WAR DEPARTMENT, --- DI WHIND-STREET, JULY D. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Salamanca, 18th June,

The army crossed the Agueda on the 13th inst. and marched forward in three columns, the troops under Don Carlos d'Espana forming a fourth; and the whole arrived upon the Valmum, a rivulet about six miles from hence, on the 16th. The enemy shewed some cavalry, and a small body of infantry In front of the town on that day, and manifested a design to hold the heights on the south side of the Tormes, but their cavalry were immediately driven In by our's; and the enemy exacuated Salamanca on the night of the 10th, leaving a garrison of about eight hundred men in the fortifications which they had erected on the ruins of the colleges and convents which they have demolished.

By the fire from these, they protect the passage of the Tormes by the bridge; and our troops crossed that ifver yesterday morning by two fords which are in this neighbourhood.

The forts were immediately invested by the 6th division, under the command of Major-General Clinton, and having been accurately reconnoitred, it was found necessary to break ground before them ; this was done last night; and I hope that we shall, commence our fire to-morrow morning from eight pieces of camou, at the distance of three hundreds yards from the principal of the enemy's works, the possession of which will, I hope, give us the possession of the others. Major-General Clinton conducted these operations.

It is impossible to describe the joy of the people of the town upon our entrance. They have now; been suffering for more than three years, during wilch time the French, killing other acts of oppresslan, hare destroyed thirteen of twenty-five conwould and twenty-two of twenty-fire colleges, which and stall in this colaborated seaf of learning.

The wienty retired by the road to Toro, and their rear guary was about fifteen miles from hence last night , they retired again this morning by the same rould, and I understand, that they intend to collect their army on the Doore, between Toro and

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, and its enclosures, being two from Major-General Stade, giving an account of an affair which he had with the enemy on the 11th inst. in which, owing to the agerness and impetuosity of the troops, considerable loss was sustained.

I have reports from the South, stating that Gemeral Balhisteros had had an action with the enemy near Borgos on the 1st instant, of which I have not received the details, or any regular confirmation, not withstanding there is no doubt of the fact. The result has been stated differently by the two parties, and it is reported by the enemy, that Ballasteros is badly wounded : but they have reinforced their troops in that direction sluce the action, from which circumstance is to be inferred, that the success, if on their side at all, was not very decisive.

Zufra, June 13, 1812. My Logo-Lharathe honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of reports which I have received from Major-General Slade, relative to an affair betwo regiments of the brigada of tavatry under His command, and the brigade of French cavalry under General L'Allemand, in the neighbourhood of Velencia de los Torres, on the 11th inst. in which,

Major-General Slade had advanced, and was to have proceeded the following day in the direction of La Granja, to cover a reconnoissancello be middby the Count de Penne Villemor on that day, from Tilerena towards Assunga.

The 17th and 29th dragoons, under Gen. L'Allemand, which had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Assunga, had, however, moved at the same fine towards Palencia de les Torres, and Mojor-General Slade was induced to bring him to action. Whilst I forward these reports to your Lordstop, I shall feel it my duty to cause further inquiry:to be made into the circumstances of this affair, and shall have the honour of communicating them to your Lordship. I have the horiour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Earl of Wellington, K. B. Sc. Sc.

Llera, June 11, 1812, Half-post Four P. M. Four P. M. beg to have the honder of stating to you. that the sperny, whom I reported this morning to have been in Valencia, advanced upon this place about nine o'clock, with the 17th and 29th regiments of dragoous, under General L'Allemand. I immediately advanced with the 3d Dragoon Guards and Moyals, attacked and pursued him nearly three leagues, to within a short distance of Maguilla, where I had an opportunity of charging him again, broke his first line, and killed a great many, among the number a Captain of the 29th Dragoons, and we

sack an Aide-de-Camp of General L'Allemand pri-I am sorry to say our loss has been serere, as the enemy brought a support, and my troops, being too pager in pursuit, we were obliged to relinquish a great number of prisoners which we had taken, and

to full beek upon this place. Nothing could exceed the gallantry displayed by the officers and men on the occasion, in which Colonel Sir Granby Calcraft and Lieutenant-Col. Clifton, commanding the two regiments, particu-Jarly distinguished themselves, as well as all the of-

I beg particularly to report the conduct of Bir | To the EDITUR of the MORNING CHRONICL! gade-Major Radcliffe, to whom I feel particularly idebted for his assistance on this occasion.

I have not yet been able to collect the returns, but I am concerned to say, Lieutenants Windsor, of the Royals, and Homewood, of the 3d Dragoon Guarda, have fallen into the enemy's hands, the former having his horse shot, and the latter being

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, Sc. Sc. Sr.

Camp, near Llera, 19th June, 1819. Sin-In forwarding the inclosed return of the asualties which occurred yesterday. I feel it my duty to state, in addition to what I had the honour of communicating to you before, that our misfortunes arose from too great eagerness and zeal in he pursuit; after having broke the enemy's first line, each regiment, rying with each other, who should most distinguish itself, which gave him an opportunity of bringing up fresh troops, and of charging us at a time when we were in confusion.

. I beg leave again to repeat, that the exertions of the officers to restore order were conspicuous; but the two regiments having got mixed in the charge, t took some time before this object could be accomplished, during which we lost most of the prisoners we had taken, and suffered, I am grieved to say, severely. It is a satisfaction to me to be able to add, that the enemy lost in killed and wounded full as much as ourselves, and considered himself

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen. To Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Return of Casualties which occurred in Major-Genera Made's brigade of cavalry, in an affair with the ene my near Maguilla, on the 11th of June, 1812. Dragoon Guards-1 serjeant, 9 rank and file.

killed : T rank and file wounded : 1 officer, 6 ser jeants, 67 rank and file, missing a t officer's horse missing: T troop horses wounded; 82 missing.
1st Dragoons—I serjeaut, 11 rank and file, killed 19 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 4 serjennts, 39 rank and file, missing : 1 officer's horse wound ed : 6 troop horses killed : 7 wounded : 45 missing. tal-2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 26 rank and file wounded: 2 officers, 10 serjeants, 100 rank and file, missing: I officer's horse wounded; 1 missing : 0 troop horses killed : 14 wounded

NAMES OF OFFICERS. l Dragoon Ganrds-Lient, Homewood missing. tst Dragoons-Licut. Windsor missing.
(Signed) John Shape, Major-Gen.

TAKEN FROM THE BNEMY. officer 2 men. 8 horses. The officer is a Captain, and Aide-de-Camp to Ge-

AUMIRALITY-OFFICE, JULY 11. Copy of a Letter from Captain Lennock to Commodore

His Majesty's Ship Raven, off the Scheldt July 4, 1812.

Six-I have the pleasure to inform you that when hauling over the Droograan yesterday afternoon, I perceived several of the enemy's flotilla that had been exercising considerably to leeward in the Weiling, and was induced to stand on to ascertain if there was a possibility of cutting any of the detachment off, which consisted of fourteen beige; on proceeding into the Weiling, about a quarter past six P. M. found we could fetch some of them, but from the haziness of the weather was unable to make it known to you by signal, and, as standing back to do Lain sorry, to observe, we have suffered severely, and so would lose the opportunity of disturbing their have not gained the advantage which might have been | manaurres, we plied up with them as far as Wulpen, ring occasionally in passing. The wind blowing strong on shore, our superior miling and working enabled us to overtake seren, four of which were obliged to anchor close to the surf under their batteries; the other three were difren on shore, and at half past seven were still lying on the beach, with the sen beating over them. I trust you will deem all has been performed on this occasion that was practicable, in face of an enemy's fleet, in an intricate passage, and on a lec shore: only one shot struck us near the stern port. From Lieutenant Berriff I had every assistance to be expected from an old offier, and the officers and ship's company behaved with that stendiness, which I trust would prove sucressful in a more serious contest. On reconnoitring this morning, the three brigs were on the beach, and probably bilged. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. G. LENNOCK, Commander.

FORFIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, JULY 12.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an ex act, has been received by Lord Viscount Castleengh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Atfairs, from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, dated June 23, 1812.

Letters from General Hill's head-quarters, dated t Zafra, the 17th, state that General Drouet, havng been reinforced by three battalions, has moved orward to Llerena with seven thousand men, and that a column of thirteen thousand men, under the command of Marshal Soult, which is advancing from Seville towards Estremadura, was expected to arrive at St. Olalla on the evening of the same day General Hill accordingly marched back by the oad of Santa Martha to Albuera, in which latter position he was joined by the 5th, 17th, and 221 egiments of the line, and the 11th Portuguese Cacadores from Budajoz, and by the Spanish troops un-

ler the Conde de Penne Villemur. Lieutenant Strobitz, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Wiliam Erskine, took twenty-five French diagoon and an officer, in a skirmish near Llerena, on the

Sin In consequence of a strange letter, signed W. Smith," and date, " Park-street, Westminster, July 4th, 1812," which has appeared in he Morning Chronicle of the 6th instant, I deem it quite necessary to interrogate a little that Gentleman before the public. Mr. William Smith, so Interrogated, shall no longer have to say (as he has stated in his printed letter) that he can " neither reply." nor regularly notice," my propositions.

As a warm, zealous, and sincere friend of religious liberty, it is my duty towards those millions of clients whose just and sacred cause I have voluntailly espoused, to expose to their particular notice every attempt, either to maintain the foul and exerable cause of intolerance, or to support the no less despicable system of mere toleration. Liberty, duly recognised, in matters of religion, breaks the People's chains; but toleration (which always necessarily implies a right to be intolerant) tends to ri-

I have now to ask this Mr. William Smith a few phin and honest questions, and to which questions the public will expect clear and distinct an-

First, let me ask him, what the future system of laies would have been, supposing that his intended Bill had actually passed?

I mean, by that question, what would have been those laws, if carried into execution, which his project would have left unrepealed?

Secondly, To come with him to closer quarter still, I will ask him, whether any Methodists, o Protestant Dissenters, or any Non-conformists, ei ther men or women, could, notwithstanding the passing of his Bill, go to any Meeting-house legal-, and without fear of punishment, till after such men or such women respectively shall have tracelled to the General Sessions of the Peace, in order, i open Court, to qualify themselves, even to hear t a Meeting-house a discourse about religion, or o say their prayers there publicly, supposing them

Thirdly, The expense attending the carrying th forkshire freeholders only to the place of poll, at the last general election, being estimated at one hun dred thousand pounds, I will ask Mr. William Smith, whether the travelling expenses of the whole body of the male and female Non-conformists of the county of York alone, which would be incurred for the purpose of obeying the law, would not mount to two millions of money, or to some other enormous sum, independently of the loss of their valuable time? - And let him recollect, that time is the poor man's property; and that depriving him of wantonly is in fact robbing him of his estate.

Fourthly, Does Mr. William Smith, who affects n his letter such mighty respect for " decorum," deem it either decent or decorous, that the female part of the community, of all ages, should be stuck up in open Court, in presence of a grave Bruch of Loical and Clerical Justices, and a gazing public, to take oaths, and to make declarations, before those females are to be, by law, permitted to attend a place of worship, and to offer up to the Deity either their

thanksgivings or their prayers. Fifthly, I will now ask him, whether any man, (and what man by name) except himself, has, since the commencement of this nineteenth century, ventured to propose to the Ministers of the Crown, either the revival or the continuance of laws of such unbounded absurdity, so contemptible in principle, so repugnant to every sound notion of religious liberty, and in practice so infinitely oppressive?

If Mr. Smith shall not chuse to answer these pointed questions, the Non-conformists of all denominations will supply the proper answers themselves .---But if Mr. Smith shall insist that his project is a wise one, this grand question, between him and me, may be submitted to the decision, either of the liberal and enlightened public at large, or to that of the worthy Citizens of Norwich in particular.

Berners-street, July 8th, 1812.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—On the 10th, John Cooper, and Mary his wife, were charged at Marlborough-street Office with mixing a quantity of arsenic into some medicine, and thereby poisoning four of their children, one of whom is dead, and two of the others are not expected to survive. The prisoners are housekeepers in George-street, Norton-street, Marv-la-bonne, and the man is a paintor. Mr. Divies, surgeon, in Carburton-street, stated, that he was called to attend the prisoners' children on Thursday evening, when he found four of them in a very dangerous state; they were vomitng, and complained of a gnawing pain at their stomachs. He was told by their mother that she had given them treacle mixed with sulphur and cream of tartar. Purgatives and emetics were administered, but one of the children died whilst they were preparing. The remains of the medicine of which the children had partaken were analyzed by Mr. Selsyn, a chemist in Mary-la-bonne-street, who found contained a quantity of arsenic. A man had alled at witness's shop on Wednesday, and purchased some sulphur and treacle, and asked what reportions of it made a good mixture? He could not state whether it was the prisoner or not. Mrs. Harrington, who lodged in the house of the prioners, stated that Mrs. Cooper had told her on Fuesday last she intended to give her children treacle mixed with sulphur and cream of tartar. Witness was in the yard, and Mrs. Cooper produced a paper with a darkish white powder, and asked her whether she thought it was cream of tartar? as she had magnesia in the house, and did not know it apart. Witess tasted it, and said, that she understood cream of tartar was an acid, and that this powder was gritty and without taste; that Mrs. C. said in reply, per-

hope the acid to be was lost from her having her so long in the house. On Thursday morning the news saw the children sick, and Mrs. C. explanation. prise, as such had never occurred before. With went out, and returned at seven in the crenibe, who the four children were in bed in a very jud state, and she sent for Mr. Davies. Witness described the pri soners as living comfortably together, and as being most affectionate parents. Other lodgers in the house and several neighbours, corroborated this witness testimony, and described the prisoners as the best of parents. In answer to the charge, the man, who was deeply afflicted, urged his attachment to his children, and described his wife as the best of wa men; he had taken the house at Christmas last, and had no idea how the poison came into the house ... He was so much overpowered as frequently to be unable to speak; and his wife also was most sensibly affected. One of the children is expected to recover. The eldest is nine years old, and the young-

## WEXFORD CATHOLIC MEETING.

est four. The Magistrate expressed his belief, that

the catastrophe was the effect of accident; but a

he could not discharge the prisoners until a Coro-

ner's Jury had sat on the body, he committed them

to the care of an othicer, to confine them in their own

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, a Meeting of the Catholics of this County took place at the Chapel. pursuant to previous notice. About three o'clock the Meeting began to assemble. The Protestant Gentlemen of rank, consequence, and property flocked from all parts of the County, to advocate the cause of their Catholic Countrymen. Several Gentlemen of the Leinster Bar honoured it with their presence. Indeed, it was a Meeting such as we enerally anticipated-a Meeting, than which, a more numerous and respectable has never been witessed in Wexford. At half-past three, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart, was called to the Chair. After a few prefatory observations, Lawrence E. White of Ballyregan, Esq. proposed the following Reso intions, which were seconded by Henry Lambert, o Carnagh, Faq. and passed unanimously :-

Resolved. That we do again petition the Legisla ure for a total Repeal of the penal and disquality in Laws still existing against the Catholics of ireland, as that, even now, we have strong reason to believe, the the MOST IMBIDIOUS SCHEMES ARE ON FOOT, to marth air prospects opening to our view, by substituting worse system of intolerance than we have hitherto b houred under. Any boon accompanied by restra tions, in opposition to the true spirit of Religious Freedom, must be rejected with disgust and indigm

Resolved, That we do concur in the Petition ! both Houses of Parliament, as resolved on atthe lite Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, held Dublin, and that same be signed and adopted as th Petition of the Catholics of this County.

Resolved. That our Chairman do forward same the Earl of Fitzwilliam, and the Right Hon. Sur ! Sewport, Bart, to be by them presented to be Houses of Parliament, early in the ensuing Sees in Resolved, That our most heartfe't Thanks are de and are hereby given, to his Royal Highness the bu of Sussex; for his very able and eloquent support

our Rights.

Resolved, That our most grateful Thinksare he by given to our Friends in both Houses of Parhane r their able advocacy of our Cause. Resolved, That our Thanks are due, and here

iven, to Sir John Newport, Bart, for his unifo lesolved, That the Rarl of Fingall, and the Bf the Cutholics of Ireland, have our entire Cor dence, which they have justly merited, by their reous and unwearied Exertions in the Cause of Em

Resolved, That our most heartfelt Thanks and C titude are due, and hereby given, to our Protesta ountrymen, who have this day attended our Meet ng, and by their presence sanctioned the great Cans

THOMAS ESMONDE HENRY LANBERT, of Carnagh, Esq. in the Chair Resolved. That our cordial Thanks he gires to Si homas Esmonde, Bart, for his very proper (enduc in the Chair this day, and his general Exertions our Favour.

HENRY LAMBERT.

JAMES MEYLER. After the above Resolutions were read, Sir Fr derick Flood, Bart. Candidate for the County,

and addressed the Chairman, in an eloquent and borate speech, that occupied near an hour and half, which he illustrated by several quotations fes the Statute Books, relative to the Penal Laus-He was followed by Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. vi lelivered himself in a most impressive and orgumtative style. Robert Shapland Carew, Jun. the other Candidate, and John K. Grogan, 1 addressed the Meeting successively.

On the 14th the Assizes of Wexford terminal which proved maiden.

Mr. Henry Parnell, whose talents are of condent to his lutegrity, intends to more, in House of Commons, for a copy of the notice, wh the Attorney-General has sent to Mr. Fitzpatric the Bookseller, as the ground of a Parliament Censure on this paragon of Crown Lawyers.—Du lin Evening Post. Ilis Grace the Duke of Richmond has return

from his excursion to Wicklow, we are glad to derstand, considerably improved in health. Friday last, her Grace the Duchess arrived ! from England. Mr. Hare, late of the Dublin Police, who are

ed Lord Fingall, has been appointed Secretar the new Military Board in Ireland, with a salar P800 per annum.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTE BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay-

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,317.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

N TUESDAY, the 21st July instant, at the House Quay, near the Adelphi Terrace, the FURNITURB of said House, consisting of Mahogany and Cane Drawing-room Chairs, Parlour and Bedchamber ditto, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Nobbies, Presses, Four-post and Canopy Bedsteads, an eight day Clock, od Telescope, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Lustres, Pictures, Book-Cases, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Also, will be sold, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at two o'Clock, opposite the Commercial Buildings, a new and fashionable POST-CHAISE and HARNESS. The above being all of the best Quality, and to be gold without reserve, will be worth the attention of the Public.

67 Sale at Rieven o'Clock each day. July 14, 1812. JAMES BAIGE, Auctioneer

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—working HORSES—farming UTENSILS, &c.

The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday. July 10, 1812.

CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK ROYAL MAIL-COACHES.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that, from 1 the 19th instant, the CLONMEL, CORK, CA-HER and LIMERICK MAIL COACHES will be dispatched from this Office at SEVEN in the morning, and TWO in the afternoon of each day. Mail Coach Office, Waterfortl, July 15, 1812.

> TO BE LET. FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where the late T. Backas resided, and now occupied by Mr. CLARKE, Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said House, or to Richard Chenny, King-Street. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

THO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THERSDAY BEXT the 23d instant, at the Stores of DAYIS, STRANG MAN, & Co. a quantity of prime White Oak Carolina Hogshead STAVES, lately landed. Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 7th Month 18, 1812.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD.

THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir St-MOR NEWPORT. The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi,

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

Clare-Street, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

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

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr BOYLE, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady Luc, lately occupied by Mrs. Shercock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBEYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

YEOMANRY CLOTHS.

TD & T. M.DOUGALL have received from the · North of England an extensive supply 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 sold on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

AUCTION.

N MONDAY, the third of August, will be sold, without reserve, the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE of MILFORT (near Portlaw, in the County of Waterford), comprising suitable and valuable Ar-

The HOUSE, OFFICES GARDEN, and DE-MESNE, consisting of 42 Acres, will be LET, or the INTEREST SOLD. The Beauty and Convenience of the Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply to Mr. Binnib, Waterford, or Mr. HEAD, Milfort. JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.
Milfort, July 15, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Visions and reception of Conn, and are so convenientivistuated 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

or Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7. Walbrook a and to view the Premises, apply to Joi w Banny, Waterford.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 14.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilon Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, of his Majesty's ship the Venerable, dated ear the bar of Bilbon the 25th of last mouth, givng an account of his proceedings subsequent to the surrender of the French troops at Lequitio, as stated n the Gazette of the 4th inst.

In the afternoon of the 20th the enemy had colected about eleven hundred men in the neighbouradod of the above place, but on hearing from the peasantry that two thousand men had been landed from the English squadron, they retired; and indercepted letters were transmitted to Sir Home Popham, by which the Commandant of Gernico was instructed to prepare rations for a French General and 2000 of the Imperial Guards. On the 23d, in the afternoon, the squadron being

on its way to co-operate in an attack intended to be made by a Spanish General upon Bilboa, and the wind being unfavourable for getting round Machichaco, a part of the squadron fetched the anchorage of Bermeo, and parties were prepared to land by six in the evening. The enemy were found to have retired, leaving a small magazine of provisions in a fortified conveut, which was taken possession of, of water were completed. The battery on the hill proclaimed anew the principles of the armed neu- gle between the two greatest Empires of the world, of Bermeo, consisting of five 18-pounders, was de- trality; and engaged never to swerve from this sysstroyed, and the guns rendered useless, and all the fortified places of which the enemy had had possesion were blown up.

On the 24th the Venerable arrived off Plencia, where parties from the Rhin and Medusa were destroying the works; and some of his Majesty's vessels were immediately dispatched to commence the operations of dismantling the batteries and destroying the guns on each side of the inlet below the bar

of the Bilbon river-In the afternoon of the same day, Sir Home Popham landed at Algorta with the Captains of the

squadroc, General Carrol and Sir Howard Douglas, and a detachment of the royal marine force under his orders; but, as the country was particularly close, and calculated for a surprise, they re-embarked before night. The Castle of Galea was destroyed by Captain Bloye; it consisted of eight eighteen and twenty-four pounders: the guard-house and gan-carriages were burnt, and the trunnions knocked off the guns. The batteries of Algoria and Begona were destroyed by Lieutenants Groves and O'Reilly, the former mounting five eighteen-pounders, and the latter four. On the opposite side of the inlet the batteries of El Campillo, las Quersas, and Xebiles, mounting eleven guns, 18 and 24pounders, were destroyed by Lieutenants Coleman

and Arbuthnot. On the 25th, at dawn, parties of the enemy were seen advancing, and at five entered the destroyed batteries of Algorta, but soon retired from thence on the squadron's making a disposition to stand up the inlet. They afterwards formed on the plain, and were found to consist of 2000 men at Algorta, while 400 were sent to Puerta Galetta. Three of his Majesty's sloops closed with the fort at the latter place, silenced it, and drove the enemy from it. Sir Home expresses his belief that the enemy's corps was the one for which rations had been ordered at Guernico, and which was therefore completely diverted

from its original destination. Sir Home Popham concludes by commending the zeal and exertions of the officers under his orders on these several occasions, in allwhich the squadron has

not had a single man hurt.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPERS.

opy of a Note addressed by the Minister of Foreign Relations to Count Romanzow, Chancellor of Russia. " Paris, April 25. " COUNT-His Majesty the Emperor of Russia

had acknowledged at Tilsit the principle, that the present generation should not have looked to the enjoyment of happiness, but on the ground that the nations in the full enjoyment of their rights might give themselves up freely to the exercise of their industry; that the independence of their flag should be inviolable; that the independence of their flag was a right belonging to each of them, and its protection a reciprocal duty of the one towards the other; that they were not less bound to protect the inviolability of their flag, than that of their territory; that if a power cannot, without ceasing to be euter, allow its territory to be taken away by one of the Belligerent Powers, so neither can it remain neuter, in permitting to be taken away from under the protection of its flag, by one of the Belligerent Powers, the property which the other has placed | he rekindled on the Continent, rejected all overtures there; that all Powers consequently have the right of exacting, that nations, pretending to neutrality, should cause their flag to be respected in the same nanner as they enforce respect to their territory that so long as England, persisting in its system of land, which was united to the Russian empire; and war, should disavow the independence of any flag at the same time the Russian armies occupied the upon the seas, no Power, which is possessed of fortresses on the Danube, and made war with effect August x3, 1812. | coast, can be neuter with respect to England.

With that penetration and elevation of sentiment by which he is distinguished, the Emperor Alexander also perceived that there could not be any prosperity for the Continental States, but in the establishment of their rights by a maritime peace.-This great interest was predominant in the Treaty of Tilsit, and every thing else was the immediate result of it.

The Emperor Alexander offered his mediation to the English Government, and engaged, if this Government would not consent to conclude peace upon the principle of acknowledging that the flags of all Powers should enjoy an equal and perfect independence upon the seas, to make common cause with France, to summon, in concert with het, the three Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon, to close their ports against the English, to declare war against England, and to insist upon the adoption of the same measure by the various Powers. The Emperor Napoleon accepted of the mediation of Russia, but the answer of England was a violation of the rights of nations, till then unexampled in history. She, in the midst of Peace, and without any preliminary declaration of war, attacked Denmark, surprised her capital, burned her arsenals, and took possession of her fleet, which was dismantled and lying secure in her ports. Russia, in conformity to the stipulations and principles of the Treaty of Tilsit, declared war against England; tem. Here the British Cabinet threw off the mask, by issuing, in the month of November, 1807, those Orders in Council, by virtue of which England levied a toll of from four to five millions upon the Continent; and she compelled the flag of every power to submit to the regulations which were the result of her principles of legislation. Thus, on the one side, she made war upon all Europe ; and, on the other, she secured to herself the means of perpetuating the duration of that war, by founding her financial system upon the tributes which she arro-

gated to herself a right of imposing upon all people. " Already in 1806, and white France was at war with Prussia and Russia, she had proclaimed a blockade which had placed under an interdict the entire coast of an Empire. When his Majesty entered Berlin, he answered this monstrous presumption by a Decree of blockade against the British Isles. But to meet the Orders in Council of 1807. more direct and specific measures were necessary and his Majesty, by the Decree of Milan, of the 17th of December of the same year, declared all those flags denationalized which should permit their neutrality to be violated by submitting to those Or-

" The attempt on Copenhagen had been sudden ind public. England had prepared in Spain new attempts, hatched with reflection and in the dark

" Not having been able to shake the determination of Charles IV, she formed a party against that Prince, who would not sacrifice to her the interests of his kingdom. She used the name of the Prince of the Asturias, and the father was driven from his throne in the name of the son. The enemies of France and the partizans of England took posses-

" His Majesty, called upon by Charles the Fourth, sent troops into Spain, and war was commenced in the Peninsula.

" By one of the stipulations of Tilsit, Russia was to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia. This evacuation was deferred—new revolutions, which had taken place at Constantinople, had several times bathed in blood the walls of the Seraglio.

"Thus scarcely a year had elapsed from the peace of Tilsit-the affairs of Copenhagen, of Constantinople, and the Orders in Council, published in 1807, in England, had placed Europe in so unlooked for a situation, that the two Sovereigns thought proper to come to an understanding, and the interview at Erfurth took place.

" With the same designs, and Inspired by the same spirit which had directed their proceedings at Tilsit, they agreed as to what exacted from them such considerable changes. The Emperor consented to withdraw his troops from Russin, and at the same time consented that Russia should not only not evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, but that she should unite these provinces to her empire.

" The two Sovereigns, inspired with one and the same desire of establishing a maritime peace, and then as much disposed as at Tilsit to defend those principles for the defence of which they had entered into an alliance, resolved to make a solemu application to England. You, Count, came, in consequence, to Paris, and a correspondence ensued between you and the British Government. But the Cabinet of London, which had perceived that war was about to towards negociation. Sweden had refused to shut her ports against England; and Russia, in conformity to the stipulations of Tilsit, had declared war against her. The result to her was, the loss of Finupon the Turks.

" Nevertheless, the system of England was triumphant. Her Orders in Council threatened to produce the most important results; and the tribute. which was to furnish the means of supporting the perpetual war which she had declared, was perceptible upon the seas. Holland and the Hauscatic Towns continuing to trade with bet, their commerce frustrated the salutary and decisive regulations of the Decrees of Bertin and Milan, which alone were calculated to effectually resist the principles of the Bris tish Orders in Council. The execution of these Decrees could not be assured, but by the daily exercise of a firm and vigilant Administration. Unexposed to the influence of the enemy, Holland and the Hausentic Towns, it was necessary, should be united. But while the sentiments dearest to the heart of his Majesty yielded to the interest of his people and that of the Continent, great changes were taking place. Russia abandoned the principle to which

in her Declaration of War against England, and which had dictated the Decrees of Berlin and Milan. "They were evaded by the Ukase which opened the ports of Russia to all English ships laden with colonial produce, English property, provided that they were under a foreign flug. This unexpected blow annulled the Treaty of Illsit, and those important transactions which had put an end to the strugobtaining a maritime peace. Approaching commotions and bloody wars were to be immediately ex-

she had pledged herself at Tilsit, viz. to make come

mon cause with France, which she had proclaimed

" The conduct of Russia at this time was constantly directed towards these fatal results. The miting of the duchy of Oldenburg, dovetailed, as t were, into the countries recently brought under he same principles of Government as France, was a necessary consequence of the sulting of the Hanseatic Towns. An Indemnity was offered. The object was easy to regulate with reciprocal advantages But your Cabinet made an affair of State of it : and, for the first time, was seen a Manifesto of an ally

agalust an ally. "The reception of English vessels in Russian ports, and the regulation of the Ukase of 1810, had made it known that the treatles were dissolved.---The Manifesto shewed that not only the houds which had united the two Governments were broken, but that Russia had publicly thrown the gauntlet to France, for a difficulty which was foreign to her, and which could not be solved but by the method

which his Majesty had proposed. " It was not to be concealed that the refusal of this offer disclosed the project of a rupture streedy formed. Russia prepared for it at the very time that she was dictating terms of peace to Turkey : she suddenly recalled five divisions of the army of Moldavia; and in the month of February, 1811, it was known at Paris that the army of the Duchy of Warsaw had been obliged to repass the Viatula, In order to fall back upon the Confederation, because the Russian armies on the frontiers were so nume-

rous, and had assumed so menacing a posture. When Russia had resolved on measures contrary to the interests of the active war which she had to support; when she had imparted to her armies a developement burthensome to her finances, and without any object, in the situation in which all the powers of the Continent were then placed-all the French troops were within the Rhine, except a corps of 40,000 men, stationed at Hamburgh for the defence of the counts of the North Sea, and for the maintenance of tranquillity in the countries recently united; the reserved places in Prussia were orcupied only by the allied troops. A garrison of only 4000 men had remained at Dantaic; and the troops of the Duchy of Warsaw were on the posce establishment, a part of them even was in Spain.

"The preparations of Russia, then, were without object; unless she entertained an expectation to impose upon France by a grand array of forces, and to oblige her to put an end to the discussions respecting Oldenburg, by sacrificing the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw; perhaps, also, Russia, not being able to disguise from herself the fact of having violated the Treaty of Tilsit, had recourse to force for no other purpose but to seek to justify violations which could not be defended.

" His Majesty nevertheless remained unmoved. He persevered in his desire of an arrangement : he was of opinion, that at any period it would be time enough to resort to arms; he required, only, that powers should be sent to Prince Kurakin, and that a negociation should be opened with respect to these differences, which might thus be easily terminated, and which were by no means of a nature to call for the efficient of blood. They were reducible to the

four following points: 15 1st. The existence of the Duchy of Warsaw, which had been a condition of the peace at Tilalt, and which, since the close of 1809, gave Russia occasion to manifest those instances of defiance to which his Majesty answered with condescension, carried as far as the most exacting friendship could

desire, and honour could allow. " 2d. The annexation of Oldenburgh, which the

The advance of the French towards the frontier had excited considerable alarm at Liebau, and the grain in the place for Pernan, near Riga, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The first convoy from England, consisting of 7 ships, 16 of which were Americans, had arrived out at Cronstact, and were well received. Produce fell | all truly upright men from mixing in elections upconsiderably in consequence. The last letters also on the just principle of popular representation. announce the arrival at Cronstadt of several ships belonging to the second convoy.

A Heligoland Mail arrived this morning. The following is the only article of intelligence it brings: . A. HELIGOLAND, JULY 9 .- This week we have ! had an arrival from the coast, but received no news | Moor, their senal writers have joined the band of worth mentioning, except that hostilities were expected immediately to commence in the North, and I labour has been to confound all distinctions amo dered as certain."

Commissioner Frazer has gone to Portsmouth, whence he is to proceed to Gibrattar, in the Tortoise Captain Milnes, of the Guards, son of Sir R. S

Milnes, goes out to Quebec, in a few days, in the Prometheus. He is to be Aid-du-camp to Sir G. | the country - an indifference to the real, deep-toot-

Detachments of the 1st and 2d Hussars, King's German Legion, embark this day, at Portsmouth, for Portugal.

The Walsingham packet lay at Lisbon when the ty at Lisbon respecting the issue of a battle hourly expected between General Hill and Messieurs Soult and Drouet. The numerical force of the enemy was about 2000 men more than our's, and they had a numerous park of artillery; but the talents of the English General, and the devotion of the combined forces to the common cause, would, it was contidently expected at Lisbon, insure a glorious issue.

WINDSON, JULY 12 .- The King's state has va ried very little within these few days; he occasionally has a little increase of fever.

Thursday afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out a the village of Glamlingay, Cambridgeshire. It begna at a blacksmith's shop, and, for want of en-

gines, and proper assistance, it consumed 23 houses. Tuesday, about three o'clock, the powder mill, situated to the westward of Roslin, near Edinburgh, blew up, by which two of the workmen were killed, and a third was much hurt. He was carried by the land to the same dangers? That acknowledgment force of the explosion about 200 yards, and fell into the dam, near the mill. We have not heard how the accident happened. The explosion was heard at upwards of six miles distance.

On Tuesday Mr. Alderman Wood attended at Newgate, to take the recognizances of Mr. Cobbett. The Clerk of the Crown Office was present to receive the £1000 fine due to the King. The securities were Timothy Brown and Peter Walker, Faquires, for Mr. Cobbett, to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £3000, and the Gentlemen in £1000 each. When Mr. Colbett was paying the was his safeguard, may be provoked by the unseamoney, he addressed his son and daughter in the | sonable intrusion of a posse to dispute the giving up following terms :- " My dear children: Mark an arm which he keeps and means to use only for this; I am now paying one thousand pounds to the | his defence or his pleasure; a d the most shocking King; tell your brothers, and hand it to your future children, that your father, after two years imprisonment, was obliged to pay one thousand pounds to the King, for publishing his sentiments upon the subject of military flogging, in the presence of foreign mercenaries!"

Massena, on his return from Portugal, was sent into exile. We find this confirmed by the last Paris Papers, which say that he is gone to the waters of Bareges!

The slightest encroachment on the securities which the people of these Kingdoms possess through the glorious struggle of their ancestors for personal freedom, and for the inviolability of their dwellings, cannot be viewed without the most lively apprehensions. The reasons for any departure from the ancient laws of the realm ought to be made manifest; for it is obvious, that there is no incessant, though lurking, disposition in certain breasts, whose influence in the State is apparent, to familiarize the couns try to these laterpositions of power, and to seize on every opportunity of working on the minds of the timid to sauction the employment of rigour beyond the law. What has been brought out by the late Inquiries? Why, that the hardships to which the slackness of our manufactures and the deficiency of the barvest reduced the crowded population of some districts, stirred up some fauntic spirits to acts of most blameable and scandalous depredation; and which the Magistrates did not with sufficient alactity and vigour repress. All this is acknowledged; and it is also owned, that, since the prospect of reviving trade, the turbulence has abared; or, indeed, has almost wholly ceased. Is this, then, a ground for departing from the wisdom of our forefathers?

Oh, but, says the Knight of Yorkshire, the discussions of the press have inflamed the popuher mind, and excited them to the most alarming acts of insubordination. With all deference to the high authority of Mr. Wilberforce, we think the minds of the lower orders of the People have been much more inflamed and bewildered by the erroneous doctines of cauting teachers and preachers, | glad to find this correct: but the Culiz Papers make | your hopes, you have not allowed your candour a and by the impolitic pains which have been taken, in | no mention of it. They communicate, however, | due exercise upon the motives of my procedure.-

between the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) and Mr. I them from all their old social habits of chearful en-Thornton. The former was expected at Godten- joyment, than by any democratic poison which has issued from the Press. True, there have been many the British Admiral. The Swedish army had broken | hot-headed pedagogues; and many violent publications about Reform ; - but we fairly put it to Mr. Wilberforce, have not all these been cherished and countenanced by that Junto whose influence we against that considerate, rational, and patriotic body of men, known by the name of Whigs, than against the Government itself? The Whigs are too deeply interested in the soil, to seek for the overthrow of the Constitution under which it has flourished, and Merchants were busily engaged in shipping all the they are known to be only anxious to preserve what their forefathers established; but to bring that party into disrepute, and with them to throw an odium on all reform; to procure such scenes as have lately been exhibited at Bristol; and to divert was considered to be of such importance, that the prerogative party have inwardly chuckled at the violence, if they did not actually promote it. We

have good reason to believe that, as surely as their

spies rived with and inflamed the rioters on Dean

libeliers, whose most zealous and most persevering that a peace between Russia and Turkey was consi- | public men, and to extinguish in the hearts of the people all confidence in those who profess to serve them. This is our opinion, and we do not give it lightly. But have they succeeded in instilling into the minds of any considerable body of the people the pernicious tenets of anarchy? Have they done more, in fact, than spread a temporary torpor over ed danger which assails them, and which is so happily saited to the views of those who, in their efforts to undermine public liberty, will endanger all that most sacred in the State? Is it really believed by sensible, observing men, that there is any consi-Mailborough packet, Bull, which arrived at Fal- | decable party in this kingdom, who have a wish to mouth on Tuesday, left that port. All was anxie- distract the settled order of things, by an attempt at revolution? No man in his senses can believe it : for all the habits of the country are, by the course

which we have stated, hurrying to an opposite di-

And it is for this reason that these new enactment are to be dreaded. It is because there is a disposition among the timorous and deluded, to receive such Inwa with complacency, that they ought to be most seriously opposed. They will be welcomed by the fearful, and they may be at first moderately used; but after hearing from the mouth of Lord Castlereagh himself, that the atrocities committed in Ireland, under the sanction of a similar law, were not perpetrated by the countenance or direction of Covernment, but were acts of wantonness by the soldiery (acts of wantonness, however, which went without ounishment); shall we, with this dreadful experience in our memories, subject may district of Engof Lord Castlerengh spoke a volume to the understandings and hearts of men. We sincerely believe his words. We believe that the minions of power in Ireland went beyond the orders of their masters. It is in the nature of the human passions to indulge in whatever they are aroused to perform; and it has been well said by an observer of his species, that, put a loaded gan into the hands of a man, and be longs for something to murder. Let us then thick deeply of these things! An Englishman, whose house was his castle, whose gun is his property, and is a law that may spirit up ill-blood, but it is not calculated to allay it. We trust, therefore, that Parliament will yet pause; and that the Bill, for the concurrent jurisdiction of Magistrates, will be considered to be all that the existing state of the country appears to require.

St. Vincent's Gazettes, to the 18th of May, state, that the Souffriere mountain had continued to be agitated up to the 7th, but had since shewn scarcely any signs of commotion. By the cruption, the large rivers of Rabacca and Wallibou were diled up, and a their places was a wide expanse of barcen land. The melted minerals which were dashed into the sea had formed a promontery which jutted out some distance from the main land, at Morne Roude. The quantity of matter discharged from the chater is supposed to exceed twenty times the original bulk of

## TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Price of Stocks this Day at one.

per Ct. Cons. 55 13-3 per Ct. Red. 554 56-4 per Cents. 7:2 -5 per Cent 86 1 - Long Ann. 141 - 2xch Bills (3)d) 23 dis .- Omaiam 1 1 pm - Consols for

BUNAPARTE'S ADDRESS TO BIS ARMY. Just before our Paper was put to press, we received a German Paper of the 1st inst, containing Bonaparte's Address to his Army, dated Wilcowiski, 15 German miles from the Niemen, on the 231 of June. He tells them, that the second Polish war is going to begin; he reminds them of the glories of Austerlitz; he calls on them to murch to victory .-He assures them that the fate of Russia is decided;

for 50 years shall cease! counts to the 24th ult. A report was brought by selfish management of cold calculations that can be the packet that Alicant had been attacked by the permanently disgusting. enemy, but that they were repulsed. We shall be

The most perfect cordiality continues to subsist I the highest quarters, to sour their hearts, and to draw I the intelligence of a body of 3500 French having | The practice of stipulating for changes in the House, General Lacev. They lost 700 men .- The Empe-French, whom he barasses in every direction.

Of the dreadful situation of the capital some idea nay be formed from the following short article from Madrid, dated May 13:-

" Misery continues producing the most shocking effects in this capital, and sickness even extends to the accommodated classes. We are assured, that in be first four mouths of this year 18,000 people. have died in this town. Our misery is inconceivable, and proportionably great is the mortality in the ouses, hospitals, and even streets."

A similar picture has been drawn of the situation of Grenada. Is the day of retribution and vengeance against the mouster that has occasioned all this mise-

The Swedish army is said to be 60,000 strong; here is also a body of reserve of 25,000 men.

The Swedish squadron, which lately sailed from Carlserona, is said to be destined to take on board Inrge Russian force and convey it from Finland to some Prussian port. We should hope that a Russian force would also be conveyed from Cronstadt to co-operate with this army from Finland.

At Liebau it was supposed the French would enter Memel about the end of June. The system of removing grain and destroying all that might be useful to the enemy has been strictly enforced in

It is reported that a force of 6000 British troops s to be embarked from Sicily, and, after joining 4000 Spanish troops at Minorca, is to be landed in Catalonia. This system of harassing the enemy on different parts of the coast will be actively car-

There is no truth in the report of Moreau's arriralio Sweden. Madame Moreau has left America for Pareces in France, to drink the waters; but Moreau remains in America.

# PROTEST.

ON THE REJECTION OF LORD STANBORE'S BILL,

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON JULY 3 Rosanse the Toleration hitherto granted to Discuters by Law is incomplete, as ounting to nothing more than a partial and conditional exemption from penalties and persecutions, whereas the Bill now ejected, by recognizing the right of private judgment in matters of conscience, would have placed Religious Liberty on its only true and legitimate

VASSAL HOLLAND STANHOPE. Norrolk. LANSDOWN.

LETTER FROM THE CARL OF MOIRA TO THE EARL OF FINGALL

[ From the Dublin Evening Post.]

TO THE EARL OF FINGALL. London, June 23, 1812. " My Lorp-On my return from a tour into sussex. I have found the Irish Papers, containing the proceedings of a Catholic Meeting with reference o recent political transactions here. To forbear directence to sentiments expressed on that occasion night appear on my part a disregard of opinion, ittle compatible with the respect which I truly enertain for your Lordship and the persons over shom you there presided. On that account I trou-

ble you with a few remarks. "The uniform tenor of a long political career, during which I had constantly opposed a bar to my own personal advantages by the tenaciousness with prolying specifically the removal of Catholic disguaifications, might have secured meagainst the suspiion that I could, without any conceivable temptaion or inducement, at once abandon a principle so perseveringly maintained. This is not stated in any one of complaint, for nothing has passed which I can view captiously; but it is fit and equitable that our attention should be recalled to facts which bear powerfully on the present topic.

When it is proclaimed, that you retract your condence from me, you only withdraw that which I ever solicited. I had no demand upon the Cathoics as a distinct body for any acknowledgments. I ever attempted to make a party of you. The line have for so many years pursued was dictated by sense of the justice due to a large portion of my ountrymen, and by a conviction that the fulfilment of such justice was necessary to the weal of the British Empire. Yet, although this principle was operative, without may reference to the good-will of those who were to be benefited by it, and would serure the continuance of my best exertions, howson ver thankless, I should have lamented had the dearation of your Meeting been more deliberate than can suppose it. I have been honestly proud of the enerous gratitude exhibited at various junctures by o large a portion of my countrymen, for my humble efforts in their behalf; but I was so, because I hought their applause the result of their judgment. Were the confidence of the Catholics of Ireland inleed so inconsiderate and so fleeting in its nature as our late proceedings might imply, the possession or the loss of it could not affect even the vanity of any man. It would, however, be most unfair to take the casual efferrescence of a public assembly and that the intolerance she has exercised over Europe | in so grave a sense. Nor can I be revolted by the error of a glowing disposition in any individual, how-A Mail from Cadiz arrived this morning with ne- | ever unjustly it may bear upon me. It is only the

" In the vexation of an apparent retardment to

been defeated in an attempt upon Molin del Rey by | hold, if, indeed, it may assume so much of prescriptive custom as can entitle it to be called a pracinado has gained some fresh advantages over the tice, has been long deemed by me impreper in the formation of a Ministry. The grounds of my objection have acquired additional strength from ... reated reflection. I consider it as indecorous, at least, if not unconstitutional, to make any requisition for places in the Household. At the stire in that it interferes unbecomingly with the appoint. ments made by the Sovereign, it proclaims a view to votes, little reconcileable to the attention we profess to pay to the purity of Parliament. The plea, that an estensible connection between the Can binet and the Great Officers of the Household gires offective strength to a Ministry, is manifestly idla-They, upon whom such an appearance is supposed to operate, are too near the fountain-head of information to be influenced by those exterior signs -They must be perfectly competent to know, when ther the Sovereign be repugnant to the change of his Household Others or indifferent. In the latter case, the wishes of the Administration are as efficiontimcarried by private representation as by demand: and much more decently. In the former case, though the Sovereign may acquiesce, every body will infer a latent dissatisfaction, the supposition of which will counterbalance any shew of suoport from the connexion of the Great Officers,-The Ministers must feel this; therefore, they would in this case, only palm upon the Public an exhibition of the Sovereign's confidence, which they themselves know to be hollow and delusive. On such terms, they must, in fact, compound to conduct business, with a direct, but private conviction, that there is not between them and the Sovereign, that essential confidence judispensable for the public wel-

" If secret influence be feared, is it really through the possession of an Office in the Household that it can alone be exercised? And if the indisposition of an individual to the Ministry be apprehended, is that indisposition likely to be more active, when a natural consideration of the risk of losing Office must tend to restrain it than when the person's front from the check, and justicated to virulence, by the provocation of having been turned out 2 - And what species of Ministry must that be, which is to start with an avowal of its fear of secret influence; which s to satisfy itself with a security so wretchedly insufficient, and which cannot repose itself on the begitimate resource of throwing up the reins of Gorerement, if it at any time had itself counteracted by underhand intrigue!

"Such is the true portraiture of a constitutional practice (as it has been described), which common ense must ridicule, which ought to be held incompatible with the frank policy of a British Minister, and which manly feelings should not steep to contemplate! Even were it granted, that this could be admitted as a constitutional practice, still it would be one which, like every other, must be open to be governed by a wholesome discretion. The conduct of Lord Grenville, in not stipulating for the remoral of the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord S wand, on the formation of the Ministry, in 1806, must prove that the principle was, in his judgment, liable to pliancy, and subject to consideration of circumstances. Now, if ever the consideration of circumstances could influence the exercise of such a principle, it ought to have been done so on the late occasion, for reasons which must be too prominent n your mind to require being indicated by me .-That the Noble Lords with whom I was negociating acted upon other motives than what they deemed constitutional, and thence imperious, I never surmised. It is not in their honourable characters. to admit consciously any but a worthy impulse. riumph, which prevents attention to the collateral effects of measures. The Noble Lords did not appear to me to see the inevitable consequence of what they uiged. For myself, at least, I must say, that conscientiously regarded their proposition, as requiring nothing less from me, than that I should subribe to the humiliation of the Throne.

I need not expatiate on the impossibility of my acreding to a measure, which I contemplated as so ireconcileable to the sacred trust which I was endeaouring to discharge for the public benefit. Even a neasure which I had always so earnestly at heart, s the uniting all my Fellow-Subjects in a bond of ommon interest, was not to be expedited at the price of an unworthy compliance. The cause of the Catholics stands too dignified in its intrinsic justice. o be advanced by petty chaffering; but I persuad myself there is not a respectable man of your Comnunion, who would have wished me to promote his idvantages, at the expense of a step debasing for

nyself and injurious to the Country. " That the removal of the Catholic Disabilities ad been the ground on which I immoveably stood, testified by Lord Grey and Lord Grenville, in beir minute of our last conversation. The explanations on that point were most minute, and their ordships have recorded their entire satisfaction at what had been provisionally settled on that paramount subject. I have in no shape compromised that point. My receiving the honour of the Garter. ifter circumstances, which are in the knowledge of you all, might well have been understood as a testiony borne to the ingenuous conduct of an Illusrious Personage on the pre-emineut question of giving to British Subjects, of every description, an equal interest in the welfare of the State. Exents will best furnish the comment, and can alone do justice to the benerolence of his wishes.

I have the honour to remain, with sincere respect, " My Lord, "Your Lord-hip's most obedient " and very humble servent,

" Morra."

# delaterford Chronitle.

SATURDAY, JULY 18

Since our last publication, we have received the mails of Monday and Tuesday. No mail due. The London Journals of Tuesday are chiefly occupied with a debate, in the Commons, on a motion by Lord CASTLERTAGE, for the second reading of the Bill for the better preservation of the public peace throughout England. The late arrival of the mail prevents the insertion of the speeches in this day's paper; nor is the delay a matter of much moment, after the Report of the first debate on the same subject, which we gave on Thursday. The motion for the second reading was carried by 131 to 16. In a conversation, in the Lords, on the subject of Ex-officio Informations, East Gary alluded to the notice sent by the Attorney-General of Ireland to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Publisher of an " I quiry into the Penal Code affecting the Roman Catholics." to she a cause before him, the Attorney-General, at his private house, why an Ex-officio Information should not be filed against him. His Lordship characterized this as a proceeding wholly poprecedented, and observed, that it was adopted in the face of a promise by Ministers, to pursue every measure of conciliation towards his Majosty's Roman Citholic subjects. The Ministerial parto in the Lords were silent with respect to these statements. Mr. Surutpan introduced the same subbet into the Commons. " He wished to know, whether the prosecution against Mr. FITZPATRICK was notherized by the English Government, or had been instituted by the Crown Lawyers in Ireland? Hathought it necessary to be known, where the responsibility for advising such a prosecution rested. After all that had been said about the necessity for conditiation, he did not expect such a prosecution could be countenanced by Government. He, then, mored for a copy of the notice," " Lord Cas-There you wished the Right Hon. Gentleman to give office of his motion, as he was quite uninformof on the subject, and, in the absence of his Right Hon, Friend (Mr. Pole) it could not surely be the with of the Right Hon, Gentleman to press it."-31c. Surgings consented to postpone his motion till next day. Tuesday last. The ignorance of this businces, expressed by Lord Castlemanan, has led to a belief, that the English Government will inter-

A Message from the Recent was, on Monday erening, delivered to both Houses of Parliament, applying for the vote of credit usual at the close of the Session. The sum to be required is stated at three millions, and supposed to include a subsidy to he could assign no motive for the deed, that he boast-

pose its authority to arrest farther proceedings .-

How far this idea is well founded, will speedily ap-

The expedition from Sicily is again mentioned, and it is said, that Lord COCHRANE is to have a

command in it. A Gentleman, arrived in Londott from New-York, which place he left on the 13th of June, states, that General Moreau was then in that city. circumstance which seems to put an end to the intelligence of his having reached Sweden. It is, howerer, said, that his Wife and Secretary had arrived a the Continent, the first at Baregra, for the benefit of her health, and the second in Sweden, on his way to France, to settle some pecuniary affairs of the General, who, it is understood, has a large propercy in that country, the produce of which is recalculy remitted to him. These circumstances may have given rise to the mistable with respect to the

The London Journals state, that the report of ol, and add, that Baron De Gre was sent official-· from the Emperor ALEX VNDER's head-quarters at Wilna, to announce the important fact to the Court

An American ship was seen within three days sail of New-York, on the 16th of Jone, which had obtimed intelligence of the death of Mr. PERCEYAL .-This information, which would lead America to expert a change in the British Ministry, would, probably, induce her to suspend her hostile mea-

Accounts from Cadiz state, that the Duke per NOINTADO, President of the Regency, had arfixed there, and that a change of Ministers was apected. Ecto was to be superseded, and the emmand of Cadiz given to General O' Donnell.

A report prevailed in London, that the Portuguese. Militia had risen, and joined the populace, In ho had imprisoned Colonel TRANT. This account is said to be founded on te ters from Oporto, but it does not appear entitled to belief. A slight affair has taken place between a British

oned brig and some American gun-boats, at the

mouth of St. Mary's tirer. ' No lives were lost, and ne matter does not appear to be of much couse-The reported return of Cooke, the Actor, to Lonis premature. He has, however, promised to of the opening of Covent-garden theatre. The Port of his return, says a London paper, though emature, was very probable, for, when last seen,

The following occurrence is stated to have taken are in the County of Waterford on the night of eluciday last. Mr. Gumbleton and Mr. Boyse, lagistrates of the County, having received infor-

was half-seas over.

County Gaol. For obvious reasons, we forbear, I grateful to her feelings, whilst it will enable her, in [

The additional Mail Coach to and from this city which we mentioned in our last publication, contiit are not set completed. Our renders shall be duly informed of their final settlement.

That spirit of wild fanaticism, of whose existence our columns have on many recent occasions convey ed to our renders the most painful but unquestionable cridence, is advancing throughout the Barrist Empire with a rapidity at once fatal to domestic safety and peace, and dangerous to the community at large. The Scriptures are percented into instruments of the grossest delusion, and doctrines deduced from them which set at nought the precents of their benevolent AUTHOR, which confound of annihilate the principles of social obligation, and aim even at the destruction of every thing like regular covernment. Of this last description is the application of a passage from the Book of Ezekiel, Chapter 21st, and verses 25th, 26th, and 27th to which we alfuded a considerable time ago, and which was fully brought before the public is one of the numbers of The Courier of last week. How far this change of manners affects the happiness of private life, has been but too plainly visible in acts of the deepest atrocity; whilst the mischief it has otherwise produced, on weak and susceptible minds in the extinction of that internal tranquillity and that habitual checifulness without which life is no worth the possession, exceeds the capacity of imagination to conceive. The subject involves in i the most valuable concerns of man upon earth, bu we must postpone the consideration of it till some convenient opportunicies, when we shall resume i with an unprejudiced, a fearless, and ardent desire of guarding unsuspecting innocence against im pending danger. There is, however, one occurrence, connected with it, which it is incumbent open us immediately and impressively to set forth It is as follows: Our publication of Tuesday last detailed the pariculars of a murder perpetrated near Yarmouth,

years of age, upon his mistress, Elizabath Hill. -This ill-fated being was brought to trial at Winchester Assizes, and convicted on the charest evidence of the crime of which he was accused. Daring the trial, he appeared wholly unmoved, heard W. H. Hassard, the awful sentence of the law with indifference, and | Ed aund Skottowe. retired from the bir without aftering a word, beyoud the expression of a refusal to say any thin. It will be recollected, that the murder was committed on a Similar, that he did not attempt to coic at | Courts, and entirely got through in the City Court, himself, that he acknowledged the uninterrupted with the exception of the Presentments, and passing kindness of his master and mistress towards him, that ed of what he had performed, and that he took up property from the deceased, nor from the house in which he had lived comfortably for five years. It was proved in Court, that he had never shean the slightest symptom of demangement, and that he was considered, at the very moment which was to determine his fate, as in full possession of his intellects. What, then, but fanaticism, that erroneous conception of the doctrines of Religion which unhinges the human understanding, which obliterates the principles of truth and justice, and fills the mind with sentiments of the darkest absurdice shid the most tremendous horror, could have impelled to the commission of a crime at once condemned by the laws of Gop and the voice of nature? There is no perversion of feeling and of duty for which this cause is not sufficient to account. There is no guilt which it does not consecrate by the valutimagination that HEAVEN itself is on its side. If taky of clusion, the case before us furnishes evidence of its rectitude. The nohappy criminal, intercognical in prison and with death before him, as to the probade motire of his conduct, referred the languagers, without comment, to the third Chapter of the Book of Job. The complaints of the succent sufferer, which were wrong from him by the extremity of woe, are cleathed in the sublimest strains of eastern poetry; but, what had these in common with the murderer of trusting confidence, and of affection almost parental? Fanaticism alone can solve the question. We are told that the Judge, Sir Allan Chambre, commented with much feeling on the dangerous effects of ralgar and literal conception of scriptural passages. The report of his Lordship's speech is, unfortunately, confined to this one sentence; but in that single sentence there is a volume of truth, and those who wish well to themselves, or to the society with which they are connected, will not pass it by without the most sectou and deep reflection. It discloses a source of the are enough to bring misery upon families, and to involve a nation in one general ruin.

Mis. CHERRY, at the close of a laborious, an expensive, and an unproductive Theatrical Season makes her appeal this excuing to public generosity Her situation, and that of her dependent and helpless family, are now too well known to need description, and too affecting to be rendered more leeply impressive by any thing we might say in their behalf. In her endeavours to procure the best entertainments for the gratification of the lovers of the Drama, she has at once expended a considerable property, and subjected herself to the most auxious and Oction of an intended attack upon the house of a larduous labours. All the remuneration which can armer, took with them a party of the Brunswick | now be obtained, and even that, however large, ups, and concealed themselves in the house. The | will be extremely landsquare to what, in the course ne ted attack was made, on which the party with- of several months and in better times, she might have thred on the assailants, and killed, as is strongly reasonably expected, depends upon the single Busin-Stered, several of them. One of them, who was Free to which she has solicited a kinda at benevolent ounded, was afterwards taken, and lodged in the attention. But still, a crowded audience will be journed till this day.

for the present, to offer any observations on this sub- some degree, to overcome the severe disappointments she has experienced, and to adopt other measures in favour of those children to whom she is the Sir Fred. t loud, Bart. Water Redinond, only stay and support in life. These circumstances John Knox Grogau, nues to run, but the arrangements with respect to cannot fail to awaken a strong interest in the public mind, and to produce that exertion which, at a small cost to individuals, will confer an important obligation upon an interesting, an industrious, and meritorious family. The promised amusements are of the most attractive kind, and will be performed with that superior excellence which characterises the Company; but these considerations, though valuable in themselves, are of little moment, when compared with the higher motires of which we have spoken.

> On Thursday, the Judges of Assize arrived in this City, and opened their respective Commissions, the Right Honourable Judge Daly presiding in the County Court, and the Honourskie Baron Sir W Cusnck Smyth, Bart, in the City Court.

COUNTY GRAND JURY. Richard Power, jun. of Clashmore, Esq. Forestan. Sir Win. Jackson Homan, of Dromana, Bart. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Arthur Keily, of Belmont, Richard Power O'Shee, of Gardenmorris, Nuttall Greene, of Kilmanahan. William Smith, of Headborough Edmund Power, of Ballydine Richard Ussher, of Cappagh, Arthur Fleming, of Mount Congreve, William Morris, of Harbourview. Henry St. George Cole, of Anaestown Robert Power, of Whitechurch. William Barron, of Carrickbarron, Patrick Power, of Tinhalla. William Newport, of Raheen, Thomas M. Guire, of Clonea, William Keily, of Clifton. John Rogers, of Killure.

Richard Power, of Mahon-lodge; Esqrs CITY GRAND JURY.

Thomas rategerald, of Aglis.

John Boyse, of Tallagh, and

Thomas Carew, of Ballinamona

James Henry Revnett, Alderman, Foreman 'ex. Alcock, Alderman, I Henry Alcock, jun-Isla of Wight, by John James, a south of of othern John Sheppard ames Ramsev, Do. Abraham Symes. James De La Poer Porte William Kearney. Samuel Drapes. William Robinson James Wallace. Arthur Birnic. Francis Drapes. David Jones, and Cornelina Bolton, jun. William Ardagh, Esqrs Hampher Penis.

Yesterday, business was proceeded upon in both entence on two cases of conviction. There wer weight cabses in the latter Court; auti the two crimilial prosecutions, to which we have just alluded, were wholly without interest, or importance .-Osen Callaghan was indicted for assaulting and cobbing Patrick Murphy. The prosecutor did not appear, had the Prisoner was acquitted. The nature of this case was stated in our account of the proceedrings of last. Assiges, from which the trial was postpourd to the present. Bridget M'Grath was tried, and convicted; on a charge of steeling 24 yards of striped cotton check, the goods of Edmund Harly, of this City. Mary Cantifer was also tried, and convicted on a charge of stealing some shawls, the property of Frances O'Brien, Widow. Sentruce on both these prisoners will be passed this WATERFORD is to be held at MUNICALLY day. At the back Assizes, Presentments for paving | HOTEL, at two o'Clock on SUND of West, 13 the streets were given in by the Grand Jury; these the purpose of taking into considerate in the experience were then traversed by H. H. Hunt, Esq. and diency of petitioning the Legislature varieties others, and they were yesterday abandoned, an ap- next Sessions of Parliament. plication, on the part of the Grand Jury, having nizances vacated. Towards the close of the proceedings, the Han. Baron Smyth, In a very impressive manner, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the accessity of providing separate accommodations for the prisoners in Goot. His Lordship minutely discriminated the various characters of those whom circumstances threw into confinement, and forcibly urged the evil consequences which result from the practice of suffering those who are uncorrupted to associate with such as have been guilty of great crimes and immoralities. It emphatically put it to the Jary to judge by their own feelings of such an intercourse, and observed, that he did not recollect a more beneficial mode in which the public money could be applied. A more important advice could not well come from the Bench, and it is earnestly to be hoped, that it will meet with that serious and effectual attention which it merits.

In the County Court, James Connery, John Corcoran and John Walsh were tried for forcibly entering the dwelling-house of Mary Hickey, at most pernicious error, and points to calamities which | Grange, on the 21th of May, and carrying off her daughter, Bridget Hickey. The mother and daughter both proved the circumstances of persons enter ing the house, &c. but neither could identify any of the prisoners as having been present -and the la ter at length admitted, that she was taken away with her own consent. Acquitted.

William Lyons was tried for assembling with others in arms, and attacking the house of John Moore, at Garrybrittas, on the 1st of Jan. lastand for firing at and wounding said John Moore .-Acquitted, but ordered to give security to keep the peace, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20

A Record was afterwards tried, in which Joseph Ashe and W. H. Bradshaw, Esqua, were Plaintiffs, and William Vass, Esq. Defendant. After a very long investigation, the Jury found for the Plaintiffs. 1950 damages, and 6d costs.

Margaret Shaoahaq and Margaret Tobin were discharged by proclamation. The Court then adCOUNTY OF WEXFORD GRAND AURY.

CHARLES TOTTEVERN, Esq. Foreman. Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bart, Heary Archer Abraham Howlib. John Devereux. Irancis Leigh. Joshua Anno, Jun. Richard Dopovan, jun Cadwallader Edwards, William Bolton, jun. John Beauman. Thomas James Robert S. Carew. Thomas Deringer, John Hatton, William Talbot. R. Phayre, jun. Esqrs.

LIMERICK. JULY 15 .- Sunday fast, the Right Hon, the Lord Chief Bardn, and the Hon. Bardn George, Judges of Assize for the Muniter Circult. arrived in this city, and the following morning proceeded to Ennis, to open their Commission for the County of Clare, when the following Gentleman were shorn Grand Jurors for that county :-

Sir E. O'Brien, Bart. Poreman Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeleur, | Thomas Studdert, Sir H. D. Masser, Bart. Francis M. Namara. William C. Purdon, Thomas Arthur. Richard Palliser. Boyla Vandeléur. Henry Brady. Geo. W. Stacpoole, G. W. Stamer,

Thomas Browne Hichard Studderts John Scott. Crossda & Moloney 8. B. Armistrimy, William Boutly. Andrew Walth. inch. David A. Bugland. Thomas Spralgut, Liger.

The nuthetic stownes in the death of Rhencker Jarob. Fig. which came too late for inscrition in this day a poper, shall appear on Tacadow.

BIRTHS .- At the Abbey, near Tipperary, the Lady of Patrick Clarke. Esq. Attorney, of a son.—At Camponstonn, the int of B. B. Bradthaws, Rec. of a alunghter .- At Ballyhely; County of Wexford, the Lady of High Tench, Esq. of a soq and heir .- At Surshill, in the same Lounty, the Lady of John Boxwell, Esq. of a son.

DEA I HS.—On Monday lant, Refer Regardy, Esq. of Whitestown, in the County of Waterbook. #1234 latives and friends will long ragrot theidswithit and social, virtues which adorned the character of highly respectable and much esteomed momber of the community. His manners Were mild and durationing his dispositions tender, affectionute, and focore, and his integrity inflexible, whilst his treatment Af hi tennatry and dependents was uniformly distinguished or the most generous indulgence, and by the most or dent desire to promote their happiness and interests With all who knew him, he will ever be held in that grateful remembratice, which is upon earth the eward of good and honest men, and a testimony of that felicity which they are destined to enjoy in a better world.—In Tipperary, Thomas Chadwick, Fing formerly an officer in his Majesty's service.—Stephen tretch, Esq. Proprietor of the Paper-Mills, near Li militek .- In Bentl. John Bulkley, Pag. Professor of Classics...... In Conki: Mr. Thomas M. Carthy, Vintage -In Wexford, in the 75th year of his ago, Ebenezes icob, Esq. M. D. Mayor elect of Wexford, Surgeon and Treasurer of the County Informary, and Captail of the Wexford Yeoman Infahiry .- in Suffolk, Counsollor Mingay.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 11. ARRIVED, 15th-Margaret, Hosber, Preston, coals; Gower

BALLED: 15th-Albert, Maysay, Baltimore, ballast : Bari indwich Packet. Wind N. E. at 8, A. m.,

iandwich Packet.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the ROMAN CATTIO.

Waterford, July 18, 1812. THE WO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY TIOXL H. the 23d instant, at the Stores of Day 10, 573 a to-man, & Co. a quantity of prime White Oak Carolina Hogshead STAVES, lately landed,

hale to commence at One o'Clock. Waterford, 7th Month 18, -1812/ Royal Exchange Assurance Officer

OF LONDON. WE SELVE TO STABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IN THE RETON OF HIS WANTED JESTY KING GRORGE THE FIRST, - 10

FOR AMURING . . ... i off o ... Buildings, goods, and ships promoting ALSO, FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIPES. TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

' 'A SHINKWIN, Agont. TAMES MORGAN (on behalf of the Company's

Agent) respectfully acquaints the lahabitints in the City and Vicinity of Waterford, that he will be at the Commercial Buildings during the Assizes, to re-ceive orders for Assurances on Lives and against Fire; which, from the simplicity of form peculiar to this office, can be effected by him in a few minutes application at the Bar.

(2) No charge for Policy or Mark.

Waterford, July 18, 1812. Lists of the Governors and Directors may be had on

PATENT MEDICINES. A RTHUR BIRNIE is constantly supplied with the following PATENT MEDICINES GENUINES. iodbold's vegetable Bal-sain, Dr. James's Fever Pow-Gowland's Loijon,

Dr. James's Fever Pow der & Analeptic Pille, Anderson's Scots Pills, Vhitchead's Essence Mustard and Palls. Balsam of Liquorice, leake's Pills. Bennett's Worm Powder Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Pennyroyal, Steer's Opodeldoc. Essence of Coltsfoot, Aromatic Vinegar,

Indian Arrow Root.

GileaJ. Do. Abstergeut Lotion, Do. Anti-Impetigines, Issue Pess and Plaister, Cheltenham Salts,

Godfrey's Cordial. Court Plaister. Ching's Worm Powder & Lozenges, Rose, Tolu, Peppermint, Ginger, and Horebound Luzenges.

Dr. Solomou's Balm "of