THE CATHOLIC DELEGATES

RIGHT HON, CHIEF JUSTICE DOWNES. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-FRIDAY, JUNE 12

Henry E. Taaffe, Esq. and Others, v. the Right Hon. Win. Downer, Chief Justice of the Court of King's

This was a Demurrer to the Plea of the Defendant, to an action brought by the Plaintiffs for an Arres and False Imprisonment.

Mr. Perrin argued the case for the Plaintiffs, i support of the Demurrer. He began by stating, that the Chief Justice had, to the action brought against him for an arrest and false imprisonment, thought proper to defend himself by pleading the following three distinct pleas.

First, the General Issue. Secondly, his Patent as Chief Justice, and that he (as such Chief Justice, and under that protection did issue the warrants in question, under which the Plaintiffs were arrested, and that he, acting in the capacity of Chief Justice, was legally warranted in

Thirdly, That three Special Informations were sworn before him, upon which said Informations he did, under his authority of Chief Justice, issue

He said that the Plaintiffs had joined issue with the Defendant on the first and third pleas, and had taken a Demurrer to the second.

In arguing the case in support of the Demurrer he relied on three objections to the Plea. First, that it does not set out any foundation for the Warrant issued by the Chief Justice, but merely states, that as Chief Justice he issued said Warrant.

Secondly, That it states no positive offence, or positive charge of any offence; but states a charge, in the alternative, one branch of which was perfect- by the Court was, whether the act of the Chief Jusly inconsistent with the other.

Thirdly, That it states no offence for which, by the law of the land, a person can be arrested before

In arguing these objections, he would first consider that point on which the Plea seemed to rely, namely, that this Warrant was issued by the Chief Justice, and that he, being such Chief Justice, had

Mr. Justice Fox .- Your third objection would go to shew, that the third Plea was a bad one.

Mr. Perrin then called the attention of the Court to his first objection, viz .- that the plea stated no foundation for issuing the warrant. The legal question arising from the objection would be, whether the Chief Justice had authority to arrest and imprison a subject of this free country on HIS OWN MERE MOTION, WITHOUT ANY FOUNDATION !!!-The plea states, that he issued his warrant, but, whether true or false, it does not aver. The plea might be true, that he issued his warrant as Chief Justice, and yet it might be false that the recitals reply. were true. It might be true, that he had issued his warrant, and yet it might not be true that he had information. It is no answer to say, that it is true he issued his warrant, and nothing more. The decharation states, that he imprisoned the Deponent until next November Term. without probable cause. In answer to this averment, the Chief Justice was bound to have set out in his plea his justification for having done so. The plea does not state that he had received any infor- it must be allowed. — Dublin Econing Past. mations, or that it was material whether he had or not. In arguing the case on general principles, he thought it would be difficult for the Learned Gentleman on the other side to shew that any man had such arbitrary power without setting out his authority. The laws of the land protected the liberty of the Subject-a sacred right which, to use the words of Mr. Justice Blackstone, " the laws of England have never abridged without sufficient cause; and that in this kingdom it cannot even be abridged at the mere discretion of the Magistrate, WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF THE LAWS, &c. &c. For if once it were left in the power of any, the highest Magistrate, to imprison arbitrarily whomsoever he or his officers thought proper (as In France it is daily practised by the Crown), there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities." But this right of the Subject does not reat ongeneral principles only; it is the well known Law of the Land, wisely established to prevent such abuses as may prevail, even in the highest rank of the community. From an early zera of our history, such preventions were deemed necessary, and the Law has not neglected them. The Law says, that if a Magistrate arbitrarily arrests and imprisons a Subject, if he (the Magistrate) have matter of justification or excuse for so doing, he must, by his Plea, satisfy the Court, that for so doing he had sufficient reason to justify him. In support of this position-[Here Mr. Perrin cited several Law Authorities. In 2d Hawkins's Heas of the Crown, p. 135, (an authority by no means disposed to curtail the power of Magistrates,) it is laid down, " That if a Magistrate have matter of justification or ex-

cuse, &c. &c. he must plead it." The same doctrine is found in 5th Comyn's Digest, p. 531-2d Hawkins, p. 151-2d Inst. p. 52-17th of Edward IV. chap. 5-2d Hale, p. 78 -Cro. Eliz. p. 130. -On these authorities, he (Mr. Perrin) relied that the 2d Plea was bad, ionsmuch as it omitted to set out any grounds of suspicion to justify the warrant. But this plea goes further, and states, that the Defendant was Chief Jusno legal principle more clear than this, so that no man can be arrested without cause." He would ask, rest, and not to answer for the arrest,? Is a Judge or practicable this Session, than such as might be warranted in doing that which no other Magistrate | sufficient to insure, either by compulsion upon a hos- | that no difference of opinion may be found to exist

and felt the great interest the Public have in the in- cess, with a view to its being brought before Parliadependence and integrity of the Judges-that they should impartially discharge their duty, without in the ensuing Session. A Committee to inquire into turning to the right or to the left. In arguing this the state of the laws has been already negatived in case, no expression should fall from him, that might both Houses this Session. A " conciliatory adtend to a denial of their privileges, or to sully the purity of the Ermine. He admitted it to be true, that no Judge is legally answerable for any judicial act :" but this maxim was to be confined to judicial acts only. To sustain this proposition Mr. Perrin cited 2 Bicon's Abridgment, p. 97, Title Courts, Mostyn v. Fabrigas, Cowper, 172 .- In this case Lord Mansfield says, that " by the law of Eng. Protestants of both countries. They would think land, if an action be brought against a Judge of Record for an act done by him in his judicial capacity, he may plead that he did it as Judge of Record, and that will be a complete justification. So in this case, if the injury complained of had been done by the Defendant as a Judge, though it were in a foreign country, &c. &c. yet, sitting as a Judge in a Court of Justice, subject to a superior review, he would be within the reason of the rule, which the Law of England says, shall be a justification of there is, and it is natural there should be, some as the rule, but then it must be pleaded," Se. Se .-The first point then upon this ground, is the sacredness of the Defendant's person as Governor; if it be true that the Law makes him that sacred character, he must plead it, and set forth his commission as special matter of justification. The same principle was laid down in Salkeld, 396-1st Lord Raymond, 467. He, Mr. Perrin, insisted, that the act of the Chief Justice, in granting the warrant, was ministerial, and not judicial, the commitment under the warrant operating not as a punishment, but in order to detain the person for safe cus-

tice was judicial or ministerial. He cited several authorities to shew the distinction between judicial and ministerial acts, and contended, that the comnitment was not intended as punishment, but merev as mesue process, to bring the party to justice. -He contended, that no man, however high he ranked in the state, was in this country above legal inquiry. No doubt could be entertained, that an action would lie under similar circumstances against a justice of the peace, and, between his acts and the ministerial conduct of a Judge, he could find no legal distinction. He concluded a most able argument, which, from want of time, we are utterly unable to do justice to, by saving, that on general principles be relied, that the Chief Justice had no peculiar privilege for the justification of his ministerial acts, and, therefore, even on his first objec-

tody. He conceived, wherever a Judge had power

to inflict punishment, there he acted from judicial

authority -he conceived that the point to be decided

tion, that the demurrer must be allowed. Here the Court, without suffering Mr. Perrin to proceed in the argument of the second and third objections, called upon the Chief Justice's Counsel to

Mr. Leslie Foster then, on the behalf of the Dofeudant, spoke for some time in reply to Mr. Per rin, and when he had concluded, the Court adjourned the further argument of the Demurrer,

The unanimous sense of the Bur present (and hey attended in great numbers) was, that the Chief Justice's Plea was had, and that the Demurrer to

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] The London Journals have omitted several of the material. Some of those they have inserted, being nerely formal, we have briefly adverted to. Nothing however, either new or important, is excluded.] No. 12 .- Letter from Lord Grey to Marquis Wel lesley, dated May 27, returning certain papers sent to his Lordship by the Marquis, and adverting to a difevence between the statement of the Marquis and that of Mr. Canning, as to the proposed basis for a new

No 13.- Letter from the Marquis Wellesley to Lord Grev, dated May 28, enclosing the following docunent, in which the difference mentioned in No. 12 is fully explained.

No. 14.-Paper signed by Lord Wellesley and Mr. (anning.

The variance in point of phrase in the two proositions, as stated by Lord Wellesley and Mr anning, in their minutes of conference, arises from this circumstance, that Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning went to their respective conferences without having thought it necessary previously to reduce into a written form the communications which they were to make, being in full possession of each other's sentiments upon the subject of them. The two minutes were written by them as containing the substance of their respective communications; that of Mr. Canning in Lord Liverpool's presence; and that of Lord Wellesley immediately after his return from Lord Grey. There does not appear to Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning to be any substantial variance in the first proposition. The word " early" in Mr. Canning's minute might be exchanged for the word ' immediate," used by Lord Wellesley, without in any degree altering the sense; as, with a motion actually pending in the House of Commons, which, but for the events that have recently taken place, would have come on this very day, the object of which was to compel the Executive Government to take the subject of the Catholic Question into consideration, it cannot be necessary to say, that Mr. tice, and that, as such, he issued his warrant, and | Cauning has no wish to defer that consideration. that he was legally warranted in so doing. There is On the other hand, consideration by the Executive Government is the object which it is Lord Wellesley's intention to recommend; nor does he conceive is it the exclusive privilege of a Chief Justice to ar- any farther Parliamentary proceeding to be necessary

would be justified in doing-for which every other | tile Administration, or by judge from a friendly | between us, to possing the confunctional pays Magistrate is bound by law to answer? He knew one, the consideration of the question during the repeace and harmony of the empire, and for the proecution of military operations in such a moderate ment, by the recommendation of the Crown, early nav appear most conducive to our ultimate security Lord Grenville, to whom I have communicated vour Lordship's letter, and its enclesures, divires instment" of the claims of the Irish Catholics is the

object which Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning have

equally at heart; and it enters equally into both

their views, that, to be " conciliators," that ad-

astment must be so framed as to embrace the inte-

jest and opinions of the English Catholics-also to

obtain the enlightened and deliberate consent of the

any adjustment very imperfect which, instead of ex-

tinguishing discontent, only transferred it from the

Catholic to the Protestant. But they concur in en-

tertaining a confident belief, that the great purpose

of securing the peace of the Empire may be best

answered, not by giring a triumph to any one party,

but by reconciling all. In the substance of the se-

tical and prospective purpose, though undoubtedly

ond proposition, there is no variance as to any prac-

ning's and Lord Wellesley's respective situations.

When Mr. Canning says that the Peninsular war is

to be carried on " with the best means of the coun-

the means of the country may be found capable of

sustaining. If Lord Wellesley's expression, " a

scale of adequate vigour," may be construed to im-

ply the proposition, that the late exertions of this

country have not been proportioned to the great ob-

ject of the war, or have not been duly distributed

or apportioned, this proposition Mr. Canning cer-

tainly does not intend either to athem, or to deny;

imply because, not having been in the Government

during the last two years, he has not sufficient in-

formation to be able to pronounce an opinion, whe-

ther the exertions of those two years have or have

not been below the proper scale, or have been well

or ill administered; nor how far they may now ad-

mit of being extended or more judiciously applied.

He concurs, however, entirely with Lord Welles-

ley, in wishing to extend them to the utmost power

of the country; and to apply them in the manner

No. 15 .- Letter from Lord Grey to Lord Wellesley

dated Portman-square, May 29, 1812.

My LORD-I had last night the honour of re-

eiving your Lordship's letter, enclosing a paper ex

danatory of the difference which I had remarked

between your Lordship's minute and Mr. Canning's

ogether with a copy of the latter. I beg you

Lordship to be assured that, in the observation to

which I had thought it necessary to call your Lord

hip's attention, I could have no object but that of

standing. We had not entered into any explana-

ion, which, under the circumstances of the momen

would perhaps have been premature, of the details

sition, I was apprehensive that it might be his opi-

tion, in concurrence with your Lordship's, that no

Parliamentary proceedings, with reference to the

claims of the Catholics, should take place during

the present Session. To such an opinion I could

not have assented ;-and I felt it due both to your

Lordship and to Mr. Canning, immediately to draw

your attention to a point on which it was so desirable

s. As to the second proposition, the difference

which I had observed was much less important. It

s impossible to reduce a question of this nature to

my fixed principle. Whatever we can say with our

resent means of information, must necessarily be

general and inconclusive, the whole subject being

left open to future consideration and decision. I can

have no hesitation in subscribing to the proposition,

that, if it shall be found expedient to continue the

exertions we are now making in the Peninsula, they

should be conducted in the manner calculated to an-

I hope it is unnecessary for me to state, that I

Trish and English) with no other view than that of

the public interest; and that nothing can be fur-

ther from my disposition, or my intention, in a

matter of such pre-eminent importance, than to give

to any one party a triumph at the expense of ano-

ther. But I do not conceive, that the repeal of the

give any just cause for discontent to their Protes-

tant fellow-subjects; and I am strongly of opinion.

that the efficacy of that measure must in a great

the least possible delay, and with the clearest de-

monstrations of a conciliatory and confiding spi-

rit. Under this impression, I should very reluc-

repeal, even during the present Session; but, if

that the most distinct and authentic pledge should

be given of the intention, both of the Executive Go-

veryment and of Parliament, to take this matter up

as one of the first measures of the next. To a pro-

ceeding of this nature, from the paper signed by

your Lordship and Mr. Cauning, I am ted to hope,

that you would not be averse. I have, I fear,

roubled your Lordship much more than is neces-

sary, under the circumstances of our present situ-

ation; and I will only add that, if we should be

called upon to pursue these considerations in their

practical details, it will be my most anxious wish,

this cannot be done, I hold it to be indispensable

GEORGE CANNING.

best calculated to answer their end.

try." he intends the greatest scale of exertion which

me to express his cordial concurrence in this wish I have the honour to be, with the highest regard ny Lord, your Lordship's very faithful humble per.

No. 17.-Minute of a Communication made by Lord Wellesley to Lord Grey, at Lord Grey's House Lord Wellesley stated, that he had on that morn.

ng received full authority from the Prince Revent to form an Administration under his Royal Highness's commands; and that he was specially author rised to communicate with Lords Grey and Grenville on the subject.

That his Royal Highness entertained no wish to exclude from the proposed Administration, any person or description of persons, who could unite in the principles on which the Administration was to the past, arising from the difference of Mr. Canto be founded.

That the two propositions stated in Lord Wellosley's minute of May 23d, and subsequently explained in the letters which had passed between ord Wellesley and Lord Grey, of the dates of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, 1812, were intended by his Royal Highness to constitute the foundation

That his Royal Highness had signified his pleas sure, that Lord Wellesley should conduct the formation of the Administration in all its branches and should be First Commissioner of the Treasury and that Lord Moirs. Lord Erskine, and Mr. Canning, should be Members of the Cabinet.

That it was probable that a Cabinet, formed on an enlarged basis, must be extended to the number of twelve or thirteen Members

That the Prince Regent wished Lords Grey and Grenville, on the part of their friends, to recommend for his Royal Highness's approbation the names of four persons (if the Cabinet should consist of twelve), and of five persons (if the Cabinet should consist of thirteen), to be appointed by his Royal Highness to fill such stations in his Councils as might bereafter be arranged.

That his Royal Highness left the selection of the names to Lords Grey and Grenville, without any exception, or personal exclusion. That, in completing the new arrangements, the Prince Recent has granted to Lord Wellesley the entire liberty to propose, for his Royal Highness's approbation, the rames of any persons now occupying stations in his Royal Highners's Councils, or of any other persons.

That, if the propositions made to Lords Grey nd Grenville should be accepted as the outline of in arrangement, all other matters would be discuss ed with the most auxious solicitude to promote har preventing the possibility of any future misundermony and general accommodation.

No. 18 .- Letter from Lord Grev to Marquis Welesley, acknowledging the receipt of Lord Wellesley's minunication relative to the proposed Cabinet, and of conduct necessary to give effect to the first of the stating the necessity of taking some time to delibe propositions offered by your Lordship as the basis of ate upon it, and of consulting with his and Lord new Administration. From the difference of the to, 19 .- Letter from Lords Grey and Grenville to erms used by Mr. Canning, in stating that propo-

Lord Wellesley, Camelford-house, June 3, 1812. My Long-We have considered with most seri us attention the minute which we have had the bo iour to receive from your Lordship; and we have communicated it to such of our friends as we have

had an opportunity of consulting. We are invited, not to discuss with your Loidship, or with any other public men, according to the considerations, both of measures and of arrangements, which belong to the formation of a new Go vernment, in all its branches, but to recommend to bis Royal Highness a number, limited by previous stipulation, of persons, willing to be included in a Cabinet, of which the outlines are already definitively arranged. To this proposal we could not accede without the sacrifice of the very object which the House of Commons has recommended—the formation of strong and efficient Government. We enter not into the examination of the relative proportions, or of the particular arrangements, which it has been judged necessary thus previously to establish. It is can look at the situations of the Catholics (both to the principle of disunion and jealousy that we object—to the supposed balance of contending interests in a Cabinet so measured out by preliminary stipulation. The times imperiously require an Administration united in principle, and strong in mutual reliance; possessing also the confidence of the Crown, and assured of its support in those healing measures which the public safety requires; and disabilities of which the Catholics complain can which are necessary to secure the Government the pinion and affections of the people. No such hope presented to us by this project, which appears to s equally new in practice, and objectionable in degree depend on its being carried into effect with inciple. It tends, as we think, to establish, withn the Cabinet itself, a system of counteraction, in onsistent with the prosecution of any uniform and tantly abandon the hope of passing a Bill for such

beneficial course of policy. We must, therefore, request permission to decline articipation in a Government constituted upon such principles: satisfied, as we are, that the certain loss of character, which must arise from it to ourselves, could be productive only of disunion and weakness in the administration of the public inte

We have the honour to be, with great respect, GRESVILLE (TO BE CONTINUED.)

41 ERFORD Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUB BIRNIE, Bookselier and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,305.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1812.

PRICE PIPE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE OF WATERFORD, ON TUESDAY, THE 23D INSTANT, AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A PROFIT RENT of £119 per annum, for a Term of nine Years and an half, from the 19th day of September next, arising out of the Premises on the New Quay, in this City, the property of the Executor of the late Richard Principle. Waterford, June 20, 1812.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

TOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the intervention of the Assizes, the General Sessions of the Peace of said County will be held on the days, and at the places following, instead of those

At LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 3d August, 1812.

By order of EDW. O'GRADY, Esq. Assistant Barris-BAT. DELANDRE.

FETO BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly L Captain Wyse's, improved, and furnished com pletely, and commanding a delightful view of the Bay. Application to Mrs. Jone Manney Bay. Application to an arrangement of Mr. John Walsh, Tramore.

June 16, 1812.

AT LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

JOURNELUX AND BIKER,

Leighlin Bridge, June 11, 1812.

Connert and others) PURSUANT to an Or-Torresitan and others. High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause. bearing date the 8th day of February last, I will on Tuesday, the 30th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kirlingh Wood, situate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher, on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkenny-and also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney. otherwise called Abbeyville, situate within seven miles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford. consisting of 379 TREES or thereabouts; also, 26 SPRUCE FIR, on other part of the said Lands of th Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered on the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville.-The whole of said Timber will be sold either together or in Lots, as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasonable time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET,

MICHAEL DOBBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHANDRISLEY, as formerly advertised, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next.

WATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES. TO BE LET

BARRY, Waterford.

saido, 28th May, 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

formerly advertised.

At ST. PATHICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the SIA

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE SITH JUNE INSTANT,

IN THE STORES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSES.

COMPLETE set of all kinds of UTENSILS ne A cessary for the BACON TRADE, together with all the PANS, VATS, &c. used in their SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, which, having been at work only two seasons, are as good as new, and well worth the attention of the Trade, and the Public in general As it is intended to sell the whole in one day, the Sale will commence at ten o'Clock in the morning precis

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

FITHE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to Tudess Wrss, Paq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1912.

STEUART KING.

FE TO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for mc Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary mid-way between Cloumel and Kilkenny, and 91 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageousiy ciccumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

67 Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo-THY NOWLAY, Kilkenny: or John WRIGHT, Mullinahone. JOHN SILLITO will show the Premises. *. The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 18, 1812.

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Dovice, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shertock. Inquire of

Carrick-on-Suir, May 29, 1812

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Vistors and reception of Cons, and are so conveni ently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7 Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to John

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 17. Major Currie, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, arrived this evening at Lord Bathurst's Office with a dispatch, of which the following is an extract, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by General the Karl of Wellington, dated Fuente Gui

When I found that the enemy had retired from this frontier, on the 24th of April. I directed Lieutensmit-General Sir Rowland Hill to carry into execution the operations against the enemy's posts and establishments at the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz. I have the honour to enclose Lieut.-General Hill's

report of this brilliant exploit. Trusillo, May 21, 1812. My Loan-I have the satisfaction to acquaint you Lordship, that your instructions relative to the cap-

ture and destruction of the enemy's works at Almaraz have been most fully carried into effect by a detachment of troops under my orders, which marche from Almendralejo on the 12th inst. The bridge was, as your Lordship knows, protect

ed by strong works thrown up by the French on both sides of the river, and further covered, on the southern side, by the castle and redoubts of Mirabete, about a league off, commanding the pass of that name, through which runs the road to Madrid, Being the only one, passable for carriages of any description, by which the bridge can be approached

The works on the left bank of the river were tele-du-pont, built of masonry, and strongly entreuched, and on the high ground above it, a large and well constructed fort, called Napoleon, with an interior entrenchment, and loop-holed tower in its centre. This fort contained nine pieces of cannon, with a garrison of between four and five bundred men. There being, also, on the opposite side of the river, on a height immediately above the bridge, a very complete fort recently constructed, which flanked and

added much to its defence. On the morning of the 16th, the troops reached Jaraicejo, and the same evening parched in three columns, the left column, commanded by Lieutepant-General Chowne (28th and 34th regiments, under Colonel Wilson, and the 6th Portuguese Caçadores), towards the castle of Mirahete; the right coamn, under Major-General Howard (50th, 11st, and 92d regiments), which I accompanied myself, to a pass in the mountains, through which a most difficult and circuitous foot-path leads by the village of Romangordo to the bridge i the centre column, under Major-General Long (6th and 18th Portuguese infantry, under Colodel Ashworth, and 13th light dragoons. with the artillery), advanced upon the high road to

The two flank columns were provided with hadders. and it was intended that either of them should proceed to escalade the forts against which they were directed, had circumstances proved favourable; the difficulties, however, which each had to encounter on its march were such, that it was impossible for them to reach their respective points before day-break ; judged it best, therefore, as there was no longer a possibility of surprise, to defer the attack until we should be better acquainted with the nature and position of the works, and the troops bivouzcked on the

I determined on endeavouring to penetrate to the bridge by the mountain path leading through the village of Romangordo, although, by that means, I should be deprived of the use of my artillery.

On the evening of the 18th, I moved with Major General Howard's brigade, and the 6th Portuguese regiment, for the operation, provided with scaling ers, &c. Although the distance marched did not exceed five or six miles, the difficulties of the oad were such, that with the united exertions of officers and men, the column could not be formed for the attack before day-light. Confiding, however, in the valour of the troops, I ordered the immediate assault of Fort Napoleon. My confidence was fully justified by the event.

The 1st battalion of the 50th, and one wing of the Tist regiment, regardless of the enemy's artiflery and musketry, escaled the work in three places, nearly at the same time. The enemy seemed at first determined, and his fire was destructive, but the ardour of our troops was irresistible, and the garrison was riven at the point of the bayonet through the seveal intrenchments of the fort and tete-du-pont, across the bridge, which having been cut by those on the opposite side of the river, many leaped into the ri-

er and thus perished. The impression made upon the enemy's troops was uch, that panic soon communicated itself to those on the right bank of the river, and Fort Ragusa was instantly abandoned, the garrison flying in the greatest confusion to Naval Moral.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the 50th and 71st regiments, to whom the assault fell. The cool and steady manner in which they formed and advanced, and the intrepidity with which they mounted the ladders, and carried the place, was worthy those distinguished corps, and the officers who led

Could the attack have been made before day, the 92d regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron and the remainder of the Tist regiment, under the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan, were to have escaladed the tete-du-pont, and effected the destruction of the bridge, at the same time that the attack was made on Napoleon. The impossibility of advancing deprived them of this opportunity of distinguishing hemselves, but the share which they had in the operation, and zeal which they displayed, entitles them to my warmest commendation, and I cannot avoid to mention the steadiness and good discipline of the 6th Portuguese infantry, and two companies of the 60th regiment, under Colonel Ashworth, which form-

ed the reserve to this attack. Our operations in this quarter were much favoured by a diversion made by Lieutenant-General Chowne, with the troops under his orders, against the castle of Mirabete, which succeeded in inducing the enemy to believe that we should not attack the forts near the bridge, until we had formed the pass, and thus have made way for our artillery. The Lieutenant-General conducted this operation, as well as his for-

mer advance, entirely to my satisfaction. I regret much that the peculiar situation of Mirabete should of Almaren, on the merning of the 19th of May. have prevented my allowing the gallant corps under his orders to follow up an operation which they had commenced with much spirit, and were so aaxious te

I cannot too strongly express how much I am she tisfied with the conduct of Major General Howard through the whole of this operation, the most ards ous part of which has fallen to his share ; and particularly of the manner in which he led his brigade to the assault. He was ably assisted by his Staff. Brigade-

by, of the 33d Light Dragoom.

To Major-General Long I and also indebted for his assistance, although his column was not immediately

Major Wemyse, of the 50th, and Lieutenant Batters

Licutenant-Colonel Stewart and Major Harrison, of the 50th, and Major Cother, of the Tist, com-manded the three attacks, and led them in a most gal-

ant and spirited manner. I have received the greatest assistance from Lieut-Colonel Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, whom, with a brigade of 24-pounders, a company of British and ne of Portuguese artillery, your Lordship was pleused to put under my orders; circumstances did not permit his guns being brought into play ; but his exertions, and those of his officers and men, during the attack and destruction of the place, were unwearied In the latter service, Lieut Thiele, of the Royal Ger man artillery, was blown up; and we have to regret n him a most gallant officer the had particular distinguished himself in the assault. Lieut. Wright of the Royal Engineers, has also readered me very ssential service; he is a most intelligent, gallant ind meritorious officer; and I must not omit also to nention Lieut. Hillier, of the 29th regt. whose know-

ledge of this part of the country proved of great as-Your Lordship will observe, from the return of ordnance and stores which I have the honour to enclose, that Almaraz has been considered by the enemy in the light of a most important station; and lam happy to state that its destruction has been most . The towers of masoury which were is Forts Napoleon and Ragusa have been entirely levelled; the ramparts of both in great measure destroy d; and the whole apparatus of the bridge, together with the workshops, magazines, and every piece of imber which could be found, entirely destroyed. A colour, belonging to the 4th battalion of the

Corps Etranger, was taken by the Tist regiment, and shall have the honour of forwarding it to your Our loss has not been severe, considering the cir amstances under which the attack was made. I enlose a list of the killed and wounded. Captain Cand er, of the 50th regiment (the only officer killed in the assault), has, I am sorry to say, left a large family deplore his loss. He was one of the first to mount

the ludder, and fell upon the parapet, after giving a distinguished example to his men. I have had frequent occasions to mention to your ordship in terms of the highest praise the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Amistant Adjutant-Gen. During the whole period I have had a separate comnand in this country, that Officer has been with me. and rendered most essential service to my corps ; o the present expedition he has eminently distinguished himself, and I beg leave particularly to notice his conduct. Your Lordship is also aware of the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Offenoy, my Assistant Quarter-Muster-General, of whose valuable aid I have been deprived during the latter part of this expedition.-Though inbouring under severe illness, he accompanied me, to the serious detriment of his health, and until it was totally impracticable for him to proceed. aptain Thorn, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, succeeded to his duties; and I am indebter to him for his assistance, and also to Major Hill and

The Marquis de Almeida. Member of the Junta of Estremadura, has done me the honour to accompany me, since I have been in the province: I bave received from him, as well as from the people, th most ready and effectual assistance which it was in

their power to bestow. Major Currie, my Aid-de-Camp, will dellver to your Lordship this dispatch, and the colour taken rom the enemy, and will he able to give you any further particulars. I beg to recommend him to your Lordship. I have the honour to be, &c. R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen. l'enclose a return of prisoners, in number 259, in

15 Officers. I also transmit a return of provisions in the forts near the bridge, taken from one signed ry the Chief of the French Commissariat on the 18th Return of killed and wounded of the Army under the command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. under the immediate orders of Licutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. at the storm and capture of Fort Napoleon, and the enemy's other

works, in the neighbourhood of Almaraz, on the morning of the 19th of May, 1812. Total British loss-1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 ser eant, 30 rank and file, killed a 2 Captains, 6 Lieutemuts, 4 Ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 117 rank

and file, wounded. Total Portuguese loss-1 Ensign, 3 rank and file rounded.

General Total-1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, O rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenante Ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED. King's Gorman Artillery, Lieut. Thiele, blown up. 50th Regiment-Captain Candler.

WOUNDED. Royal Engineers-Lieutenant Wright, slightly. 50th Poot-Captain Sandys, severely ; Lieut. Hemsworth, severely; Lieut. Patterson, slightly; Lieut. Richardson, severely; Ensign Goddard, severely Eusigns Crofton and Godfrey, slightly. 1st Foot-Captain Grant, dangerously (since dead);

Lieut. Lockwood, severely; Lieut. Ross and Ensign M. Kenzie, slightly. 6th Uncadores-Periera Cotinho, severely.

1812, by the troops under the command of addit Ge neral Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. Total—1 twelve-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 1 tea-inch howitzer, 4 six-inch howitzers.

A considerable proportion of puwder in barrels and arthidges fixed to shot; but as the magazines were lown up immediately after the capture by order of Lieut.-Gen. Hill, and every thing destroyed, the exact quantity was not ascertained.

140,000 musket-ball cartridges : 300 six-linch shells: 580 rounds of case-shot of various valibre : 415 muskets with bayonets, 20 large pontoon boats, composing the bridge, with timber, complete a to carringes for removing the same, and also for the conveyance of heavy timber.

A large proportion of rope of various disneasions; also anchors, timber, tools, and every thing complete on a large establishment, for keeping the bridge and carriages in a state of repair.
(Signed) A DICKSON, Lieut -Col.

Commissary Reserve Artillery. Return of Officers, non-commissioned Officers; and soldiers, Prisoners of War, taken at the storming of the Enemy's Works at the Bridge of Almaras, on the morning of the 19th May.
Total-1 Licutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains,

Lieutenants, 7 Staff, 242 non-commissioned officers and privates.
(Signed) J. C. BOOKE, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G. State of Provisions in the Forts at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the morning of the 19th of May, 1818, taken from a Return signed by the French Commissary,

detect the 18th of May, 1812. Rations-Bread 33, biscuit 29,961, rice 65,961, vegetables 2,554, salt 23,926, oil 4,428, wine 1,718, Brandy 27,814, live cattle 16,\$48, salt meat 18,086. F. PORCHET.

J. C. ROOKE. (Signed) Lieut.-Col. and A. A G. PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

MR. SHERIDAN'S EXPLANATION. Mr. SHERIDAN spoke in substance nearly as follows: - " I rise, Sir, in pursuance of the notice given by me on Monday last. I must confess that, in coming down to the House, shout an hour ago, I rather felt something like an inauspicious omen at my entrance. How it came to be reported, that I was taken desperately ill, I cannot in any way conjecture; but I certainly did feel not a little surprised when my Honourable Friends began to condule with my situation in a most slarming tone, and with most lengthened countenances. I was lately, and I am yet, far from being remarkably well; but I must have been labouring under a most severe indisposition, Indeed, if I had allowed myself to neglect the vindication of my own character, and to be guilty of such a disrespect to the House, as not to redrem the pledge which I had so solemnly given .- [Hear, hear! Im rising on the present occasion, the House may be assured that I shall be as brief as possible in what I have to say. I have to confess that I shall solicit the attention of the House very much to the consideration of circumstances connected with my own political life. This is a course which I intreat the House to believe I most anwillingly pursue. So long as I have had the honour to have a sent in this House, I think I may safely say this much of myself, that I have always had good sense enough not to be an Egotist within these walls-[Hear, hear, hear !] -and I am, therefore, the more induced to entertain a hope that the House will bear with me on the present occasion. [Loud cheering!] In the course of what I have to state, I mean to bring no charge or crimination forward against any individual, but to confine myself to refute the calumnies which have appeared in a certain publication, which, except for certain reasons, I should now scorn to hold in my hands. If these calumnles, which are evidently levelled at me, had appeared in an ordinary paper, I would not now say any thing on the subject, cluding the Governor, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and or be disposed to take the smallest notice of them; for never was any man more a friend to the liberty, may, I will even say, to the license of the press, than myself. But when I have seen these calumnies in a publication well known to be closely connected with hose persons who call themselves my political friends, I cannot bring myself to consider them as the ordinary libels of the day. In this publication I have been stated to be the chief actor, the notable promoer of all that secret and underhand influence which it is said prevented the formation of a new Ministry, and I am held up as the creator and former of the present Administration. In complaining of such language, I do not mean to impute it to my Hon. Friends; but I will venture to say they are little aware how much they really owe to me for the part I have acted. Had my counsels prevailed, not one of the Right Honourable or Honourable Gentlemen, now sitting opposite to me, would have been this day in office. [Laugh!] In order to shew my Hon. Friends and the House, that I am not one of a cabal who have had recourse to artful means to procure the re-appointment of the present Ministry, I shall proceed to mention the nature of the juffuence which I am stated to have with the great and exalted personage, the calumnies which

are perpetually vented against whom wound me

deeper than any which are levelled against myself .---

[Hear !]-I will not attempt to disguise to the

probable that America would rise in her demands?" | able expressions in their reports of the debate; but! 4. Their Bonded Debt in England, with Interest (£23,000. An investigation commerced Thoughepromains an account of the expressions were used, and were emphatically due upon it, on the 1st of March last, amounted to under the direction of Mr. Justice William Larian the expressions were used, and were emphatically would be glad if a trial was made, by repealing the marked by his Lordship when he pronounced them. £6,689,208. Orders in question on certain conditions. Lard Castlereagh observed, that he hoped America would still the Prince, in contradistinction from his Ministers? be persuaded into an amicable adjustment of her differences with this country.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The nature and character of the late negociations for a new Administration receive every day some additional development. We have this day to call the attention of our renders to two fresh documents of the utmost importance: the first is a letter from Lord Moirs to Lord Grey, and the second, Lord Grey's answer, both of the 31st of May. These documents are of the utmost importance in every point of view in which they can be considered .--They prove to demonstration this fact—that from the 23d of May, the day on which Lord Wellesley first conversed with Lords Grev and Grenville, respecting the prospectus of an extended administration. until the Sist, AN ODDECTION PERSONAL TO LORD GREY, FOR WORDS SPOKEN BY HIM IN PARLIAmear, existed in that quarter which, by the Constitution, is supposed to be always free from such feelings. We can wonder no longer, therefore, that, during this interval, the efforts of his Royal Highness to carry into execution the rote of the House of Commons, should have been exclusively confined to producing an union between the old administration. on the one side, and the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, and their respective friends, on the other; and that it was only on the complete failure of that attempt, evinced by the absolute refesal of all the members of administration to come into a cabinet with the noble Marquis Wellesley, that an authority was, in a manner, extorted from his Royal Highness by his Lordship, to confer personally with Lord Grey on the intended arrangements. Now we will ask any dispassionate man living, whether, with this evidence on their minds, that means the most unconstitutional, as well as the most unjust and base. had been employed with such complete success to poison the Prince's mind against Lord Grey personally, the Opposition could do otherwise than require that the administration, of which Lord Grey was called upon to make part, should be distinguished in its outset by some act which might prove to the public that those prejudices were done away, and that Lord Grey possessed the confidence of the Sovereign whom he was to advise? Under circumstances of such marked personal objection, we might ask, whether Lord Grey would not have been justified in requiring even some extraordinary proof of its removal? but surely the most prejudiced enemy of Lord Grey must be compelled now to admit, that the least he could do was to require that which is stated in Lord Molra's minute, viz. " the appointments to those great offices of the Household, which have been usually included in the politi-66 cal arrangement made on a change in Administra-

But what will be thought of this proceeding, when it is also seen from the same minute, that the whole negociation was suddenly broken off by Lord Moira himself, on a simple question being put to his Lordship relative to these appointments, accompanied by an intimation from Lords Grey and Grenville, " of their opinion that it would be necessa-" ry to act on the same principle on the present occasion?" Was not his Lord-hip aware that this was not a common case? That there were objections personal to Lord Grey in the mind of his Royal Highness, which did render it necessary to act on this principle? That an Administration, setting out in its career of public service under the existence of a separate power, and advising a Sorereign whose mind had been avowedly prejudiced against one of its chief Members, could not possess that character of efficiency and stability which were required to comble it to act usefully for the sy public service," unless it also possessed the usual marks of the constitutional support of the Crown? Must not Lord Moira have seen and felt | without the previous ceremony of an Indian Budthis when he put an end to the conference, without even offering to lay this part of it before his Royal Master for his further commands? And what other Interpretation can be given to his abrupt termination of that conference, than this plain and obvious one-" True it is that Lord Grey has been calum-" niated to the Prince; true it is that part of the " Household are pledged to oppose the measures of so his Administration-true it is, that if those Memthe bers so opposing the new Administration are prese served in it, the Court will be notoriously sepa-" rate from the Government; but there is no help

Perhaps, however, in a fit of candour, the defenders of the Court may admit, as a general principle, that such a separate power in the State, controuling the regular Administration, or even distinct from it, ought not to be suffered to exist. They will admit the principle, and deay the application. They will deay, that the continuance of Lords Hertford and Yarmouth in their offices could be said to constitute such a separate power. We reply to this from AUTHORITY-from the mignest authorityfrom the lips of Lord Yarmouth himself. We reply to it in the words pointedly and deliberately used by that Noble Lord in the House of Commons on Thursday, in communicating his own and his father's intention to resign, if Lords Grey and Grenwille had been appointed to ministerial situations. An talking of the offices held by his father and himself in the Household, his Lordship used these express and most luminous words Offices which | gone we received from his Royal Highness ALONE!" Most of the newspapers have omitted these remark- 1793, to £157,896, is gone.

all this in the first instance, and for the future-

" alors comme alors !"

44 for this-Lord Grey must begin by swallowing | Binkrupt :

What did he mean by them? What could be mean,

Now, what would have been the case, if Lord Grey

had consented to their continuing? would they have

nister, or would they have owed it to the Prince,

and to the Prince ALONE? would they, or would

Power against which Lords Grev and Greaville were

contending, against which Lord Chatham, the Mar-

contended before them, against which every princi-

ple of the British Constitution is in direct hostility,

rom the responsible advisers of the Crown?

namely, a Power within the Government, separate

But to return to the prejudices against Lord Grey.

If it be said that these prejudices were actually done

away by the authority given to Lord Wellexley on

the 1st of June to enter into a negociation with him.

eridence of the direct contrary will be found in the

nature of the proposal then made to his Lordship

and Lord Greaville. That proposal we feel our-

selves relieved from the necessity of discussing, by

the acknowledgment of even Mr. Wortley himself

-that it was inadmissible. But in another sense,

namely, as cridence that the hostile feeling towards

Lord Grey was not removed, it is too important,

and indeed too conclusive, to be passed over .-

Lord Moirs, it is true, endearours to explain it,

but he explains only his own sense of it; but

when Lord Wellesley applies for permission from

the Prince Regent to explain it, that permission is

positively refused. What does Lord Wellesley ex-

pressly say open this subject? - He says, in referring

to Lord Moira's explanatory letter, " The form of

such a letter, either from Lord Moira or me,

must have been private, as neither of us possess-

ed any authority from the Prince Regent to open

any further con munication with your Lordship

or Lord Grenville; a circumstance which I deep-

In lancest, under a sanguine hope that additional

explination, sunctioned by authority, might have

removed the existing obstacles to an amicable ar-

Now we will again ask any man capable of dis-

inguishing truth from falsehood, whether, if his

Royal Highness had found his mind relieved from

the prejudices instilled into it against Lord Grey,

and had been desirous, consequently, of settling an

Administration as soon as possible on the principles

expressed in the Vote of the House of Commons,

he would have had the smallest hesitation in autho-

rising either Lord Moins or Lord Wellesley, or

indeed both of them, to enter into those additional

Could any further testimony be wanting of the

propriety of Lord Grey's conduct, and of the ma-

against him by Lord Yarmouth, viz. that he had

insisted on the changes in the Household merely for

the sake of wounding the feelings of the Prince

Regent-we shall find that testimony in Lord

Gres's own words, addressed to Lord Moira, on

this very point of personal feelings, " If in conse-

quence of it" (the words spoken by him in Parlia-

ment) so the Prince feels a strong personal objec-

tion to me, I can only repeat what I have already

said to you. THAT I AM PERFECTLY READY TO

STAND OUT OF THE WAY ;- that my friends shall

have my full concurrence and approbation in

taking Office without me, and my most corpini.

SECTION IN the Government of the Country, if

their measures are directed, as I am sure they

must always be, by the principles on which we

The East India Company have again applied to

Pacliament, in the usual form, and on the usual pre-

tences, for a gift, or grant, or loan of the public

money to them, of £2,500,000, and Mr. Wallace

get, to show what the state of their finances is either

liament new, as it has been on all former occasions,

and will be for ever with increasing force, is in the

form and with the effect of a dilemma, viz. " If

bankropts, and shot up shop." The following con-

siderations on this subject will not prevent the

help the country to judge of the merits of Minis-

ters, who continue to dispose of the Public Money

1. Their debt in India, by the last accounts re-

less. Some part of it may possibly have been since

liquidated ; but if so, it is not known here. On the

23d of April last, Mr. Wright, Auditor of India Ac-

counts, informed the House of Commons, that the

Act of the 33d of his present Majesty; and now, in

the middle of June, there can be no Ladix Badzet

were ready, there would be nobody left in town

to by any body, the state of the Company's debis

and distresses at home would excite some attenti-

on, at least among those who are to be taxed to pay

to listen to the Budget.

on-arrival of the Accounts from India rendered it

have acted together."

ignity as well as the falsehood of the charge uttered

rangement.

exubeantions?

juis of Rockingham, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, had

they not, have constituted that very description of

but that he and his father owed their high offices to due, was £810,666.

6. In the last year they were empowered to berrow 12,500,000 on their Bonds; and this year they come to Parliament for a supply of two millions and owed their continuance to him as the Prince's Mi-

7. Their Estimate of Receipts and Payments bere t home, for the current year, exhibits a balance deficient on 1st March, 1813, amounting to 13,895,475. So that the present Loui, if granted, will not cover the deficit, but fail short of it to the amount of P1,395,475, which is left unprovided for If they say that in the current year their receipts are likely to increase, or their expenditure to diminish, they are answered by their own estimate. You can have no ground of reliance on either of the expectations; for, if you had, you would have stated and taken credit for the value of it in the body. or at least in a Note at the foot of the Estimate.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

On Thursday, soon after two o'clock, the Princ Regent held a Levee at Carlton House, which was ery numerously attended. After the Levee, the Prince Regent held a Chap-

er of the Knights of the Garter, in his Thron

The Knights of the Order were assembled in the Robing-room, with the Officers of State, and the lousehold, together with the Officers of the most oble and illustrious Order.

The principal King at Arms arranged the Knights

the following order :-The Duke of Montrose, the Marquis Wellesley, the arouis of Hertford, the farl of Winchelsea, th farl of Pembroke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl o Hardwi ke, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Camden, For Spencer, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Chat am the Duke of Glovester, the Duke of Camalge, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cumber land the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of York : th Rishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order; the Ri shop of Salisbury, the Chancellor; the Dean of Wind sor, the Registrar: Garter, principal King at Arms: Thomas Tyrwhitt, and other Officers of the He

A Chapter of the Order was then held in the preence of the Prince Regent, which was opened by the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order. who also appounced, that there was a vacant stall, which it was the pleasure of the Prince Regent should now be filled up. Garter King at Arms rered, and introduced the Earl of Moira, who wa nighted by his Royal Highness, and then withfree into an adjoining room. The votes of the lifferent Knights were then collected, and the Prince, n examining them, instructed the Chancellor to delare that Francis Rawdon Hastings was duly elect ed a Member of the most noble and illustrious Or der of the Garter.

The Mirguises Wellesley and Hertford, the two nior Knights, then introduced the Earl of Moira, who was invested by the Prince Regent with the Garter and Ribbon, after the usual ceremonial.

A Chapter of the Order of the Bath was after wards held, at which General Paget received the onour of knighthood, and was invested with the ribbon of the Order.

A great number of Addresses of Condolence or he death of Mr. Perceval were presented. Among others, an Address from Cambridge University, from the county of Northampton, from the county of Anglesey, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Meriouethshire, &c.

At the Levee, Mr. Edward Hitchins, Mayor of Oxford, was knighted, on his presenting an Address.

FIRE AT PLYMOUTH DOCK.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.) PLYMOUTH, JUNE 13 .- Such was the violence of the late fire, that it subjected to its ravages more than one thousand feet of the building, before its further progress could be arrested by the brare shiphas as used them they shall have it, and that too weights and artificers, who, at a critical moment, when the flames had reached within two yards of an adjoining rope-house, and had even seized on a part at home or abroad. The coercive argument to Parof it, cut down a connecting shute or pipe with their hatchets, and afterwards effected two timely separa tions, at each end of the building on fire, by which you don't give us the money, we must be avowedly means it was confined to the middle of the building, and the most dreadful consequences were, in all likelihood, prevented; as the adjoining repository grant, or retaid it for a moment. But they will was fully stocked with combustible materials, such as tar, hemp, pitch, &c. and was immediately contiguous to huge piles of pine wood, the hoat-house in this manner, under pretence of lending it to a &c. Perhaps these consequences might have involved the entire destruction of this important depot but, providentially, the wind was scent, and the ceived, amounted to 30 millions sterling, more or flakes of fire, which fell on the premises, were speedily observed and extinguished. The principal machinery in the building was saved; and very fortunately, only the Saturday before the accident, if accident it may be called, two cables, worth about 12000, with a considerable quantity of cordage, were removed. The fire continued till about seven mpossible to prepare the statements required by the o'clock, when it was happing got under, without any other accident than one man having his thumb slit. The venerable Commissioner Fanshawe, Lord Keith, for want of the Accounts; and if the Accounts Sir Edward Buller, and the officers of the yard, with those of the army and nary, were all zeal-If any Indian concern were likely to be attended onsty assiduous in giving directions. To the exertions of the artificers, seamen, soldiers, and marines, it is difficult to do justice; and, indeed, where all strained every nerve to be of use, it might be invidious, perhaps, to particularize any. Suffice it to say, that greater energies were never exhibited. 2. Their entire Capital, for which the Comprey have received from the Salbacillars 17,780,000, is and to these, under Divine Providence (that Provi-

whom the several persons who first discovered the 5. Their debt to the Back, with Interest then | the have been sworn and examined; the investigation will very properly be presecuted notil some clue is found leading to the development of the mysterious affair. Reports are in circulation, that there was a storm of thursder and lightning at two o'clock on Monday morning, while others think that the rays of the sun, concentrated into a focus, by one of the windows, might have caused the fire The latter circumstance we pronounce to be impossible at such an early hour as four In the morning. and, with respect to the former, we can state, from our own experience, that no storm occurred at the time or of the description spoken of, and that the wind at that time was at east. When we consider on the other hand, that the small quantity of hemp in the building, at the time of the fire, was at least 60 varils distant from the spot where the flames were first discovered, that this very spot, as well as the surrounding places, were most curfully examined on Saturday evening, when not a particle of hemp was to be found there, except at the distance before

> It was rumoured on Saturday, that the Gorerament of Ireland had been offered to Lord Meira and that his Lordship had agreed to consider the proposal, on an understanding that the claims of the Catholics should be taken into consideration,

mentioned, and that, although hemp, as is well

known, has the property of heating, the quantity,

in this instance, we have been decidedly informed.

was insufficient to excite that property to action;

we must, with whatever pain we embrace such an

pinion, assert, that the fire must have been wilfelly

occasioned. It remains only to add, that we trest

every possible degree of rigitance will be used in all

quarters to detect the offenders, and that they will

ere long receive that punishment which their villaing

The Hon, Captain Bligh was brought up in the ourt of King's Bench on Thursday, on a recogzance entered into seven years ago, to keep the peace towards Lord Daruley, and committed to tre-King's Beach Prison for violating this receg izano, by his late conduct in threatening Lord Dunley. and going about with leaded pistols.

It is said that Mr. Sheridan will this day give some otice, or enter into an explanation of the declaraon made by Lord Yarmouth in the debate of Thereday, that he had communicated to him the intention of the Household Othicers to resign .- But the dec ation was not confined to him-it was made pubicly at a dinner at a Noble Lord's; and in the losey of the House of Commons, on the division, three r four of the Members expressed their readiness to state, that a similar declaration had been made by Lord Yarmouth to them.

An order has been issued from the War-office for ill officers absent from the army in the Peninsula to join their respective regiments immediately; and his order is issued in a manner that would imply hat all leaves of absence will otherwise be car celled.

It is confidently reported at Plymouth, that the French have another mainuding squadron at sea. In lat. 26, 47, long. 7, 46, two ships of the line and two frigates were seen steering to the Southward, which did not repeat the signals made by the Abundance store ship. This occurred on the 1st instant. It is to be remarked, that the British have no such squadron at sea as above stated, and it is supposed that Bonaparte, baving, from so many failures, been parinced of the inutility, not to say folly, of sendng out whole fleets, has determined upon risking them in small predatory squadrous, for the purpose of cutting up our commerce in both hemispheres.

Mr. Vansittart, in his conversation with the Ger lemen who mean to bid for the Lean, told them with great frankness, that he would not be tied up from raising a farther Loan, if the necessities of the State should require it, before the last payment on he Loan now to be raised. Does not this glance at the probability of a subsidy to some of the Northern

Sir Richard Strachan is said to have relinquished he command he has so long held in the fleet, under the orders of Admiral Young, off the Scholdt.

Several merchants have arrived lately from Ostend and Dunkirk, to take in a sufficient quantity of Co-Ionial produce, viz. 51, per ton, to entitle them to a

license to load in France. Paris Papers have reached us to the 8th instant. t appears that Bonaparte left Dresden on the 29th ult, for Posen, a town situated in the interior of Prussia. Shortly after the Emperor of Austria too! his departure; and next day the King of Prussia was expected to leave the place. The Empress G Austria, the Empress of France, and the other Royal Females continued at Dresden. The Russians nd Turks are said to have renewed hostilities, but no particulars had transpired. Admiral Winter died at Paris on the 2d instant.

Bonaparte's guard of Mamelukes passed through rankfort on the 20th ult.; preceded by upwards 60 waggons, with frame-work for portable bar-

Abstract of Non-resident and Resident Incumnts .- It appears, by the Abstract of a Return of e number of Non-resident and Resident Incumbents in England and Wales, presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed the 28th ult, that the total number of

Incumbents in England and Wales is 4,421 Of which are Resident Non-resident from Exemptions -Non-resident by Licenses Non-residents not included in Licenses or

Exemptions Assectlaneous cases of Non-residence Total Non-residents
Which shows, that of the whole number of Incumbents, the number of Non-residents exceeds the number of Residents - - 1,419 I smallness of her loss, which has been calculated at 1

FROM THE BUREIN EVENING POST.

LITTLE THE STRE, HISH SMBLE-STREET,

THURSDAY, JUNE 18. As heretofore, the Aggregate Catholic Meeting was cumerously attended, and the thousands of Gentlemen, possessing Landed and Commercial Property, who rallied once more to save their Country in this hour of danger and dismay, may be tru-'s said to represent the wisdom and the strength of nto millions of the People. At an early hour, the Earl of Fingall took the Chair, amidst the acclamations of his countrymen. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Birnewall, Counsellor Hussey entered into a detailed statement of the conduct of the Delegates that were entrusted with the care of the Addies to the Prince Regent, from the commencement of their mission until their return to the People. Counsellor O'Gorman reported the progress which the Catholic Cause had made during the last

Lord Killeen then addressed the Meeting, and, after some putated remarks, which excited the most enthusiastic appliance, he begged leave to read the following Resolutions, which, he said, had obtained the concurrence of the late Board. He observed. that the language was strong, but not violent ;but he thought it right to mention, that the day was at length arrived, when it would be criminal not to n'y lin junge suitable to the wants of the People and the cruse of the Empire:

1. Resolved, that we do forthwith renew our humble, but earnest application by Petition to the Legislature, praying the total and unqualified repeal of the Penal Laws which aggrieve the Catholics of these Realms, infringe the sacred rights of Religious Liberty, and endanger the existence of the British Empire.

2. That the charge of propriet mich Petitions, and of carrying them to be duly presented without delay, be confided to the individuals (possessing the confidence of the Catholics of Ireland) named at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of

3. That the said Persons are so nominated, not to represent the People of those Realms or any portion thereof, but merely for the purposes, solely and exclusively, already prescribed, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

4. That, from authentic documents now before us, we learn with deep disappointment and anguish, how gruelly the promised been of Catholic Freedom has been intercepted, by the fatal witchery of an unworthy secret influence, hostile to our fairest hopes, spurping alike the sanctions of public and private virgoe, the demands of personal gratitude, and the sacred obligations of plighted honour.

5. That to this impure source we trace, but to distinctly, our brilled hopes and protracted servitude -the arrogant invasion of the undoubted Right of Potitioning-the acrimony of illegal State Prosecutions-the surrender of Ireland to prolonged eppression and insult-and the many experiments, equalty pitiful and peritous, recently practised upon the habitual passireness of an ill-treated, but highspirited People.

6. That cheerless, indeed, would be our prospeers, and faint our hopes of success, were they to test upon the constance of Courtiers, or the pompour patronage of mea, who can coldly sacrifice the feelings and interests of millions at the shrine of perishable power, or, deluded by the blandishuaents of a too luxurious Court, can hiz and the safety of a People for ill-timed courtly compliment. The pageants of a Court command not our respect-our great cause rests upon the immutable foundations o truth, and justice, and reason. - Equal constitutions al rights, unconditional, unstipulated, unpurchased by dishonour, are objects dear to our hearts .- They consist with wisdom, virtue, humanity, true religion ned quaffected honour, and can never be abandoned by men who deserve to be free.

7. That, for the complete attainment of this our constitutional object, we firmly confide in our own persevering exections, in the enlightened wisdom and growing liberality of our Fellow-Coizens (recently and gloriously exhibited in their Petitions to Par liament in our behalt); and, above all, in that overrating Providence which presides over the destinies of Nations, and pecmits not the oppression of man by his fellow-creature with impunity.

8. That, turning with disgust from the gloomy wreck of Public Character, presented in recent events, we croughly with exteen and admiration the trails noble elevation of sentiment which has distinguished Lords Grey and Grenville, and the other Personages who, with them, have stood about from the allurements of intrigue, and maintained the high station of rigid independence. We respect their recent conduct as dictated by sound wildom, by well-foundedicaction, and by an honest anxiety as well for the secure attainment of great public benefits, as for the conservation of their personal honour.

9. That we have found in the Entlef Donocchthere a steady, carnest, and intropid Advocate c our Rights -- an ever-faithful sentinel of our interests -an undannted and judicious assertor of truths awfolly important to our Country. That the Right Hear, Heary Grattan has cloque ally sustained our application to the House of Common, and has again deserved our efectual gravituder; and that our Chairman be requested to transmit there our sentiments in suitable terms.

10. That we have viewed with incomes little plea rure and admiration the generous exertions of our fellow-citizens of other persuasions in our behalf, their solicitude in subscribing and recommending Teon support at public meetings -we hope to merit

AGGREGATE CATROLIC MEETING. I same temperate, but firm conduct, which has alread expedied in the purchase of Out-Mest. This last rangements, (amounting, if practicable, to the new exchange of one species of servitude for another) yet we must cheerfully tender to their kind acceptance the only equivalent in our power, our warm affections and lasting gratitude-our oaths of allegiance -our past lovalty and merits -our present willingduous enterprise of saving the sinking resset of the

> 11. That, from recent observation of political duplicity, we feel it necessary to recommend most enruestly to all Catholic freeholders throughout Ireand, steadily to resist the pretensions of any candidates who shall hesitate to pledge themselves publicy to the uniform support of Catholic Emancipation : r who shall have lent, or are likely to lend, their support to any Administration, founded in intolerance, and hostile to the full enjoyment of Religious 12. That the expenses, unavoidably attendant

> upon the conduct of Catholic Petitions, and the descuce of the invaded Rights of Petitioning, call for the liberal aid of our Fellow-Countrymen, and we confide to the public spirit and zeal of the Catholic Body, throughout every district, for ample pecuni-13. That the most cordial gratitude of the Catho-

lies of Ireland is due to the Author of the " Statement of the Penal Laws," lately published - a Work in which we recognize all the accuracy of great legal knowledge, combined with the classic elegance of the Scholar, and the profound observation of the Philosopher. Cornsellor O'Gorman begged it might be distinct-

which might be connected with Mr. Canning's metion in the House of Commons would have no influence on the conduct of the Catholics of Ireland, as they were determined to obtain their Freedom inconditionally .- (Loud implanse.)

A Resolution then passed for calling another Aggregate Meeting on this day fortnight, and that the Board thus nutborised to prepare the Petitions should have same ready for the consideration of the Meeting on that day.

Thanks were returned, with acclamation, to Lord

Lord Killeen, Hon, Mr. Darnewall, and Couneliors O'Gorman, O'Connell, and Finlay, sererally spoke at great length.

All the Resolutions were put, and carried by ac dametion, - The Meeting a hour ool,

egiateriuro Chronicle

SAFURDAY, $JUNE \le 0$. Since our last publication, we have received th corpor Journals of the 15th. One Mail due, The contents of these Journals are so fully detail d in our columns, that we have hardly any occasio advert to them. Lord Yvamourn and Mr. Sur-KIDAN are placed in strange circumstances, if, after all that has recently taken place, may thing can apsens strange. The former declared in the House of Commons, that the latter was in the secret of all the regociations, that his Lordship had apprised him of the intention of the Household to resign, and that he (Mr. Sherrings) had prevented them from so doing. If this was the case, how did it happen, that Mi SHERLDAN offered the bet of 500 guineas, that o uch intention ever existed; or, if he knew of the atention, why did he not communicate it to Lords GREY and GRESVILLE? These are questions which the Right Hon. Gentleman himself only can solve. The Leeds Mercury states, that an unlawful as-

ubly of 37 persons was discovered on the night of Thursday week in a public house in Manchester .-They were taken into custody and their papers seized. On their examination before the Magistrates. it appeared, that they came from different townships, comprizing a circuit of eight or ten miles .-It is, also, said, that some Gentlemen from Lancashire, specially deputed, have communicated to Government, that a discovery had been made of he Luddites having established several forges in that County, for the purpose of making pikes and other werpons, samples of which these Gentlemen carried with them to Loudon.

Letters from Paris, to the date of the 12th, repeat the account of BOXYPARLE's departure from Diesden, and add, that he advances with the resolution of marching to Petersburgh, should ALEXAN-DIR refuse to unite with him in his commercial sys-

The Catholic Delegates, sent to London with the Petitions and the Address to the REGENT, solicited, but could not obtain, an interview with his Royal Highness.

The Committee, to whom the management of the Fexp for the relief of the Poor was entrusted, have made a strong and carnest appeal to the benevolence and humanity of their Fellow-Citizens. On this subject, we have already, and at different times, ubmitted virious observations to our readers, and we embrace the opportunity, with which a public advertisement has furnished us, of adding some farther statements. The Committee have been compelled to resort to the measure they have adouted by he nearly exhausted state of their Fund, and as the aly means of enabling them to continue, during the period of pressure that yet remailed, that assistance the indigent which was so neces ary in itself, and which has been productive of such beneficial consequences. The magnitude and importance of the aidnus administered will be deleng presided when we mention, that the Bounties, paid by the Committee firious to Parliament for our relief, their spontanes upon Potatoes brought in to this market, have amounted to the som of Turte Hexpard Pousos, their honourable confidence by a continuance of the and that about I'm. Tho. And Pounds have been

dy conclinted their exteem; and, though we can- attitte was bought in at from P24 to P32 per Tou. not, in succeits, proffer those securities, or at- | and sold at the reduced price of sixpence per pottle. After a statement such as this, it is needless to point out to the Poon the advantages which they have therived from the exertious that have been made in their behalf, or to endearour to excite within them that sense of cratitudes which their hearts will spontaneously and warmly feel. They have largeness to assist (whenever by law permitted) in the ar- I by experienced, the severity of the times, but their privations have been softened down by the geneosity of their Fellow-Citizens, which has been powerfully and effectually instrumental in warding off from their humble duellings a great portion of those wants, to which they at one time looked for ward with melancholy and painful anticipations .-The prices of the articles most essential to their exstence have thus been kept at what, considering the deficiency that prevailed, may be regarded as reasounble and tolerable rates. But the contributions which have been collected, and the prudent management which has uniformly been pursued, have not been beneficial to the Poort alone. Their effects have extended to the wealthiest amongst us, producing supplies which could not otherwise have been obtained, and preventing that augmentation of expense, which, under different circumstances, would have been felt by the Citizens at large. This was peculiarly the case with respect to Potatoes, and we renture unequirecally to assert that there is not a single inhabitant, whatever his rank in society may be, to whom the pecuniary inducements held forth for the introduction into this market of that necessary article of life have not been materially serviceable. We go farther, and say, that the utility

of these inducements is still largely experienced by all. New supplies, procured by the same means, v understeed, that any arrangements or conditions | are daily expected, so that the advantages to which we allude, and which require no explanation, will continue to be felt as long as the existence of the difficulties whose removal, or diminution, has from the W. & J. Hirris first been contemplated. Such is the actual situation of this City with re-

spect to those provisions for subsistence in which the

Poor are more immediately concerned, and such the motives which have called from the Consurted their appeal to public charity. That appeal, we are confident, will be met with cordial acquiescence, and generous liberality. It will be seen from the list of Subscribers, that, comparatively speaking, very few have as yet become contributors, and that great numbers still remain to join their efforts to the salutary measures which have hitherto been so suc cessfully pursued. The present period presses with peculiar hardship upon the indigent; but it is a period which will speedily come to a close, and all that is required is, the support of the adopted system of relief till the happy prospect of plenty shall be realized. This the Committee have it not in their power to accomplish, without a prompt, and geneous, and effectual concurrence in the carnest soli itation which they have addressed to their Fellow-Citizens. To that solicitation, therefore, we would take the liberty of ferrently calling the public atten tion. It comes from men of a character the most respectable. It has for it's object the alleviation of ose afflictions to which it is one of the highest obligations of the Christian to look with an eye of redeeming compassion. It contemplates the performnice of great good at a small price, and which those whom it is directed can easily bear. From the disharge of offices of this kind there is but one exemption, and that is the inability to discharge them. It is the great and sicred duty of every member of the comnumity to mitigate, as far as he has the means, the woes of his brethren. It is thus only that he can pay the debt of gratitude which he owes to HEAVEY It is thus only that he can secure the blessing of him who was ready to perish, and mark his path throug life, and his memory after death, with the reputation of the righteous.

It is necessary to mention, that the Statements the Advertisement are confined to the Sinking

The commencement of the Theatrical Benefits is announced, but we have not room at present to say nore on the subject, than to remind the public of the neritorious exertions of the whole of the Performers, and of the very serious importance of general patronage in cases on which their best hopes of sup port and remuneration are founded.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JUNE 19. ARRIVED.

18th—Camden and Auckland Packets.

SAILED, 17th-Moira, from Dublin, Fitzgerald, Ordnance stores, Cork : Fleece, from Cardiff, Wilkinson, leather and coals, Cork : Three Sisters, from Dublin, Pledge, wine, leather, &c. Guernsey; Earl Spencer King's Cutter, Lieutenant Bothwell, on a cruise William and Ann, Slocombe, Swansea, ballast : Su perb, Roberts, Milford, ditto; William and Thomas Evans, London, bacon, butter, &c. ; Mary, Fisher, Li verpool, wheat and oats; Victory, Thomas, Swansea, ive cattle: Earl Sandwich Packet. 18th—Put back—Earl Spencer King's Cutter Wind—S. W. at 8 a. m.

A N ACQUAINTANCE of the WIDOW Lady at A luded to having read, in the Paper called the Mir ror, a CAUTION, which is in its nature a LIBEL and NOTORIOUS FALSEHOOD, suggests to the writer of the Caution the immediate necessity of making a publie and satisfactory apology for the liberty thus taken with her, else she must have recourse to those measures for her justification, and bring forward such wairres and other proofs in its support, as must not only substantiate her action, but seriously injure the growing family of the writer. Such injury the would not willingly inflict. The goodness of her heart would loathe at it-the generally well known amiability of her dispositions, and gentleness of manners, would dispose her to pass it over, in forgiveness and conempt; but she considers it as a duty, owing to herwell and to her friends, to notice it, if such apology he not immediately made. Waterford, June 20, 1812.

THE COMMITTEE, nominited to collect and appropriate Money for the Relief of the Poor. in laving the following Statement before the Paulie. take the liberty of requesting the serious at ention of their Feilow-Criteras, to the subject. In consequeuce of the tiree to us expended in the purchase of Oil Meal, in Boundes on Politocs, &c. the Subscriptions already entered into are Almori who liv EXPLOSING, whilst a pecied of nearly two months must clapse, before those ample supplies which the season promises can be beautiff into the Market -During that period, the difficulties, which the adigent have so long experienced, and which would have been infinitely greater, but for the interposition of public liberality, will still continue to press about them with severe and painful provation. Under their circumstances, the Committee feel it to be their inpensable dety to appeal to those amongst their Fellow Citizens who have not previously contributed, and earnestly to solicit from them such Donations as their own benevolence may suggest, and the neces-Subscribers, together with a Statement of the Expen dituce, will be published bereafter.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

67 Subscriptions will be received by Mr. William CH WHITE, Mr. JOHN STREEGHEN, Mr. JEREMINE Ryan, and at the Bank of Messra, NEWFORT and

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

H. H. Hunt & Co. 60 0 0 W. M. Ardach 5 0 0 Newport & Scott 56 17 6 Michael Power 8 0 0 W. & R. Cherry 20 0 0 Matthew Shee 12 5 6 Henry Snith Richard Pope 13 8 3 Wm. Aylward Jeremiah Ryan 15 0 0 Robert Witson 5 13 9 Courtenay & Son 30 0 0 James Hill Wm. Robinson 10 0 0 G.P. Ridgeway Alexander Pope 10 0 0 R. & L. Jacob 5 15 9 Milwards & Shot-T Boland 20 0 0 Joseph Wakefield 1 2 9 M.Che me & Hut-Captain Flemme 4 19 0 Peet and Son 12 5 ft Jas. Cooke & con 8 5 8 Richard Fogarty 10 0 0 P. & T. M. Dougall 5 0 0 J. Allen and Son 13 O O Benjamin Moore 5 O O Wm. Stranginaa 12 5 (James Blake Jacob Scroder 12 5 6 James Aalward George lvic 10 0 0 Pat. Galwey Frederick Keating 9 0.0 Samuel King 10 0 Samuel Hobson 2 5 6 King and Jones 2 3 Jas. Anderson 5 13 9 The Lord Bishop of Joseph Jacob Waterford Joshua Mason 90 0 Sumplier Jones 9 5 6 Samuel White V. Penrose Wat-Mex. Alcock 1 & P thes. Christmas CO 0.0 Davis, Strangman, Iouathan Gatchell 4 0 0 arner & Bayler 10 0 0 and Co. . Penrose Sons, Phomas Jacob 88 8 W. Belcher & Co. 20 0 Livis & Newson 5 13 9 W. Belcher Stran -man & Son 70 O ames White doshua Jacob White & Son 20 0 Max & Jackson 23 Arthur Birme William Blain 18 5 depend Lyons 1. T. Samparo 900 0 -tephen Cartis Jenry Brownrigg 1 2 9 Scott & Co. 10 0 1. Loonard John Denie iomas Goouch 5 0 5 0 0 Robert Cooke Francis Moure 5 0 0 James Marshall 1 2 9 Henry lvie

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

NIBLETT bees leave respectfully to acquaint Do the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that his BENEFIT is fixed for TUESDAY next, June 23, when will be performed Mrs. Cow Ex's admired Comed, of

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. rith other Entertainments, as will be expressed in the

Bills of the day. To conclude with the laughable Farce of WHO'S THE DUPE?

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bunn, Bookseller, Quaythe Mirror and Chronicle Offices -and of Mr. Nis err, at Mrs. Hickor's, Confectioner, Cook-Lane.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. TICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the intervention of the Assizes, the General essions of the Peace of said County will be held on he days, and at the places following, instead of those

formerly advertised. At ST. PATRICK'S-HALL, on PRIDAY, the 31st

At LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 3d August, 1812. By order of EDW. O GRADY, Esq. Assistant Barris-BAT. DELANDRE. D. C. Peace.

M.R. WEST'S PICTURE of " our Naviour healing the sick in the Temple."—The Subscriptions for he PRINT of this Picture continue to be received t the BRITISH GALLERY, when the Picture, and the ETCHING of the Print (which is just finished) will be exhibited till the latter end of July. The price of the Prints to Subscribers will be FIVE GUINEAS each, one-half to be paid on subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the Prints.

N. H. Persons residing in the country may transmit &s, per post, to Mr. Ganna, the Keeper of the British Gallery, Pall Mall, London, for which a receipt will be immediately returned.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE EXCHANGE OF WATERFORD. ON TUESDAY, THE 23D INSTANT,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, A PROFIT RENT of £119 per annum, for a Term of nine Years and an half, from the 29th day of September next, arising out of the Premises on the New Quay, in this City, the property of the Executor of the late RICHARD PENROSE. Waterford, June 20, 1812.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

TRAMORE. O BP. LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly Captain Wysg's, improved, and furnished com-

pletely, and commanding a delightful view of the Bay. Application to Mrs. John Manka, Waterford -or Mr. John Walsh, Tramore.

Mr. HOBSON retains his Intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES in With LIAM-STREET, as heretofore advertised-which he is willing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bra-HIE, who can give full Information as to the Terms Waterford, May 30, 1812. required.

3. Their separate Fund, amounting in March, Additionary), is England indebted for the comparative

dence which has so often sheltered us in the hour of