DEBATE ON LORD STANHOPE'S BILL CON-TINCED FROM OUR LAST.

Lord HOLLAND felt necessiated to repel the clamours raised against the proprietors of lands.-If Lord King had acted fairly to his family and to himself, should the Government find themselves ngrieved, they alone had themselves to blame; the laws should be so fushioned as not to offer injury unto private property; when they eucroached on that, it was time for them to retrace their steps. He contended that the mode Lord King had adopted in his rental was quite fair, and well justified by care and houesty. With respect to the views of the last Administration, had their prospects been closed, as they expected, in peace, the cash payments of the Bank would have been resumed. The present measure would involve the country in mischief and trou-Me were it adopted. The evil complained of, he believed, was come to a height, but the measure invariable standard for what could never be regulated. Public value lay in intrinsic worth, and, or general opinion, for which no standard could be found. Were the motion of the Noble Lord adopted, the Government would not remain in the King, Lords, and Commons, but with the Directors of the Bank; and was such discretionary power to be left with man, over whose private transactions the public servants had no authority, it became the duty of the nation's Representatives to repel such manifest attack on right. He confessed that he felt no argument against the resumption of cash payments but what would be in full strength at any future period, and wished the restrictions to be taken away as soon as possible, and the time specified so that the Bank might fit itself for the occasion.

Lord ROSSE confessed belief that all the argurency were without foundation. The Bank-notes in circulation for the present year were no more than the compound currency of paper, gold, and silver, for the year of restriction 1797; such being the case where existed the depreciation? Was the Bank to resume the cash payment, they would have to resume the restriction in less than a twelvemonth. He complained against the Bill in not extending itself to Ireland; hoping, however, that it would be allowed to pass into a Committee, where it could be

Lord LAUDERDALE was astonished at the calmness with which the House received a measure which would create evils worse than those it attempted to remedy. There was a total want of sound argument on the subject in all those who attempted to sustain it. The conduct of the Noble Lord (King) he conceived to be just and proper, in the instructions he gave his tenautry; and he considered it as a boon, to be allowed to pay their rents in paper or gold as they pleased. The prosperity of the country required a circulating medium; it ruled the traffic of the people. Gold and silver vanished in France, when the people lost confidence in the Bankers; but so soon as the paper was ruined, all the old currency re-appeared, all persons were rejoiced at getting rid of those who preved upon their means of existence. The Noble Lord conjured his Majesty's Ministers to consider what they were about to do, and not give their approval to a measure so very carelessly explained. The Bank of Scotland had not one note on issue but what was liable to be made cash at the Bank on demand, and like argument would be used by his Maiesty's Ministers before they passed the Bill.

Lord REDESDALE believed that the restrictions of 1797 made the paper into cash for the service of the Public in paying of taxes, &c. Though benefit of the Public.

Lord GRENVILLE spoke to the following efcasion, it is painful to me to observe, that I cannot remember in the course of my life to have ever seen the Ministers of this country placed in so disgraceful a situation as that in which they appear this night. Whatever may be the variety of opinious entertained upon this subject by different persons, there is no man in the community who does not feel that this is by far the most important question in the whole circle of the political interests of the empire. I know that the House of Commons has already, by coming to certain resolutions, expressed their belief, that hy so resolving, they had set this question entirely at rest. If the dangers, indeed, which being set before the view of that House, were intended to be counteracted by these resolutions, had been purely visionary, the objecthad been perhaps accomplished. But if, on the contrary, we have now a practical test of the reality of the danger -if the predictions of those who pointed it out have been since completely verified—if in every day, and every succeeding hour the evil is increasing and aggravated-we have a manifestation of the futility of the supposition that the vote of the House of Commons would put a final period to the discussion. 1 expected, though I confessit was with a sentiment of indignation that I found only one of his Majesty's Ministers rise on this occasion; and that he declining all inquiry, all examination into the state of the alleged depreciation of the currency, should confine his whole answer to an attack on the private conduct of my noble Friend. Provided men shaned not against the laws-provided they made the laws the rule of their conduct-it was an ancient maxim of wholesome government to permit them to act, under nil circumstances, by their own discretion, and ing to its maturity with the most perfect insensibili-

nounce upon the private actions of individuals, and to determine whether they deserved the character of civism or incivism (Hear, hear!) If men are to be governed by rules, those rules ought to be clearly expressed and generally understood, not left to the interpretation of political parties. In alluding to which I am not ashamed. From the moment that I my Noble Friend and Relation (Lord King), Lam found that a safe and honourable peace was not to sure that the censures applied to his conduct were be obtained, I bent the whole force of my mind to most unmerited. I know and love the character of prepare and mature a permanent system, which by that Noble Lord; I know his public spirit, his exwise precaution and provident arrangement, might tensive information, his acquaintance equalled by so economize and husband our resources, as to enafew with the subject now before us. My Lords, I hle us to continue the contest, not merely for a few also know the private virtues that adorn hlm, the years, but to the most distant period. Without any kindness of his temper, and the benevolence of his of there extraordinary exertions which have since heart; and if I were called on to name the last man proposed would make it no better. The fallacy of in the country likely to commit an act of injustice been made, and in my opinion for the most impolitic purposes, this system would have operated in the Noble Lord's measure was, in constituting an and oppression, it would be my Noble Friendthe most beneficial manner. I did not forget that (Hear, hear!) If the time is arrived for the inthe restriction was a permanent evil, but I conceivtreduction of new principles of Government, and ed that the most effectual mode of dispensing with it, if my Noble Friend is to be required to explain was to place the Government in such a situation a the reasons which govern his private proceedto deprive the Bank of the plea of its necessities to ings, in this Assembly, will your Lordships tell continue their own profits. I know that It is not, as me when these principles are to stop? Are the merchants likewise to be called to your bar, to it was said to be declared by the Chan, of the Exchebe interrogated as to their mode of managing quer, the want of gold in which the necessity of the continuance of the restriction originates. It is in their business, or be instructed by Government in the exigencies of the Government, and in profuse the means of conducting their commercial transacand wasteful expenditure (Hear, hear!) To suptions, so as to produce the greatest share of advanply those exigencies, and to support that expenditages to the country? Is that maxim of political science which influenced the policy of the Governand spread through the country a depreciated curment till it was subverted by the rash measures of the rency. It is for this purpose that his Majesty's Board of Trade, to be at length utterly relinquishsubjects are compelled in amount to pay their Ined? That maxim which has been sanctioned by the come Tax, once to the revenue, and twice to those most emineut Statesmen and writers, and in the juswho profit by the restrictions. This state of things meuts for establishing a depreciation of Paper Cur- tice of which I most heartily concur, that the best is now openly arowed and defended, as necessary way of promoting the public, was to give unreo the support of Government. Necessary it may strained freedom to the prosecution of individual inbe, while the annual expenditure is 90,000,0001. terests, the aggregate of which constitutes the mass sterling, but that is an expenditure which it is abof national prosperity. It is not my intention, my surd in the highest degree to imagine you can Lords, to trespass on your attention, by following my Noble Friend through all the detail of his lucid maintain. However grateful to your wishes or and manly speech. In answer to all the observati- flattering to your pride, you must at length renounce ons upon it, made by the Noble Lord (Bathurst) I this rain idea. With all my respect for the logical acuteness of the Noble Lord nearme, I do not content myself with appealing to the law, the plain think that he has acted up to his own sense of the understood law of the country. It is by that law utility of definition in his explanation of paper at that the members of the community must regulate their par, and paper under a depreciation. Neither do conduct, and not by party doctrines in Parliamentary debates. I do not wonder at the wrath of Ministers being directed against my Noble Friend; I do not wonder at the cowardly attempt to raise a public clamour against him, because he has been the immediate means of proving the fallacy of their belief, that they had set this question finally at rest. If, however, they had been animated by one spark ofjustice, or ordinary candour, they would not have held him out as a solitary example, but have fairly admitted what has been stated to you by a Noble Lord, this night (Lord Rosse) that he had only imitated what has been the common practice in the North of Ireland, as well as the conduct of numerous individuals in this part of the Empire. But this would not have suited their designs, this would have been to admit the existence of the mischief that s coming upon us, and the only way of accomplishing this purpose, was, if possible, to deter him by clamour and invective, from persisting in pursuing the dictales of his judgment. The question, however, is now said to assume a public character, and the whole system seemed better arranged than that in this light I perfectly agree with those Noble of England. He hoped, at least, that something | Lords who have dwelt on the urgent necessity of still, not withstanding hazard and difficulty, more applying an early remedy. The King's Ministers, or less supplied. You have now free access to the indeed, from whom it was natural to hear something on such a subject, do not favour us with the slightest observation. I believe, my Lords, and I have before expressed this opinion, that the moment he somewhat agreed with the measure, he thought at length arrived when, if the evil be not arrested, it might be amended in the Committee much to the | it must advance with an accelerated progress, till it produces a state of calamity, not only unequalled by any thing that has, hitherto, ever affected this nafeet:-" My Lords, in addressing you on this oc- tion, but which it is almost impossible for the imagination to conceive. We are, however, in that riserable style of argument by which the measures of Administration are generally defended, desired ven now to shut our eyes to this alarming and extensive danger, and are told still to confide in our shield and buckler, as a certain armour against all the perils that surround us. A Noble and Learned Lordhas informed us that when Mr. Pitt first adopted the measure of the Restriction, he contemplated at the same time its inflefinite duration. Really 1 un at a loss to know where the Noble Lord acquired this knowledge, but I do feel it to be my duy to declare, and it is a declaration which the part I took in the public councils at that period warrants me in making, that the most painful day both to Mr. Pitt and myself, of his and my political life, was that on which the circumstances of the country were deemed such as to impose on us the necessity of coming to Parliament with that proposition as a temporary measure. By what considerations we were afterwards induced to extend it for successive short periods, it is unnecessary to explain; suffice it to say, that they are considerations which I shall ever deeply regret had any influence upon did not feel suspicion, my Lords, for it was what I my opinions. I do assure my Noble Friend that I have long since fully concurred in the arguments which he has urged against the original policy of that restriction. It must be in the memory of some who hear me, that I did oppose in my place in this House, the Bill for extending the restriction to the end of the war, and even then considered the propriety of the virtual resumption of cash paynents. Does the Noble Earl think then that blame is rather due to me than to those Ministers who the value of the circulating coin of the country. The

now sit in sileat apathy, and see the evil approach-

judgment. It was left to the period of the French

Revolution, it was left for Robespierre, for the Ja-

cobin Club, and for the present Ministers, to pro-

not to interfere in any manner, by regulations of any | ty? With regard to my conduct when last I held | rence of the King's Counsellors, it actes by head. rice of the Bank alone. In consequence, the coa kind or authority, of any description, to debar them an office in his Majesty's Government, I beg leave of the country was reduced to a most debased and from the right of exercising their free and unbiassed to remark that I was from the mouth of February to November following engaged with many of my degraded level. Pieces of coin were issued for 34 which were in reality worth only 23. 4d. and so an Noble Friends near me, in endeavours to preserve in proportion. If this was fit to be done, he asked what we considered to be the greatest boon that why it was not done by the Government of the councould be obtained for the people of this country, a safe and honourable peace. Had the event been try; there the advantage, though a very inadequate consideration, would have been derived by the pub-Lappily accomplished, the Bank restriction would lic : here it went to the Bank of England excluhave been consequently at the end. If called on to account for the subsequent four months which I passed in office, I am called on to perform a task of

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought it proper to confine his attention to that part of the system of the Noble Lord embraced in the bill now on the table. When he stated, the other night, that the Bill would not be necessary, he only meant that the example of the Noble Lord then alluded to Gord King) was not likely to be generally followed, He said so on looking to the general principles on which such a measure must be supposed to be built which plainly told to every man that the interests of andlords and tenants could not be separated, and that when a landlord originally did an injury to his tenant, he must lay his account with ultimately iniuring himself also. If, in the present state of maters, things were allowed to remain without some such Bill as that now proposed, he thought it might be productive of much mischief. If ever there was a question which had been fully discussed in a coupirv. this was the question. The suspension of payments in cash, was originally a temporary measure, but since the year 1797, it had not been considered n this light; and if ever this suspension was proper o be continued, it must be so regarded at the present moment. He did not state that it was not desirable to return to the old state of things. It was certainly desirable to do so; but was it possible? A merchant of great eminence, Mr. Baring, had been heard to declare, that if called on to make a payment of ten thousand pounds in gold, he would feel considerable difficulty in doing so. If the Bank were to get guineas into their coffers, and to resume payment of them, they would soon get out of their hands again. He was satisfied it was impossible to keep up our great armies in the Peninsula, in the Mediterranean, and in our colonies abroad, without continuing this system. He agreed it was proper the Bank should resume its payments the moment it was practicable to do so without danger: but, even if it were practicable to do so at present, it would be ruinous, and was a measure to which he rould never consent to be a party. To reject this bill, under the present circumstances, he thought, would be injurious to the country, and to the public creditor.

are, you permit the Bank to make unlimited issues

agree with him, that bankers are exclusively the

true judges of its real value. I consider a paper

currency to be depreciated when in the transaction

between man and man, less gold is given for the pa-

per than that paper promises to pay, and that in

proportion to the difference between the sum pro-

mised as to the sum thus paid, is the extent of that

depreciation—(Hear, hear!) The Noble and

Learned Lord had put an extreme case, equally ap-

plicable to all periods, and had said, that if gold

was required to the fulfilment of all contracts, it

could not possibly be procured. There never,

however, was a time, and he was ready to establish

t, when there was more or even as much gold in

the country as at the present period-(Hear.

hear!) No difficulty is experienced in obtaining

any quantity, as stated in evidence before a Com-

mittee of the House of Commons, if the price is ou-

ly offered. We were formerly accustomed to draw

disposed to us, and sometimes in open hostility.-

The demand for gold as will ever be the case, was

the seas, you pursue the trade without the slighest

aterruption from any state, the consequence i

that you both import and export larger quantitie

than at any antecedent period. It is to a destruc-

tive policy alone that the evil must be attributed .-

It has advanced slowly, progressively increasing,

like the Mississippi and South Seaschemes, and, like

them, if not checked, it must end in the most ex-

tensive ruin and calamity. My Lords, it has often

fallen to my lot to point out the inevitable results

of the issue of the assignate in France. How little

did I then imagine, that, in the description I then

gave, I was but anticipating what, in the course of

twenty years, would be the faithful picture of my

own country! How little did I then apprehend

that the established credit of Great Britain, that her

flourishing finances and proud resources, would pe-

rish by the same hideous monster, appearing in all

The Noble Lord then adverted to Lord Stanhope's

Bill, which by itself was completely nugatory, and

must necessarily be the precursor of another to en-

force the legal tender. Whenever this was done, in

his opinion the whole frame of society would be dis-

organized, and the foundations of its security sub-

verted. The Noble Farl took but a narrow view

when he supposed a liability to be forged was the

only inconvenience which a paper currency not con-

vertible could create. Strongly too as hereprobat-

ed the principle of confiding to the Directors of

the Bank, whose sole duty was to promote the in-

terests of their own Corporation, the power of aug-

menting at their pleasure to any amount the circula-

tion of the country; he still more decidedly con-

demned the assumption of the sovereignty of the

flagrant breach of faith with the public.) That so-

ciated state of the paper currency, and decrease in

Bank has now taken place of the Government, and

instead of the Crown now acting with the concur-

its pristine deformity!

which produce rold, you are masters

Earl STANHOPE shortly replied, after which their Lordships divided, when there appeared for the

second reading-Non Contents...... 12

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday. Adjourned at Half-past One o'Clock.

Captain Rodgers account of the affair of the President and Little Belt concluded:

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Captain Bingham's communication to Lieutement Creighton, as he informed him that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between twenty our supplies from foreign countries, not always well and thirty of his crew had been killed and wound-

> The regret that this information caused me, was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private ac that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me, Sir, that suchs mmunication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confided to my protection-and rould have you to be convinced, Sir, that however much individually I may previously have had remon to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my

passion nor prejudices had any agency in this affair. To my country, I am well convinced of theimortance of the transaction which has imposed upon ne the necessity I feel of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President w authorize a formal inquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my

conduct connected with the same. The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except by the fore and mainmasts, which I before mentioned; no personkilled, and but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this com-I have the honour to be, with great respect, Si

vour obedient servant. JOHN RODGERS. (Signed) on. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy-

Admiral Bligh's Court Martial is suspended, from coin in altering its denomination (an act in itself a ome difficulties that have arisen, whether that Court shall be composed of Naval or Military Ofvereignty was a prerogative of the King controled by law, and regulated in its exercise by Farliament. His Lordship proceeded to allude to the depre-

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

## Waterford Chronicle. Ramsey's

No. 11,159.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

TO BE SOLD. A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH Engine at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, July 15, 1811

WANTED, CLERK, who understands the Business of a Attorney's Office .- Apply at the Office of this

Waterford, July 15, 1811.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Priest's-Lane, Tru more-consisting of 2 Parlours, 5 Bed-chambers, Kitchen, Collars, &c .- Also, a Couch-House and Stable for 4 Horses, with two Gardens.-The whole Concerns are enclosed by a Wall, with excel ont Water on the Premises. Apply to William White.-Edmond Morrissey will

show the Concerns. Waterford, 7th Mo. 15, I811.

BREWERY.

THOMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to considerable Expence in bringing over a Porter Brewer from London, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will be ready in a few Days, to Supply them with PORTER of superior Quality, at 35s. per Tierce.-They are, as usual, sup plied with STRONG BEER, at 32s. 6d. per Barrel, and TABLE BEER, at 18s. per Barrel Carrickbeg, July 8, 1811.

Thomas Casey, and DURSUANT to the Decretal Catherine Casey. otherwise Droban. hix Wife Thomas Drohan and others

bearing date the 15th day of May, 1911, and made in this cause, I will on Monday, the 22d day of July Inst. at my Chambers, on the Inns Quar Dublin, Set up and sell by Pub lie Cant, to the highest and fair Edmond Kirevar and another

est Bidder, all that and those the Farm and Lands of Movemananc in the County of Waterford, con taming 81 Agres, or thorombouts, late in the possessi on of David Orohan, deceased, and held by him, be Lesse for a Term of 41 Years, from the 25th day o March, 1791, at £1 5s. nn Acre, subject to an un der lease of 21 Acres, 1 Road and 16 Perches thereof

Order of his Majesty's High

Court of Chancery, in Iteland

made by the said David Drohan, to the Defendant Edmund Kirevan, for st Tears, from the 1st day of May, 1804, at the Vearly rent of \$2 5s. 0d. nu Acre and £8 164.6d. vearly, for the Hill part thereof, ma-Ling 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. for further Particulars, apply to Bayly and Maxwell, Plaintiffs solicitors. 3 Merrion Row; or Thomas Wilson, Defendant Drohan's, Solicitor, 3. July 12, 1811. George's-Street South.

ON BATHING.

IT must be allowed by every pretender to Medical Experience, that the principal proparation requisite for Balling is, to be careful that the Voins, At teries, Norves, and Vessols of the whole Body are completely open, or at least are free from any absolute obstruction.

om the experiments such frequent opportunities to make, in Liverpool, Margate, Southampton, and Scarborough, he is war ranted in recommending the CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, not only as the most safe and most effectabl Medium, by which the Vessels of the Human body can be perfectly and completely prepared to sustain that sovere shock the winde system is made to underco, by sudden immersion in the Cold Bath, but also the only sovereign remedy for all Nervous and weakly Persons-Half Guinea Buttles, and Casas al 31. British, may be had of A. BIRNIE.

WATERPORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 13.

	ı	
Butter, first Quality,	£6 5s. 0d.}	
second	~ 6 0¶. 0d. [	
third		
Tallow (rendered) ab	out 854. Od.	
Lird (flake) 0s. 0e	d - o od l	
(casks, rendered) - 64s. O		
Burnt Pigs, 09. 0		
Pork, 344. 0		
Berf, 0s. 0		
Ontineal, 154. 6		
Flour, first Quality, s.		
second, 46s. 00	4 . 50 . 04 .	
- third, 30s. 0		
fourth, 22s. 0		
Wheat, 355 0	•	
Batley, 00x. 0		
Oats (common) = = = 13s. 0		
(polaloc) 14s, G		
Malt 35%. 3		
forts,		
Tallow (rough), 51. 0		
Potators, 6	ner Stone	
( (unarlara)	*1 - 10 8d. j *	
Beef, (quarters),	= "a "aa. ]	
( (charteen)	- (0 733.)	
Mutton ( (quarters),	- M 7 d.	
Yest,	= 60 740. > pcr lb.	
Park,	d. Bid.	
Edder,	- 3d 4 d.	
Paris avi	- 180 81d. J	
Frain Oil, £4	$- per T_{jn}$	
Whiskey, Hs.	od 81. 8d.—per Gall.	
Corn Returns for the West ending on Saturday.		
374 Barrels Wheat,	f £2 01. 94.	

HAY FOR SALE.

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

> APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO EDMOND MURPHY. OR, MESSES, P. & T. M'DOUGALL. July 12, 1811

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

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

July 10th, 1811.

nose of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, July 10, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF TRARS. THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied by Krnny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Prawater Beau-Street.

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 9.

Mr. WHITBREAD moved, that an humble Address e presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Recent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order, that a Copy of the Communication made by the Queen's Council, with respect to his Majesty's health, be laid before the House.-Agreed to. SIR JOSEPH YORKE.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to put a question to he Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) as the First Lord of the Admiralty, respecting a report which was contained in the papers, stating that Sir-Joseph Yorke had hoisted his flag, and sailed on a foreign station. Was that report true, and to what station had he sailed?

Mr. YORKE replied, it was certainly true that his Hon. Relative had hoisted his flag, and sailed to a particular destination, which he was not at liberty o disclose. At the same time the Hon. Gentleman would not give credit to all the accounts that he saw in the public papers

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know whether the Gallant Officer had vacated his seat at the Ad-

Mr. YORKE replied that he had not. Mr. WHITBREAD observed, that as the destination of the Gallant Officer might perhaps detain him long from home, and as it was necessary the Councils of the Admiralty Board should be complete, he should feel it his duty on a future day, to move, is in the case of Lord Wellington, that the place of the Gallaut Officer at the Board should be filled up by some other person, it being impossible that he could serve his Country at home and abroad at one and the same time, and the Admiralty Countils at this moment being highly important.

LORD STANHOPE'S BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER,

rising in order to move the first reading of Lord Stanhope's Bill, stated, that it was with great reluctance that he and his colleagues had been induced to adopt the measure, and recommend it to the adeption of the House. It was matter of much regret, that there should exist a necessity for bringing it forward at all, and still more for bringing it forward at so late a period of the Session, when so great a number of Members, who, without doubt, would wish to deliver their sentiments on the subject, were absent. Since the period of the Bank restriction, fourteen years had elapsed, during which time the paper of the Bank had continued to circulate, protected by its intrinsic merits, without the aid of any such measure as was now in contemplation. During the same time, the country had received very great shocks, and had been compelled to make prodigious was compelled to receive that income in notes, and exertions; yet, neither the mutiny of our seamen. nor the rebellion in Ireland, nor any thing of the kind which had pressed on her head, made such a landlord to pay it in gold, could any case, he would measurenecessary. This fact made it the more neask, involve greater injustice than that of such an incessary to justify the bringing forward the present, and it would be incumbent on him to enter into a further justification, as to the time it was brought forward. He trusted that on both heads he should be not scruple to avow, that it was very possible that enabled fully to satisfy the House. He had then to such would be the case, and he would further state. stat. that a Nobleman, possessed of very considerthat at the period of the Bank restriction Mr. Pitt able property, who had been hitherto contented to receive Bank-notes from his tenants at par, in payment of his rents, had given them recent notice, that he would infuture require them to pay in proportion to the supposed depreciated state of the currency.-This notice was given so short a time before that when the Parliament was to rise, that, if it called for Legislative interference, there was barely time for it to be obtained: this circumstance was a complete justification as to the time when the Bill was the public creditor, he would not follow up the men- cause for the consideration of the present question. introduced. It now remained to be considered, whee sure by making them a legal tender between indi- had acted. He (Mr. Whittifead), contended, that ther or not the interference of Parliament were or | viduals? Ho (the Chaucellor of the Exchoquer) | that Nobic Lord had done no more than the laws of

were not necessary? He (the Chancellor of the I had it from the best authority, that on the question Exchequer) had at first entirely believed that it would being pressed, he had then declined answering it: not be found so, but that a system, which had been -now if his mind had been made up as to the total found efficient for fourteen years, might still be left, nexpediency of the measure, there could have here protected simply by its inherent stability. The meanothing of this hesitation, he would have explicitly sure adopted by the Noble Lord was one, undoubtand immediately expressed his opinion to that effect. edly, calculated to excite some alarm; but he had The conduct of Mr. 14tt was that of a person who nevertheless, conceived that he would not receive much support or countenance in thus reducing to would not dogmetize, like certain individuals of the present day, on a subject necessarily involved in much practice his whimsical theories; and that, when he doubt and difficulty, though be would then have been found himself dissunded from his purpose by every supported in adopting the measure by the opinion of person he had been accustomed to regard with re-Sir Francis Baring, no mean authority, who then spect, he would stop short in his mischievous castated that it would be necessary to make paper a reer, more especially when he had the example of no legal tender. He hoped the good sense of the country would render it now unnecessary to resort to the one who had preceded him in it to look up to but poddling Jews and smugglers. But even if the Nospedient. The same dangers which were now W. PENROSE, Sons, and Co. are now landing out of the Brig Hope, Captain Bancara, a still it was to be hoped and expected that there would be found very few to follow his example, and dwelt on by thealarmists of the community, were the thome of similar declamation at the time of the restriction, yet none of the apprehended evils had occurred. It was alleged that we even were on the that the matter would not attain thesize of a public mischief and calamity, such as would render necesrange of ruin, vet we had survived, and every day sary the interposing fiat of the Legislature; but, had gained, and every day were gaining an access of vigour and prosperity. There could be no fair when, on the contrary, it appeared that even those who would not themselves adopt the practice of the parallel instituted between the assignat system in Noble Lord, yet would stand forward to justify France and that of our paper currency. "At no and panegyrise him, and nick-name his conduct patime during the fourteen years duration of the latter triotism, and that those who did so were certain perhad the Bank issues amounted to more than tweny-five millions; it was now reduced to twentysons who arrogated to themselves as it were a monopoly of all the high statesmen like qualities in the three. The assignate had increased the currency of France, in a year and a half, to seventy-fire mile realm, it became high time to think of checking the progress of the evil. He would not be understood lions, and at the end of four years it amounted to as calling in question the rectitude of the Noble four thousand millions. In cases such as these, for Lord, there could be no doubt that he thought he what purpose could in comparison be made but for was doing his duty, that his motives were perfectly that of creating alarm? The House, in considering correct: but if he entertained erroneous opinions, the Bill, would recollect that the practice against and was abetted by others who entertained erronewhich it was framed, though new in England, was not so in Ireland, and therefore it was not necessary ous opinions, there was no reason why the mischlef to introduce it in that part of the United Kingdom likely to form a question grounded on them should not be resisted as early as possible, and he really did sooner than next Session ; and he trusted that ig not sonceive that there was within the limited sphere rould not be thought to promore, but rather to ale leviate those dangers and difficulties to which it was of the actions of an individual, one to be found atended with more terrible peril than that of the Noilleged the country was exposed. ble Lord. His Majesty's Government had been reproached with not having taken steps immediately to oppose the evil, thinking it to be, as it appeared they did, one of so alarming a magnitude. He had already assigned the reason why they had abstained from doing so, and he would now add, that it could never have been supposed that those very persons who had expatiated so largely on the call of double prices, would themselves fond a band to create it, for so it was evident they were doing in applauding and encouraging the Noble Lord in the step he had thought proper to take. He was now at a loss to know upon what principle these gentlemen would oppose the present Bill, as he understand it was

would suppose a person who would derive an income

of three hundred pounds a year from the funds, who

who, renting ahouse for which he was to pay that three

hundred pounds a year, could be compelled by his

dividual? It had been alledged that the present

neasure was one which would lead to the further one

contemplated such a measure as one of not improba-

ble necessity at a future period, nay, that even at

that time he was restrained from adopting it only by

notes in payment on the part of those who contribu-

ted to the exigencies of the State. The question bad

Bank-notes a legal tender from the Government and

Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, it was neground o oppose a Bill in so carly a stage of its progress: out the Right Houseurable Gent, had entered so folly late the subject that he would take the apportunity of offering a few remarks on the statements made by him. The first ground of his justification was, that he did not think the people would follow the example of his Nable Friend; but did he not know that Bank Paper was depreciated 20 per cent. and that persons making demands like his Noble Friend were protected by law? How was he qualified for a Minister who could suffer Parliament to separate without taking measures to resist the steps to which people were prompted by such powerful incentive? their intention to do. Their opinion stood record-The Right Hon. Gent. had stated that the system ed, that the Bank restriction could not be removed had been acted upon without any evil result for foura shorter period than two years. Now if this Ilteen years, but such was not the fact, there was no time limited for the continuance of the restriction at nitation as to the resumption of cash payments were necessary, would there gentlemen contend in the first : It was in the year 1804 that it was first made teeth of such a necessity, admitted, nay, affirmed to depend on the continuance of the war. An application for the protection of property affected by by themselves, that the public creditor was to remain for the space of two years without legislative this regulation was shortly after made to a Court of protection from the effects of a deproclation from Law; and if this example was not followed, it was which they fancied proprietors of other denominabecause the temptation from the credit attached to tions were able to protect themselves. He underthe paper currency obviated any inducement to follow it. But the case was now very different, when stood that the persons to whom he had already alluded, maintained an opinion that gold was never the fifth part of the property of every ludividual was wrested from him to increase the profits of the Bank. more plentiful than now. He should much wish for an exposition of the grounds on which such an oni-The Right Hoh. Gent, by defending his measure, on the principle of being the better enabled to carry on nion rested; for his own part, he would confess that the war, did not perhaps perceive how completely t appeared to him to involve the greatest absurdity. he was identifying this with the thesignal system, lowspever such a confession might subject him to the eprehension of those gentlemen who thought their for assuredly those who had recourse to it would high statesmanlike qualities invested them with a use, as the most prominent argument in its defence. right to look down with mingled pity and conthe exertion it was necessary to make against the empt on all those who presumed to call their theoenemy, while they were willing to leave the holders ries in question. So long as the necessity for a Bank of esignate to take care of themselves. He conceived the Bill to be an outrageous violation of prirestriction existed, so long it was necessary that the public creditor should be protected by that legislature, rate property, and as such he should most strongby an act of which he was compelled to receive payously oppose it. ment from the Government in Bank notes. He

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON said, that there was one remarkable principle that pervaded the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, namely, that the interests of the Bank and the Governmen were identified, and that the prople if they supported one must apport both. To this he had very strong objections, as applying to any body of men, but in particular to that which was so favoured, and which he considered as wholly poworthy to be the depositaries of such a confidence. Upon these of making Bank-notes a legal tender. He would grounds, as well as upon many others, he should selze every opportunity of giving his most streamous opposition to the Bill.

Mr. WHITBREAD declared his satisfaction at the opportunity which was afforded him, by the formal mauner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had introduced the readiness with which it was agreed to take Bank- | the measure in discussion to the consideration of the House, of expressing his opinion upon it. He could not, in the first instance, refrain from condemning been expressly put to him by an Honourable Al- the invidious and ungenerous manner in which the derman, now present, whether when he was making | Right Honourable Gentleman had adverted to the motives on which the Noble Lord, who had given

His Royal Highuess has therefore commanded me to express his entire reliance, that the confidence fire to the battery which also blew up : the object which he has thus reposed in the energy and patri- of our attack being thus completely executed, I in any degree inhaptaced; and that they will most readily avail themselves of this opportunity of extending the field on which their services are henceforth to be displayed, and of rendering themselves to the United Kingdom what they have so long been to Great Britain, a never-failing resource on every occasion of difficulty and danger. I am, your obedient humble servant,

To Colonel or Officer commanding the Militia.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE JULY 9.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton. Bart. Commander in-Chief of His Majerty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on boardthe San Josef, off Toulon, 16th Hay, 1811.

Sin-The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive with much satisfaction the accompasuccessful cuterprize, performed by His Majesty's ship Pomore under his command, and the Unite and Scout, in the bay of Sagone, in the island of Corsica, on the 1st of this month. We have particularly to congratulate ourselves upon the result of this judicious and well planned affair, as the enemy, in all probability, will sustain much impediment to the completion of his ships building at Toulon, by being deprived of the three last ship-loads of timber the season will enable him to procure from the above

The loss in His Majesty's ships, on this occasione has been comparatively small, when the nature and extent of the service performed, and the force opposed to them, is considered; and I have the addistinction to state to their Lordships, that the wounded men appear to be doing well.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) P. S. I inclose also a copy of Capt. Barrie's account of the destruction of L'Etourdie French natioual brig, on the 14th March.

His Majesty's ship Pomone, off Sagone,

StR-My letter of the 23d ult, would acquaint you with the intelligence I had received of the enemy's force in Sagone, and that it was my intention, under particular circumstances, to attack

There now the honour to inform you, that on the evening of the 30th I arrived off the Bay, the Unite and Scout in company; the Scout joined in the morning, and Capt. Sharpe having very handsomely volunteered his services to take charge of the landing party in the projected attack, I consented to take the Scout under my orders. At sunset the Unite made the signal for an enemy's frigate at anchor. By the break on the 1st, the Pomone was close off Liamone, and I had the satisfaction to observe the enemy's three ships at anchor in Sagone Bay. It was nearly calm, and the variable winds which prevail at this season having thrown the Unite nong way astern. I abandoned my design of attempting to take the tower and battery by surprize; and it was fortunate I did so, for as the day opened we could clearly observe the enemy in full possession of the heights and ready to receive us. He appeared to have about two hundred regular troops, with their field pieces, &c. and a number of armed inhabitants; the battery consisting of four guns and one mortar, presented a more formidable appearance than I expected, and a gun was mounted on the martello tower, above the battery; the three ships were moored within a stones throw of the battery. and had each two cables on shore; their broadsides were presented to us. The smallest ship (La Gi raffe) hoisted a broad pandant; she appeared to be a sister vessel to the Var, and shewed 13 guns on each side the main-deck. The other ship (La Nourrice) was much farger, and shewed 14 gans; her lower-dock ports were open, but she had no gons in them. The armed-ship was partly hid by the Nour-

rice, so that we could not make out her force. The bay is so small, that it is impossible to an proach without being exposed to the raking fire o the whole. Notwithstanding their strong position, the crews of each ship came forward in the most noble manner, and volunteered their services to land, on, as it was quite calm, even to attack the enemy? ships with the boats. Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe both agreed with me, that we could do nothing by landing, and it would have been madness to send the hoats; however, I signified (by telegraph) that it was my intention to attack as soon a a breeze spring up. As the calm continued, at half past five P. M. I gave up all the hopes of the sea breeze, and fearing any longer delay would enable the enemy to increase his force, I determined on towing the ships in.

My pin is too feede to express my admiration of the realous and spirited conduct of the boats evews employed on this service; the came z all animated each ship's company, and by six o'clock have to wed into a position within range of grape. we commenced theaction, which lasted without any intermission till about half-past seven, when smoke was observed to issue from the Girafle; soon after La Nourrice was in a blaze, and the merchantmon was set on fire by the brands from La Nourrice; at this time the battery and tower were silenc-N, and in ten minutes the three ships were completely on fire. I lest no time in towing our ships agtof harms way, where we waited the explosions, which took place in succession. The Giraffe blew To Rear-Admiral Charles Boyles, Esq. unten minutes before nine, soon after La Nourrice

exploded; and some of her timbers folling on the tower, entire's demolished it, and the sparks set otism of the Militia, will not be found to have been stood out to sea, to get clear of the wrecks, and to repair our damages. No language of mine can do justice to the gallantry of those I had the honour to command.

I am particularly indebted to Captains Chamberlay ue and Sharpe, for their spirited exertions and ordial co-operation throughout the whole of the affair. I am sensible my narrative is already too prolix, but I cannot conclude without assuring you that the Officers and crews of the ships behaved with the greatest courage and coolness. The Pomone, from being enabled to choose her station, was, of course, exposed to the brunt of the action, and has consequently suffered most :though considering the enemy's fire and position, our ships have escaped much better than could have been expected. When all conspicuously distinguished themselves, it is impossible to select out individuals; -but I should be most shamefully wanting in my duty to my country, and to the merits of a most deserving set of Officers, if I were to neglect acquainting you, nying report from Capt. Barrie, of a gallant and that I received from them every assistance it was possible to expect. Lieutenant J. W. Gabriel, First of the Pomone, conducted himself with the same spirit and zeal which has uniformly distinguished his conduct. I inclose the report of the killed, wounded, &c. It is but justice to declare that the enemy keptup a very smart fire, and behaved with great bravery. I can form no opinion of their loss.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) ROBERT BARRIE. Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. commander in chief. &c. &c.

P. S. From one of the crew belonging to the Nourrice, who was picked up by the Unite's boat, I am informed that the ships were all deeply laden with ship timber, and that, having observed us on the preceding evening, every preparation was made to give us a warm reception; and that, in addition to the four gun battery, La Nourrice had landed her quarter deck guns. The regular troops posted on the heights were above two handred, exclusive of the marines from the ships, and the armed peasantry. La Nourrice he states to be about eleven hundred tous, La Giraffe nine hundred tons; La Giraffe had about one hundred and forty men, La Nourrice one hundred and sixty men.

A list of killed and wounded men on board his Majesty's ship Pomone, Robert Barrie, Esq. Captain, in action with the enemy's ships and balleries in the bay of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

Killen.-William Jones (1), landman; Edward

utton, able scaman. Working,-George Sibery, veoman of the sheets augerously: Thomas Holbrook, able scaman, dit o : John Edwards, ordinary seaman, ditto : Richard louch, ditto, ditto : Thomas Kelly, private marine litto; James M'Cull, ordinary seaman, severely lames Jennet, ordinary scaman, ditto; William Rich. edmary scaman, ditto; Richard Jones, able scaman, litto : William Govier, ditto, ditto : William Jarvis, itto, ditto : Richard Haines, private marine, ditto : Barnard Lowery, ditto, ditto : John Royall, ditto. itto: Thomas Ralph, ditto, slightly; John Wood ditto, ditto :-John Evans, ditto, ditto: John Wood ooy), ditto: John Milligan, (boy), ditto.-Total, wo killed, and nineteen wounded.

(Signed) JOHN TURNER, Surgeon. Return of wounded on board his Majesty's ship Unite in action off the Harbour of Sagone, May 1, 1811. Mr. Richard Goodridge, midshipman, slightly ounded; Thomas M'Bray, Captain of the foreop and coxswain to the barge, slightly wounded: John Day, private marine, ditto.

(Signed) JOHN PEGAS, Surgeon. Return of wounded on board his Majesty's sloop Scout, 4 R Sharne, Exa. Commander, in the action of the 1st of May, 1811, in the Bay of Sagone, Island of

William Neame, first Lieutenaut, severely wounded; James Stewart (2), boatswain, slightly woundcd-; John Wallace, able seaman, ditto.

A. R. SHARPE, Captain.

RICHARD CARTER, Surgeon. Pomone, off Magdalena, March 15, 1811. Sir-I am to acquaint you, that at day-break on the 13th inst. Mardalena Islands then bearing west by south, distant about eight lengues, a strange brig was discovered on our weather-beam, bearing east, steering to the southward; on discovering us she tacked, we did the same, and made all sail in chace; at sunset we had gained on her so as to distinguish her courses from the deck; but during the night she was nearly calm, and at daylight on the 14th she had sweeped and towed considecably from us.

At eight A. M. it was quite calm, and our boats were sent to tow. Great praise is due to the exertions of the boats crews, as in spite of his aweeps' we cridently gained on the chace. About noon a light breeze sprung up, and soon after the chace was observed to enter a small cove on the north-west side of Monto Christo; as he practised this manouvie when (with the breeze we then had) he was nearly four hours sail from us, I thought we had been led so far out of our way by an English privateer, but about four P. M. being close up to the island, she was set on fire by the crew, and at five she blew up, and was entirely destroyed. The resel thus consumed was a very fine French man of war brig of 18 guns, 16 carronades, and two long guns forward. She was called L'Etourdie, commanded Monsieur de Champagne. L'Etourdie was launched at La Ciotat about three years since .-I did not hear her destination; but from the course she was steering when first discovered, I supposed she was bound to Tunis, or Corfu, and I imagine

in that port. I have the honour to he, &c. ROBERT BARRIE. &c. &c. &c. Palermo

she sailed from Toulon, as I know she was lately

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, July 1.

Exposition of the State of the Empire, presented to the Logislative Rody at its sitting of June 29, Ly his Excellency Count Montalizet, Minister for the Interior.

General Since your last Session, the Emire has received an addition of sixteen departments. tive millions of people, a territory yielding a revenue of one hundred millions, three hundred leagues of coast, with all their maritime means. The mouths of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, were not then French: the circulation of the interior of the Empire was circumscribed; the productions of s central departments could not reach the sea, unless they were submitted to the inspection of foreign tom-houses. These inconveniencies have for ever disappeared. The maritime arsenal of the Scheldt, whereon so many hopes are founded, has thereby received all the development which it needed. The mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, place in our hands all the wood which Germany farnishes. The frontiers of the Empire are supported on the Baltic; and thus, having a direct communication with the North, it will be easy for us to draw masts, hemp, iron, and such other naval stores as we may want. We at this moment unite all that France, Germany, and Italy produce, as materials for the construction of ships.

The Simplon, become part of France, secures us t new communication with Italy.

The union of Rome has removed that troublesome intermediacy which subsisted between our armies in the North and in the South of Italy, and has given us new coasts on the Mediterranean, as useful and necessary to Toulon, as those of the Adriatic are to Venice. This union also brings with it this double advantage—that the Popes are no longer sovereign Princes, and in the relation of strangers to France. To bring to our recollection all the evils which religion has sustained, by the confounding of temporal with spiritual power, we have only to look into history. The Popes have invariably sacrificed eter-The discree of Henry VIII, was not the cause of

England's separation from the Church of Rome.— The Peter's-pence occasioned that event.

If it be advantageous to the State and to the Religion that the Pope should not continue to be a Sovereign Prince, it'ls equally desirable that the Bishop of Rome, the head of our Church, should not be a stranger to us: but that he should unite in his heart. with the love of religion, that love for this country which characterises elavated minds. Besides, it is the only means whereby that proper influence which the Pope ought to possessover spiritual concerns can be rendered compatible with the principles of the Empire, which cannot suffer any fereign Bishop to exercise an authority therein. RELIGION.

The Emperor is satisfied with the spirit that animates all his clergy.

The cares of administration have been directed to the wants of the dioceses. The establishment of secondary ecclesiastical schools, commonly called small schools; the founding of many large seminaries for higher studies; the re-establishment of churches wherever they have been destroyed; and the purchase of several grand cathedrals, of which he revolution had intercepted the construction; are manifest proofs of the interest which the Government takes in the splendour of religious worship, and the prosperity of religion.

nger in France any Priests but those in commu tion with their Bishops, and as united in their religious principles as in their attachment to Govern-

Twenty-seven bishopricks having been for a long ime vacant, and the Pope having refused at two different periods, from 1805 to 1807 up to the present ioment, to execute the clauses of the Concordat which binds him to institute the Bishops nominated by the Emperor; this refusal has nullified the Conordat--it no longer exists. The Emperor has been therefore, obliged to convoke all the Bishops of the Empire, in order that they may deliberate about the neans of supplying the vacant sees, and of nominaing to those that may become vacant in future, conformably to what was done under Charlemagne, under St. Louis, and in all the ages which preceded the Concordat of Francis I, and Leo X, for it is of the essence of the Catholic religion not to be able to dispense with the ministry and the mission of

Thus has ceased to exist that famous transaction between Francis I, and Leo X, against which the Church, the University, and the Supreme Courts, so long protested, and which made the Publicists and Magistrates of that period say, that the Kieg and Pope had mutually ceded that which belonged it is to the deliberations of the Council of Faris, that the fate of episcopacy is attached, which will England. have so much influence upon that of religion itself. The Council will decide whether France, like

Germany, shall be without episcopacy. As for the rest, if there have existed other cans disunion between the Emperor and the temporal Sovereign of Rome, there exists none between the Emperor and the Pope, as the head of religion; and there is none which can cause the least inquie-

tude to the most timorous souls. JUDICIA L ORDER

Ciril justifet had been separated from crimical

vested with the right of pursuing and character. and has armed them with all the force necessity to cause the law to be executed; the jury system maintained and brought to perfection; the coafronting of the witnesses, and the publicity of extrain nation have united all that was good in the old and

In appointing to different offices, his Majesty has ought out the men who still remained of the old Parliament, and whom their age and their know. edge capacitated for being employed in the Imperial Courts : he invited them of his own accord, thus giving a new proof of his constant wish to see the French forget their ancient quarrels, and finish by embodying themselves in the interests alone of their country, and of the throne. ADMINISTRATION.

Many reclamations have been presented with remid to the limits of different departments. Ouiions have been listened to, which went to substitute great prefectures in the room of those at present existing; but his Majesty has rejected them, and has adouted as a principle to consider as established and permanent, what has been already done. Instability destroys every thing. A great revolution has passed over with the existing organization of the departments; it is become like a species of preperty, which his Majesty does not wish to touch .-These departments have been formed and consolidated amidst imperious circumstances, which have brought together their inhabitants, and they shall ever remain united as they are.

The administration of Communes is every where brought to perfection. The Budgets, examined in the Council of State, direct and check the administration of all the Communes of the empire, which have been a revenue of more than ten thousand francs. Already the mass of these revenues amounts to more than eighty millions. Never in any time. or in any country, were the Communes so rich .-Every where else the tax called the cetroi, is an impost of the Sovereign : his Majesty has left it to the ommunes, in consequence of which, all their establishments are in the best state, and in almost allof them the erection of Town-halls has been set about, of market places, of public magazines, and of other works, which must embellish or augment their prosperity.

The hospitals are every where ameliorated: it may be said, that never at any time were they better kept. The acts of charity are copious, and the legacies accepted by the Council of State, for the hospitals, amount to several millions annually.

His Majesty has sanctioned and endowed a great number of Congregations of Charitable Sisters, whose object is to wait upon the sick and serve in the hospitals. The intention of his Majesty is, that all these Sisters should, in respect to religious matters, or under the direction of their Eishops, who alone have the power of interfering in spirituals, through the extent of their diocess.

Depots of mendicity have been established in 65 departments; in 32 they are already in activity; and in these 32 departments begging is no longer permitted. These depotantill require to be improved, n such a way that different kinds of labour may be there carried on, and thus they may provide for the greater part of their expences.

In one year the greater part of the strong places n Spain have been Taken, after sieges which do honour to the genius of the artillery of the French army. More than 200 colours, 80,000 prisoners, and hundreds of pieces of cannon, have been taken from the Spaniards in a number of pitched battles. Religious dissentions, the effect of our political This war was verging to its close when England,

roubles, have entirely disappeared; there are no departing from her usual policy, came to present result of this struggle, and to comprehend all its effects upon the destiny of the world. The population of England not being able to sufhee for the occupation of the two Indies, of Ame-

rica, and of a variety of establishments in the Mediterranean; for the defence of Ireland, and of her own coasts; for garrisons, and the manning of her mmense fleets; for the consumption of men in an obstinate war, supported against France on the Spanish Peninsula; the chances are greatly on our ide, and England has placed herself between the ruin of her population, if she persist in supporting this war, or disgrace, if she abandon it, after having put herself forward so strongly. France has \$00,000 men under arms; and while

new forces, new armies, march into Spain to combat there our eternal enemies, 400,000 men, 50,000 horses, remain in our interior, or on our coasts, ready to march in defence of our rights whereverthey shall be menaced.

The Continental system, which is followed up with the greatest constancy, saps the basis of the fiances of England. Already her exchange loses 13 per cent.; her colonies are destitute of outlets for their produce; the greater part of her Manufactories are shut; and the Continental system has neither to the one or to the other. Henceforward only just arisen! Followed up for ten years, it alone will be sufficient to destroy the resources of

> Her revenues are not founded on the produce of her soil, but on the produce of the commerce of the world; even already her counting-houses are half closed. The English hope in vain, that from the advantages of time, and of events which their pasions light up, some markets will be opened to their commerce.

With regard to France, the Continental system has produced no change in her position: we have been for ten years past without maritime commerce, and we shall still be without maritime commerce.--justice; the Magistracy did not pursue crimes till. The prohibition of English merchandize upon the they had be a marked out by the Police. The late | Continent has opened an outlet for our manufaccode which you have adopted, has united civil to tures; but should that be wanting, the consumpcriminal justice; it has erected imperial courts, in- | tion of the empire presents a reasonable market; it

for our manufactures to be regulated by the wants | Groge Childen the Intropid Soldier and able | shoal, were found for the purpose of standing out, | instead of Amelia Land, and were resulted by the more than 60 millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury is not sanded on the commerce of the Universe. More Hu 200 millions, which are necessary to meet the spences of the Empire, are the result of homeves, direct or indirect. England must have two diards, in order to pay her expences; and her oper revenue could not furnish more than a third it. We shall believe that England will be able support this struggle as long as we can, when she scall haroprood several years without loans, witheat the fanding of Exchequer Bills, and when her payments shall be in money, or at least in paper convertible at pleasure.

Every reasonable man must be convinced that France may remain ten years in her present state althout experiencing other embarrassments than those the has felt for the last ten years, without toginesting her debt, and, in short, meeting all her

England must every year of war horrow 800 millions, which, in ten years, will amount to Smillaids. How is it to be conceived that she con contive to support an increase of taxes to the amount of 400 millions, in order to meet the interest of aer debt -- die wil > caunet meet her current expenses. without horrowing 800 millions a year? The present financial system of Degland is baseless without a peace. All the systems of hounce, founded upon loans, are in reality pacific in their nature, because borrowing is calling in aid the resources of the future for the relief of the present wants. Notwithstanding this, the existing Administration of Engtand has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war this is, as if the Chanceller of the Exchequer an nounced that he should propose, in a few years, Bankruptcy Bill. It is, in fact, mathematically demonstrable, that to provide for expenditure by an annual lean of \$00 millions, is to declare, that in some years there will be no other resource but bankruptey. This observation every day strikes intelligent men; every compaign it will be still more striking to the capitalists. We are now in the fourth year of the war in

Spain; but still, after some campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English shall be driven out of the glory of our country." it. What are a few years in order to consolidate the great empire, and secure the tranquillity of our children? It is not that the Government does not wish for peace; but it cannot take place while the affairs of England are directed by men, who all their lives have professed perpetual war; and without a guarantee, what would that peace be to France? At the close of two years English fleets would seize our ships, and would rain our ports of Bordeaux, Nantes, Amsterdam, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Trieste, and Hamburgh, as they have done heretofore. Such a peace would be only a trap bid for our commerce; it would be useful to England alone, who would regain an opening for her commerce, and would change the Continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our fleet and of our maritime power. We shall be able to make peace with safety when we shall have 150 ships of the line; and, in spite of the abstacles of war, such is the state of the Empire, that we shall have that number of ressels! Thus, the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English Administration founded on principles different from those of the existing Cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us, no doubt, but it would also be desirable in every point of view; we shall say more, the Continentthe whole world demands it; but we have one con solution, which is, that it is still more desirable for our enemies than for ourselves; and whatever efnation, by a multitude of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in action a population greedy of news, they cannot conceal from the world how much peace becomes every day more indispensable

to England. Thus, Gentlemen, every thing at present guarantees to us a futurity as happy as full of glory. and that futurity has received an additional pledge in that infant so much desired, who, at last granted to our vows, will perpetuate the most illustrious dynasty; of that infant, who, amidst the fetes of which your meeting seems to form a part, receives already. with the Great Napoleon, and the august Princess whom he has associated to his high destinies, the homage of love and of respect from all the nations of the Empire.

AMERICA.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Letters from well informed men in Washington tate, that a war with England if not far distrut and that the orders which had been given for the Constirmina to proceed to Europe, with Mr. Barlow, had been countermended.

The Anniversary of American Independence was elebrated by a numerous body of the sons of Columbir in this city, on the 4th inst. The Meeting took place at Gilmone's, George's-quay. CATTAIN BANDLET PAGE Chair.

At half past two a highly respectable ascendigsay down to a splendid dinner. After the cloth most important arm when a battle is fought on the removed, the following Toasts were given: "The day we obtains -consequently to gone-

! Aperica." " America - the only country in which the o terity through a free press."

James Maddison - the President of a natio, Memen, the friend of Jeffer on sais principle [atriotism entitle him to our leste and The Very President of the United Sa

" The Memory of the immortal Washington. -Sons of Alpin, strike the strings! Is there aught. of tex is the harp? Pour it then on the soul of Washington."

"The was Jefferson-the friend and benefactor of the human race. May his evening suo, like his noon of life, shed a fastre on his native land." " The Ocean, which, like the air, is the common birth-right of markind -its surface for those who doesn't free its bottom for those who wish to usurp

it .- Tune, Yanker Deedle." " Demostic Manufactures - may they ever recrive that attention and encouragement they so rich-

" Universal Emancipation, -May Despotism or ever cease -may the poor enslaved Milicans be rejustated in their former joys - and may all, all find pretection under the fostering wing of Li-

" The Emerald Islo-her shamrock-topped hills and daisy-decked vallies-may their green be

erer green. " The fair Temple of Liberty, confined to Colombia's shores alone....May her son's appreciate the heavesty Loon, and be willing to die in its detence."—Har! Columbia.

" Ircland-Our feeling and our wishes are still for her welfare. May the condition of its poor be ameliorated; may foul misrepresentation and aspersion cease."

" The memory of Generals Green and Gates. -May the bold energy of the one, and the cautious brovery of the other, be the characteristics of the military citizens of America." " The American Hero of Quebec, Montgome-

"-May his Successor join to his amiable qualities of a Scholar and Gentleman, the more fortunate one of a Conquerer. " May the Mammeth of the American Forest be is fermidable to the Shark of the Ocean, as it was

to the Lion of the Woods." " Franklin and Jefferson-Statesmen and Phiosophers of Columbia. May all our Sages, like hem, direct their talents as much for the benefit as

The American Fair -Ah me! how sweet lore itself possessed, when lore's shadows are so rich

T. A. Emmett, and the other Exiled Some of Erin.—May their spirit in defending the rights of their adopted country, equal their devotion to that of their birth."-Tune, The Exile of Erin. " Our Brethren in every part of the world, who are celebrating the present day."

The evening's entertainment was enriched by number of patriotic songs, and the utmost harmony prevailed till a late hour.

The following is a list	of the navy of the United	
States :	•	
frigates.		
President	Congress 36   Boston 32	
Conditution	Boston	
United States	Essex	
hesipeake36	Adams32	
New York36	John Adams	
Constellation 56	Sloop of War, Wasp 16	
ERIG3.		
Tren	Hornet	
Argus	Vixep	
neider 16	Nautilus 12	
	18 00 4	

Interprize 42 Ferret 12 Revenue 12 170 gun-houts, and the Vengeunce, Spitfire, Atna. and Vesavius bombs

The subsequent only are in Commission, the renainder being laid up in ordinary:---Frigates. - President, commodore Rodgers; Cor titution, capt. Hull: United States, capt. Ducatur Essex, capt. Smith.

Corvette.—John Adams, capt. Evans. Sloop of War .- Wasp, capt. Jones. Brigs.—Syren, capt. Tarbett: Argus, capt. Law-ence: Hornet, capt. Hunt: Vixen, lieut. Bambridge: Nautilus, heut, Sinclaic, Schooners -- Enterprize, lient. Read; Revenge

LONDON.

lieut. Perry ; Ferret, lieut. Gadsden.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

The Zealous is arrived at Portsmouth, but no com Lisbour; she has not been to Lisbon these thr enths. There are, however, says a Morning Paper, Letters from Lisbon to the 21st, which state, that down to the 20th there had been no buttle. We know not by what conveyance these leteri hare come-certainly Government bare no intelligence to such a date.

We stared yesterday that Lord Wellington wa an situation either to accept or refuse a battle; be well knows the importance of a victory over the ombined French armies of the North and South, under favourable circumstances as to numbers and esition. The enemy's force, after Marmont ha cined Soult, he calculates at 54,000 men-his own omethiae more than 50,000, no sitch disparity as o make us at all apprehensive with respect to the result of any conflict. However, we are not informed of the amount of the enemy's cavalry-a

We are sorry to aenounce the total loss of His ers recollections-may it ever be over to Freshan | Wajesty's Late numbering Firm (Lieut. John Little, ommander), in Cancatte Bay, at four a. m. on he With ult. A letter from Jersey, dated July 2. ere living can find a refuge, or truth be conveyed brates, that the Firm was, with the boats of His-Majesty's ship Fylla, going in to attack two French | 5 per Cent. Navy 931211 Omnium 21 dis. m-brigs which they had chaced close in with the ore the evening before, who, under cover of the

all efforts to save her being ineffectual, she was set fire to by her gallant Commander and ciew, in the face of the enemy, and we are glad to state, that not a man was hurt on this occ. sion, although for some time engaged with the two gun-brigs the night before, the Fylla not being able to come up in consequence of the shoalness of the water. Lieutenant Little, with his Officers and crew, were brought to Jersey in the Fella. They did not sare a single article of clothes. The bravery shown on all occasions by Lieut. Little, leaves very little doubt of what

war he lost every thing he had. He was one of the only two Lieutenants swed from the wreck of His-Majests's ship Athenienne, and was a passenger in the Ludy Hobart packet, when she struck at night on an island of ice on the banks of Newfoundland. Yesterday, Mr. Hase waited upon the Gentle-

nen of the Stock Exchange with the following pro-

would have been the result, had he, with Genssist-

come alongside the enemy's vessels. Lieut, Little is

extremely enfortunate, this being the third timethis

ance of the Officers and men he had from the Filla

posals for the ensuing Lottery :-20,000 Tickets. To be Bid for the 15th July, at half-past Ten. No Prize above £20,000, or less than £15.

No fixed Prize. Not more than £100,000, to be in Prizes under £50,

and not more than 4 Blanks to a Prize. Scheme to be delivered in by the zed July.

Deposit July 10. . . . . £1 10 0 Aug. 3..... 5 0 0 Oct. 15...... 3 0 0 Nov. 6..... 0 0 0 The Report of the Queen's Council was signed

by all the Members thereof on Saturday, and is exected to be laid before Parliament this day, pur suant to the Regency Act of the 51st of the King We understand it to state, that they had strictly examined all the Physicians attendant upon the King's person, who declared it to be their unaulnous opinion,-"That his Majesty was not in a state of mind competent at that time to resume the functions of the Regal Authority: that his bodily health, however, had not declined, and therefor that some of The Physicians saw no reason to alter their former opinion, that his Majesty would ultieately recover.

The accounts from Windsor last night were, that the King had passed a worse night on Sunday than he had done for a considerable time past!

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

It is said that all American ships with cargoes or board have been embargoed in the ports of France and that none but ships in ballast have been permitted to put to sea. The French Government conemplate immediate hostilities between this country and America. We rather think there is a general embargo in the French Ports.

We are not yet able to gratify the impatience of the public for dispatches from Lord Wellington None had arrived at a late hour this morning-B t falsehood was sufficiently hisy yesterday, as she always is, in the absence of facts-First, she fought a five days' battle; and though she gave us the rictory, she steeped our lantels in the bitterest tears that could be shed; for she killed the Nelson of our army. Then she defeated the Allies and gave Lord Wellington a prisoner to the enemy. Lastly, she made our army retreat with the utmost precipita-

The Glenner ketch, whose destination was stated to be Corunna and Lisbon, is gone with dispatches (it is now said) to America, to demand an explanation of the late affair between the President vait in a certain latitude for Sir J. Yorke; and on the result of her dispatches will depend his line of conduct.

THURSDAY, JULY 11. Various reports of extraordinary events in Porugal have been in circulation stuce Monday, but vedid not consider them worth notice, as it is very well ascertained that there are no recent arrivals from that quarter.

The Foudroyant, and two Portuguese men of war, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 2d of April, on cruize towards the Cape of Good Hope: mad a brig of war sailed from Rio Janeiro the 2d of May, with dispatches for England.

An Heligoland Mail arrived last night, with 1etters to the 6th instant. The King of Sweden left that Island on the 4th, for the Danish territories. in which he is to fix his residence at the town of Gottorp, from which he takes his present title .--This act is said to have been in conformity of an arrangement between himself, Bonaparte, and the King of Denmark; and that the Messenger, who. it will be recollected, arrived a short time ago at Heligoland, brought the final sanction of the two and hence he will not refuse a battle if he can fight latter persons to the plan proposed. After this his Swedish Majesty would have immediately removed to the Continent, but was prevented by the state of he wind and weather, at which he expressed great npatience. Of the motives which have led to this termination, and the object, we are not informed, but it is suspected that he is dissatisfied with the British Government, for not entering as fully into his views as he thinks they ought to have done.

FRIDAY, JULY 12. PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. Long Ann. 1611-16 1 per Ct. Cons. 61 清積 Exch. Bills I dis. 1 pr. per Cent. Red 62414 Consols for Act. 63 116 4 per Cent. 76%.

By a letter from Liverpool, dated 10th inst. we have arkness of the right, had shifted their anchorage | the following information, viz.: Two British ships higher up the bar. Livat. Livite finding the water | entered St. Andrew's Sound, in the United States,

when she unfortunately grounded on a bank, and | ken possession of by two American gon-boats.

Hence we have little hope of the Government of America being brought to a more sober principle of action, till after a few lectures have been read to them by Sir Joseph Yorke.

Since writing the above, we have received Ameican Papers to the 6th of Jone, from which we copy the following article, inserted in the American Official Paper. This justifies the opinion we have expresed, that he enquiry will be justituted into Rodgers's conduct, and that it has the perfect approbation of his Government. There remains, therefore, but one course to be pursued .- Courier.

From the National Intelligencer, June 3. "We understand that the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in repelling and chastising the attack to causelessly and rashly made on the United States' frigate President, by the British ship of war Little Belt, has the approbation of the President of the United States, and that the request of the Commodore, for an investigation into his conduct on the occasion, has not been acceded to; his known candoor and honour precluding any doubt of the correctness of his statement of the circumstances of the affair, and we assert that it may confidently be expected by our Naval Commanders, that in supportng the dignity of our flag, they will be rewarded with the applause of the American Covernment " We are still without the dispatches from Portu-

gal. As the wind is fair, many hours surely cannot elapse before we receive them. The King has not walked on the Terrace, at Windsor, since Sunday, the weather being so very hot; he takes his walks through the rooms in the

delaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

The London Journals of four succeeding days nave conveyed no intelligence of moment, if we except the annual Exposition of the State of the French impire, and a few brief notices with respect to America. Of the first we have only been able to insert some of the most important parts. With respect to the last, it is only necessary to remark, that they encrease strongly the probabilities of war. Au Embargo on all the American vessels in British ports was expected, chiefly in consequence of the Embargo to which resels of the same Country have been subjected by France. There is no new intelligence from the Peninsula. Joseph Bonaparte had arrived at Bayonne on his return to Madrid.

DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS. The Gentlemen who met on Thursday last, to iquire into the situation of the above Class of their Follow-Citizens, are requested to meet again at the Office of this Paper, this day, at one o'clock. t is likewise earnestly desired, that such other Inhabitants as have leisure would attend at the same time, and, also, that the Master-Manufacturers would be present, to give such information as may

W. White, Treasurer to the House of Recovery, as received from Mrs. Tizard, and per Dr. Poole, 10 shillings .- From William Alcock, High Coustable, £2 10s.

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer to the Sisk Poor, cknowledges the receipt of 5 Guineas, a Donation roma Lady, by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton. The Treasurer to the House of Lifdustry, acknow-

edges the receipt of 10 Guineas, a Donation from a Lady, by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton, TO BE SOLD,

A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH Engiure at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, July 15, 1811.

WANTED. CLERK, who understands the Business of an Attorney's Office.—Apply at the Office of this

Waterford, July 15, 1811.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Priest's-Lane, Tra-

more-consisting of 2 Parlours, 5 Bed-chambers, Kitchen, Cellars, &c .- Also, a Coach-House and Stable for 4 Horses, with two Gardens.-The whole Concerns are enclosed by a Wall, with excellent Water on the Premises. Apply to William White .- Edmond Morrissey will

Waterford, 7th Mo. 15, 1811.



shew the Concerns.

THE SALLY PACKET, NOW LYING AT THE CUTTOM-HOUSE QUAY. WILLIAM PLMES, MASTER, Vill sail in a few Days; has good Accommodation for Cabin Passengers, and also for Horses and Car-

riages. Application to be made to the Master, on Bourd. Waterford, July 15, 1611.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS THE HOUSE in William Freet, lately occupied by Kriser Scorr, Esq. Apply to Mr. Panmell, Beau-Street

Waterford, June 22, 1811.