COURTS OF ADMIRALTY.

Lord COCHRANE began, by complaining of the enormous charges made by the Courts of Admiralt in all cases of capture. He noticed the capture of a vessel by the Fisgard, when it became necessary to give an enormous bribe, in order to insure a condemnation. He observed that it was impossible for the King's Proctor to manage all the captures made. It sometimes happened that 80 ressels were before the Admiralty Court in one day : and it wa impossible that an individual could manage all those cases. As to the foreign Courts of Admiralty, they conducted every thing in the most nefacious manner. He had himself often put up with a first loss, rathe than pursue his claim in such a Court. It was a notorious fact that the whole of the affairs in the King's Proctor's office were conducted by bribes; and this he pledged himself to prove, if the House afforded him an opportunity. In that office the whole of the business was left to the Clerks; and it was no antisfaction to suitors to be told that business was done cheaps; there than elsewhere. Although the Captains of the Navy were obliged to employ only one Proctor to watch over their interests, yet the Master of the vilest privateer could employ his own Counsel, although he should act with ever so grea injustice. Here the Noble Lord related the circumstances of his taking possession of a table of fees at Malta, for which he was clapped into gaol, and there might have remained till this day, had he not made his escape out of a window. From the whole of the statements which he made, he thought it necessary to have certain papers, illustrative of his remarks, laid before the House; and he concluded with moving for Copies of the Correspondence between the Treasurer of the Navy and Messes. Cook and Holland, relative to certain charges ap pertaining to the Admiralty Court.

Mr. ROSE said, he had repeatedly asserted that the interests of the Navy were more safe in the hands of the King's Proctor, than they could be in the bands of any other man. With respect to the \$2500 which the Noble Lord said had been given as a bribe to the King's Proctor, he had made every possible enquiry, add was informed, that a very heavy responsibility had attached to the Captain who made the capture of the Henrictta, and that the \$500 had been given for information, without which the condemnation could not be made.

Mr. STEPHEN considered the conduct of the Noble Lord as a most cruel attack against the character of public men.

Lord COCHRANE in reply, maintained that a sum of money had been given to ensure the condemnation of a capture, which the King's Proctor, and his clerks, had considered as not liable to be condemned. He would repeat the fact, so often stated, that naval Officers considered it a great grievance that one individual Proctor should manage the causes of all captors.

Mr. ROSE declared, he had no objection to the motion; nor had he any motive in speaking on this business, except that of placing things in their true point of view.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL made some remarks as to the impossibility of the law officers of the Crown having it always in their power to be

present during the trial of cases relative to captures. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not see why a public accuser should have his motion granted, when the ground he stood on was taken away from him: and he particularly objected

to such a proceeding at the very end of the Session Sir J. NICHOL devied that the charges produced by the Noble Lord against the Court of Admiralty were well founded. It was necessary that the Noble Lord should know that he had now been the King's Judge Advocate for two years, and upwards and that the place he now held was quite uncon pected with the Crown; he held it under the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as other Judges held their offices. He trusted, therefore, the Noble Lord would discontinue casting angry looks at hlm, for actions for which he was no way respon-

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT said, if abuses existed, It was right they should be investigated; but it should have been brought before those who by law were entrusted with the power of redressing them .-Had these abuses been represented to him, and he had refused to enquire into them, he should then have stood before the house blamable; but until then, it was unfair to accuse him.

The motion of the Noble Lord was then agreed

MEMBERS BEING BANK PROPRIETORS. Mr. CREEVEY brought forward the motion of Bank proprietor should vote on the Bill now pend-Stock in the Loyalty Loan, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Huskisson, who were both contributors to that loan. were not conceived entitled to vote upon the quesprietors, should have votes upon a question materially affecting the profits of the Bank. He concluded by a long motion, stating the profits which the Bank had made since the restriction, and on that account moving that the Bank Proprietors should not be allowed to vote upon this question.

difference between the question on the Loyalty Loan | under the present circumstances. As to the calcuand the prescut question. In the former case he was lations made by the Hon, and Learned Gentleman | Every man who is honest, and is amenable to the a subscriber to the amount of £10,000; therefore respecting the amount of silver change required daily the nature of the vote would be to put a sum of \$500 | by the Bankers of London, he should only say, into his own packet; but in the present question it could hardly make the difference of half-a-crown to any Bank Proprietor which way the question was carried. As for excluding all Bank Proprietors from voting upon the present question, there would have been much more reason to exclude all persons having any connection with the West Indies from voting upon the Distillery Bill. Indeed, upon this point, they might as well have challenged the vote of the epresentative of Norfolk, (Mr. Coke) or any Genleman connected with the landed interest; for every one of them had more interest in the Distillery Bill, than an individual Bank Proprietor could have about the fate of the present Pill.

Mr. W. SMITH did not see that there was any fair application of the argument relative to the exriusion of the corn-crowers. They were not a corporation; they had not an united interest, and that interest was not against the public in general. The Bank had an enormous profit concerned in their

Mr. BANKES thought the Bank Proprietors

ought to be permitted to vote. Mr. ABERCROMBY thought they ought not The connexion between the Minister and the Bank was already too strong, and the vote of the proprieors on the present occasion ought not to be added to what they had already done. It was the Bank that called for the Restriction in 1797, by complaining that they could not may their notes but by the singular medium of other notes. The name of Lord King and Lord Arden had been brought together; but certainly with different merits. Lord King's conduct was only matter of private concern, arising from his private conduct of his private affairs. Lord Arden held the public money to an immense amount, and when called on for an account of it, his cry to the Commissioners was, " tell me first, are you going to deprice me of my freehold?" (Hear.)— Was it wonderful that so surprising an answer from so public a man, should have excited public, unirereal, and still unsatisfied surprise?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would only say a few words in explanation of Lord Arden's conduct. When that Noble Lord was brought before the Commissioners, he wished to know if they wanted to take a freehold from him ; because if that was their object, he was resolved not to have it done by his own evidence, and of course not to give answers that might entitle the Commissioners to proceed in their object. But he said, if you want information, go to my deputy, who will give you what you want. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had not called Lord King a Jew and a pedlar; but merely said, that his Lordship was the first man of his rank who countenanced a trade which had hitherto been only in the meanest hands. As to the present question, there could be no doubt on his mind of the propriety of admitting the votes

of the Bank Proprietors The SPEAKER.—The present question was one of mixed law and fact. The law was the rule of the House, and if they would look into the Journals hey would find it hid down two hundred years back, that interest did disqualify from voting. But by the cases that supported that decision, that interest was to be direct and pecuniary; not the general interest in which the general body were concerned. If even in the case of a canal, a person had a pecuniary interest, if he had subscribed and paid, it might be a valid objection against his vote, if any one chose to bring the objection, but the present ase did not appear to come within the law.

The motion was then negatived without a di On the question for the House going into a Comittee on the Gold Coin Bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM objected to the Committee, ano probable alteration could make the Bill palatable to him. But he wished to know as to the new oin, whether it was coined at his Majesty's Mint. Well, then, if it was, who paid the expence? What was its value? How much alloy was in it? What was its weight? Was the adloy copper or in? The Bankers were in want of change, and they could not get 20 worn shillings for the undepreciated pound note. And from some mismanagenent in the new coinage, its value was above that of the note still, and the bankers were obliged to give an agio of P1 17s, per cent, for those three-

hilling pieces.

Mr. MANNING, in answer to the question of the Hon, Gentleman, stated that the three shilling okens contained nine penny weights and eleven grains of silver, which, according to the present price of silverat 5s. 11d. per gunce, madethem worth 2s. 9 d. which he had given notice, that no Member being a reach. With respect to the dollars which had been first issued in 1804, he had to state, that four millions ing. He began by moving, that extracts of the of dollars had since that period been issued at 5s. journals should be read; by which it appeared, that leach. Supposing, then, that one fourth of these had upon the question of the compensation to holders of | been melted down, there remained 3,000,000 out in circulation when the Bank raised the price of the dollar to 5s. 6d.; so that instead of a profit, the Bank had sustained a considerable loss upon theistion. At that time another Gentleman, Mr. Man- | sue of dollars. The loss upon the whole amounted ning, appealed to the Speaker, to know what he to £75,000; the less actually sustained up to the should do; and Lord Sidmouth advised him to present moment was £40,000 for the convenience withdraw. With these and other instances before | of the public. The price of silver had been so high him, he did not suppose that it would be conceived | for the last five years, that it was impossible for his extraordinary in him to put it to the sense of the | Majesty's Ministers to issue legal standard coin, House, whether 45 individuals, being Bank Pro- and consequently it became necessary for the Bank to resort to measures to supply the circulation.— This was a situation from which they would feel satisfaction in being relieved. If any Gentleman should think proper in a future Session to move for a Committee to enquire into the state of the silver coin, he would find, that it was actually impos-

Mr. MANNING said, that there was a very great a sible for Ministers to make an issue of legal coin 1 Mr. Sheriff, as a Norman of this house, I shall a that the conduct of the Bank had been most liberal, in taking measures to afford a speedy and adequate supply of silver to the bankers, and to the manufacturers, by whom it was most urgently wanted. The mactice of the Bank was to issuechange to the 70 Bankers of London weekly, in sums of one, two, bree, four, or five hundred pounds to each. So ar from issuing a debased coin, as stated by the ion, and Learned Gentleman, the Pank Directors felt, a post auxious wish to conform to the circumstances of the times, and to relieve the embarrassment of the public derived from the scarcity of

> Mr. ROSE was desirous to state, that the Bank to far from meddling with the issue of tokens, they had lent themselves to the measure for the benefit of the public, at great inconvenience and loss to themselves. He understood that in charge had been made that a base coin had been issued by the Bank. The silver had escaped from circulation, and that rendered it in cessary to provide some remedy. It was impossible to issue coin of the legal standard, because uch coin would disappear in a few days-(Hear!) He should repeat that it would so disappear, and be melted down, whilst silver continued at its present price. Gentlemen could talk very flippantly about retting bullion in pipes as easy as claret; but they ever mentioned how it was to be got. About one hundred years since, the question about lowering the standard had been discussed in this country by some of the ablest men it then contained. Mr. Lowndes proposed a reduction of the standard which was opposed by Mr. Locke, and successfully. A new silver coipage then was issued, at an expence of two nillions; and the consequence was, that in the course of a year the whole of the new colonge disappeared. When the want of small change was generally felt, the Committee of the Privy Council for coins took the subject into consideration, and consulted nineteen or twenty of the most respectable bankers of the City of London as to the probable benefit of such an issue of Bank tokens as had taken place and they were all of opinion, that such an Issue would be attended with very considerable advantage. The Question was then put, that the Speaker do

leave the Chair. 

n Committee on the Bill, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on his legs explaining the amend ments which he intended to propose. The first was, in the first clause, to render the wording of it more precise. The second amendment was, in the second clause, to introduce the words, that " every per son who shall offend therein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor." The third amendment was a clause to make the offending a gainst the act in Scotland a misdemeanor, punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the same way as in this country.

The several clauses, with the amendments, were n the endagreed tea

The House resumed, and the report was ordered be received this day

Mr. TIERNEY moved for copies of all commu ications, between the Directors of the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting this neasure. He did not think any objection could be made to the motion, and it was of importance that the public should know what was the opinion of e Bank upon this measure.

Mr. MANNING in answer to the Right Hon Sentleman's question and no hesitation to say, that as this Bill had not originated with the Bank Diectors, or with the Government, the Bank Directors had made no collective resolution upon it; and herefore, if the Right Hon, Gentleman's motion were to be acceded to. he would not obtain the inormation he sought.

Mr TIERNEY thought it necessary to press the notion, because if no return but nil were made to it, that would give Gentlemen an opportunity of making such observations as occurred to them upon the forbearance, not to use a stronger term, of the Bank Directors upon this occasion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hought, that after the distinct statement, that there was no such communication as that called for n existence, the motion should not be agreed to: as when it was known that the return would be nil. it could not be acceded to unless with a view to make the return with some censure of the conduct of the

After a few words from Mr. Manning and Mr. Fierney, the question was put and negatived. Adjourned to this day at half-past one o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL, DUBLIN.

QUARTER ASSEMBLY, JULY 18.

Mr. Smith, one of the representatives of the Corporation of Butchers, thus addressed the Sheriff -Mr. Sheriff, this being the earliest period since he recent transaction, which, in my mind, has no parallel in the annals of history, I call your attention to it-a Petition was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to remove from the Government of Ireland his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, and his Secretary the Right Hon. W. W. Pole. This Petiion was presented to the Prince Regent by certain Delegates from a number of Gentlemen styling themselves the Catholic Committee. [Here the orator of the meat-market, confounded the Aggre gate Meeting with the Catholic Committee. 1,

find fault with any person on the score of religion laws of the country, should be respected. When t find men stepping out of the path, however, disinguished as they are in rank, who were not werranted in depreciating the Duke of Richmond or his Secretary, the Right Honourable William Wellerlev Pole, I can no longer be silent. For Mr. Shoriff, in my memory there never was a better Lord Lieutepaut. His mild Government has given uriversal satisfaction, and he has endeavoured to conciliate the people more than other Lord Lieutenant: His Secretary, the Right Hon, W. W. Polo, in very step has proved himself to be the faithful serant to our gracious King.

As to the Lord Lieutenant, his honest, charitaole heart, is to be seen in the actions of himself and nis illustrious family. As a proof of his humanity his Grace has given directions to have an hospital milt which bears his name, in the very greeting which I live in. I seen his condescension in exnining every part of the hospital, an example rately to be found in the higher walks of life. I more Mr. Sheriff, "That a Committee of five Gentlemen be now appointed to prepare an Address to be prosented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, declaratory of the rest considence we have in his Grace the Duke of Richtoond, and the high estern we hold him in, and his Societary, the Right Hon-William Wellesley Pole, as the executive of the Go-

Mr. Giffard seconded the motion - he said that t was such a motion as would be carried by ac-

Mr. Harty thought it was improper to bring forand such a motion -- he contended that the Cathoics, if they thought themselves aggriered, had a

That such an Address, conveying a consurroun the Roman Catholics, and going from the Corporation, yould only revive those religious animosities, which were subsiding. He would therefore oppose the

Mr. Giffard .- The Geatleman talks of religious animosity. I desire him to read the Popish newspapers. He will then see how religious animosity. ins subsided. He will sectorrents of calumny and disloyalty perpetually flowing. But having once rentioned the motives for this Address, it would be disgraceful to the Corporation if they did not follow tup. There are two descriptions of persons in this country: the loval, who have always defended their ountry-who will defend it again lethere are also Gentlemen who make an outrageous climour, pecause the Duke of Richmond would not suffer them to bear down the Constitution; and when disappointed in their attempts, they ran with a omplaint to the Regent, as a school-boy would emplain to his master. Mr. G. concluded by aving, that the Prince Regent should not believe a vilable against the honour and humanity of the Duke of Richmond, and that, as much provocation had been thrown in the face of the Government, it was no wonder irritation ensued.

Mr. Harty said, if the object was merely to state that the Duke of Richmond possessed the confidence of the house, he would not oppose the Address :--if it was not designed to deay the right of Petition to the Catholics, he had no objection.

Mr. Giffard - I will make no condition with the Sentleman; we will address the Prince, to contioue the Duke of Richmond, because he acts with honest and upright vicus.

Mr. Hutton, as an individual, would oppose the motion: some Gentlemen had called the Roman Catholics disloyal, but he would ask, who fought heir battles, who defended the Empire; -he askd, was it intended by a sidewind, to make the Catholics disloyal, -who was the real friend of the ountry, -certainly the man who endeavoured to conciliate the different parties, and by uniting them with heart and hand to defend the country ;-be condemned the narrowness of that mind that could propose an address having for its object the disunion of the people; -he would say that the address for removing the Duke of Richmond was a foolish address, but the whole transaction should be buried in oblivion; he had a great respect for the Duke of Richmond, and God forbid he should say one word

against his Grace. A ballot then took place, and there appeared for the address 24 white beans, against it 17. The board of Aldermen refused their concurrence.

Mr. Cope moved, that 10001, should be granted Alderman Jenkins.

Mr. Farrell supported the grant. The 1000l. was allowed.

Sir James Riddall moved that an Address should be presented to the Prince Regent, thanking his Royal Highness for having restored the Duke of York to the office of commander-in-chief.

Mr. Patterson said " I cannot agree to the resolution, as there is a line and a half of superfluous nonsense in it."

Sir James Riddall. - I don't see it. Mr. Patterson-(taking the Resolution) hereit

Sir J. Riddall .- I'll save you the trouble of taking it out, I'll take it out myself. Sir James took a pen-considered the passage attentirely. and then said, "I don't see the nonsense."

Mr. Patterson - Where is your brains? The motion for this address passed unanimously, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence; but it was cushioned in the upper iouse. - Adj. - Dublin Evening Post.

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

## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,163.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore subsisting in the WINE TRADE, under the Firm of Howis and Annaon, is now Dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons indebted to them are requested to pay their Accounts to William Ardagh and those to whom they are indebted are requested to furnish him. with their Accounts, in order that they may be dis-

William Annum takes the Liberty of acquainting his Friends and the Public, that he will in future caron the Establishment in Hanover-street. trusts, that the Superior Quality of his WINES, and apply to William Goff, Esq. Horetown, who can his moderate Charges, will give General Satisfaction. | give any Lease that may be agreed on. -He has at present for Sale

CLARET. MADRIRA.

TENERIFFE, and MALAGA WINBS, in Wood Waterford, July 25, 1811.

## COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delize Gry, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assort ment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most in estimation -The Quality will, on Trial, be found Excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or Genuine at any other House, his being the only one in Ireland Liceused to keep a Still for the Preparation of them He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, particularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.

REQUEST that all Persons to whom WM. CON-GREVE ALCOCK is indebted, will furnish their Accounts to ine, in order that an Arrangement may be made for liquidating the same.

JAMES WALLACE. Custom-House, July 19, 1811.

Nasmuch as Lentered into Recognizance to abide my Trial for the alteged Murder of JOHN KEL-LY, deceased, I hereby give Notice, that I will ap-Pear, and attend at the sitting of the Court on the Fire Day of the approaching Assizes, to be held at St. Pa. trick's Hall, in and for the County of Waterford, on Friday, the 2d Day of August next, to take my Trial for the said alleged Murder, of which all Pesons concerned are desired to take Notice. Dated a Woodbine Hell, the 18th day of July, 1811.

GEORGE ROCHE. To Joseph Keily and James Keily of Glinmore, Brothers of the decensed and Eleanor Keily, his Widow, and all others

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

TO BE LET.

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied L by Kunny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Prin-Beau-Street. Waterford, June 22, 1811.

In the Matter of TTO be sold by Ancion, before JAMES CALLW. A the Commissioners, on Sa a Bankrupt. turday, the 10th August next, at the Reval Exchange, Dublin, No. 7 - A Profit Rent of £48 per Annum, arising out of the Lands of Wilmer, situated in the County | Tallow (rendered) -- about 85s. 0d. Tipperary, near the Town of Carrick-on-Suir, for

34 Years or thereabouts. No. 2 -A large Piece of Ground, on which are built 14 Stalls or Shambles; each would be let for 2 guineas per Annum; the entire being subject to 9 Guineas per Annum, for a Term of 979 years, situated in the Town of Carrick, County Topperary. No. 3-The large and commodious Dwelling House, wherein the Bankrupt resided, situated in the Town of Carrick on Suir, aforesaid, for a Term of 970 Years, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4

No. 4-1 Profit Rent of 14 Guineas per Annum, for a Term of 9 Years, arising out of a House, &c. in the Possession of Mr. Edward Hahery, situated in Carrick-beg. County Tipperary. No. 5 -- A small Field, or Fiece of Ground, in Car-

rick-beg, aforestid, containing nearly an Acre-Also, five Cabins, that would Rent for & Guincas per Annum each, the entire subject to 8 Guineas per Annum, for a Term of Years. N. B .- The above are also subject to a Balance of

a Mortgage Ocht of £70, and a further Mortgage Dold of £ 35 1s. 6d, or thereabouts .-- Por Further Berticolars, apply to Messes William M. Ardagh, and William O'Neil, Merchants, Assignees; Mr. John Vero, Attorney, Waterford, or to Mr. John Wilson, Agent to the Commission, 178, Abbey Street, Dublin

KILLEATO BE LET OR SOLD.

MODANEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and I ANDS of KILLEA, from the Coth eas of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled in CARLEY well cropped, with about 10 Acres of Im No. of which a Lease of 25 Years yet unexpired. - Cole and Sr. Leona has also 19 Acres of Ground, which he will be week the House, or separate.-The Bouse, & .. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family. - the situation and beauty of the lac. i, well known .- Application to be made to Co-Eillen, March 15, 1811.

FROM THE SOTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE Newly Erected MILL at Horetown, County

TO BE LET.

of Wexford, with any quantity of Ground fro 10 to 30 Acres, with a neat cottage thereon, and mos convenientOffices ofevery description .- TheConcern are excellently circumstanced for the Corn-Business being in the centre of an highly cultivated country The Supply of Water and extensive Storage are fully adequate to the Machinery of any Manufactors-It situated mid-way between Ross and Wexford, an within one Mile of Water carriage-For Particulars

Horetown, July, 20, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS WILLIAM MAY BE AGREED ON IN TWO OR MORE DIFISIONS.

ROM Fourteen to Eighteen ACRES of the LANDS of NEW PARK, one mile from the Bridge of Waterford, and adjoining to the high road -They are under Grass, and have not been Stocked during the present year. Sir J. Nawront, Bart. will receive proposals in

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CIVEN, r the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold THE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, cituated in John-\* street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Cossession of Thomas Pearson.—For Particulars see

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRTIE. September 8, 1810.

TO BE LET,

Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this

From the 29th Day of September next, R SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON. MIE HOUSE on the Quar, now occupied by Mr. J. CARTHILL, adjorning the Bank of Memer. New-PORT and Scott. - Application to be made to Danie unroan, Broad-street.

Waterford, July 13, 1911.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

RANCIS ABBOT, COACH-MARER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rerethereof is a good TARD : a Dwklist o-House : Cosch-House for Four cen Carringes: Fonges: Painting-Losts and Wong Shors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Makino Business; for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his Materials for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms.

N. 7. The above Premises could easily be convert ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Varicly of Purposes. Waterford, June 1.

## WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 20 Butter, first Quality, - - - - £6 04. Od.

---- third - - - - - - 5 8s. od.

Lard (flake)   01, 0d	l 04. 0d. }	C
(casks,rendered) - 64s. 0d	l 651, 0d. >per Cuct	b
Burnt Pigs, 05, 0d	l 0s. 0d. l	
Pork, 34s. 0d	. ~ 364. Od. ]	th.
Brof 0x. od	L = 04, 0d.	
Oatment, 154, 6d	l. ~ 16s. 6d. )	Ŗι
Flour, first Quality,	ad.5	ถ
second, 46s. 0d	52s. Od. per Bag.	ဂ
third, 30s. od	and vulliant of the second of	tr
fourth, ×20. 0d	251. 0d.)	c
Wheat, 354. 0d	40s. 0d.	ŀ
Barley, 009. 0d	00s, 0d.	l
Outs (common) 13s. 0d		
Malt, 35x. 3d	· - 00s. 0u. [ ·	
Coals, 4s. 6d	384. Va. 1	7
Tallow (rough), 8s. 0d		ļ
Potatoes, 6d	per Stone	w
( (muncless)		
Beef (quarters),		ia
l ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	ا امنا ا	in
(joints),	- 6d 11d. > ner Ib.	I.
		1
Pork,	- 3d - 4 d	U
Buller,	22d 24d.	
I Train Oil - a - a - a - 4/45	10	gι
Whiskey, 83. 60	d 8s. 6d.—zer Gall.	li
Corn Returns for the Week	ending on Saturday.	tl
53 Barrels Wheat, ]	€2 21. 51.	t i

AMERICA.

TO JAMES MADDISON. President of the United States of America.

he Petition of the inhabitants of the Town of New Haven in Connecticut, in legal Town meeting con-

Respectfully Sheweth, That your Petitioner re in general either directly engaged in mercantile oursuits or in the occupations connected with them;

and from them they have not only derived a subsistence for themselves and families, but have furnished employment for great numbers of perions; or the products of his field; and at the same time they have essentially aided the public rereque by daies paid on their importation.

The foreign commerce in which your Petitioders ire engaged is principally with the British West India Islands; in conformity to the laws of their country by which that trade was sauctioned, and withoutany suspicion that it would suddenly be prohibited, they shipped during the last summer and autumn as they have always been accustomed to do, numerous cargoes which have been sold on credit in the Islands, on an engagement to receive payment in produce when the crops came in, which they usually do in the months of March and April .- The property thus received, they have been in consequence of the non-importation law prevented from bringing home; and your Petitioners have now from this and other causes a large amount of property in the British West India Islands, which must remain there greatly to their loss and disadvantage until that law s repealed; in the mean time their vessels will be useless to them, their seamen unemployed, and a ommerce once profitable and flourishing abandon-

Your Petitioners while engaged in a lawful commerce have thus suddenly, without time being alowed them to escape, been overtaken by these calamities. Under such circumstances of suffering, they very naturally enquire from whence they proceeded, and whether they were inflicted by a constitutional authority. In making this enquiry they cannot forget that one important grievance complained of in the declaration of Independence was " cutting off our trade," and that to " establish commerce," was one of the great objects proposed in that memorable instrument; nor can they bring themselves to believe that in the antional compact by the power " to regulate commerce" the states intended o grant a power to destroy it.

Your Petitioners are far from imputing to the geteral legislature any but the most correct motives in passing the non-importation law, but the consemences of that law are occuliarly destructive to their nterests, it places them in a state of uncommon emparrassment, it ruins the property, it dries up the sources of their prosperity, and they perceive no re-

lief except from its repeal. If the operation of thenon-importation law, thus evere and oppressive, not only to your Petitioners. but all persons concerned in foreign commerce, does not present one of those "extraordinary occasions," which authorises the President to convene Congress: cour Petitioners respectfully suggest, that such occasion" may be found in the change which has aken place in our foreign relations. The President's Proclamation, and the law in question, was founded on an engagement of the French Government to revoke the Berlin and Milan Decrees. Those Deees, it now appears, have in fact not been revoked That Power has not ceased to violate our neutral rights. She sequesters our property in her ports; she burns or sinks our vessels on the ocean; and what is still more difficult to comprehend after such acts, the authors of these injuries and insults rereive by law a hospitable reception in our har-

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully solicit the President of the United States to convene Concress as speedily as his powers will constitutionally allow, in order to enable them to take the subject of this Petition into consideration, and of granting to your Petitioners such relief as the nature of the case requires.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of the Town of New-Haven. I have received, Fellow-Citizens, the petition which you have addressed to me, representing the aconveniences experienced from the existing nonmportation law, and soliciting that the National Legislature may be speedily convened.

It is known to all, that the Commerce of the United States has for a considerable period been greatly abridged and annoyed, by Edicts of the Beligerent Powers; each professing retaliation only on he other; but both violating the clearest rights of he United States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things, the Legislature willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggression of two great powers, themelves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavoured by successive and varied regulations, affecting the commerce of the parties, to nake it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress out of which the existing non-importation has grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the Belligerents should reroke its unlawful Edicis, and the other should fail

in those pursuits they have smbarked their fortunes, I to do the same, our ports should be shut to the vessels and merchandize of the latter. This provision, which like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its Edites o the mechanic they have opened a market for the | against our trade with the other, was required by an roductions of his labour and skill; to the Farmer | acquiescence in like edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both. In consequence of the communication, the French Government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeared Vignisted & with to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done; and the periodallowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to British ships and merchandize.

Whether the conduct of the French government has been, and will be such as to satisfy, the authorised expectations of the United States or whether the British government may have opened, or will open the way, for the executive removal of the restrictions on British commerce with the United States, which it continues in its power to do, by reroking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information: which will be received and employed by the Executive, with that strict impartiality, which has been

nvariably maintained towards the two Belligerents. Whatever may be the inconveniencies resulting in the mean time, from the non-importation act. it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the Constitution : or that whilst it was a partial restriction only, and had for its object an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroylug commerce; and least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the repreentatives of the country; and acts of a government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another Country, at the expence of this.

If appeals to the justice of the Belligerents; tho their interests involve privations on our part also, it ought to be recollected, that this is an effect inseparable from every resort, by which one nation

can right itself against the injustice of others. If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or descriptions of citizens, this also is an effect, which tho always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications to customary intercourse, an aqual operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restrictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different

local situations and interests. In estimating the particular measure which has en adopted by the National Councils, it may be reasonably expected therefore, from the candown of enlightened citizens, that with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also, with the difficulty of selecting the course most satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce, and that were no measure whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commerce, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given, for prolonging and invigorating

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the Legislature may henceforward find post adapted to support the honour or promote the interest of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience, or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the Legislature, which it will be a duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your pabriotic reflections, has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect, if it recalls your attention to the peculiar mbarrassments with which the National Councils havehad to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which is as necessary to their effect at ome and abroad, as it is consistent with the right. and with the legitimate modes of seeking a revisal of them. In the mode which the town of Newhaven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that In exercising the right of freemen, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotten; and that it affords piedge and an example which I am far from undervaluing.

I tender you my respects and my friendly wishes. JAMES MADISON.

7. chington, May 21, 1811.

· orboard. The Captain heard this, and ordered 1 m to be flogged; on which he actually leaped board, when, on a murmur being heard thro' rachip of "lower a boat," the Captain said (he. . B. spoke with doubt, and only according t formation given him) " if the gentleman prefer "t' v ship to mine, (meaning the sea) let him take it." to boat was therefore lowered, and the man wa does ned. In the course of a short time two other in a leaped overboard to escape flogging; one of t un was, by great exertions, saved; the other a is lost to the service, and to the world. On no amination into this affair, afterwards, he underfood, that two persons, who were actually at the Two 250 miles distant from each other, gave exactly the same evidence respecting the declarations of the soptain on these occasions, which induced him to coup the question as highly deserving inquiry and exestigation. One person, of the name of Foote, a nom he did not hesitate to mention, because i old do no haim, had kept an account of stoppages a tide against him; for doing which his Captain in sented a most cruel punishment, which he had nea chefore heard of. He caused the seaman's fingers to be tied as tight together as possible with a small and, and then, that it might not be loosened even for the shortest time, he sealed the knot with his wn seal. This was a degree of extreme cruelty. which at first induced him to believe the account was Tilso-however, he was assured of the contrary, by his informant. After suffering this terrible punish: ment for five or six weeks, he received, by order of the Captain, five dozen lashes. Such information I wing been given him through respectable channels. and offered to be proved by persons near this House, he thought it his duty to bring it forward. One of these Captains, he was informed, had been nctually engaged in the Slave Trade. With respect to these Officers, it was for the House to say what hould be done-they were now abroad, and i might be attended with some confusion and inconsenience to the service, to order them home. In the case at Barbadoes, however, a Court-martial and been held, and the officer acquitted. With respect to military flogging, he understood an order taid lately been issued against it, by the illustrious personage, who is now the Commander-in-Chief which did the greatest honour to his head and heart ed to which he was happy in an opportunity o speaking in terms of the warmest praise. He would not further detain the House, than to more,

"That there be laid before the House, a Copy the Minutes of the Court-Martial, held in Carlisle bay, Barbadocs, on Lieutenant Richards, of his Ma-

Mr. YORKE said he could not help regretting that the Hon, Gentleman had referred to those ano inflore cases which he mentioned after the first .--Hethought it was his duty, after having received such information as he had described, to have given immediate Intelligence of it to the Admiralty, in order that these officers should be called to an account for their conduct; and he thought that he (Mr. Y.) was bound in duty to call on the Hon. Gentleman, if he had possession of this information, to lay it before the Admiralty. He had no objection to the production of the minutes of this Court Martial, but he must bee the attention of the house to a few observations which he deemed it his duty to make on the occasion. He devied that gagging was (as the Hon. Gentleman had been informed) a common punishment in the payy, but, if used, the officers so using it would be liable to be tried by a Court-Martial. That it might have existed in particular cases, he could not deny; but it must be recollected, that on board ship, there are so many to be governed by so few, and at such distance frequently from any land, hat punishments must be sometimes resorted to which are not conformable to the laws of society in coneral. The fact was, that this was an instance fgreat cruelty; but the officer who inflicted received for it the atmost punishment the law would allow. He was tried for his life, but acquitted by the Court-Mutial of the murder, because it was thought be Lad no actual malice against the man; and farther, that the man did not die in consequence of the punishment alone. He was, however, held in such abhorrence for the cruelty, that he was dismissed the service, and rendered incapable of ever serving his Majesty again. The seaman who died was a very turbulent, noisy fellow, very apt to get intoxicated and he was so much so when he was first confined, that he made the most unwarrantable noise, and blasphemed so loudly, and in such a shocking manner as to require some farther punishment than confinement, by way of example. He was warned, that if he was not quiet, he would be gagged, but he would not listen to any thing. After the first gag was taken put of his mouth, he still persisted in making a noise; and then the officer, very improperly indeed, put a larger gag into his mouth, and went on shore without ordering a proper sentry over him. The man certainly died, but he was much intoxicated at and before the time. As to the Coroper's Inquest, an order was given that the body should be taken on shore, and it was actually put on hoard a Loat for the purpose; but it was in such a state of putrefaction, that after some time the senmen in the beat were compelled, in their own defence, to throw it into the sen. The efficer had already been tried by a Court-Martial; and, though acquitted of the morder, was dismissed, and rendered incapable of ever serving again. He thought the House would not be willing to try him again,

Sir R. BICKERTON said, he had been two-

Lord COCHRANE said, that in many cases | would be his own feelings under similar circum-

induced to enter voluntarily into the navy, he believed that there would be no occasion for such severe punishments; but when convicts, and persons unfit for any society on shore, were sent on board dip as sailors, severe and summery populationents were necessary .-- He allowed that gugging was inther a cruel punishment, but if a notorious drunken coundred would sell his things to buy other men's allowance of grog, and disturbed, by his noise, that part of the crew which ought to be allowed to sleep, e thought it humanity to the crew that such a fel-

low should be gagged. Sie FRANCIS BURDETT thought it extraordimany that there should be any objection to granting the minutes of this Court Martial, which was the only evidence upon which the House would be able to determine. He thought his Honographe Friend (Mr. Brougham) had exercised a proper discretion in not mentioning the names of those who had given him the information in the anonymous cases which he had stated. Complaints of abuses were always so appalatable to men in power, that he could not be ufficiently assured, that giving up their names would not expose them to some resentment from those persons who had the power either to serve or to injure them in their profession.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL lamented that his Hon, and Learned Friend had not thought proper, in the first instance, to submit the cases which he had adduced to the consideration of the Admiralty, and in the event of their having been neglected, then to have brought them before Parliament .--In the present instance it appeared that the Officer had been tried by a competent tribunal, and although acquitted of murder, convicted of cruelty, and that the severest scatence which the Court could inflict for the offence, had been passed upon him .--after he had made a complaint to the Admiralty, was Even on the supposition that the Court Martial had been in error, yet this man, having been acmitted of a capital charge, ought not to be capitally questioned again. In his opinion, no grounds had been laid for the production of the minutes of

Mr. CROKER was surprised that the Honourible and Learned Gentleman should suppose that any ersons who gave information of abuses to the Board Admiralty, would expose themselves to its displeasure. He could assure the Hon, and Learned Gentleman that the Board of Admiralty was fully isposed to listen to all complaints brought before it, and had within his knowledge thanked several indiriduals by whom those complaints had been preferred. As to the anonymous cases which had been ientioned, if the Hon. Gentleman chose to keep the ames of his informant, and of the persons accused, ecret, yet if he would only state the name of the ship from which the man jumped overboard, the Admiralty would institute a minute inquiry into the circumstances of the case. For a long series of years no accusation, not even an anonymous one, had been passed over by the Admiralty without inrestigation. As to the old practice of sending convicts on board men of war, the Admiralty had for several years opposed it with the utmost determina-

Mr. BROUGHAM, in reply, declared that he had not heard a single argument against the production of the Minutes of Evidence. There were two parties whom their production might affect—not the Officer, for he agreed entirely with his Right Hon. and Learned Friend, that it would be impossible again to try him---but the Court Martial, and the Admiralty, by whom the trial by Court Martial was

ordered. Lord WALPOLE observed, that the trial had been ordered by the Admiral on the station, not by

the Admiralty. Mr. BROUGHAM resumed, and contended, that the individual in question ought to have been tried, not by a Court Martial, but by the Admiralty's Jurisdiction. As to mentioning the names of those from whom he received this information, he should be very cautious on that head. He did not mean to say that the Board of Admiralty would distinctly visit their resentment on such individuals. They would not for instance put them at the bottom of the list. They would not set a black mark against them in the Admiralty books, but they would set a black mark against them in their own minds. They would be biassed to their future prejudice. This he said without any reference to any particular set of men, for he should have the same apprehension were his own political friends in office. He cordially closed. however, with the proposition of the Honograble Secretary of the Admiralty, to state to him the name of the ship in which the transaction that he had described happened. He would obtain as soon as possible the name of the man, and some approximation at least to the date of the decurrence, for the purpose of communication the whole to the Honourable

principles which ought to be sacredly maintained in The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER civilized society. Mr. ROSE contended, that it had been the poobserved, that the Hou, and Learned Gentleman icy of the country for centuries, to prevent the must entertain a strange notion of the effects of ofcoin of the realm being sold. The Bill, therefore, fice, if he conceived that against the name of a person who gave information of a foul murder, Genfar from infringing the rights of the subject, did but mact what had long been understood to be the law. tlemen in office would set a black mark in their and what, if not the law, had been intended to be minds, and that they would be indisposed from that period to do any thing kind or fair by such an inthe law. The price of gold was four pound per ividual. So strongly was the Hon, and Learned ounce at the beginning of last century. It had been Gentleman impressed with this notion, that he at the same price within the last two years. It would but he had no objection to the production of the thought even his own friends, were they in power, be found in a table of philosophical transactions, would be influenced by considerations of that nature. Left by the late Sir G. Shuckburgh, that the prices -The observation would be unfortunate for the of most articles were more than doubled since the and-twenty years in the navy, and be never heard of Hon, and Learned Gentleman, if at any future first mentioned period. Thus it would be seen, the punishment of gagging in any ship he had been time he should himself get into office, as it might be while other commodities doubled their prices, gold supposed to proceed from a conviction of what remained stationary. After the investigation which

there was undoubtedly too much severity; but in a stances. It appeared to him (the Chanceller of the when it had been found there was in the passession general view of the subject, he believed there was as | Exchequer) that no grounds whatever had been laid of the Company a surplus of lifteen millions above much humanity in the treatment of sailors as could for the production of the minutes of evidence. The what they held in trust for the public, he thought the reasonably be expected. If men enough could be Hon. Gentleman complained of the officer alluded Bank a safer deposit for the money and paper of in. to having been tried by a Court Martial instead of dividuals than any other that could be named. Lord COUHRAND and, in his opinion, no prop an Admiralty Court. Now the Act of Parliament

committed a norder in the freet, should be tried by

a Court Martial. The Honourable Gentleman's

the Admiralty, many persons would come forward

not mean it, vet all this would do infinite mischief.

Let the Honourable Gentleman place himself in the

situation of the gallant and Honomable Officers on

the Western Station, and then say, how he should

feet under that general imputation which the publi-

cation of charges not specifically made against any

particular individual by name, must necessarily oc-

asion. He moved, as an Amendment, the word

Minutes," for the purpose of inserting the words.

Mr. BROUGHAM explained, and stated the

extreme reluctance with which he had listened to the

information that had been given to him, until he

Sir F. BURDETT, in support of the opinion of

his Honourable and Learned Friend, that persons

preferring complaints were liable, to the resentment

of the higher powers, called to the recollection of the

Mr. R. WARD denied that the one was in con-

equence of the other; and observed that this was

mother of those unfounded assertious which the

Honourable Baronet was in the habit of making in

aware of their falshood, than any man he had ever

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT disclaimed any as-

o Admiral Montague's Deing put on haif-pay, his

on had been denied the privileges of the School at

Portsmouth, until the subject was mentioned in the

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL declared that

this latter circumstance arose out of the mis-state-

nent of Admiral Montague himself. As soon as

The Amendment was then carried without a divi-

ion, and the original motion, so amended, was

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 19.

The Militia Interchange Bill was brought up from

Some judicial business was dispatched, which was

of no importance except to the parties.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 19.

On the order for the third reading of the Bank-

Mr. G. JOHNSTONE opposed it at great

ength, and highly approved of the conduct of Lord

he himself would have long since adopted, had he

Mr. TIERNEY, adverting to the thinness of

Strangers were instantly ordered to withdraw.

We understand, that on counting the House it an

peared there were forty-one Members present; the

liscussion was of course allowed to proceed. On

Mr. PATTISON on his legs. He observed that

was surprising that the unfavourable state of our

foreign exchanges should make an impression in-

jurious to our currency. He denied that the in-

reased price of wheat was any proof of depreciation.

of paper. That increase had been originally occa-

sioned by a season of scarcity, and it was well known

how difficult it was, when a commodity had risen

in price from any cause, however temporary, to

Mr. WESTERN entered his protest against the

Bill. It attempted to do that which no human

the House, moved that it be counted.

our re-admission we found

bring it down again.

he Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be

the error was discovered, his son's wrong was re

House the case of Admiral Montague, who, soon

" Charge and Sentence."

put on half-pay.

the dismissal

House of Commons.

agreed to.—Adjourned.

note and Guinca Bill.

had courage to do so.

ead a second time to-morrow.

became satisfied of its authenticity.

expressly declares, that any ope accounded having ping of the branches could remedy a decay of the oot; and therefore the present Bill, if passed would be a nullity : first, as relating to our com. mercial relations it would full; our merchants upw observations, therefore, ought to be directed egainst the Law, and not against this case, which disposed of their commodities in foreign countries for loss than their original value, and in doing this was in conformity to the Law. He lamented that they were supported by a depreciated carrency at the Honograble and Learned Gentleman should home, and the people were ultimately made to pay have stated so many anonymous instances of miscondect. However delicate the subject, yet by not the profits of our merchants upon goods sold out of our country. He would next allude to the expences mentioning the names of the officers accused, the of our army abroad, which was another cause of chargewas, in fact, brought against the whole serrice. It would be generally circulated, that but the depreciation of our currency .- (Here the Noble Lord went into an extended review of the transacfor the apprehension of a black mark in the minds of tions of the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, and to sustain these complaints. Although he was sure the state of our army in Sicily), when he was inthat the Honeurable and Learned Gentleman did terrupted by

The SPEAKER, who reminded the Noble Lord he was out of order, as the state of our army had nothing to do with the question before the House.

Lord COCHRANE resumed, and contended that the mode in which the war was conducted by Ministers was improper. (Loud cries of Order ! and Question.)

The SPEAKER again cautioned the Noble Lord to keep within the limits of the question,

Lord COCHRANE said it was his wish to do so and if Ministers would only appropriate 10,000 nen under the direction of the winds, or any other direction than that of Ministers .- (Cries of Quistion, guestion! Chair, chair!)

The SPEAKER said, being again called upon, e must warn the Noble Lord, that in perasting in the same course, he would incur the displeasur of

Lord COCHRANE said, he had so wish to tresbass, he only wished to prove, that the cause of the depreciation of our currency was owing to the expences of the war, which expences were greatly increased by the impolitic conduct of Ministers.---This he would undertake to preve, but was not now prepared; he would, however, at an early period greater number, though certainly without being of the next Session, submit a motion to the House on that subject.

The Hon. Mr. HERBERT considered the Billas likely to be much more dangerous in its effects, than sertion on the subject; he had merely said that there that practice which had caused it to be introduced, was a strange coincidence between the complaint and and which had been spoken of as tending to destroy all the bonds of civilized society. Lord COCHRANE observed, that, in addition

Mr. P. MOORE, regretted much that his Right Hon. Friend next him (Mr. Sheridan) did not take up the subject, as he would much rather have attended to him than undertaken the task himself. He remembered an expression of his Right Hon. Friend, with respect to the Bank of England, alter all the sulendid boasts it had made, that " Brag was a good dog, but Hold-fast was better." The best course in his epinion, under all the circumstances, would be to let the matter rest, and he hoped the Bill would lie over to another Session.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, his Hon. Friend had recollected a foolish joke of his, without recollecting at the same time the application. The occasion upon which he (Mr. S.) had made use of it was, when Mr. Pitt, after an investigation by a Committee into the state of the Bank, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they wereable to pay, applauded and exulted in the proof of their ability, but alleged at the same time that there were political reasons against the adoption of the principle. It was on this inconsistency that he had ventured to remind them of the homely but significant adage that " Brag was a good deg, but Hold-fast was better." He begged it to be understood that he had never meant to applaud the conduct of Hold-fast-(A Laugh,) - For his own part he was auxious, before the Bank was called King, as just and manly; and said it was that which upon for each payments, to understand that it was not the same thing as to call upon the House to give up the contest in which it was engaged. To him it was no mortifying reflection, that the gold which was essential to the existence of other countries should be so easily dispensed within this. It was a proof of our ciedit and resources, and whatever disadrantage might be supposed to follow from it, he would ask, what other nation could do the same? He did not wish to risk the advantages we possessed, or to do any thing rashly or prematurely.

Sir F. BURDETT defended the conduct of Lord King, and reprobated the funding system as an expedient that must necessarily extinguish it-

Mr. BARING insisted that commercial men had the greatest interest in this measure, in contradiction to the assertion of an Hon. Member, who spoke early in the debate. The proper mode of remedying the alleged evil, of the over issue of Pank paper, would be, to bring the expenditure of the country to an equality with its revenue, and then the power could accomplish: and violated all those Bank paper would, of course, be diminished in quentity

Sir S. ROMILLY opposed the Bill, as did also Mr. TIERNEY, at considerable length. Mr. SHERIDAN, in reply to something which fell from Mr. Tiernin, declared he had no other motive, except a conscientious discharge of his du-

The House divided-For the third reading 95-Against it 20.

ty, for supporting the Ministers on the present ques-

The Bill then passed. Mr. BROUGHAM then moved a series of Roslutions, in opposition to the principle of the Bill, and as a protest against it. They were seconded by Lord FOLKESTONE,

and all negatived. At two o'Clock the House adjourned to Tueshad taken place of the affairs of the Bank in 1797, day.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 19. THE KING.

The following Bulletin was received from Windfor this morning:

of His Mujesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not better this morning. " H. HALFORD,

" R. William" The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Perceral were at Carlton-house this morning .- The Regent has put

We copy the following from a Merning Paper:

off all his parties.

... His Majesty's disorder continues to baffle all the skill of the physicians; and we believe that there is now no hops entertained by any medical man of his returning to the personal discharge of the Royal Authority. His bodily health, independent of the visions effects of the paroxysms white they last, is still good -and it is only from the known influence of the milade, both on the brain and the bowels, that any apprehension of a sudden demise can be entatained. Against the consequences of an effusion on the benin, or of violent dysentry, it is impossible for medicine, in such a disorder, to proside, of the period of life which his Majesty has attriped. His attacks have, of late, been not only more violent, but more incessant, than ever. On Wednesday night, after the last dispatch came away, bewas very much affected."

We understand that his Majesty was bled or Wednesday, but that no material effect was produced by the operation.

The Prince Regent, in consequence of an express received by him, set out early vesterday morning

There appears to be a pause, a hesitation in the eperations of Marmont and Soult. In the mean time the Guerilla parties are collecting every where round them. A large convoy has been captured between Salamanca and Cindad Rodeigo. Colonel. Trut has left Oporto, and is gone to join his Militia, which in the absence of General Spencer had been collecting near Almeida. Silveira is on the Dours, and a detachment from his troops has inrereceted a convey of ther 12 waggons, killing and making prisoners 150 Freuchmen. Blake, with his army, was at Castelleges on the 24th ult, marching upon Seville. General Graham, co-operating with him, is said to have landed at Avamoute, with 5000 men. He was outs about three days march from Blake. Seville is known to be weakly guarded, every point and place having been drained of men to swell the main French army. A letter from an officer of the 14th Deagoons, dated on the 27th pltime states that General Blake had actually reached Seville where General Graham had joined Nim -that they had made a very great booty, particalledy in heavy baggage and artillery. This masterly operation of sending Blake into the rear of the French, would oblige the enemy to weaken his force, if not to fall back. They have already detiebel two divisions towards Seville. As Blake and Grainin would have about 14 or 15,000 men, the French must send an equal number against them, and Bis will reduce the force of the enemy to about 13 or 11,000 mer. Lord Wellington has about 25,000

this force is increasing daily. It is reported that a Messenger is arrived from Petersburgh. This rumour has given rise to a belief that the Russian ports will soon be opened to us. Sugar and other articles suited to the Russian mar-Let experienced in consequence a considerable rise

British, 15,000 Portuguese, 4,000 cavalry, and

The 4th Dragoous have marched into Plymouth Dock to embark for Portugal; the 5th and 7th are proceed daily. This is sound and vicerous policy Wacannot send too large reinforcements.

A heavy ficing was heard from the French coast vesterday. It is supposed to have been from the French batteries upon some of our cruizers be-

A Heligoland Mail arrived this morning -- The crew of the boat that carried over the King of Sweden have been permitted to return to Helizoland. They landed near Tonnie gen.

Wifty tons of silver were yesterday lodged in the Bank, recently arrived from Linu.

SATURDAY, BULY CO.

THICE OF SLOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. 5 per (1, Cons. 62)174 | India Stock 175 5 per (cet. Bed. 65, 37) | Ex. Bills (3d.) par. 2 pr Cons for Aug. 62% 31 6: Per Cents, 79 5 par Cent, Navy 20, 21 Omnium 12 1 dis.

The following Bulletin was received from Windfor this morning : Windsor Castle, July 20.

" The King has had several hours' sleep in the verse of the night. His MAJESTY is in no resret worse this morning. The following is a letter from our Correspon

wispson, jury 19.

We regret exceedingly that we have it in o r you or to report the very unfavourable state of His Majesty. -- A recommencement of the mental malady. took place immediately after the last Meeting of her Maje ty's Council, when violent paroxysms ensued, which at different periods have continued to the preend time. His Mojesty has had a sleepless night, and is no better to-day. Dr. Willis is in constant attendance, and the other Physicians are alternate gradiens of his Majesty's bodily health.

" It should seem, that his Majesty, at intervals, conly reflects on his political situation, and harprescriptehensions of the possibility of his being with liawn from his Kingly dignity, and dreads the By for the purpose of enabling them to make their | Swedish Court shall be promulgated.

report under the Regency Act. This apprehension has, it is feared, taken deep root, and no doubt occasions a recurrence of his disorder, which may eventually baffle all the skill of his medical attendants .-- The indisposition has had nine months' duration, consequently more difficult to be eradicated."---Commi

The following paragraphs are from other papers "We lament to say that the report of his Ma esty's disorder was vesterday more afflicting than ever. We learn that the parexysm was excessive, and dispatches were sent to town every two hours The Prince Regent was engaged to dine this day with Mr. Perceval, but in consequence of the imminent lauger of his Royal Parent, he has signified hi wish to decline all dinner parties,"

" His Majesty's disorder, it is with heartfelt ser ew we find, continues without abatement. The ittacks have of late been not only more violent, bu nore incess out than ever; and the want of rest has f course, much exhausted the frame."

The Dispatches from Lord Wellington and Mr tuart reached town vesterday. The principal fact n them relates to General Blake's expedition. Mr stuart in his disputches mentions, we understand hat a telegraphic dispatch had been received at Lisbon from Elvas, announcing that Blakehad reached scrille, and taken possession of it, with the artillery, stores, and baggage, which the enemy had left there. General Graham is supposed to have oined him from Avamente, making their united force about 15,000 men. Soult had detached two strong divisions of his army after Blake. It is said indeed in a letter we have received from an officer of the 23d Regiment, that he had gone himself towards Seville, and that Marmont had, in consequence, encentrated his troops more and more.

The dispatches from Lord Wellington are of the 3d. They mention nothing relative to Blake, berause the account of his having reached Seville did not arrive at Eleastill the next day. But, we undersland, they speak with great confidence of his being able to defeat any designs of the enemy against iin. He does not wish to attack them himself but if they choose to attack him, he has no wish to avoid a hattle. But they do not appear to have any intention to bring on an action; and we think it nuch more likely that they will break up and rereat, than that they will cross the Guadiana and risk a battle.

Eleven transports, with troops reached the Tagus on the 5th, the day on which the packet sailed. A heavy tiving was again, heard all day vesterday rom the French coast. A sloop arrived off the French coast in the evening, and stated that she had poke some Fishermen, who informed her that soperparte had arrived at Boulogue. The firing herefore must have been to honour of his arrival.

Two Dutch line of battle ships, which were a Goree, have got into Plushing, where they are blockaded by our squadron.

The Whaler is arrived at Plymouth from Gibral ir. She left Admiral Kentes at sea on the 18th ult. She has not brought any confirmation of ac ection in the Bay of Rosas.

We have received letters from Gibraltar of the 9th ust, containing a letter from Seville of the 25th ult. with the undermentioned list of officers just arrived there, and which we publish for the information of their friends. The officers were taken at Albuera on the 16th ult. 48th Regiment, Major Brooke and Captain Thoma

that the siege of Capiz was raised. The combined Allman, Severely wounded : Captain Campbell FRENCH armies had been greatly reinforced, and hehtly: Licutenints Ellwood, Maishall, Sash, and Ensign Gilbert, all severely wounded. Capt. Phillip, 4th Dragoons, slightly woundeds siderable bodies of Conscripts had been marched from FRANCE, for the purpose of garrisoning the

now quite well. Volunteer Fitzgibbon, of the Buffs, not wounded. Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Wed-

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince Regent neld a Privy Council at Carlton House. At two o'clock he left his apartments, and gave audiences o Earl Camden, Mr. Perceyal, and Mr. Ryder. His Royal Highness then held a Privy Council

After the Council had concluded the state busi ress, the Recorder of London was admitted, and made his Report, when Richard Armitage and Charles Thomas were ordered for execution of Wednesday next.

The Prince Regent is to take up his residence for a time at the Duke of York's in the Stable Yard, while Cariton House undergoes some purincation and embellishment, rendered necessary by the late fete. The Duke of Gumberland returns to his apartments at St. James's, which have been ready for him some time.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER. DATED LISBON, JULY 4. " The armies occupy the same position-the eneny on the right of the Guadiana, and our army on

this side of it. At eight o'clock yesterday evening, ourney is yet known, but immediately after his xpress with dispatches." Eight troops of the 23d Light Dragoons, under

the command of Lieutenant Colonel the Earl of Porarlington are to embark forthwith for Portugal. The two Regiments of Life Guards are to be augnented four troops each, and expect immediately to

e employed on service, as Cuirassiers. The Royal Horse Guards (Blues) are in daily exectation of receiving orders for Portugal.

An order has been published by the Swedish Go grament, dated Stockholm, 27th June, respecting the ships requestered at Carlsham. By this instrument it appears that the order of condemnation is confined to the Prussian and Dunish ships and cargoes. Those of America are distinctly excepted, Pyroach of the quarterly examination of the Coun- and all others are to remain until the opinion of the Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Since our last publication, the London Journals have communicated the substance of new Dispatches. from Lord Willington, which were transmitted to Government by the British Minister at Lisnon. The dispatches were dated on the 3d, and the accounts from the Portuguese capital are to the 5th of this month. Nothing of importance apprais to have taken place between the hostile armies. The report, of the retreat of the FRESCH to TALANTRA, s again repeated; but it seems more probable, that they retained their former positions in the vicinity of BADAJOS. That they should long remain there, is hardly to be supposed, as they must bring all their supplies from a very considerable distance. Even the forme for their cavalry comes within this obser- dated, Lisnon, 4th July, by which we learn, that eation, for, at this season of the year, there is scarce- Beaks, was in possession of Saviene on the 28th of ly a blade of grass to be found on the ground they occupy. It would now appear to be certain, that General Brake had actually marched against Se-VILLE. Some accounts go so far as to say, that he which it comes seems to entitle it to full behad surprised that City, and become possessed of an lief. Should it ultimately prove true, and we are immense booty. This statement is mentioned as having bean transmitted from Lisbon by Mr. C. STEWART, with an intimation that it was there very generally credited. It was, also, understood, that General Graham had landed from CADIZ at AYAMONTE, for the purpose of cooperating with General Buske, in the rear of the enemy, and of strengthening the means of attack upon SEVILLE. The Lisuon papers contain a Dispatch from Lord WELLINGTON to the PORTUgursk Government, which is, in substance, the same with the accounts already before the public. His Lordship concludes with these words-" It were to be wished, that the SPANIARDS would take the most extensive advantage of the concentration of the memy's forces, and in that way oblige them, by ever has appeared on this deeply interesting subject the loss of their convoys, and the dauger to which | will be found in our columns .- No Mail due. their small garrisons, civil departments, and adherents resident in the great towns, would beexposed, to separate their armies, and thus expose some of them to our attacks." That the Seastands have availed themselves of this judicious advice, has alrealy been seen in the various accounts of their proceedlogs in different parts of the Praisst La-in the advance of General Systociants southwards—the occupation of Astorica and other places. In the kingdom of Lios-the capture of convoys, and the liberation of Prisoners. Since the commencement of the war, no opportunity, so favourable to their exertions as the present, has presented itself, and it is to be hoped, that their efforts will at once furnish unequivocal evidence of their patriotism, and promote powerfully the prosperity of their cause. The foregoing accounts were conveyed to England by the Princess Elizabeth Packet, which left Lisbon on the 5th of this month. A letter, dated FALMOUTH, Joly 17, communicates the following additional information, brought home by the above vessel. His Majesty's ship, Alemene, entered the Tages on the 5th, with eleven transports under convoy from Exclaso. Lord Wellingron's head-quarters were at Exvas, while the enemy sunder South T were at BADAJOS. Sir B. SPEN CER was considerably to the north, holding MAR-MONT in check. General Blake, in his march to SEVILLE, took with him 16,000 men, ngainst whom

strong and immediate reinforcements were required to meet the enemy. The young Prince of ORANGE had arrived at Lisson, and had immediately set out to join the army. Brumuna, as we stated some time ago, is the point of rendervous for Sir J. Youki,'s squadron: and it is said positively, that he has it in command. to require an apology from the American Govt. for the affair between the President and Little Belt; in case of refusal, he is to proceed to active hostillties against American ships of war; but his orders were not understood to extend to the capture or destruction of American Merchantmen. A negociation in arms affords a feeble prospect of adjustment, and Merchantmen will speedily be involved in the danger, if hostilities should ensue. The first aggression seems now to be fixed on America, and the decision of her Government will determine the question of war or peace. Another gun has been Marshal Beresford arrived here. The object of his I fired at a British frigate by a frigate of the United States. An American Captain, DICATUR, fell in irrival, notice was issued, that a packet would sail with the British frigate Eurydice, and the Atlanta sloop of war. On Captain Decarue's hailing the frigate, one of his guns went off, but the occurrence is represented by the American papers as wholly accidental, and it is added, that the frigate's guns are discharged with locks, and not with matches. The explanation was deemed satisfactory by the British Officers. The transaction, however, is not entirely free from grounds of suspicion. The inhabitants of the town of NEWHAVEN. in Connecticut, have presented a strong Petition to the President, complaining of the injuries they have sustained by the Non-Importa-

tion law, and soliciting him immediately to

summon Congress, in order that the subject may

be maturely reconsidered. To this the Presi-

dent has returned a long reply, in which he urges the

necessity of resorting to the Law in question, as the

Sourt had detached 18,000. It was not known

were supposed to exceed 60,000 in number. Con-

in them, had almost wholly joined Sourt. Gen.

NIGHTINGALE arrived at FALMOUTH In the packet,

and, immediately on his landing, set off for Lon-

pox in a chaise and four. The letter adds, that

only measure that could be adopted under the circumstances in which the Belligerents had placed America. Mr. Mannison does not appear to think. that the French Decrees are actually repealed; neither does he hold out an hope to the Petitioners, of immediately assembling Congress, as he states, that his conduct in that respect will be guided by events as they arise. The intelligence from America comes down to the 20th of last month, but it presents nothing else of importance,

Since the preceding articles were prepared, we eve received the subsequent additional intelligence. The Dublin Patriot, in a second edition, gives the ollowing communication :---

FOREIGN-OFFICE, July 19.

" I have the satisfaction to inform you, that Dispatches have been received from Mr. STEWART, June.

This statement is more precise than any that has appeared on the subject, and the Office from not aware of any ground on which it ought to be rejected, the event must be regarded as furnishing. striking testimony of superior talents and Generalship, whilst it will be productive of important advautages,

There is now reason to believe, that Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Commission. The Parliamentary discussions, especially those that relate to LORD COCHRANT and the Navy, will be found possessed of much interest and novelty.

When the last accounts left Windsor, his Majesty's disorder continued with hardly any interruption; it is, however, believed, that no apprehension of immediate dissolution was entertained. What-

The following Gentlemen have already been elected, by Parishes in Dublin, new Delegates to the Catholic Committee :- Messrs. Scully, Hughes, Drumgoole, O'Connell, O'Gorman, Bryan, Murrav, Morgan, Doyle, Coile, Fyan, O'Brien, M'Loghlin, R. O'Gorman, Andoe.

DIED-On Tuesday morning, and at an early age. Mr. John Walsh, of Patrick-Street. In his decease his Relatives and Friends have sustained a severe and afflicting loss, whilst upon himself the prospect of long life and happiness has thus been prematurely closed. To all who know him, his kind and affectionite dispositions, his sincere and stedfast attachments, and his open and candid manners, rendered him an object of that warm regard and esteem which cannot, even in death, be extinguished .- In Portugal, in con sequence of a wound received during a surtle of the nemy from Badajos, Major Birmingham, of the 27th Regiment, an amiable young man, and an excel-lent officer.—Thursday last, the Right Honourable General Fox. Governor of Portsmouth, colonel of the 10th Regiment of foot, Paymaster of the Widow

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore subsisting in L the WINE TRADE, under the Firm of Howis and Andaon, is now Dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons indebted to them are requested to pay their Accounts to William Ardagh ; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to furnish him with their Accounts, in order that they may be discharged.

WILLIAM AndAGH takes the Liberty of acquainting his Friends and the Public, that he will in future car-Spanish fortresses, as the troops, formerly stationed | ry on the Establishment in Hanover-street. He trusts, that the Superior Quality of his WINBS, and —He bas at present for Sale

OLD PORT, SHERRY. TENERIFFE, and CLARET. MALAGA WINES, in Wood MADEIRA. Waterford, July 25, 1811.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

CRORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delivery, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most in estimation - The Quality will, on Trial, be found excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or Genuine at ny other House, his being the only one in Ireland censed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, partiularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.

> THE IMPROVED PORTABLE IRON BEDSTEAD, MANUPACTURED AND SOLD BY PROCTOR AND WAKEFIELD. (AND BY BO OTHERS IN IRELAND.)

THE above Article is well calculated for Gentle inen travelling, or Officers in the Army; as being constructed on so light and portable a Scale, at the same time answering the double purpose of a Bed and

travelling Trunk. Waterford, 17th (7 Mo.), 1811. N. B. SEITH Work executed in the nestest man ner-laon Garge made from Thirty Shillings to Thir ty Pounds each.

BREWERY.

FERHOMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to considerable Expence in bringing over a Porter Brower from London, beg leave to interm their Friends and the Public, that they will be ready in a few Days, to Supply them with FORTER of enperior Quality, at 35s, per Tierce.—They are, se usual, sup-plied with STRONG BEER, at 35s. 6d. per Barrel, and TABLE BEER, at 19s per Barrol. Carrickbeg, July 8, 1811.



minutes moved for.