Well, Reader, what think you of that? Do you think that the end is not now approaching ?-I should suppose, that even Grizzle Greenhorn secs it as plain as she can see the nose upon her lover's face. My Lord Stanhope says, that he went to Bankers and to men learned in the law, and they all approved of his remedy, which, he said, was very simple. Indeed it is; but his Lordship need not have gone to Bankers and Lawyers for advice, having so perfect a precedent before him in the Rodespierrean Code. It is precisely what was done in France in the time of Robespierre; precisely Robespierre's first measure of finance. The Convention finding that their assignats would become good for nothing in a very short time, unless they compelled people to take them at par with gold and silver, passed a law making it a crime for any one to cellor, he is not losing any income; for, he gives give more for gold than its nominal value, and to take or pass assignats for less than their nominal value. No sooner was this law passed than the whole of the gold and silver disappeared; totally disappeared; and was, in quick time, followed even by the copper sous, though of the basest metal; for, hase as they might be, they were still superior it value to assignate-Well; but, did Robespierre's plan succeed? Oh, yes! to admiration. Nobody violated his law, for it was written in blood; but, those who had any thing to sell took care to ask two or three times the former price for it, and, as this rise in prices would naturally go on, the Convention were soon obliged to pass the law of Marimum, that is to sav, a law prescribing the prices at which things should be sold. The moment this law passed, the streets of Paris flowed with blood. Robesplerre, who was a shallow man, thought that his projectives practicable, and as he was obatimate and bloody, he resolved to carry it into execution. But, he must have killed all the people in France. It was against nature. It could not be effected. Yet, monstrous as the law of Maximum was, it naturally grew out of the law for equalizing the current value of the money. It was a necessary consequence of that law; for, does any man believe, that, if the holder of a guinea be compelled to keep orto send it abroad, or to pass it for 21s, worth of paper which is at 25 per cent, below par; is there any body to believe that such a man will not keep the guinea or send it abroad? All will, all must, become paper immediately, if such a law be passed. There will be no coin seen, of any sort. Old Lord Liverpool's big heavy pennies have disappeared already; and, If this law were passed, even the brass halfpence would be hoarded.—The effect of that would be a rise in all prices, and that so rapid as to destroy virtually every contract existing between | feet a little upon the consequences, to which the man and man .- Well, but that is to be done ?-Aye, that is a question often put to me, and I always answer, " Go to your Ministers ! They are paid for taking care of the affairs of the nation .-You give them a great deal of money for thinking for you. They are the people for you to look to in your troubles."-For my part, though I know what ought to be done immediately, and what will be done at last; though I could now point out the tauce than the deliverance of Europe; though I could do this, I will not do it, and the reason I will not do it is, that I dare not, though what I should recommend would secure both the crown and the people from danger; and though it would be the greatest blessing the nation could experience.-For publishing my proposition, I might be called a seditious libeller, perhaps, and dealt with accordingly. Therefore, I will not say what I think ought to be done. I have no hand in producing the danger, and I shall not, therefore, be among the first to ron any risk for the sake of warding it off. I have foretold it, and I have been abused and persecuted for foretelling it. The danger is now at the door : and let those who abused and persecuted me find out the remedy. We shall now take a look at the PARTICULAR ACT, which called forth the proposition of Lord Stanhope. There is, it seems, some land-owner who has notified to his tenants, that, in future, they shall pay in gold, or, if not, he will not take bank notes except at their present

filere the notice of Lord King, already published, is inserted. Such is the notification of their landowner's intention; and, I am fully persuaded, that the thing is of more importance to Lagland than could be 50 hattles fought with Bonsparte. The fate of Spain, and Portugal, and the Baltic and Sicily; what is it to compare to this, which marks out to the Government of England what is going to happen, what must arrive soon or late, and what will affect the interests and the very existence of every man in England? The author of this no ification is, in thereport of the debate, said to have been actuated by black malignity, and in another part of it, it is said that ignorance alone can induce a man to mefer gold to paper. Now, if this beso, I must confess myself chargeable with black malignity and with ignorance, seeing that I only want the means, has done, except, perhaps, that I should have gone | will have all passed away to the children of his te- of opinion, that the exchange upon this record was

value compared with gold. I happen to be pos-

which I understand to come from one of the te-

no doubt of its being genuine-It is as follows :--

farther, and insisted upon my rents in guiness, and | nauts .- What are " the injuries" of which Lord | not an offence against the Statutes of the 5th and a guiness only; and in so doing, I should have thought myself acting, not only a just but a patriotic part, and should have consoled myself, under present censure, with the certainty of receiving, in short time, the thanks of that part of the nation, whose gains do not wholly proceed from the system of paper. This land-owner, Lord King, let his farms, or, at least, the particular farm alluded to in the notification, in the year 1802, when four one pound bank notes would buy an ounce of gold; but now the bank notes are become so much less valuable than they were then, that it requires four one pound notes and fourteen shillings to get au ounce of gold; and, consequently, unless Lord King gets a greater quantity of Bank notes for the same amount of rent than he used to take in 1802, he will lose 14s, in every 4l, which is 3s, 6d, in the pound, or 171, 10s, in every hundred pounds. Is it right, that he should suffer this loss? What reason is there for it? It is right that the Directors and Company of the Bank should be protected against notice what has now passed in the House of Lords, the demands of their creditors, issue out as much paper as the please, and pocket the profits, and that Lord King should be losing his income daily from that cause ?-Oh, no ! says the Lord Chan-1001, to his coach-maker, just in the same note that he takes from his tenant. The hundred pounds is still a hundred pounds; and if it will go for hundred, what does Lord King lose for taking it for a hundred? But, my good Lord Eldon, de you suppose, that the coachmaker will not raise his price to meet the depreciation of money? This was asked, it seems, by Lord Landerdale; and the ord Chancellor answered, that they supposed the case of a coachmaker under contract to furnish carriages and work at a fixed price! Very good! Very good! Quite conclusive. But, how did any one know that Lord King had a contract with his conchinaker, and that it was made so long ago as 1802? For, to make the supposition worth any thing, even as a mere supposition, the contract must have been made at the same time that the Leases were made. Well; but what is the coachmaker? Lord King must eat, drink and dress, and is it supposed, that he is supplied by contract with the eatables and drinkables and wearing apparel for his family? Is it supposed that he has his servants by contract, his men and his maidens by contract? And, observe, the contracts must have been made, too, in 1802. He gets the same nominal sum from his tenant Nokes, for instance, as he got from him in 1802; but this name sum will not now buy him so much bread, or ment, or wine, or wages as it would buy him in 1802. So that Lord King does, in fact, daily become poorer and poorer, and farmer Nokes becomes dairicher and richer; and, of this, those who reprobate the conduct of Lord King may be well assured, that, if his example is not followed, the farms will in a very little time change owners, if he may pe called the owner who receives all the benefit of the thing. The House of Lords will, I think, redectrine of the 27th of June may lead. I think they will have good reason to reflect on and long to remember that doctrine. Lord Liverpool said, that he did not believe the individual alluded to, would find any body to follow his example, or would persevere in schat he had begun-If Lord Liverpool saw this matter in the light in which I see it, he would startle at these words having been promulgated. They convey the idea, the example was bad, way in which the deliverance of England might be and that the person who had begun the thing would ter; when I take this awful object into my mind, not dare to go on. And, my Lord Stanhope by way of enforcing his arguments in favour of his Bill, re ninded the House of the recent opposition of the Dissenters' Bill, and having asked why the Dissenters made such effectual opposition, he said :--Because they were in the habit of meeting together statedly; and the alarm flew through them all like a shock of electricity 1 The Farmers likewise met statedly at every market town in the kingdom; and if they felt such injuries as he contemplated, the same spirit would be shewn, and they would express strongly and boldly, what they felt severely. He considered his remedy as easy, as the evil was alarming. He concluded by presenting his Bill." -Really, I am quite thunderstruck at reading this. and especially at seeing the motion adopted. I have been called a Jacobine and a Leveller, and I have much less veneration for title and family than many other people have; but, I should have hesitated very long before I adopted notions like these: which, as I said before, do really seem to have been generally adopted. What! are the Farmers to come boldly forward and complain to their landlords for demanding their rent? Are the landlords, let sessed, I believe, of a copy of this notification. the paper depreciate to whatever degree it may, still to be compelled to take the nominal sum that they mants. It was brought me last Sunday, and I have now take? Is Lord King still to take the nominal sum from farmer Nokes, when the paper shall have fallen to 10s. in the pound? Aye when to 5s. and to 6d, in the pound? If so, the land may change masters in the quietest manner possible. We have heard a great drainbout revolutions, and about the orrors of revolution; but what thinks the reader of this sort of revolution? And, if landlords are to be

stigmatised as cruel for demanding their rents in the

andlord will have the courage to do it? Thus, then,

the thing will go on, as far as leases now exist; for,

as to stopping with this doctrine in his face, what

andlord will do that? There is no stopping, unless

you stop now; and, if any man has now 20,0001, a

year arising out of leases from two to ten years old

he may see himself in the receipt of what will buy

him a twentieth part of what he now annually spends

or lays by, which must be a great comfort to him,

and more especially to his children, whose fortunes

Stanhope seems to think the farmers would have to of Edward VI. upon which that charge was found. complain, if Landholders acted upon the rule of ed. In consequence of this, the Court were of Lord King? All that Lord King wants of his tenants is to pay him as much now as they agreed to pay him when they took their farms. And, can this be called an injury? If I had a tenant, who had but a year to continue in his farm, I would make him pay in guineas, or I would take the worth of those guineas, taking the gold at £3 17s. 10d. an cance; this I should think perfectly just; and should not be at all afraid to meet the charge of having done an injury to my tenant.-If Lord King persevere, others will follow his example, and as equitable and peaceable arrangement between landlord and tenant may become general through the coun try; but, if Lord King do not persevere; if he give way in consequence of what has been said against his conduct, it requires no conjuration to foresee th consequences. It is a matter of much too general and deep interest to pass unnoticed. There is no a farmer nor any tenant of any sort, who will not

where, from the whole of the tener of the debate, it appears, that the general impression was, that the conduct of Lord King was deserving of consure .-The people will keep their eyes fixed upon him .-Every tenant in the kingdom will have his eye upo Lord King, in whose single person the fate of all landholders will be decided. " But some of your hoping gentry will say, why did he stir the thing?" Why tell your friend that he has a mortification be gun in his tinger point? Why not let it go on why not disguise the disagreeable truth from him, till the destructive disease reach his armpit and descend to his heart? The paper money is under an impulse as that of a mortification. The progress of epreciation may be accelerated; but no earthly powr can stop it; and the main consequence of it must finally be, what they always have been in similar cases. They may be mitigated; and they would be y measures such as Lord King is adopting; but, wholly prevented they cannot be. If Lord King's example were to be followed, tenants might quietly

fall into the measure now : it might become a general custom to make up in additional nominal sum what had been lest by depreciation, and thus the contract might be kept on both sides. If this were once customary, the paper might go on depreciating without producing any very sensible injury; or, at least, without a shock; but, if it do go on depreci iting, it is very clear, that landlords must make a stand sooner or later, or gire all quietly up; and, if they make a stand at all, certainly the sooner it a done the better, because every year will add trength to the tenant's motives for objecting to pay n the standard of the contract. His lordship bas, in fact, made an effort to preserve the estates of the nobility from being wholly swallowed up, and he must, for this effort, expect to be called a Jacobin and a Leveller, and to have all sorts of malignant motives imputed to him by the whole tribe of venal writers, who though they know no more of the matter than the quills with which they write, will not fail to express, with great gravity, their regret that o amiable and excellent a young nobleman should are been induced to do an act so injurious to the

redit of the country -There is one expression of and Stanhope that I must yet notice; namely, that the Bank was the bottom plank of the Ship England. I have been on board of ship; and when I bring my mind back to the scene; imagine myself looking over the side and seeing the moon and stars at apparently ten thousand miles down in the waand suppose that the bottom plank is to the real ship what I look upon the Bank to be to the Ship England; when I thus fancy myself, I can scarcely help relaining: " God preserve my poor widow and children"-The bottom plank, my Lord! The bottom plank of England! What! that Bank that topped paving gold and silver, and was propped y annot of indemnity; and which has never paid in gold and silver since that time. But, enough for the present. There will, doubtless, be more said upon the subject, and, of course, it will be neces-

sary for me to return to it. WILLIAM COBBETT. State Prison, Newgate, 28th June.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH-LONDON, JULY 3 THE KING, T. DE YONGE.

The Court this day, according to their previous notice, pronounced judgment in this important

Lord Ellenborough, in stating the judgment of he Court, observed, that the Defendant, De Yonge, was convicted before him in the Sittings after last Term, in which conviction a question was reserved upon the motion of Mr. Marriott upon a point of law, and that the judgment should be staid, as a similar point had occurred before the Court of Common Pleas, in the King, v. Wright, which had been reserved by the Lord Chief Justice of that Court, for the opinion of all the Judges. It had been accordingly thought proper to reserve this question also, as the decision of the one case would be the decision of the other. Both cases, therefore, standard existing at the date of the contract, what | bad been most solemnly argued before all the Judges except three, who had been absent from indisposition, but he was not aware that any of them differed in the least, upon hearing the argument that had taken place. The charge, in regard to De Yonge, was that of exchanging 50 guineas, and receiving more in value than the same were declared by Proclamation of Geo. II. to be current for; but the exchange having been made by means of certain Promissory Notes of the Bank of England, together with a silver coin called a dollar, all the Judges were

opinion, that the case of He Yonge ought to be atrested, and it was by that their judgment arrested

COURT MARTIAL.

HORSE GUARDS, JUNE 29, 1811. The Court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in lefence, are of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is guilty of the act of mutiny, as described in the charge, and do, therefore, sentence him to

I am to acquaint you, that, under all the circumtances of this case, his Royal Highness was pleased. in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to acquisce in the sentence of the Court.

I am further commanded to acquaint you, that in assing a sentence so inadequate to the enormity of he crime of which the Prisoner has been found guilv. the Court have apparently been actuated by a onsideration for the circumstances of impropriety nd oppression, which by the evidence on the face of the proceedings appear to have so strongly marked the conduct of Governor Bligh in the Administra. tion of the high office with which he was entrusted iv his Malesty .- But although the Prince Regent admirs the principle under which the Court have alowed this consideration to act in mitigation of the ounishment which the crime of mutiny would otherrise have suggested, yet no circumstances whatever can be received by his Royal Highness in full extenuation of an assumption of power so subversive of every principle of good order and discipline, as that under which Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has been

You will acquaint me with the day upon which he sentence is made known to the Prisoner, Lieuenant-Colonel Johnson, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service. FREDERICK, (Signed) .

Commander in Chief. Adjutant-General of the Forces.

DUBLIN, JULY R. Yesterday, the Rev. Matthew Crowley, Profesor of the Sacred Scriptures at the College of Maynooth, read his recantation in Christ Church Cathedral, and after Divine Service, partook of the Holy Communion.

WEXFORD, JULY 4. Monday came on, at the Court-house, the elecon of a Member to represent the borough of Wexford in the Imperial Parliament, in the room of Capt. Peter Parker, of the Royal Navy, who vacated his seat by accepting a place in the Chiltern Hun-

Richard Nevill, Esq. (our former Representative.) being proposed by Christian Wilson, of Benville, Esq. and seconded by Henry Archer, of Ballyseskin, Fig. was unanimously elected.

JULY 8 .- Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, George Dixon, confined on a charge of forgery, escaped from the gaol of this town, by exchanging clothes with his brother, to whom he bore a near resemblance, and has

hitherto eluded the vigilance of his pursuers. On Saturday week, a farmer, named Fitzgerald, was found in a field, near his residence at Maglass, with his throat cut, and his belly and one arm severely wounded. Surgical aid was immediately adninistered, but very little hopes were entertained of his recovery. Jealousy is the cause assigned for the unhappy man's attempt at suicide, and a razor was the instrument which he used to effect his pur-OSC. WEXFORD HERALD.

The Duke of Leinster is about to embark on his travels, which will, of course, be parrowly limited, by the general warfare that agitates Europe; he will be accompanied by his friend, the young Earl of Clare. Their route is to be from Lisbon to Gibraltar and Malta, and afterwards to the Greck Isles.

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 Clonnel, Wednesday 7 ilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday 14 City of Kilkenny, same day. The Hon. aron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart. Justices The Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne.

James Davis, Esq. Edward A. Waller, Esq. The Grand Juries of the counties of Wicklow, To eracy, and Kilkenny, and the City of Kilkenny. e sworn at nine o'clock on the morning of the resp tive Commission Days, and the Grand Juries of Counties of Wexford, Waterford, and the City Vaterford, at two o'clock on the Commission De and the Civil and Criminal Business will be immed stely proceeded on. Records, Civil Bills and Ar peals must be entered before the sitting of the Co: on the Commission Days. All Informations, Recei nizances, &c. must be returned to the Crown Offic before the opening of the Commission, otherwise they

MUNSTER CIRCUIT. ounty of Clare at Ennis, Monday 29th July. Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday Aug. 5 ity of Limerick, at Limerick, same day. County of Kerry, at Tralee, Tuesday, 13th. City of Cork, Wednesday 21st.

ounty of Cork, at Cork, Friday 23. Honourable Judge Mayne, } Justices Hon, the Solicitor General, Edward Mayne, Esq. Stephen's-Green, John Domville, Esq. Molesworth Street

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## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No 11,158.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PRICE.

HAY FOR SALE.

FROM 5 TO 50 TONS OF UPLAND HAY, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO EDMOND MURPHY, OR, MESSES. P. & T. M'DOUGALL.

BREWBRY.

THOMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to cor siderable Expence in bringing over a Porter Brewer from London, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will be ready in few Days, to Supply them with PORTER of superior Quality, at \$5s. per Tierce-They are, as usual, sur plied with STRONG BEER, at 32s. 6d. per Barrel and TABLE BRER, at 18s. per Barrel.

Carrickbeg, July 8, 1811.

Thomas Casey, and Catherine Casey, Order of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, in Ireland otherwise Drohan. bearing date the 15th day Thomas Drohan, Anne Drohan. Rdmond Kirevan,

1811, and made in thi cause, I will on Monday, the 22d day of July Inst. at m Chambers, on the Inns Quay Dublin, Set up and sell by Pub ic Cant, to the highest and fair est Bidder, all that and those the Farm and Lands of Movemanane

in the County of Waterford, con taining 81 Acres, or thereabouts, late in the possession of David Drohan, deceased, and held by him, by March, 1791, at £1 5s. an Acre, subject to an under lease of 21 Acres, 1 Rood and 16 Perches thereof. made by the said David Drohan, to the Defendant Edmund Kireyon, for 21 Years, from the 1st day of May, 1804, at the Yearly rent of #2 5s. 6d. an Acre. and £6 16s. 6d. yearly, for the Hill part thereof, making an allowance to the said Kirevan, of £5 13s. 9d yearly, for the first ten years of said Term of 21 Years. Dated this 10th day of July, 1811. ST. KING. Maxwell, Plaintiffs bolicitors, 3 Merrion Row 1 or Thomas Wilson, Defendant Drohan's, Solicitor, 34 George's Street South-

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBER OF the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY, BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK, are desired to meet the President at the Commencial BUILDINGS, on Wednesday next, the 17th Inst. in order to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards to Dine together as usual -Dated this 15th Day of

Signed, by Order of the President. J. F. S. S. P. K. F. B. C. W. It is particularly requested, that such Members a intend dining, will leave their Names at the Ban of the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on or before that Day, that Dinner may be provided accordingly.

GT Mr. HEAD still continues to receive Proposals for the House and Domain of Milfort, near Port-

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

TATM PENROSE Sons, and Co out of the Brig Hope, Captain BANGER. 8 Quantity of COD and SEAL OIL, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, Waterford, July 10, 1811-

TIMBER AND DEALS.

N Assortment of American, Dram, and Arun-A dahl, now for Sale at Richard Jacob and Son's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Supply of LONGSOUND is also daily expected; and as usual jurnished with SLATES, LATES, TILES, MILLED

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City.

TANKE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 46s 0d. per Eurrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shilling on Household.

WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 3 5 0 5 4 0 7 2 Two-Penny, 0 7 3 0 11 1 0 14 4 Four-Penny, 0 14 6 | 1 6 2 | 1 15 0 Six Penny, 1 6 2 2 1 3 2 11 5 OT All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro

portion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an H .- and the Weight must likewise he imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Plour byught or sold by them, according to the Act of Partiament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Maly 18. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

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

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

Lately occupied by Sanuar Panaosa. Em. Deceared VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—

comprising a Set of large and elegant Mahogany
Dining Tables and Side-Board, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Carpeting, Window Curtains, Plates
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 Une Clock, to Three in the Afternoon.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 6, 1811.

NEW BRIDGE OFER KILMACOFF-PILL.

TDROPOSALS will be received by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor, for Building a Bridge over the Pill of Kilmacow, on the Mail-Coach Road leading from this City to Cloumel.—The Proposals to be delivered in on, or before, the 15th of July next. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

TUESDAY, SETTEMBER 3 .- £50 wt. for ageyears old, 6 st, 4lb.-4 years old, 8st.-5 years old, 8st. 7lb.-8 years old, 8st. 12lb.-aged-9st-Mile Heats.

WEDNESDAY, 4 .- Sweepstakes, 5 Guineas each ? to which the Stewards will add \$50 for Hunters that never won a racing plate, bona fide the property of Gentleman residing in the County of Waterford Twelve Months, (and in the actual possession of the Subscriber 12 Months) previous to the day of Running. To be qualified on outh, if required, and by eaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch Second Horse to save Stakes, and receive £10 from Winner, provided 3 start -- 4 yrs. old, 11st. 11lb .-- | vrs. old, 19st. 7lb .- 6 and aged 19st.-3 Mile Heats To be rode by Gentlemen. Horses to be entered with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, on or before the 10th

August, and a deposit made THURSDAY, 3 .- \$50 for 4, 5, 6, and aged-wis. on Tuesday-8 Mile Heats.

FRIDAY 6.—The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the possession of Mr. Boyce) with a Swaepstakes of 5 Guipess each P. P. to which the Stawards will add \$80 for Hunters, the property of Gentlaman residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the Horse bona fide his property, during that time-4 yes. old 11st-5 yrs old 11st 11lb.-6, and aged, 12st. 4lb.-Mile Heats-to be rode by Gentlemen-Horses to be ntered same as on Wednesday.

SATURDAY, T .- Sweepstakes of 5 Gus. each P. E to which the Stewards will add \$50 for all Hunters that never won a racing plate, and that will qualify by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. carrying 19st, 4lb. each - 3 Mile Heats. MONDAY, 9.—Collection of the Week for the beaten Horses that saved their distance-Wts, and distance

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

King's Plate Articles—3lbs. to Mares and Geldings -Horses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, Six clear Days before running, paying One Shilling in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, (if the property of a Subscriber of 2 Gus.) if a non-Subscriber of that sum to pay double entrance.—Any Horse not ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewwards. Groom to be fined One Guinea, as OFFR BO

allowed to start, unless paid.-Winner each day to

pay One Guinea to a sworn Judge, and Half a Guinea for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking over, to receive but half the Plate. ORDINARIES EACH DAY.

BALLS on the Nights of Tuesday, PRIDAY, NICHOLAS POWER, ... M. H. O'DONNBLL,

W. SULLEVAN, Esqrs. Mr. JOHN WALSH, Clerk of the Course. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 13. Butter, first Quality. - - - - 46 5s. Od.

\_\_\_\_ second - - - - - - 6 0s. 0d ---- third - - - - - - 5 180. Od fallow (rendered) - - - about 854. Od Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. - (casks.rendered) - 64s. Od. - 65s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Pork. = = - - - - - 34s. Od. - 36s. Od. Bref. - - - - - - - 07. 0d. - 0s. 0d Oatmeal, - - - - - - 15s. 6d. - 16s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - ---s. -d. - ---s. -d. — second, - - - - 46s. 0d. - 52s. 0d. — third, - - - - 30s. 0d. - 36s. 0d. --- fourth, - - - - - 22s. Od. - 25s. Od. Wheat = = = = = 35s, 0d, = 40s, 0d Barley, - - - - - - - 00s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. Oats (common) - - - - 13s. 0d. - 00s. 0d \_\_\_ (potatoc) - - - - 14s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, - - - - - - - - 351. 3d. - 381. Od. Coals, - - - - - - - 4s. 6d. - 5s. Od.] Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. 0d. - 9s. 3d. - pe Potatocs. - - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 6d. - 71d. (quarters), - - - - 6d. - 7 d. (joints), - - - - 6d. - 73d. > per 10. . . . . . . . . . . . . 7d. - 8**id.** Pork, - - - - - - - - 3d. - 4 d Butter, ------- 18d. - 21d. Train Oil. - - - - - £45 10s. -Whiskey, - - - - - 81. 6d. - 82. 8d. - 8d.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

197 \_\_\_\_\_Barley, Averaging { 1 1s. 10. 0 14s. 6.

€2 01. 9}.

374 Barrels Wheat,

TORTOLA, MAY 16.

The Trial and Ruccution of the Hon. Arthur William Hodge; Req. for the Murder of his Slave Prosper.

On the 8th inst. was executed behind the Jail is this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq. a Proprietor, and one of the Members of his Mojesty's Council in this Island, for the murder of one of his own negroes, of the name of Prosper. The Prisoner, being put to the Ber, pite

Not Gullty. The first witness called to prove the charge, was a free woman of colour, of the name of Pareen Georges. She stated, that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day, Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required mies, and was launched into eternity. Thouof him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, sands of persons witnessed the awful spectade. which (he) Prosper, was set to watch. He told the some of whom rather indecently expressed exultawitness, that he must either find the 6s. or be flogged; that the witness had only 3s, which she gave him, but that it did not appears Mr. Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3s. on the next day, the flogging abould be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes: that he remained in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away, and thereby released him; that has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of he was unable to abscond; that he went to the ne- his Majesty, to signify his pleasure that you should gro-houses and shut himself up; that he was found there dead, and in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards; that crawlers were in his wounds,

ainder part of his body, where he had been flogged. Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr. Hodge's estate, deposed, that he saw the deceased Prosper after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; be saw him some days before his death in a cruel state; he could not go near him for the blue Office an accurate return of the names and rank of files. Mr. Hodge had told the witness, whilst be was in his employ, that if the work of the estate

was not done, he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the

This was the evidence against the prisoner. His Counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witnesses, called evidence as to his general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples, the witness, Parsen Georges, swore, that he had occasioned the death of his cook, named Margaret, by pouring boiling water down her

Before the Jury retired, the Prisoner addressed them as follows:--" Gentlemen, as bad as I have been represented, or as bad as you may think me, I assure you, that I feel support in my affliction from entertaining a proper sense of religion. As all men are subject to wrong, I cannot but say that that principle is likewise inherent in me. I acknowledge myself guilty in regard to many of my slaves; but I call God to witness my innocence in respect similar rank in the line, of the murder of Prosper. I am sansible that the country thirsts for my blood, and I am ready to sacrifice it."

The Jury, after deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty. There were six other indictments, on similar charges, against the Prisoner.

After as well as previous to his condemnation. and to the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master (which, as he afterwards said, was all he meant in his admission to the Jury, of his little of the United Kingdom, if dissibled in actual guilt in regard to others of his slaves); that he had service, become entitled to all those advantages and repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had then consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of | in the regular army alone. some of them had possibly ensued. He denied all intention of causing the death of any one, and pleaded the unruly and insubordinate disposition of his whole gang, as the motive for his severity. These were the sentiments in which he died.

Mr. Hodge entered the world with good prospects and advantages. He was a Gentleman Commone of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola, which is not among the most civilized of our colonies. He felt the superiority of his attainments over those with whom he associated, and indulged himself in satirical verses and lampoons at their expence. Those whom his satires did not reach, he averted from him by his habitual and fatal indulgence in most ungovernable paroxysms of anger and passion. Thus he lived in a community where he scarcely had a friend or an associate. He was a man of great accomplish. ments and of elegant manners, and at the time of his death was, we believe, about 50 years of age.-He had been thrice married. Happily, neither of age, now in England; by his last, three children, four years old.

his execution, this unhappy amn was attended at suitable hours in each day by a Clumyman, whose plous labours brought hith, we believe, to sincere contrition, and, when not buoyed up by the vale hope of a respite, which he indulged to the last, to a Christhu resignation to his fate. On the evething preceding his erecution, he took leave of his thing young children, which so exerpowered him, on to make it a martin of doubt the would over he re-stored to transquillity. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still grater forthquie by receiving the Sacrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution, addressed several persons

> MILITARY (CIRCULAR.)

by name in the surrounding crowd, forgave his ene-

WHITEHALL, JULY 5 .- I have herewith the hoour of transmitting to you " An Act to permit the Interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively," and of sequainting you, that in pursuance of the power with which his Majesty is thereby vested, of proposing to any Regiment of Militia to extend its services to all parts of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent forthwith propose this extension of service to the Regiment under your command.—You will thereforetake the earliest opportunity of adopting the most effectual measures for carrying into effect the commands of his Royal Highness, by ascertaining what part of your Regiment Is disposed to make the voluntary offer of extended service, and by swearing in and enrolling them for the Militia of the Uni-

ted Kingdom, in the manner prescribed by the Act. And you will lose no time in transmitting to this the Officers, and of the number of men who have professed themselves willing to extend their services,

In submitting this proposal to the Officers and men of the Regiment under your command, you will not fall to explain to them most clearly and distinctly the nature of the service in which it is proposed to them to engage, by stating to them that they cannot be called upon for service out of Great Britain for any longer period than two years supcessively; and that, having once performed that period, they cannot, under any circumstances, excepting those of actual invasion or rebellion, be again employed in Ireland until the expiration of six years; and by laying before them the general and individual advantages with which this measure will

be attended. With respect to the Officers who may be disposed o accept this offer of extended service, I have to acquaint you that they will be thenceforth placed upon the same footing in point of pay with Officers of

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that a bounty of two guineas should beallowed to every non-commissioned Officer, drummer, and private man who shall make such voluntatary offer, upon his taking the oath prescribed by the twelfth section of the Act; for the payment of which bounty you will receive the necessary instructions from the Secretary at War.

I have also to call your attention to those parts of the Act by which the Officers and men in the Mihonograble distinctions specified in the seventh secrun away, when, by their own neglect, and the tion, which have hitherto been confined to sarvice

The readiness with which the Regiments of Mislitta have stood forward on all occasions in support of the general interests of their Country, and more particularly the zeal which they so maniaget. y displayed in volunteering their services for freland, at a moment of peculiar difficulty and dapger, induces, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, a confident belief that their present extension of service will be as general as their senso of the advantages which the empire will derive from this measure at the present moment, both with a view to the maintenance of internal security, and the continuance of foreign exertion. His Royal Highness cannot doubt but that they will feel the necessity of adopting the means now in their power, for identifying the interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and for augmenting, under the present important and critical circumstences, the disposable force of the country; and his Royal Higness there, fore conceives it unnecessary to urge upon their well; known zeal and attachment to his Majesty's service, his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his se- any motive for giving complete and immediate efcond lady he has left a daughter, about 15 years of fect to this measure, further than the wishes and opinions of the Legislature, at they are expressed of whom the eldest is about eight, and the youngest | in the Act which I have the houpur now to transmit to you.

ortuguese Loss-1 Major, 2 lieutenants, 1) inuk and file killed i 2 captains, nts, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 76 rank and file

d; 1 captain missing. cral Total-1 Major, 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants un, and file killed; 4 captains, 11 lieutenants cusign, 13 serjeants, 203 rank and file wounded; aplama, Lensign, 6 rank and file missing.

CHARLES STEWART, Major General and Adjutant-Gen ames of Officers killed, wounded, and missing at the siege of Badajos, from the 6th to the 11th June, inclusive.

Royal Engineers-Licutement Hunt. 51st Foot-Licutenant Westropp. 85th Foot-Lieutenant Hogg.
1th Portuguese regusent of the line-Lieutenant

17th Ditto-Major M'Geachy, (11th British regi-

19th Ditto-Lieutenant Joze D'Meanera.

Royal Engineers-captain Patten, severely; lieut. orster severely, since dead. Royal staff corps-licutenant Westmacott,

51st Foor-captain Smellie, lieutenants Beardley and Hicks, all severely.

13th Foot-lieutenants Gammel, Grant and Mo ton, all slightly. on, ausingmus. Chessours Britanniques Deutenant Dufief.

Duke of Brunswick's light infantry-lieut. Lyznev sky, alightly. 17th Portuguese regiment of the line-captain Maxwell, severely, lieutenant Joze Fortio, slightly :

Insign J. Antonio Boguese, severely. 3d Portuguese regiment of artillery-captain Ve-1 z Barreiros, slightly : Lieutenant Baptista Lopez,

4st Bat. 57th Foot-ensign Leslic.

45th Foot-captain Nixon.

19th Portuguese regiment of the line-captain CHARLES STEWART Major General and Adjut-General. Soito, 7th June, 1811.

My Lord-In my letter of the 5th inst. from Villa Formesa. I did myself the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I had just returned from the heights in front of Gallegos, from whence I discovered a body of the enemy about 3000 men, consisting of about 500 cavalry and 2500 infantry, with artillery, entering Ciudad Rodrigo from Salamanca 10ad. I requested Colonel Waters to remain on the heights until sunset, to notice whether any more of the enemy followed those which I have mentioned, and he reported to me that they were nucceeded by another column; but I have strong reason to think, from what I shall relate to your Lordship, that they must have marched large bodies of hofantry and cavalry into Ciudad Rodrigo in the course of the night.

According to your Lordships instructions I concentrated the troops rather more in their cantonmembs, upon hearing a few days before, that the enemy were moving in the direction of Cludad Rodr go, and took the other necessary precautions for 1 aling book.

The enemy advanced, as I thought it probable. At day break on the morning of the 6th, in two columns; one taking the direction of Gallegos, and the other that of Carpio and Espeja. The former neveral guns, and the latter consisted of about 6000 could not be discovered. They had moved across, the plain in front of Fuentes de

From the nature of the country being so perfectly large portion of his cavalry upon this point, I deemed it most prudent to withdraw the light division under Brigadler-General Craufurd, which accordingly fell back from Gallegos and Espeja, at two o'clock in the morning, upon Nava d'Aver.

Observing the rapidity of the enemy's advance, and the superior number of cavalry, the fight division, with the horse artillery attached to them, was directed to retire further back upon Alfavates, the first and fifth divisions gradually falling back from Alden de Ponte and Naved'Aver to the heights justbehind Solta, and the sixth division from Mealheda de Sovodo to Rendo, the cavalry remaining in front of Alfayates.

It is with great pleasure I have to mention the very admirable conduct of the Reyals, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Clifton, and one troop of the 14th Light Dragoous, which busides all that vetreated from thence agreeable to my directions .-The force which they were opposed to, your Lordship is already in possession of in this letter; and netwithstanding all the efforts of General Montbrun, who commanded the French cavalry, to out-Sauk the British, pressing at the same time in front with eight pieces of cannon, their retiring to Nave d'Aver merits the highest admiration.

In offering my sense of their conduct, and of the vers stubboin manner in which they retired, I derive very great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that Major-General Slade directed in person the whole of the affair, and by his movements foiled the designs of the enemy, and the British cavalry maintained as usual their high character.

The Major General in his Report to me speaks in much praise of Major Dorville, of the Royal Diagoous, of Captalu Purvis, of the same Regiment, and of Captain Dawson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had opportunities of distinguishing them-

win 18,000 maintry, and with upwards of 1,000 previous deal changes and 34 pieces of artiflery, on the Roulte pounds, when, to be surprise, he was called upon verted to the practice in some parts of recland, as Ciudad Rodrigo.

In concluding my statement of the movem yesterday, I beg leave to add my acknowledgment for the choice made by your Lordship, of the Hen. Colonel Pakenham, and of Lieut.-Colonel Delancey, at the head of their respective departments, with this portion of army; their zeal and good judgment is already known to your Lordship.

The loss of the caralry upon this occasion, 1 happy to say, amounted to no more than 10 rank and file wounded, and 9 missing; and 6 horses killed, 10 wounded, and 4 missing.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. Serscen, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B.

PALIAMENT.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

DECISION ON THE BERKELRY PEERAGE. t about three o'clock the House met, when the Lord hancellor being scated on the Woolsack, and several Peers in their piaces, Lord Walsingham presented the Report of the Committee of Privileges in the Berkeles cause, declaring that William Fitzharding Berkeley had failed to make good his claim to the titles and lignities of Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley &c. which report their Lordships having affirmed the Lord Chancellor moved that the Evidence in that cause be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. secompanied with an humble Address, that his Royal Highness would order such measures to be taken on he occasion as to his Royal Highness should appear

Earl GREY entirely agreed in the propriety of laying before the Prince Regent a copy of the Evidence on which the report of the committee had been formed and the judgment of the House pronounced, but objected upon that part of the motion which seemed to call upon the Prince to adopt any mode of proceeding. If the case were such as to suggest to their Lordships that any specific measure was expedient, the House should of its own accord adont or recommend it; but he thought that the Prince should on the present occasion be left entirely to the exercise of

The Earl of LIVER POOL coincided in opinion with the Noble Earl (Grey), and was persuaded that his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack had no desire to urge any proposition on the quostion which could interfere with the full exercise of the Prince Re-

The LORD CHANCELLOR disclaimed any intenion of pointing out to the Prince Regentanty mode of conduct a and, adopting the suggestion of the Noble Earl (Grey)corrected his motion to that of simply laying before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent a copy of the Evidence of the committee. The motion was of course agreed to nem. diss.

PERMANENT-CIRCULATING MEDIUM. The Order of the Day for the Second reading of the Motion respecting a Permanent Circulating Medium being read.

Lord STANHOPE wished to impress upon the House what was, and what was abt the character and object of the Bill he had thought it his duty to bring under the consideration of their Lordships. It was not to make Bank Notes legal tender, as had been perhaps with equal industry, error, and malevolence set forth. It was impossible for a reasonable and conscientious man to contend for the legality of Bank Notes as payment, so long as the genuineness of the Bank Note, or its being free from forgery, was not to be promptly ascertained. His obwas a beavy column of cavalry and infantry, with | ject was simply to have it agreed and enacted, that no person should give for a guinea more than twea-Infantry; but in saying this I should observe, that, ty one shillings, and that for a pound Bank Note the should receive not less than twenty shillings. His idea was to establish book entries and transfers in also up hards of 200 cavalry; and ten guns, which ratious parts of the country, and thereby procuring a certain known quantum in weight of the precious the advantage of making transfers with rapidity .-The mode he recommended was superior to the circulation of guineas, in as much as it was free from clear that every man granting a lease was fairly and ill injuries of wear and tear, to which gulneas in justly entitled to receive his rents in that way. At the time were liable. What he would propose-premising especially and distinctly, that the Bank can show, and shall show itself solvent-was, first, that various branches from the Bank of England, like that of Scotland, should be extended through the country. Secondly, that books should be opened in a similar manner, and for similar purposes. Thirdly, that persons possessing Bank Notes (still supposing the solvency of the Bank), upon depositing such notes, shall have full security for the same. Fourthly, that every person so credited shall have power to transfer his property as he may please. Fifthly, as such entries can never be forgd, they may safely be taken as legal tender. And such a mode would operate as a security against robbery, insurrection, or even invasion. He had lately alluded to a person possessing great landed property, who had signified to his tenants, that were employed in covering the front from Villa de I he would not consent to receive any other payment Fgun to Espeja, were assembled at Gallegos, and of his rents thanguineas or bullion, or Bank paper at discount. He had no suspicion as to the purity of that persons's motive, but he was fully impressed with the mischief which was likely to result from his act ; and therefore alone it was, before it might be too late, that he had, at the present advanced period of the Session, called their Lordship's attention to the subject. It was stated on a former evening, by the Noble Secretary of State (Earl of Liverpool), that although he highly approved of the plan which he (Earl Stanhope) had proposed, yet he thought t unnecessary, since the example set by the Nobla Lord (Lord King) was not at all likely to be followed. But he, on the contrary, was persuaded the example would be followed by numbers, if not timely prevented, and he adduced in support of that persuasion, a variety of letters which he had lately received from various persons, who felt alarm at the consequences, and who had consulted him as an un-

feed lawyer how they should act. In one instance

a Gentleman of Hamsphire had purchased an estate,

for which he had agreed to pay 400% one bundred

h 18,000 infantry, and with upwards of 2000 previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous as justificable but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous passible but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous assistance but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous assistance but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous as justificable but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous as justificable but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous as justificable but previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous three three hundred previous to the demand of the other three hundred previous three hundred previous three hundred previous three three hundred previous three pounds, when, to be suppose, in the state of that show that that principle was still adhered to 1 and coming by less at the affected rate of discount, which the recent instance of a Member of Pauliument was at the rate of 27s, for a griner. Suppose (said who, in lending a sum of £5000 to a friend, paid was at the more of 2/2, not a given by the pounds, the it in bullion, in order to secure the repayment, and bis Lordship) instead of four hundred pounds, the it in bullion, in order to secure the repayment, and enn had been a hundred thousand, what Noble it was contracted, that the repayment was to be made in the same weight of bollion. It had also be Lord would like to be placed in such a signation .--His Lordship read a variety of letters, in which sicome the practice, in granting longer leases than milar cases had been stated to been, and conjured usual, that the contract should be to pay in specie. according to the average of the last five years. So the House to make effectual use of the short remaining period of the Session in providing against the tisfied, therefore, in the rectitude of his own cononly and not like the lazy the man to suffer the duct, he should persevere firmly but liberally in building to be destroyed before he would bring forth what his Lordship conceived to be an equitable dehis encine. His Lordship then moved the second mand. Having thus, as he conceived, made out

ing thus dispatched that which related to his own

mediate question before the House, and in doing so,

he adverted to the various inconveniencies which were

ciation of Bank-paper; an event never contem-

plated by the law, and the adoption of a system from

while the deficiency was taken out of the pockets of

out of the receipts of the resenue, to make up aux

deficiency to the Bank, and say to them, " for

-There was a loss at present of not less than

£16,000,000 annually, and it would be impossible

to incur any expense beyond that sum. If the

present system was to be continued, it would be

mpossible to pay the Army and Navy without the

most enormous losses, and the erils and incorrect.

ences must be daily augmented, while the only ad-

vantage to be gained was, that the Bank of England

held a certain proportion of Exchequer Bills, and

in order to pay the public creditor in that depreci-

ated currency, they induce the Bank of England

to take their Exchequer Bills, who have no-

thing but bad bank paper to give for them. With

espect to the assertion that gold was grown dearer.

the Noble Lord contended, that on the contrary it

was grown cheaper, for if there was an advance of

price on the commodities, it was crident that coin

must be grown cheaper, and this was as plain a pro-

potition as could be advanced, and, the strongest

proof of it was, that even China now returned

much of that silver which used to be exported to

that country; and as to the argument that there was

of the Kingdom, he contended that this was now

the natural channel for gold to find its way to

France. South America, which, from her gold

mines, was the source of all the gold which came into

Europe, sent her gold to Spain and Portugal, and

from thence it went into France and the other parts

of the Continent; but that intercourse being pre-

rented, it was impossible to suppose that the gold

into this country, and it was the easiest way for it to

emained in South America; it has found its way

public creditor alone; and on this he appealed to

he justice and equity of the House; he appealed

rise, the Courts of Law could not apply a remedy-

ing the example of France before their eyes, in not

more recent instance of Austria, by a late edict of

to pass for five florins was reduced to one, and infi-

nite confusion was thereby introduced in all con-

of millions, it must overwhelm all property in all

notes which they did not possess, and every at-

tempt to do it was big with mischief. It appeared

to him that the scheme of the Noble Earl was

such a case as was unauswerable in a Court of reading of the Dill. Equity, he would ask how any Noble Lord could Lord KING expressed himself proficularly anxfairly animadvert on the black malignity and bad ous to really to what had been advanced by the Nomotives which influenced his conduct. He had ble Farl, and the observations he should make he done no more than make a legal demand of a just meant to divide into two distinct parts; first with right; if he had done more, the law would protect respect to his own conduct, and next as to that the meanest individual from such a demand. Have which was matter of public discussion, and he should explicitly state the reasons which induced him to private conduct, his Lordship proceeded to the immake that stand in defence of his own property. against that which he apprehended was approaching to a further depreciation of the currency of the realm. the result of the Bank Restriction Act the deprefrom the course of the debates in another place (the House of Commons), there was now no reason to spect any alteration for the better in the present which the State derived no advastage whatever. state of the currency, and it was now costain that it was the altimate determination of Government the people for the sole profit, benefit, and advantage that no alteration should take place with respect to of the Bank of England. He was almost tempted to the Bank Restriction Act, and having observed the say, that he would rather pay some millions annually progressive depreciation of Bank-notes for the last fourteen years, he had thought it full time to have recourse to what the law had left to individuals to God's sake let us bave the legal coin of the country." resort to, if they should think proper; and if any person should ask, whether he should refuse Banknotes in payment of a lawful debt, he should answer, that he had refused them, and that he had given notice to his tenants, that he should not receive Bank-notes in payment of rent. He was now perfectly prepared not only to rindicate the legality of this step, but he was come to that House to prove the principle upon which he had done so; and he thought he could not have acted more equitably and justly than to receive payment in value, as to weight, as diccurrency then stood at the time the several contracts were entered into. All old contracts should be paid in a currency of the exact value which it bore at the time that contract was made; and, he asked, could there be a more fair and equitable principle than this? He had endeavoured to ascertain, as precisely as possible, the price of gold at the sations periods, from the returns made to the House of Commons; and in consequence of the depreciation of Bank notes, he found that upon leases dated in 1787, he could no longer consent to receire Bank-notes in payment of those rents, but to a scarcity of gold, so that it could not be sent out receive nothing but the legal coin of the realm, for which purpose he gave notice to his tenants that be would only. In the first instance, consent to receive guinens, but to avoid giving trouble as much as possible, for the next species of payment he should receive Portugal gold coin of equal weight and value, and bank notes only at their depreciated value. But it was said that there was something harsh and perverse in this mode of conduct; he would ask where was the hardship in requiring payment in that way, for it was a self-evident proposition that in

ome to this country, intransitu, to France; it was the proportion as the currency was depreciated, in mpossible it could be otherwise. With respect to the same proportion a rise must take place in the the paper currency, it must become forced, the effect price of all commodities-in labour, manufactures, of which would be a total overthrow of the spirit The covenant of a lease required payment in of all contracts, and having a paper currency thus dependant on force, it would become nothing more nor less than assignats; and by making Bank notes claim this had never been disputed; it was quite legal tender, they would expese the community at large to that fraud which was practised against the same time he took that opportunity of declaring, tha so far from having entered upon any bargain for an to the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, who was the advance on land depending on the depreciation of protector of all legal contracts. He appealed in the currency, or insisting on being paid for that land behalf of all those persons who made and held conin gold, he had abstained altogether from granting tracts-not for those only, but for the numerous and any land on any such conditions, and should condistressed classes of the community who were living inue to do so until the currency of the country shall on their small means, the result of their former inpe actually depreciated below its intrinsic value, and dustry-those who had flattered themselves that they was further prepared to receive an abatement of rent had a sufficiency for their support through life. The n the same proportion with such depreciation :--daily labourer was not affected by it, because his and then, the Noble Lord would ask, what could labour could not be dispensed with, and according be more fair or equitable? The Noble Lord here to the depreciation, he might raise the price of his entered into a disquisition upon the nature of rents, labour, and was thereby enabled to stem the torrentfrom which heargued, that a portion or share of the But against this proposal he had not only the augross produce, after paying all necessary expences, thority of Mr. Pitt, but of the Judges of the land, and allowing a sufficient profit to the tenant, was who, upon the solemn consideration of the question, to be paid as rent; and could it be said that the teobserved, that whatever inconveniencies might anant was entitled to take advantage of the great proportion, or share on the depreciation of the currenthey thought the legislature had acted wisely, havcy, and to pay the landlord in that depreciated currency? There might be an increased price arising making the Bank note legal tender, as it only deprefrom the increased demand of any commodity; but ciated that which it was meant to protect. In France the depreciation of the currency arose from a totalthe paper system was supported by force and terror, different cause. He believed no one would venbut this did not uphold the finances, and the paper ture to say, after all the experience they have had, currency of France became depreciated. But in the that paper money was not liable to depreciation; and he must say, that symptoms of that depreciation had that Government, the paper currency which used now made it known in this country. He believed it would be found that the scale which he had adopted was favourable to laudlords, because the real tracts in that country. By having recourse to that value of the lawful coin of the kingdom was dewhich is now recommended as a remedy to such an mandable thereby. In the first place, then, it was no evil, it must be destructive of all system and the ruin hardship; and that there had been a depreciation, he should only refer their Lordships to what appearorders of society. It was vain to say that any Legised upon the Report of the Bullion Committee; and he insisted that it would also appear, that instead of lative interference could uphold that value upon gold being dearer at this flme, it would be found cheaper than at any former period. His Lordship then cited extracts from the returns made to something like a Bank deposit-it gave a credit, the House of Commons, in order to prove this position, and to show that the whole was attributable | but provided for no security of deposit. But in his opinion, if a credit was to be given, a certain quanto the continuation of the Bank restriction Act .--the enemy, but I know that they left Salamanca timed. Valious expensive improvements were made. The system which he adopted, he defended, not tity of bullion should be deposited. But the prize cipal objection he had to this scheme was, that there | ing a little forward of her weather beam, and distinct hoped the second reading of the Bill would be re-

Earl BATHURST contended, that the Noble Lord required payment in specie, under an obligation of which his tenants were not aware at the time they took their leases, and, if they were, they probably would not have entered into the contract He also argued, that the Noble Lord, at the time he executed the lease, had raised his rent so as to meet the then depreciation, and had no right to expect a further remuneration. On any leases made In him in 1801 and 1802, he should have allowed his tennuts a deduction in 1804 and 1805, because, in the former years, the price of bullion was less than in the latter. If he had not done this, then he had no right to ask any increase now. It was a fal-Incious idea, to assert that the issue of notes had ocensioned the rise in the price of bullion, for looking to the papers which had been printed, it would be found that in those years in which the smallest number of notes had been issued, bullion had brought the highest price. The high price of provisions, in a time of war, could also be traced to other sources, and, by comparing the Price Current in 1808, with that of the present year, it would be found that rery many articles, for instance, timber, hides, and cotton, had fallen in price. The Bank Restriction Act hallbeen alluded to, as if the present Administration were solely accountable for it, but every Administration since 1797, had supported it .-Even that Administration to which the Noble Farl was attached, had shown no disposition to alter it .-II felt great indisposition to make any alteration it the Act at any time, but particularly at such a periol of the Session, and in so thin a House. [We are obliged here to break off our report of this

interesting debate; but it shall be resumed with the first opportunity, and fally given, as the subject i of too much moment to allow a curtailment of any o the speeches. Lord King was supported by Lords Holland, Lauderdale, and Grenville, and opposed by ords Ross, Redesdale, and Liverpool. The House divided on the second reading of the Bill, which was carried by 36 against 12 .- The discussion was res med on the 4th, when the Commitment of the Bill was opposed by Lords Lansdowne, Grev. and Lauderdale, and supported as before. After a discussion of considerable length, the Commitment passed without a division. In the Committee, Lord Liverpool mov-" That Bank Notes, bring tendered by the Teran, the Landlord would not be at liberty to procould be the summary process of distress, but have be remedy at law-agreed to. Lord Lansdowne proposed to restrict the Bank of England from issuing erenter number of notes than were in circulation at the passing of the present Bill. This chare was no ratived without a division, and the Bill was then preed through the Committee. The duration of the dill will be limited to the 95th of Mirch next, and its

operation will not extend to Ireland.] BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1811.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE FRIGATE FRE-SIDENT, AND SLOOP OF WAR LITTLE BELT.

Carry of a Letter from Commodere Rodgers, tothe Secretary of the Navy. United States frigate President, off Sandy Hook, 23d May, 1811.

Tregret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the pight of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I alould be compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at twentyfre minutes past Meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant about touteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper mils (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At 45 minutes past one P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding our signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of spenking her, and a-certaining what she was, I now made sail in chace; and by half past three, P. M. found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before source, to discover her actual

torce, (which the position she preserved during the clace was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged, as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colours. At 15 or 20 minutes past seren, the chace took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled by the wind on the starboard tack : she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen Peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broadside was presented to my

unable to determine her actual force. At fifteel minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time ver light, I directed Captain Ludlow to take posite to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chace appeared from his manautres to be auxious to prevent, as he wore a. d. hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, be-

view, but night had so far progressed, that although

her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was

was no such security, and for these reasons he from seventy to a hundred vards, 1-kniled " what ship is that?" to this inquiry no answer was given not I was haifed by her Commander and asked what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, Lof course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first agswer; after a pause of 15 or 20 seconds, I reiterated my first | Fail of Fingal. The preceedings of the day were iquiry of " What ship is that," and before I had | opened by Mr. O'Gorman, who in a speech of conime totake the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our maintepmast breast back stays and went into our mainmast -at this instant Capt. Caldwell (of marines) who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed. Sir, she has fired at us" caused me to cause for a moment, just as I was in the act of gir ing an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second dirision of this ship; and was scarcely out of the gun

before it was answered from our assumed enemy by

three others in quick succession, and soon after the

rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from eccident, and without the orders of the Commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a ingle shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag ; I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally deermined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to coase firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her. My orders in this instance, however, (although

they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and determination not to spil a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than four minutes some teacon to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giring orders for a repetition of our tirenguinst a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment; our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perreising our opponent's griff and colours down, his main top sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done, or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm .--I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked " What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Maiesv's: but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done. I was unable to learn her name.-After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and band by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under topsails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; after hailing him, I sent a boat on board with Lieut. Creighton, to learn the names of the ship, and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained; and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded in repairing the damages his had sustained. At nine, A. M. Lieutenant Creighton returned withinforma tion, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham: who in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any assisance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the da mages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax

The rest of the details relate only to subsequent proceedings, already known. The document is signed Jone Rongens, and addressed to the Hou. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.]

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

No intelligence has arrived this morning from Portugal. Had an affair taken place between the advanced guards of the two armies on the 15th, as stated in the accounts from Oporto, it would have been known at Lishon by the 17th, there being a telegraph communication from the army to Liebon A letter has been received from Elvas of the 15th. stating, that no action had yet taken place.

The Onyx is arrived with dispatches from Cadiz. brought by Major Armstrong, of the 50th. The etters state, that an immediate attack was meditated on the French lices.

" WINDSOR, JULY 6. " His Majesty is in some respects a little better this week.'

DUBLIN-JULY 10.

Yesterday, a most respectable and numerous Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, were assembled at the Little Theatre, Fishamble-street, pursuant to previous notice. The Chair was taken by the siderable length, reported the proceedings of the late Catholic Committee, in which he expediated on the eminent and important services it had readered the Catholic Body, as well by its attention to the forwarding of their Petition to Parliament, a by the laborious and highly commendators comple lation of the grierances under which they laboured by the remaining restrictions of the Penal Code. Mr. O'Gorman concluded by moving certain resolu ions, which were in substance as follows :-

First-That, being impressed with the unalteris own conscience, we deem it our duty, thu no Government can inflict any pain, penalty, or which in his conscience he believes to be right.

reland

Third-That, in exercising our undoubted right o Petition, we will adhere to the ancient forms of

Fourth-That, a Committee be appointed to in guire into the Penal Laws, and make a report o ed unanimously.

Mr. Byrne proposed a Fifth Resolution, as fo That the Committee to be appointed to prepa

First-Of Catholic Peers, and eldest sons Peers and Catholic Baronets.

Second-Catholic Prelates. Third-Ten persons chosen from the Counties and the surfivors of the Delegates in 1793 to form an integral part of these ten.

Fourth—Four persons from each of the Countins n Ireland; which resolution was likewise carried nanimously

After Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Bryne had more the resolution.

Mr. Finlay addressed the Meeting in a speech at reat length, which embraced a variety of topics; herecommended a system of petitioning every Sessions, until the claims of the Catholics were acceded to, and that in future the petition should be

presented the first day of each Session.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Since our last publication, nonew intelligence has arrived from the Peninsula, and all the rumours of battles are now wholly discredited. The Cork Intelligencer of the 11th states, that the Talbot sloop of war, Captain Jones, arrived at Core a few days before with a fleet of Transports under convoy, that she sailed for Portsmouth on the 10th with the same fleet, and that, so far as was known, Capt. Jones communicated nothing of the news attributed to him, whilst he remained in Cork harbour. This statement seems sufficient to put an end to the report of the engagement of the advanced guard of the Allies with the enemy at ALBUERA. The report of three days fighting is regarded as wholly groundless. Au ppinion, and by no means an improbable one, prevailed in London, that all the Allied forces were withdrawn from Badajos, and that it was Lord WELLINGTON'S intention to retreat by ELVAS to his former positions in the vicinity of Lisson. The accounts from Cadiz are only to the 17th—the slege to Dine together as usual -Dated this 13th Day of that City was not raised-Sir R. Keats had not July, 1811. sailed in pursuit of an enemy's fleet, but to exerciso

the crews of his ships. Sir Joseph Yorks: proceeded to sea with sealed orders, which were to be opened to the westward of Scilly.

Recent accounts from Donne and state, that the

home. No causes are assigned for this proceed x,

An idle story was circulated in London, that

Marihal Berestoro had returned from Porticial

Weshall revert to the Distressed Manufacturers

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, JULY 10.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th Day of September next,

OR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE ACREED ON.

HE HOU'SE on the Quay, now occupied by Mr.

J. CASTRULI, adjoining the Bank of Messrs. NEW-

Waterford, July 13, 1811.

FORT and SCOTT. - Application to be made to DARIEL

FOR ERISTOL.

THE FAST SAILING VESSEL

THE SURPRIZE.

JOHN HYDE, MASTER

WILL sail on Wednesday next, Wind and Wes-ther permitting.—for Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. Richard Pope, or the Master on Board.

62 Any Gentleman wishing to engage the entire

Cabin, may have it by applying anabove.
Waterford, July 13, 1811

HAY FOR SALE.

FROM 5 TO 50 TONS OF UPLAND HAY,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

TO BE SOLD.

TO EDMOND MURPHY,

CR, MESSRS, P. & T. M'DOUGALL.

BREWERY.

THOMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to con-

siderable Expense in bringing over a Porter

Friends and the Public, that they will be ready in a

few Days, to Supply them with PORTER of superior

Quality, at 85s. per Tierce .- They are, as usual, sup-

olied with STRONG BRER, at 32s. 6d. per Barrel

R. BRISCOE will sell his Interest, or Set Lease for three young Lives, from the 1st November next, of his HOUSE and DEMESNE of WILL-

MOUNT, benutifully situated on the Navigable Pi

of Pilltown, and commanding a View of the fine De

Thomas Casey, and Catherine Casey, otherwise Drohan, Court of Chancery, in Ireland,

Carrickbeg, July 8, 1811.

bearing date the 16th day of

May, 1411, and made in this

cavec, I will on Monday, the

22d day of July Inst. at my

Dublin, Set up and well by Pub-

lic taut, to the highest and fair

est Bidder, all that and those the

Farm and Lands of Movemenane

j in the County of Waterford, con

Chambers, on the lans Quay,

July 13, 1811.

Brewer from London, beg leave

and TABLE BEER, at 187 per Barrel

mesne of Bessborough.

hie Wife.

Thomas Drohan

Amond Kireva

and another

George's-Street South.

and others

APPLICATION TO BE MADE

overnment Stock, 5 per cent. .........

arand Canal Loan, 6 per cent. ........

accenito.—One mail due.

Dunrono, Broad-street.

(\*)

Jovernment Deb. 31 per cent. .....

Do. Stock 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.

Government Debentures, 3 per cent.

31st regiment is broken in, and the officers older.

SCOREGATE MERTING.

and no circumstances relative to it mentioned.

able conviction of the undoubted right of every man to worship the Creator according to the dictates of publicly and solemnly to declare our decision, that privation, for obeying that form of Christian Faith,

Second-That, we again petition the Legislature or a repeal of the Laws affecting the Catholics of

he Constitution, &c.

he same, within one month-all which were carri

Petitions to Parliament, do consist-

Mr. Trotter, another Protestant Gentleman, followed Mr. Finher, and adverted to the great obligation which his country owed to the late Mr Dobbs; he said the great revolution of 1688, though glorious for England, was fatal to Ireland. He alluded to the late debate in the House of Lords, where Lords Elden and Redesdale desired to know what pledge or security the Catholics were willing to grant; but these Noble Lords did not say what security would satisfy them. In the course of that debate, Mr. Trotter observed, It had been distinctly stated that the sole cause of Mr. Pitt's going out of office in 1801, was his inability to carry the Catholic Question. If such was his motive, how did it happen that in the year 1805, he returned to office without effecting it? Mr. Trotter concluded by recommending unanimity, that all petty differences should be forgotten, and that by such conduct and such meetings as the present, their cause must be anccessful.

A vote of £500, as a token of gratitude for the services of Mr. Hay; and also, £500 to Mr. Todd taining St Acres, or thereabouts, late in the possession of David Drohan, deceased, and held by him, by lones, for his eminent services; and a resolution to open a subscription for Mr. Finnerty, for which purpose Major Bryan instantly subscribed P100. Mr. Hay was continued Secretary.

It was highly gratifying and creditable to perceire that throughout, the most perfect unanimity and harmony prevailed at this most numerous and

highly respectable meeting. Amongst those present we observed Lords Southwell and Ffrench, together with a great number of

the principal Catholic Gentry of Ireland.

LLANELLY FIERY VEIN COLLIERY. To Cool Dealers, Merchants, and Marters of Vessel

der lease of 21 Acres, 1 Rood and 16 Perches thereof,

made by the said David Drohan, to the Defendant

Edmund Kirevan, for 21 Years, from the 1st day of.

May, 1804, at the Yearly rent of &2 5s. 6d. an Acre, and £6 16s. 6d. yearly, for the Hill part thereof, more

king an allowance to the said Kirevan, of £5 13s. 9d.

yearly, for the first ten years of said Term of 21 Years.

Duted this 10th day of July, 1911. ST. KING.

Maxwell, Plaintiffs Solicitors, 3 Merrion Rows or

Thomas Wilson, Defendant Droban's, Solicitor. 34

for further Particulars, apply to Bayly and

Worked by Alexander and Arthur Haby, Pro-

opened by the same Proprietors in addition above, known by the Name of the GOLDEN and ROSEY VEINS, which will be rendered at such Prices as will be found to deserve Attention.

Vessets will be loaded with the utmost Dispatch

Two other VEINS, of estermed Quality, are also

and every Eucouragement given to Masters loading at the above Collicry, by applying to Mr. Jeremish Thomas, Agent to the said Coal-Works. Stemming Book kept by Edward Chalinder, the Rail-Road Dock, Lianelly Flats.

N. B. Stone Coal and Culm of the first Quality to be had of the said Proprietors.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS of SAINT PATRICK. are desired to meet the President at the Commencial BUILDINGS, on Wednesday next, the 17th Inst. in order to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards

Signed, by Order of the President.
J. F. S. S. P. K. P. B. C. W.

It is particularly requested, that such Members as intend dining, will leave their Names at the Ban of the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on or before that Day, tha Dianer may be provided accordingly.