

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Evreux, February 19, 1812.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th inst. I have received intelligence that the First and Fourth Divisions of the Army of Portugal, and part of General Monthan's cavalry, as well as the sixth division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that General Bonnet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather, as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Galicia, and of General Forrier's troops.

No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal, since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th inst. The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important; Saomli has lately intercepted the communications of the army of Portugal in Upper Castile, near Medina del Campo, and he took about 100 prisoners near that town; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ANHOLT MAIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF TRAIKUND TO THE KING OF SWEDEN, RESPECTING THE ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH INTO SWEDISH POMERANIA.

Stockholm, Feb. 21.

His Royal Majesty, about 14 days ago, received by an open boat, which arrived at Ystad, the following submissive report from the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, &c. Mr. Peyron.

REPORT.

"My last report was of the 27th ult. and was forwarded by the Counsellor of Justice, Mr. Laingren: it informed your Majesty of French troops having entered into Swedish Pomerania. The occurrences which have taken place by this proceeding, I shall submit to you, connectedly, before your Majesty. So early as the 23d, the report had reached us from Mecklinburg, that Swedish Pomerania was shortly to be occupied by French troops; but this report being industriously circulated by the officers and men belonging to General Friant's division, I considered it merely as a false, intended to cloak some other purpose; and also that, if an army of your Majesty's ally intended to enter the province in an amicable manner, I ought to have had due intimation given me, though, at the same time, such a march into Swedish Pomerania was not regarded as being improbable; considering the instructions privately transmitted on this head to the Vice-Governor, Count Norrmann. In the mean time I sent my Staff Adjutant, Lieutenant von Schwartz, to Damgarten, with proposals to the French Commander-in-Chief, in case of the troops entering the Province.

"On the entry of the troops, Lieut. von Schwartz punctually discharged the commission intrusted to him, and received the most friendly assurances that no hostility was to be feared, but that it was done merely to make investigation concerning the vast quantity of colonial produce said to be here in the country, and that this was the sole purpose of his coming. I having myself paid the most punctual attention to all the instructions given regarding the Continental system, was perfectly convinced that no illegal depot or magazine of prohibited goods was to be found; and likewise fully believing that this was only meant as a step to march further on through Gripswald and Wolgast, I impatiently waited the arrival of those allied troops, more particularly so, having no orders to proceed to hostility against them; and besides which, all the opposition that I could make against such a powerful division of troops would be totally ineffectual, as explained in my submissive proposal of the 1st instant; therefore, in the night between the 26th and 27th, caused the four guns and ammunition, which were still remaining at Stralsund, to be transported over to Rugen, although that the defence of Rugen, which, by reason that it might be approached over the ice at every point, required an equal if not superior force than that of the assaults, who had it at their option to choose the place of attack. On the 27th, when there no longer remained any doubt of the division of Friant being in full march, in several columns, against Stralsund, I sent the orders to the Commander of the advanced posts, and intended removing my head-quarters to Rugen, immediately after having a conference with General Friant, whom I still considered as an ally of Sweden, and a too precipitate departure would have resembled a flight, and shown a suspicion of the amicable intentions which, according to all my instructions, I was bound to believe actuated this your Majesty's ally ally.

"The arrival of General Friant was preceded, by some hours, by that of his Chief of the General Staff, Colonel Collicke, who then first brought to the General's compliments, and announced his entry, being likewise commissioned to request my assistance for obtaining quarters and provisions for the troops. I immediately made the reservation contained in my private instructions, regarding provisioning the troops; but which was answered with 'C'est notre usage et nos ordres qui le pays nous sommes journé tout.' It is our custom and

our orders, that the country in which we are shall find us with every thing useful; but at the same time gave up the assurance, that every thing should be done with moderation and good order. Meanwhile the troops arrived, and, as I had caused priquets to be placed without the town gates, the columns were detained until my consent arrived for their marching into the town, and the guards were set;—but without compromising your Majesty's rights. No guard was composed by French troops alone.

"At length, towards evening, General Friant arrived, who, together with the Brigades-General, Grandjean, was quartered in the Governor's house. At eleven o'clock in the evening, he made me his first visit, when after some elucidation concerning the purpose of their entry, and further assurances of his amicable intentions, I replied, that he might have perceived by my proceedings that I was actuated by the same friendly sentiments, and that, in consequence, it was my duty to inform him in confidence, that my instructions prescribe me not to permit the troops of any foreign power to take possession of Rugen; that I had given orders conformable thereto, and that I hoped he would not insist on a matter which might cause hostilities to ensue, and which would certainly disturb the good understanding which at present existed between both our Governments. After several things having been said on both sides, which I shall reserve to some future time, when I shall have the honour of repeating them verbally to your Majesty, he announced to me that I was his prisoner of war; or, in his own words, 'me donner un congé?' (give me a guard). Against superior force I had no other resource than to protest;—my recourse to arms would have been in vain, and would have been of more evil tendency to your Majesty's interests, more especially as the General declared, that, in case of my making any opposition, he had orders to make the whole detachment prisoners, by which all the artillery, ammunition, and stores, (how ever small) would have been lost to your Majesty. The unpleasant and most distressing circumstances which now solely threaten myself personally, saves all the other possessions of your Majesty in this province, at least for the present, and it often happens, that evils may be averted by gaining time.

"Having been deprived of my liberty in the manner before described, I considered it best to resign the command to my next in rank, the Colonel and Knight von Norrmann; and although Gen. Friant offered me a travelling pass to Stockholm, I considered it my duty to await your Royal Majesty's gracious orders respecting my future proceedings, being besides convinced that I may be of use by giving good advice and counsel to my successor in the command, and in some measure contribute to the welfare of the province.

"After the act of violence perpetrated on myself, another immediately followed, which was, the putting out of your Majesty's Custom-house; and as all these proceedings, in my opinion, transform this hitherto allied army into our avowed enemies, I deem it incumbent on me to inform the Royal Pomeranian Government of this my opinion.

"On the morning of the 28th, a column of about 2000 men was drawn up on the Tze, before Eder and Alte Fahr, and an Adjutant, by name Gobert, was dispatched to summon Lieut. von Koller, of the regiment von Engelshofen, who, with 48 men, had the guard at Alte Fahr. Lieutenant von Koller replied, that, according to the purport of his orders, he was to prevent the arrival of all foreign troops in Rugen, and should therefore find himself under the necessity of opposing force to force. The column then halted, and Adjutant Gobert returned with the report from Lieut. von Koller, of his conduct, and requiring instructions how he was further to act. I answered him, that my captive situation had deprived me of the power to direct his proceedings for the present, but that the advice which I was yet permitted to give was, that the French column should remain stationary so long as the Commandant of Rugen, Baron Boye, could be informed thereof; the French troops gave assurance of their amicable intentions, on the one hand, and their much superior strength, together with the facility of attacking Rugen at several points, on the other, which rendered all opposition useless. Baron Boye's line of conduct would doubtless be prescribed by circumstances. When upon the French troops entered upon duty in conjunction with those of your Majesty. On the same day, at noon, General Friant caused me, by his Adjutant, Captain Gobert, to be informed, that I should remain without any constraint on my person and actions, that the measures and steps which had been taken to secure my person, 'me donner un congé,' proceeded from my positive denial to consent to their taking possession of Rugen. In consequence of this information, I repeated the communication of my orders, in hopes of being still able to effect something beneficial for your Majesty's service; and, although there now remains no more than the appearance of a joint possession of Pomerania and Rugen, with regard to my weakness and the number of the French troops, yet there still remains a chance for your Majesty, so long as this pretension is not entirely done away, to be freed from it either by political or military means.

"Colonel Norrmann, at Gripswald, to whom I had given my directions, on the evening of the 28th, transmitted me an attestation of his ill health, signed by two Physicians.

"At the visit which I made in the evening to General Friant, I requested to be informed, whether the report delivered by him to the Prince of Ekman, concerning taking possession of Pomerania, was consistent with that it was my duty to transmit to your Majesty, when he was obliged to show me his memorandum book, and, as it differed from mine in some small particulars, he gave me his word

of honour to correct it, and particularly in what concerned his own person, on which occasion, the expression, 'Prisoner of War,' which I had used in my submissive report, was totally objected to by him, and merely *obligation de guerre* (the obligation of remaining inactive) was declared to be the meaning of the violence that had been used to my person.

"Which report I have the honour of submitting to your Majesty." (Signed) L. R. PEYRON.

His Majesty's Com. Adj. Gen. in Pomerania. Head-quarters, Stralsund, Jan. 20, 1812.

LISBON MAIL.

VULCANIA DE ALVAREIRA, FEB. 11.—The intelligence from Galicia announces the march of the army upon Astorga. Mamont has, it appears, retreated to Valladolid.

LISBON, FEB. 22.—No mail has arrived from Cadix, but we have received the following authentic information:—A soldier who deserted from General Balthazar having informed the enemy he was retreating, they ordered four companies of sharpshooters to follow him, which, in a moment made during the night, he surprised and took prisoners. Shortly after, he attacked the French corps, composed of 2500 men, between Unigue and Villanueva, and completely routed, with the loss of 2000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

FEB. 17.—On the 12th our arms still maintained their former position, and had not advanced towards the North. Gen. Hill's division likewise remained in its old position. Under date of the 15th, they write from Badajoz as follows:—All is quiet and watchfulness here; desertion continues, and the inhabitants take every opportunity of flying."

On the 17th inst. Marshal Beresford arrived at Lisbon. FEB. 22.—The reports which have been in circulation, respecting the Spaniards having taken Barragan, gained considerable strength yesterday and today. The North of Spain offers a most brilliant prospect, and will shortly be the scene of glorious events.

We have accounts down to the 15th from our armies, at which time nothing new had occurred.

From Campo Major, under date of the 16th inst. they write as follows:—The French in Badajoz were on the 12th inst. still ignorant of the surrender of Valencia. Three deserters, who arrived from it yesterday, say, some provisions had reached that fortress; notwithstanding which, however, the soldiers were not allowed more than a pound of bread a day, and seldom any meat."

PORTALEGUE, FEB. 18.—Today arrived here the 5th Regiment of English Dragoons from the north.

The works erected against Ciudad Rodrigo were raised on the 27th of last month, and the place completely secured from an assault; with so much accuracy that the allies exerted themselves for this important place.

In an Edict and Proclamation, dated head-quarters, Sevil, the 29th January, the Lieutenant-General Sebastian Martin de Miera directs the inhabitants of Sevil and the left bank of the Guadiana to remove their cattle, provisions, and valuable effects, to the other side of the river, where they will be more in security from the French.

PROCLAMATION.

PORTUGUESE.—When the Governors of the Kingdom, in August, 1810, assured you that the country would be saved, Portugal was threatened by a numerous army, composed of the best troops which served under the French flag, and commanded by one of their most distinguished Generals. The unfortunate and unforeseen loss of Almeida augmented the means of the enemy; but the skill and consummate prudence of the Commander-in-Chief and Generals of the allied army, the intrepidity and discipline of the troops, and the energy and loyalty of the nation, overcame all obstacles.—The enemy found themselves necessitated to evacuate the country which they had invaded, and retire beyond our frontiers, after having sustained great losses, and the country was saved. Since that epoch our situation has been considerably bettered, and whilst the means for forming, provisioning, and putting in motion large armies, have become difficult to the enemy, our troops have augmented in numbers, being required perfect in organization and discipline, and acquired that superiority proved by late advantages. The conquerors of Ciudad Rodrigo will never allow those laurels to wither, which so frequently have crowned them in the field of honour. These considerations, founded on facts with which we are all acquainted, secure our independence, and promise a glorious triumph, which Heaven will crown with the restoration of our august and much-wished-for Sovereign and his Royal Family to the capital of his States, and the regeneration of public prosperity, which the calamities of war have injured in our country. But whilst the Governors of the Kingdom confidently announce such flattering hopes respecting the final result of this obstinate contest, that frankness with which they have ever treated you demands, that, at the same time, they ought not to forget insisting upon your precautions circumstances still render indispensable, in order that these expectations may be realized with less sacrifices.

PORTUGUESE.—The soldiers of Napoleon cannot compare the Kingdom, for they may be able to effect the invasion of some part of it, at least momentarily. Our frontier is very extensive, and notwithstanding all our vigilance, it is possible it may be

invaded in one point or another. You also know, by military and repeated experiences, the system of robbery and devastation which the French troops constantly practice wherever they appear;—whether the inhabitants retire, or remain, seized by their dreadful promises, the loss of whatever they possess is irremediable; and those unfortunate people, who do not place themselves in security, besides suffering the most cruel privations, insults, and personal violence. However remote, therefore, the danger is considered, prudence demands that before-hand the most opportune measures be taken, not only to diminish the losses of the inhabitants, in the event of any invasion, but also, that the enemy, knowing that there is nothing to plunder, may desist from the rash enterprise of entering a country, where they can neither subsist nor find riches to gratify their avarice.

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At length we understand that Lord Sidmouth, who has always been ready on the *demerit resort*, to accept of office, is to fill up by his adherents some of the vacant places in Mr. Perceval's Government. He will himself, we understand, become President of the Council, in the room of Earl Camden.

Mr. Vassitt is to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, to relieve Mr. Perceval from that part of his labours, in which he is so miserably deficient. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who already possesses Securities and Pensions to the amount of £3 (L14,000) a year, is to succeed Lord Melville as President of the Board of Control; and Mr. Bagehot is, it is said, to succeed Mr. Ryder, as Secretary of State for the Home Department—bet of this fact we are uncertain; for another account says, he is to be Speaker of the House of Commons after the next Election, which will take place immediately after the vote on the Irish Catholic Claims.

A large portion of the wines, to be imported from France, is for the use of Carlton-house. SAUNDAL MARCH 11. The LONDON PAPERS of Sunday and Monday are almost wholly barren of news. Nothing is as yet known with respect to the reported enterprise of General Hill, and the accounts from Lisbois say, that he had not moved from Porto Arrico. The summary papers represent the victory obtained by BULLINGTON as very insignificant. The accounts from AMERICA reach to the 18th ult. but they are of moment, except in so far as they still speak of the efforts of preparation. The Gazette officially announces the appointment of Lord Castlereagh as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, Earl Grey as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lord Chamberlain, and Marquis of Weymouth, as Groom of the Stole.—One mail due.

Yesterday, between one and two o'clock, the right Hon. the Chief Baron and the Hon. Baron Lyndal arrived in this City, and soon afterwards took their Commission, the former in the Court and the latter in the City Court. Richard Power, jun. Glosbourn, Esq. Foreman. Charles William Wall, Colnauhauck. John Palmer, Cornhill. Walter Maitland, Cloms. Arthur Kelly, Janeville. Percy Smith, Beadborough, battal Gren. Admanhan. Richard Usher, Cappagh. Robert Fowler, Killybegs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Adly. William Barron, Castleblown. William Barron, Carrickshannon. William Morris, Harbourview. Henry St. George Cole, Annetstown. Henry Connor Comblenton, Castle Richard. William Newport, Killybegs. Thomas M'Guire, Cloms. Arthur Fleming, Mount Congreve, William Kelly, Clifton. John Rogers, Killybegs. Patrick Power, Millville. Robert Warren Gumbelton, Fort William, and George Boyle, jun. Duncannon, Esqrs.

The Right Hon. the Chief Baron, briefly addressed the Grand Jury, observing, that, as the sines of the Assizes would terminate on Tuesday, he would on that day be ready to receive their verdicts; and hoped they would have no time proceeding to the discharge of their duties. He highly recommended to their attention the House of Industry, remarking, that they could not but be too ready in granting money for the support of so useful an Institution, nor too averse to its superintending application. He reminded them of the necessity of appointing an Inspector of the County Gaol, which situation was now vacant, by the removal of late Curtis. His Lordship then addressed to the sines of the Calendar, which, he observed, was generally moderate, but still exhibited some traces of the disturbed state of the County; he habitually pointed out the propriety of not introducing Bills against accused Persons, which were supported by the strongest evidence; as the execution of such a measure, either by a deficiency of evidence, or non-prosecution, had a very injurious effect on the minds of the ignorant and turbid. His Lordship concluded by again recommending the House of Industry to business without delay.

We are glad to find, that the names of those liberal and patriotic Protestants, who have signed the Petition in favour of Catholic Emancipation, are printing—they are to be published immediately, and copies to be sent to each County Town during the Assizes. It will be gratifying to every friend of Ireland to observe in this most important Era the names of those highest in character as well as property—the mass of the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests, mixed with our nobility of the first rank and greatest political consequence. The

names are printed as fast as the lists are furnished from different parts of the country; and, although the Petition has not yet circulated through one-third part of Ireland, some thousands of the most respectable signatures have been received. The returns are only made from four counties, and even in them the Petition is still in progress.—Ibid.

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We are glad to find, that the names of those liberal and patriotic Protestants, who have signed the Petition in favour of Catholic Emancipation, are printing—they are to be published immediately, and copies to be sent to each County Town during the Assizes. It will be gratifying to every friend of Ireland to observe in this most important Era the names of those highest in character as well as property—the mass of the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests, mixed with our nobility of the first rank and greatest political consequence. The

names are printed as fast as the lists are furnished from different parts of the country; and, although the Petition has not yet circulated through one-third part of Ireland, some thousands of the most respectable signatures have been received. The returns are only made from four counties, and even in them the Petition is still in progress.—Ibid.

LONDON. MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Yesterday, Mr. Perceval, the Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Keith, had audiences of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house. We understand that the Marquis Wellesley had his audience this afternoon, when, it is said, he respectfully submitted to his Royal Highness, the necessity he felt himself under of explaining, in his place in Parliament, his grounds of difference with Mr. Perceval.

At length we understand that Lord Sidmouth, who has always been ready on the *demerit resort*, to accept of office, is to fill up by his adherents some of the vacant places in Mr. Perceval's Government. He will himself, we understand, become President of the Council, in the room of Earl Camden.

Mr. Vassitt is to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, to relieve Mr. Perceval from that part of his labours, in which he is so miserably deficient. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who already possesses Securities and Pensions to the amount of £3 (L14,000) a year, is to succeed Lord Melville as President of the Board of Control; and Mr. Bagehot is, it is said, to succeed Mr. Ryder, as Secretary of State for the Home Department—bet of this fact we are uncertain; for another account says, he is to be Speaker of the House of Commons after the next Election, which will take place immediately after the vote on the Irish Catholic Claims.

A large portion of the wines, to be imported from France, is for the use of Carlton-house. WATERFORD CHRONICLE. SAUNDAL MARCH 11. The LONDON PAPERS of Sunday and Monday are almost wholly barren of news. Nothing is as yet known with respect to the reported enterprise of General Hill, and the accounts from Lisbois say, that he had not moved from Porto Arrico. The summary papers represent the victory obtained by BULLINGTON as very insignificant. The accounts from AMERICA reach to the 18th ult. but they are of moment, except in so far as they still speak of the efforts of preparation. The Gazette officially announces the appointment of Lord Castlereagh as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, Earl Grey as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lord Chamberlain, and Marquis of Weymouth, as Groom of the Stole.—One mail due.

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The Hon. Baron Gronow addressed a few words to the City Grand Jury, in which he stated, that the number of prisoners to be tried was small, that it did not appear that any thing special would come before them, but that, if such should occur, they would receive from the Bench such instructions as the occasion might require. His Lordship then addressed to the House of Industry, and forbids them to vote that the Law would allow. "That Establishment," said his Lordship, "confers great credit and honour upon your City. The price of provisions is at present high, and the season has been severe and expensive to the Poor. The Funds of the Institution are nearly, if not entirely exhausted, and it will be proper for you to go to the utmost extent of your power. At the present Assizes,

3dly, I inquired whether all the general constitu-  
tion parts of the present Cabinet were to remain?—  
He informed me that they were in general to remain.  
He believed it was known to me, that some of the  
Members of the Cabinet had been long desirous of  
retiring, and would be ready, therefore, now to af-  
ford facilities to any new arrangement.

In answer to a question put by me respecting Lord  
Simsouth and his friends, he said they were to re-  
main.

4thly, I stated to Lord Liverpool, that I made  
no enquiry respecting the proposed distribution and  
allocation of offices; because that circumstance  
would not constitute the basis of my decision upon  
the proposition which he had brought to me.

Lord Liverpool observed, that the distribution of  
offices was a matter open to future adjustment, to be  
regulated for the honour of all parties.

5thly, When Lord Liverpool informed me, that  
the leading in the House of Commons was to be pre-  
sented to Lord Castlereagh, I remarked, that in any  
situation which I might ever hold in any Adminis-  
tration, I should feel great obligation to any Mem-  
ber of the Government who would undertake that  
charge, which was called the leading in the House  
of Parliament in which I sat; although I was fully  
aware of the great importance which that charge ne-  
cessarily conveyed to the person who exercised it,  
and of the great influence which it must give to him  
in the general Administration and Patronage of the  
Government.

6thly, I desired to know, whether all those per-  
sons now designated by the name of "the Opposition,"  
were to be excluded from the proposed scheme of  
Administration?

Lord Liverpool answered, that no principle of  
exclusion was intended; but that he was not author-  
ized to make any proposal to any persons of the  
description which I had mentioned.

7thly, Considering the course which Lord Liver-  
pool had observed in making this communication, I  
asked him, whether he applied to me by command  
of the Prince Regent, as a part of Mr. Canning's  
suite? I reminded Lord Liverpool of the constant  
and unabated exertions which I had made to open  
every avenue for the return of Mr. Canning to the  
public service; remarking, at the same time, that I  
never had attempted to press that point beyond the  
honour and feelings of Mr. Perceval's Adminis-  
tration. I stated, that I could not consider any  
Administration to be constituted on a foundation of  
justice towards individual talents and services, or  
towards the interests of the country, in which Mr.  
Canning should not hold a high efficient station.—  
But I added, that Mr. Canning was under no en-  
gagement to me which could preclude his acceptance  
of any Office which might be offered to him; that,  
on the other hand, Mr. Canning would certainly  
make the same declaration with regard to my perfect  
freedom.

Lord Liverpool said, that he had pursued this  
course of communication, being convinced that,  
under the present circumstances, I would not accept  
of office, unless a fair proposal was made to Mr. Can-  
ning. I declared to Lord Liverpool, that he was  
correct in this view of my sentiments towards Mr.  
Canning; repeating, however, that Mr. Canning  
and I were perfectly free to act as each might think  
fit, and that our agreement in many great public  
principles could not affect questions of mere official  
arrangement.

8thly, I expressed my wish to receive this com-  
munication in writing; to answer it in writing; and  
also to submit my sentiments upon the whole transac-  
tion in an address to the Prince Regent.

Lord Liverpool informed me, that Mr. Canning  
would transmit to me a copy of the Minute of Lord  
Liverpool's conversation taken in his presence, and  
Lord Liverpool desired me to consider that Paper  
as the written communication which I wished to re-  
ceive. I agreed to Lord Liverpool's proposal on this  
point. I then informed Lord Liverpool, that I  
would return my answer in writing to that Paper.—  
Whatever might be the tenour of my answer, with  
regard to the great public considerations on which  
it should be founded, I expressed my hope, that Lord  
Liverpool would be assured of my sincere personal  
respect and esteem. I now transmit this minute to  
Lord Liverpool, requesting him to insert any cor-  
rection which he may think requisite.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.  
Corrected by Lord Liverpool, and returned to me.  
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. III.  
Note from Mr. Canning to Lord Wellesley, enclosing  
a Letter to Mr. Canning from Lord Liverpool, re-  
lative to Lord Castlereagh.

Cloister Lodge, Sunday night, May 11, 1812.  
MY DEAR WELLESLEY,  
I have just received from Lord Liverpool a letter,  
of which the enclosed is a copy. I transmit it to  
you to be added, according to his desire, to the  
copy of the Minute of his verbal communication of  
this morning. Ever affectionately yours,  
(Signed) C. C.

Copy in No. 3.—Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning.  
(Private).  
Fife House, May 17, 1812.

MY DEAR CANNING,  
I think, upon reflection, it is due to Lord Cas-  
tlereagh to state, in writing, what I mentioned to  
you, verbally, that, from motives of delicacy, he  
absented himself from the Cabinet, on the occasions  
on which the subject in your Memorandum was de-  
termined.

I did not, however, make the communication to  
you, without having reason to know that he would  
be no obstacle in the way of an arrangement, found-  
ed on the principles stated in the Memorandum.

I will beg of you to communicate this letter to any  
persons to whom you may communicate the Memo-  
randum. (Signed) LIVERPOOL.

\* See Mr. Canning's Minute No. 1.

N. 17.  
Copy of a Letter from Marquis Wellesley to the Earl  
of Liverpool, transmitting Lord W's Reply to  
Lord Liverpool's Proposal.  
Apsley House, May 18, 1812, half past three p. m.  
MY DEAR LORD,

I enclose a paper, containing my reply to the  
communication which you were so kind as to make  
to me yesterday. Although I find myself compelled  
to decline the proposal which you conveyed, I re-  
quest you to accept my grateful thanks for the am-  
icable and satisfactory manner in which you com-  
municated with me; and to be assured, that I shall  
always entertain the most sincere and cordial senti-  
ments of personal respect and esteem for you.

Believe me, my dear Lord, most sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WELLESLEY.  
Earl of Liverpool.

(In No. 4).—Lord Wellesley's reply to Lord Liver-  
pool's proposition.  
Apsley House, May 18.

From the communication received through Lord  
Liverpool, I understand, that his Royal Highness  
the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to sig-  
nify his desire of strengthening his Administration  
upon its present basis, by associating me with it, as  
one of those persons who agree most nearly and gen-  
erally in the principles upon which public affairs  
have been conducted.

From the same communication I also derive the  
gratifying intelligence, that all Lord Liverpool's col-  
leagues have authorized him to express a disposition to  
act with me, under an arrangement consistent with  
their own honour and duty, and honourable and sat-  
isfactory to me.

I receive this notification of the Prince Regent's  
commands with every sentiment of duty and affec-  
tion, while it affords me matter of just satisfaction,  
that, to the distinguished honour of such a disting-  
uished notice from his Royal Highness, is added so high  
a testimony of the confidence and esteem of all the  
respectable persons composing his present Adminis-  
tration.

With all humility towards the exalted authority  
from which this proposition proceeds, and with the  
most sincere regard for those through whom it is con-  
veyed, I must, however, declare, that I should have  
declined it at the first instant of its approach, if no-  
tices of deference and submissive attachment had not  
imposed upon me the obligation of receiving it with  
respectful consideration.

The proposition necessarily rests upon a supposi-  
tion, that I entertain no such difference of public  
sentiment with the present Administration, as should  
preclude me from acting with them, under an ar-  
rangement compatible with our mutual and respec-  
tive honour and duty.

But it appears from Lord Liverpool's candid  
and explicit statement, that, upon the important ques-  
tion, which regards the laws affecting the Roman  
Catholics, Lord Liverpool's opinions remain un-  
changed; nor is he aware, that the sentiments of his  
Colleagues, on that subject, have undergone any  
change.

I must therefore conclude, that the policy which  
has been pursued respecting the Roman Catholics, dur-  
ing the present Session of Parliament, is to be con-  
tinued without alteration; the general constituent  
parts of the present Cabinet are to remain unchang-  
ed; the highest and most efficient offices in the State,  
therefore, are to be filled by persons who still con-  
ceive themselves to be bound by duty, honour, and  
conscience, not only to resist any mitigation of the  
present condition of the Roman Catholics, but even  
to prevent the consideration of the laws which affect  
that large portion of the population of the em-  
pire.

I cannot concur in the principle on which the pre-  
sent Administration has conducted this important  
branch of public affairs; on this point, I have re-  
cently expressed the strongest difference of opinion  
with the present Administration.

The declaration of Lord Liverpool precludes the  
hope of any such change in the policy of the pre-  
sent Administration towards the Roman Catholics  
as could satisfy my judgment. This difference is  
of the utmost importance; without any other ob-  
stacle, therefore, this alone compels me to decline  
the proposition which Lord Liverpool has conveyed  
to me.

I entertain a confident expectation, that when the  
Prince Regent shall have considered the nature of  
this difficulty, he will extend his indulgence to my  
humble representation, and will relieve me from the  
pressure of commands, which I could not obey  
without sacrificing a public principle of the highest  
obligation.

These observations comprise a sufficient reply to  
the communication received through Lord Liver-  
pool. But I deem it to be a duty towards the Prince  
Regent to declare, that the considerations which  
induced me, on the 19th of February, to resign the  
station which I had the honour to hold in his Royal  
Highness's service, have acquired additional force  
since that time, and would constitute an insuper-  
able obstacle to my acceptance of any station in the  
present Administration.

I originally expressed my desire to withdraw from  
Mr. Perceval's Administration, because my general  
opinions, for a long time past, on various important  
questions, had not sufficient weight in that Cabinet,  
to justify me towards the public, or towards my  
own character, in continuing in office.

My objections remaining in that Cabinet arose  
in a great degree, from the imperfect scale on which  
the efforts in the Peninsula were conducted. It was  
always stated to me, that it was impracticable to  
embark that system. I thought that it was perfectly  
practicable to extend the plan in the Peninsula, and  
that it was neither safe nor honest towards this  
country or the Allies to continue the present inade-  
quate scheme.

From Lord Liverpool's statement upon this point,  
it is evident, that, since my resignation, it has been  
found practicable to make some extension of the  
system in the Peninsula; but it is still estimated,  
that my views are more extensive than the resources  
of the country can enable the Government to re-  
duce to practice. I however still entertain the same  
views and opinions, without diminution or altera-  
tion; and I am convinced, that a considerable ex-  
tension of the scale of our operations in the Penin-  
sula, and also an effectual correction of many  
branches of our system in that quarter, are objects  
of indispensable necessity, and of easy attainment.

With such a decided difference of opinion in rela-  
tion to the conduct and management of the war,  
my return into a Cabinet composed as the present  
is, would offer to me no better prospect than the  
renewal of discussions which have hitherto proved un-  
availing.

I learn from Lord Liverpool, that he has received  
no authority, in forming the intended Adminis-  
tration, to make any proposal to any of those per-  
sons now designated by the name of "the Opposition."  
My enquiry on this point originated in a sincere  
conviction (founded upon an attentive observation of  
the general state of public opinion, and of the condi-  
tion of the Empire), that no Administration, which  
shall not comprise some of those persons, can prove  
advantageous to the Prince Regent, conciliatory to-  
wards Ireland, and equal to the conduct of the war  
on a scale of sufficient extent.

It has been stated erroneously, that the first act  
of the Prince Regent, upon his approach to restrict-  
ed authority, was to establish Mr. Perceval's Ad-  
ministration; but the fact is, that his Royal Highness's  
first act at that crisis was to disperse Mr. Perceval's  
Administration; and to endeavour to form a  
Cabinet upon a more extended and liberal basis.—  
This endeavour was frustrated at that moment; and  
the formation of such a Cabinet was represented to  
his Royal Highness to be impracticable. It has,  
however, since, appeared evident to me, from the  
discussions and declarations which I have witnessed  
in Parliament, that his Royal Highness's benevolent  
intentions on that subject are now perfectly prac-  
ticable; and that their accomplishment would tend to  
promote internal peace and tranquillity, and to invig-  
orate the whole system of our external operations.

Impressed with this sentiment, I should be untrue  
to his Royal Highness's interests and honour, as  
well as to the prosperity of the Empire, if I con-  
curred in any arrangement of an Administration  
which did not include a fair and full consideration  
of this most important point.

After such a dispassionate consideration, my op-  
inion is, that a Cabinet might be formed, on an in-  
termediate principle respecting the Roman Catholic  
Claims, equally exempt from the dangers of instant,  
unqualified concession, and from those of incon-  
siderate, peremptory exclusion; the entire resources  
of the Empire might be applied to the great objects  
of the war with general consent, upon a full under-  
standing of the real exigency of the present crisis;  
and concord and union at home might secure ulti-  
mate and permanent success abroad.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.  
PAPERS  
RELATIVE TO LORD LIVERPOOL'S PROPOSAL  
TO MR. CANNING, MAY 17, 1812.

[The Minute of Lord Liverpool's conversation with  
Mr. Canning, and Lord Liverpool's subsequent let-  
ter to Mr. Canning, dated Sunday night, May 17,  
are given in the preceding columns of our paper.  
Mr. Canning's answer to Lord Liverpool is as fol-  
lows.—]

Cloister Lodge, May 18, 1812.  
MY DEAR LORD LIVERPOOL,  
I have communicated to such of my friends as I  
had an immediate opportunity of consulting, the mi-  
nute, taken in your presence, of the proposition  
which you conveyed to me yesterday.

In a case in which I felt that my decision either  
way might be liable to misapprehension, I was de-  
cisive rather to collect the opinions of persons whose  
judgment I esteem, than to act on the impulse of my  
own first feelings.

The result of their opinions is, that by entering  
into the Administration upon the terms proposed to  
me, I should incur such a loss of personal and pub-  
lic character as would displace the object which  
his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has at heart;  
and must render my accession to his Government a  
new source of weakness, rather than an addition of  
strength.

To become a part of your Administration, with the  
previous knowledge of your unaltered opinions as to  
the policy of resisting all consideration of the state of  
the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic  
subjects, would, it is felt, be to lend myself to the  
defeating of my own declared opinions on that most  
important question; opinions which are as far as  
those of any man from being favourable to precipitate  
and unqualified concession; but which rest on  
the conviction that it is the duty of the advisers of  
the Crown, with a view to the peace, tranquillity,  
and strength of the Empire, to take that whole ques-  
tion into their early and serious consideration; and  
earnestly to endeavour to bring it to a final and sat-  
isfactory settlement.

With this result of the opinions of those whom I  
have consulted my own entirely concurs; and such  
being the ground of my decision, it is wholly un-  
necessary to advert to any topics of inferior im-  
portance.

After the expressions, however, with which you  
were charged on the part of all your colleagues, I  
should not be warranted in omitting to declare, that  
no objection of a personal sort should have present-  
ed me from uniting with any or all of them, in the  
public service, if I could have done so with honour;  
and if, in my judgment, a Cabinet, so constituted  
in all its parts, could have afforded to the country,

under its present great and various difficulties,  
adequately efficient Administration.

I cannot deny my own satisfaction of adding  
that the manner of your communication with me,  
has entirely corresponded with the habits and ac-  
customs of a friendship of so many years; a friend-  
ship which our general concurrence on many great  
occasional differences have in no degree impaired.

On the public grounds which I have stated, I have  
entreated you to lay at the feet of the Prince Regent,  
together with the warmest expressions of my affec-  
tionate attachment to his Royal Highness, and of my  
acknowledgment for the favourable opinion which  
his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to  
entertain of me, my humble but earnest prayer to be  
excused from accepting office on terms which, by a  
sacrifice of public character, must render me inef-  
fectual for the service of his Royal Highness's Gov-  
ernment.

I presume, at the same time, humbly to solicit an  
audience of the Prince Regent, for the purpose of  
explaining in person to his Royal Highness the  
grounds of my conduct, on an occasion on which I  
should be obliged to think, that his Royal Highness  
could, for a moment, consider me as waiting either  
in duty to his Royal Highness, or in zeal for the  
public service; and of assuring his Royal Highness  
of his inability to assist in forwarding his Royal  
Highness's purpose of procuring strength to his Ad-  
ministration, on the plan which has been suggested  
by his Royal Highness's confidential servants, does  
not arise from any disposition, on my part, to shrink  
from the encounter of those difficulties which press,  
at this time, upon the country and upon the Crown.

I am, &c. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

LORD LIVERPOOL'S EXPLANATORY LETTER  
TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.  
Fife House, May 19, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD.—After the receipt of the Pa-  
per which you sent to me in the afternoon of yes-  
terday, I should certainly have felt it to be un-  
necessary and fruitless to trouble you with any further  
correspondence, if I were not desirous to correct  
the misapprehension into which you appear to have  
fallen respecting my opinions, and those of my col-  
leagues, upon the Roman Catholic question.

In the communication which passed between us  
on Sunday, as well as that which I previously had  
with Mr. Canning, I certainly stated my opinion  
upon the Roman Catholic question to remain un-  
changed, and that I was not aware that those of my  
colleagues had undergone any change.

With respect to myself individually, I must pro-  
test against its being inferred, from any declaration  
of mine, that it is, or ever has been, my opinion,  
that under no circumstances it would be possible to  
make any alteration in the laws respecting the Roman  
Catholics.

Upon the last occasion on which the subject was  
discussed in Parliament, I expressly stated that cir-  
cumstances might arise, in which, in my judgment,  
some alteration in those laws would be advisable. I  
have always been desirous of hearing the specific  
proposition which should explain distinctly, what part  
of the existing securities it was intended to repeal—  
what part it was intended to preserve—and what  
were the new securities which it has been so often  
declared must be substituted in the place of those  
of which are at present in force.

I have never heard any satisfactory explanation  
on this point.

I will fairly own, that in the present state of the  
opinions and feelings of the Roman Catholics, I do  
not believe such a project to be practicable, consis-  
tently with the attainment of the avowed objects of  
really satisfying the Roman Catholics, and of afford-  
ing an adequate security to the Established Church  
and Constitution.

Entertaining this opinion, I have felt it to be my  
duty to continue to resist a Parliamentary Enquiry  
on that subject, which, in my judgment, could be pro-  
ductive of no other effect than that of alarming the  
Protestants on the one hand, and of deluding and  
deceiving the Roman Catholics on the other.

With respect to the opinions of my Colleagues,  
there are some who entirely agree with me in the  
view which I have taken of this question; but I am  
sure it must be known to you, from discussions at  
which you have been present, that there are others  
who have always entertained and avowed different  
opinions from those professed by me upon some parts  
of this subject.

You must recollect that considerations of a very  
high importance, but which might be only temporary  
in their nature, induced us all, up to a very late  
period, to be decidedly of opinion that it was not  
proper that under such circumstances the measure  
should be entertained.

You may be of opinion that since the month of  
February last these considerations have ceased to be  
in force. But they are still regarded by others as  
not having lost their weight. Besides the considera-  
tions to which I have referred, the conduct and  
temper which the Roman Catholics have been induc-  
ed to manifest, the principle upon which the ques-  
tion has been brought forward, the circumstances of  
Europe at this time, give rise to objections which  
felt in a greater or less degree by different persons.

I have thought this explanation due to my col-  
leagues and to myself.

In one point we are all agreed, that this is not the  
moment at which the question ought to be entertain-  
ed, with a view to any immediate practical conse-  
quence. I am aware, that in this sense of our duty,  
our opinions may be at variance with yours; but it  
is material that these opinions should not be misre-  
presented, or subject to the interpretation to which  
my silence might render them liable, if I had not re-  
turned some answer to that part of your paper.

Upon the subject of the manner in which the war

in the Peninsula has been managed, I forbear enter-  
ing into any particulars at present—but I think it  
material to observe, with respect to my declaration,  
that since your resignation it had been found practi-  
cable to make some extension of the military efforts  
in the Peninsula—that this has not arisen from any  
means which were in existence at the time when  
you were in office, and which there had been then  
any indisposition or objection to direct to that ob-  
ject; but it has grown out of events which have suc-  
cessively occurred, and which may place at the dis-  
posal of Government, means which were at that  
time unavoidably applied to another service.

As this Letter is merely explanatory, I will not  
give you the trouble of returning any answer to it;  
but I am sure you will see the justice and propriety  
of considering it as a part of the correspondence  
which has passed between us on the subject to which  
it relates. I am, &c. (Signed) LIVERPOOL.

The following notices appear in the Gazette of  
the 19th:—

Whitehall, May 19, 1812.  
Whereas it has been humbly represented to his  
Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the following  
anonymous threatening Letters have been sent to the  
Right Honourable Colonel M'Mahon:—

PROVOCIOUS CHALLENGE.—Bread or Blood—Tell your  
Master he is a *Demon's* infelicitous *Nominalist*, and if he  
does not attend to the above, Death shall be his portion.  
& that some of 'em come to the point now, & we are  
determined to strike the decisive blow.  
May 17th. Vox Populi.

Addressed to Col. M'Mahon,  
Carlton-house,  
St. James's.

George Prince of Wales. Take care of yourself,  
for your life is in danger, you shall meet the  
same fate as Mr. Perceval if Bellingshall is *hung* before  
this month is elapsed if Bellingshall is hung  
you shall be shot as sure as I am.  
I remain an Enemy of all the damned Royal Family.  
Addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.  
With Speed.

His Royal Highness, for the better apprehending  
and knowing to justice the persons concerned in writ-  
ing and sending the anonymous Letters above men-  
tioned, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the be-  
half of his Majesty, to promise his Majesty's most  
gracious pardon to any one of them (except the per-  
son who actually wrote the Letters) who shall dis-  
cover him, or his accomplice or accomplices  
therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended  
and convicted thereof.

And, as a further encouragement, a reward of One  
Thousand Pounds is hereby offered to any person  
making such discovery as aforesaid except as be-  
fore-mentioned, to be paid on the conviction of any  
one or more of the offenders by the Right Honourable  
the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

We are sorry to see that any notice has been taken  
of such contemptible trash as the above. It is pro-  
fanizing to the country that there are such mis-  
creants, and disgraces them, to show that such mis-  
creants to excite terror have not been vain. We are  
sure that this notice does not come from the  
Prince himself, for the courage that would hold such  
papers in disdain is inherent in all the Princes of his  
house. It is only an additional proof of the foolish  
and inconsiderate man by whom he is surrounded.—  
None but the basest of the human race are guilty of  
anonymous threats, and every man of sense treats  
them with contempt.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The following official account has been laid upon  
the table, and printed, pursuant to an order of the  
House of Commons; who can read it without  
alarm?

An account of the amount of the Poperty Tax  
for the years ending the 31st of April, 1810, 1811,  
and 1812.

Payments into the Exchequer.  
For year ending April 3, 1810, £11,338,871 19 33  
For year ending April 3, 1811, 11,222,454 12 6  
For year ending April 3, 1812, 5,231,936 6 6

WILLIAM LOWNDES,  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
GABRIEL TUCKER SEWARD,  
Office for Taxes, April 21, 1812.

Notified to the  
GABRIEL TUCKER SEWARD,  
Office for Taxes, April 21, 1812.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

For the Benefit of the three Misses DENNETT.  
On FRIDAY, May 29, will be performed the PLAY of  
"THE BATTLE OF HEXHAM."  
Gondibert, Mr. Cooper—Prince, Miss B. Dennett—  
Queen, Mrs. Cherry.

After which will be produced, for the first and only  
time, the favourite BALLET of "ACTON and VIRGINIA,"  
originally performed at the Opera House, London.  
Paul, Miss F. Dennett—Virginia, Miss H. Dennett.  
In the course of the Evening, by particular desire,  
the celebrated MIKROW-DANCE, & the PASSEUR, by  
the Misses DENNETT.—To conclude with  
a COMPLETED HARLEQUINADE.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bull, Bookeller,  
at the Mirror and Chronicle Offices, of the Misses  
Dennett & of Mr. Cox's Office, where places in the  
Boxes may be taken.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET.

TO BE LET, and immediate Possession given,  
that part of the Commercial House which remains  
unoccupied, consisting of a large KITCHEN,  
SERVANTS-HALL, PANTRY, WINE and BEER  
CELLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS,  
&c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for a  
Hotel, or a Lodging-House.—Also, a good COACH-  
HOUSE, and STABLE in the rear.  
Application to be made at the House—to Doctor  
POOLE—or to EDWARD PEAR.

Waterford, May 26, 1812.

and devolution. On the other hand, it appears to be  
the wish of the Emperor of Russia to have his  
capital, to take upon himself the command of these ar-  
mies that he is represented as having sent only the  
field, to contend once more against the power of  
France. A new scene of magnificent terror is thus  
opened upon the spectacle of human folly and ambi-  
tion. The rational conclusion from all these things  
is, that between France and Russia is inevitable.  
An enormous London Editor, however, has com-  
mented, that the sole object in view between the two  
Sovereigns is the exclusion of British commerce  
from the Baltic. This may be the truth, but we are  
entitled to be encouraged to hazard this conjecture by  
the support of the Portuguese troops. It is surpris-  
ing, that the Court of Rio Janeiro has despatched  
lighted upon the flames of war on the shores of La Pla-  
ta, and that its object is, to enlarge its own domi-  
nion by the annexation of the whole territory North  
of that River. This unjustifiable attempt, in the  
present state of South America, may terminate in  
sending the Regent of Portugal a fugitive and an ex-  
ile from the dominions in which the French compelled  
him to take refuge.

The London Journals have recently published nu-  
merous extracts from the American papers, but they  
are written in the most fervent style of party, and  
calculated rather to mislead than to inform the re-  
ader. The commentaries made upon these extracts  
are of the same character. By some Editors, the cer-  
tainty of all movements is maintained, while others  
supposed to be invested with full powers to establish  
an amicable arrangement, are on their way for En-  
gland, and were expected every day. It was, also,  
believed, that the Non-Importation Act would be  
patently repealed. It is reported, that the President  
has officially disavowed the proceedings of the  
session of Amelia Island, and condemned the inter-  
ference of the Officers of the United States, who partici-  
pated in an unprincipled banditti in usurping the  
government of that Island. Mr. FOXER has disclaim-  
ed all knowledge of Captain HENRY's proceedings,  
and appealed to the American Government to wait for  
a communication from the British Government on  
the subject—Before we leave this subject, we en-  
brace the opportunity of acknowledging our obliga-  
tions to Captain JOSEPH CRAWFORD, of the *Brig Now-  
sington*, who has been ordered to the coast of Africa,  
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