of certain goods, wares, and merchandise into

An Act for raising the sum of \$200,000 b Treasury Bills for the service of Ireland for the vear 1811.

An Act to increase the Salary of the Lord Lieu lenant of Ireland.

An Act to permit the Services of the Regiment of Miners of Cornwall and Devou to be extended t

An Act to repeal certain parts of several Acts of the Parliament of Ireland relating to the Tells of the Stage Coaches carrying above a certain number of Passengers, and to make other Provisions in lieu

An Act for building a Church in and for the Parish of Newry, in the Counties of Down and Armagh.

## NEW DUTIES.

That from and after the 1st day of June, 1811. ustead of the former duties payable on the importation of timber the growth of the United States of America, there shall be paid the like rates and duties as are payable on the importation of timber of like sort or description, being the growth of any place except America and the British colonies, and the like drawbacks shall be allowed when exported

from Ireland. That there shall be paid upon every pound weight of tobacco which shall be imported, or shall on or after the said first day of June be in his\_Majesty's stores, a duty of distoms of one penny and thirteen wentieths of a penny British currency in addition to all other duties of customs or excise. Drawbacks to the same amount upon exportation of unmanufac-

ared tobacco. And in respect of the duties by this act impose n home imported into Areland, countervalling duies shall be charged on cordage, the manufacture of ireat Britain, and imported into Ireland-viz. cordage to be used asstanding rigging or other cordage, made from topt hemp, the ton 41, 10s, 3d. Cotdage of any other sort, cable varn, pack-thread and (wine, the ton 41.4s, 4d, and upon the exportation of any cordage manufactured in Ireland from hemp whe ha shall have paid by this act, a drawback equal to the

contervailing duty. And in respect of the additional duties on tobacco imported into and manufactured in Ireland, ncreased countervailing duties shall be charged on tobacco and snuff the manufacture of Great Britain.

Upon every pound of unmanufactured tobacco, he growth or produce of Great Britain, 74d.

Upon every pound of British manufactured short cut tobacco, or tobacco manufactured into what i commonly called Spanish, 24, 4d.

Upon every pound of British manufactured shag tobacco cut, 2s. 1 d-

Upon every pound of British manufactured carrot obacco, 28, 1d. Upon every pound of every other sort of British

nanufactured tobacco. 😘. 4d. Upon every pound of British manufactured rap-

ee, snuff, 1s. 11/d. Upon every pound of British manufactured snuff, called Scotch snuff, 2s. 9d.

Upon every pound of British manufactured snuff, called brown Scotch snuff, 1s. 11d. Upon every pound of British manufactured stalk

flour, 2s. 6 ld. Upon every pound of every other sort of British manufactured snuff, or snuff work not herein-before described, 2s. 9d.

That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured is Ireland, from tobacco which shall have paid the duties after passing of this act, which shall be exported to any place except Great Britain, there shall be paid a drawback from the duty paid on the import of the leaf tobacco, whereof it hath been manufactured, and for the excise duty charged thereon, the like sums of money as are by this act payable on such manufactured tobacco and snuff exported to Great Britain, provided proof be made on oath that such tobacco has paid the duties.

There shall be paid upon every gallon of spirits, aquavitæ or strong waters, made in Great Britain from grain, and which after the 20th of May, 1811. shall have been imported into Ireland, 3s. 4d. in lieu of all countervailing duties.

All staves the growth of British colonies or plantations in America imported into Ireland direct shall be free of duty.

All the duties mentioned in this act and the annexed schedule, shall not be charged on all good which shall not have been cutered, on or before the passing of this act, or on which the duties payable on the importation shall not have been paid. The duties set forth in this act and schedule shall

e payable on all goods therein mentioned which shall having the honour of seeing you here, and we return former fixed first (an assertion which Captain Bing-House in the House of Peers to hear the Commis- ties due on the importation thereof having been paid, you infinite thanks for the gracious manner in which ham positively contradicts), and adding that the

1811, provided always that such duties shall not be tharged on such goods until the duties which such goods shall Lave been subject to before the passing of

Schedule to which this act refers. Inty Drawback Liquorice juice, or ball, the cwt 2 10 0 0 laquorice, powder, the cut - - 4 12 0 2 6 Liquorice root, the cut - - - - 2 13 4 Hemp dressed, imported in a British built ship, the cwt Hemp not imported in a British-Hemp rough or undressed, or

any other vegetable substance of the nature or quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purpose, imported in a British-built ship the cwt 0 lemp rough, not imported in a British-built ship, the ewt - emp rough or undressed, or any other regetable substance. of the nature or quality of un

dressed being, and applicable to the same purposes, the produce of the British plantations in America, or imported from Great Britain, having been imported into England by the united company of merchants of England trading to the tast Indies, the ton, containing 20 fordage, tarred or untarred, not

being a British built ship or

Irish built ship or vessel.

being of the manufacture of Great Britum, whether in use or otherwise, standing or running rigging in use excepted) and all cable vara, not being the manufacture of Great Britain, the cut - - - - - 0 18 wine, not being the manufacture of Great Britain, the cwt. otton wool, imported into Ire land in any ship or vessel, not

the 100lbs. - - - - - 1 5 6 1 5 All the duties and drawbacks payable in British

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 19. On the 7th inst. the Court Martial appointed to ry the instigators and abettors of the seditions, proedings which took place on the 6th ult. sentenced lean Timmer, and Abraham de Ridder to five cars of solitary confinement, and Laurence Boers o be imprisoned six months, and then to remain under the superintendance of the Police for one year.

M. Magnet, the Inspector of the printing and pook-selling trades, issued a notice on the 19th intant, to the printers and booksellers in the departnext of the Mouths of the Meuse, to make returns o him forthwith of all the books which they have printed since the 1st of January, 1811; with an exact description of the title, author's name, the size, the number of volumes, sheets, and copies printed; and the price of each work respectively also the time at which the five copies ordered by the decree of the 10th of February, 1810, were lodged at the Prefecture. They are also directed to make a similar return as to all the books now in the press, or inte ded to be printed. Printers in whole or in part employed in the pamphlet branch, are to specify the average quantity of paper which they annu-

On the 19th took place, the installation of our new Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of Buron de Stasfart, Prefect of the Mouths of the Mense. Having appointed 15 merchants to compose the Chamber, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. E. Saermondt, were present, and took the oaths, headdressed them as follows :---

Goutlemen - The glory of arms does not suffice the hero who governs us. The title of Conmeror satisfies not his noble and generous ambition Heaspires to the still more glorious title of the Restorer of Commerce, and of the national prosperity Like another Henry IV, he wishes to be proclaimed the father of his subjects.

a Auxious to ascertain the wants of the mo industrious cities of his Empire, Napoleon the Grea has assembled in each of them, under the denominaion of a Consultative Chamber of Commerce, the merchants, most distinguished, by their information and discretion. Upon this principle it is, Gentle nen, that the choice of an enlightened Minister calls ou, to carry periodically to the foot of the throne. the wishes of your fellow-citizens, the wishes of the good city of Rotterdam—that city whose flag our roudly waved over the two seas, and whose cadueus, rivalling the sceptres of the most powerfu-Monarchs, carried her conquests into another he-

misphere. "You will second the views of the beneficen enius who presides over her destinies; you wil mite your efforts with his, towards the attainment of Continental independence, and you will one day share with him the glory of having restored your country to its primitive splendour.

" As for me, Gentlemen, considering as I de the honour of presiding over you as one of the most pleasing prerogatives of the Prefecture. I shall frequently come among you, in quest of those lights and that information which I require, in order, in the most effectual manner, to contribute to the hapiness of the new country which Napoleon the Great ins given me-Long live the Emperor! Long live Napoleon the Great and well beloved !''

E. Bicker Charten, in the name of his Colleagues, ande the following reply:-

" Monsieur le Prefect, we feel highly pleased at

sion read; and the Commons being come thither, or shall remain so warehoused on the 1st of June, 1 you have expressed yourself towards us upon the casion of your installation. We expect to have from mently the honour of your presence at our Meetings, in order, under your auspices, and guided by your lights, to promote the prosperity of commerce which we further recommend to your powerful and gracious protection." PARIS, JUNE 26.

It is said their Majesties will soon proceed on a

purney to Compierne The fete given on the 23d at St. Cloud, by order of the Emperor, was as brilliant as was to be expected. The number of spectators could not be less than 300,000. The gardens were illuminated with equal taste and magnificence. Their Majesties traversed the Park in a Phaeton about six o'clock They were received with the loudest acclamations. When her Majesty approached a column surmounted by a basket of flowers, a dove alighted at her feet, and presented her an ingenious device. In one part of the garden, persants executed a rural dance cound a statue of Hymen. The Comedians of the Opera Comique and the best dancers performed a Ballet on a Theatre erected on purpose. Every part of the Park was a scene of life and gaiety - Dances. songs, and other amusements. Madame Blanchard ascendedin an illuminated balloon. After being beaten about by the wind, rain, and hail, for several hours, she descended between six and seven next morning. at St. Maur, near Vincennes. Their Majestics retired about eleven o'clock

His Excellency the Duke of Abrantes' and Gen. Loison are arrived at Paris. The King of Westphalia and the Grand Duke of Wortzburg have lett Paris to return to their own territories.

His Majesty held a Council yesterday at Sc Cloud.

French funds 80f. 5c.

" PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27. We had expected by the mails of yesterday to have been able to afford some particulars of the recentraction of the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay, but find only a few particulars additional, in the New York Evening Post, which we copy.

" The event itself has excited a sensation perfectly decisive of the wisher and the feelings of the nation, on the subjects of our flag and our impressed citizens—net a man of any party (unless a few British agents to whom our honour and interests are both objects of anguish) has expressed a sentiment. but such as renders credit to Commodore Regers, and such as goes to sustain the Government, if it will but sustain the rights of the Nation and its Citizens throughout.

" NEW YORK, MAY 25. " She stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of & Night, a new play with an old title, was performe ed with loud applause on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. off the Capes of Virginia, by the frigata President, and a British picaroon, to the gratification of all America.

C The British picaroon, whose rashness Commodore Rogers chastised, is suspected to be the same man stealer that kidnapped a young American, on board the Spitfire, about a fortnight since, as she was cutering the port of New York. " NEW YORK, MAY 28.

" RUMOUR.—A report was circulated yesterday of a desperate engagement between the frigate United States, of 41 guns, Commodore Decatur, and the British frigate Guerriere, of the same force, of Cape Henry. The story gained considerable credit for a while, and occasioned a deal of interest and anxiety. Upon tracing the report to the source from which it was said to have been derived, the rumous was flatly contradicted."

HALIFAX, MAY 27. English man of war, as the colours were hoisted at oon, when the frigate was judged to be an American; again, when the Little Belt hove-to in the evening, her colours were hoisted, as is usual when strangers meet. The attack was premeditated, as the American quarters were ready for action, with marines in the tops, and her half ports off; and in coming up with the Little Belt, she endeavoured to take a raking position, which was three times thwarted by the Little Belt's wearing. The American positively was the aggressor, as, instead of answering the second time she hailed, she began to fire her broadside, and did hail to know if the Little Belt had struck; ngain, on the following morning, she came alongside in a hostile way, every one at quarters, and the officers brandishing their swords. at the gaug-ways and quarter-deck. I can posilively assure you that every thing I have stated is tricity true, as I have repeatedly and separately uestioned the officers, who, with Capt. Bingham, will make affidavity this morning; and the account, as inserted in the Halifax Journal, was first inspected by him. The Vesta sailed for England on the 25th with the Mail; she did not know of this affair. The Little Belt is flush, and has 18 32pounders; the President is larger than the Lavinia. The Little Belt is greatly damaged; the Master is badly wounded, and one of the 21 wounded is since dead."

# LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 1. PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. cents. Red. 62444 | Excheq. Bills 2 dis. Consols for Act. 63474 per cents. 7634 Long Ann. 16 11-16 2 Omnium 12 dis.

We received this morning Philadelphia and New York Papers of the 27th and 28th May .- They contain accounts of the engagement between the Little Belt and the President, ascerting still that the

Little Belt struck her colours, an equally false na- I ertion.-These Papers boast highly of the gallanfey of Captain Rogers, and misrepresent the force of the Little Belt, stating her to carry 28 thirty-two pounders.—She is but an 18-gan ship, and the Prosident a large 44. We give some extracts from these papers: The Philadelphia Paper says, the action is decisive of the wishes and feelings of the oution. Bo it so. If America will have war, war

she shall have .-- Courier. His Majosty's sloop Spy of 16 guns, was to sail costerday from Portsmouth for the coast of America, with charts of the different harbours, soundings, &c. on the shores of the United States. The Spy also carries out Pilots acquainted with the American barbours. We stated last week, that Rear-Admisral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, is to proceed with a squadron for that quarter. This gallant Odicer is expected at Portsmouth on Wednesday, to held his Bug on board the Vengeur, of 74 guns, Crotain Brown. The ships which, we understand, have received orders to put themselves under his command. are, Vengeur, 71 (flag ship;) Danemark, 74, Captain Bissett; America, 74, Captain J. Rossley Edinburgh, 74, Captain Rolles; Pyramus, feigate, Captain Dashwood; and Rover, Captain

We received this morning Monitours and other Paris Papers of the 25th, 25th and 27th ult. - They are filled principally with details of the fete given at St. Cloud by Bonaparte. As little is mentioned of particulars: the war in these Papers as if France were in a state of profound Peace.

Two more Generals are arrived at Paris from Spain, Jamot and Laison. This drafting of Generals from Spain, is, we have no doubt, with a view to operations in some other part of Europe; though no clus is afforded by the Pacis Papers.

Bonaparte and his Mistress are zoing another tour -Complexue is said to be the destination.

The Moulteer of the 27th has published the account of the action between the Little Belt and the President - but it makes no ob ervations upon it.

It is said that the Danes have actually recalled their Letters of Margon and Repri al., and that all privateering by them is to care from the 1st July (this day). The circumstance of our Government baring declared their intention of refusing farther Licences for Norway, and the decad of familie, i reported to have produced this measure.

The Bennfey packet, Captain Nooris, is arrived, with an Anholt Mail and several passengers. Pri wate letters report, that is consequence of the conforences between Sir James Stumarez and the Swedish General Trevast, the detained property a Carlsham will be principally restored to the Claimants, but that it will have to pass into condemnation. PRO FORMA. It is also understood, that in the neighbourhood of Schoon, in the southern part of Sweden, the inhabitants are in a state of Revolt, owing to the recent Conscription Law that has been presed; and in consequence, numbers of the young men are binigrating. The object of this measure is not positively accounted for. Some account that it is preparatory to hostilities with the Danes : others that it is to comble the Swedes to make common cause egainst the French. There is fittle doubt but that there is an increasing good understanding between us and the Northern Powers.

We received this morning some private letters from our Army in the Peninsula, communicating

several interesting particulars :--" Two breaches having been made in the wallof Bidajos, a strong party of volunteers from the allied army mounted the breaches, with an intent to carry the place by assault; but they were driven back, with the loss of 300 killed and wounded .--A second attack proved equally unsuccessful. It of great strength, and that they have a strong body of cavalry inside the place; two regiments of which were drawn up to receive the besiegers. When the \*ccounts came away, preparation, were making for a third attempt, on a much larger scale; an account of its surrender may be therefore hourly ex-

A Mail from Malta and Gibral'ar arrived this morning, but brought no pewa of importance. The following Bulletin was yesterday shown at

44 WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 29. 66 His Mai sty remains in the same state as during the last week."

St. James's Falace :--

(Signed as usua!).

WINDSOR, JUNE 30. His Majosty is gradually improving in his mental indisposition; the progress is slow, but satisfacto ry; all besiness is kept from him, and a state of quiet and repose is practised with the best hopes of success. His Majesty has not had any interview with any part of his family since the recommencement of his disorder, nor will it be attempted for some time to come. Dr. Willis has now the complete managemont and arrangement of all the interior affairs; the other Physicians being consulted only on the bodily health of their Royal Patient. When the weather primits, the King take, his daily walks on the Terraco; he was walking for near an hour this morning -this changes the scene, and amuses and divertathe mind; the defect of sight, however, is se verely felt, and, in some measure, impedes the advances to perfect recovery.

The Prince Regent visited her Majesty to-day, about two o'clock, and returned to Town about

The Queen's Council meet on Friday next, the health, &c. to the Prince Regent in Council, con- ledgment of the head. formably to the last Regency Act. Summouses are issued to convene the Members of the Privy Coun-

will be prorogued by Commission on the day fol- | ness was installed, taking his seat in the Chair of American coast. It was remoured in the was remoured in the was

Lord Paget departs for Portugal in the cusuing

The following is an extract of a letter from a Officer on board the Little Belt, relative to the action between that vessel and the American frigate President, which strongly confirms what we stated on

" On the approach of the President, the first ques tion was from the Little Belt, Ahov, what are you? This was echoed back in the same terms The cext lequiry was from the Little Belt, . Whence come you?" The same was re-echoed from the President, which first fired the single shot, and also poured in the first broadside," The letter adds Jonathan," (a cant name for the Americans) says we fired first -- a pretty story this."

### TUESDAY, JULY 2.

American papers to the latter end of May have seen received. They present us with little more han assertion and counter-assertion as to the ressel that fired the first shot, in the late engagement be tween the Little Belt and the President.

A gallant action has been performed on the coast of Corsica by the Pomone, of 38 guns, Captain Barrie; Unite, of 40 guns, Capt. Chamberlaine and the Scout brig of 18 guns, Capt. Sharpe. A letter from Plymouth communicates the following

PLYMOUTH-DOCK JUNE 29. " Near 6, p. m .- I have just received an ex ract of a letter from the Pomone, stating that an action had taken place at Corsica between that ship and Unite, and Scout brig in company. The Pomone, after being towed by boats for two hours, was brought into action, when they engaged a French friente, and two large two-decked store-ships, and after two hours and an half hard fighting, they blew in two forts and a martello tower, and the enemy's thins chared the same fate. The Pomone had two men killed and 17 wounded; the Scout, two men one Lieutenant and Boatswain, wounded; the Unite had none killed. This came by way of Mal-

It is said that Marshal Beresford is not comin home from Portugal; but that he is about to organize 20,000 more Portuguese infantry.

INSTALLATION of the DUKE of GLOCESTER

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29. This day the ceremonial took place in the Senate House. The hour of eleven o'clock was appointed for opening the doors to admit company. So earl as nine o'clock the town was crowded with elegantly dressed and beautiful women, hastening to the Sonate House. The crowd was so great, that the persons appointed to take the tickets could not repress their ardour, and the seats in a few minutes were completely filled. Every attention had been previously paid for the accommodation of the visitors, by the erection of temporary benches in the body and gallery of this sumptuous edifice. The Chair of State was placed at the west end of the room and was covered with crimson velvet and rich gold lace. At twelve o'clock the procession left Trinity College, and arrived at the Scuate House. His Highness was met on the steps of the House by the Vice Chancellor (Doctor Douglas), and the proession moved up the middle of the room, to the places appropriated for the several Noblemen. Digsituries, and others of the University. On the right of the Chancellor's Chair stood that of the Vice Chancellor. The upper part of the room, next the Chief Chair, was appropriated to the friends of the Chancellor, to Noblemen, and their Ladies,

their families. In the confusion occusioned as already stated by the rushing in of the company, considerable alarm vas created; the heat became excessive, and it wa auggested that, the best, way to remedy the inconve ience would be to break the windows; the hint cas no cooper given, than it was put in practice.— The under Graduates, with much alacrity went to t, and the mindows of the Senate were literally broken to pieces. This pane-breaking business produced some alternation between the chief Proctor and some of the under Graduates, at some supposed irregularities, which at length was put an end

o, and decorum restored. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of the bells of St. Mary, and when the deputation, consisting of six Doctors in the several faculties, six non Regents, and six Regents, appointed to escort his Highness from Trinity, left that College accompanied by his Highness. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, the spectators immediately huzzaed and evinced all those expressions of loyal attachment to the nephew of our gracious and beloved Sovereign, which they have generally shewn.tops of the houses, and the top of St. Mary's Church, were also covered with persons of both sexes; the thurch being exactly opposite the Senate House, afforded an opportunity for gratifying the spectaars with a sight of the procession. When the proession entered the Senate House the Band of Muis Highness, by a sentiment of applause, which asted several minutes. To this expression of pubfifth instant, to report the state of the King's lie feeling his Highness returned a suitable acknow- Newspapers, and that they immediately came to the

The Vice-Chancellor (Doctor Donglas) then addressed the Assembly and afterwards took his High-

The Public Orator then delivered a Latin Oration, comprehending the various public and private

acts of his Highness. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, then rose. and, in a neat and eloquent manner, addressed the

" His Highness expressed the satisfaction which

he felt for the honour just done him, in placing him at the head of an University always distinguished for its attachment to, and support of, the civil and religious rights of the State. His heartfelt acknow ledgments were due for so singular a mark of their respect and esteem for his person. He had ever enterained the utmost veneration and respect for that no gust body, and should consider that day the proudes in his life, in which he had been so flatteringly called to the Chair. He could not in adequate terms express his thanks for this mark of their confidence. The honour so handsomely bestowed was become the more valuable because he was the first of the family who had received an education in that University, which had uniformly supported those principles which first seated the House of Brunswick upon the throne of Great Britain. He could most correctly assure them, that in selecting him they would find that he was alive to their interests, and would ever watch over and protect them. When he looked around the world, and saw the fallen and degraded state of some countries, he could not but express his joy at the safety and welfare of Great Britain, protected as she was by the wisdom, the loyalty, and the courage of her inhabitants. When he reflected that this was the happy consequence of education, he could not but congratulate this University, as one of the seminaries from which so nuch general knowledge had been gained, leading to practical and beneficial results .- To the most 4th-Mary, last from Cork, Jorme, turpentine. eminent Statesmen this Country or the world had osin, Cotton, &c. Belfast : Lively, Plymouth, Verever seen, and also for some of its ablest defendrell, ballast. ers. It was here that the heroes of Cressy and o

Poictiers were educated—it was here, too, the other heroes of modern date had received their education-heroes, whose deeds of valour had crowned Mifford, ballast. them with pever fading laurels, and afforded new proofs of that energy and spirit which had ever cha-Romn, &c. Liverpool racterised the British name. His Highness again congratulated the Senateupon the many distinguished characters who had been educated here, was provid that he had received a public education, and should be happy, at all times, in visiting Alma Mater

University of Cambridge." The Installation Ode, written by Professor smyth, and composed by Professor Hague, was then performed. The business of the morning con cluded by a procession in the usual order to the Lodge of Trinity College.

but whether absent or present, his chief solicitude

should be to support and protect, the interests of the

When the head of the procession arrived at Trinity Lodge, they opened to the right and left, and ormed a lane, through which the Chancellor, accompanied by his friends, passed.

After the Installation, the Chancellor gave his grand dinner in the Choisters of Neville's Court, Trinity College, which were fitted up for the recep

ion of about a thousand persons. At about seven o'clock the Chancellor left th College, and honoured the concert in the Senate. louse with his presence. The walks of Trinits College were illuminated after the manner of Vauxhall; and at eleven o'clock a superb display of fireworks took place there. After which an elegan collation was provided at his Royal Highness's expence for about 3,000 persons. Thus concluded the first day of this Cambridge Jubilce.

# Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Some time ago, we communicated to our Reader a brief statement of the capture from the Dutch of Banda in the East Indies, together with a description of the Island and its dependencies. On the morning of Monday last, Captain Hudson arrived by Londo with the official confirmation of this event. The dis patches, which have not get reached us, are from Admiral Drury, and were brought home by his Ma jesty's ship Barbadoes. She sailed from Madras of the 20th of February ; left the Cape of Good Hope of the 22d of April: reached St. Helena on the 6th of May a sailed thence the same evening, and arrived a Portsmouth on the last day of June. All was tranqui at Madras when the, Barbadoes left that place. The Walmer Castle, outward-bound, arrived at St. Hele

na on the 6th of May. No official accounts have as yet appeared of the affair between the President and Little Belt in Ame rica. The Americans, on the authority of Captain Rogers, and on other statements, continue to represent the British Officer as the first aggressor, while the accusation is repelled with plain and unequive cal declarations of its falshood-declarations to which there does not at present seem to be any conclusive reason for refusing credit. The result of the transaction cannot be decidedly anticipated; but its pre The spectacle was truly pleasing; not only the win- sent aspect is warlike even in the extreme. The dows of the houses were filled with Ladies, but the quarrels of nations bear a strong resemblance to the dissentions of individuals: causes of disgust, frequently repeated, and long brooded over, generally terminate in both cases in open and butter enmity. The language of the American Journalists. and that of the Ministerial Writers at home, announc nothing but the appeal to arms, which they regard as inevitable. How the American Executive feets. or is disposed to act, there are no means of ascer ic struck up no overture; and as soon as that was taining; but there is strong reason to apprehend, concluded, and previous to the commencement of the that the British Cabinet have determined on such viremony, the audience testified their respect for gorous measures as may speedily close every avenue to pacification. It is said, that Government were in possession of information on the subject a month be fore any thing of the kind appeared in the London resolution of acting with the greatest promptitude and decision. It was in consequence of this plan. that Sir Joseph Yorke received the command of a considerable fleet, and in pursuance of which he on Suir, who will forward them to the Earl of Bascil at Carlton-House on that day, to receive this ness by the right hand, and the Senior Proctor admi- left London for Portsmouth on the first of this month. important Report; which being done, Parliament | nistered the usual oath of office, and then his High- | whence he was to sail with the first fair wind for the

viroles, that he was provided with inverse one to commence immediate hostifities, should the facts in regard to the rencontrecture, out to be as represented, and should no proper and satisfactory explanation be given. His principal station, it was supposed, would be at Bermuds, while Admiral Sawyer will rest main at Halifax, thus including the whole coast of America in the range of their cruizing grounds -The question of-who fired the first shot in one of considerable moment, but it is of still greater importauce to ascertain, with what precise orders the Captain of the American Frigate was entrusted by his Government. If they were of the hostile character attributed to them, the Public will be struck with the remarkable coincidence between them and that part of Bonaparte's Address to his Legislative Body n which he said, that America was taking measures to cause her flag to be respected.

The decision against the Claimant, in the cause of heBerkeler Peernge, remains yet to be confirmed by the House of Lords in its ordinary form. It is uncer tain upon which of the consthe right will devolve -The public marriage was celebrated at Lambeth on the 16th of May, 1796; four sons were born prior to this ceremony, namely, the late Claimant, Maurice, lugustus, and Francis. The following are the chiliren after the marriage at Lambeth, viz. Thomas, born 19th October, 1790, George, born 10th Febru acr. 1800, and also two daughters.—The Downger counters has left her house in Spring-gardens, and gone into some retreat not generally known. This ctirement is ascribed, by report, to an apprehension est some process should be instituted against her Ladyship, for certain alleged irregularities in her exidence in conformity with an intimation to that of feet which fell from the Solicitor General in his final speech in behalf of the children by the public mar-

The Circuits, it is said, will all begin on the 29th Some local matters are unavoidably postponed

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

ARRIVED.
3d—Three Brothers, Plymouth, Prout, ballast

3d-Chace, West Port, McCullah, coals; Camden Packet: Thomas, Whitehaven, Drowry, ballast. 4th-Catherine, Williams; and Celgwin, Rowland

5th-Mary, from Baltimore, Jorme, Turpentine

The Day fixed on for the Decision of Mr. HALPENNY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF DRAW IN(18, &c. is postponed until Saturday, the 19th instant, on which Day it will positively take place, at

170 BE LET, until the 19th Day of December

Waterford, July 6, 1811.

I next, if not redeemed before that time, about One Hundred and Ninety Acres of the Lands of BAL-LINACLOUGH, situated near Tramore, lately in the ossession of Michael and Joseph Pling .- Proposals will be received by Robert Backas, Butlerstown July 6, 1811

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INST. AT THE DIELLING - HOUSE,

IN WILLIAM-STREET. Lately occupied by Samert Phirosa, Esq. Deceased, A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE-👠 comprising a Set of large and clegant Mahogany Oming Tables and Side-Board, Bedsteads and Bed ling. Chairs, Carpeting, Window Curtains, Plate, China, and Sundry other Articles, mostly New, and all the best in their Kind; also, a few Dozen of Old WINE. The different Articles may be viewed two Days preceding the Sale, from the Hour of One

Clock, to Three in the Afternoon FIELDING, Auctioneer Waterford, July 6, 1811.

be duly attended to.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND OWN MAN, A PERSON who perfectly understands his Busi-A ness, and has lived in some of the first Families in this Kingdom—has no objection to travel, and his Character will bear the strictest Examination .-- Any Application made to the Printer of this Paper, shall

Waterford, July 5, 1811.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

A N. Assortment of American, Dram, and Arundahl, now for Sale at Richard Jacob and Son's ard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Supply of LONGSOUND is also daily expected; and as usual furnished with SLATES, LATHS, TILES, MILLED LEAD, &c

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

ON BATHING.

T must be allowed by every pretender to Medical Experience, that the principal preparation requisite for Bathing is, to be careful that the Veins, Atteries. Nerves, and Vessels of the whole Body are completely open, or at least are free from any abso-

lute obstruction. From the experiments which Doctor Solomon had such frequent opportunities to\make, in Liverpool, Margate, Southampton, and Scarborough, he is war ranted in recommending the CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, not only as the most safe and most effectual Medium, by which the Vessels of the Human body can be perfectly and completely prepared to sustain that severe shock the whole system is made to undergo, by sudden immersion in the Cold Bath, but also no the only sovereign remedy for all Nervous and weakly Persons-Half Guinea Bottles, and Cases at 3l. British, may be had of A. BIRNIE-also, the colebrated ABSTERGENT LOTION and ANTI-IMPR-

TO BE LET,

ON A LEASE OF LIVES, RENEWABLE FOR CYCS.

THE OLD MILL and STORES, with Three Acres of LAND, of Clonmore.—Proposals, in writing, to be made to PETER WAISH, Esq. of Belline, Carrick-

June, 26, 1811.