LIBERTY HALL.

(A NEW SONG FOR A CABINET DINNER.)

" Every one now may have his own way in the Cab " net; it is quite a sort of Lineury HALL. Mr. Tierney's Speech on the late Negociations

Send the toast around briskiy, my good fellows all ! You may fill as you like, this is Linkary Hain; Where he who loves comfort, and glories in pelf, Mar enjoy his opinions and pint to himself. Here's " Howe er we may differ in most other case .. May we always agree to hold fast by our places, "And long may reversions and sinecures fall
"To the free-thinking worthics of Liberty Hall."

Here C-sterm-an sits, after wasting his wind In telling us every thing else but his mind : And, releas d from his piedge to keep Ireland enslay d Now he's sure of his place, thinks she ought to be sav'd While Kin-a, enjoying a full dispensation From exity thing (bless him!) that's like toleration, May still lond the Papists with blubber and gall, And ne'er be the worse for't in Liberty Hall.

Hero R nea has leave (and there never was man Had such latitude giv'n) to be dull as he can: While S-nu-TH. of course, is permitted to trim, Since the habit's become second nature in him. Here V-Rs-TT-T himself has a licence ta'en out, To go on without knowing one thing he's about ; Aud, in short, so we be not too honest, we all May just follow our fancies in Library HALL!

So here's to the good jolly Place hunter's health, Who has no proud objections to power and wealth: And whom nature has blest with a hird-limy hottom. That sticks in good Places when once he has got 'em It matters not what his opinions may be, If they stand in his way, the more simpleton he! And in case he should have no opinions at all, Why-he'll be but the filter for LIBERTY HALL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

PLOWMAN T. WATSON.

The following is a very full and accurate Report of the statement in this most interesting cause, which was tried in the Common Pleas on the 27th ult. before Lord Norbury and a special Jury. Mr. North opened the Pleadings, and stated the

case as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury. From the pleadings, which I have just opened, you are apprised of the nature of this action. It is brought merely to recover compensation for the maintenance of the Defendant's wife and child, for a period of six months. And in a case, whose outline is so simple, you may perhaps be surprised that it should be thought necessary to prepare your minds for the reception of the cridence by any preliminary observations whatsoever. Would to God, they might be dispensed with! I'am sure it is with heartwringing reluctance that the Plaintiff exhibits to the public view the pathetic picture of family suffering and sorrow, on which her claim is unfortunately grounded. Already, she has made a similar demand on the Defendant, and the justice of that demand has been already sanctioned by the unshaken verdict of an upright Jury. We are now, therefore, fully acquainted with the singular nature of the indecent and immoral Defence which is intended to be relied upon. The Defendant means to reject the character of husband, in which he is sued, and to deny the existence of the matrimonial contract between himself and the unhappy object, on whose account those expenses have been incurred. The greater part of our case, therefore, is designed to meet this

Sentlemen, the Plaintiff in this action is a widow lady of advanced years; of that middle station of life, which, upon the confines of both conditions, while it is not entirely exempt from those ruder wants that assail the lowest orders of the community, is also keenly susceptible of those profounder injuries that in the upper walks of society are sustained by highly cultivated affections and a refined sensibility. In the year 1805, this respectable woman resided in the Crescent, on the Cloutarf road, and for the purpose of increasing the resources of her narrow income renorted to the expedient of letting lodgings. Her daughter lived within a few doors of her in the same buildings-a widow, also the mother of a numerous family, happy till their acquaintance with the Defendant. It was in the summer of this year, 1805, that the Defendant was received into the house of the Plaintiff in the capacity of a lodger.-A gentleman of more than 60 years of age, of considerable property-it has been stated to be full \$\mathbb{P}\$1500 a year-a father, and, I believe too, a father of daughters. There was, at this time, in the Plaintiff's family another inmate, to whom I must now introduce you - the foremost figure in this pathetic picture—the principal character in this melancholy tragedy-a young creature-a woman I can scarcely call her, 17 years of age-then Harriet Sadler, since Mrs. Watson, the Defendant's victim and his wife. At this period, she presented to every well constituted mind an object of pleasing and benevolent interest, growing up to womanhood, in the shade and protection of her aged Guardian, whom she relieved in the decline of life from the anxiety of household cares, by the ready and diligent performance of those small domestic duties, in which a young person of her sex and station is ever most becomingly employed. Under another aspect, and it appears to have been that in which the Defendant beheld her, she was yet more profoundly interesting. Actived at that critical season of life, when a young woman holds forth to the spoiler the double temptation of her beauty and her weakness-when she is most inviting and most unprotected--when the fearless, unsuspecting heart gives a ready admission to the professions of affection and regard-ere it has jet learned the difficult lesson of distrust, and, who set him the lodgings, a Mrs. Montague, I listened to the gentle whisperings of nature. He

of iniquity—surrendered with a youthful, yielding those occasions, the character of her intended guest. ardour to every fine enchantment, and folded in the golden tresses of each lovely hope. This beautiful and affecting scene of domestic happiness seems not tween the Defendant and this unhappy woman no to have been lost on the Defendant. He appears to more sacred tie than the bond of their mutual vices, have had a full taste and relish for all the various do you imagine, that he would have besitated for a prospects it afforded—its happy views of felicity in moment to smooth for her the bed of travail by a divery gradation of human existence. He saw and rect assertion, whether true or false, that she was he admired—as Satan admired our first parents in his wife? Gentlemen, he made no such assertion. Paradise -he congratulated himself on the discovery he had made of a singular instance of sublunary enthe alarm at the inquiry-rung his answer in his joyment. Agranumother, a mother, and a daugh ter, mingling in their rare and happy union all the sources of tenderness and regard-indulging in the to his apprehensive imagination the accusing witexercises of all the offices of kindred love-impartness, and the scrutinizing jury : he shifted and ing to each other the beams of kindly affection-ineraded the question; he scrupled and stammered; terchanging, communicating, multiplying the effluxes he did not dare to say she was his wife ;- " she of bliss. He saw, and he conceived the resolution was a virtuous woman,"-I confidently call this his of tearing asunder this fine tissue of love, and blastsecond acknowledgment. The next is more decisive eg in one common ruin the happiness of three gene--a direct admission to the brother of his wife .-rations. With every member of this interesting When a publication of the marriage was demandfamily the defendant cultivated a close and intimate ed from him, he pleaded the fear of his family, enriendship. The reverence of the Plaintiff he comtreated for postponement, and solicited delay .manded by the repeated lessons of piety, and he Why," said the irritated brother, " why did you obtained her respect by the perpetual maxims of prumarry my sister?"-" Marry her," said the monlence that were ever flowing from his lips. These ster, " I married her to be my nurse." O God ! essons and these maxims he had but too frequent there is something shocking in the disgusting couopportunities of inculcating on the mind of his young trast between the vigour of this man's vices and pupil. This young housekeeper was in the habit of the feebleness of his frame. It was at this very moepairing to town three or four times in the week, to ment, that the poor victim bore to him a sou—the urchase necessaries for the family. The Defendant child of misery, but, praised be God, not the child ound it convenient, that his occasions should call of sin. The admissions of the marriage follow now him there also. He gave her what is called his proin rapid succession. Notes upon notes directed to tection on the way, and availed himself of the ad-Mrs. Watson. Letters upon letters, signed " her vantages this intercourse afforded. How a man of loring husband." At one time, he even promised his years contrived to recommend himself to a young to her uncle a sight of the certificate. But this girl of seventeen, the Author of our being only, who is not all. Long after, when his wife had returned has given it to us with all its singularities, weakto the arms of her grand-mother, ever open to renesses, and capacities, is able to determine. Suffice ceive her darling child, by her pathetic solicitations it to say, that he inflamed a quarrel between this she procured from the Defendant, in some fucid inpoor child and her grand-mother, and, taking adterval of feeling and eature, an avowal of the marvantage of the irritation he had excited, while her riage, addressed to the Plaintiff, and to be commu kind and respectable guardian was confined to the nicated to her alone. To be sure, it is not con bed of sickness, he persuaded her to a claudestine ceived in the spirit of peace and reconciliation. To marriage with himself. On the subject of marriage, be sure it is rude and laconic, and has the impress he enjoined his wife to secrecy, as she asserts, by the of that savage disposition, rough even in its resauction of an oath. To the fact of this marriage lentings; -but such as it is, it shall be shewn to we shall offer you indubitable testimony. But you naturally enquire, why it was to be kept secret?— Gentlemen, you shall hear. The Defendant, it seems, had other objects than the idle pursuit of love-objects more consonant to his age-his amoous intrigue turns out to have been but a mere underplot in the rulgar drama of his avarice. It is curious o observe how he had marshalled and disciplined

Gentlemen of the Jury, there is a circumstance which, I am aware, will be brought forward on the opposite side with studied and elaborate display, as great matter of confidence and triumph, and which I shall state to you, therefore, as broadly and as nakedly as the Counsel for the Defendant can require. Gentlemen, it is simply this-When this his vices, submitting each to each in bad subordinaunfortunate victim, stricken beneath this double and tion-teaching his lust to minister to his cupidityreturning stroke of calamity, was in a state of slow and sending out the obscene jackall of the one to convalencence, her husband presented to her a writfetch in prey for the more voracious appetite o ten disaronal of the marriage, which he prevailed the other. From the intimate knowledge he had upon her to subscribe. I am persuaded there is no acquired of the Plaintiff's affairs, he discovered eccasion to commune with you on this subject .that she possessed the power of making a libe-I do not believe, that it is necessary to press you on ral settlement on her grand-daughter. On this this point. I am a young and inexperienced adsettlement the Defendant set his heart, and inrocate .- I am above all things apprehensive, that I sisted on the concealment of the marriage for the should not do justice to my client; but I declare to purpose of its accomplishment, which he feared God I do not think it necessary. Why, the apmight be defeated by a disclosure. Accordingly, he proved wisdom of our law refuses all authority to now earnestly laboured to effect his favourite project. Professing a parent's auxiety for the welfare the acts of the honoured and acknowledged wife, living in the sunshine of her husband's affection, of Miss Sadler (the undiscovered Mrs. Watson), he and who has witnessed no anger but " the giaver enlarged on the advantages of a liberal portion, countenance of love," because it is humanely jeapainted in fascinating colours the crowd of sultors lous even of his amiable and honourable influence. who would be attracted by the report of fortune, What credit will you give then to the forced disaamongst whom the young lady and her friends rowal of this poor victim-extorted from her by the might select the character best adapted to insure her tyrant who seemed to hold the strings of her destiny | the Catholics on that day? future felicity. At this time, he left the Crescent in his hands; who appeared com for Nenagh, where his property lay, and continued Heaven to deal out to her her lot of suffering; who, to press the important point of the settlement by letat seventeen years of age, had snatched her from ters, which I shall read to you. At Neuagh he her mother's lap, and from her grand-mother's ememained till recalled by the pressing solicitations of brace, and hurried her away to sorrow, to sufferhis wife, who was now in the last stage of her preging, and to shame. Why, he had broken her mind nancy, and could no longer conceal from her friends as well as her heart. She was as much an involunher afflicting situation. In April, 1807, the Deary agent in his hand as the mere material pen with fendant returned to town. Here, Gentlemen, will which she scrawled the disaronal. She stood before ommence the long series of acknowledgments on nim a poor subdued maniac in the presence of her his part, by which the marriage will be established keeper. O yes, give him all the benefit of this disin evidence. The first of these is of an interesting arowal. Bear with me a little longer, Gentlemen, nature. The oppressive secret, already revealed to while I present this case to you in another point of her mother, was now to be broken to Mrs. Plowriew. Suppose that the Defendant should establish man. It was a Sunday morning. The old lady his case. Suppose that he should fully disprove the had assembled her family at breakfast. The Defenfact of the marriage-how then stands his defence. dant was there by invitation. His wife was in tears. What is it? It is this - foul and abominable se-The scene, which you may imagine, I cannot deduction-seduction of a young girl of screnteen. scribe. "Mr. Watsou," said the benevolent woman, The defendant pleads, that, at sixty years of age, if Harriet be your wife, take her to your own like a canker in the blossom of the spring, he ate nouse—if she be not your wife, I shall not cease to away this young and tender heart; that he coiled cherish and protect her." What was the answer of this pure and spotless child, just fresh from the the Defendant to this affecting appeal? Attend, I hands of her Creator, into the folds of his own beseech you, to his reply. He took his wife under loathsome and languid lusts, and endeavoured to the arm, and led her out from her former home. unite her, whom Heaven had separated from him This, Gentlemen, I beg leave to call his first acby the interval of half a century, in the dreadful knowledgment. Thus, then, he conducted her from partnership of eternal perdition !- This is his dethis dear and early home, where she had conversed fence, if it should avail him. And if it should not, with propriety and prudence, where chearfulness what say you to the wretch, who comes into a and young hope had been her playmates, and inno-Court of Justice, in the open day, and in the face ence had led her onward in the easy paths of peace; of an indignant world, to blast the reputation of ne led her forth, young pupil of adversity, to try his wedded wife; to tarnish and slander that honour her tender feet upon the thorny ways of suffering that should be cherished in the recesses of his heart. and shame! unacquainted with sorrow, unpracand in the vindication of which he should be ready tised in pain, new to the throes of a first labour, to pour forth his blood. No, no, Gentlemen, truggling with " the mind's impatience, and the boy's need;" nature began to sink under the necuis not the poor pittance of damages you may award her this day that the Plaintiff solicits at your hands. nulated distress, and was ready prematurely to dis-She demands at this tribunal the honour of her child; engage her from that burthen, to the honoured and idmitted matron so pleasing even in her pangs, and she calls upon justice to rebuke, once more, this reteran in vice, as his crimes have brought down her which it is yet more her pride than it is her pain. In grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. Perhaps he may this state, a humana tradesman received her, while

her husband sought a lodging and a midwife. I am | yet understand this rebuke; perhaps he may yet

brought now, Gentlemen, to what I do not he isate

to call his second acknowledgment. The good lady

regard this second admonition. He may obey the

authoritative mandate of the law, though he has not

judging from its own introcence, is all incredulous! think, inquired, as I suppose is the ceremony upon | may yield from his churlish heards the means of Now, Gentlemen, I ask you the question, as men | he has betrayed, and supply at least the co who are not without the frailties and errors of our of life, where he has for ever destroyed icommon nature—Supposing there had existed be- and consolation. When this case was feet. ted to my care, I felt griered as for a rational disgrace. In this land, I had conceived its occurrence scarcely possible. I had imagined, that crielly and avarice at least were excluded from the catalogue Irish rices. I had flattered myself that, how a we might have made ourselves the security de-His guilty conscience dared not to make it.—It took tempt of surrounding nations, by our weak ar wicked party animosities, still, within the dement enr, as eridence of the marriage—conjured up the circle, all was peace, and purity, and conducted inquirer, bearing testimony on this table; figured and honour. I had hoped that, if my country could not boast of commercial greatness, or literary ho nours, or national pre-eminence-still, it was be glory that her generous children married not f avarice, or vanity, or lust-that she had amply a rited the milder or the happier fame, that all h wives were chaste, and all her husbands were after

The facts of the case are here detailed with such allness and perspicuity in the statement, that w do not think it necessary to give the examination of the witnesses at length. Mrs. Sadler, her son, and brother, were called to establish the leading fact The Rev. Mr. Coghlan, Mrs. Hely, Mr. Du proved the reputation of the marriage, and the De fendant's having introduced Mrs. Watson as hi wife to respectable families. The letters alluded to by Mr. North were read, and proved to be in the Defendant's hand-writing. Mr. H. Grady then entered upon the defence in a long and very able speech, which we lament that our limits do not permit us to insert. The chief witness for the De fendant was the Rev. Mr. M'Kay, who was al. leged to have celebrated the marriage; after a seven and ingenious cross-examination of whom by M Series, the Jury retired, and having learned from the Judge, that they could not exceed the damager laid in the declaration, found for the Plaintiff to the

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

From the Dublin Evening Post of July 7.

The attempt to raise the War-whoop of Bigotre is this country continues. It dates its commencement precisely us the persecution of last year did, with he close of the Sassions of Parliament. So som as the protection which is afforded to the Catholics by ne rigilatice of their friends in both Houses is with drawn, the activity of the " Legal Junta," is Mr. O'Connell justly calls them, is roused into deed of

We present our Readers with the Orange Proch nation to insult and outrage, as it appeared in The Sligo Journal of the 3d instant:

GLORIOUS 12th JULY.

CO. OF SLIGO ORANGE DISTRICT. The Masters and Officers of the several Lodges he above District are hereby required to summo their respective Members to used at Sligo, to Town of Stigo, on SUNDAY the GLORIOUS AN NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN 18th JULY, at th Hour of 10 o'Clock precisely, in the forenoon same day, in order, as usual, to hear Divine Service. and celebrate that day, ever dear to all those wh love their Gracious KING and HAPPY CONSTITU

OT Such visiting Lodges as may attend, shall re ceive our warmest Thanks. THOMAS SODEN, Grand Dist. Master.

WM. C. GIBSON, Grand Dist. Secretary. Sligo, 2d July, 1812. In Sligo, then, these worthies are to meet, in

of course in arms. What are to be the feelings of

CLONMEL, JULY 8 .- A few nights ago, fl house of the widow Fitzgerald, at New Birming ham, was attacked and broken into by a party of misguided wretches, who fired severa, shots in the progress. The Rev. Mr. Coole, an active and spirited Magistrate, hearing the report of arms, le his house, armed with a musket, and hastened bring a military party to the spot-but-on theirs rival the villains had escaped. It does not appear that any property was taken from the widos Fitsgerald .- Clonmel Advertiser.

BIRTHS .- At the house of Sir Robert Langride, Bart, near Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Richard S. George, of a son .- In Dubin, the Lady of the Reslames Strange Butson, of a son.—In London, the La dy of the Right Hon. Pole Caren, of a daughter-At Holland house, Kensington, Lady Holland, of a daughter. The infant survived it's birth only a feet

MARRIAGES.-In Cork, Edmund Sargent, Eng. Miss Travers, daughter of John Travers, of Ballybo ounty of Tipperary, Esq. - In May last, at the house of Lord William Bentinck, in Palermo, George Gra ham, Esq. to Madame Anne de Caivi, daughter of the The valier Paul de Calvi, late Colonel of the Regimen

f Vermandois.

DEATHS.—In Ballymahon, the Right Rev. I ohn Cruise, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardeth-At his seat in the County of Kerry, the Rev. Ha nard Denny, uncle of Sir E. Denny, Bart. In Le on, Mr. Harrison, the celebrated Oratorio and Co cert Singer. In Roscrea, Mr. John Grace, Met's dist Preacher.—At Rosenau, in Datchell, Licut-G Charles Baron Hompesch.—In Spain of a wound cived near the bridge of Almarez, where he was rst to attend the ladders, giving a brave examp his men, Captain Candler, of the 50th Regiment Foot.—At Oxford, the Rev. W. B. Portal, B. D. te low of St. John's College.—At Dalhouse Cash Lady Lucinda Maria Ramsay, daughter of the Earl of Dalhousic .- At Truxillo, in Spain. Lie ol. Squire, of the Royal Engineers.—At Abergare y, Lady Harrington, mother of Sir John Har on, Bart.—In Cork, in the 19th year of her age. Mary Hall.—At Castlemartyr, Morris Dec. 186

WATERFORD.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTi BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay-

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,314.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSBand GARDEN at NEWTOWN, when

the late T. Ba. Kas resided, and now occupied

TTO BE LET, and immediate Possession given

I that part of the Commercial House which re

mains unoccupied—consisting of a large KITCHEN SERVANTS'-HALL, PANTRIES, Wine and Beer

CELLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS

&c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for

Hotel, or a Lodging-House .- Also, a good COACH

Application to be made at the House—to Docto

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 13.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 112s. 0d.7

----- second, - - - - - - 107s. 0d.

----- third, - - - - - - 100s. 0d.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. Od.

Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

--- (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 66s. Od.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 00s. 0d - 00s. 0d.

Pork, - - - - - - 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d.

Beef, - - - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

Oatmeal, - - - - - - 30s Od. - 31s. Od.

-- second, - - - - 86s. 0d. - 88s. 0d.

--- third, - - - - - 601. od - 685. od.

- fourth, - - - - 50s. 0d. - 58s. 0d.

Barley, - - - - - 30s, Od. - 31s, Od.

Oats (common) - - - 26s. Od. - 27s. Od.

Beef { (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

Veal. - - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Butter, -- -- - - - - - 18d. - 22d.

Train Oil, - - - - - £10 00s. -

senters of England, by its adoption:

THE PETITION, &c. sheweth.

vital interests of true religion.

(joints), - - - - 6 d. - 8d.

(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

The following is a Copy of the Petition, which

was produced at the late Aggregate Meeting, and

which has been referred to the further consideration

of the Catholic Board, for such alteration as the pe-

culiar circumstances of Ireland may render necessary.

without lessening the compliment paid to the Dis-

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and

Temporal in Parliament assembled.

That your Petitioners cannot but regard with a

cep concern those Statutes which restrain and limit

the exercise of the right of religious worship, and

impose conditions and penalties that seem to them as

unjust in their principle as they are injurious to the

That your Petitioners consider those Statutes as

originating in causes which no longer operate, and

of which no trace at present exists, and as expressive

of sentiments with regard to the nature and extent o

Religious Liberty, which no longer prevail ; at a pe-

riod when the subjects of the British Empire, howe-

ver they may differ with regard to the principles of

their religion, and their mode of professing it, concur

n a cordial attachment to the family on the Throne

and when enlightened views of Religious Liberty,

and a corresponding liberality of spirit, have been

diffused among religious professions of all denomina-

That your Petitioners, expressing their lively gra-

titude for the Concessions made to their Religious

Rights, in the course of the present Reign, carnestly,

out respectfully, pray, that every remaining Penal

Statute, which extends its operation to the province

of Religion, may be repealed; and that, whilst they

conduct themselves as loyal, obedient, and peaceable

subjects to the State, they, in common with all their

fellow-citizens, may be put in possession of complete

Religious Freedom, and allowed to worship their

Maker, and maintain their Christian profession, ac

cording to their own views and their incumbent duty

without being subjected, under the sanction of law.

to any penalties or disabilities, in consequence of their

That your Petitioners, confiding in the wisdom and justice of this Right Honourable House, pray that

their Cause may be taken into consideration, and the

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JULY 7.

relief granted to them. for which they supplicate.

lifference from the Batablished Church.

time by the act of the Sheriff only?

(joints), - - - - - + d d. - 7d. > per tb.

Waterford, May 26, 1812.

HOUSE and STABLE in the rere.

POOLE-OF to EDWARD PRET.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THIS CITY,

On Thursday next, the 16th inst. at One o'Clock. F # THE HULL of the FRIENDS, of Liverpool, JAMES by Mr. CLARKE, Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said COOKE, Master, as she now lies stranded in the House, or to RICHARD CHERRY, King Street. Waterford, June 25, 1812. King's Channel, immediately after which will be sold the Materials of said Vessel, now lying at the Stores of HEYRY H. HUYT and Co .- which may be viewed COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET. the morning of the Sala.

TERMS CASH PEARSON, Auctioneer.
Waterford, July 11, 1812.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD

THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-The valuable and extensive STORBS and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi,

Doin Thomas-Street. Do.....in Ballybricken.
Proposals will be received by Mr. REEVES, 10,

Waterford, July 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

MR. PALLISER'S MOUNTAINS are thickly POISONED, and will continue so throughout the Kilcomaragh Lodge, July 6, 1819-

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH INSTANT. AT DUCKSPOOL. THE entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the late

GEORGE BOATE, Esq.; also, a CHAISE and pair

of kind draught HORSES-COWS-SHEEP-work-

ing HORSEs-farming UTRNSILS, &c. --- (potatoe) - - - - 27s, Od. - 28s, Od. Malt, - - - - - - 439. Od. - 454. Od. AT The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday, July 10, 1812. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. Polatoes, ----- 12d, to 16d. } perStone

TRAMORE.

FITO BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly L Captain Wree's, improved, and furnished com pletely, and commanding a delightful view of the Biv. Application to Mrs. John Maner, Waterford -or Mr. John Walsh, Tramore.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mi Dover, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady Line, lately occupied by Mrs. Shencock. Inquire o MICHARI, DOBBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

YEOMANRY CLOTHS.

T. M.DOUGALL have received from the · North of England an extensive ampply of SCAR-LET. BLUE, WHITE and BLACK CLOTHS .- Also BLANKETS, CARPETTING, HEARTH RUGS, &c. They have likewise received from London an assortment of fine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Beaver and Chip HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. which will be and Chip HACS, 1500.

sold on casonable Terms.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Pogsheads of Lisbon, Bucelas, and Calcavella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN SPORES. TO BE LET

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Provisions and reception of Conn. and are so conveniently 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

vor Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7. Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jour BIRRY, Waterford. August 23, 1812.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 82s. 3d. per Barrel, besides au Allowance, of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE. RANGED. HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf. 0 2 1 0 3 2 0 4 2 Two-Penny. 0 4 2 0 6 4 0 8 4 Four Penny, 0 8 5 | 0 12 7 | 1 1 0 Six-Penny, 0 12 7 | 1 3 3 | 1 9 4

CASE OF WALTER HALL. 6.7 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro-Mr. TIGHE rose to say that, as the Papers portion - and besides the two initial Letters of the Bawhich he had moved for, relating to his Motion, had ker of Maker's Name, the White Bread must be een in the possession of Members only a very short marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the ime (he believed only a day) he should defer his Household with an II-and the Weight must likewise notion: but he wished to put a question on the subimprinted upon each Louf, otherwise to be seizject to the Chief Secretary of the Executive Govern-And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly nent of Ireland. Walter Hall had been tried on Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, he 17th February, for murder, and found guilty: of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by ie was sentenced for execution on the 19th, and he them, according to the Act of Parliament for reguliting the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be was not reprieted till the 25th. Now, he wished level according to Law. to know, whether judgment was staid during that

JOHN DENIS, Mayor. July 11.

to him, when, it was to be remembered, that, as a Member of Parliament, it was a matter of courtesy, whether such questions were answered or not. He should overlook that, however, and reply to the Hon. Member, by begging to remind him of what were the terms of his motion, namely, for any reprieve or pardon, &c. Now, the reprieve and the pardon had been laid upon their thie; but if the Honourable Gentleman had moved for any na-FITS, then he would have the respite, which was granted by the Lord Lieutenant, the day after the trial, while the case of the culprit should be const-

Mr. TIGHE disclaimed any intention of offending the Right Honourable Gentleman by putting his uestion in a peremptory way. He was not aware, ndeed, that he had done so. He confessed, also, that as he was not learned in the law, he had not exactly considered the difference between a respite and a reprieve. He now wished to know whether that respite of the Lord Lieutenant was in

dered, and which consideration led to his reprieve

on the 25th.

Mr. W. POLE replied, that the respite was, of course, in writing. If the Honourable Member, also, would take the trouble to examine the papers that had been laid upon their table, he would perreive that on the very day on which sentence was passed, one of the Judges wrote to the Under-Seretary of State for the Home Department (Sir Charles Saxton), stating strong reasons which weighed apon his mind, why a respite should be granted.— He (Mr. Pole) was at that time attending his Parliamentary duty in England, and the first notice he recived of the business was an anonymous letter, threatening him with assassination if Walter Hall was repriezed. That letter he had shewn in the course of the day (yesterday) to the Honourable Member. He would further state, that the sentence was commuted for transportation for life, and that the man was now on his way to Botany Bay. The Honourable Member, he believed, thought that n free pardon had been granted, and that the offender was now at large in Ireland. Whiskey, ---- 14s. Od. - 14s. 6d. per Gal

Mr. TIGHE contended that his motion for papers, as it contained the words " ALL the papers and documents connected win the case of Walter Hall," ought to have produced the respite among the rest. He should now move, however, that an hamble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order a copy of any respites, reprieres, or pardons, granted by the Lord Lieutenant to Walter Hall, should be laid before that House. Upon the question being

Mr. W. POLE rose, not, he said, to object to

the motion, but to express his disapprobation of its tendency, so far as it went to protract the consideration of a question which ought, upon every principle of justice, to be as speedily decided as possible. He regretted that delay the more, because of the dangerous opinion which prevailed upon the subject purposes, no doubt, that Hall had not only received a free pardon, but that he had been amply rewarded, as being an Orangeman. The facts of the case were simply these:--one of the Judges had been so struck during the trial at what had appeared in evirespite till his case could be taken into consideraon. The other Judge concurred in these opinions. he committed the act. [Here, Mr. W. Pole read, from the papers before the House, a letter from Judge Osborne to Sir Charles Saxton, in which he stated that the unfortunate man was afflicted with temporary insanity, that he was in a state of intoxication at the time, and that whenever he drank he was sure | the particulars of the case that evening, had he not to be deranged, in consequence of a wound he had been aware that the evidence before the House was received in his head; that at such moments he was | insufficient to establish the charge. The Honouraalways extremely loyal, and talked of the number | ble Gentleman then described some of the principal of rebels he had killed; that he was certainly a dan- features of the case, and contended strongly that the gerous man, but that he was not a fit object for execution, and therefore begged that a respite might be granted. In these sentiments the other Judge con- mercy as being insane, and at the same time the Gocurred, and suggested that he should be either transported for life or sent as a soldier on foreign service. Such were the facts of the case, and he apprehended no one would say that the Lord Lieutenant had acted improperly in listening to the repre- carried. sentation of the Judges. He would add, besides, that many testimonials of the good conduct of the individual were presented. But, the case being precisely as he had stated, he confessed he did not | the discussion, which he hoped would take place

Mr. W. POLE animadverted very warmly upon | dark as to it; but he hoped the Honourable Genthe sort of peremptory question which had been put | fleman would not think of putting off the motion till next Session, which he had reason to know was his intention, from a note which he had received rom him

Mr. WHITBREAD observed, that he also had not been without his letters, threatening assessination, and that he had been so threatened, if he dared to oppose, in his public capacity, the Right Honours. ble Gentleman opposite (W. Pole). He had opposed him, however, in spite of those threats. In be sure, there was one salvo in his letter, which he hoped was to be found also in that of the Right Honourable Gentleman; the person sending it had no care about himself, but he had a wife and children, whom he did not like to expose that he (Mr. Whitbread) was safe [a laugh!]. With regard to this question, it did appear to him that there was great impropriety in the conduct of the Irish Governnent, and that such reasons as had been urged in extenuation of Hall's case, might be urged in extenuation of any case of murder. The only plea was insanity, which took place whenever he got drunk, and yet it was proposed to send him upon foreign service, where there was every opportunity of intoxication, and where his outrageous loyalty might kill half his comrades. He forbore going at large into the question, reserving himself for another on casion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended that the par-MA FACIE view of the case was so strongly in favour of the Government, that he hoped Parliament would not suffer the proceedings to be brought into question. He thought the Judges most capable of exercising a sound judgment upon the question.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT supported the motion, and thought that the thanks of the House were due to the Honourable Member who brought forward a measure which involved a great constitutional question

Mr. W. FITZGERALD went through a review of the progress of the motion, and deprecated the delay that must arise from a formal prescript being issued to the Officers in Ireland for papers, to be afterwards sent to England. The motion, however, would come on, and then he should offer his sentiments at length. He was sorry to see the levity with which the subject of assassination was treated by the Hon. Members.

Mr. MARTIN, of Galway, declared his opiion to be, that up blame whatever was imputable to the Lord Lieutenaut, and that the Judges alone (Osborne and M'Clelland) if there had been any impropriety of proceeding, were accountable. He would put it to any lawyer in the House, whether a single instance could be cited from the records of the Old Bailey, in which a recommendation to mercy, on the part of the Judge, had not been adopted by the Government. He did not complain, therefore, that mercy had been extended, but that any conditions should have been deemed necessary to be

annexed by the Judges who tried the case. Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the information before the House, with respect to the question, was confessedly imperfect. It was, brides, a subject of the most delicate nature, and one on which they could not act too warily, or, indeed, scrupulously. It involved nothing less than the judicial conduct of two Irish Judges, two of the highest function tries of the law, and not at all affecting the character of the dence, that he was, in his own mind, firmly con- Irish Government.-[Hear!]-He concurred in vinced that the prisoner had been under the influence | believing, that the recommendations of Judges were of temporary derangement when he committed the always listened to by the Crown. All that appearact : that he was intoxicated to a certain degree, that | ed from the two letters of Messrs. Justices Oshorne there was no malice prepense, and that he was not and M'Clelland was, enough was shewn to excite a fit subject for execution. He therefore applied for | suspicion. The ground taken on the plea of insanity was weak in itself, and altogether unsupported by law. He, under the present circumstances, be-He had been under the necessity of condemning the lieved the Judges to be innocent, because he was alnan because no plea of insanity was set up in Court; ways disposed to less to the side of charitable conbut, in his own mind, he was certainly instane when struction. The mode of disposing of the man was certainly extraordinary, and in the present stage of the business, he deprecated any discussion which must take place without the requisite information.

Mr. TIGHE vindicated himself from the imputation of unnecessary delay. He would have stated recommendation of the Judges was in every point of view indefensible. The man was recommended to vernment was advised to inflict upon him the punish. ment of manslaughter, as though he had been com-POS MENTIS when he perpetrated the crime. The question for the Address was then put and

Mr. TIGHE then moved for some additional pas

pera (the notes of the Judges, &c.) Mr. W. POLE was perfectly prepared to meet

know to what the Honourable Gentleman's motion | during the present Session, as it was not probable could tend. Did he mean to criminate the Judges that it would close so early as some Gentlemen for recommending the prisoner to mercy; or did he | seemed to expect, He was happy, however, that mean to criminate the Lord Lieutenant for listening | this advantage had at least resulted from the present to their recommendation? He was quite in the discussion, in the disclaimer of every imputation

of bullocks, four hundred

The gun was so admirably served, that at sunset a practicable breach was made in the wall of the fort, and the Guerillas volunteered to storm it. possession without any considerable loss; several f the enemy escaped on the opposite side, and got

In the course of the evening the sea abated a little, and a landing upon the Island of St. Nicholas was effected, though with some difficulty, by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the Surveillante; marines were also landed from that ship, the Medusa, and Rhin, with a carrounde from each ship; and Captain Malcolm took the command of the island during the eight, whilst Captain Sir George Collier was in the Venerable's battery on the bill.

At dawn of the 21st, a twenty-four pounder was brought to the east side of the town, within two hunthred yards of the convent, and another was in the act of being landed upon St. Nicholas, to bombard it, when the French Commandant, Gillort, Chef de Battaliou, beat a parley, and surrendered with the remainder of his party, consisting of two hun- ed so recently at Malaga came to their quarters .dred and bluety men of the 119th regiment.

The enemy's loss had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to be considerable, as the Guerillas, who were better posted and fired with more celerity had fifty-six men killed or wounded. Not a man was hurt in his Majesty's squadron, either by the surf or the enemy.

There were two eighteen-pounders mounted or the fort, and three small guns in the barracks; the latter, with the muskets, were given to the Guerillas, who were also supplied with every description of military stores of which they stood in need. The guns in the fort were rendered useless, the fort destroyed, and the convent blown up.

Sir Home Popham commends to high terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occusion; and expresses his sense of the assistance rendered by Sir Howard Douglas and Gen. Carrol, who had embarked in the Venerable, and volunteered their services wherever they could be em-

Copy of a letter from Captain Usher, of his Majesty's ship Hywinth, addressed to Commodore Penrose, at Gibraltur, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

ter of the 20th instant, that the Termagant had de-

His Majesty's ship Hyacinth, off Almunecar, May 27, 1812. Sin-I had the honour to inform you, in my let-

stroved the castle at Nersa, and that the Guerillas came down from the mountains and entered the town; I have now to acquaint you, that I went on shore with Captala Hamilton, and waited upon the Guerilla leader, who informed me, that the French had retreated to Almunecar, seven miles to the eastward, and that they had three hundred men there; and, considering himself strong enough to attack them, he proposed marching upon it without loss of time. As I was desirons to render the Guerillas every assistance to my power, I promised him to anchor the ships in a position to place the enemy between our fire, which gave him great satisfaction, and his men great confidence. I accordingly bore up at four e'clock the-following evening (20th instant) with his Majesty's ships Termagant and Basilisk, and anchored at point-blank range before the castle, which we silenced in less than an hour. As the Guerillas were to have arrived at 7 o clock, and there was no appearance of them at eight, Captain Hamilton volunteered to return to Nersa in his gig, to learn if any thing had occurred to prevent their moving forward; and at four in the morning he returned, and informed me, that a reinforcement which they expected had not arrived, and that they waited for them before they could advance. At seven o'clock, the enemy again opened his fire, hav-Ing during the night mounted a howitzer in a breach made in the covered way to the castle; but by ten o'clock he was again silenced, and driven with great loss into the town, where they fortified themselves in the church and houses. Desirous of sparing the unfortunate inhabitants, whom the French had thus cruelly exposed, I crased firing; and having destroyed a privateer, which lay at anchor under the ensile, I at two o'clock weighed and can down to Nersa, for the purpose of concerting plans with the Guerillas. On my arrival I had the satisfaction to meet a division of Ballasteros's Guerillas, commanded by Colonel Febrien, an officer of the truest patriotism, who, partaking of all the zeal of his General, immediately put himself and troops at my disposal. The roads through the mountains being very tedious, and as no time was to be lost. I resolved to take the infantry, consisting of about two hundred, on board; and I ordered the cavalry to move forward through the mount was andiately, and take a position in the rere of to seemy, whilst the infautry, with all the small- and and marines, were to land on his flack. I am sorry that the delay of a calm gave the energy time to learn our combined movement, as he insteady fled with great precipitation, and joining a cor, of two hundred at Motril, within four miles of Almunecar, he

retreated upon Grenada. As soon as I arrived at my anchorage, I sent Lieutenant Spilsbury and a Guerilla officer to hoist the respective flags on the castle; and immediately began to demolish the works, which are exceedingly strong, as it is built on a peninsula of high rock, scarped all around the sea face, and a wall thirty feet high. At the hand side, the rock is excavated nearly thirty feet deep and sixty wide, with a parrow dra a bridge, which is the only entrance into the ferences between different editions of the books con- of England, moved for an account of persons, male

and it was at length dragged to the summit of the castle. I intend to fill up as much of the ditch as I taining the Service of the Church according as they and female, in the servial goods of Ireland, from possible, by springing mines under each bastion. were printed at Oxford or Cambridge, and at dit. 1805 to 1811, distinguishing their crimes, indica-Guerillas, and one hundred seamen, hended by the 1 found in the castle two brass twenty-four poun-Honourable Captain Bouverle. It was immediately ders, six iron eighteen-pounders, a six-pounder and and wished to know exactly what was meant by the mounted, and fired its first shot at four in the af- howitzer, which were spiked by the enemy. He Established Religion of England. By an Act of has left a number of deserters, principally Germans and Flemings, who inform me that they were the whole of the foreigners in this hattalion of the 32d regiment; they likewise inform me that they have The first party was repulsed, but the second gained long looked for an opportunity to desert, as they were dragged from their families, and forced into tabilished Religion of England might be one thing the French service : one of them has been eight years from his country. The enemy's loss was very severe, but cannot be ascertained, as the wounded were car-

ried off in waggous. I feel greatly indebted to Captain Hamilton for the able assistance he rendered me, and the judicious position he anchored his ship in ; likewise to hour past five. He could not help then saving it Lieutenant French, of the Basilisk, who opened and supported a warm and well-directed fire upon the enemy, while the ships were heaving on their springs to bring their broadsides to bear.

I am happy to inform you that we have had no loss, except the Termagant one man wounded, and the Basilisk one slightly. The privateer was one of Barbastro's small ressels, armed with two guns, and thirty or forty men. I cannot conclude without informing you that the officers and men wound- asked the question, "I shall tell you how I would Lieut. Spilsbury, whose wound is still open, and Mr. Bell, the boatswain, who lost his arm, did not | covered with tenter-hooks, while a wide gateway spare themselves.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

To Commodore l'enrose, Gibraltar. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters, addressed to him by Captains Campbell and Thomas, of to preach; and by way of previous exercise, he dehis Majesty's ships Levisthan and Undaunted; the former giving an account of an attack made on the sired his son to preach to the cabbage stocks in the 29th of Amil last, by the boats of the Leviathan, under the directions of Lieurenant Dobbs, on a French privateer and several merchant vessels at Agay; four of the latter were brought out, and the | to proceed. Why, said his father in a rage, did you privateer a brig of fourteen guns and eighty men. was taken possession of; but, having been hauled on shore, she could not be got off, and, being set on fire, it was afterwards extinguished by the enemy : the ressel was carried without any loss on our part, but during the endeavours made to bring her off, two men were killed and four wounded by the cation, his Lordship said, that it might be often comenemy's fire from the shore.

The other letter reports an attack made on the same day on a French convoy near the mouth of the mon. His Lordship next adverted to the plan of Rhone, by the boats of the Undaunted, Volontaire, and Blossom, under the directions of Licutenant Fagar, of the first ship; of twenty-six vessels, composing the convoy, seven were brought out, twelve burnt, and two left stranded on the beach : a national schooner of four eighteen-pounders and seventy-four men was amongst the ressels burnt .--This service was performed without any loss, the boats being ably protected by Captain Stewart in the Blotsom sloop.

The Gazette also contains dispatches from General Campbell, and General Ballasteros, with respect to the action in which the latter was engaged; but the details have not arrived, nor any thing more than what is already before the public.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, JULY 3.

NON-CONFORMISTS BILL.

Earl STANHOPE rose to propose the second reading of the Non-Conformists Bill. Its object was to repeal those laws which exposed great bers of the Members of the Church of England to persecution, as well as the Dissenters. Adverting to the particular laws to which he had alluded, his Lordship enumerated various Acts passed in the reigns of Henry the 8th, Edward the 6th, Queen Elizabeth, King James the 1st, and Charles the 2d, imposing penalties of the severest description for not going to church at least once a month; and on account of other matters connected with religion. By certain laws in the reign of Elizabeth, those who refused to go to church were to be compelled to take an oath to abjure the realm; and if they returned afterwards, they were to be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. Some of the Acts of James subjected those who refused to go to Church to the loss of three-fourths of their estates. Masters were not only to answer for themselves, but also for their serrants and visitors. Others of these laws subjected to severe penalties those who fed evil spirits and hobgobling with flesh, fish, or vegetables. King James was a great theologian, and a great mathematician too, Archimedes, Apollonius, Euclid, and Sir Isaac Newton, were blockheads to him. He made discoveries that never entered their imagination; -he found out that circles were of different figures -some of them round, others triangular, and others square. What wonder, then, that he should have discovered, that there were various species of evil spirits with whom it was improper to have intercourse. The subject of excommunication next eugaged his Lordship's attention; and he enumerated from Born's Ecclesiastical Law the vacious offences for which it was inflicted; such as heresy, error in matters of religion, enting flesh on certain days, incontinence, and so forth. If they were to be accounted heathers and publicans for these things, there were, he feared, some heathens and publicans among their Lordships. By one Act, ven when it was permitted to cat flesh on a Friday by the Ecclesiastical Court, it was provided, that there should be a dish of fish also on the table, which was to be bona fide eaten without covin or fraud. His Lordship next adverted to the statutes imposing penalties for the preservation of uniformity in the Church of England, and pointed out various dif-

ferent times. He always loved distinct definitions. ments, sentences and discharges.

Suppose, then, that he (Earl Stanbone) were Mi-

nister, and had the choice of the Metropolitan, and

forday, and to-morrow whatever he pleased. In

passing along a certain street, he looked at a church

clock, and siw that it was five o'clock; he soon

came to another, where it was a quarter past five-

then to a fourth, which was three-quarters of an

his own mind, "O, ye lofty emblems of the uni-

formity of the Church of England," It had been said,

that these laws ought to be repealed one by one; but

his plan was to put an end to them all at ouce. An

eminent printer asked one of his own profession,

" how would you paint a fool?" " Really." re-

plied the other, " I have painted a great many sen-

sible men and beautiful women, but I don't know

that I ever painted a fool," " Well," said he who

paint a fool. I would paint a clumsy fellow, enden-

rouring to clamber over a park-wall eight feet high,

stood open beside him." His bill was the open

gateway by which he hoped their Lordships would

be wise enough to enter. His Lordship then told a

story of a Non-conformist Father, who was s

afraid of these laws, that he would not permit his

son to prepare in the usual way for the Ministry.

but was anxious to have him come forward at once

garden, and imagine them to be men and women .--

The youth did so, but she first time be attempted to

preach in church, he was confounded, and was unable

not preach to the cabbages? So I did, said the son

Why then, said the father, did you not imagine the

cabbages to be men and women? I did, replied the

son; but then, when in Church, I could not for the

life of me imagine the men and women to be cab-

bages. Reverting to the punishment of excommuni-

muted for money. The safety of the soul was not

the object; it was Mammon, and nothing but Mam-

Mr. W. Smith, to correct the exils of these statutes

and said that it was utterly inefficient. He con-

The day was at hand, he hoped, when religious li

that the Bill be read a second time.

tion to the principles of the measure.

mission of strangers.

forward in a few days.

tended not for toleration, but for religious liberty.

Lord HOLLAND was engaged in a conversation

rhich referred to the Bill rejected. He wished to

know whether this rejection implied a total opposi-

The Earl of LIVERPOOL answered that it did

not, and that Ministers were now occupied in ar-

FX-OFFICIO INFORMATIONS.

anglog a Bill on the subject which they would bring

Lord HOLLAND presented two Bills relative to

Ex-officio Informations, the object of the first of

which, his Lordship stated to be, to prevent delay

ng the information, and between the filing the in-

ormation and proceeding to trial; and of the other

were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

SINECURE ABOLITION BILL.

Earl GROSVENOR called the attention of the

House to the Sinecure Bill. His Lordship, in a

peech of considerable length, went through the

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the Bill.

Earl GROSVENOR shortly replied, and the

House divided on an amendment of the Lord Chan-

cellor, that the consideration of the Bill should be

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HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, JULY 2.

The East India Company Commissioners' Bill

he Muriatic Acid Bill, the frish Treasury Bills Bill,

and the Publicans' Bill, were read a third time, and

Mc. CREEVEY moved an Address to the Prince

Mr. WHARTON had no objection to the pro-

luction of the paper, but did not see how it could

Sir S. ROMILLY, after some observations on

he criminal law of freland, as differing from that

atisfy the coquiries of the Hon. Gentleman.

The motion was then agreed to.

put off to this day three months.

espective stages.

finished by moving the second reading of the Bill.

sound one who would do as he was desired, the E.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD was glad that the Hon and Learned Gentleman was extending his consider. stion to the criminal law of Ireland .- Motion agreed Elizabeth, the Queen and Metropolitan were empowered to make alterations in it at their discretion. | to. FRIDAY, JULY 3.

Sir F. BURDETT, after various observations, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, for a Conmission of Inquiry into the conduct of the Masistrates and Guoler, and the state of Lancaster good. Aftern few words from Mr. Brougham and others.

Sir F. Burdett withdrew his motion, on an understanding that an inquiry would be instituted by Goto another, which was half an heer past five-and FAST INDIA TOAN BILL.

Mr. WALLACE rose for the purpose of moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on this bill. The Honourable Gentleman then entered into a financial statement of the Company's nffairs, and observed, that if the charter were ienewed, he had no doubt but that the whole Indian debt would be cleared off in much less than the 20

Mr. CREEVEY thought that, as the Company was now constituted, it was impossible that their commercial affairs could be well managed. Opposing altegether the principle of the present demand on the country, he should vote against the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

The Honse then divided -

For going into a Committee, 39

The House then went into the Committee, in which Lord A. Hamilton opposed, at some length, the clause making the Consolidated Fund responsible for the loan to the India Company

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the clause. After a few words from Mr. Brougham and Mr.

Whitbrend, the Committee divided, For the clause - -Against it - - - 16 Majority - -- 15

The Bill was then gone through, and ordered to

PRISH TITHES. Mr. M. FITZGERALD moved the second reading of his Bill on this subject. Its object, he observaed, was to exempt from tythes the potatoe gardens of the Irish pensantry, who might be considered as purpers, and therefore not in equity liable to any

merely a plan to remedy the poverty of the Peopla at the exclusive expense of the Irish Clergy. Lord CASTLEREAGH submitted to the Honourable Mover, that from the thinness of the House

Mr. M. SUTTON opposed the Bill, as being

perty would prevail; and at all events, he should reinice that he had made the attempt to bring about it would be better to pestpone the consideration of so desirable an object. He concluded by moving the Bill, as no decision could be come to that night. This was acceded to, and the motion was post-The House then cleared for a division on the Moooned till Tuesday. ion, which was lost by 31 to 10. After the re-ad-

The Distillery Bill was read a third time and oassed.

The report of the Committee of Supply was ordered to be received on Monday, to which day the House ad journed.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

We have extracted from a Sheffield Paper, received this morning, the following important intelli-SHEFFILLD JULY 4.

" A MURDERER AND MORE LUDDITES APPREtransp. At a late hour last night we received highly important and very gratifying intelligence to every friend of peace and good order. It states that the Bow-street Officers have been in the neighbour-Bill, to repeal so much of the Act of the 48th of his hood of Huddersfield for nearly three weeks past, resent Majesty, as related to holding persons to and that they had been twisted in, or in other bail opon Ex-officio Informations. The two Bills words had taken the oath of the Luddites. By this means they have learned the proceedings and ways of these infatuated persons, and have obtained the knowledge of the depot where their arms were concealed. Warrants were yesterday (Filday) issued for the apprehension of fifty of the ringleaders, and usual arguments for the abolition of sinecures, and in the course of the day a great number of them were taken into custody. The actual murderer of Mr. Horsfall was discovered in a house about eight After some observations from the Marquis of miles from Huddersfield, and is committed to Lau-Douglas, Lords Redesdale and Holland, and Earl caster Castle to be tried for the said barbarous deed-He was seized yesterday morning about two o'clock within the county of Lancaster. The Queen's Bays were on duty during the whole of Thursday night and yesterday morning; and the Scotch Grevs have arrived from Manchester to assist in

this basiness. " From the whole of this information, we are led to believe, that the Secret Committees appointed by Parliament have recommended the Executive Government to immediately issue authority for the Magistrates in this Riding, and in the county of Inncaster, to seize the papers, arms, &c. and to apprehend the principals and abettors of those outrages which have so long disturbed so great a share of the

ountry's peace." The Levant Trade Bill, the Wood and Ashes The following are the Resolutions of the Town of Bill, and several other Bills, were forwarded in their Pontefract : --

" PONTERRACT, JULY 2 .- At a General Meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough, called by the egent, for an account of the sums expended on Mayor, pursuant to requisition presented to him, he Crown Lauds, 1811, to be laid before the held this day, it was unanimously resolved to rote an Address of Thanks to R. P. Milnes, Esq. our Representative, and to all those other Members of the House of Commons, who have so faithfully discharged their duty to their Constituents, and to the nation at large, in firmly resisting all innovations in our happy Constitution.

We look with confidence towards all those, whose names we found in the list of the minority on sig Canning's motion, respecting the Roman Ca- | the French Minister, of Foreign Relations-Cor- | Of Bonaparte's movements we know nothing | of cavalry had been cut off by the enemy. The prowall thims, as the true guardians of our civil and

noighous liberties. " We contemplate with dread and jealousy the attempts, which are making with redoubled efforts and never intended any thing decisive should take

place. which our fathers have enjoyed, and which have losen the boast of Englishmen ever since the glorious as As guardians of posterity, to whom we are

received, we conceive that silence at the present crisis and in Church and State. ... In returning our thanks, therefore, to our Re-

presentative, and to those with whom he has so firmly stood, we fulfil our duty, shewing that we shall ever feel the warmest esteem for those who respect their sacred trust.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be iren to Mr. Alderman Smith for moving the Address, and to Richard Wilsford, Esq. for seconding w Motion; that the same be advertised in the Cou-, or and Sun Papers, also the Leeds Intelligencer and the Hull Advertiser .- Signed at the request of the Meeting, Thes. Oxley, Mayor, Chairman."

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

Price of Stocks this Day at one. sper Ct. Red. 5611 I Long Ann. 144 4 per (ents. 711) Exch. Bills (31d.) 45 pm Omoium thish sper Cent 1614 spor Ct. Cons. 5544

I Consols 57 44 4

We have received American Papers to the 1st of une, and they contain intelligence of great importance, so far as relates to the future relations of the United States with France. The Hornet has arrived a America with the long expected dispatches from Mr. Bailow, at Paris; and, as we have long ago predicted, they are of the most unsatisfactory nature. The French Government refuses all satisfac tion for the robberies committed on the Americans and the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. as might have been expected, has been confined to the Paper upon which it was written. That the sentiments of the Americans will now assume a decided spect of amity to this country cannot longer be doubted, and we trust that Mr. President Madison and his friends, the admirers of the system of fraud and extortion which has long been practised by France, will finally be worsted in any strengle they may make to retain their influenc . There has been a marked -nay, a virulent hostility displayed against this country, in all that Gentleman's communicaions to Congress, which betray the foul infection which be has imbibed from an absord admiration of the Great Napoleon. On former occasions, when he had to complain of the impressment of an Ame-

upon Congress for warlike measures against Great Britain. At the present crisis, when he learns from his Minister at Paris that, not withstanding the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the French continue to burn, sink, and destroy the property of the Citi rins, whose protector he ought to be, he lars the communication before Congress without a single comment! Nay, we fear that there is even a posribility of an attempt being made, at the suggestion of the French Ruler, to compel Great Britain to pass from the law of Blockade and make restitution f American property captured under the Orders in Council, before America opens her ports to British subjects. But if such a proposal should be made, we trust it will be met, if not by an instant appeal to arms, at least by a vigorous resumption of all the rights which our maritime superiority has given There is not an honest heart either in America in Europe which will not pant for success to Great Britain, if she is thus doomed to re-commence

rican sailor, or the detention of an American fish-

ng-boat, he coupled his Message with a demand

her struggle for the interests of mankind! PRIVATE LEFTER. " BALTIMORE, MAY 26,-We have learnt from Washington, through a channel deserving entire confidence, that in the first fortugalt of next month, if is intended by the Administration to cause all the impediments to trade to be withdrawn. I make no comaent at present upon the motives which have led to this determination, but presume it is in consequence of the list accounts from France per the Hornet."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Wishington, May 27 .- A Message in writing, of which the following is a copy, was received from the President, by the hands of Mr. Coles, his Se-

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. * To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

" I communicate to Congress, for their information, copies and extracts from the Correspondence of the Secretary of State, and the Minister Plenipotencircy of the United States at Paris. These documents will place before Congress the actual posture of our relations with France.

O TAMES MADISON. (Signed) The message and documents were read and refer-

red to the Committee on Foreign Relations. FRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION OF DISPATCHES BY THE HORNET.

" Our readers will perceive, by the Congressional Proceedings of vesterday, that the President has made a communication of the Dispatches received by the Hornet from France to that body. We have given the Message this day, and shall, as soon as is Paneticable, give the documents accompanying it .-It will be noticed that the President has not thought oroger to express any opinion himself, but leaves it " Corgress to form their own, upon the papers sub-

vitted. They consisted of the instructions given to Mr. Barlow, on his going out to France-Sundry etters from Mr. Bullow to the Secretary of State, cetaining the substance of couversations, &c. with flig to be violated."

respondence between the French Minister and Mr. Barlow, in which it is evident the Frenchman intended only to amuse him with promises of a treaty.

". Mr. Barlow's last dispatch is dated 22d April, in which he informs the French Government, that he is under the necessity of sending the Hornet home without a treaty, although he had detained her thus bound to transmit the rights and libertles we have long under the expectation of concluding one, but that from some expressions in the last dispatch from would be an assent to the surrender of our establish- Mr. Munroe he does not feel the same anxiety, as he is thereby instructed to blend the subject of a Commercial Treaty and indemnification for past wrongs. These, he says, are dull subjects and drag heavily, he not having it in his power to get even an oral answer to communications on that point; yet the Minister had informed him that something should be

" BRITISH GOODS .-- Mr. Barlow further informs the Government, that the Emperor of France was not well pleased at the Bill reported by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, for allowing the importation of British goods in certain cases; and that, although he (Mr. Barlow) had explained the matter, as he thought, satisfactorily, yet his Majesty could not be brought to approve of it.' From the New York Gazette of May 27.

" The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of Saturday last looks gloomy. We may now conclude that Mr. Barlow has done nothing towards a settlement with France. Now we may soon expect in change of attitude :

" The long expected vessel, the Hornet, has a longth arrived at New York, after a passage of 21 days from Cherbourgh, Messrs, Biddle and Taylor, the messengers, reached this city yesterday, at two o'clock, and delivered their dispatches at the Department of State " "

" The Democratic Whig, of Baltimore, contains the following:

" Latest from France.-Mercantile friends have favoured us with letters from Paris, dated the 20th of April, from intelligent Americans; their ontents are in substance as follows :- ' No pros pect of a favourable arrangement with France: and people were surprised that Mr. Barlow should bare ever indulged in the hope of it," " From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last

" It is understood that the Hornet, after so long edelay, has returned without fulfilling the wishes o Government, or furnishing any satisfactory evidences hat the French Government sincerely intends to de that justice to the United States which alone can place the relations of the two countries on an amica ble footing. However it may have observed the revocation of its Decrees, and thereby fulfilled it pledge, so far as its adversary could derive a pretext from them against the United States, its proceedings in respect to our just claims and expectations, or other important subjects, are altogether unsatisfac-

" As it is probable, that the public will soon h arnished with the means of forming a correct judgnent on the posture of our affairs with that Belli gereat-it is the more unnecessary to enlarge our rague remarks on the subject, or to anticipate the ourse which the National Councils may judge best adapted to it. The confiscation, at Naples, of several American vessels and cargoes, is named, to prove that the French Decrees remain in full force. PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

An Anholt Mail has arrived this morning, with intelligence which, in the present state of Europe, must be highly gratifying to every generous mind. and Russians have finally concluded a Peace, and 50,000 Turkish troops are now on their march to attack the mercenaries of France on the side of Austria! The rear of the French army will thus be menaced in a most formidable manner; and if Napoleon advances into Russia, with a combined Swedish and Russian army, acting in concert with a Russian flotilla on the shores of the Baltic, as has been suggested to our Government by the great military leaders now opposed to the French in the North, the discomfiture and disgrace of his enormous army may be the consequence. The same Courier who brought the above dispatches from St. Petershareh to Ocebro, the Swedish seat of Government, was also the bearer of a communication from his Court to the Russian Minister M. Von Suchteln, in which he is directed forthwith to settle with Mr. Thornton, our Minister, all the existing differences between Great Britain and Russia, and to entrest, through that Gentleman, the effective co-operation of our Cabinet in the desperate effort about to be made for humbling the power of France. We have reason to believe, that a mouthly subsidy to Sweden is the co-operation alluded to, and that the subject has been repeatedly agitated by Ministers within these few days. A Russian and a Swedish Agent of high rank have been in London for these ten days past on this business, and we believe we can state from authority, that Ministers are now perfectly satisfied with the sincerity of Bernadotte in his deermination to oppose the further conquests of Bo-

The Swedish Papers contain the Treaty, offensive nd defensive, concluded between Prossing and Figure a February last. They mutually agree to support each other per fas et nefas. It contains the following article on the subject of Great Britain :

"Art. 1. Byery time that England shall make any Hempt upon the rights of commerce, either by dearing in a state of blo kade the coasts of one or other I the contracting parties, or any other disposition onteary to the minitime rights consecrated by the treats of Utrecht, all the ports and courts of the said.

has left Wilms; on the 19th of May his head-quarwhere his Majesty took up his residence in 1807, after the Peace of Tilsit. His Majesty was busily occupied in reviewing his troops, who are in the most excellent state of discipline. The main body is assembled at Semgallen, Windau, Dubica, and

Yesterday we received letters from the French coast to the 3d instant, and from Paris to the 30th ult. No tidings had been received of the commencement of hostilities between France and Russia; although intelligence thereof was hourly expected. The revocation of the Orders in Council by the British Government was known in Paris, and had excited a considerable sensation there.

MOST GALLANT AFFAIR.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, r. m. as the Attack gun-brig, Lieutenant R. W. Simmonds, was cruising to the S. E. of Catais, distant about 4 miles, she observed a privateer transport galliot. and a sloop, under convoy, coming out of that harbour, and endeavouring to speak alone the shore. towards Boulogue. The Attack made all sail; and thinking it possible to cut them off, the gig was immediately manned, and at half-past eight pushed off, under the direction of Mr. Councy, Second Master, and a crew of six men, at the same time the brig was kept towards the enemy within half gun-shot of the shore, with a view to cover the volunteers, and render what assistance she could. At twelve our little party neared the transport, which was numbered 6.37. of 250 tons barthen, having 16 men, and armed with musketry, which they boarded in the greatest style maginable, notwithstanding she was protected, and in tow of a lugger, armed with a 6-pounder, swivels cow-horus, and musketry, and a complemen of 30 men, commanded by a Lieutenant do Vaisseau This great disparity of force and inequality of numbers were thought as nothing by our brave tars, and though boarded on the other side by the lugger, brought her off in triumph, obliging the lugger to sheer off, with the loss of one Frenchman killed.

It is impossible for words to do justice to the braery and skill manifested by Mr. County, and the ittle crew with him, in the capture of the transport, she being completely under the French batteries, which kept up an incessant fire of round and grape shot for two hours, but, I am happy to say, without any loss on our side. The Attack having got becalmed in the very early part of the onset, could render but very little, if any, assistance to the gallant little party, or no doubt the whole of the enemy's ressels would have been brought away.

We are sorry to announce a fresh and violent paroxysm in His Majesty's complaint. His life was for a considerable time in imminent danger; and all the members of the Royal Family were, as usual on such occasions, collected around him by the impulse of that filial duty and affection, with which his fond and exemplary discharge of the duties of a parent, and his virtues as a Sovereign and man, inspire them, most particularly, who knew him nearest and best in all these various relations. The following account contains the particulars:-

"Yesterday morning His Majesty became mos alarmingly ill; for a considerable time he was speechless. Expresses were sent for the Prince Regent, and also for Sir H. Halford, and the other Physicians not in attendance. His Royal Highness, imnecliately on the arrival of the messenger, set off for Windsor. In the afternoon advice was received that the more dangerous symptoms of His Majesty's llness had abated.''

This day, we have to regret, that the abatement which took place towards the close of yesterday, in the violent and alarming symptoms of the morning, were interrupted in the course of the night by mother violent and dangerous attack, in consequence of which expresses were immediately sent off o bring back such of the Physicians as had returned to their homes in consequence of the preceding amelioration. A messenger arrived at Dr. Baillie's house, in Grosvenor-street, at 2 o'clock, requiring his immediate attendance; and that most eminent and able Physician set off immediately in compliance with the summons. The Prince Regent's Levec. which was to take place this day, has been deferred, and every thing is in suspense, awaiting the result of the alarming crisis in which His Majesty Is placed .-Between one and two o'clock this morning an express arrived at Carleton-house, from Windsor, conveying the afflicting intelligence that his Majesty had experienced a return of the paroxysm which excited such serious apprehensions of terminating fatally, yesterday foremoon. At nine o'clock this morning the Prince Regent, the Duke of Cambridge, and Colonel Bloomfield, set out for Windsor, in his Royal Highness's travelling barouche and four. No further accounts have been received from Windsor up to this hour-one o'clock.

Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 11. Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, the latter onsiderably before their regular course. No Mail

from these and other sources of information, we have selected various articles of interest and importance i but their number and extent have deprived us of space even generally to allude to them. It is stated, that there are accounts from Lisbon to the date Powers shall be equally interdicted to the ships of of the 20th ult. Lord Wellington was supposed to neutral nations who suffer the independence of their | be close on Salamanca, and it was said, but not beheved, that about 80 men of General Scape's brigade

since he arrived at Insterburg, in front of Konigas I rogation of Paritiment was expected to take place berg, but we now learn that the Emperor Alexander on the x3d instant. The usiness feanuacted in either House on Monday was of no moment.-The Course? acknowledges the reception of the retutation of it's ters were at the Castle of Szawle, which is eight fabricated paragraphs, man stains the authenticity of German miles from Micrau, 20 from Memel, and 15 | the wampertant letter, and gives no farther explafrom Riga. This is the place, if we mistake not, | nation. Dr. Milner is said to have transmitted intormation to Dublin, which states, that Ministers mean to legislate for the Catholics, without consulting them in any respect, and that they design to invest the Crown with the Feto, whether the Catholic Clergy consent, or not. On this subject, great dissensions are said to prevail in the Cabinet.

The Correspondent mentions a report current in Dublin, that the Hon. Frederick Robinson, brother of Lord Grantham, is to be the new Secretary for Ireland.

The Marquis of Waterford was present in the House of Lards on the 1st instant, and voted for the Marquis Wellesley's motion in support of the Catho-

The Catholic Board have entered into a resolution to meet on the 1st and Sd Saturday of every month, till the 1st of November. They have also directed their Secretary to write circular letters to all the Members, announcing "their serious apprehensions, that a religious persecution is about to re-commence in Ireland, (apparently sanctioned by the present Administration) and inculcating the new cessity of frequent deliberations, and constant activity, on the part of the Catholic Body, In obviating the approaching calamity, and in the furn ussertion of their rights at this learful and important crisis." These Resolutions are signed by Grenosi RYAN, Chairman, and THOMAS DROMOUGE, Se-

The Dublin Evening Post of the 7th states, that there are fourteen Informations Ex-Officio in the Office of the Crown-Solicitors in Dubtin. The same Journal also gives the following article with respect to the Bookseller who published the statement of the Penal Laws:

Mr. Fitzpatrick has been served with a notice, by one of the Crown Solicitors, of which the following is a trife copy:

" You are hereby required to show cause, before the Right Hon. William Saurin, his Majesty's Atturney-General, at his House, in Stephen's-Greed, on or before Wednesday, the 8th day of July inst. why a Criminal Information should not be fired arainst you, for publishing a faise and seditious which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland, with confmentaries, in two parts-Part II."-Dated 3d Ju-" THOMAS & WM. KEMIS, lv. 1612. Crown Solicitors

" To Hugh Fitzpatrick, Capel street."

If space allowed, we would most willingly and earestly call the public attention to the announced Le nefit for Mr. Williams, but we can only expless a fervent hope, that the singularly novel and interesting entertainments which he offers, and his distinguisses merit as an Actor, will secure for him the most sub-I stantial testimony of general approbation.

IRISH STOCKS-JULY 8. 5 per ct. Gov. Deb. 10024 | 34 pr. ct. Gt. 8tock 704. Ditto Stock par ... (anal 6 p. ct. Deb. 99 Exchange, 91 per cent.

> PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 10. ARRIVED,

8th-Earl Leicester and Earl Sandwich Packets Edward, Phillips, Swansen, cuim. 9th-Pair Reaper, Knyanagh, Cardiff, coals, Ross; amden Packet: Agenoria, Jimes, Swansea, coals; Britannia, Bettingham, Cardiff, ditto a Heart of Oak, Jones, Whitchaven, ditto ; Isis, Williamson, Liverpool, white salt.

10th-Union, Ham, Swansen, coals.

itzgerald, Dore, Brit

BAILED. 8th-Portland, Owen, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, troops; Samuel 'acket. 9th-Thomas, Drewry, Whitehaven, ballast , Lady

Packet. 10th-Trivo, Trewitt, Liverpool, wheat, oats, &c. 1 James, Orem, Dublin, malt. Wind-North at 8 a a

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

MR. WILLIAMS'S NIGHT. ON MONDAY, July 13, will be presented (nover acted here, and for that Night only), a new national Drama, in three Acts, interspersed with Music, written by a Gentleman of this City, called

THE PLAINS OF CRIONA. End of the Play, an occasional Address, written by the Author of the Piece, to be spoken by Mr. Wil trans.-To which will be added an admired Comedy

n three Acts, called CORINSKI;

OR, KING AND COUNTRY PRESERVED. To conclude with (not acted here these # venrs) and he only time it can be performed this Season, the grand romantic Melo Drame of

VALENTINE AND ORSON: OR. THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD. THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly

occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Sr-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-ERNS at the Adelphi, Doin Thomas Street.

Do Bally bricken. Proposals will be received by Mr. REEFES, 10, Clare-Street, Dublin.

Waterford, July 11, 1819.

NOTICE. MR. PALLISER'S MOUNTAINS are thickly POISONED, and will continue so throughout the Kilcomaragh Lodge, July 6, 181:-

TO BE LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 34 Years, the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, within the liberties of this City, containing about 800 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAM Blogs: of

Mr. THOMAS QUAN.

Waterford, June 11, 1812,