BY DANIEL HICKEY, ESQ. Mors lanua vita. Whence can these sounds, so melancholy, flow That is each breeze arrest the startled ear? Say, whence, and why, this secret cause of woe,

In ev'ry street is heard the Widow's moan, The Orphan wildly heaves the ceaseless sigh : And who but makes the gen'ral grief his own, While bring currents stream from ev'ry eye?

Muse of the sorrowful, heart-rending tear ?

Long may the Widow now find cause to wail, The Orphan, too, a bring flood may shed: Who now shall listen to their pileous tale? For lot their patron's number'd with the dead

Nought to his friends one moment's joy affords : All sink in sorrow, comfortless and wan :-And sure they've cause-for oh! what gloss of words Can speak the praises of so good a man?

Ah! gen'rous Jacon, could no fostering hand, No healing med cine, stay thy fleeting breath? And could no earth-born mortal's warm command Control the cruel tyranny of death?

No :-- heav'n bestow'd, and heav'n has call'd away-When heav'n ordains it, why should man repine? Yet, the' thy body hastens to decay, Thy spirit lives, still hallow'd, and divine !

Yes, dearest Jacon, still thy spirit lives ; Nor shall it shudder at a tyrants nod: Thy truth, thy unremitted goodness gives That soul a mansion with her glorious Gop.

Hark !-heard I not a heav 'nly sound arise ? And saw I not a sainted choir ascend? The Seruphs wake the music of the skies. And lead thy soul to himses ne'er to end-

Wexford, July 13th, 1812. . Dr. Jacob was extremely attentive to the poor o Wexford, and especially to widows and orphans.

## PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, JULY 13.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Lottery Bill, Corn Distillation Prohibition Bill. Soldiers Wives' Bill, Regent's Canal Bill, English ANCER Millida Qill, and I sather Tay Bill The Irish Population Bill was read a third time, and passed.

ME. PILMER-AND EX-OFFICIO INFORMATIONS The Earl of MOIRA rose to request it as a personal obligation to himself-if he might so put itof his Noble Friend (Holland), that he would allow the discussion of Mr. Palmer's claim to-morrow, to take precedence of his motion on the subject of ex-

officio informations. Lord HOLLAND could not refuse to eccede to quence must be, that he must postpone his motion will farther, as it was not likely he could bring it on the nocessity of some regulation to check this discretionary power of the Attorney-General; which, in its abuse, was the most dangerous that could be con-

Earl GREY expressed his very serious regret. that the motion of his Noble Friend was to be postponed, as he could not possibly attend their Lordships' House after to-morrow. Not that he thought he could be of much use to his Noble Friend, in the very laudable and important purpose in which he was engaged; but it was a matter of personal regret to himself, that he could not be present so as to record, by his vote, his most perfect concurrence in the principle and object of his Noble Friend's motion. A Government, weak in itself, and having no hopes of resting itself upon the favour and affection of a grateful people, would naturally endeayour to shelter itself by preventing free discussion and, for that end, this power of filing ex-officio informations was a most admirable instrument. He had this day heard, that in Ireland a prosecution had been commenced by the Attorney-General, where there ought to be no prosecution at all; or, If there existed any ground for prosecution, it ought to have been done in a very different manner. An Individual had published a pamphlet on the subject of the penal laws against the Catholics; a perfectly fair subject of discussion; and which, if there was any thing objectionable in it, ought to have been met by a contrary statement. But instead of this, a prosecution was resorted to, and in a mode which. ns far as he could learn, was altogether unprecedented. The Att.-Gen. had sent a notice to the Printer of the Pamphlet in question, in the nature of a summons to attend him at his own house, and there shew cause to him, the Attorney-General, why a criminal information should not be filed against him. He had consulted several in regard to this proceeding, and all had declared, that such a thing was utterly unknown to them in the course of their experience. He was sorry to find that a system of conciliation, such us, perhaps, might have been expected from the recent resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the Catholics, was not to be adopted. He could not | vict had given in a declaration affecting a very respec- | tunately, however, the besidess ended here; the

The Local Tokens Bill was committed. usual Message in regard to the Vote of Credit, Bill at all; and though he anticipated little support, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on he should divide the House against it. Wednesday .- (See Report of Commmons.) Adiourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, JULY 13.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a message from the Prince Regent, which was to the following effect:-

be of the greatest importance to provide for such mand. emergencies as may arise during the recess of Parliameut, confides in the wisdom and liberality of the House of Commons, that they will enable him to bread in thinking that there was nothing in the evimake such provision as to disappoint any attempts | dence to hear out the preamble of the Bill. The arof the enemy, and as the orgency of affairs may re-

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Prince Regent's Message was ordered to be taken juto consideration to-morrow. NOTICE TO MR. FITZPATRICK.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, he understood that an exofficio prosecution had been commenced against a Mr. Fitzpatrick, a printer in Dublin, for the publication of a pamphlet containing a statement, of the various Acts which affect the Roman Catholics, accompanied with observations. He had read the acts of atrocity, by sending spies among them. He pamphlet, and saw in it nothing libellous but the had never heard that such a principle had ever been Acts themselves. The Noble Lord opposite had talked of employing the recess in conciliating the Catholics, but this was a singular step towards harmony and conciliation. What he wanted to know was, whether this prosecution originated here, or was merely the recommendation of some Crown Lawyer in Ireland? The body of the notice served on Flizpatrick was extremely curious. It was a nolice given by a Mr. Kemmis, requiring him to shew cause before Mr. Saurin, the Attorney-General, at his house in Stephen's-green, Dublin, why a criminal information should not be filed against him. He rould submit that a proceeding of this nature was quite illegal [hear, hear] and should now more for the production of a copy of it.

Lord CASTLEREAGH declared, that it was the first time he had heard any thing on the subject : and heped that the Right Hon Gent, would not press his motion without a tion.

Mr. SHERIDAN acceded to this wish, and fixed his notice for to-morrow.

PEACE PRESERVATION BILL. Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that, having now had

an opportunity of reading this Bill, he had not alered his opinion with regard to it, but was more disposed to object to it than before. He would the request of his Noble Friend, though the conse- again repeat, that due exertions had not been made to preserve the peace of the disturbed districts under the existing laws. In some cases, the Magisafter the disposal of the question of Mr. Polmer's trates had been supine, and in others, they had actclaims. He could not fix any particular day at pre- ed with violence, and from a perverted judgment. nent for bringing it on, until he consulted some No- | There was every appearance of the cessation of disble Friends of his. He could not, however, help order. From the 23d of June, when the Secret feeling regret at being obliged thus to postpone his | Committee was appointed, down to Friday last, motion, the importance of which was becoming there had been no evidence of any act of disturbevery day more apparent. Intelligence, which | nnce at all. The preamble asserted, what was not reached him this very day, of certain proceedings in | proved in the Committee, that there were assemplages of men learning in part the use of arms. --There was no oral testimony to the effect; all that was produced by the Noble Lord was a mere hearsay in writing, in which a man told us, that on bunday, during divine service, there were three hundred persons assembled at one place, for the purpose of learning the use of arms. But all this was merely what a person had heard. The recital of the Bill, he would contend, was false, and therefore the enactments should fall to the ground. As to the persons who had blackened their faces, and disfigured themselves for the purpose of concealment, and had attended the meeting on Donnmoor, near Manchester, it turned out that ten of them were ! spies sent out by the Magistrates; and the only other man present, who was similarly disguised and with fire-arms, was one Hurst, who was now under senence of transportation. These spies were the very rlugleaders of the mischief, and incited the people to acts which they would not have thought of. Such practice should not go on; [Hear, hear.] and e would herer consent to entrust new powers to Magistrates who had thus grossly misconducted themselves. The Hou, Member for Yorkshire ascribed the evil to certain inflammatory publications: but he, and other Gentlem in who thought with him, had, in the same breath, declared, that work, and a lower price of provisions, were likely to render the people tranquil. The Hon. Gentleman's mind eemed in a state of alarm and consternation; and, of course, his ideas were not likely to be clear. One Seutleman in the country had conceived the whole o be a plot, directed by persons of consequence in London. Nay, he held a deposition in his hand, into her, it would be returned. which had been tal a i from a person confined in Laucaster gool, in which no opinion was stated that he (Mr. W.) was one of the heads of the plot. [Hear.] discharged It into the brig, when a 32-pound car-The only circumstance in which such a report could brought, londed with grape and conister, was fired signate was, his having written a letter to the ma- from the brig into the schooner; and the brig runnufacturers of Balton, in which he gave them the ming up alongside the schooner, was on the point host advice he was able. So ridiculous were the ideas I of pouriog her broadside into her; the crew having Pertained by some people in that part of the coun- | been by this time so incensed against the American try, that there was even some expectation of getting | Commander, that it was with great difficulty Capt,

let slip this opportunity of making these few obser- I table man, who was, however, a presbyterian, and f gun-boats put about, and stood in, while the ship vations and declaring his most perfect concurrence the consequence was, his character had been impli- and brig stood on their course. We believe that there in the object of his Noble Friend, since he would cated, and he was marked out by the Magistrates. - | were no lives lost on either side. " not be enabled to do so when the motion should be. The Hon. Member then adverted to information which he had received from the Potteries, which represented the workmen as now employed, tranquil The Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down the and happy. He deprecated the introduction of the

Mr. SMITH (Member for Cambridge University) was glad that there appeared no satisfactory ground for the rumours, that persons of high rank were implicated in these insurrectionary combinations, and that large funds existed for their maintenance: at the same time, it seemed evident, that a powerful conspiracy did exist; obscure, indeed, but not the less dangerous for its obscurity. The Hon. Gent, then expressed in detail his approbation of the G. P. R .- The Prince Regent, in the name and clauses of the Bill, except that which empowered on the behalf of his Majesty, considering that it may any two Magistrates to seize any man's arms on de-

> Mr. FITZGERALD supported the Bill. Sir F. BURDETT concurred with Mr. Whitgument of necessity was one which he was in general very adverse to. It was an argument which could at all times be brought forward by any Government. After driving a People to extremities, the very sufferings of the People were frequently made the pretext for still severer measures. He believed a degree of ill-tempered beat had been shewu by the Magistrates of that part of the country. Many of their acts he could never approve of. For instance, what could be more blameable than the manner of entrapping the people, and stirring them to noted on by any but the devil himself, who tempted people, to have the pleasure of punishing them.

Mr. GRANT, in voting for the present Bill, onceived he was supporting no infringement on the Constitution, because he thought the exigencies of the present occasion were such as to require the exercise of those powers which were inherent in the Constitution.

Colonel FRANKLIN was of opinion no doubt auld exist of the necessity for some measures being idopted.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought the measures alrealy adopted by Parliament were fully sufficient40 neet the difficulties of the present case. After some observations from Mr. Bankes, and

others, the House divided-Ayes 131-Noes 16-Majority 115. While strangers were excluded, the Nightly Watch Bill was postponed till next Session.

CHARLESTON, MAY 25.

" A report has prevailed here for some days past that an engagement had taken place at the mouth of Saint Mary's river, between a British brig of war and several United States' gun-boats. We have taken some pains to ascertain the particulars, which are as follow :- The Spanish ship Fernaudina, which arrived in this port on Tuesday last, was lying at Amelia Island, where she had taken on board a cargo of dry goods belonging to a merchant an in this city. This ship, it is alleged, was formerly an American ressel, but having violated the first embargo law, and assumed the Spanish flag, it appears that Commodore Campbell had given orders to the Officers of the gun-boats on that station to take possession of her if she should leave the Spanish waters; the owner of the ship, knowing that such orders fruitless search, returned on Tuesday morning withwere issued, applied to Hayes O'Gready, Esq. commanding the British brig Sannho, then lavin in the river, for protection and convoy. The British Commander, after inspecting the papers of the ship, and finding her to be a legitimate Spanish vessel, and his orders requiring him to render assistance and convoy to all such vessels, agreeable to the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Spain, took her under his convoy, and gave her sailing orders. On Friday morning, the 14th instant, the two vessels got under weigh, and dropped down the river. The American gun-boats, five in number, one of them schooner rigged, got under weigh at the same time, and stood down the river with them .-In the course of this time, Captain O'Gready had communicated with the Commanding Officer of the schooner, and informed him that the ship was under his convoy, and he could not suffer her to be molested. After the ressel had crossed the bar, the schooner ran up near to the ship, and discharged her large gues, loaded with grape-shot, into her. which fire was repeated several times. Captain O'Gready then hailed the schooner, and again cautioned her Commander to desist firling into his convoy, or he should be under the disagreeable necessity of returning the Gre: observing, at the same time that the breach between the two countries was already sufficiently wide, without adding to the irritation by any hasty conduct. Instead of this being listened to, the American Commander discharged his gun into the British brig, she having run up between the ship and the schooner. A shot was then fired from the brig a-head of the gunboat, as a signal, that should another shot be fired

"This did not deter the Commander of the schooner, who, having re-loaded his gan again, the Dake of York to give them support. A con- O'Gready could present them from doing it. For-

CIRCULAR, No. 122.-COPY.

War-Office, 6th July, 1519. SIR-The Prince Regent having had under bir consideration the situation of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates discharged from the Army, who, from the less of Limbs, or other serious dia. bility, contracted on Service, require personal assistance—his Royal Highresa Las been pleased, ia the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to order. that the Rates of Pensions for disabled Soldiers, as fixed by his Majesty's Warrant of the 7th October, 1806, shall be extended in the following proporti-

To every Serjeant who shall have lost more than one Limb, or who shall have received such other bodily injury, as to render him totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necesity of requiring personal assistance, a rate of Peosion, not exceeding, per diem, 3s. 6d.

To every Corporal, ditto, per diem, 3s. To every Private, ditto, per diem, 21, 6d.

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have acordingly been instructed to govern themselves by hose Rules, in admitting claims of the description

I have great satisfaction in communicating to you his Royal Highness's gracious Commands on this subject, and I request that you will make the same known to the Corps under your command.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) PALMERSTON. Colonel of the Regiment of

The Generals whom Bonaparte has selected to assist him are Davoust, Macdonald, Mortier, and Morat. It is singular that scarcely any of the Marshals that were employed by Bonaparte in the former war against the Russians are employed upon the present occasion. Massens, Ney, and Lafebre, had the chief commands in the campaign of

ROBBERY OF THE NEWRY FLY. On Monday night last, about the hour of ten

o'clock, as the Fly was proceeding to Drogheda, the coachman discovered on the rising ground, on this side of the bridge of Smith's Town, County Meath, a party of men, and suspecting them to be robbers, he very properly whipped on his horses .-They desired him to pull up, and on his paying no attention to them, one of the gang fired a pistolab him, and lodged a ball in his left arm, which duabled the poor man, and he now lies dangerously ill. The guard then fired on the robbers, but it is not certain that he wounded any of them. They then in the most deliberate manner proceeded to take out the passengers, and ordered those on the roof down, to the number of sixteen, whom they plundered of all the property on their persons to a large amount, broke open their trunks, and carried off the contents. A Mrs. Lilles, from whom they had taken some letters, recognized the noted Collier; and on her bringing to his recollection that he formerly lived with her husband in Drogheda, he ordered her letters and property to be restored. He had three pistols in a belt, and a blunderbuss. They appeared to be savage villains, had resistance been made. On the Coach arriving in Drogheda, Mr. Armstrong took out a party of the 7th Dragoons, and, after a out being able to discover the robbers. Some trunks ere found in the gripe of a ditch near the spot -Drogheda News Letter.

On Monday se'unight, at half-past six o'clock in the morning, five men who had been impressed, and confined in the Tender, now lying at Ring's End, got into the boat alongside, which they rowed till they ran aground near the watch-house. When they got ashore, shots were fired from the Tender, and three of them were wounded, but all escaped. Unfortunately an industrious young man, of the name of William Holmes, a ship-carpenter, was at work at a boat on the beach, a considerable listance from the men; who hearing the balls whistling by him, thought it necessary to seek a place of safety. But whilst endeavouring to do so, just as he got into a house, a few yards distance, he was overtaken by a ball, which shatterred his leg in a most miserable manner. The unfortunite young man was conveyed home to his afflicted wife, and afterwards to Mercer's Hospital, where he lies danperously ill, under the care of three Surgeous, to whose kind and attentive treatment he is indebted for his life. But his family, who entirely depended on his duity labour for support, are reduced to the greatest distress .- Saunders's N. L.

MARRIAGES .- Lately, at Wisbech, Mr. Clifton, ged 60, to Miss M. A. Briggs, aged 22. The bride-room, instead of repeating the words a from the lay forward," would say only " from this day fortnight;" the clergyman, in consequence, let the alcturn, the bridegroom having promised to repeat he proper words - Lord Viscount Mountjoy, to Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Major Brown .- ln Kilkenny, Mr. James Met recry, to Miss Boyd, daughter of the late Mr. James Boyd .- At Brade Church, the Rev. James Hingston, Prebendary of Cootineg, in the Inocess of Cloyae, to Lucinda, daughter of Richard Beeher, of Hotty brook, Esq. - At Manchester, Juha ecky, Esq. Lieuten int in the Waterford Militia, to diss Boyd, daughter of Major Boyd of the same Regiment, with a fortune in her own right of £10 000 in London. John Lucis, Esq. to Margaret, daugher of the lace James Watts, Esq. of Bombay

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## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,318.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

NUMBROUS and respectable MERTING of the A CATHOLICS of the COUNTY and CITY of WATERFORD took place this day, pursuant to public notice, when, it appearing that the assembly could not be accommodated in Mearer's Hotel, it ad-

journed to the Public Rooms. At half-past two o'clock Rossuan Power, of Ballydine. Esq. was called to the Chair, when the following Resolutions were proposed by WILLERS BERGON, of Carrickharron, Esq. and seconded by RICHARD POWER, of Mahon Lodge, Esq. and unanimously Resolved. That we do again petition the Legisla-

ture for the Repeal of those laws which affect our bodr. convinced as we are, that such is the immortal principle for which we contend, and such the perishable nature of those prejudices with which we have to contend, that discussion alone must insure success. Resolved, That we do adopt the Petition agreed upon at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, and that the same he signed as the Petition of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford. Resolved, That the Duke of Devonantae be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords. and Sir John Newront, and Richand Powen, of

Clashmore. Esq. to the Commons. Resolved, That our most cordial Thanks are here by given to the above Nobleman and Gentlemen for their uniform support of our claims.

Resolved. That we owe to the Government of the Country, every satisfaction and pletige of Loyalty which can be reasonably demanded—that the Cacho lies of Ireland had given these pledges in the fullest and most unequivocal manner possible—that we have taken Ouths of Allegiance, the most comprehensive and adequate for the security of our Loyalty that human ingenuity could device that one of these Oath has been framed by the most invoterate of our enomics-that, if our Oaths are believed, as we have a right to demand (since they are the only barrier between us and every privilege under the British Constitution), we cannot concurve what further Security

can be required. Resolved. That our most cordial Thanks be given to our Protestant Countrymen for their generous support of our claims. To Geir exertions we attribute the great progress of our Cause -to their exertion we would wish to oweits field success. We have but one common interest, and that interest must be the peace and prosperity of our native land-With them we seek to be incorporated, permanded, as we are. that Irishmen, when united by ties of affection, must

Resolved, That the Thanks of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford are erainently due and hereby gives to-Lord Firears, and the Carnoute BOARD, for their zealous, able, and successful exer-tions in the Cause of the Catholics of Ireland. Resolved, That we have witnessed, with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, the manly and Constituti-

onal exertions of some of the Royal Family on our behalf, and have derived new confidence and hope from their support. Resolved, That our warmest Thanks are due and hereby given to his Royal Highadsa the Duke of Sussex, for the particular attention with which be

has investigated, and for the firmness, zeal, and ability with which he has supported the Catholic Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting he given to Counsellor Figs. for his snimated and excellent speech delivered at this meeting.

riven to tl : Protestant Gentlemen who have attended this meeting, and delivered sentiments congenial to its Resolved. That these Resolutions be published in the Waterford Papers, and the Dublin Evening Post, and in the Morning Chronicle, and the Globe.

(Signed) EDMUND POWER, THUMAS HEARN, Sec-The Chair having been vacated, RICHARD POWER

O'Shes, of Gardenmorris, Esq. was called thereto, when the meeting, unanimously, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to Mr. Powsa, for his proper conduct in the

Chair.

Resolved, That our thanks be again given to Dr.

Hears, Secretary to the Catholics of this County and City, for his uniform attention to the Catholic cause. Waterford, July 19, 1812. R. P. O'SHEA.

CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK ROYAL MAIL-COACHES.

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

WHITE WINE.

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

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

L occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir St-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi,

Do..... Bally bricken. Proposals will be received by Mr. RECYES, 10. Care Street, Dublin.

the 23d instant, at the Stores of Davis, Strandman, & Co. a quantity of prime White Oak Carolina Hogshood STAVES, lately landed. taic to commence at One o Clock.

Waterford, 7th Month 18, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. Doven, Chand'er. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBY B. next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1819.

AUCTION.

O's MONDAY, the third of August, will be sold, without reserve, the HOUNKHOLD FURNI TURE of MILFORT (near Portlaw, in the County of Waterford), comprising suitable and valuable Ar

The HOUSE, OSFICES, GARDEN, and DE ME-NE, consisting of 42 Acres, will be LET, or the INTEREST SOLD. The Beauty and Convenience of the Situation cannot be surp issed. Mr. Benuin, Waterford, or Mr. HEAD, Milfort.

JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. #7HB Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (se takes

by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was ast week 78s, 9d. per Barrel, besides an 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 Lorf, 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 4 3 Two-Penny, 0 4 4 0 6 6 0 8 7 0 13 4 1 1 1 0 13 4 | 1 4 1 | 1 10 5 63 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro-

ection -and besides the two initial Lecters of the Ba

ker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the lousehold with an H-and the Weight must likewise he imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock of all Wheat, Meal, and Plour, hought or soid h

them, seconding to the Act of Parliament for regu lating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

evied according to Law. JOHN DENIS, Mayor. July 18. H'ATERKORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 83. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 11vs. 0d. ---- second, ----- 101s od. --- third, - - - - - - 100s. Od Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s, od Lard (flake) 4 - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. --- (casks, rendered) - 65s. 0d. - 66s od Burnt Pige, - - - - 00s. 0d 00 0d Pork . - - - - - - - 00s, od. 00s, od Beef, - - - - - - 01, 0d, - 01, 0d Oatmeal, - - - - - - 304 Od. - 314. 0 Resolved. That our thanks are due and hereby Flour, first Quality, - --- d. --- d. - second. - - - - 86s. 0d. \_\_\_ third. - - - - - 604. 0d - 684. 0d. - fourth, - - - - 504, Od. - 585, Od. Wheat, ---- 10s. Od. - 15s. Od. Barley, - - - - - - 304, 0d. - 344, 01. Oats (common) - - - Y6s. 6d. - 27s. 6d. \_\_\_\_(potatoc) - - - - 274. Od. - 28s. Ol. . . . . . . . . 434, od. - 454, od. Coals, ----- 49. 4d. - 5s. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. Potatoes - - - - - - - - 18d. to 20d. Beef { (quarters), ---- 5 d. - 6d. ] (joints), - - - - 6 d. - 86 (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), ------ 6 d. - 1d. > Veal, - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork. - - - - - - - 3 d. - 4d. Butter, ----- - - - - 18d. - 92d.

To the EDITOR of the A HALNG CHRONICLE

Whiskey, - - - - 11s 01, - 14s, 6d. per Gal.

Train Oil, - - - - - £40 00s. -

Sin-Some of my filends have expressed their surprise that I should have taken any public notice of the attack which Lord Stauhope made on me i the House of Lords-and in deference to their opi nion I will confess, that, had the knowledge of what his Lordship then said been confined to the walls of Parliament, I should have thought any defence of myself unnecessary :--but I think these Gentlemen under-rate his Lordship's power, on his vantage ground. The introducer of a liberal proposition naturally and justly meets with a favouraole reception from the public : nor is a Feer of the Realm supposed to prefer grave charges on insufficient foundations. Thus I reasoned last Saturday; and the same reasons induce me again to trespass on you, and to request the public attention to this arguer to his Lordship's letter and questions of Thursday la :- My note, his Lardship calls strange." Why? That I should not be desposed to pass wholly unnoticed so direct and herce | Lordship's fourth Interrogatory states a bare posan attack, and from such a quarter, he himself, at | sibility, and practically affects nobody. To the least, anght not to think strange. Was it then lifth I shall only reply by asking, what must be "the manner," or "the substrace" of my better thought of a disputant who imputes to his antagowhich excited his Lordship's astonishment? By not | gonist " a proposal for the continuance of un- | immediate orders the corps of cavalry, commanded

afforded the Speaker an opportunity of correcting, forbearance create surprize? Or, did ft seem strange judgment as most effectual, to destroy and abolish to him that his charge, so unusually made, should no many of those absurdiries, follies, and appress strike me as indecorous, when I do not find that slons, as his power and opportunities mable him to even his own ingenuity can suggest any other des cope with. The truth is, that Lord & has been fence of it than the gratuitous imagination of my saying a great deal, and I have been endeavonting being the advocate for "sticking up" females of all to do as much as I could-I quarrel not alth him ages in open Court to " take on the before they say for his saying; on the contrary, I very generally their prayers?"—If this, Sir, were as true of me agree with the principles and proposed sustainents as it is otherwise, even then, as an argument, how of his Bill; but I knew it could not pass, and sold relevant would it be, and how conclusive! But I so to many who were fascinated with its theoretic am also reduced to doubt the Noble Lord's accuracy | besuty, which much much some of them, and his and candour -- whether in this I shall be entirely singular, let those who may have the fortitude to read Noble Lord's uplean, which I can assign to ho other this letter through determine. His Lordship in his immediate cause. I object to the world Toleration, speech asserted, that "one Mr. W. Smith," whom he knew pretty intimately full five-and-twenty years ago, " had lately been dabbling in the matter on which he was speaking -but (sarcastically) not with much success." How fortunate, and how attainable good, because there is something yet betdisinterested is Lord Stanhope in his selection of the criterion of merit for any proposed Legislatire en- should it at this heated moment appear criminal to actment! Success! In the names, Sir, of that his Lordship, I can quote authority to which he roud of his own abortive offspring, (numbers of which, in my opinion, deserved a better fate) I 1789, his Lordship first hiade that excellent speech protest against it .- Could they but rise and speak, now would they deprecate the standard to which he o mercilessly subjects them! To proceed: "This Mr. W. S. proposed by his Bill a completely new system, by which no man was to preach, no old woman to say her prayers in a dissenting place of worship, without a license, and from him !"-But for the kind information of the Noble Lord himself, I should have been as much at a less samy other human being to have formed the slightest conjecture as to the meaning of this. Let the public

learn the fact, and admire. After several communications with Mr. Perceval in the course of the last Spring, on some inconveniencies and hardships to which the Dissenters were subjected, the main object of which was to obtain the repeal of the primary evil, the Conventicle Act, Mr. Perceval said, he was ready to accorde to our wishes, so far as " to place the Toleration Act, unquestionably, in law, on the footing of the generally accustomed practice; with one or two they at war with some just and sound principles of other minor concessions; and desired that we his and mine? Do not Dissenters complain of, and would state the manner in which we should think suffer more from them, than all the women, young these objects might best be accomplished, laying aside for the present all matters on which we might differ, and going on together till we should he obliged to separate." To this proposal, proesting against it as incomplete, we agreed, and heads for a Bill were accordingly sketched out by a professional man, on this principle-avowedly short of our wishes and our claims-but not creating pass, justice, or common sense, am I to be held out any new system, only establishing and confirming the most liberal construction of the old one-not requiring any license-but for the express purpose of preventing Magistrates from changing qualifications into hoenses (terms of which the Noble Lord must know the difference, however he has confounded them). This sketch, with perhaps some few al- have now done. His Lordship may answer this or pared with one they had prepared, to decide which was preferable, or whether they might be amalgamated with advantage; but it was never entirely settled, was never shown to the Minister, (to my knowledge at least) nor was ever determined on as a measure to be brought forward. If the Noble Lord can impugn this statement in any one point material to his argument, let him; if he has any other ground for his charge against me, let him produce it; if wither, let the charge, of " proposing," " by a Bill," " a new system," " of establishing a new universal necessity for licenses"-(I omit the " from him," as a figure of speech, though it was not inserted for nothing) let this, I say, neither. e compared with " an unfinished sketch" --- introlucing no new system, but endeavouring to correct the inconveniencies of the old one, " and particularly destroying as fur as possible the idea of a License," and, surely, " he who runs may read." I am ashamed, Mr. Editor, of having so long trespassed on your paper, and the patience of your readers; but I hope that this explanation, if tedious in itself, will enable me the sooner to disputch the Noble Lord's very pointed interrogations. His first question, as lucidly explained by himself, is " What would have been those laws, if carried into execution, his (i. e. my) project would have left ' unrepealed." My answer is, those laws, if carried into execution, would have been the same laws as if not carried into execution. I answer also, that my project was to leave as few as possible of the obnoxious laws ourepealed .- His 2d and 3d Queries apply to the 1st Clause of the Toleration Act, not to any system or wish of mine-the obligation to take the oaths which it contains had better be re-

powled, and probably might have been, if it had not

been long disregarded and almost forgotten. His

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday next. I taking for granted the accuracy of the Reporter, 1 | " bounded absurditles, contemptible principles, or disarowing any error or mistatement. Did this yours, in the way which appeares liself to his possibly have caused the prevent ebathlion of the and the doctrine implied in it, as much as he can do-for the same reason too-and have long since declared that opinion in Parliament as explicitly as himself; but I will not refore to accept u reut und

ter which I cannot yet obtain: and for so acting, may perhaps defor-his own :- On the 19th Mav. which he repeated last week; and, on the day when his motion was rejected, told the House, 46 that if " the Bishops would not let him remove the rubbish by cart loads, he would do it by wheelbarrows; 'nay, even by spariefuls ;"-- u most laudable determination; meaning, of course, by this classic and heautiful metaphor, that he would attempt to perform by degrees the task which he could not at once accomplish. And what she, or what less, do I may? I know but of one difference, in this point, between us; that I begin at the comparatively easy end, he refers the impracticable one. Only one word more. If it De necessary, for the sake of maintaining principles, to attempt all at once; if nothing may be postponed for expediency -- how came his Lord-hip in this, " his last, best work," his Panacea for all Religious Ills, his grand Eradicator of all Intolerance; -how came be, I my, to omit (not to forgel) to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts? Are not these disabilities on account of religion? Are not and old, of the comity of York, or the whole kingdom, ever did suffer or will suffer, either in reality or in imagination, from being " stock up" to take onths? and if these more substantial evils may be permitted to exist a little longer utmblested by this sturdy and unyleiding Champion of Principle. by what rule of candour, on what principle of fairas forfeiting all the credit I may have acquired on this subject during a whole political life, as honest, as independent, as consistent, and as long too as his Lordship's, because forsouth I have yielded to a necessity of the same kind with that before which his inflexible nature has been compelled to bow. I not, as he may please; nothing will induce me to prolong the warfare. I have no ambition for the last word in any sense but the epigrammatical one addressed to Colley Cibber!

Your endless rejoinder's not always the strongest.
For that's the last word, which will last, Sir, the

I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant.

Park-street, Westminster, July 11, 1518. P. S .- To his Lordship's kind and friendly bint about Norwich, I can only say, that if he will be good enough to print his own very pointed interrogatories, with this Reply, adding any rejoinder he may think fit, I will not quarrel with him for that

The following is the Letter which gave rise to the

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Sig-In the account of Lord Stanbope's speech, given in your paper of this morning, I observe so very extraordinary an attack made on me, in so veextraordinary a manner too, by name, in a place there I could neither reply, nor even elsewhere regularly notice what was there mid, that I cannot but hope that your reporter has been incorrect -- as otherwise I am unavoidably reduced to the necessity of doubting the decorum, the accuracy, and the

candour of the Noble Lard. I am, Sir, your obedieut humble servant,

Park-street, Westminster, July 4, 1819.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

" Kouse, June 28, 1812.

"On the 23d of June, the King of Naples Murat), who commands the cavalry, transferred his head-quarters to within two leagues of the Niemen, upon its left bank. The Prince has under his

war against England had rendered necessary, and I which was conformable to the spirit of the Trenty of Tilsit.

4 3d. The Legislation respecting trade in English merchandizes and denationalized vessels, which ought to be regulated according to the spirit and the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit.

" 4th. Lastly, the dispositions of the Ukase of 1810, which, by destroying all the commercial relations of France with Russia, and opening ber ports to simulated flags freighted with English property, were contrary to the letter of the Treaty of

" Such would have been the objects of the nego-Ciation.

" As to what concerned the Duchy of Warsaw his Majesty would have been forward to adopt a Convention, by which he would pledge himself not to encourage any enterprise which might have a tendency, directly or indirectly, to lead to the re-establishment of Poland.

At to Oldenburg, he offered to accept the in-Vervention of Russia, which nevertheless had no right to interfere in what involved a Prince of the Confederation of the Rhine, and he agreed to give that Prince un indemnity.

With regard to commerce in English merchan dises and to denationalized ships, his Majesty dewired to come to some understanding, in order to reconcile the wants of Russia with the principles of the Continental System, and the spirit of the Treaty of

" And lastly, as to the Ukase, his Majesty con sented to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, which in securing the commercial relations of France. would, at the same time, provide for all the inte-

reats of Russia. "The Emperor flattered himself, that such dispositions, dictated by so manifest a spirit of concillation, would, at length, have led to an arrangement But it was impossible to prevail upon Russia to grant the powers for opening a negociation—she invariably answered all the new offers made to her by fresh armaments, and the conclusion was, at length, necessarily come to, that she refused to explain, because she had nothing to propose but what she dared not avow, and which could not be granted to herthat it was not any stipulations, which, by identifying the Duchy of Warsaw still more with Saxony, and placing that Duchy in security from any commotions that might alarm Russia for the tranquillity of her provinces, that she was desirous to obtain, but the Duchy itself, which she wished to unite to herself; that it was not her own commerce, but that of the English, which she wished to favour, in order to release England from the catastrophe which menaced her-that it was not for the interests of the Duke of Oldenburg that Russia wished to interfere in the business respecting the annexation of that Duchy, but that it was an open quarrel with France, which she wished to keep in reserve, till the moment of the

rupture for which she was preparing. The Emperor then became sensible that he had not a moment to lose. He also had recourse to arms. He took measures to oppose army to army, in order to guarantee a State of the second order so often menaced, and which reposed all its confidence upon his protection and good faith.

" Nevertheless, Count, his Majesty still continued to avail bimself of every opportunity to manifest his sentiments. He declared publicly, on the 15th of August last, the necessity of arresting the very dangerous course in which affairs were proceeding, and wished to obtain that object by arrangements, for which he never censed to request that a negociation should be entered into.

" Towards the close of the month of November following, his Majesty believed he might indulge the hone that this view was at length likely to be participated in by your Cabinet. It was announced by you, Count, to the Ambassador of his Majesty that M. de Nesselrode was destined to proceed to Paris with instructions. Four months elapsed before his Majesty was apprised that this mission would not take place. He instantly sent for Colonel Czernichew, and gave him a letter to the Empefor Alexander, which was a fresh endeavour to open negociations. M. de Czernichew arrived on the 10th of March at St. Petersburgh, and that letter remains still unauswered.

" How is it possible longer to dissemble that Russia evades all approximation? For eighteen months she has made it a constant rule to lay her hand-upon her sword whenever propositions for an armogement lave been made to Russia.

" Seeing himself thus constrained to abandon every hope from Russia, his Majesty, before he should commence this contest in which so much blood mpst be shed, felt it to be his duty to address himseif to the English Government. The distress felt by England, the agitations to which she is a prev, and the changes which have taken place in her Goverument, decided his Majesty to take this course. A sincere desire of peace dictated the proceeding, which I have received orders to communicate to you. No agent had been sent to London, and there has been no other communications between the two Goveraments. The letter, of which your Excellency will find a copy annexed, and which I addressed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Maj say, had been sent by sea to the Commandant on the Dover station.

" I am formally commanded, Count, to express, in concluding this disputch, the wish already commusicated by his Majesty to Colonel Czernichew, to see those negociations, which during 18 months be Las nover coased to solicit, prevent, at length, those events which humanity would have so much reason to deplore.

Whitever may be the situation of things when this letter shall reach your Excellency, peace will still depend upon the determinations of your Ca'iinet.' (Signed) "The Duke of sBasano."

Copy of a Letter addressed by the Minister of Foreign Mairs to Lord Castlercoch, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Britannic Majesty.

" Paris, April 17, 1812. " SIR-His Majesty, constantly actuated by seniments friendly to moderation and peace, is pleased again to make a solemn and sincere attempt to put

ha end to the miseries of war " The auful circumstances in which the world is at present placed have induced a resolution in the mind of his Majesty, the result of which has been, to authorize me to explain to you, Sir, his views and

" Many changes have taken place in Europe for the last ten years, which have been the necessary onsequence of the war between France and Engand, and many more changes will be effected by the same cause. The particular character which the war has assumed may add to the extent and duration of these results. Exclusive and arbitrary principles cannot be combated but by an opposition without neasure or end; and the system of preservation and resistance should have the same character of universality, perseverance, and vigour.

" The Peace of Amiens, if it had been observed would have prevented much confusion.

" I heartily wish that the experience of the past may not be lost for the future.

" His Majesty has often stopped when the most certain triumphs lay before him, and turned round to invoke peace.

44 In 1805, secure as he was by the advantages of his situation, and spite of the confidence which he might reasonably feel in anticipations which fortune was about to realize, he made proposals to his Britannic Majesty, which were rejected, on the ground that Russia should be consulted. In 1808. new proposals were made, in concert with Russia. England alleged the necessity of an intervention which could be no more than the result of the negociation itself. In 1810, his Majesty, having clearly discerned that the British Orders in Council of 1807 endered the conduct of the war incompatible with the independence of Holland, caused indirect overtures to be made towards procuring the return of peace. They were fruitless, and the consequence

was, that new provinces were united to the Empire. " In the present time are to be found united all he circumstances of the various periods at which his Majesty manifested the pacific sentiments which he now orders me again to declare that he is actuated

The calamities under which Spain, and the vas regions of Spanish America, suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal auxiety for their termination.

"I will express myself. Sir, in a manner which rour Excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorized to take; and nothing will better exince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?

" The affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sici lies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them, on the following basis:

"The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her do minious beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cor-

"The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.

"The kingdom of Naples shall remain in posses on of the present Monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of

" As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the

French and English land and naval forces. "With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negociated upon this basis, that each | nower shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.

Such are, Sir, the grounds of conciliation offer ed by his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

" His Majesty the Emperor and King, in taking this step, does not look either to the advantages or losses which this Empire may derive from the war. if it should be prolonged; he is influenced simply by the considerations of the interests of humanity. and the pence of his people, and if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which have preceded it. France will at least have the consolation of thinking, that whatever blood may yet flow, will be justly imputable to England alone.

(Signed) "The Duke of Bassano."

Copy of the auswer of Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, to the Letter of the Minister for Foreign Relations of the 13th of April, 1812.

London. Office for Foreign Affairs, April 23, 1812. " Sin-Your Excellency's Letter of the 17th I this month has been received and laid before the

" His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his nour, before be should authorize me to enter ino any explanation upon the overture which you Excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise icaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's Letter, the actual Dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the National Constitution of the Cortes.'

" If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning ! of this proposition is, that the Royal Authority of tes, shall be recognized as residing in the brother of the head of the French Government and the Costes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand the Seventh and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now irested with the power of the Government in that kingdom, in his name, and by his authority-I am ommanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposi-

tion for peace founded on such a basis. " But if the expressions cited above apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the Sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. upn an assurance of your Excellency to that effect. the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been ransmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; and it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable, not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of these Powers.

" Having made known without reserve the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to a point on which it is necessary to have a full understanding, previous to any ulterior discussion. I shall adhere to the instructions of his Royal Highness, by avoiding all superfluous comment and recrimination on the ccessary objects of your letter. I might advantageously, for the justification of the conduct observed by Great Britain at the different periods alluded to by your Excellency, refer to the correspondence which then took place, and to the judgment which the world has long since formed of it.

" As to the particular character the war has unappily assumed, and the arbitrary principles which your Excellency conceives to have marked its pro ress, denying, as I do, that these evils are attrioutable to the British Government, I at the same time can assure your Excellency, that it sincerely deplores their existence, as uselessly aggravating the calamities of war, and that its most auxious desire, whether at peace or at war with France, is, to have the relations of the two countries restored to the

liberal principles usually acted upon in former times. " I take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of my respect. (Signed) " CASTLEREAGH." No. 17.

Substance of a Note from Prince Kurakin to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. " Paris, 18 (30) April, 1812.

" I am ordered to declare to your Excellency, hat the preservation of Prussia, and her independence, from every political engagement directed against Russia, is indispensable to the interest of his Imperial Majesty. In order to arrive at a real state of peace with France, it is necessary that there should be between her and Russia a neutral country, which shall not be occupied by the troops of either of the two Powers; that as the entire policy of his Majesty the Emperor, my master, is calculated to preserve solid and stable principles of amity with France, which cannot subsist so long as foreign armies continue to be quartered so near the Russian frontiers, the first basis of negociation can be no other than a formal engagement or a complete evacuation of the Prussian States, and of all the strong places of Prussia, whatsoever may have been the period and the pretext of their occupation by the French or Allied Troops; of a diminution of the garrison of Dantzic; the evacuation of Swedish Pomerania, and an arrangement with the King of

the Crowns of France and Sweden. " Without deviating from the principles adopted by the Emperor of all the Russias for the commerce of his States and for the admission of Neutrals into the potts of his dominions-principles which his Majesty can never renounce, he binds himself, as a roof of his adherence to the alliance formed at Tilit, not to adopt any change of the prohibitive measures established in Russia, and severally observed to the present time, against direct trade with England. His Majesty is also ready to agree with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, with respect to a system of Licenses to be inoduced into Russia, in the same manner as in France: it being always understood, that it cannot e admitted till it has been ascertained that it is not calculated to augment the deterioration plready experienced by the trade of Russia.

" Finally, his Majesty will also consent to bind simself to conclude a treaty of exchange, of the Duchy of Oldenburg, for a suitable equivalent. which shall be proposed by his Majesty the Emperor and King, and in which his Imperial Majesty will declare the protest withdrawn which he was about to publish, to support the rights of his family to the Duchy of Oldenburg.

" Notwithstanding the favourable inferences which I am happy to draw from the interview which his Imperial and Royal Majesty was pleased to grant me on Monday, as well as the assurances I received from your Excellency, I cannot forbear to inform our Excellency nnew of that which I represented to his Majesty the Emperor, as well as formerly to you, viz. that if to my regret the intelligence should reach me that Count Lauriston had quitted Petersburgh, I would conceive it my duty to apply immediately for passports, and quit Paris.

(Signed) "Prince ALEX. KURAKIN."

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

" Gumbinnen, June 20, 1812. "Towards the end of 1810, Russia altered her olitical system—the English spirit regained its innence, the Ukase respecting Commerce was its first

"In February, 1811, five divisions of d. 5 sian army quitted the Danube by forced harr Spain, and the Government established by the Cor- and proceeded to Poland; by this movement Russian and proceeded to Poland; by this movement Russian and proceeded to Poland; by this movement Russian and proceeded to Poland; by the Corsacrificed Wallachia and Moldavia.

" When the Russian armies were united and formed, a Protest against France appeared, which was transmitted to every Cabinet. Russia by the announced, that she felt no wish even to save appear ances. All means of conciliation were employed on the part of France-all were ineffectual.

" Towards the close of 1811, six months after t was manifest in France that all this could end on in war : preparations were made for it. The gar rison of Dantzic was increased to 20,000 men. Stores of every description, cannons, muskets, powder, ammunition, pontoons, were conveyed to that place: considerable sums of money were placed at the disposal of the Department of Engineers for the augmentation of its fortifications.

"The army was placed on the war establishment The cavalry, the train of artillery, and the military baggage-train, were completed.

" In March, 1812, a Treaty of Alliance was concluded with Austria; the preceding month a Treaty had been concluded with Prussia.

" In April the first corps of the Grand Army narched for the Oder, the second corps to the Elbe the third corps to the Lower Oder, the fourth corps set out from Verona, crossed the Tyrol, and proreeded to Sllesia. The Guards left Paris.

" On the 22d of April, the Emperor of Russia ook the command of his army, quitted St. Petersburgh, and moved his head-quarters to Wilna.

in the commencement of May the first corns irrived on the Vistula, at Elbing, and Marienburg: the second corps at Marienwerder; the third corps it Thoru; the fourth and sixth corps at Plock; the 5th corps assembled at Warsaw; the eighth corps on the right of Warsaw; and the sercuth corps at Pulaut.

"The Emperor set out from St. Cloud on the oth of May; crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistala on the 6th June." SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

" Wilkowitki, June 22, 1812. "All means of effecting an understanding beween the two Empires became impossible. The spirit which reigned in the Russian Cabinet hurried

" General Narbonne, Aide-de-camp to the Emeror, was dispatched to Wilna, and could remain there only a few days. By that was gained the proof, that the demand, equally arrogant and extraordinary, which had been made by Prince Kurakia, and in which he declared, that he would not enterinto any explanation before France had exacuated the territory of her own Allies, in order to leave them at the mercy of Russia, was the sine qua non of that abinet, and it made that a matter of boast to Foreign Powers.

"The first corps advanced to the Pregel. The rince of Eckmuhl had his bead-quarters, on the 11th of June, at Konigsberg.

"The Marshal Duke of Reggio, commanding the econd corps, had his head-quarters at Weblan; the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the third corps, at Soldass; the Prince Vicerov at Rastenourg: the King of Westphalia at Warsaw; the Prince Poniatowski at Pultusk : the Emperor moved his head-quarters, on the 12th, to Konigsberg, on the Pregel; on the 17th to Justerburg; on the 19th to Gumbionen

" A slight hope of accommodation still remained. The Emperor had given orders to Count Lauriston to wait on the Emperer Alexander, or on his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to ascertain whether there might not yet be some means of obtaining a and of reconciling the honour of France, and the interest of her allies, with the opening a negociation

"The same spirit which had previously swared the Russian Cabinet, upon various pretexts, prevented Count Lauriston from accomplishing his mission; and it appeared, for the first time, that an Ambassador, under circumstances of so much importance, was unable to obtain an interview, either with the Sovereign or his Minister.

"The Secretary of Legation, Prevost, brought this intelligence to Gumbinuen: and the Emperor issued orders to march, for the purpose of passing the Niemen .- 'The conquered (observed he) nssume the tone of conquerors ! Fate drags them on; let their destinies be fulfilled.'-His Majesty caused the following Proclamation to be inserted in the Orders of the Army :

"Soldlers!-The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oaths-she refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the Eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia s dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war.

"The choice cannot admit of hesitation-Let us then march forward! Let us pass the Niemen! Let us carry the war into her territory! The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first: but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

LONDON-IVEDNESDAY, JULY 15. Intelligence of the highest importance bursts 17pidly upon us, as was of course to be expected after the question of Peace or War had been decided, and Bousparte had issued his menacing Proclamation against Rus ia. The first blow bas been preceded

by the publication of the correspondence between the | opened the door to look after him; he then saw his | two Governments. Upon the nature of it we have no room to make a single comment—nor perhaps no room to make a single comments, the advance of the start night; nor does he recollect to have heard that law's door; he cried out "murder, murder!" &c.; French army beyond the Russian frontiers having

" cut short all intermission." been received, contain, besides the Diplomatic Correspondence, the two first Bulletins of the French army. They do not bring down events so late as the commencement of hostilities, or even to the actual advanceinto the Russian territories.

The latter fact has been established by the Auholt Mail which arrived this morning. No account of the former event has yet been received, but it must have taken place before the end of June. It was on the 24th ult, the French army entered the Russian territories at Kowno, about 50 miles from Wilua. THURSDAY, JULY 16.

A Moniteur of the 10th is arrived, with the Third Bulletin of the Grand Army, of which the following are the only material contents. It is dated the 26th of June, from Kowno, on the right bank of the Niemen, at which date Bonaparte had his head quarters in that city, and contains an account of the passage of that river by his troops, and their advance to within ten leagues of Wilna, then, and for some time past, the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia. At two o'clock in the morning of the 23d June, Bousparte reconnoitred the banks of the Niemen, in front of Kowno, and in the course of the day three bridges were thrown over the river on that point. The army being well up, three columns had passed over before eleven o'clock at night. At noon next day, the 24th, the van entered Komno, and on the same day, Bonaparte established his head-quarters in that city.-The army continued passing the river on the 24th and 25th, and on the 26th, Marshal Ney, the Duke of Elchingen, and Murat, the King of Naples, the letter of whom commands the cavalry, arrived within ten longues of Wilna. The Bulletin states, that General Pajol, who was the first to enter and take possession of Kowno, drove on his march a cloud of Cossacks before him, but, as he had only a single blish, that the declarations of the deceased ought not battalion with him, this cloud could not have been very dense, or have made any resistance. It is farther stated, that on the advance of Murat and Nev on the 25th and 26th, from the Niemen towar is Wilms, " the enemy's light troops were driven in. and pursued on every side;" but as not a single Russian appears to have been killed, wounded, or taken, we may presume that the Russian picquets retired at the approach of the enemy. Of the actual strength of the French we have no particular account; but as it consists of ten corps, each of which may be es timated at between twenty and thirty thousand, the whole army probably amounts to from 250, to 3(x) (XX) men.

## daterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Since our last, we have received the Londo Journals of the 15th and 16th. One Mail due. Much matter, of the very highest importance, will be found in our columns, but want of room obliges us, for the present, to pass it over in total

The Resolutions, passed at the Meeting of the Catholics held in this City on Sunday, will be found in another part of our paper. We have been under the necessity of delaying the consideration of the proceedings till Thursday. Port-News, Market Prices, &c. &c. necessarily postponed, shall appear

WATERFORD ASSIZES. In the County Court, on Saturday, the first business which came on was the trial of Thomas Dec,

charged with the wilful murder of Bridget M. Carthy, at Dungarran, on the 26th of March last. The first witness for the prosecution was Arthur Quin, Esq. a Surgeon, who proved that, on the witness went in with deceased, and wnited till 27th of March, about 10 or 11 o'clock, heattend- | John Wade lighted a caodle, and for a few mied the deceased. He found herium very languishing | nutes after. Saw deceased's brother asleep in bed; he state, and apparently dying. She had a wound in sat up in the bed; heard deceased say to him, "O! the left side of the thorax, between the sixth and se-, reath ribs, which penetrated through the lungs and | may it do you! you were always stubborn like your disphragm, and into the abdomen. The wound mother." Witness is no relation to prisoner; gets was mortal. Witness did not tell her so, as she her livelihood by spinning worsted; and was never seemed so exhausted-but from the state she was in. , examined in a Court of Justice before. he had no doubt that she was under an impression, that she could not recover. She said she was killed. she appeared extremely weak and exhausted. She did not take them up, nor see them afterwards;

died that night. prisoner (whom he identified) only a short time beif Tom Wade was within - witness answered he was followed her, knocked her down on a daughill, wife say so. and stabbed her again under the left breast ; after which he put his knee on her, and drew the bayourt the night following.

liam. Witness heard the prisoner pass by, and stones, and went towards Africe Wade's door.

sister coming down, with her hand on the hole in her side. Saw no body throwing stones at the prisoner beaten or abused that night. Prisoner had no rea-The French Papers to the 9th Instant, which have son at all for killing deceased. Did hear, and belieres, that prisoner's wife had robbed him that night of 40 guineas, and had brought away his childreu up to the house of her mother, Alice Wade and that prisoner went up there to look after her. and had been rapping at the door for a long time .-Did not hear, that when prisoner was going up to the loft, in A. Wade's house, his wife and his mother-in-law had endangered his life by turning or throwing down the ladder-nor that any of the Wades gave the prisoner a violent heating that night-nor that prisoner's wife had been drinking with any man that night-nor that deceased threw any stones at the prisoner. Cannot tell what passed before his sister came to look for Tom Wade .-Did not tell his sister when she came in after being wounded, that she deserved it, as she was so headstrong and stubborn, like her mother. Deceased was not passionate or violent in her temper; bu had often beaten witness when he deserved it.

Surgeon Quin, re-examined, - Deceased was to bed when he first saw her. Did not examine he body. Saw only one wound.

John Dee, third cousin to the prisoner, was examined-but as he admitted that the informations he had sworn were false, he was committed to the ceased's brother was also there, in bed, and undress-Dock for prevarication. His evidence, therefore, was not allowed to go to the Jury.

Rev. Jahez Henry deposed to the same effect as Surgeon Quin (whom he accompanied on his second visit), as to the state in which the deceased appeared, and her declarations of having been wounded by the prisioner. He further added, that he adminitered an oath to the deceased, and that on his return to his own house, in 10 or 12 minutes after. he committed her declarations to writing.

Here the evidence for the Prosecution closed. The Prisoner's Counsel then endeavoured to estato be admitted as evidence against the prisonercontending, that there was not satisfactory proof of her having been fully sensible of her approaching dissolution at the time when she made those declarations; and that the word "killed" was a common expression amongst the vulgar, on even the slightest occasions. It was further contended, that, as it appeared that written examinations were in the possession of the last witness, which were not produced. (and which, even if produced, should be rejected for aformality) parole evidence, being the weaker species, must, of course, be inadmissible. This poliwas argued at considerable length, and with much ingenuity, by Mr. M'Dougall, who was replied to by Mr. Burrowes, when his Lordship over-ruled the

Margaret Shanahan was then produced on the part of the prisoner, and deposed, that she saw the deceased standing on the road, before prisoner. Deeased asked him where he was going. He said, he was looking for his wife, his property, and his wo children. Deceased at this time had two stones in her hands, which she threw at prisoner; one of them struck him in the forehead, and cut him, when he cried out " murder, murder! I am killed, and mr blood is flowing.". Deceased took up more stones and threw at him; he turned his back to avoid them. They were within a few yards of witness, who was standing at her own door, on the opposite side of the road. It happened about one o'clock at night. Witness's sister was sick in bed, and called to her, when she went in and shut the door. In about 5 responsible with his life. Struck to the heart by minutes after, witness opened the door to throw out | what had taken place in his own family, and assome water, and then saw deceased passing by, with her hand upon her side. Witness went with her to Tom Wade's house; deceased rattled at the door, and called for Tom Wade: Wade's son, John, 1 boy about eleren years old, opened the door; -Brother, I am dead," He replied, " much good

O ther cross-examination, she said, deceased had one stone in each hand; thinks that she threw both and that Thomas Dec was the person who had given at the same time, and that both hit the prisoner. -bet the wound. Saw her again in the exening, when | Believes the stones were each about a pound weight; one of the a struck her own door. Went in for John M. Carthy, a boy of about 15 years of age, fear the stones would kill her. Came to the door and brother to the deceased, said, that he knew the to throw out flirty water, because she had no other vessel to give her sister a drink. Thinks deceased fore he killed his sister. On the night laid in the in- | most have got the wound while witness was within, dictment, the deceased came to the door of Thomas and after she had seen her throwing the stones. -Wade's house (where witness lodged), and inquired | Six no person on the road but deceased and prisoner. Saw no weapon, neither stick, switch, nor not. She then went towards the house of Alice any thing else; with prisoner; does not know whe-Wade, gother-in-law to the prisoner, where she ther the wound was inflicted with a sharp instrument; had been spinning for four weeks before. Witness can form no opicion whether the deceased inflicted followed her, and saw her go to the door, where he the wound becook. Prisoner turned his back twice; and the prisoner stab her with a beyonet in the back; was hit twice, once in the back; he was black in she bawled out, and ran across the road; prisoner this back; never say him stripped, but heard his Julia Macrissy lives on the upper road, in Dun-

garrae. Was on the road, coming from Waternet of her hody; he then put the beyonet under his | ford, that night. See Bridget M. Carthy throwing body coat, and went away. Witness's sister died stones at Thomas Die. When witness asked her what was the matter, she said prisoner was foolishly. On his cross-examination, he stated, that he ran | drunk, and was looking for his wife and children. hoto Tom Wade's house, on seeing his sister killed, | Witness advised decrised to go house; and said that for fear of being killed honself. Tom Wade is they (meaning prisoner and his wife) would be togebrother of Alice Wade, prisoner's mother-in-law, ther next day, and not to mind them. Deceased rewho has two more brothers, named John and Wil- plied, " you take it very easy;" and took up two

ed. She threw one stone first, which hit prisoner on the present occasion, takewise pronounced in fain the forehead; he was then inside his mother-inother person on the road; did see Margaret Shanahan; witness had not gone into her own house :-Margaret Shanahan saw witness. Did not see deceased after she received the wound. Saw no bayonot with the prisoner. Deceased threw a second

stone, but it did not hit prisoner. Surgeon Quin was here called on to examine the orisoner's face, which he did, and said he appeared to have the marks of two wounds-one on his right temple, the other on his left evenhrow. Carlnot take upon himself to say at what distance of time these wounds may have been received, as they are now cicatrized. It may have been at the time of the John Country-knew the deceased; saw her in

Wade's house after she had got the wound. Witness had been in bed, but got up on hearing the noise; on opening the door, he saw the prisoner with his face cut, making towards his mother-in-law' house; witness called to him, to induce him to re turn; prisoner said he wanted nothing but his wifand children and his substance. Witness, on hear ing that the woman was hurt, went up to Tom Wade's house, which is about three doors from his own; Wade's son opened the door for him; saw Wade and his wife, and 3 or 4 children; the deed. Bridget M'Carthy said to her brother, " am hurted, Jack." The brother answered, " It is a good deed, you were so headstrong, the same as your mother; if you had done my bidding, nothing would have happened you."

Cross-examined .- Saw nobody in the street bu risoner and deceased; the latter was making out of Alice Wade's house, with a stone in her hand. Saw Margaret Shanahan in Tom Wade's bouse. 1 was about a quarter of an hour after he went back into his own house, that witness went to Tom Wade's house. This Witness exhibited some appearance of confusion in his manner of giving his

Morgan Kennedy, Esq. a Magistrate, said ho know the prisoner 10 or 12 years; and that, until he time of this unfortunate accident, he had always considered him a quiet, honest, industrious man.

The Judge recapitulated the evidence with great precision, commenting on it as he went along, and observing, in conclusion, that the only question for he Jury was, whether the offence of the Prisoner should be considered as Murder, or Manslaughter? The Jury retired for a mort time, and returned

ren a verdict of Manslaughter. I We have felt it to be our duty, to give the foregoing trial at full length, for the purpose of doing an act of public justice to the prisoner, and of contributing, in conjunction with the verdict of an honest Jury, to rescue his character from the heaviest of all accusations, that of deliberate and intended murder. A Gentleman of the highest respectability bore indisputable testimony to the propriety of the prisoner's former conduct, and we have learned from unquestionable authority, that his reputation stood equally fair amongst his neighbours, who have been the constant witnesses of his prudent and meritorious behaviour. It has been his misfortune to have to arruggle with domestic trials of the severest kind, and which, above all others, are calculated to awaken the keenest and most indignant feelings of the tions in the Cause of the Catholics of Ireland. human heart. One of these, under which it was not in the nature of man to submit with patient apathy, led to that fatal result for which Dee was made and by propositions beyond endurance, he, in a ash and unguarded moment, committed an act foreign to every principle and every conviction of his nind, and which that reflection, of which he was wholly directed at the time, has led him to lament with the deepest sorrow. In all this, however, here is not even the semblance of the premeditated lesign which at once constitutes the moral and legal guilt of murder. In all the agonies which can rend a husband's and a father's heart, he had gone forth a search of his wife, his property, and his children. His already irritated feelings encountered a new and exasperating provocation. He lost for an instant hat command over himself which had regulated all his former life, and unhappily deprived the Fury that assailed him of her existence. Of the charge of wilful and deliberate murder he has been honourably acquitted on the clearest evidence, and society aill receive him back into it's bosom with compassion for the situation in which overpowering temptations had placed him, and with the fullest confidence in that integrity which had never before been impeached. His Counsel, T. O'Driscol, and Henry M. Dougall. Esars, eminently distinguished themselves by the ardour and ability with which they conducted his defence, and he will retain, whilst life remains, the warmest impressions of gratitude to his Agent, Wm. Bayly, Esq. of Abbey-Lodge, who testified on this, as he does on every occasion, the most animated zeal in his Client's cause, and the most penetrating ingenuity in bringing it to a successful issue. The Court was afterwards occupied till 8 o'clock

in hearing a long-pending cause, in which John Walsh, lessee of Nathaniel Mitchell, and others were Plaintiffs; and John Foster, Esq. was Defendant. It was an action of Ejectment, to recover the possession of the lands of Pouloaganogue, &c. part of the Estate of the Corporation of Cloumel, now held by the Defendant, and to which the Plaintiffs claimed to be entitled under a Lease from said Corporation, dated in June, 1791. This action was tried here before about two years since, application at the Bar. when a verdict was obtained by the Plaintiffs-but, in consequence of exceptions taken on a particular

Cross-examined .- Witness was alongside decras- | point, it now came on again for trial. The Jury, your of the Plaintiffs-but as the Counsel for the Desendant intimated their intention of tenderlog a bill of exceptions, it remains still undecided.

The business of the City Court closed on Saturday. The two nomen, consicted of theft, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each. Yesterday, some proceedings took place in the County Court, which we shall hereafter notice. Thomas Dee was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and a day. This day the Judges will open their Commission in Clonmela

Joshua Jacob, as Treasurer to the House of Recovery, in the absence of Dean Lee, acknowledges to have received £1 13s. 7d. a collection made at St. Olare's, per John Frazer - Is. 2d. a dountion from Captain Cashman - Pl 10s. a County Record Jury, per Francis Kennedy-and C2 5s. 6d. a County do, do, per Robert Longan.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

NUMEROUS and respectable MERTING of the A CATHOLICS of the COUNTY and CITY of NATERFORD took place this day, pursuant to publie notice, when, it appearing that the assembly could not be accommodated in Munray's Horze, it adjourned to the Puncic Rooms.

At half-past two o'clock Engryo Power, of Ballyline. Esq. was called to the Chair, when the following Resolutions were proposed by William Bankows. of Carrickbarron, Esq. and seconded by Richand Power, of Mahon Lodge, R.q. and unanimoes y

Resolved. That we do again petition the Legislature for the Repeal of those laws which affect our hody, convinced as we are, that such is the immortal principle for which we contend, and such the perishable nature of those prejudices with which we have to contend, that discussion alone must insure success. Resolved, That we do adopt the Petition agreed upon at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics Ireland, and that the same he signed as the Petition of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford. Resolved, That the Duke of DEVOYSHIRE be re-

quested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and Sir John Newsont, and Richard Powen, of lashmore, Esq. to the Commons. Resolved. That our most cordist Phanks are hereby given to the above Nobleman and Gentlemen for

icir uniform support of our claims. Reso ved, That we owe to the Government of the Country, every satisfaction and pledge of Loralty which can be reasonably demanded—that the Ca ho lies of Ireland had given these pledges in the fullest and most unequivocal manner possible—that we have taken Oaths of Allegiance, the most comprehensive and adequate for the security of our Loraity should make the out to the security of our Loraity should be security out of the security of our Loraity should be security out of the security of our loraity should be security out of the security of our loraity should be security out of the security out of the security out of the security should be security out of the security should be security out of the security out of the security should be security out of the security out of the security should be security out of the security out of has been framed by the most investite of our enemics-that, if our Oaths are believed, as we have w right to demand (since they are the only harrior botween us and every privilege under the British Constitution), we cannot conceive what further Security

can be required. Resolved. That our most cordial Thanks be given to our Protestant Countrymen for their generous support of our claims. To their exertions we stiribute the great progress of our (alise—to their exertions we would wish to awaits final success. We have but one cummon interest, and that interest must be the peace and prosperity of our native land-With them: we seek to be incorporated, persunded, as we are. that frishmen, when united by tres of affection, must

he invincible. Resolved, That the Thanks of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford are emineutly due and hereby given to Lord Frankle and the Carnotto Boand, for their zealous, able, and successful exer-

Resolved, That we have witnessed, with sentiments f the liveliest gratitude, the manly and Constitutional exertions of some of the Royal Family on our behalf, and have derived new confidence and hope

from their support. Resolved. That our warmest Thanks are due and hereby given to his Royal Highness the Duke of visex, for the particular attention with which hohas investigated, and for the firmness, zeal, and ability with which he has supported the Catholic

Claims. Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Counsellor Fism, for his minimated and excellent speech delivered at this meeting.

Resolved. That our thanks are due and, hereby iven to the Protestant Gentlemen who have attended

his meeting, and delivered sentiments congenial to its Resolved. That these Resolutions be published in the Waterford Papers, and the Dublin Evening Post, and in the Morning Chronicle, and the Globe.

(Signed) EDMUND POWER, THOMAS HEARN, Sec. The Chair having been vacated, RICHARD POWER SHEA, of Gardenmorris, Esq. was called thereto,

when the meeting, unanimously,

Respired, That the thanks of this meeting are herev given to Mr. Powan, for his proper conduct in the Resolved, That our thanks be again given to Dr.

HEARN, Secretary to the Catholics of this County and City. for his uniform attention to the Catholic cause, Waterford, July 19, 1912. R. P. O'SHEA.

Royal Exchange Assurance Office, OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IN THE REION OF HIS MA-

JESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE. ALSO, FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

REAL CAPITAL STOCK TWO MILLIONS STERLING. A. SHINKWIN, Agent.

JAMES MORGAN (on behalf of the Company's Agent) respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of the City and Vicinity of Waterford, that he will be at the Commercial Buildings for a few days, to receive 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. Lists of the Governors and Directors may be had on

GT No charge for Policy or Mark. Walerford, July 18, 1812.