THURSDAY, JULY 4. The dispatches received vesterday from Lord Wellington are dated Albuera, on the 12th ult. and state in substance, that Soult, having collected reinforcements from all quarters, was again advancing in considerable force, for the purpose of relieving Badajos: Lord Wellington, not deeming it expedient to engage the enemy in the vicinity of that fortress, (both because the level ground would be favourable for the French cavalry, and because the garrison might co-operate with the French army), had advanced to Albuern, and taken a position there, in which behad determined to give battle to the French. Under these circumstances it had been found necessary to raise the siege of Badajos, but a corps has been left to blockade it .-Lord Wellington's advanced posts had been pushed on beyond Albuera; but were withdrawn to that place on the appearance of the French cavalry in force at Los Santos. It appears that the force with which the Allied Army was likely to be engaged did not consist of Soult's army alone: for instend of two separate and simultaneous attacks upon the southern army, under Lord Wellington, by Smilt, and on the northern army left under Sir B. Spencer, on the Con and Agueda, by Marmont, the having had a gallant and successful affair on the French Commanders appear to have resolved on joining their forces in the vicinity of Badajos, with who lost 2000 men in killed, wounded, and a view to one grand desperate attack upon Lord prisoners. The general engagement was expect- haps decisive, conflict, and probabilities strongly nizances, &c. must be returned to the Crown Office Wellington. At the time when the dispatch received | ed next day vesterday was sent off it was understood at the Brifish head-quarters, that Marmont was at Placentia I et by the Talbot. Government have not received or the 10th of June, and continued to move upon Merida, where probably he calculates on passing the Guadiana, and effecting his proposed junction with Soult. Placentia is about 100 miles due north of Menda. Lord Wellington to counteract the eneby expeditions marches, leaving only a few Batta-Agueda. It is said, in some accounts, that before General Spencer broke up for this purpose, he destroved the remaining fortifications of Almeida, where great exertions had been previously made to repair the dameges done by the French General, Brenier, prior to his retreat. It is added, that a general determination has been formed to leave North Portugal to its fate, and to concentrate the whole means of defence in the South, where the enemy, indeed, appears to have resolved to concentrate all his means of attack. It was ascertained that General Drouet, called in the French papers the Comte D'Erlon, had joined Soult at Llerena, from the northward, with about 5,000 men; a further reinforcement of 3,000 was on its march from Madrid with the same object. It is calculated that with these and other reinforcements, drawn for the occasion, from every place where a disposable soldier could be found, Soult and Marmont together would bring into the field from 60 to 70,000 men, a number surpassing the force of the Allied Army, even after the junction of Gen. Spencer. It is thereforesupposed, that Lord Wellington will, either by a prompt and decisive blow upon Soult seek to derange and defeat the enemy's plan prior to their intended iunction, or again resume that defensive course which he pursued in the commencement of the campaign, with so much ability and success. In this view, a strong position in front of Elvas is spoken of, as being likely to be selected to await the enemy's attack; and somego so far as to say that it is likely the Allied Army will again occupy the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras. All these opinions are of course merely conjectural.

Notwithstanding the confident reports to the contiary, it is now understood that Lord Paget does not go with the cavalry to Portugal, as second in command to Lord Wellington.

JERSEY, JUNE 28 .- Sailed from this island on Tuesday morning last, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Alcmene, Capt. E. L. Graham, the transports having on board the 1st battalion of the 26th regiment, and the 77th regiment, with a fair wind for Liston. The Alemene sees the transports safe into the Tugus, and then proceeds up the Miditer-Taucan. The 26th and 77th are fine buttalions, and in a high state of discipline; the former commanded by Col. Maxwell, the latter by Lieut.-Colovel Bromhead. They are relieved at this island by the 15th and 75th regiments, who arrived here on Friday evening with the Alcmene; and so great were the exertious to forward these reinforcements to join our brave heroes in the Peninsula, that they were all disembarked on the following morning (Saturday), the transports all cleaned, and the 77th embarked; and the next morning, at day-light, Sunday), the 20th were embarked, and would have sailed immediately had the wind permitted .-The transports from Guernsey, having on board the 32d regiment, joined the Alcmene in the offing at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and they all made sail down Channel together, with a fine easterly wind.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 3 .- Arrived the Holly schooner, from Halifax, with dispatches from Admiral Sawver, which inclose Captain Bingham's account of his action with the President, American frigate. It has not reached England before, having been transmitted to Admiral Sawyer at Bermuda, whence it last comes, after 41 days passage.-The Pyramus frigate, belonging to Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron, is gone down to St. Helen's.

FRIDAY, JULY 5. No additional intelligence respecting the movements of the Armies of Lord Wellington and Soult has reached us to day.

The French accounts of the successful operations of General Suchet against Tarragona, which we gave a few days ago, are but too well founded. Let-

May, stating that the enemy had penetrated in great force to the very walls, and hadout off the supply of water. The enemy had resorted to the inhuman practice of compelling their unfortunate Soapish prisoners to work in the trenches, which had paralyzed the efforts of the besieged to demolish them. A British 74, which was entirely employed in the Bay, has done wonders in annoying the besieg-

The Francis Freeling and the Princess Amelia packets have arrived at Falmouth, from Jamaica. in five and six weeks passage. They bring no in telligence of importance. The Lord Hobart from the West Indies, was hourly expected at Falmouth having been seen in the bay.

SATURDAY, JULY 6. REPORT OF AN ACTION WITH THE FRENCH ADVANCED GUARD.

A Muil from Cadiz arrived this morning, with letters and papers dated on the 14th ult .- The packet that brought the Mail spoke on the 20th ult. off Scilly, his Majesty's sloop Talbot, Captain Jones, out seven days from Oporto. Captain Jones informed the Packet, that a letter had been received at Oporto from Evora, dated on the 16th, containing the important intelligence of our advanced guard preceding day near Albuera, with the enemy,

Such is the intelligence communicated to the Packany accounts confirming it.

Victor has raised the siege of Cadiz to reinforc Soult, who has drawn troops from all quarters to try the fate of another tremendous conflict.

The Intelligence by the Cadiz, Mail speaks of my's plan, had ordered General Spencer to join him | gallant action in Baexa, in which the French were worsted with loss. It also informs us of the efforts lions under General Pack, to guard the Coa and I made by Soult to repair the losses he sustained at Albuera, and to place himself in a condition to fight unother hattle. And let us hope and add, to experience another defeat.

Sir Joseph Yorke sailed yesterday for the coast of America, with the squadron under his command, usisting of three sail of the line, a frigate, and a

The 2d and 9th Dragoons sailed from Plymouth n Thursday. Each man took a spare horse to renount such of our Cavalry in Portugal as may be in

The drafts from the second Battalion of the 32d nd 40th Regiments sailed from Core last Saturday

The 59th Regiment of Foot sailed the next day

GLOBE OFFICE, Two o'CLOCK.

An Officer, we understand Major Armstrong, rrived with dispatches from Lord Wellington. It said they bring a confirmation of the report of the lefeat of the enemy's vau, and that his Lordship has ince fallen back to Elras. Should their contents ranspire, we will give the substance in a second

The slege of Cadiz is not raised, as reported by the Talbot.

STATESMAN OFFICE, THREE o'CLOCK. HORSE GUARDS, JULY 6. Letters from Cadiz, up to the 27th ult. have been

eceived at the Horse Guards, from which we extract the following bulletin:-

" On the 14th of June the advanced guards were engaged; the French were repulsed, and lost 2000. -On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, there were generalactions, which ended in the TOTAL DEFEAT fthe FRENCH ARMY.—Siege of Cadiz raise

SIEGE OF BADAJOS

List of killed, wounded, and missing, between the 30th of May and the 11th of June.

Major M'Greachy, 11th Regiment (17th Portu-

Lieut. Sedgewick, 5th Foot, 2d Battalion. Lieut, Edmund Hawker, Royal British Artillery Lieut. Hunt, Royal Engineers. Lieut. Westropp, 57th Regiment Licut Hogg, 85th do.

Capt. Hatton, Royal Engineers, severely. Capt. Smellie, 51st regiment. Lieut. Forster, Royal Engineers, severely. Lieutenant Westmacott, Royal Staff corps, ditto. Lieutenaut Deardsley, 51st Foot, ditto Lieutenant Gammel, 85th do. slightly. Lieutenant Grant, ditto, ditto-Lieutenant Hicks, 51st regiment, ditto-Lieutenant Morton, 85th regiment, ditto. Licutement Duffef, chasseurs Britanniques, severely

Ensign Leslie, 57th regiment, 1st. batt. Captain Dixon, 85th regiment. Total loss from 3d May to 5th June-Sheutenants, 23 rank and file filled, 1 lieutenant-co-

onel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 111 rank and file wounded-4 rank and file missing.

Total British loss from the 6th to the 11th June: 3 lieutenants, 1 serieant, 48 rank and file killed captains, 9 lieutenants, 9 scrieants, 127 rank and

Total Portuguese.- 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 2 sereants, 25 rank and file killed : 2 captains 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded;

Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Four English Mails have arrived since our last | Dooron Poole. publication—None due. The last intelligence from the Peninsula has

MAJOR GAGHAN. Messas. Wm. Newport, Arthur Binnie.

ters are in town from that place, dated the 22d | removed the doubts which were suspended over the | Donations will be received by these (1991) town rumours previously in circulation, whilst it has set at the Bank, and at the Office of this Paper. See forth new reports, and awakened still deeper anxi- Donations as have already been received will be apety. The London Gazette contains an extract of a knowledged under the Authority of the Committee dispatch from Loud Wellitsoros, dated Quista above named, who are requested to meet at the of DE GRASICHA, June 13, in which his Lordship de- | fice of this Paper this day at one o'clock.

> to carry Fort Sr. Christovan by storm, which very, acknowledges to have received from Corneare already known to the public, together with va- lius Bolton, and Samuel King, Esqrs. two gumes, ions other occurrences, the most material of which | for an award in a Salvage Cause.

tempts were attended with a serious loss on the side of the Allies, as will be seen in another part of our paper. These occurrences, and the march of the enemy's forces to certain points of concentration, rendered it necessary to convert the siege into a blockade, which was continued at the date of his Lordship's dispatches. The Gazette, which is of considerable length, and which arrived at too late an

The other articles of news, relative to the Peninsula. re sofully given under their respective London heads, that it is wholly unnecessary to repeat them in this place. Dreadful are the notes of preparation which they sound! But we feel it Counties of Wexford, Waterford, and the City of incumbent upon us to say, that none of the accounts, either of partial or general actions, as vet rest upon authorities entitling them to implicit belief. Every prognestication indicates one terrible, perend to the conviction, that it did take place soon after the middle of last month. Till new accounts arrive, we shall be silent. We shall neither alarm

tails the two unsuccessful attempts which were made

will be found under the Loudon Heads. These at-

hour to appear to-day, shall be given on Saturday.

Towards the close of it, Lord Wellington ex-

presses his intention of proceeding to Albuera.

hopes by triumphant promises. It is stated, in accounts from Cadiz, that five French ships of the line and a frigate were cruising n the adjacent seas, and that Admiral Keates, with four ships of the line, was on the point of sail-

Lord Stanhore's Bill, relative to Bank Notes, has been ordered for a third reading. Never before, perhaps, did the Senate deliberate on a subject of more vital magnitude, or one more likely to influence the future destinies of the Nation. The discussion shall be resumed on Saturday, accompanied with some striking statements and views from another source of information.

DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS.

The situation of the above unfortunate class of our Fellow-Citizens has produced a considerable numper of the most affecting Letters, addressed to the Editor of this Paper. If our columns admitted of their insertion, they would unfold scenes of suffering far beyond what we had previously endenvoured to describe, and also far beyond any conception which the Public can possibly form. As, however, hese Letters would exclude many interesting matters of general importance, we are reluctantly compelled to decline their insertion, and to pass them over with the briefest notice.-The Address and Donation of a Laby, who is ever alive to the afflictions of her fellow-creatures, are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the unhappy objects into whose deplorable circumstances she has entered with such ardent zeal. The tribute of her benevolence is small; out it has all the merit of the purest charity, and would, we are confident, have been much more ample, had not the feelings of the heart and the command of money been at variance.—Civis Pauperculus writes at great length, and with much energy. on the excellent character and severe deprivations of the Manufacturers, and powerfully enforces the obligation to relieve them, by arguments drawn from Saal Records and especially from the principles of the Jospel, and from every consideration of social duty and prudent policy. The same Writer points out a plan which, if adopted, would be productive of the nost salutary consequences. He proposes, that every Master, or Employer, of a number of men should allow them to work " over hours," (that is, after the ordinary occupation of the day is concluded, say, after six o'clock) that for this labour they should be paid at the daily rate, and that what they thus earn should be put into a fund, and distributed upon proper recommendations, and ascertained necessity and claims. Where the men may not be disposed to adopt the mode of working " over hours," Pauperculus proposes that they should allow one shilling each per week, or even a smaller sum, for the above purpose, and observes that, by these means, each person would contribute to the support of the distressed, without deducting materially from his own comfort and sources of living, whilst a disposition to idleness and drunkenness would thus be restrained, and a decency and respectability of character gradually acquired. This plan, the Writer mentions, has been frequently resorted to with the greatest success, and particularly by the late Mr. J. Fitzpatrick of the Mall, who adopted it himself, and induced others to follow his example. Pauperculus warmly recommends it to the Merchants, Traders, &c. of this City, and, from his personal knowledge of its utility, assures them, ile wounded-t captain, 1 enign, 6 rank and file be almost incalculable. This is an imperfect out-

that the benefits which would result from it would line of the scheme, and we cordially join with its author in recommending it to the serious consideration of the public. The following Gentlemen have cheerfully undertaken to manage such contributions as the benevo lence of the Citizens at large may induce them to bestow, for the immediate relief of the Manufac-

furers : RICHARD DAVIS, JEREMINH RYAN,

BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

this Paper, shall be duly attended to.

Wm. White, Treasurer to the House of Rem.

SUMMER ASSIZES

LEINSTER CIRCUIT County of Wicklow, Thursday, July 25. Wexford, at Wexford, Monday 29. Waterford, at Waterford, Friday Augusts. City of Waterford same day, Tipperary, at Clonmel, Wednesday 7. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday 14. The Hon. Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart.] Justices City of Kilkenny, same day, The Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne.

James Davis, Esq. Edward A. Waller, Req. Registers The Grand Juries of the counties of Wicklow, Tinerary, and Kilkenny, and the City of Kilkenny, will be sworn at nine o'clock on the morning of the respec-tive Commission Days, and the Grand Juries of the Waterford, at two o'clock on the Commission Days. and the Civil and Criminal Business will be immediately proceeded on. Records, Civil Bills and Apreals must be entered before the sitting of the Cour on the Commission Days. All Informations, Recobefore the opening of the Commission, otherwise the

MUNSTER CIRCUIT. the public by gloomy forebodings, nor exalt its | County of Clare at Ennis, Monday 29th July. Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday Aug 2. City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day. County of Kerry, at Trafee, Tuesday, 13th. City of Cork, Wednesday 21st.

Honourable Judge Mayne. } Justices. Hon, the Solicitor General, Edward Mayne, Esq. Stephen's-Green, John Domville, Esq. Molesworth Street Registers

TRISH STOCKS JULY 9. 192 | Grand canal Stock 54 per ct. Gov. Stock 754 Go. 6 per cent Deb. 9714 5 per ct. Gov. Stock. Ditto 6 per ct. Deb. Ditto Debentures ... 1003 Omnium

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

5-Auckland Packet. 6-Nancy, Cork, Beyman, spirits.

7-Surprise, Bristol, Hyde, m. goods : Hope, Poole, Banger, staves, &c; Samuel Packet. 8th-Providence, Exeter, Williams, pipe clay. .9th .- Camden Packet: Gower Packet: Rising Sun, Swansea, steel, culm; Hope, Swansea, Drewitt, coals: Speedwell, Swanson, Harrington, coals: Bubona, Newport, Simons, coals; William and Ann, swansea, Slocombe, culm: Auckland Packet.

10th-Belona, Oporto, Ash, ballast. 5-Delight, Richardson and Fame, Pearson, Preston, oats and flour; William, Lisbon, Johnson, wheat, Grizle, Neath, Denister, ballast; Auchland Packet : Suir, Wright; and Isnac and Jane, Jefferion, Whitehaven, ballast, 7-Devonshire, Swansea, Gibbon, ballast : Diana.

Liverpool, White, wheat, &c; Concord, Liverpool; Hughes, wheat and rape seed. 7-Betty, Swansea, Rogers, ballast; Jane, Liverool, Jones, oats, wheat, &c: Michael and Mary, Glasgow, Lynch, iron and marble blocks; Bonny Kate, Shoreham, Sawyer, butter, oats, &c; Ellen,

Whitehaven, Edmondson, ballast. 8th-Mary, Liverpool, Jones, oats; Young Chares. London, Clurc, bacon, butter, &c. 9th-Sarah, Cork, Baggs, empty casks; Prosperity, Liverpool, Roberts, wheat; Gower Packet; Bristol Packet, Bristol, Gilmore, ballast: Agenoria,

Swansea, James, ballast. 10th-William, Pill, Squire, pigs, &c.: Prosperous, Jersey, Richards, pork, wheat, &c.

67 Mr. HEAD still continues to receive Propo

sals for the House and Domain of Milfort, near Port-July 10th, 1811.

MISS BOYLE respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of her Young Ladies, that Vacation will commence at her School on the 24th instant, and end on the 31st of August. Miss BOYLE having removed to a large commo-

BOARDING SCHOOL.

dious House in John-Street, can now accommodate a few Parlour Boarders. Waterford, July 6, 1811.

NEIVFOUNDLAND OIL.

WM. PENROSE, Sons, and Co. are now landing out of the Brig Hope, Captain Basona, a Quantity of COD and SEAL OIL, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, July 10, 1811.

A CAUTION.

■ DO hereby caution the Public not to employ Jours MURTHY, Stone-culter, until he obtains a regular Discharge from me, he not having fulfilled his

WILLIAM CAREW.

Waterford, July 5, 1811.

Dunkit Lodge, July 10, 1811. WANTS A SITUATION, AS BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND OWN MAN, A PERSON who perfectly understands his Business, and has lived in some of the first Families n this Kingdom-has no objection to travel, and his character will bear the strictest Examination.—Any

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor ARTHUR

Application made at the Palace, or to the Printer of

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No 11,157.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

Mr. HEAD still continues to receive Propo sals for the House and Domain of Milfort, near Port

July 10th, 1911 BOARDING SCHOOL.

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Miss BOYLE baving removed to a large comme dious flouse in John-Street, can now accommodate few Parlour Boarders. Waterford, July 6, 1811.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

WM. PENROSE, Sons, and Co. are now landing VV out of the Brig Hope, Captain BANGER, a Quantity of COD and SEAL OIL, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, Waterford, July 10, 1811.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

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

IN WILLIAM-STREET, Lately occupied by SANURL PRINCOSE. Esq. Deceased. VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Comprising a Set of large and elegant Mahogany Dining Tables and Side-Board, Bedsteads and Bedding, 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 o Clock, to Three in the Afternoon

FIELDING, Auctioneer Waterford, July 6, 1811.

TO BE LET,

TOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupiby Krany Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Pr.

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

CAUTION.

TOROVISION and Bacon Merchants are requested not to Hire Patrick Keene, a Salter, lately in ou employment, without first making application to us WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 6.

WILLIAM and JOHN HARRIS. Waterford, June 89, 1811.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

N Assortment of American, Dram, and Arun-A dahl, now for Sale at Richard Jacob and Sou's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Supply of LONGSOUND in also daily expected; and as usua furnished with SLATES, LATHS, TILES, MILLED

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS. TWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a Half of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow.-Application to be made in Writing, (Postpaid.) to Johnua Nunn, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield, Wexford. April 15, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOW-PILL.

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

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

TARANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MAKER, wishing to de-C cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a next new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL:—in the Rerethereof is a good YARDAR DWELLING-HOUSE; COACH-HOUSE for Fourteen Carringes; Forges; Painting-Lorts and Work Shors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Making Business; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the 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 Es-TABLISHMENT, On encouraging Terms. N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert-

ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va-Waterford, June 1. riety of Purposes.

TO BE LET,

ON A LEASE OF LIFES, RENEWABLE FOR EVER, THE OLD MILL and STORES, with Three Acres L of LAND, of Clonmore .- Proposals, in writing, to be made to PETER WALSH, Esq. of Belline, Carrickon-Suir, who will forward them to the Earl of BES-

next, if not redeemed before that time, about one Hundred and Ninety Acres of the Lands of BAL. UNACTOUGH situated near Teamore, lately in the ossession of Michael and Joseph Fline .-- Proposals will be received by Robert Backas. Butlerstown.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

A BOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-ORGONDS A of BELMONT, within a Male 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. NEW FORT 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 he 25th of March last; or without the Meadowing from the 29th September next, and Possession gives before that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be received by WILLIAM NEWFORT, Esq. Belmont, or Bank, Waterford, who has also to Let, the HOUSE, STORE, and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Dwynn, in Rose-lane, in this City: and the House in Carrick, lately in the Possession of Mr. J. KENNY, in the Main-Street, adjoining to the Inn.

Waterford, May 28, 1911.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold, FUNHE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in Johnstreet 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 Application to be made to ARTRUR BIRNIE.

KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the / HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired -Colonel St. LEGER has also 19 Acres of Ground which he will set with the House, or separate.-The House. &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Pamily.-The situation and beauty of the

place is well known.—Application to be made to Colonel St. Legen, who will show the Premises. Killea, March 15, 1811

ı	
1	n 6 . 6 . 12
1	Butter, first Quality, £6 59. 0d.
١	
1	third 5 134. Od.
١	Tallow (rendered) about 85s. 0d.
1	Lard (flake) 09. 0d 09. 0d. } per Curt
1	——— (CASES,) (Mat/(L) - 045, Ou 055, Ou.]
1	Burnt Pigs, Os. Od Os. Od.
1	Pork, 34s. Od 36s. Od.
1	Beef, 09, 0d, - 09, 0d.
	Oatmeal 15s. 6d 16s. 6d.
	Flour, first Quality, ddd.]
1	
	fourth, 22s. Od 25s. Od.
	Wheat, 35s. Od 40s. Od.
	Barley,
	Onte (common) 184 Of One Od
	(potatoe) 14s. 0d 00s. 0d. per Bar
	Malt, 350. Sd 380. Od. rel.
	Coals, 4s. 6d 5s. 0d.
	Tullion (cough) so od so ed S
	Potatoes, 6d to 6d. per Stone
	Potatoes, to Bd to Bd
	Beef, { (quarters), 4d 6d. \((joints), 6d 7\flackdd. \)
	Mutton (quarters), 6d 7 d.
	Mutton (quarters), od 1 d.
-	(Clarites), and a code a code a file.
r	Veal, 7d 84d.
-	Pork, 3d 4 4.
¢	Butter, 18d 21d.)
	Train Oil, £45 10s per Ton
	Whiskey 89. 2d 88. 6d per Gall

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 72 Barrels Wheat. **∫£**2 174. 9d.

ooo _____ Barley, Averaging 230 ---- Oats. 0 15s. 93.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 6. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract

LONDON GAZETTE.

has been received at the office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lord Viscount Wellington. Quinta de Granicha, June 13, 1811. In consequence of a report from the Chief Engi-

or, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, that the fire from St. Christoval might occasion the loss of many lives in the operations on the left of the Guadiana, and the breach in that outwork having been apparently much improved by the fire throughout the 6th : I directed that an attempt might be made to carry to St. Christoval by storm that night. Major-Gen. Houston, who conducted the perations of the siegeon the right of the Guadiana, accordingly ordered a detachment under Major Macintosh of the 85th regiment to make the attempt. The men advanced under a heavy fire of musquetry and hand-grenades from the out work, and of shot and shells from the town, with the utmost intrepidity, and in the best order, to the bottom of the breach;

TO BE LET, until the 19th Day of December | 51st regiment, who volunteered to perform this | ford's company of the Royal Artillery, who were duty : butthey found that the enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the Escarp; and notithstanding that they were provided with ladders, t was impossible to mount it. They retired with

The fire upon St. Christoval, as well as upon the place, continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, on which day the breach in the wall of St. Christoval appeared practicable, and I directed that a second attempt should be made on that night twobtsin possession of that outwork.

Major-General Houston ordered another detachment for this service, under the command of Major M'Geachy, of the 17th Portuguese Regiment, who, with the Officers destined to command the different parties, composing the detachment, had been employed throughout the 8th and 9th in re- will be unwilling to move till he will hear of the connoitring the breach, and the different approaches

They advanced at about nine at night in the best order, though opposed by the same means and with the same determination, as had been opposed o the detachment which had made the attempt on

Ensign Dyas again led the advance, and the storming party arrived at the foot of the breach : but they found it impossible to mount it, the enemy having again cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the Escarp. The Detachment suffered considerably. and Major M'Geachy, the commanding Officer, was unfortunately killed, and others of the Officers fell; but the troops continued to maintain their station till Major-Gen. Houston ordered them to re-

When the reinforcements had arrived from the frontiers of Castile after the battle of Albuera, I undertook the siege of Badejos, entertaining a belief that the means of which I had the command would reduce the place before the end of the second week in June; at which time I expected that my detached from Castile would join Marshal

I was unfortunately mistaken in my estimate of

We had failed in two attempts to obtain possession of Fort St. Christoval; and it was obvious to me that we could not obtain possession of that out-work, without performing a work which would have required the labour of several days to com-

On the morning of the 10th instant, I received the inclosed intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Delmatia to the Duke of Ragusa, which pointed | myself, if I should find that report confirmed. out clearly the enemy's design to collect in Estramadura their whole force; and I had reason to believe that Drouet's corps, which had marched from Toledo on the 28th and 29th May, and was expected at Cordova on the 5th and 6th inst. would have joined the Southernarmy by the 10th; and it was generally expected in the country, that the southern army would have moved by that time.

The movement or this army alone would have reated a necessity for raising the siege; but on the same morning I received accounts from the frontiers of Castile, which left no doubt of the destination of the army of Portugal to the southward; and gave ground forbelief that they would arrive at Merida on the 15th inst. I therefore ordered that the siege might be

I have every reason to be satisfied with the co duct of the officers and troops employed at the of Badajos, whose labours and exertions de rered a very different result.

Major-General Picton directed the perations on the left of the Guadiana, and Major-General Houston on the right; and I am fauch indebted to those Officers, as well as to Major-General Hamilton, and the other Gen and Staff-Officers, and the officers and troops ander their commands re-

Lieut.-Colonel F retcher of the Royal Engineers, was the directing Engineer, and immediately superintended the e-perations on the left of the Guadiana, and Capt. Squires those on the right of that river; and there Officers and the corps of Ecgineers have by their conduct on this occasion augmented their claim to bey approbation.

Lierat.-Col. Framingham commanded the artilley, naving under his orders Major Dickson, attached to the Fortuguese service, who, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Framingham with the troops which were employed to cover the operations, con-Cocted all the details of this important department, I I had every reason to be satisfied with these officers, and most particularly with Major Dickson, from whose activity, zeal, and intelligence, the public service has derived great advantage in the different operations against Badajos.

Capt. Cleves of the Hanoverian Artillery conducted that department on the right of the Guadiana with great success.

The service of the batteries was performed by detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments of Portuguese artillery, who conducted themselves rethe advanced guard being led by Ensign Dyas of the | markably well. They were sided by Capt. Hains-

indefatigable, some of them having never quitted the batteries.

I am much indebted to General Leite, the Gos remor of the Province of Alesteja and of Elvas, for the assistance which he again a forced medn this

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded hroughout the siege, from which your Lordship will observe, that, excepting in the nilempts to obtain possession of St. Christoral, our loss has not

We still maintain the blockade of Badajos.

I have not yet heard that the enemy have moved from their position at Llerena, and I imagine that the arrival of the 0th corps has been delayed longer than was expected; and it is probable that Soult movements of the army of Portugal.

They broke up from the Tormes on the 3d, and their advanced guard arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo on the evening of the 5th.

They moved forward again on the 6th, and Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer withdrew the advanced guard of the troops under his command first to Nave d'Aver, and thento Alfavates. The enemy patroled on the 6th into Fuentes de

Honor, and into Nave d'Aver. I inclose Sir B. Spencer's report of these operations, from which it appears that the Royal Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Clifton, and a troop of the 14th, the whole directed by Major-Gen. Slade,

distinguished themselves. I imagine that the enemy's march in this direction was intended as a reconnoisance, and to cover the march of a convoy to Ciudad Rodrigo: as on the following day, the 7th, the whole moved from thence to Moras Verdes, in the direction of the Pass of Banos, near which Pass General Regnler has been with two divisions of the army of Portugal, since the 5th. On the 8th in the evening, one divithe reinforcements for the enemy's Southern ar- | slon of General Reguler's troops had come through Banos, and I expect that those divisions will have arrived at Placentia the 9th, and the whole arm you

> P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received accounts that General Drouet's troops joined on the nemy's right at Berlanza and Azuaga yesterda y, and a report that their cavalry were in movemen it towards Los Santos this morning. The British 🗪 🛰 valry, and the 2d and 4th divisions, were about to march from Villa Franca and Almendralego towards Albuera, and I have ordered there General Humilton's division, and shall proceed there this nie!

Return of the killed, wounded and sames of Officers killed, wounded missing. the siege of Badajos, from the segment inclusive. and missing, at the segment inclusive.

Royal British Foot Art aftery-Lieutenant Edmund 2d Battalion 5th F 2d Portuguese . oot-Lieut. Sedgewick.

Rodrigo de Me'

and file wounded.

WOUNDED. A. 57th Foot-Ensign Leslie. Auese Artillery-Lieutenant Joze Baptista de

,4th Portuguese Regiment-Lieut.-col Olliver,

Regiment of the Line-Lieutenant

21st Ditto-Major Gomes, Ensign Jose Vincente. CHAS. STEWART, Major-Göneral and Adjutant-Gen. Return of killed, wounded and missing, of the Army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount

Wellington, K. B. at the siege of Badajos, from the Oth to the 11th June. Royal Engineers—1 Lieutenant, killed; 1 captain, licutenant, wounded. Royal Staff Corps-1 lieutenant wounded

2d Batt. 5th Foot-4 rank and file killed ; 1 sercant, I rank and file wounded. 7th Fusilcors-2 rank and file wounded. 29th Foot—I rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—I rank and file killed; 4 rank

tnin, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file wounded a 4 rank and file missing. 1st. Batt. 57th Foot—1 ensign, missing. 74th—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wound-2d Batt. 83d Foot-1 serjeant, 3 rank and file

51st-1 licutenant, 26 rank and file killed ; 1 cap-

85th Foot-1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file killed ; 8 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 13 rank and file wounded ; t captain, missing.

Let Batt. 88th root—5 rank and file wounded.

94th Foot-1 rank and file killed ; 6 rank and file ounded. Chasseurs Britanniques-1 serjeant, 3 rank and file cilled; 1 lieutenant, 17 rank and file wounded , 2

rank and file missing.

Detachments 1st and 2d Light Batt. King's German
Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file Duke of Brunswick's Corps-1 rank and file killed a

licutenant, I serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded. British Artillery-2 rank and file wounded. Portuguese Artillery-6 rank and file killed ; 1 capain, I lieut. 29 rank and file wounded. Total British Loss-3 licutements, 1 serjeant, 48

rank and tile killed i 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 121-rank and file wounded, I captain, I ensign, 6 rank and file missing.



that I could possibly have in the matter; nor did he say any thing whatsoever as to the cause of this disappointment. As to the Duke of Bedford, I could not but think with every body else, that the transaction was merely between Sir Michael and the Irish. Government, without any possibility of relation to the person of the Viceroy; and it was under this continued conviction that, even by the necessity of sindication, I could allow myself to speak of it, even to you, so freely as I now do. After some time. I forget how many days or weeks, I met a friend of our's accidentally; he introduced the circumstance of the disappointment of Mr. Ridgeway, and the other three persons. In what passed, he appeared to me to speak merely from the casual suggestion of his own mind. I had not then, nor Lave I now, any idea that he spoke at the instance of Mr. G. Ponsonby, or that he meant to convey any distinct proposition whatsoever. He expressed much concern at the accident, as extremely unlucky. I enquired how the disappointment could have been occasioned. Of this he seemed uninformed but heasked me, if I did not think that something ought to be done by us. I answered, that I was utterly ignorant upon the subject; that I considered myselffrom the moment Mr. G. Ponsonby became Chancellor as most unkindly treated by him, from sihom alone I could derive any information; that I sid not see what we should do on the occasion, or why we should do any thing. We met a second time in the same casual way; he asked me if I had of, I believe, twice the annual value; far more thought any more upon the subject of our last conversation: I answered that I had heard nothing mere about it; and efcourse, that I thought as I did before. Had he come to make any demand on | to myself; and to that place, the office of Attorney me, on the part of Mr. G. Pousonby, I should have expected to have it made fraukly and distinctly -I should have expected to find him prepared to give | cause in no other way could the compact have been the follest satisfaction, as to the nature of such a | finally fulfilled. I say, then, it was not formy bedemand, and of the facts on which it could rest, being myself utterly ignorant of them. I should have expected to be distinctly informed why the arrangement made in London, in pursuance of my original compact with Mr. G. Pousonby, had no been observed in Dublin? Why the hopes of Sir Michael had been disappointed? Why I had never been consulted upon either subject? How the non-performance to Sir Michael could throw any trability on me? If it had been a proposition to do something in concurrence with the party, I should have expected to be informed how the liability of Mr. Pousonby's official acts could be extended to the party, and which of the party had entertained such an opinion; and in what act it was they required my concurrence? If I had been shewn, by any explanation on these points, that any duty whatsoerer in justice or in honour was cast upon me, I would have justantly performed it; if I thought it doubtful. I would have referred the decision confidentially to the party itself. But, I considered the suggestion as the more effusion of good nature; the mere result of kindness, and not of reflectionbecause, taken is another way, it would have come simply to this: "Sir, you have entered many years "ingo into a compact; you have observed it faith-" fully; you suffered deeply by that observance; " when the time of performing it to you arrived, it was ratified in London; in Doblin, the substitution of comething else, supposed to be a per-'s formance, was adopted without your privity or " 'consent : the substitution too was accompanied 5 by collateral circumstances of much humiliation and disrespect towards you.- By unforescen " events that substitution has been attended with " some pecuniary charges; it is hoped, that having so patiently borne this, you will take it cum on-" ere and not think it unreasonable to defray those scidental expenses it is trusted you will have " no objection to the mode proposed, as unconsti-" tutional or dishonourable. - You have a judicial " office: - all that is required of you, is to accept C A lease of that office from the deputy, and three " rout of \$2800 a year of these four Landlerds there will be, the former Trainbearer, Tipstaff, " and Crier of your Court. As the rent must be 66 for their lives, and not merely for yours, you " will see the necessity of insuring your own--or wou may redeem the whole for the sum of £8000, if so much personal fortune has escaped the " wreck to which you were exposed for your poli-" tical fidelity - the entire emoluments of your of-" fice will be then generously left to your disposal." Had therefore such a claim been made, I should have riowed it exactly in this light and refused it accordingly. In some time after, I heard that Mr. G. Poisonby had made a grant of (2800 per annum to this act had been represented to the public as occasioned by my want of gratitude to Mr. G. Ponsonby, my benefactor, and of personal honour as God, Thave had many friends; I am new addressing the most valued of them; but, in the sense in-

entertained any views of ambition, I could have

been lifted only by a stronger wing than my own:

deration, can warrant the allegations that have been made against me. Of these allegations, I no a feel it necessary to take some further notice; I well know how incapable Mr. G. Ponsouhy must be of making them: if he had heard them, he had too much honour net to repel them with indignation; it is therefore the more necessary for me to advert to them. It is said, that the substitution, of which I complained, was for my benefit; I answer, first, that it was a question upon which I alone was competent to decide; a question for the feelings of a centleman - not the calculation of a notary public. Had it been referred to me, as I think it ought, I | the other. should have seen, as the public did see, and did say. that it went to sink me, by excluding me from all pecuniary compensation, no honourable mind could balance. But the assertion itself is untrue in fact. The place which I hold was as inferior to that of Attorney General, in point of pecuniary emolument, as of political consequence. The professiounland official income I should have derived from the latter, could not have been less than double the amount of what I now enjoy. I should have made no deduction for any precariousness of tenure, for never was there Administration less likely to be changed. That income, therefore, I should have counted upon as certain, till I passed to the chief reat on the King's Bench; a situation of equal certainty with that of the Rolls-offar more dignitycongenial with my habits and temper; and which I should have filled with, perhaps, more advantage to the public; certainly, with much greater pleasure General would have led by the course of ordinary usage; and to that place it must have led me, benefit; and Isay further, it was for the benefit of Mr. G. Ponsonby himself; as, without some arrangement in which I should acquiesce, his own compact must have been an insurmountable bar to his cceptance of office. I say, also, that if the compact with me had been observed, the arrangement with Sir Michael Smith could never have existed, nor, of course, any person be called upon to compensate for its non-performance. And yet the charge against me is, that, having received a part payment of a debt, I was bound in honour, out of hat part payment, to defray the expence of the disappointment which prevented my receiving the

It has been said, that theattacks made upon me by my enemies, threw difficulties upon my friends in the course of that arrangement; and that, under all the circumstances, though the compact was not fully performed, I might have been content. But what were those who attached slanders upon me in ommon with themselves? Slanders provoked by a conduct, of which my friends, as well as myself, base reason to be proud ; slanders cast upon me by the very men whose want of wisdom or humanity threw upon me the necessity of adopting and pursuing that conduct, which provoked their vengeance and their misrepresentation. Thank God, I did adopt and pursue it, under the pressure of uninterrupted attacks upon my character and fortune, and requently at the hazard of my life; I trust, that while I have memory, that conduct will remain indelibly engraven upon it; because it will there be a ecord of the most valuable of all claims - a claim pon the gratitude of my own conscience. But, at nost, what could the supposed difficulties be? Was it more than to say, " a friend cannot be less dear. or a compact less sacred, because that friend has been falsely aspersed?" I know that malice against me was then most active, because it was then most interested; but I can scarcely imagineany distillation of slander so highly rectified as to dissolve a compact. And here, surely, it is not very necessary for me to say, that had such difficulty really arisen. " Inferior officers of your predecessor, at the small | I would not have permitted for a moment any consideration personal to myself to stand in the way of the case. an arrangement from which the friends of Ireland expected so much advantage.

It has been said, that at all events, I have been gainer by my connexion with the party : a despicable reproach, if true, but it is not true. I came into Parliament at a very early period; having no hereditary fortune, I could have little property. During the whole time of my sitting there, I never deriated from those principles which have bound us together; I continued, from Parliament to Parliament, to come in at my own expence. It is apparept how beavy such a burthen must have been. I was not like other men, who came into Parliament Mr. Ridgeway, and those three inferior officers, and | without any expence; who had great family interest to support them; I had not the same means nor the same indocements. To this, perhaps it might be objected, that at my first coming into the House of a Member of the party; as to the first part of the Commons I did accept a seat from a particular charge, you well know how unfounded it is; thank | friend; and the fact is so. But it is also true, that having differed on political subjects with that gentleman, I purchased a seat for a friend of his, there touded, It ad never had a benefactor: If I had being then no way of vacating; though, to do him justice, he endeavoured to dissuade me from it: basing given me the seat on the express condition of perfect freedom on my part. From the first, I but my journey has been on the ground, and performed on foot, and I was able to walk without the adepted your principles, and on those we acted uncrutches of patronnye. As to the allegation of any | til the forming of our party, 1789. In the mere breach of just or honourable engagement, the fact | personal compact between Mr. G. Pousonby and of such engagement must have been with the know- | me, you could have no interest; for it was known ledge of the Duke of Bedford, of Mr. G. Ponson- that you would not accept any emolument of office. by, and of Sir Michael Smith; and I aver that I The compact itself was not a stipulation for gain, never was required to take any part in guaranteeing but simply a bend of cohesion in the faithful disto Sir Michael Smith that agreement of Govern- | charge of that agreement. I made no compromise ment, or of being liable to him in any event for the with power; I had the merit of provoking and de peiformance; and that I never did, directly or in- spising the personal malice of every manin Ireland directly, make any promise on the subject; and who was the known enemy of the country. Withthat I know not of any act whatsoever, which, to out the walls of the Courts of Justice, my character

the best of my judgment, after the material consider was paisued by the most proceeding slauder; and] there professional income, have never been estimated at lees, as you must often base heard, than 201.00.01.; and vet for these lesses, it seems, I am to be considered as compensated. It is with no little pain that I descend to such paltry topics, but when accusation is vile and grovelling, what dignity can be expected in defence? It seems the privilege of vulgar calumny, that the victim must be humbled by the one, if he be not disgraced by

Lastiv, it has been said, that it would have been a good-patured thing to take an accidental less upon political confidence. - Between such discredit and | miself, instead of letting it fall on Mr. G. Ponsonby. Strange good-nature, indeed ! to make myself hargeable with a loss that could have been occa-Soned solely by what I consider the reverse of an act of kindness. Strange good nature! as it appears to no, to apply 8000l, of my fortune in the purchase of an imputation on my character, by which I should have falsely admitted myself to have been a corrupt rafficker for a judicial office. But supposing, howver, that there could subsist such liability, should it not appear that every thing possible had been done oprevent its arising? And here, what has been one? In the saciety of places which must have fallen from June to March, was any offer made to Mr. Ridgeway But when in March the names were required to be sent in, as I have stated, with the express intent of performing the engagements, and which requisition was, of itself, an acknowledgement of the power to perform, why was it not performed? And in this latter view, I am not surprised to have heard it said, that Sir Michael Smith onceived the failure to Mr. Ridgeway as an indignity to himself. I know your friendship will excuse the painful trouble I have given you, but you are the person to

whom alone I could address this letter. I consider

myself still, and shall, whilst I live, a member of purparty and bound by its principles; you have a peculiar interest in the honor of those with whom you have thought it right to act; and none of us can be humbled in looking to you as the patron of us all. I feel I have trespassed too long upon you in justifying my conduct : this justification is in truth but one of the objects of this letter, and this I trust is accomplished .- As to these facts, however, on which I have placed my justification, I may be utterly mistaken; Treason upon them as they appeared : Mr. G. Pononly may think they have been entirely misconceived by me; or he may know of other facts, of which I knownothing, that would show his conduct to me perfectly as it ought to have been; and that I, on he contrary, have been in error. If so, never could I be undeceived with more pleasure to myself. The other object of my letter, therefore, is, to request you will communicate with Mr. G. Pousonby on this subject; that you will learn from him if there be any claim which he conceires himself to have upon me, in justice or in honour; and the grounds upon which he conceives such claims to stand. You will see the necessity of Mr. G. Ponsonby's having the kindness to state those grounds specificially, and distinctly ; for in no other way can my justification, or his claim, be judged of by me, or by others. This, I think, even a stranger might expect; but I cannot think so slightly of what is due to the recollection of our intercourse for five-and-twenty years. as not to hope to find in him a prompt and generous ardour in doing justice to my feelings and my reputation. I do not refer the matter to his decision-it is not for either of us to decide. Should my judgment acquiesce in the claim, (if any can be made.) I will comply with it instantly; if it does not I will I neglect I beg you to excuse me. In truth, I openconcur in referring it to yourself, Lord Moira, Lord Grey, Lord Erskine, Lord Holland, or Lord | affairs; and, putting it into my drawer, forgot to Ponsonby, or any other common friend or friends, that may be appointed. I wish them to decide, upon the most liberal principles of justice and honour, what ought to be done under all the circumstances of

Whatever that decision shall be, I shall comply most promptly. In doing so, I shall have the satisfaction of acting rightly, and be relieved from the painful apprehension of being thought by any man to refer. capable of acting otherwise. - I am, &c. &c.

J. P. CURRAN. April, 1808. • Lord Moira, Lords Grey and Holland, were accordingly named as arbitrators.

Copy of the Engagement which Sir Michael Smith required in favor of his Dependants in Office. before he would resign his situation of Master of the Rolls; and which was sent to the late Chancellor Ponsonby, at his request.

MAY, 1806. The Lord Chancellor engages, on the part of Government, to Sir Michael Smith, as follows, viz 1st. That as soon as conveniently may be, after the 25th of March, 1807, a pension of one hundred pounds a year, free and clear of all charges for pells, poundage, or otherwise, shall be granted, in due form, to John Hevey, the late Crier of Sir Michael Smith, to hold to the said John Herey

from said 25th of March, 1807, for and during his

natural life. 2dly. That a like provision of one hundred pounds a year shall, at the same time, and in like manner and form, be granted to James Gardiner. the late Trainbearer of Sir Michael Smith, to hold to him from said 25th of March, 1807, for and dur-

ing said James Gardiner's natural life. 3dly. That a like pension of one hundred pounds year shall, at the same time, and in like manner and form, be granted to James Leonard, the late Tipstaff of Sir Michael Smith, to hold to the said James Leonard, from sald 25th March, 1807, for and during his natural life.

4thle, That a person of avaluating per within those walls, though I was too strong to be year, or a place worth six hundred pound, as a beaten down by any judicid matignity -it was not | not inconsistent with his profession as a praca in so with my clients; and my consequent losses in atterney, shall, at the same time, and in like man, ner and form, be granted to Joseph Ridgens Esq. the late Deputy of Sir Michael Smith at the Rolls, to hold to said Joseph Ridgeway, from said 25th day of March, 1807, for and during his natural life.

> A copy of the Chancellar Pensonly's Letter to Ser M. Smith.

> PEARSIR. Ely-Place, May 28, 1808 I laid before my Lord Lieutenant the statement which you sent me, as centaining the engagement t Government, respecting the provision to be made for those inferior officers of your court who wish to retire at the time you do, and for whose omfort von express so much solicitude; and I am wither ised by his Grace to assure you, that he will comply with your wishes, and fulfil the engagewent as I, by his permission, have made it. hall be much obliged to you (when you have taken r copy of the engagement) to send me back the orinal, and to rite me a formul and regular notification of your wish to resign, as the letter you have just now sent me, though sufficient to authorise me o inform the Lord Lieutenant of your desire, is not sufficient to authorise him to recommend the accentance of your resignation, the grant of your penion, and the appointment of your successor. I have the honeur to be,

With great esteem, your'z, G. PONSONBY, C.

Copy, Letter from Emanuel Hutchins, Esq. to the Right Hon. George Ponsonby.

MY DEAR SIR, Wednesday, June 15. I know you are apprised that Mr. Curran has appointed me to represent him in the reference beween him and you. You will have the goodness to appoint some friend of yours, to act with me in conducting the business .-- I am, dear Sir, your very incere and obedient servant. E. HUTCHINS. Right Hon, C. Penserby.

Copy, Letter from E. Hutchins, Esq. to the Right Honourable George Ponsonby. Monday, June 20. MY DEAR SIR.

When on Wednesday last I wrote to you to rerest that you would appoint some friend of your's to act with me, in conducting the reference between you and Mr. Carran, I did suppose that you would prefer the good offices of a friend to acting yourself In the business; if, however, you prefer the latter, I shall be extremely happy to confer with you, whenever you please on the subject. To me tim necessity of your co-operation, in a reference to which you are a party, appears indispensable. If, however, any other mode of conducting it occurs to you, I assure you I shall be very happy to attend to any suggestion of yours. I am the more auxious that this business should not be longer deleved, as the tenson of the year will seen arrive, in which we cannot expect the presence of the arbitrators in

Right Hon. G. Ponsonby.

Copy, Letter from the Right Hen. George Ponsonby, to Emanuel Hutchins, Esq. MY DIAR SIR, Tuesday Morning.

When I came home last night, I found your seond letter, which put me in mind how long I had suffered your first to remain unauswered, for which ed it when engaged in talking over some political

Mr. Daly will be in London in ten days; and when he comes, he will converse with you upon the subject you mention . but I suppose you are appried that I have nothing to say to the matter, farther than having, at Mr. Grattan's importunity, yielded to Mr. Currau's desire of what is called a refeence. I always felt, and feel, that I have nothing

Very truly yours,
G. PONSONBY.

Gopy, letter from the Right Hon. George Ponsonby to Emanuel Hutchins, Esq. Newlands, Rathcoole, July 25.

MY DEAR SIR,

Mr. Daly has, I believe, reached London; audis. I believe, to be found at Batt's Hotel, in Jermyestreet. If the Gentlemen are in town, and you are disposed to go on now with the business, Mr. Dal; will, I am sure, be ready to attend them. As he was the person who managed the whole transaction with Sir Michael Smith and Mr. Curran, he is the properest to inform them upon it. If any statement sto be laid before them, I shall be obliged to you o shew it to him, and he will judge whether it is neessary to send it to me .- I am, with much esteem, yours, very truly,

Copy, Letter from Emanuel Hutching, Esq. to the Right Hon. George Ponsonby. 160, Piccadilly, October, 1809.

G. PONSONBY.

I write at the instance of Mr. Curran, who is here, to request that, as the referees are now in his country, you will be pleased to state in writing the claim on which their decision is to be had. If you would favour me with a copy of it, it would espedite the termination, which Mr. C. has feit great pain at being so long deferred. I also request da"

to his resignation. Inm, &c. Mr. Hutchias, was given by Mr. Pousonby; the copies of Sir Michael Smith's terms, and of Mr. Poisonby's letter in answer thereto, were fortunately obtained long after, from a Gentleman who has the originals in his possession.

Copy. Letter from the Right Han. George Ponsonby to Emanual Hutchins, Eig. Newland, Bathenole, Oct. 26, 1800.

MY DEAR SIT. Having been from home some time, I did not receire your letter until vesterday, which most plead my excuse for not sooner answering it. I have no claim to state-I desired no reference; but at the repeated instances and importunity of Mr. Grattan, urged by the desire of Mr. Curran, I consented to one; and, therefore, it is for Mr. Curran to state what he wishes to be referred. When he shall do so, and when that statement shall be shown to me, I will signify my assent ordissent to it, or any part of it. Lentered into noagreement with Sir Michael Smith, previous to his resignation, but what related to the amount of the pensions to be granted by Government after the 25th of March, 1807, every thing else was transacted reibilly, and almost, if not entirely, by my brother-in-law, Mr. Daly.

I am, with much esteem, your's very truly. G. PONSONBY.

Copy. Letter from Emanual Hutchins, Esq. to the Right Hon. George Pontonby. 160, Piccadilly. April 20, 1810.

DEAR SIR. Erer since the nomination of arbitrators on the question between you and Mr. Curran, he has been most auxious to have it decided. He has now, third time, come hither for that purpose. In your last letter to me, you propose, that he shall begin by laying his case before the referees. It appears to him that this would put him under strange difficulties, indeed; but he is willing, and I now propose on his part, to refer your proposition to the arbitrators; if they think the statement should begin with | the President had one boy wounded in the arm. him, it shall be so. You will excuse my earnestly requesting an immediate answer to this.

I am, dear Sir, &c. Right Hon. George Ponsenty.

Copy. Letter from the Right Hon. George Pontonly Emanual Hutchins, Esq. Friday Merning May 20, 1819.

I have this moment received your favor of thi date, and lose not a moment in answering it. have now before mex copy of the letter which wrote to you upon the 26th of October last, and which contains all that I think upon the subject you then wrote and now write to me upon; and I have, therefore, only to add, that

I am, with great esteem and regard. Your faithful and obedient servant. G. PONSONBY

Mr. G. Portsonby having declined answering Mr. Hutchins's letter, offering to submit to the ar-Bitra'ers, whether Mr. Ponsonby or Mr. Curran should make the first statement, thereforence thus fell to the ground; and the anxious endeavour, to have the question privately and amicably adjusted, and to avoid the painful necessity of any thing like jublicity, was defeated.

AMERICA.

The following List of Grievances, which, it is alleged. America suffers from the conduct of Great Britain, has been inserted in the National Intelli money at Washington, which is the official paper of the American Government. 1. The impressment of persons out of our vessels

2. The practice of counterfeiting blockades. 3. The practice of Orders in Council, derogating from neutral rights. 4. The practice of injuring our trade, on the plea-

of retaliation on an enemy, though the measure is not a retaliation, and Britain herself led to it by priority 5. The conversion of British Prize Courts from

tribunals of examination, trial and judgment, under fixed and known laws, into executive offices of seizuse and confiscations, acting some imes by the odious order of 1793, on secret instructions. n. The open seduction of our Citizens to violate

our laws, as in the case of the Royal Institution, and the practice under the embargo law, as well as the colonial arrangements from Canada and Nova Scotia. 7. The destruction of the sale of our crops in foreign markets, by unlawful interruptions and monstrous coercive and pecuniary exactions.

8. The attempt to mosopolize the supplying of this country with manufactures, by preventing the importation of the manufactures of nearly all the other ountries of Europe.

9. The destruction of our credit on the Continent

of Farepe, by stopping our lawful shipments, intended to pay our debts in various countries. . The embarrassment of our finances by law lossly seizing our cargoes in their way from foreign countries to our custom-houses.

We have been faroured with the following account, which may be considered as a sort of off cirl statement, on the part of the Americans, of the 1st conflict between the President and the Little

The President sailed from Cape Henry Light House on the 13th instant, and on the 15th, at 12 a'clock, P. M. 50 miles from Cape Henry, a sail was discovered from the mast-head, bearing towards the President. Supposing from her action- I the Peninsula. ance, that she was a man of war, a she was making mirato signals, the President cleared for action .-wore ship and stood off under a press of sail. The two months, has bravely resisted every effort—still marched to meet them. The Princess Charlotter Abigail accompanied her mistress.

will have the goodness to send me a copy of the | wind, at that time, being very light, the President | will the noble garrison disappoint the intentions of packet had arrived out, and will me doubt aging accoment entered into with Sir M. Smith, previous did not overhand her until 8 o'clock in the evening. At this time, hading she could not escape, she N. B. No copy of the agreement required by holsted her colours, which could not be distinguished, took in sail, and prepared for action.

" At half past eight, distant about a hundred vards, Commodore Rogers hailed her, with " What ship is that?" No answer was given, and their Commander hailed, and asked, "What ship is that ?" Conceiring himself entitled to an answer, as he was first to hail, Commodere Rogers again hailed. He had scarcely repeated his question, when a shot was received from the Little Belt, which entered his main-mast.

" After this insult, one shot only was fired from the President which was returned by a broadside from the Little Belt, accompanied with musketry. Commodore Rogers was therefore compelled, fo the honour of his flag, to commence a general fire, which in the course of five minutes silenced his opponent. Not wishing a wasteless effusion of human blood, the Commodore immediately gave orders to cease firing. The Little Belt, however, in about these minutes, recommenced her fire, which was returned by the President, and continued about fire minutes, when the British ship ceased firing .--Commodore Rogers again inquired, "What ship is that?" The answer immediately returned was, " His Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt."

6 The President then lay too to repair, having received two shot in her fore-mast, and one in her main-mast; and, supposing the other ressel much injured, kept her lights burning all night, humanely wishing to relieve them in case they should want assistance. At day-light, next morning, she was discovered about ten miles to leeward, carrying English colours, and under a main top sail upon the cap .-Commodore Rogers bore down upon her, under eass sail, and Sent his first Lieutenant on board, with a: offer of assistance towards repairing their damages Captain Bingham politely refused this offer, stating that he thought he should be enabled to reach Hali fax, and likewise stated that he took the President for a Freuchman.

"The Little Belt, in this unfortunate affair, had between 20 and 30 killed and wounded; and

" The President had the American flag flying from the time she gave chase until the morning after the action."

The Holly is arrived with dispatches from Halifax, containing Capt. Bingham's account of the ac tion with the President, which, we suppose, will h published in the Gazette of Saturday. The following, we believe, will be found to be a correct *ketch of it: " Upon seeing the frigate with an American broad pendant, which we were convinced wanted to speak us, Captain Bingham, with his Officers, thought it would be better speak her before dark-shortend sail, hove to, some considerable time before sun-set. The frigate immediately shortened sail and came down to us very slowly. We hoisted the ensign and pendant to let her know who we were, and hearing to, hoisted them again, and cept them up. When the frighte was coming down ons we distinctly saw the white stars In the broad

" When Capt. Bingham judged the frigate within

hail, he hailed her twice very loudly, but received no answer; about four or five minutes after (8 h. 15 m. p. m.), when a little closer, he halled. Ship n-hos' was then repeated from the frigate, Capt. B. then builed ' What ship is that?' which was also again repeated. The frigate then immediately commenced firing her broadside, and muskets from her tops and gang ways; the action continued with great vigour for 45 minutes, when the frigate ceased firing, and we then did the same. She appeared when she ceased firing to be on fire at the main hatchway. We were then asked " what ship is hat?' and immediately answered by Capt. B. who immediately asked what ship is that ?! was immeliately answered the United States frigate President. The President then asked have you struck cour colours?' Capt. B. bravely answered 'No,' and said to his officers that were near him ' that he did not intend to strike his colours."

" Next morning, at day-light, observed the fri gate about six or eight miles to windward, and shortly ifter she bore up, and came down to us under casy ail, quite prepared for battle again—passed under our stein, hailed us, and said, 'I will send a bont on board, if you please.' Captain B. answered, very well.' An Officer came on board, who said that Commodore Rogers was very sorry such an accident had taken place, and that we had fired the first shot.' Capt. B. immediately contradicted the Officer in the last statement, and said, he could bring the whole of his officers to their oaths, that the frigate fired the first; and asked the Officer if he hought we should fire at a neutral frigate much more than double her force.' The Officer appeared perfectly continced of his being obliged to tell Capt. B. an infernal falsehood.

PROCLAMATION BY MARSHAL SOULT.

" Fellow Soldiers! - A month has not elapsed since your arms were crowned with triumph on the bay &c. plains of Albuera; and since the enemy trembled at the thunder of your artillery. Discomfited they fied. and left their cannon and their standards in your possession. Soon you shall have another opportuulty of displaying your valour, if the English will venture to give it you, and, with another glorious and decisive victory, you shall terminate the war in

G Badajos, besieged on every side; bombarded without intermission during twelve successive days The Little Belt not finding her signals answered, and nights, and surrounded by enemies for nearly

the fee, and reply to their summonses from the the account of the result. month of the cannon, returning defiance for the empty threats of the assailants. Marshal Beresford and all his Portuguese were unequal to accomplish its fall. The aid of the British Commander in Chief will also be ineffectual, and if by delays, retreats, and manuscres of every kind, they may avert the blow for a time, yet it must and shall full, and with such a weight as to crush our opponents.

" Commides, in this conflict the British are not he greatest sufferers? No. It is the unhappy Per uguese nation that is borne down by the burden of uffiction. A people whom the Emperor wishes a make truly happy —a people possessing within themclies all means of felicits - a people who wish to rein these blessings; -but a people dereited, berayed, insulted, ruined, and trampled upon-net by us, who are miscalled invaders, but by the Engish, the real invaders of Portugal and Spain-That know their friends, and would willingly stretch forth the hand of peace, but it is withered by the machinations of Fugland.

" Let us then, my countrymen, avenge their cause. Let us be the advocates of the oppressed, not by words, but by deeds, Already we are in a situation to meet the English, if they dare to accept our defiance. They will not while they can avoid it. but it will soon be out of their power to refuse; and they will shrink in rain from that blow, schich they have neither the strength to meet, nor the resolution

(Signed) "Marshal Dake of DALMATIA." Head quarters, June 9, 1811.

DEPRECIATION OF PAPER.

In the late very important debate upon Lord Stanhope's motion in the House of Lords, his Lordship's assertion that a Noble Lord had given notice, that he would only receive his rents in gold, or in bank notes at sixteen shillings in the pound, created a great sensation in the public mind. We understand that the Noble Lord so alloded to, is Lord King, and that one of the notices his Lordship has served upon his tenants, is an

" By lease, dated 1802, you have contracted t pay the annual rent of \$ 17 5s. in good and lawful noney of Great Britain. In consequence of the late great depreciation of Paper Money, I can no lue in payment, for satisfaction of an old contract. must, therefore, desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal gold come of the Realm, at the same time having no other object than to secure payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to word giving you any unnecessary trouble. I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option:

" First-By payment in guineas. " Second-If guiness cannot be procured, by payment in Portugal gold coin equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the rent.

" Third-By payment in Bank Paper of a sum ufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of the paper noney is estimated in this manner :- The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was P4 an ounce. The present market price is £4 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper; in that proportion an addition of £17-10s, per cent. in paper money will be required as the equivalent for the payment of rent in paper."

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 2, 1811. Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admival Drury. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker, Lisq. dated on board the Samarang, in Madras Roads, January 2, 1811.

Str. - You will please to acquaint the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I ave received Letters from Cantain Byng, whilst roizing paisuant to their orders, in the Straits of Sunds, for the outward-bound China fleet, detailing the gallant proceedings of the boats of the Belliqueux and Sir Francis Drake, under the orders of Lieutepant Joseph Prior, First Lieutenant of the Belliqueux, whose most judicious and highly spiritd conduct in an attack on a French ketch and sereral of the enemy's gun-boats in the Bay of Bantam, is spoken of by Capt, Harris, of the Sir Franis Drake, with uncommon warmth, as well as of the brave conduct of acting Lieutenants Brudley, Dawson, and Addis, and the scamen and others employed on this occasion, as well as a Mr. Fierre, Midshipman of the Belliqueux, who has served his

On this enterprize Lieut, Joseph Prior destroyed the French ketch with dispatches for General Daendels, and two gun-boats, under a heavy fire from the batteries of Bantam, being so fortunate as only to have one man killed, John Hollaway, seaman mily. Her Ladyship, from her youth, had never of the Sir Francis Drake. I have the honour to

W. O'B. DRURY. LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

His Majesty's brig Jasper, of 10 guns, Captain mails and dispatches from Lisbon, 14 days passage. She brings accounts of the siege of Badajos beinghaised, in consequence of the advance of Soult. Lord

An affair of carairy took place on the Coa on tha 6th inst. The enemy advanced in very great force; General Stade, with his usual gallantry and confice. met them at the head of the 14th diagoous, and, notwithstanding their immence superiority. L. twice cut through them, with great slaughter, and forced them to fall back upon Salamanca. One lors on this occasion amounted to about 25 in killed. wounded, and missing; that of the eventy was extremely severe. A very considerable part of the force of the porth has been drawn to the south to

icle Lord Wellingten's nimy in that quarter. It is ead that intelligence has been just received Ministers, to which they attach great credit, that Marmont had been recently employed in concentrating his force, and had made some demonstration, that it dicated a general and immediate attack on the Allied Army, under the command of Sir people new see their error, but too late. They new | Brent Spercer. The latter Officer, comparatively with the enemy, is deficient in cavalry; he is prepared, however, in all respects, for the media ed attack, and accounts may be hourly expected of the result. May they be propitious !

The papers received this day by the mail from Lisbon, come down to the 16th June. In edicition to the advices from the immediate seat of the war, they contain a long tribute of acknowledgment to the merits of the Allied Armies in the battle of A'buera, published by General Beresford in the share of General Orders.

The following Is an extract of a private letter from

Madins dated February the 19th :-"I arail myself of the departure of the Barbadoes frighte for Europe, to send an account of the events presing at this Presidency. An expedition is about to proceed against the ci-devant Dutch settle ment of Bataria, for which vast preparations are now making; from which it might be inferred, that great resistance is expected. The troops on the island have been organized by the Commandant, a French Officer, whose name, I think, is Daendels, and who is reported to have put the Governor of Ambovia to death, for the less of that place.-The Europeans, French and Dutch, are calculated at about 2000 men; but the different corps, amounting to about twenty, are composed of Indians of all descriptions, but chiefly of Malays. Three King's regiments of foot will be sent on this service, and a body of native troops from the Bengal establishment, with a train of 70 guns and mortars .longer accept any Bank Notes at their nominal va- A regiment of dragoous will also proceed from this

> " I can say little of the state of things here—a cloud seems to hang heavily over the coast. What portends. I will not pretend to divine. A general sullenness persades all descriptions of people. and every unpleasant feeling, engendered by party, prevails to an extent indiscribable. I am no Daniv can, and have, in every sense of the word, kept clear of the late unhappy events, as well as of all discussions consequent upon them, but I have a decided opluion with respect to the men who have gon rerned this region, and their measures-an opinion which it would not be prudent to arow. I am. however, fully persuaded, that unless the men who hare, rightly or wrongly, shaken our empire here, be removed; and unless every King's Officer and regiment that took an active part against the Company's army during the late disturbances, be sent to ome other quarter, things can never even approximate to their former condition. An amnesty will not be sufficient. Justice requires that an investigation of the business be instituted, and those who have been injured must be redressed. Let those at home remember that the influence which kept many swords in their scabbards, and induced those who bad unfertunately drawn theirs to return them, was the conviction that justice would ultimately prevail. the is not heard now, the will not be appealed to on a similar occasion, and Heaven knows how soon that occasion may arise! The coast army consider their character as blasted, and the Directors should goard against the consequences of such an impres-

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 2. Sir Joseph Yorke's flag was hoisted this morning on board the Vengeur, Capt. Brown, at Spithead. le is come to take the command of a squadron for he coast of America.

THE LATE FLOPEMENT.

Lord Deerhurst is the eldest son of the Earl of Coventry, and was married to the very amiable Hou. Miss Lygon, daughter to Lord Beauchana, who only lived long enough to make his Lordship, a father. Lady Mary Beauclerck, the youthful companion of his flight, is the only child of the Duke of St. Alban's, by his Grace's first wife, Miss Me ses, of Hull, in Yorkshire, whose large fortune Ici Ladyship will inherit on attaining the age of twent: one years. It was some short time since discovered, that Lord Deerhurst had written to her, when an investigation took place, and her Ladyship premised not to receive, and the Abigail not to deliver any more letters, confidence was restored in the faentered the courtly circle, and her heart heat high with expectation till she received a card for the Prince Regent's fetc, where it is supposed the lererranged their plans, as they were observed co: versing there, and the next day her writing-de k was removed, under pretence of being repaired .-The elopement was first discovered by the Duche's of St. Alban's sending her footman with a message Hunslope, arrived at Falmouth, on Sunday, with to her daughter-in-law, previous to her retiring to rest; but, after repeated knocking, admission into Lady Mary's apartment was not to be obtained; the door was then broken open, and it was found " //-Wellington has concentrated the Allied Forces, and | castle was rifled and all the treasure gone."-The