

No. 11, 926.

MEMEL CROWN TIMBER, &c.

COURTENAY & SON are now landing, from the Nika, direct from Memel, a Cargo of CROWN TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, and LATHWOOD, which, with their stock of NORWAY TIMBER, they offer for Sale on moderate Terms.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLOT of GROUND in BRIDGE STREET, NEAR the MALL, late in the Possession of Mr. ARNAB ATKINS, and the PROFIT-RENT of the HOUSE and CONCERN of Mr. WARRING, adjoining thereto—all held by Lease under the Master of the Holy-Ghost House. Application to be made to ROBERT HENRY, Esq. Rockshire.

TO BACCO.

JOHN ALLEN and SON are landing Twelve Hogsheads of best LEAF TOBACCO, which their Friends will be supplied with on the lowest Terms. Waterford, 6th Mo. (June) 8th, 1816.

CHANCERY.

THOMAS WILLIAMS and WM. ROBINSON, Assignees of the Estate and Effects of ANNA ATKINS and Co. Bankrupts.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, the Younger, MARY, his wife, and WM. JOHN SONS, a Minor; DAVID ARTHUR ENGLAND, & WM. JOHNSON HARTLE, Defendants.

THE above Lands are a fee simple Estate, producing at present the yearly sum of £250, subject only to a £20 per Annum Quit and Cross Rents, and are situate in the Tillage Country, five Miles from Fermoy, one from Glanworth, four from Mitchinstown, one from Mallow, and thirteen from Cork.

WILLIAM HESS.

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For Particulars, as to the Title, and further information, apply at the office of the Plaintiff's Solicitors, Messrs. FLEMING and BARKLEY, York Street, Dublin—or to Mr. NICHOLAS KAYSTEAD, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 7, Upper Fitzwilliam Street.

ADJOURNED SALE OF QUICKSILVER.

TO BE SOLD, at the Custom House of NEW IRONS, on MONDAY, the 25th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock, Eight Thousand Pounds weight of QUICKSILVER, for the benefit of those concerned, taken out of the Friends of Burtstown, per the George S. Thomas of this Port.

B. L. TOTTENHAM, Collector.

Custom House, Ross, June 4, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 12.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Tallow, and Flour, with columns for quantity and price.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. MABERLEY presented several Petitions against the Leather Restrictions, which were severally read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. SHAW LEFFAIRE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for granting a proper remuneration to Coroners, &c. which was agreed to, and the Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and to be printed.

A Petition was presented from the Carriers of Birmingham, and another from Carlisle, against the Leather Tax.

On a question being put by a Member, whose name we did not learn, Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that no official account of what had occurred in Barbadoes had as yet reached Government, but it was nearly ready, he would add, expressly requested.

General FORTNION observed, that within the last four years of the 1812, forged notes had been taken out of the Bank, which had done very considerable injury to many individuals. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the fabrication and circulation of forged Banknotes, and to report from time to time to the House.

After a few words from Mr. MANNING and General FORTNION, who said it was very hard to allow the whole loss to lie on individuals, the motion was put and negatived without a division.

A Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the fees in the English, Scottish, and Irish Courts of Law, was brought up by a person at the Bar.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from a person of the name of Pierre Gambaut Perrault, who it seems had been sent by the Governor of the Mauritius to this country on a charge of insurrection, had been confined closely for 130 days, and when he came here was told by the Secretary of State, if he wished to be tried he might go back to the Mauritius. After some pointed remarks on the flagrant injustice and oppression of this case, Mr. B. moved that the Petition lie on the Table.

Mr. GOULBURN entered into an explanation of the circumstances of this case, which was not distinctly heard in the Gallery. We understood him, however, to justify the conduct of the Governor of that Island.

Mr. BARING was of opinion the Governor had exceeded his powers very much, and in this case had been guilty of great oppression. The particular situation of these colonies loudly demanded attention being shown to their Petitions, for as they had no regular constitution, but were subjected to the mere fiat of a Governor, it was proper the House should take this into consideration, and he trusted they would do so early next Session.

Sir S. ROMILLY thought the individual in question had been most unjustly used. It was oppressive in the extreme to send an individual from his native country to a place where he had not a friend, and when brought here to tell him, when he applied for trial, that he might go back to his own country to be tried. [Hear.] If the House of Commons did not examine minutely into this subject, if they did not sit it to the very bottom, they would show they were no longer attentive to the interests of the Country or the voice of an injured, insulted People. [Hear, hear.] If a British House of Commons no longer listened to the supplication of an oppressed individual, they forfeited the sacred name of Britons. If a man was to be torn from his friends, from his country, and from all that is dear to the heart, and if the House were callous to such oppression, where was the boasted liberty of the country, where was the boasted protection of our laws? [Hear, hear, hear.]

After a few further observations by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Pousonby, Mr. Bennett, the Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked the Right Honourable Gentleman whether there would be any objection, in the Returns of Exports and Imports, to refer to those particular statements which it was the usage to make before the existence of those commercial restrictions that had been thought necessary during the war?

The answer of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was wholly assentive.

Mr. COOPER, after enumerating at considerable length the evils and inconsistencies of the existing Laws respecting Grand Jury Presentments, &c. in Ireland, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate, amend, and reduce those Laws into one Act.

Sir J. NEWPORT trusted, that Parliament would adopt some means of placing the same under Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland under proper control.

General BARRY hoped, that the Bill moved for by the Honourable Gentleman would be allowed to lie over until the next Session, in order that the opinion of the People of Ireland might be ascertained with respect to it.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD thought it was too late in the Session to allow of passing a Bill, for the consolidation of the Acts which related to Grand Jurors, but thought that much good might be accomplished by a limited measure, the object of which should be to amend those laws.

Mr. POUSONBY expressed a similar opinion. Mr. COOPER observed, that he had himself drawn the attention of the Committee (from whom a Report had been presented by himself, as Chairman, on the subject), to the expediency of recommending a Bill to amend the Laws in the first instance.

Mr. ABERCROMBY, as a Member of the Committee, maintained, that the opinion of the majority, in contradiction to that of the Hon. Member, was in favour of a Bill for amending, and not consolidating, the laws. He was persuaded, that such a measure, brought in by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, who had shown himself so intimately conversant on the subject, would be productive of infinite benefit.

Mr. COOPER expressed himself at a loss to imagine in what part of the minutes of the Committee the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had discovered the opinion to which he had alluded.

After a few words from Mr. PARTRICK, Sir H. PAINES moved as an amendment, that the word "consolidate" be left out of the motion.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD hoped, that the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Cooper) would keep the motion in his own hands, and endeavour to carry the wishes of the Committee into effect.

Mr. POUSONBY thought that something might be effectually done without consolidating the Acts; they might be amended, and a Bill for that purpose might be brought in to the present Session.

Mr. PELL observed, the amendment would preclude the consolidation of the Acts.

A conversation of considerable length then ensued on the amendment, in which Mr. ABERCROMBY, Mr. Cooper, Sir G. Hill, Sir John Newport, Mr. Pousonby and Mr. Bernard took a part.

The SPEAKER then observed, that he feared the two Bills, having the same provisions (the Consolidation Bill, and the Bill to amend the Acts), could not run together through the House; but that as most of the Members who had spoken seemed to agree in the general principle of remedying an evil, a Bill might be arranged so as to amalgamate the objects of all.

The amendment was then put, and carried without a division.

Another amendment was then moved, that these words in the original motion, "and to reduce into one Act," be left out, which was agreed to; after which, the motion, so amended, was put and carried.

The second reading of the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill was postponed to Monday.

Lord MILTON presented a Petition from the Clothworkers of the West Riding of the County of York, praying (as we understood in the Gallery) against any alteration in the Laws respecting Apprentices. It was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Irish Bank Restriction Bill and the Porter Bill were each read a third time and passed.

CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

Sir H. PARNELL observed, that after having presented Petitions a short time back from the Roman Catholics, he did not think he would be discharging his duty towards those Petitioners, if he did not take some other steps on the subject before the Session ended. The Petitioners, he might fairly state, spoke the sentiments of the Catholics of Ireland, whose numbers amounted to nearly five millions. The Petitioners complained of being excluded from the Constitution, and prayed to be admitted to a participation of its benefits. Such a complaint, and such a prayer, from so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects, were most important matters for the serious consideration of the House.—That consideration he earnestly hoped they would receive. After what had passed on the discussion of the motion made by his Right Hon. Friend, the Member for Dublin (Mr. Grattan), he (Sir H. Parnell) did not wish, on the present occasion, to renew the general discussion; but he wished to impress on the House, that, early in the next Session, he should move for a Committee to take into consideration the Petition which had been presented this Session, with a view to some final arrangement on the subject. He also wished to give notice, that he should attend in his place in the first week of the next Session, and would move a Call of the House on the day for which the discussion should be had. He also begged leave to say, that he did not think Honourable Members could better occupy their time between this and the next Session, than by examining diligently the various matters connected with this important subject. The consequence of such examination would be, that it would be evident to every Member, that Ireland could continue in the state into which she has been thrown by the effects of the Penal Code. Members would find, that though the present system of Military Government in Ireland, for such it might be considered, may be sufficient to hold that country in a comparative state of peace for a short time, it would not eventually secure it against the effects which the continued operation of this code was calculated to produce. He wished to be informed by the Noble Lord opposite (Castlereagh) what were the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers on this important subject, because it was of great consequence to the Catholics to know how Ministers stood disposed towards them? On looking over the correspondence which had passed on this subject between Lord Fitzwilliam and the Marquis Wellesley, he (Sir H. P.) observed, that the great objection which the former Nobleman had to the discussion of the question, and any concession on the part of the Crown, was the temper and conduct of the Catholics of Ireland.—Since then, the conduct of the Catholics had been considerably changed. They were now altogether temperate in the expression of their sentiments on the subject of their grievances.

Mr. PELL rose to order—he conceived that if the Honourable Member wished only to give notice of a motion for the next Session, it was not fit at present to enter on a discussion. He (Mr. PELL) had understood that the Hon. Baronet intended to submit a motion in the present, but if he (Sir H. P.) had given up that intention, it would not be regular to bring on a debate now.

[For remainder see last page.]

Re-examined by Mr. Daniel.

Witness called repeatedly to Murphy for the balance, and he denied owing Brophy any money; on the 31 of April he again called on him, but Brophy said he would bring it to Mr. Brophy that day.

Thomas Power sworn, examined by Mr. Wallace.

The wines in question were originally sold by witness in his own name; he went himself with the £50 bill; it was for the purpose of paying for two pipes of wine, or part of them; there were twenty or fourteen days elapsed between giving the £50 bill and the delivery of the wine; he afterwards repeatedly called to have them sent home; the witness was first agreed for; before he gave the £50 bill, Mr. Brophy said, he wished for indorsements to pay the duty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gould.

He passed Brophy different securities for wine he purchased, but was not able to pay them when they became due—he promised fifteen shillings in the pound, and paid about eleven; owed Brophy about £200 when he compounded; the agreement of the composition was about October, 1814; after that he bought wine from Brophy, and paid generally in indorsements and cash; recollects the indorsement upon Dillon's bill; it fell due the 17th of January, and was for £21 11s. 3d.; that indorsement was in Brophy's hands; the £50 was given some days previous to the other bill being paid, as he believes; thinks the bill was given to Brophy to the best of his recollection; does not think it was after the other bill became due, but is not positive; to the best of his belief he sold the bill; to the best of his belief the bill passed, although now in Brophy's hands, was paid; knows nothing of the bill for £23 8s. 10d.; to the best of his belief it is not his hand-writing that is indorsed on it; went to Brophy's office lately; did not ask if Murphy was arrested for the debt, nor does he recollect saying, if he was, the devil mend him.

Christina Peter sworn, examined by Mr. Wallace.

Knows the bill produced; when it became due it was protested; he (witness) gave a gentleman's bill and his own to take it up; the gentleman's bill which he gave was dishonoured, and Mr. Brophy was kind enough to take his (witness's) bill.

Andrew Kearney proved that Murphy still, in Brophy's office, the devil mend Power if he was arrested.

Verdict for the Defendant.

On Saturday last, Thomas E. Langly, Esq. Collector of Sill Fines for the County of Mayo, accompanied by Mr. Glynn and Captain Graham, Officers of Excise, and a military party, commanded by Lieut. Thompson, of the 68th regiment, succeeded in making a considerable seizure on an Island on the borders of Erris, and about 8 miles from Cromlinna. Private distillation being carried on for a considerable time in the above-mentioned island with great success, owing to its inaccessible situation, being surrounded for some miles by a dangerous morass, the officers succeeded in bringing a boat, with incredible labour, across the same on men's shoulders, at least three miles, by which means they got on the island, and, by the judicious arrangements of the military, and their active endeavours in behalf of the revenue, the only boat belonging to the island was secured, in which was found the head and worm of a still; the boat was immediately sunk in the middle of the lake. The officers effectually destroyed thirty-six vessels, containing 1000 gallons of pot-ale, thirty-five gallons of tuggling, and a considerable quantity of malt; also three still houses. They also brought from the island two stills and the worm and head of a still, which were safely lodged in the King's Stores, Ballina. We are sorry to have to conclude this paragraph with a disgraceful outrage committed by the neighbouring peasantry, who collected in great numbers and broke to pieces the cart on which the boat had been conveyed to the nearest line of road, whilst the above officers were actively employed in destroying so great an evil as a distillery of such magnitude must be in any country, both to the morals and interests of the inhabitants.—Mayo Constitution.

KILKENNY, JUNE 8.—On Tuesday night, an armed banditti went to the house of Laurence Pihlan, between Ballygarra and Castlecomer, and having beat and abused Pihlan and his two boys there, swore them to quit the farm, as it had not been unoccupied, previously to their entering in the possession, the full term prescribed by criminal legislation. Having tied the men, they broke the furniture, and carried off the whole of the stock in a little way, but finally restored the cattle, &c. also denouncing vengeance on the Pihlans if they did not obey the orders they had received.—Moderator.

On Monday, while the family were at prayers, two men entered the house of James Fogarty, Esq. of Clonardragh, about three miles from Templemore, and, having searched the house, carried on two girls.—Did.

We are concerned to hear, that Robert Pepper, Esq. of Cappa, a Magistrate, in concert with Captain Standish, Alexander Odell, Esq. and other Gentlemen, in endeavouring to quell a riot at Ballyboyferry, on Monday, received several wounds from the country people, many of whom are known, and hopes are entertained they may be discovered. We hear that two fellows charged with the outrage were yesterday apprehended.—Limerick Chronicle.

WITNESSES.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GEORGE BIRKIN, Bookbinder and Stationer, Street.

James Hughes sworn, examined by Mr. Hamilton.

Witness was Clerk to the Messrs. Collier; the book produced is a pass-book, which was kept between the Plaintiff and the Defendants; Plaintiff is a sawyer; whenever the timber was measured, witness was present, and used to take down the measurement; it appears by the account, that £14 13s. 5d. is due to the Plaintiff; witness entered several of the items in the book, and struck the balance.

Thomas Brien sworn, examined by Mr. Hamilton.

Witness was in the employment of the Messrs. Collier; part of the book is in his hand-writing; the work stated in it was done, and the charges made are the usual ones; witness assisted the Plaintiff in doing the work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunne.

It was the Plaintiff that desired him to put down the entries; the felles used to be counted before the Clerks; never heard that more than half the felles made by the Plaintiff were useless.

Michael O'Connor sworn, examined by Mr. Dunne.

Knows of felles made by the Plaintiff; he counted 243 which were useless; they are now in the Defendants' yard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell.

It was fresh timber; the Plaintiff has been twenty years in the Defendants' employment; the felles were cut two years ago.

Thomas Ellis sworn, examined by Mr. Dunne.

Witness is a wheeler; he examined the felles which were made by the Plaintiff—some were very good, and some were inferior; some of them were (to use the Witness's own words) wenny and short; 248 were bad; never heard of an offer by the Defendants to leave it to a libration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton.

The felles were made of fresh elm, and might have been knocked about the yard; the Plaintiff was a long time in the Defendants' employment, and he always had a pattern to go by; fresh timber would certainly shrink.

Patrick Moore sworn, examined by Mr. Dunne.

A great number of the felles made by the Plaintiff were cast by the wheeler, and witness burned upwards of 200 of them in the forge; there were more of them also burnt in Mr. Collier's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell.

Witness is a helper about the Defendants' concern; never held conversation with any one as to the evidence he was to give.

Verdict for the Plaintiff, £12 12s. 6d. and 6d. costs.

Peter Brophy merchant, Plaintiff; Patrick Murphy, Defendant.

Mr. Daniel opened the pleadings; it was an action for the recovery of £141 14s. 11d. for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Gould broadly stated the case—it was an action for Spanish wine; the Defendant had some dealings with a person of the name of Power, who had been a rectifying distiller; the wine was sold for the use of the distillery, and a bill of sales delivered; Murphy objected to the account being furnished in Power's name, instead of its being in his; Mr. Brophy said for a settlement, and bills were given; Mr. Brophy, upon a former occasion, had dealings with Power, and a composition took place.

Andrew Kearney sworn, examined by Mr. Scriven.

Witness was clerk to Mr. Brophy, and furnished a bill of sales in the name of Thomas Power to the Defendant, Murphy; he refused to pay it until furnished in his own name; Murphy was going to pay the whole amount, but Power came in, and after some conversation, he said he would deduct £50; the remainder he settled for. Mr. Brophy was dissatisfied; witness went several times to Murphy; he said Power was in Niass; that he would adjust the matter with him, and pay the balance; the settlement he gave was in bills, which are not yet paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robinson.

Power was the first person charged with the wine; he is not a bankrupt, but has failed in his circumstances; Brophy was a principal creditor of Power's, and was appointed a trustee to pay the creditors; Power was to pay 15s. in the pound to Brophy, but the £50 bill has not been paid; Power said he gave Brophy £50; witness went back and told Brophy credit was demanded for it; it was deducted in witness's presence out of the account furnished, but he was not authorised by Mr. Brophy to consent to that credit.

Re-examined by Mr. Scriven.

Know of wine being purchased by Power from Brophy after the composition; there was generally a balance left behind in every settlement; there is a balance of £33 due out of the £50 bill.

Walter Thomas Myler sworn, examined by Mr. Daniel.

Witness is book-keeper to Mr. Brophy; was in his employment in January, 1816; was book-keeper when the bill produced was given at Brophy's house; it came a few days after the 17th of January; recollects the sale of the Spanish wine; the wine was delivered on the 8th of February, and on the 23d he placed the bill to the credit of Thomas Power; witness observed two pipes of Spanish wine in the books (he not being in the employment at the time), charged to Power previous to the composition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace.

The bill was returned to Mr. B's office to take up a protest; he had no conversation upon the subject of the bill; the bill was paid on the 29th of January.

ELEGY IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

The candles tell the close of parting day, The Members, bored, wind slowly up to tea, Some few to dinner plod their hungry way, And leave the House to Devon and to Ley.

Now fades in dull debate the lingering night, And each dull speech in solemn stillness ends, Save where B—oux B—ux—st wheels his drooping flight, Or flows H—L—y cheers his stammering friends.

Save that, from yonder nook, with placemen stored, Old R—se doth to the Treasury Bench complain, Of such as, wandering near the Navy Board, Molest his ancient pensionary reign.

Beneath that pillared height, that gallery's shade, Where heave the seats with many a glimmering heap, Each on his narrow row supinely laid, In silent bands the Country Members sleep.

The pettish call of nonsense breathing P—r, V—s—r—t twittering o'er his box-seat, C—r—r—r's shrill voice, Sir J—s—r—r, liver-liver, &c.

No more can rouse them from their rugged bed, Oft did the question to their influence yield, Their votes, full oft, the Court's designs hath broke.

How found was the Income Tax repeal'd! How loud the Malt Tax to their sturdy stroke! Let not proud Office seek their useful toil, Their votes, though silent, their career obscure; Nor Grandeur mark, with a disdainful smile, The "ignorant impatience" of the poor.

The boast of Place, of Interest, and Power, Of all that Worth can claim, or Gold can buy, Must yield alike, in dread Divinity's hour, To Country Gentlemen's Majority.

Nor you, ye Whigs, impute to these the blame, If some faint cheer its puny homage pays; While through some long-drawn speech, in periods lame, A stammering placeman courts its lingering praise.

Nonanimating spark, no happier turn, To wretched Vax such cheer can e'er convey; Can Flattery's voice inspire poor N—r—n—B—n—r—r? Or Grammar suit to ease of C—r—r—r—r?

Yet chance in that neglected spot is hid, Some heart prepared for Ministerial fire, Hands that for Treasury job had well been paid, Or wad'd to Fame some Admiralty lyre.

But Treasury to their eyes the ample page, Rich with the people's spoil, did never unfold, Some puny job had hid their noble rage, And sped the loyal current of their soul.

Tull many a C—r—r—r—r with hands yet clean, The hinder benches on his side may bear; Full many a mute P—r—r—r—r bluish unseen, And wait his diffidence on desert air.

We understand, that Lord Binning has been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, who has resigned, after having been more than twenty years an active member, and subsequently to Lord Backinghamshire's decease, acting President of the Board. This Gentleman's retirement is sincerely regretted by the officers of an Establishment, with whom he has been so long connected, and who, in their intercourse with him, have ever experienced the utmost degree of courtesy and kindness.

The arrangements made with the Barbary States by our squadron appear to have been productive of much embarrassment to the King of Naples. He has been compelled to impose extraordinary taxes, in order to raise the sum he is bound to pay in pursuance of the late Treaty negotiated by Lord Exmouth, who had guaranteed them to the African pirates. His Majesty's liquidation of these honourable debts, contracted through the medium of a British Admiral, in obtaining the liberation of his subjects from the chains and dungeons of these robbers, will be long considered as a phenomenon in European politics.

A paragraph from Vienna mentions, that the Russian army is to be kept up on the war footing, but for what purpose, except, as we have already conjectured, to make a practical comment upon the Holy Alliance, does not appear. It appears by the Brussels Papers, that this very pious and amonious Treaty having been rather freely commented upon in the Mercure Surveillant, a Journal published in the Netherlands, the Editor was prosecuted for calumny, in the name of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs. The Editor means to appeal to the superior Court at Liege, and he has also announced his intention of laying the whole case before the Public. This prosecution may serve as an additional fact to render manifest the real nature of the holy alliance, the framers of which, it seems, attempt to wrap themselves in mystery, and shrink from the free scrutiny of the Public Press. Why should this be the case, if something was not meant by this Treaty, which it is not convenient or expedient at the present moment to avow.

COMMON PLEAS.

Saturday, the 1st of June, 1816.

Before Mr. Justice Mayne, and the following Jury:

Shepherd Jones, Thomas Fox, Peter Hoce, John Cantrell, John Stephens, Denis Cassin, Henry Leonard, James Collyen, William Smith, William Woodcock, Charles F. O'Donnell, John Langstaff.

Thomas Lynch, Plaintiff; James and Jerry Callery, Defendants.

This was an action of Assumpsit. Mr. Campbell stated the case. The Plaintiff was a poor sawyer, and worked for the Defendants, Messrs. Collier, who refused to pay him so much as he was entitled to for work and labour.

EMPHATIC.

Here rests his person, strange'd in his birth, His name to merit as to praise unknown; Yet fortune would not on his life withhold, For C—r—r—r had mark'd him for his own.

One eye we missed him on his customary round, Nor at the Board, nor at his House was he, Nor 'mid the Chamber's Deva was he found, Nor was he scribbling for the Quarterly.

The next, to condign doom, in due debate, His annual thousands came, a sad display, Approach and read, where all may reach their tale.

In all the papers of the following day.

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This morning arrived New York Papers to the 15th ult. They confirm the news, already known, of the total defeat of the Insurgents in Peru by the Royal Spanish Army, and impute the failure of the Insurrection to the want of subsidiation and union.

The Citizens of the United States complain loudly against taxation, which is now imposed both by the Local Governments and by the General Government.

We lately mentioned the sailing of expeditions from Cadiz for the Havannah and Porto Rico. The reports then floating were, that all flags except the Spanish would be excluded from trading to those settlements. The rumours were little attended to at the time; but they now appear to be correct.

A young Officer, who arrived at Liverpool a few days ago, from the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to England, saw Bonaparte at St. Helena, and had the opportunity of a short conversation with him.

Letters of 14th May from Cadiz mention, that the Spanish ship Neptune had just arrived there from La Guira, in 32 days. The Captain reports, that the country is far from being in a tranquil state, and that a variety of insurgent parties occupied the interior.

By the Bill now before Parliament respecting the Strand Bridge, it is proposed to denude it in future the Waterloo Bridge.

By an Act passed on the 21st ult. the days of muster and exercise of the Yomanry Cavalry, to entitle them to be returned as effective, are reduced from twelve to six in every year, to be divided into two days, or three equal parts in each four months.

From the appearance of the orchards in Herefordshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire, the prospect of a most plentiful crop of apples in the ensuing cider season is confirmed.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

3 per cent. Cons. stock 4 per cent. 73 1/2 Do. for Ac. 44 1/2 3 per cent. ann. 5 per cent. Cons. Red. 89 1/2 Omnium (money) — Pr.

We regret to find, in answer to inquiries this morning, that the Princess Charlotte has had a restless night, and is much the same as she was yesterday.

Two days' Paris Journals, being to the 6th, have arrived this morning. The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficulties in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany being visible. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, met at Toplitz on the 15th of July.

The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his Ministers to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it. Our private letters of the 5th from Paris say, "the maintenance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the Councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede. Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers."

The Hinckbrook packet, which sailed from Falmouth for the Mediterranean with mails and passengers on the 27th of April last, was lost on Cape St. Vincent on the 7th of May. All on board were saved, and the mail forwarded in a vessel hired for the occasion.

the 17th ult. contradict the reports of an insurrection at Nassau, in New Providence.

Private letters received this morning from Liverpool state, that there had been rioting at the election of Mr. Caning; the windows of several houses had been broken; but that order had been restored, so Mr. Leyland had declined the contest. Mr. Caning will of course be re-elected without opposition.

The Bill for a new coinage was read a second time last night. During a short discussion, which took place upon it, Mr. Wellesley Pole said, that in compliance with the advice of well-informed persons, he should recommend a coinage of gold pieces of the value of 30 shillings each. Pieces of this value were first made part of the coin of England during the Commonwealth. They were thin and broad.

The late numerous and distressing accidents caused by the misconduct and brutal competition of stage-coaches, have at length called for the interference of Parliament. The Attorney-General gave notice last night in the House of Commons, that he should next Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill for protecting his Majesty's Subjects, who may have occasion to travel by these conveyances. He means to propose, that Magistrates shall have the power of inflicting corporal as well as pecuniary punishment on any driver by whose carelessness or improper behaviour a coach shall have been overturned.

Last night the Duke of Devonshire gave a round of Entertainments to his Friends; a Dinner, a Concert, a Ball, and a Supper. About one o'clock walking was introduced in the great saloon, led off by the Duke of Devonshire and Lady C. Paget. The Ladies Bathurst, Ryder, Fitzgibbon, and the Misses Fitzcrawley, excelled. Lord Sidney Osborne, Mr. Cavendish, and the Marquis of Worcester, danced. Of the country dances the first was led off by Lady Susan Ryder and Earl Gower, to the much-admired tune of Alexander. Next followed—

Lady E. Gower, Earl Clare, Mrs. Davenport, Lord March, Miss Cavendish, Lord Sondes, Lady C. Lamb, Lord Dartmouth, Mrs. D. Devonshire, Lord Belfast, Miss Gordon, The Hon. C. Cavendish.

In consequence of the death of General William Gordon, Lord Forbes, we understand, is to be the Colonel of the 21st Foot, and General Gascogne, who has at present the 7th West India Regiment, which is to be disbanded, gets the 54th Regiment, in succession to Lord Forbes.

On Tuesday evening, the Inhabitants of York were treated with the celebration of High Mass, at the Catholic Chapel in Blakelock-street; a spectacle which has not been exhibited in York, with so great a degree of splendor, during the last three hundred years.—York Courier.

Cherries sold this day, in Covent-Garden market, at 1s. a pound, and green peas at 8s. a quart; large new potatoes 2s. per lb.; French beans 6s. per 100.

The brewers of Walsby have reduced the price of ale six shillings per barrel. The reduction took place on Monday last.

The capture of the famous Spanish pirate Melor, by an American privateer, has as much importance attached to it in the American papers as if it were a splendid victory.

The advocates of slavery affect to view the late insurrection of the Slaves as the natural fruit of the projected Registry Bill! Contemptible! A Bill intended to facilitate the extinction of Slavery may excite, indeed, but cannot irritate the Negroes. No; it is the conduct of the Slave-mongers, in resisting by every means in their power the efforts made by the humane for the amelioration, and ultimately the annihilation, of slavery, that excites insurrection and rebellion. Were the advocates of slavery properly awake to the dangers with which such conduct threatens themselves and their property, they would act very differently.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on Sir William Ashby's Divorce Bill. The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved the insertion of a clause to make a provision of £500 per annum for Lady Ashby for life, the fortune she brought her husband having been £10,000. The LORD CHANCELLOR could not consent to £500, and thought £400 would, under the circumstances, be enough.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE agreed to insert £400 instead of £500. The Earl of LIMERICK, as we understood, said that Sir William Ashby thought £300 enough. It was at length agreed that the clause should pass the Committee with £400, subject to future discussion.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE then moved to strike out the last clause, prohibiting Lady Ashby and Lord C. Breakin from intermarrying. His Lordship observed, that the principle of the Standing Order, requiring a clause to this effect to be inserted in all Divorce Bills, had, since its establishment, been only acted upon once, in a case where, from relationship, the intermarriage of the parties would have been illegal, and that in every other case the clause had been struck out. He saw no circumstances in the present case which called for the enforcement of such a clause, or that this clause should be rendered an exception to the number of those in which the clause had been dispensed with.

Lord KENYON, on the contrary, thought, that the circumstances of this case required the enforcement of such a clause, as the inducement held out to Lady Ashby was a subsequent marriage, and he thought the interests of morality required, that such inducements should be rendered unavailable.

The Bishop of CHESTER also thought that morality required the enforcement of this clause. The Earl of CARNARVON contended, that there was nothing in this case that ought to render it an exception to what had been the general practice of the House regarding Divorce Bills, with only one exception since the Standing Order, particularly, as he maintained, that the inducement alluded to by the Noble Lord was held out after the seduction had taken place. As to general principle, he thought that, so far from its being conducive to the interests of morality to prevent the parties from intermarrying, that if in the Court of Louis 15th it had been enacted that every man who seduced a married woman should change places with the husband, he had no doubt it would have completely put an end to the gallantries of that voluptuous Court.

Earl STANHOPE observed, in answer to what had been said by a Right Reverend Prelate, that a part of our daily prayer was, "lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." If the Right Reverend Prelate's wish were to be carried into effect, it would be, as applied to this lady, "lead us into temptation, but deliver us not from evil." The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that the circumstances of this case called for the enforcement of the clause which it was now proposed to omit.

The question was put that the clause proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill, when the Earl of SHAKESBURY, the Chairman, declared the Lords' Contents had it. No division took place, but Lord KENYON gave notice, that he should move in the third reading to re-insert the clause.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. The Earl of LIMERICK moved the commitment of the Irish Landlords' Bill, again stating its importance to the Landlords and Tenantry of Ireland, expressing his readiness to consent to whatever amendments might be deemed necessary, but hoping that no alterations might be pressed that would endanger the Bill.

Earl STANHOPE intimated his intention of proposing amendments, with a view to obviating the hardship that might otherwise arise to the occupying tenant, from being distrained upon three or four times over for rent due to the head landlord and different middlemen, and having no other resource but a law suit, which he would have no means of encountering.

After some further conversation, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill. Lord REDEDALE entered into a detailed explanation of the nature of the Bill, and intimated his intention of proposing several amendments.

Lord STANHOPE complained of the bad grammar and the bad sense of the Bill. There was mention made of land-lordships, to contradictingly them from water-lordships, he supposed, [laugh] and nominative cases in the singular, with verbs in the plural. It was not his intention, however, to correct the language; he only wished to improve the enunciation; and therefore he should move, as an amendment, that the summary mode of ejectment should be limited to the head landlord, he to dis-train out of such specific lands as should belong to the occupying tenant.

Lord REDEDALE contended that the amendment of the Noble Lord would totally defeat the object of the Bill. The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed a similar opinion, and after some further observations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Holland, Lord Limerick, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Blessington and Lord Redersdale, the amendment was rejected without a division.

Lord STANHOPE stated, that he had several other amendments which he intended to propose, but he should withdraw them now, in consequence of the rejection of that clause.

The other clauses were then read pro forma, and the Bill was ordered to be re-committed on Thursday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Report of the Waterford Harbour Bill was ordered for consideration on Monday next. Leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the 43d of his present Majesty, respecting the better regulation of Passengers to and from Newfoundland.

Lord ARCH. HAMILTON considered that the issue of the new Coinage would be very harmful to persons who were holders of old Coin, and he wished to know whether they would be remunerated? The persons apt to be most injured were the poorer class of society. He was rather surprised no notice had been taken of the present circulation of Bank Tokens.

Mr. ROSE agreed it would be a very great inconvenience, indeed, but it could not be avoided.—Yet persons having good money would be remunerated, as the persons at the Mint would give full value for it. With respect to the Bank Tokens, it was not any way singular that no notice had been taken of them, as the Bank had pledged themselves, when they issued them, to take them in again at full value, and no doubt but they were bound to redeem that pledge.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS recommended the issue of Gold Coins of the value of 20 instead of 25, as calculated to be replete with all possible convenience.

Mr. W. POLE, as the Noble Lord had not been present the other evening when he made his detailed statement, repeated that part of it which related to

the mode in which it was intended to convert the new coinage into circulation. With respect to the assertion of the Noble Lord, that he believed great distress already existed from the refusal of the old coin, he conceived that the Noble Lord was mistaken. The fact was, that a considerable quantity of French coin had been introduced into circulation, and that the moment the Public knew what was about to take place, they refused it. How was this to be obviated? Were Government to take all the French coin that had been thrown into the Country by smugglers during the last 12 months? Means had been taken, in concert with the Bank of England (who had shewn the utmost readiness on the occasion), to diminish the evils that might result from difficulty in passing the Coin of the Realm by the issue of Bank Tokens. But on this subject he was happy to find that no such distress existed as he in the first instance apprehended would exist, as soon as the intention of uttering a new coinage should be promulgated. His view of the arrangement that should take place when the new Coin came to be issued was, that no person should have to go more than 15 miles to change his Coin. The Noble Lord had asked what would become of the Bank Tokens when the new Coin was issued? He (Mr. P.) thought that the instant the new Coin began to circulate, the Bank Tokens would be brought to the Bank. With respect to the Gold Coin of 20, he owned that what had been said by the Hon. Gentleman opposite, as well as out of doors, had considerable weight with him. The fact was, that the Committee on the Coin had feared to alter the denomination of the Gold Coin, lest the exchange should be affected. They also felt that it might lead to great expense. An Honorable Member had said, that there were not 500,000 guineas in the country, exclusively of those in the Bank. How was this to be ascertained? When Lord Liverpool wrote on the subject, in 1805, his Lordship asserted that there were 30,000,000 of guineas in the Country. If there should turn out to be any thing like that number, a great expense would be incurred by coining them into pounds.—Still, however, he thought the suggestion entitled to great attention; and he freely owned that, since the Report, he had begun to think that there ought to be Gold Coin of the value of 20s. and had determined to recommend to the Committee on Coin, when they should next meet, to take it into consideration. [Hear, hear, hear!] The Honorable Gentleman proceeded to relate the history of the guineas, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction that the necessity of a New Coinage seemed to be generally felt, and his hope that a question of such magnitude would be discussed with good humour and a disposition to unanimity.

Mr. CROKER thought the present a most favourable opportunity for altering and improving the whole system of the currency of the country. The most extraordinary anomalies now existed on the subject. The different metals were all weighed differently—gold by carats, silver by the pound troy, copper by the pound avoirdupois. He strongly recommended that we should imitate the French example in this respect, and introduce the decimal arrangement.

Mr. BARRING agreed, that it would be a great convenience to have the guineas issued at 20s. instead of 31s.; but he did not think the arrangement of the coin by decimals would be attended with the same advantages. It would have been well had it been acted upon from the first, but at present it would only tend to puzzle and confuse the common people.

Mr. CROKER, in explanation, observed, that there would be no difficulty in the arrangement of the coin by decimals. In Ireland this plan had been followed. Bank tokens of 2s. 6d. 10s. and 5s. had been issued, and yet it had not occasioned any blundering among the common people; on the contrary, it had been attended with many advantages.

Mr. J. P. GRANT contended, that it would be impolitic and hazardous to issue a new coinage during the restriction of cash payments by the Bank of England. He regretted that silver was not made the standard instead of gold.

The Bill was then read a second time. On the question that it be committed, Mr. GRENFELL expressed his satisfaction at what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. W. Pole), relative to the coinage of guineas of the value of 20s. At the same time, he hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would suggest to the Committee of Coinage to take Brassage on the Gold Coin. It would thereby run the less risk of being melted down, on a rise in the price of gold. This was the practice in almost every country in Europe.

Mr. W. POLE could not at all attend to the suggestion of the Honourable Member (Mr. Grenfell). The taking of Brassage would be an act of injustice to the holder of the gold afterwards.

The Bill was ordered to be committed for Monday.

IRISH MATTERS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. BANKS brought forward his promised motion on this subject. The only question, was, at what price should these Marbles be obtained? He would put it to those Gentlemen of literature who heard him, whether it was not a matter of national importance to cultivate articles of good taste, and preserve good models, as the best means of preserving the Arts, and preventing them from being corrupted.

The House was then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past one, on Monday next.

A Naval and Military Foundation are expected to appear on the 15th inst. the anniversary of the extraordinary battle of Waterloo.

of Lord Elgin. Indeed, inventives had been circulated against him in prose and rhyme; yet the business had created no adverse sensation either among the Greeks or Turks, all of whom looked upon the proceeding with perfect indifference. He wished, however, to lay aside every consideration as to the motives for bringing those Marbles away from Athens. Here they now were, and the question would be, whether they ought to be made the property of the Nation. As to the value of the works, that was a thing that depended much on opinion, and sometimes on caprice. As models of perfection, however, they were by the best artists considered as invaluable; and they thought that the sum proposed to be given was far below their intrinsic value. The Honourable Member concluded by moving—That a sum not exceeding £35,000 be appropriated for the purchase of the Elgin Marbles for his Majesty.

Mr. HAMBRELEY was conscious of the merits of the Marbles as any man could be, but he opposed the motion on the ground of the dichotomy of the transaction. What would be the feeling of Greece if she ever resumed her former station, which there was a probability she might from her climate and geographical situation? Lord Elgin himself had said, that he had entered into the expedition for the purpose of gaining these Marbles; what, then, he supposed the British Ambassador had assisted the Turks against the French army in Egypt, that he might plunder the citadel of Athens? He hoped that the House would not agree to the placing in the National Museum a monument to our eternal disgrace. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, as an amendment, a Resolution, which he proposed to move.

That the Committee regrets that the Earl of Elgin forgot the dignity of the Ambassador from Great Britain, in order to gain possession of the Marbles he had brought from Greece to this country; that 25,000 should be voted for them, to recover and collect them together, that they might be kept in trust in case they should ever afterwards be claimed; and, that a Resolution should immediately be entered into towards their restoration.

Mr. CROKER defended the motion. Mr. SERJEANT BENT did not think that Lord Elgin had acted properly, as a representative of this country, in bringing away those Marbles. It was impossible for a man properly to conduct himself as a representative of his own Government, if he did not keep himself entirely independent of the Court to which he resided. It was clear that Lord Elgin had exceeded the authority of the Turkish Government, and, in despite of his own interpretation of the firmans, he had advanced the arts, he had done what had tended to lower the opinion of foreigners on our character and on our integrity. He objected to the vote on a ground higher than economy, namely, on the ground of justice.

Sir J. NEWPORT rose to give a decided vote against the grant, on the ground of its hurting the national character, by involving it in a transaction blameable in every possible light. But, independent of this most important consideration, he begged further to say, that he decidedly opposed it, in consequence of the present alarming distresses of the country. Many of our most industrious and even the means of carrying a single man, were of the House was granting under the weight of Petitions against the numerous taxes, and was this a period to expend the public money in the mere gratification of the senses while our poor were starving? The House would certainly do itself no honour in agreeing to such a grant, which, he, for one, contended was an unwise, unprofitable, and unproductive expenditure of the public funds.

Mr. PETER MOORE compressed the urgent argument of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Long), for the purchase of those Marbles, to that of an Auctioneer preparatory to knocking down a picture—Gone, gone, gone!—[A laugh.]—The thing must be done, or the picture will be sold at all—Now or never? was the motto, and he would not buy them, somebody else would, it was said. Now, he would beg leave first to ask, who was this expected purchaser, if we did not buy and, secondly, whether those Marbles were not at present under requisition, in the hands of the Officers of Government, for a debt due to the Crown?—[Hear, hear.]—If the latter were correct, then we had the Marbles, without the necessity of making a purchase at all—[Hear, hear.]—To those two questions he hoped to receive a plain answer.—[Hear, hear.]—If, indeed, the House were willing to easily to dispose of £35,000, the People of England ought to have the benefit of the money.

Mr. BOW GRAM felt obliged to give a reluctant vote against the motion. Fully concurring in the great value of this extraordinary purchase, he would yet, as in the case of a private individual who wished a particular article for his own use, first suggest the inquiry, whether the country had money to spare for this purchase? If we bought the Marbles, we should next erect a place to deposit them. This would probably cost the expense of £50,000, or, in common language, he was throwing good money after bad.—[A laugh.] Valuable as were these works, and they could not be too highly rated, we were too poor to purchase them. Was that a time, when they stood pledged to their constituents, to propose such an appropriation of the public money? Certainly not.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 82—Against it, 30—Majority in favour of the purchase, 52.

On our resumption to the Gallery, we found the House discussing the usual Estimates for the Miscellaneous Services. Mr. WYNN was on his legs, requesting an explanation of the sum for the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in Canada.

Mr. GOULBURN explained, it was the usual Grant. After a few words from Mr. Forster and Mr. Murray, the Resolution was agreed to. The sum of £44,000 was then voted to defray the expenses of the Newfoundland General's Department.

£20,000 for the Commissioners Service, £20,000 for the Barrack Department, £2,000 for the Relief of the American Loyalists, £1,000 for the support of the National Vaccine Establishment, £2,000 for the report of Henry 7th's Chapel, and £2,000 to defray the expenses of printing the several Acts, Reports, and Journals of both Houses of Parliament.

The House was then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past one, on Monday next.

Waterford Chronicle. THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

When the last accounts left London, the Princess CHARLOTTE, although considered as out of danger, was still much indisposed. She was threatened with an inflammation on the chest, and it was judged advisable on Friday to take from her arm sixteen ounces of blood.

There was no foundation for the report of an intended marriage between the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

The proceedings in Parliament are full of public interest and importance, but we have room only to mention, that, on the motion of Lord REDEDALE, relative to the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, an alteration has been made in the Bill, which confines the remedy of summary ejectment to the immediate Landlord of the occupying Tenant; this, we do not hesitate to say, is a most judicious proceeding; other alterations may be expected.—The Waterford Harbour Bill has gone through the Committee of the Commons, and the Report was to have been brought up on Monday last.

Foreign intelligence requires but little consideration, as there continues to be an obvious suppression of truth, and a perversion of the very few circumstances which are permitted to transpire. It is pretty clear, that much discontent exists in Germany. The People are almost every where decidedly adverse to those measures of government which their Sovereigns have adopted, and the mutual friendship of these Sovereigns themselves seems to rest on a very precarious foundation. It is rumored, that nearly all the Continental Powers are aiming, that Prussia was collecting a force for the purpose of taking possession of Hanover, that Austria and Bavaria are closely united, and that ALEXANDER and BERNADOTTE have formed plans for reflecting some great events. There may be no validity in these statements, and especially in that which relates to Hanover, but the constant repetition of stories of this nature is not wholly unworthy of regard.

TALYMAN made his appearance at Court in Paris on the 2d of this month. The King hardly noticed him, but he was always near his person, when he placed of Grand Chamberlain authorized him to be, and it is said, that his department was immediately and even arrogantly that it had ever been before. It is asserted, that Marshal SUCREY has been recently applied to, as to the possibility of making use of the old discarded soldiers, in case of need. His reply, according to the account given of the matter, is perfectly consistent with the most correct subservience:—"I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood for his Majesty, but I see insuperable difficulties in a frank, durable reconciliation with men whose doctests and nearest interests the public weal required should be sacrificed."

D'AVOUST, who had been exiled, not merely from Paris, but from his country house at some leagues from Paris, has obtained permission to return to that Capital. These things are somewhat singular, and not the less so by being set forth by the Courier on the authority of its private Correspondent. If the Court of France has felt itself under the necessity of having recourse to the aid of BONAPARTE's Generals, whom it lately seemed determined to expatriate, it must either be in dread of some convulsion at home, or of hostility from abroad.

The London Journals of Sunday did not convey a single article worth extracting.—No mail due.

Lord DONOGHUE's letter is one of those documents which will not be less memorable in the history of the Catholic Cause than it is interesting at the present moment.

Mr. FORBES, the son of a Scotch Baronet, at present in his 20th year, is the author of Waterbury, &c.

The audience at the New-Rooms on Tuesday evening was one of the most numerous and respectable ever assembled in this City on similar occasions. Every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity, and all present were gratified to the utmost of their expectations.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, JUNE 11.—The following is the Copy of a letter received yesterday by Mr. Hay, from the Earl of Donoghmore. His Lordship is indignant at the low state to which the great National Question of Ireland is reduced. Let us not, however, mistake the true cause of this misfortune; the Leaders and their Gazette of defamation have done it.—Currier's Post.

Balford street, Manchester square, London, 7th June, 1816.

DEAR HAY—Your letter of the 29th ult. I found on my arrival in town on Wednesday afternoon. Hearing, upon the road, of the adjournment for the Whit-sunday holidays, my brother and I lay by at a friend's house, as the pressing forward could have answered no possible purpose.

Yesterday, being the first sitting day of the House, I thought it my duty to call their attention to the subject of the Catholic Petitions, having previously communicated with my friend Lord Grey, and assured myself of the presence and co-operation of Lord Grenville, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, on any day for which the discussion might be fixed. I did not present the Petitions, because it might be expected, at so late a period of the Session, that I should have at the same time named a day for the discussion, which I wished to postpone, till I might have an opportunity of communicating with Lord Wellesley, who is about from town, and whose presence and co-operation I

thought would be most valuable to us at any time, and more particularly so under present circumstances. I accordingly took the middle course, of giving notice of my intention to present the Petitions on Tuesday next, and then to appoint a day for their consideration—and I have written my letter to Lord Wellesley, as I trust may secure us his attendance and support. I shall not fail to impress our invaluable friend, the Duke of Sussex, with the great necessity there is of the strongest possible exertion, in the approaching discussion in the Lords. Indeed, the state to which our cause has been reduced by the miserable and entire failures which it has experienced in the other House, would require the united and the best energies of every friend it possesses to bring it back to its former station in the public mind. The report of the debate on the Catholic Petitions, in which they all appear to have been huddled together, in the most unimportant, uninteresting manner that can well be conceived, was, in itself, one would think, a sufficient source of concern and vexation. But the appearance, in the House itself, were well more degrading—the attendance miserable, the attention wan; in short, they would not even hear Mr. Grant patiently out. And you see no one Member, of any consideration, thought it worth his while to say a single word in opposition to a motion which seemed to be the object of general and contemptuous reprobation. Upon the grave subject of the Petition from the Prelates and the Clergy, not a word, as I believe, was spoken either on one side or the other; a reception which no man living could have anticipated, as likely to attend the appeal to Parliament, from a quarter so justly entitled to respect and reverence.

All this was had enough, but the attempt of last night, and its result, was more disgraceful still, and threw the great cause of an oppressed and injured community, of millions of our fellow-subjects, into contempt and ridicule. It was the denunciation of all statesman-like principle, and the miserable solicitation of aims, as it were, from those from whom we had been in the habit of demanding the restoration of constitutional privilege. This attempt, made not only without concert, but, as I know, directly against the feelings of the best Friends of the Catholic Cause, experienced nothing but what must have been foreseen—miserable and complete failure.

The Honourable Member by whom this attempt was made appeared to consider himself as acting in conformity to the wishes of that Body, whose Petition to the other House of Parliament was confidently made. His reply, according to the account given of the matter, is perfectly consistent with the most correct subservience:—"I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood for his Majesty, but I see insuperable difficulties in a frank, durable reconciliation with men whose doctests and nearest interests the public weal required should be sacrificed."

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Yesterday, being the first sitting day of the House, I thought it my duty to call their attention to the subject of the Catholic Petitions, having previously communicated with my friend Lord Grey, and assured myself of the presence and co-operation of Lord Grenville, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Holland, on any day for which the discussion might be fixed. I did not present the Petitions, because it might be expected, at so late a period of the Session, that I should have at the same time named a day for the discussion, which I wished to postpone, till I might have an opportunity of communicating with Lord Wellesley, who is about from town, and whose presence and co-operation I

thought would be most valuable to us at any time, and more particularly so under present circumstances. I accordingly took the middle course, of giving notice of my intention to present the Petitions on Tuesday next, and then to appoint a day for their consideration—and I have written my letter to Lord Wellesley, as I trust may secure us his attendance and support. I shall not fail to impress our invaluable friend, the Duke of Sussex, with the great necessity there is of the strongest possible exertion, in the approaching discussion in the Lords. Indeed, the state to which our cause has been reduced by the miserable and entire failures which it has experienced in the other House, would require the united and the best energies of every friend it possesses to bring it back to its former station in the public mind. The report of the debate on the Catholic Petitions, in which they all appear to have been huddled together, in the most unimportant, uninteresting manner that can well be conceived, was, in itself, one would think, a sufficient source of concern and vexation. But the appearance, in the House itself, were well more degrading—the attendance miserable, the attention wan; in short, they would not even hear Mr. Grant patiently out. And you see no one Member, of any consideration, thought it worth his while to say a single word in opposition to a motion which seemed to be the object of general and contemptuous reprobation. Upon the grave subject of the Petition from the Prelates and the Clergy, not a word, as I believe, was spoken either on one side or the other; a reception which no man living could have anticipated, as likely to attend the appeal to Parliament, from a quarter so justly entitled to respect and reverence.

All this was had enough, but the attempt of last night, and its result, was more disgraceful still, and threw the great cause of an oppressed and injured community, of millions of our fellow-subjects, into contempt and ridicule. It was the denunciation of all statesman-like principle, and the miserable solicitation of aims, as it were, from those from whom we had been in the habit of demanding the restoration of constitutional privilege. This attempt, made not only without concert, but, as I know, directly against the feelings of the best Friends of the Catholic Cause, experienced nothing but what must have been foreseen—miserable and complete failure.

The Honourable Member by whom this attempt was made appeared to consider himself as acting in conformity to the wishes of that Body, whose Petition to the other House of Parliament was confidently made. His reply, according to the account given of the matter, is perfectly consistent with the most correct subservience:—"I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood for his Majesty, but I see insuperable difficulties in a frank, durable reconciliation with men whose doctests and nearest interests the public weal required should be sacrificed."

D'AVOUST, who had been exiled, not merely from Paris, but from his country house at some leagues from Paris, has obtained permission to return to that Capital. These things are somewhat singular, and not the less so by being set forth by the Courier on the authority of its private Correspondent. If the Court of France has felt itself under the necessity of having recourse to the aid of BONAPARTE's Generals, whom it lately seemed determined to expatriate, it must either be in dread of some convulsion at home, or of hostility from abroad.

The London Journals of Sunday did not convey a single article worth extracting.—No mail due.