COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JULY 11

Before Sir James Mansfield and a Special Jury FULLER T. MONTGOMERY, BART, AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DUKE OF QUEENSHERRY.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan stated this to be an action brought by the Plaintiff, who is a respectable Surgeon and apothecary, residing in Ficeadilly, against Sir James Montgomery, Bart, and the Executors of the late Duke of Queensberry, for professional Jabour and services rendered to his Grace. The present demand, the learned Serieant admitted, was worel in its nature, may it might be said to be unprecedented; vet still it could not be denied that the services rendered to the deceased were most meritorious, and for which no recompence, not in itself wholly unreasonable, and disproportioned to the ability of the person on whom they were conferred, could be supposed to be excessive. In the year 1803, the family anotherary of the Noble Duke being superannuated, the plaintiff was called in to attend on his Grace during a severe and pretty tedious illness with which he was assailed. During some part of this time the plaintiff was obliged to sleep in the house, and during the whole of that period was, on the suggestion of the Noble Duke himself, allowed, besides his other charges, an additional sum of two guiness per night. From this time the plaintiff continued to be in constant attendance upon his four times a day, and, during almost the whole of the period, sleeping at his house all night, subject to be called out of bed at all times when his Grace's state of health, or even his conveniency, might seem to render that necessary. No allowance, however, had been made to the plaintiff on this account, for seven years and a half preceding his Grace's death, although, during the latter period of this time, as Jury, whether, as appeared to be the case, the might be naturally supposed, the duties which the plaintiff, in his proceedings with the Duke, had plaintiff was called on to perform for his Grace were La from being diminished. The plaintiff, during this period, no doubt, had an allowance for medisine and attendance on his Grace's household, which was regularly paid him; but this had no concern whatever with the separate, and infinitely more buildensome duty, which the plaintiff had to perform to the Noble Duke himself, in consequence of which the plaintiff had to relinquish a considerable share of his practice as a Surgeon, and was frequently obliged, during his constant nightly attendance on his Grace, to disappoint some of his best employers and friends. The Plaintiff had been repeatedly advised, during the lifetime of the Noble Dake, to give in his account; but a sense of delicacy, joined to declarations made by his Grace himself, in the presence of the plaintiff, that he was to be paid, and that he knew he was entitled to be paid, if not by the Noble Doke, at least by his Executors, prevented him The particulars of the Plaintiff's charge, now given ia, consisted of 1,700 nights, and 2,737 days, each day comprising from two or four visits, charged according to their lengths, and amounting in the whole to £10,000. This might eem a large sum when the circumstances of the case were not attended to; but when they were taken into consideration; when the privations and sacrifices to which Plaintiff had submitted were fully weighed; when it was recollected that he had greatly circumscribed his business, that he might be enabled to attend on his Grace, his time being fully occupied previous to his being called in to attend on the Duke; when, in addition to these circumstances, all of them going to establish a peculiar claim on the Noble Duke, in favour of the plaintiff, it was stated that his Grace had died possessed of a property to the amount of One Million Sterling, it was impossible to doubt that services of the kind rendered to a person like the Duke of Queensberry, by a medical man like the plaintiff, were not estimated at the full extent of their importance, when valued at the sum put upon them by the plaintiff. This, he was happy to inform his Lordship and the Jury, was not a case of absolute contention between the parties-Had the real defendants in the cause, who were the children of Lord Varmouth, the residuary Legatees of his Grace, been of age at the moment, there was little doubt his Lordship or the Jury would have heard nothing of the present action. Lord Yarmouth had given a certificate under his hand, that he esteemed the demand now made by the Plaintiff to be no more than the Plaintiff was cutitled to from the late Duke of Queensberry or his representatives .--In his answer given into Chancery, too, by Mr. Douglas, one of the Executors, to a Bill filed in that Court by the present Plaintiff, there were certain important admissions in the Plaintiff's fayour. Mr. Douglas admitted a variety of conversations with the Dake, in which he (Mr. Douglas) urged his Grace to make a suitable payment to the Plaintiff, which he uniformly refused to do, stating that he (the Plaintiff) might be paid by his (the

Duke's) Executors. On the part of the plaintiff the answer by Mr.

Douglas, in Chancery, was given in evidence. Lord Yarmouth was examined, who thought the claim of the defendant no more than what he was entitied to, his opinion being, that the plaintiff would not have been overpaid, for his attendance on the Duke, by receiving £1000 per annum in quarterly payments, which, beconceived, might be pretty equal to the present claim. His Lordship stated, that, on an occasion when he was afflicted with an asthma, the Dukesent the plaintiff to him. from whom he received great relief. On another occasion, when he was severely afflicted with the same complaint, he sent for the plaintiff, who did not come to him as his Lordship desired, and, on his afterwards finding fault with this neglect, and intimating that he must employ another, the plaintiff

informed him that he was prevented from colding on . He farther sounds, that Dridget, the wife of said | murders were absorbed the Dake of Queensberry. In this way he was ex tished the plaintiff had sustained considerable injury by his attendance on his Grace.

Sir H. Halford and Dr. Ainslie were both examined, who concurred in thinking that considering the sacrifice of business which the plainfull must have I be reach the made parawalls, as witness had been made on the Duke's account, the present charge was listermed. On inspecting the body of Martin Curno more than reasonable.

Dr. Home, who had attended the Duke, stated a conversation which had taken place in the Plaintiff's presence, where the Duke expressed his opinion that no man would, or ought to, aftend another for nothing, intimating to the plaintiff, at the same time, that he was convinced be expected to be paid for attending on him, and that he knew he had a right to be paid by his (the Duke's) Executors .-Dr. Home also swore, that he should have conceived the Duke of Queensberry as indebted to the plaintiff for his attendance.

Several other witnesses were examined on the part

of the plaintiff. Mr. Serjenut Shepherd, for the defendants, agreed that this was a case which in all probability, might never have come into Court, had it not been that the actual defendants were under age, and that the Executors of the Noble Duke, did not feel themselves entitled to renounce their right of objecting to the present unprecedented claim without submitting it to the consideration of a Jury. That the plaintiff in the present case had rendered meritorious services to Grace, visiting him constantly, sometimes three or the late Duke of Queensberry, the present defendants were far from disputier, but, as they had already evinced, would rather be auxious to avoy They were called on, however, not to consult their own inclinations, but to consider what was fit to be donnon the part of the young persons with whose interests they were entrusted. It was therefore, his (Mr. Serjeant Shephord's) duty to submit to the acted on the idea of being remunerated by a voluntary recompence, in the shape of a legacy; or, on the other hand, if he a ted throughout for a reasonable rate of hire? If the Jury should be of opinion that the former was the case, then could the plaintiff be entitled to recover nothing under the present action. An Apothecary, as such, was entitled to no fee for his attendance. He might, her sister Judy's wake, sitting on the scraws, and whenever he was so inclined, present his bill, with a blank, but optional, charge for attendance, and his only remedy, if he was not satisfied, was not to renew his visits. If, on the other hand, the Jury considered the plaintiff to have comported himself throughout as a creditor, and not as an expectant, then they would find him entitled to a reasonable recompence for his labour. Payment to an Apothecary by any individual, at the rate of \$1000 per annum, or rather as it was here charged, at the rate of £1200 per annum, was what, he was persuaded, had never yet entered into the mind of man to conceive. In his bill of particulars, the plaintiff, who had formerly disclaimed all ability at making out an account of this kind, had shewn himself to be peculturely expert on the subject, by dividing 2737 days, being the whole number which be (Mr. Serjeant Shepherd) could find in seven years and a half, into

9,000 and odd days, or as he pleased to call them, visits. No Physician even, he was satisfied, could have expected to be paid at such a rate. The Defendants, however, should be satisfied with whatever the Jury chose to decide.

Sir James Mansfield, but for the admission of Mr. Donglas, in his answers in Chancery, and for the reidence of Dr. Home, where he states the plain tiff's having been present when the late Duke said that he was convinced he expected, and that he had a right to expect, to be paid for his trouble with the Duke, should have esteemed the present action untenable in a Court of Justice. He was not aware that an Apothecary had any right to they were in pursuit of the same object, upon which claim for attendance : far less that he was entitled to sue for it. In the peculiar circumstances of the present case, however, a claim seemed to have been recognised, which, with pertinent remarks on its Kearns, and whose person he knew, challeaged nature and extent, he left with the Jury

After retiring for a few minutes, the Jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages 17,500.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE, DUBLIN.

On Tuesday last, John Kearns, Charles Kearns and Garret Kearns, were capitally indicted before Parens George and McClelland, for the murder of Stephen Reynolds, Bridget Reynolds, his wife, and Martin Currane, an inmate in the cabin of said | Kearns's were the murderers. He conscaled what Reynolds, situate on the Commons of Broadlays, near Ballymore Eustace, to which they pleaded not

The first witness examined was Phillip Homan, of Ardenwood, in the county of Dublin, Esq. whose testimony was to the following effect: That on the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of March last, having received information that Stephen Reynolds. his wife, and a poor pedlar, had been murdered at the house of the said Stephen Reynolds, on the preceding night, witness repaired to the cabin, in the bawn of which, he found stretched on his back the said Reynolds; on the inspection of his body by the witness, there appeared to have been inflicted thereon one fracture of the scull, through which the brain had issued, one transverse wound acres. the forehead, from brow to brow one cut from A . !

his Lordship, having been detained all night with Stephen Reynolds, was found by witness extended the child alone, and although the mile with Step here keeper his, was found by witness extended the child alone, and although the main hards the claim, here prostente diagonally across the channes. Johnny, "and having described to deep of an anner apartment, with her head life. the deer of an inner apartment, with her head litetally severed from her body, three punctures were the inflicted on the left breast, ope of which had perfected the bent, beside a west other wounds rine, which was fully extended on the floor of the cabin, wifne's discovered, that the throat of said Mortin lead been cut across-- his jugular vein completely separated by a transverse wound of two or three inches, several pariorations in his body, and complete transverse of the heart. Witness have ing heard a report that Edgeboth Reynolds, an infant dughter of said Nephen Reynolds, had knowledge of the person who corn itted the murders, he went to her, at the laws of John Kearns her uncle, brother to ber meidered mother, from where the wires had her removed, and she is K arns, do you know the child? What is her name from in Court. This witness was not faither exa-

Elizabeth Reynolds, the child, who had just atness, was next ex united : Having explained to the Court, that she was cosible of the sacred obligation of an outh, she was sween the said she remembered the night on which her father and mother and a beggerman, called Martin Currane, were murdered; she was twelve out of her sleep by the cries of her father and mother; that he was called to by a min with a cuidle in his head, in the following word Betty, Betty, where does your father Leep his money?" She answered, I do not know, Sir : she saw the man throw the tail of his coat over his head, and search the prockets of the beggerman, and take several temperative out of them, which, with a race of gold, said person put toto his waistcont pocket. On being shown by Coursela sixhilling piece, she said that it was a piece of that size and colour, and then said it was the same colour of the ten-pennies; she then said that the man searched different parts of the wall and thatch of the cabin, and also a chest, containing clothes of her father and mother: during the search, the tail of his coat fell off from his head, and she discovered and know it was Johnny, whom she had seen twice before at her aunt Polly's at the Cover, and another time at another time at her father's house, when her father offered him a pipe to smoke, at which time he sat down on the chest, in which her mother kept her lothes. After the had thus riven her reasons why she knew the prisoner, she said, that Johnny, (for o she called the prisoner John Kearns, throughout) continued to search the thatch and the walls of the cabin, in scarch of her father's money. He then asked her, are there more candle, in the house?-She said there were not; she then said Johnny told her if she said three words mere be would kill her with her father and mother: Johnny then went

Upon a cross-examination, which lasted near two iours, the child did not vary from her testimony, but seemed to have forgotten all recollection that she had been examined by the Coroner upon the Inquest. held the day after the murders.

canies out of his pocket, and moan.

John Grennan was next examined. He said. that he recoilects the night of the murder; that on that night he quitted the house of his master, Mr. Christopher Johnson, situate on the Common of Broadlays, in order to cross to the cabin of one Richard Alford, where he had been previously informed that a girl of ill fame was to be met with; this was about twelve o'clock; he went there, and waitwas on his return to his master's house, when he observed three men approaching him; he supposed he concealed himself behind a ditch until they came near him, within two or three perches, when one doubt upon their minds, to acquit the prisoners. of them, in a voice that he knew to be Charles | Verdict .- Not Guilty. him, saving, Who is there? Witness answered, 'tis I. The inquirer said, Is that Grennan? Witness replied, Yes; upon which John Kearns, another of the three persons said. Is that John? upon which Charles replied it was. Witness did not know the third person, who kept his face turned from him, and did not speak; all this occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. He returned to his master's house, and on hearing of the murder some hours after, in his own mind felt convinced that the he knew for several days, until he disclosed it when he was in a state of intoxication. Upon his crossexamination, nothing material occurred. He was pressed to assign a reason for not giving his testimony before the Coroner, and, as he said before, he

was afinid to make enemies of the prisoners. Philip Homan, Esq. was again examined. H stated, that having heard a vague report, that the child could give some information, he took her under his own protection. On his return from the cabin where the murder was committed, the day it was discovered, he caused her to be brought into the parlour, in presence of his two sens .- Edwin and Henry Homan, and desired her to repeat to him every thing which had passed the night before at her Sither's cabin.

Mr. Homan being asked by the Court, if he had cheek to the chin, and across the chin, and another on I heard the testimosy given by the child this day to the jugular vein, perforating the same, and extending | the Court? He replied, that he had, and that it in breadth between two and three inches, the pelm was in point of fact exactly as she had stated it to of the left hand scooped out, the right head cut him, dimering only in the series of her recital? Mr. icross the back sinews, the right arm pierced Homan said, he meant the order of the carrative through and entering the right side, three deep peness arried, but the facts were stated correctly as they tures perforating the left cipple, and the heart, with had been related by the child to him at various everal other wounds on various parts of the body, times. Witness said, that on the very day the

the Johnny she had seen at her aunt Poly said Cover, witness apprehended John Kentry, thene soner; and having brought him, with his futher and several of his brothers to the child, who had and section of her sleep, between one and two o'clock in the morning, and brought into and ther room, into which Johnny, and the rest off: family were severally introduced, she instantly ider tified Johnny, as the man who had taken the ten pennies out of the beggerman's pecker, and had the candle in his hard the same night her father year murdered. On being asked again, are you sare that this is the Johnny you saw lest night? and Johnny, at the desire of the witness, having comup close to ber, she hesitatingly said, no, but he is very like him, and she shrunk back, and burst into wire. Witness said, that he then asked John He answered, Betty, Betty, Witness said, that in a conversation she had with him, she said, that she bad said to Johnny, my father and mother are kill tained her eighth year, allowed to by the list wits | ed; on which Johnny replied, what would kill them? She said, they are dead: he said, if yousay these woods any more. I will kill you too.

James Begg being examined, said he saw the child the morning of the murder, several hours previous to Mr. Homan's having seen her; that she cave I im the same account of the transaction that she had given in Court this day, and that upon her examination before the Coroner the day after the nurder, she had not only identified his person, but knew his voice when out of her sight,

On his cross-examination, being asked if he did not believe Mr. Homan's motives in bringing the m inces before the Court, originated in malice, he declared that he believed the motives of Mr. Homan to be from a pure love of justice.

Several other witnesses were examined, and coroborated the testimony of the former witness-The case on behalf of the Crown being closed, the prisoners entered upon their defence, and moduced Mr. Brownigg, who said, the day the murdy was committed, the child teld him she did not know any of the persons who killed her father and neather. On his cross examination he said, at the time he interrogated the child on the subject, it was much confused, and it appeared that it was subsequent to her having seen Begg.

Peter Kearns, brother to the murdered female, ons the next witness brought forward in the defence, he stated seme circumstances to discredit the testimony of the child, but the Court disapprets ed of the nature of his evidence so much, that he was ordered to go down from the table.

Judich Keerns, wife to the brother of the mandered female, said that she had heard the child say that she had no knewledge whatever of any of the parties who committed the murder. On her crossexamination, she said she had heard the child, preaway. She said, that she saw the beggerman make vious to her saving so, stating all the circumstances, a struggle on his face before Johnny took the tenwhich did not differ from the accounts she had given in Court this day.

Duniel Kearns, father to the prisoners, was call-I to prove an alibi on behalf of John Kearns, who e said was not out of the house from six o'clock on he evening previous to the murder, until six o'clock be next merning.

On a question from a Juryman, he acknowledged that he felt great uneasiness that night that his on Johnny had not come home.

Baron M'Clelland charged the Jury ; he stated Il the facts of this most extraordinary case with the most minute accuracy and attention. The examination of the child he strongly recommended the Jury to take into their most serious consideration, and iven in evidence. He particularly adverted to the hild having totally forgotten that she had been exmined upon the Inquest, and his Lordship concluded by recommending the Jury, if they had any

SUMMER ASSIZES.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT 'ounty of Wicklow, Thursday, July 55. Wexford, at Wexford, Monday 29, Waterford, at Waterford, Friday Augusts. City of Waterford same day Topperary, at Cloumei, Wednesday Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday 11. City of Kilkenny, same day. The Hon Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart. \ Inst. The Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne, James Davis, Esq. Edward A. Waller, Esq. The Grand Juries of the counties of Wicklow, Tircrary, and Kilkenny, and the City of Kilkenny, with sworn at nine o'clock on the merning of the respecive Commission Days, and the Grand juries of the counties of Wexford, Waterford, and the City Waterford, at two o'cleck on the Commission Day and the Civil and Criminal Birsiness, will be immediately proceeded on. Records, Civil Buils and Ar scale must be entered before the sitting of the Court on the commission Days All informations, Recog izances, &c. must be returned to the Crown Offic before the opening of the Commission, otherwise the

MUNSTER CIRCUIT, ounty of Clare at Ennis, Monday 2011 July Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday Aug 5 ity of Limerick, at Limerick, same day ounty of Kerry, at Trales. Tuesday, 18th Cit. of Cork. Wednesday 21st untr of Cork, at Cork, Friday :

Honourable Judge Mayne. Hon, the Solicitor General, Edward Mayne, Esq. Stephen's-Green. John Domville, Esq. Molesworth Street Register

WATERFORD: rinted and Published by the Proprietor, ARTH) BIRNIE, Bookseiler and Stationer, Casa-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

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CANCEL SIEVE

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

TO BE SOLD, A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH Englare at the Other of this Paper. Waterford, July 15, 1811.

BREWERY.

A THOMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to cor siderable Expense in bringing over a Porter error from Lundon, beg leave to inform their rende and the Public, that ther will be ready in a · Days, to Supply them with PORTER of superior auty, at 85s, per Tierco .- They are as usual, suped with STRONG BILIR, at 52s. 6d. per Barrel A CAULE BELR, at 15s, per Barrel

Carrickber, July 8, 1811.

6 . Mr. HEAD still continues to receive Prope estor the Heuse and Domain of Milforl, near Port July 10th, 1811.

in he Matter of To be said by Aucion, before layer Carry, The Commissioners, on Nafurder, the 10th August next, at Benkrupt. the Royal Excharge, Dublin, o. 1 -- A Profit Hent of £18 per Annum, arising out of the Lands of Willier, situated in the County Properties, near the Town of Carrick-on-suir, for Version theresboots.

No. 2-A large Descool Ground, on which are built miners per Arnum, the entire being enbired to ? raded in the Town of Carrick. County Tipperary. No no-The bree and commodious Dwelling limse. wherein the Bankrupt resided, etented in the Town , on Tuesday -3 Mile Heats. of Carriel on your aforesaid, for a Term of 950 i. care, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4 session of Mr. Borce) with a Sneepstakes of 5 Gameas

No. 4 A Proof Real of 14 Gaineas per Annum, for a Term of 9 Years, around out of a House, Are, in the Posterson of Mr. Edward Habery, attracted in

Carried beg, County Tipperact.
ov 3 - A gual Field, or Pieco of Ground, in Cer-"kiber, aforestid, contamon nearly an Acre --Miso five Cabine, that would Rent tor 2 Guineas per Japam each, the entire subject to 8 Ginners. her Amount for a Term of Years. The above are also subject to a Balance of

Mortgage Dobt of 1610, and a further Montgage Duch, carrying 12st, 7lb, each.—3 Mile lights.

Mortgage Dobt of 1610, and a further Montgage Mortgage, 9—Collection of the Week for the beaten to the dust, 1978 to Mosser, William M. Ardagh, 541 Horses, that saved their distance—Wis and distance William O'Neil, Merchants, Areinjeers Mr. John | to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may reero, Altorney, Waterford, or to Sir. John Wilson, igent to the Commission, 178, Abbey-treet, Dublin

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Coder of His Westhio the Mayor of said City by Act of Payliament to form the Assizer, was iss neck to but per Durel, besides an Mowance of Eight Shiftings per Quarter, its Act of Purhament en White and Rangeli, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Stallings on Household. WHITE KANGED, HOTE, HOTE

Prior, dr. | 15, oz. dr. | 15, Tro-Penny, 0 7 1 0 10 6 0 11 1 Four-Penny, 0 11 3 1 5 1 1 1 2 See Penny. 1 5 1 2 0 3 2 19 3 All other Sorts of Loaves are to mouth in Peron-sand leader the two initial Letters of the marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the thousehold with an H .- and the Weight must like rase he apprented upon each Loaf, ofperwise to be cound. And the several Bakers and Deilers in Need, and Flour, are required to make due Wee'dy Refuges, on every faintlay, before Tuely wellock, of all Wheet, Meal, and Flotic boards of A ld by them, according to the Act of Parliamen for Regulating the Assiste of Regul, or the Lengthes add be toxed over her to be v. COUNTELLES COLTON, Hayer.

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Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.
33 Barrels Wheat, Davie Care to the

TO BE LET. FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TIRM OF YEARS,

WHE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied by Kenney Scott, Leg. Apply to Mr. Pres-Strat, Beam-Street,

Waterford, June 52, 1811.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

M. PENROSE, Sons, and Co. are now landing out of the Brig Hope, Captain Bandon, a Quantity of COD and SEAL OIL, which they win dispose of on reasonable Terms, Waterford, July 10,1811

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

TWESDAY, STITEMBER 2 - #50 ml. for ageyears old, 6 st. 41b -- years old, 5st. -- years old, sel. 7lb .- o years old, set. 12lb .- aged -- vet -a Mile Heats.

WEDSTEDAY, 4 .- Sweepslakes, 5 Guiness each P. to which the Stewards will add £50 for Hunterthat never won mracing plate. been fide the property of Centlemen residing in the County of Waterlord Twelve Menths, (and in the actual possession of the Subscriber 12 Months) previous to the day of Running. To be qualified on oath, if required, and be leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. cond Horse to save Stakes, and receive £10 from Winner, provided S. start .- 1 yra, old, 11st, 11lb .- 5 are old, 19st, 11b -6 and aged 13st,-8 Mile Houts, Tot or reliefly Contlemen. Horses to be entered with as an excessive issue of paper; for the whole circu- went to make it so; it was not, he understood, the Mr. Jon's Walsh, Tramere, on er before the 10th August, and a deposit made

The many, 5 -- 2000 for 4, 5, 6, and ared-wis as Thinky C .- The Union Hunt Cop. (new in the pos-

each P. P. to which the Stemards will add \$20 to Hunters, the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the House tone fale his property, during that time-i are, old 11st-5 yes old 11st 11lb.-6, and aged, 15st. 4lb.-1 Nile Heats-to be rede by Gentlear entered same as on Wednesday

SATURDAY, To-Sweepstakes of 5 Gos, each T. which the Stewards will add #50 for all Hunters that never won a racing plate, and that will qualify by leaping a four foot Wall and bra

point, on Sunday Evening.
King's Plate Articles 3305, to Marcs and Geldings -Herses to enter with Mr. John Walsh. Tramore, Six elem Days before running, paying One Shilling in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, lif the property of a Subscriber of 2 (las) if a non-Subscriber of the sum to the subscriber of the subscrib er of that sum to pay double entrance -- Any Horse not reads to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewwords, Groom to be fined One Gomes, and Horse not allowed to start, vales, paid .- Win or tach day to FETHE Modelle Price of Wheat and Flour Castaken | pay One Guinea to a sworn Judes, and Half a Guinoa for Scales and Straw. Any House malling over

to receive but half the Piace ORDINARIES EACH DAY AT BALLS on the Nights of Toronse, Farnes

NUCHOLAS POVELIE. M. B. O'DONNIAL. W. SULLEVAN. Esque. Mr. John Watan, Clerk of the Course

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MALY 45.

Their Lordships mot at three a clock a when Come el being heard in an Appeal Cause, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMORS, JULY 15.

Mr. Secretary RYDER obtained leave to being a Eill to remove certain doubts that existed relatiff any pretended relief was to be given, the House re to making provisions for the families of those intiamen who should go to England or Ireland com either Country, in consequence of the Militia Interchange Bills. He proposed that it should be read through its stages in a short time, in order to ie passed into a law this Session,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Benkanote bill.

Mr. LDEN opposed the measure. He contended, that no inconsenience could have arisen from the act of Lord King; for if his tenants lost money by toxing reats in paper, they would be indemnified when they carried their produce to market. It had been said, that this Bill-was necessary for the rupport of public credit. If so, public credit was to be supported by penal laws -- by causing that to be done by fear, which could only be effected by

confidence! Mr. Hr RBERT considered this measure as a phe jomenon in politics, which was likely to bring about the roin of the carety. The Noble Lord, whose conduct gave rise to this Bill, had, in his opinion, noted in a patriotic manner. That Nobie Let I had not created two prices, but only wanted to fix the prices as it was then really existing. It their own level. He knew of no other cure but this. had been, at the origin of the Bonz restrictions. The guidens would then be found as excity as it was foretold that these two prices would prevail. They quancia of the excessive is as of poper by the Unik. sible to keep the paper up to the standard of gold. I cos be more easily conveyed on board ships! He diture and revenue nearly trebled, we had a paper-As well might Continuentry, by the cound of their did not mean to say, that guiness could be get for circulation of £23,000,000; and of gold, perhaps,

neans approaching to the same end which followed Mr. CALCRAFT was sorry to hear any com-

parison made between French assignats and English property sufficient in the Bank to answer their notes. not capable of judging correctly. He was most cleary of epinion, that this measure was necessary; and I tant palliative to the existing evil. he had, several weeks back, felt that some Legislative precision on this subject ought to be adopted mischierens, and, therefore he trusted it would never pefore the conclusion of the Session. Increase of be followed. At the time the Report of the Bullion price in the necessaries of life arece from various | Committee was made, it was supposed an on acc at nuser; from laxury, from increased population. law to give more than a pound note and a shilling of and taxes; but it could not be said to have crisen a guinea. It had since been determined not to be solely from Bink-notes. There was no such thing an offence. He approved of this Bill because it lating medium at present was less than when gold and lintention of any person to propose making the notes were at par. The French assignats were a | Bank-note a legal tender, unless the general adopferred circulation—the French Rulers forced them tion of the perpicious example set by the Nolle on the people. But the Bank never issued too many | Lord should render such a step necessary. The Hon. notes; because, if too many were issued, the overhis would report to the Bank again. - ife did not Bill, making it necessary that every man who inontend that this was the best possible state of the | tended to demand gold in payment of rent, should low report to. Where was noid to be got? Could we purchase gold for Bank-notes !- No-nor could | Bank-note was a legal tender for taxes. It was nowe find any practical mode of drawing gold into the | rer the intention of Mr. Fitt to depreciate the rerecountry. We must, therefore, be content with that circulation which had answered all the purposes of been paying the duties for his servants, his carrithe country for 14 years. After the notice given by | nger, his horsen, and his windows? How had he Lord King to his tenants, it was necessary to pro- | been paying for his ten, his salt, his soap, and his ortibe tenantry of the country, and to provide that | candler? The Noble Lord new wanted to obtain their goods should not be selved and put under the coverthe revenue that advantage which he complained hammer. The Noble Lord (King) had written a his touants had berethfore over him. The Hon. book against Bank-notes; and, in order to esta- Member wished every Noble Lord who wished thus blish himself as an author, he was determined to I to enforce payment in gold should be obliged to pay give a practical illustration of his doctrines; and in his taxes and all other outgoings in gold also. And so doing, he forgot the Lord in the Author.

cake that a law which the Judger declared was not Sow, in the cases of De Yonge and Wright. He contended the Bill was only just strong enough to to cheat their crediters, and gave no protection abilities to the public. Assumin receiving gainers might good them to Ireland, and there get the full measure on the ground of the terrible consequences that must arise from it. This Bill would be utterly nefficacious, and recourse must be had to another bill, for making Bank-potes a legal tender and if he notes were made a legal tender, would not all ticles? They would find it necessary to make up for the loss which the legal tender created. The mort go further; a clause must be enacted to regufate future contracts; but even these would be nuatory, for men would get rid of contracts altonether; lindiords would make no leaves at all, and all tenancy by lease would be destroyed. Then Parliament must go a step further -they must enact he clause of the maximum. Whether Ministers would be bold and blind encych to contemplate a nercure like thir, he should be enabled to say when he heard some of its supporters speak in its defence. It was now 22 years since the commencement of an event so fatal to mankind (the French Revolution). when it was pretended that the peasant must be reieved against the landlord; when the words used y Reformers were peace to the cottage and war against palaces; the end of which was the filling of he palace with alien inhabitants, and surrounding the cottage with horrible conscription. Similar to these was the pretended relief to be given to tenants against the demand of Lord King. And what must be the shocking consequences of introducing such vinciples as thereinto a great commercial country. He knew of no sub-titute for this measure but one, val that was, the substitution of two prices, one for gold, and another for paper, the prices to be left to for De Yonge and Wright to have the guineas .-flow did it happen that we had wine, and other

voice, to stop a stone falling by the power of gravi- | paper; but they could be procured for commodities, tation to the earth. The use of gold might be em- in the same way as claret was procured. All the barrassed in all transactions, and it would then no | Spanish and Portuguese wines were open to us, and into the hands of the Jews and the smugglers; but it there would be no difficulty in getting gold, provided would be impossible to prevent a difference in the the fair price was given for it. Now this double prices of property, when paid for in paper and gold. | price would always be the test, and the pulse, for Besides, he feared that this measure would have the estimating the amount and value of paper circulaeffect of making the depreciation much lower than tion; and there would be little danger of the evil it was already. We here now only by cloner proceeding; for by this test the Bank would be obliged to draw in its issue; and the evil of enerthe enormous issue of French assignate; and it was mous circulation would be done away. The Parliato goard against such a crisis that Lord King had ment then might repeal the Bank Restriction, and put it in the power of the Bank to comply with their honest feelings, by discharging their debts. There was another consideration; -he would have all the Bank-notes, when it was considered that there was | everylus Bank Stock profits-these unfair gains of the Bank-placed in a separate fund; with a prouch statements as these going forth in print to the I viso, that as seen as the Bank resumed its cashcountry must have most injurious effects on minds | payments this fund should be given to the Bank as a bonus .- This would be, if not a remedy, an impor-

Mr. MILNE thought the example of Lord King Gent, wished to have a clause introduced into the culation. But it was the only circulation we could give a notice to that effect; such a notice would requinte the price he would obtain for his land. A mue; and how, he would ask, had the Noble Lord he called on his Right Heaourable Friend (Mr. Per-Mr. DROUGHAM believed it was a more pro- 1 small, to take advantage of what he had heard, and ence, to say the Bill arose from Lord King's no- turn it to the benefit of the Public, by making it notice to his tenantry. It was merely a pretence to cossair for all who should follow the Noble Lord's axample of demanding gold, that they should in future pay their property tax and assessed taxes in gold also -(Hear, hear.) With respect to the present do mi chief -that it only enabled fraudelent persons | bill he highly approved of it so far as it went, and herefore it should have his support.

Sir T. TURTON thought the Noble Lord should have been left alone, and the Legislature should not also of them. He applieded the conduct of Lord | have interfered with his financial reveries. Had be King . He offered him all the tribute of respect due | been left alone, he would soon have desisted, or he to his character and talents. But his case must be | would have lost his tenants; and the Noble Lord left entirely out of this question. He opposed this | could no more do without tenants than they could without landlards and he would an brought to a sense of his own imprudence. The Noble Lord assumed in his notice what he had no right to assume, viz. that Bank-paper was depreciated; but the effect of the present Bill would be the sellers of commodities raise the prices of their a:- to depreciate Eark-paper in reality. By this bill the people were told, that the Bank-note was not worth thenty chillings; and that it was necessar-Dill, therefore, would produce no good effect .- | for the Legislature to interfere to keep up their value. He was of epinion, that the injury which had been done by the present discussion was infinitely greater than would have been a notice given by all the landlords in the country; they would soon have discovered that the measure was one contrary to their own interest, and things would have returned into their old channel. The Hon, Paronet conclud-

y opposing the Bill. Mr. ROSE said, it would be unnecessary for him to follow the Hon. Baronet through his arguments, s he appeared to be favourable to the object of the bill. if he could have persuaded himself that the eximple of the Noble Lord would have been followed. Could that be doubted, after what had been said in different places, and in the public prints? Of the Noble Lord's motives no doubts could be entertained; but others might have followed his example from less honograble motives. An Hon. Gent. (Mr. Broughum) had urged the resuming of cash payments, and contended that gold, for that purpose, might be obtained from America; he would ask that Legened Gent, how that gold was to be obtained? -What were we to give in exchange? Spanish and Portugues: America was already glutted with our commodities; and even if we could obtain 50 tons of gold, and coin it, while gold is at the price it is at present in the market (21s, per ounce, above the mint price), in a very short time there would not be a guinea in circulation. With respect to the quantity of Bank-paper in circulation being abundant: commodities, from abroad? We had claret from in 1798, we had 30 millions of gold, and 10 millions France, under all restrictions; and could not gui- of paper in circulation; and now, with an expen-

ics. Considerable magazines of cotton, leather, sugar, and other English produce deposited in the lower town were the victims of pillage or the flames. At the sight of this an impotent rage made them forget our bombs and red hot balls, the fear of which had kept them at a distance since we had established our coast batteries.

All their vessels and frigates set Mil to run down the constrapidly from the heights of Fort Francoli to beyond the port, and in passing by turns before our flank, they poured upon us all their broadsides inundating our trenches, camps, and suburbs with a real shower of balls, which scarcely did harm to any body. The garrison, encouraged for a moment by all this noise, dared present some heads of columns; our soldiers were shaltered in the houses; and in a moment they shewed themselves, and were about to precipitate themselves anew upon the enemy, but nothing more was necessary to make the enemy retire. This attempt has been the last, o the only one, to dispossess us of the lower town, the loss of which must be fatal to Tarragona. From Highness of all the efforts which I had made to the following night, General Montmarie and Colonel St. Cyr Nagaes, established by my orders batteries towards the sea, and a second parallel was was ignorant of the precise situation of the enemy, opened at 60 toises to prepare the attack and the breaching batteries against the body of the place.

The capture of the lower town and its dependen cies has placed in our possession 80 pieces of cannon, of which I subjoin an account; this makes the number taken 137. The number of prisoners is only 160, among whom are some Officers; they are the victims escaped by a kind of miracle from the fury of the soldiers, whom each assault irritates and animates more and more. I have been obliged to burn the dead, as at the capture of Fort Olivo. The amount to this day is 1553, and every day we discover other bodies. Ifear much, if the garrison wait for the assault in the last hold, I shall be forced to set a terrible example, and intimidate for ever Catalonia and Spain by the destruction of a whole City.

Our loss in this hot, but rapid action, is only .120 killed, and 372 wounded.—But I must observe I'to your Highness, that the attack of the suburb, crowned by a triple assault, is to be dated ten days auffered daily losses. Several Officers have been killed, a great number wounded-I reckon, during the siege, 2,500 men put hors de combat. The ardour and good spirit that animates the whole army is reboubled, and we aspire to strike a last blow that shall terminate with colat this long strug-

The Letter ends with praises bestowed on particular Officers.]

(Signed) Count Sucher. Camp before Tarragona, 20th June. CANNON, &C. TAKEN BY ASSAULT 21ST JUNE. Twenty-four 29-pounders. Sixteen Twelve..... Eight ... Three. Howitzers, mortars, and Ironpieces 29

PARIS, JULY 9. IMPERIAL ARMY OF ARRAGON. To his Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General, &c.

eigneur-I lay at his Majesty's feet the keys of Tarragona, to which I hope, is attached the speedy submission of Catalonia.

A siege of two, or rather three months, conducted in the space of one month, and five successive assaults, have destroyed a garrison of eighteen thousand men, consisting of the finest troops of Spain, and put into our hands a port from whence the English fed the insurrection of the province, in order to preserve a veut from their merchandize.—By their multiplied succours they prolonged the defence of the place; at different times they conveyed arms, ammunition, and troops from Valencia, Ali-

cant, and Carthagena. The fury of the soldiers was increased by the resistance of the garrison, who every moment expected its deliverance, and thought to secure success | Portugal. by a general sortie. The fifth assault, still more vigorous than the preceding, made yesterday, it broad day, on the last fortification, has occasioned a horrible massacre, and little loss on our side The terrible example which I foresaw with regret in my last report to your Highness, bus taken place, and will for a long time be recollected

Four thousandmen have been killed in the city; from 10 to 12,000 men have endeavoured to save themselves behind the walls in the country; 1000 have been sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000, 500 of which are officers, have been made prisoners, and departed for France; nearly 1000 wounded are in the hospitals of the city, where their lives have been respected in the midst of their carnage. Three field Marshals, and the Governor, are among the prisoners; many others are

among the dead. G. Twenty stand of colours, 38 pieces of artillery mounted, 40,000 balls and shells, 50,000 weight of powder and lead are in our possession.

Lahall immediately forward to your Highness correct returns of all that has been found in the place, and the details of the glorious action, which has crowned the efforts of the army of Arragon, in the Province of Catalonia. I shall recommend to his Majesty's favour those brave men who have so valiantly combuted.

I am, &c. Count SUCHET.

to you with all expedition. He shared in all the honours of the siege, was among the foremest who mounted to the assault, and can give your Serene Highness all the information you may desire.

I particularly recommend him to your kind attention and intrest you to obtain for him from his Majesty the rank of Chef d'Escadron.

(Signal) To the above is annexed a certified return of the prisoners taken on the 28th of June. The grand total it 9,781, including 497 Officers .- Among the latter are mentioned Don Juan Imen De Couttera, Governor-General; Bascourt, Sub-Chief of the Staff; General Courtin, and two Aides-de-Camp; Cabrer, General of Engineers; and Brigadier Messina.

O HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUTCHATEL, MA JOR-GENERAL, &C.

I had the honour of giring an account to you place the army in a state for entering the field, and manouvring in aid of the army of the South. As I I thought it my duty first to approach him, for the purpose of availing myself of circumstances, and also to disguise from him for some time my real intentions. I therefore marched my troops on the road of Rodeigo and on that of Placentia, and I advanced in person, on the 5th, to Rodrigo, with the greater part of the cavalry, and a strong advanced guard. I availed myself of this opportunity to throw into Rodrigo a great quantity of supplies, and I set out in the night in the hope of surprizing the division of General Craufurd, which was cantoned three leagues from Rodrigo. A few hours were sufficient for apprizing that General of my arrival at Rodrigo, and he immediately put himself in march to retire beyond the Con, leaving his cavalry in observation, and abandoning several magazines of provisions. General Montbrun, with his cavalry, maoccurred against the cavalry of the enemy, pushed them with great vigour, and made some prisoners. I learned that Lord Spencer, who commanded the army in the absence of Lord Wellington, had unback, in which the Engineers and artillerymen have | der his orders three divisions, which were marched from the banks of the Coa as far as Castel Branco. I concluded that a part of these troops was destined to cross to the left bank of the Taguson the first appearance of their being wanted. I resolved upon a rapid march. I sent orders to General Reguler to set out from Fuente Roble and Los Sautos, where he was with two divisious, to march upon Banes and Placentia. The bridge-equipage, on which I reckoned in order to cross the Tagus, not having ye arrived from Madrid, my march was delayed; i the mean time, its arrival was a matter of urgency, for all the reports announced that Badajos was attacked with great vigour; that three breaches had been made; that two assaults had been already given, and that the enemy wished, cost what it would, to make themselves masters of that important city. Whatever were the obstacles which arose from circumstances, we used so much diligence, that my advanced guard arrived at Merida on the evening of the 17th, where it joined the posts of the army of the south. On the morning of the 18th, the Duke of Dalmatia and myself concerted the necessary measures for driving the enemy from his entreuched positions at Albuera, and relieving Badajos; but the enemy retired in all haste, re-crossed the Guadiana, and re-cutered Portugal, without its being in our power to come up with him. It is reantious that he did not dare to await us, for a signal victory would have infallibly marked our arrival in these regions. We entered Badajos vesterday, where we were able to perceive with our own eyes, what vigour General Philippon, the Governor, and his brave garrison, had exerted in the defence of that fortress, and how much their conduct was worthy

> I cannot refrain from praising the excellent spirit which has animated the army during a long and painful march, under a burning sun and amidst many privations; but it would be difficult to expect to many proofs of zeal for the service of his Majesty from the brave regiments which compose the army o

I have the honour, &c. The Marshal Duke of RAGUSA. Badajos, June 21.

O HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL, MA-JOR-GENERAL, &C. Monseigneun,-I hasten to inform your High-

ess, that the foctress of Badajos is relieved, and that the troops which besieged it have retired into the interior of Portugal, to join the rest of the Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish army, commanded by Lord Wellington, who has taken the same direc-

On the 12th just, I set out from Llerens with he troops of the army of the South, which I had aused to be united; General Count D'Erlon, who knew must join me two days after, followed the movement: the head of his column arrived on the 13th at Uzagio, where was the 5th corps; I advanced upon Los Santos, where I found myself in the midst of the establishments of the enemy's army. On the 15th I took a position at Fuente del Maestre; on the 17th at Almandralejo, from whence on the 18th I communicated with the Imperial Army of Portugal, of which the advanced guard had with Marshal the Duke of Ragusa the ulterior move-

ments of the two armies. On the 19th we were informed that the siege of Badajos was raised, and that the enemy had abaudoned his position at Albuera, evacuated Olivenza, and was withdrawing his troops to the right bank of was accordingly done. At day-break the enemy's the imperial armies.

the bearer of this dispatch, which he will convey noon of the same day the army made a movement in advance, and received a letter from Ger. Philippon, Gorernor of Badajos, which confirmed the retreat of the enemy; on the 20th our troops arrived on the Guadiana, before Oliveura, and at Badajos; the army of Portugal managuaged by the right bank, and took the road of Talavera; the army of the South defiled by Santa Martha and the Albuera, while a column advanced along the mountains upon the left. The cavalry of the two armies is to-day in reconnoissance upon Villaviciosa, Elvas, and in front of Campo Mayor, in order to ascertain the morements and dispositions of the enemy. Upon the report which they shall give, I shall decide, with the Duke of Ragusa, as to the ulterior operations which the army of Portugal and that of the South

The junction of the two armics on the banks of the Guadiana is one of the most marked events of the war in Spain; it will be in its consequences of the greatest effect for the benefit of the service of the Emperor; its first result has been the preservation of Badaios: the southern provinces of Spain are also entirely relieved on the side of Portugal, and tranquillity, which was for a moment disturbedon several points, is re-establishing. The Duke of Ragusa and myself meant to give battle to the enemy; but Lord Wellington has prudently retired before we could come up with him: yet his forces amounted to 60,000 men, of whom 30,000 were English, comprehending the two divisions of Gen. Spencer, which he had withdrawn from the North, 14,000 Portuguese, and 16,000 Spaniards: he had in this umber 5,000 cavalry.

It is resatious that a general affair has not taken place; the event would not have been uncertain; out it is to be hoped that an opportunity will offer

itself I must now give your Highness an account of the situation in which we found Badajos, and of the glorious defence of its garrison. The General of Brigade Philippon, who commanded as Governor, has had the rare merit of creating to himself means. and rendering serviceable for its defence all that there were of Frenchmen in Badajos; while with a vigooushandhe kept down the inhabitants, and em played them even on the works of the fortifications which were incessantly improving. I shall soon have the honour of sending your Highness the copy of the Journal of the siege; at present I can only notice the principal transactions, and by you to represent to the Emperor, Gen. Philippon as deserving the fruits of hisgood opinion. I have the honour to ask for him the title of Count, and a suitable endowment I shall also solicit rewards for other military men of all ranks, who have distinguished themselves by cilliant exploits.

On the 16th of May, the day of the battle which fought with the allied army, at Albuera, nine days had already expired since the trenches were opened by the enemy before Badajos, and six days

nce the fire against the place had commenced. On the evening of the 15th the besiegers withdrew all their troops, and united them to their forces t Albuera ; they did not re-appear until the 19th. Duing their absence, Gen. Philippon rased the whole of the works which they had constructed, and brought within the fortress the platforms and fascines which he ound there; he even took some conveys from the enemy, who were arranging matters for restoring he works of the siege; but they did not, the second time, open the trenches till the 30th of May. The fire against the place recommenced on the 3d of June, and continued without interruption till the raising of the siege. On the 6th, three breach were already made, one in the body of the place and two in fort San Christoval; the first in front o the Castle, between Trinity bastion and the Guadiana, to the left of the half-moon San Roque; but General Philippon immediately set to work to es- The Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish army has succescarp it, and ordered an intrenchment to be made in the solid ground of the Castle; this last measure was perfectly understood, the enemy made only a talse

attack on this point. At Fort San Christoval there was only on practicable breach in the night of the 7th; 1,500 highish threw themselves into the ditch of the fort, applied their ladders, and attempted the assault; hrice they returned to the charge; 75 brave fellows, commanded by Captain Chauvin, of the 88th, steadily repulsed them, and inflicted on them very great loss; we had some soldiers wounded with thrusts of the bayonet on the height of the breach the success was complete; the dead, the wounded, and the ladders, remained in the ditch.

On the following days, the enemy continued his ite on the fort, and endeasoured to enlarge the breach. In the night of the 10th, 2000 English presented themselves anew, to give the assoult-Captain Jondiou, of the 21st regiment of light in fautry, commanded at San Christoval: his garrison consisted of 140 mee, every soldier had four lended muskets by his side; General Phillip on had ordered to be placed a great quartity of charged bombs on the parapets, of which Sericant Erette, of the othartillery had the direction; (1) is soldier had before distinguished himself at the fir (assault of San Chris toyal.) -- Already the enemy had applied 40 ladd w the head of their column had reached the height of the breach; Serjeant Brette calls out " Captain shall we blow up the first mine?" The Lombs and grenades descend, exploding they break the bilders and spread death and dismay among the enemy while, with the bayonet the garrison drive them down arrived at Merida; and the same day I concerted to the bottom of the breach; in an instant the ditches were filled with dead and wounded, among whom were several English officers; in this confusion some English officers demanded succour; the brave Jondiev ordered them to refit a ladder, and ascendinto the fort where they should surrouder pricouers. This

P. S. Captain Antoine, my Aide-de-camp, is the Guadiana, on the side of Phas. In the after- | General wiste to Covern Philippens, is not the side of Phas. ed, who remained in the ditch, or under the tro of the fort. The demand wasacceded to. The less of the English in this attain exceeded 600 men place had not 10 men received unlit for syrine. History one of the finest military feats on reco.d. The loss of the English in the siege of Badajoz may be estimate at 3,000 men at least; the Portuguese and Spacisards have also sustained some loss.

On transmitting to your Highness the journal of the siege, I shall have the honour of presenting you with the names of those who distinguished themselver. and who have deserved the favour of the Emperor. that you may represent their conduct accordingly. The Chief of Instalion Lamaire commanded the engineers; the Chief of battalion Colin, the artillery; the latter fell sick during the siege; he was well seconded by Colonel Gouzales, and the Chief of buttalion Horre, both in service of his Carbolic Majesty. I regret that I cannot, in this first report. mention the names of all the brave men.

General Philippon praises the timness of clasacter which M. Theran, the Royal Commission of the Province, has displayed, as well as the princh of heads of the Spanish Administration who were in

On the 13th the enemy having learned the morepents of our armies, began to withdraw their beleging artillers; on the 17th all their troops had lisappeared; on the 18th the communication with Padajos was re-opened by means of parties which urived there by both banks of the Gundiana. On the 20th I arrived at Badajos, with the Duke of

Thus the enemy bare derived from the late expedition into Estremadura, and their attack on Padaor, only the disgrace of having failed in both enter-

The loss of the Euglish is at least 8000 of their own troops; the Portuguese have lost 3 or 40.00; and the Spaniards as many; they have procured new triumphs to the arms of the Emperor, and have assertained in favour of the imperial army the sizual victory which was gained at Albuera on the 16th ult, where I accomplished the main object I had in tion - that of making a direction in farout of Fadaes, and of enabling that fortress to prolong its icistance. It is now evident that the battle of Albuna gained us at least 20 days, during which time we were enabled to make arrangements for bringing up new reinforcements, and the army of Portugal was able to take part in the operations; thus, the second object which I had in view in making my first movement has been also accomplished; and the treeps which fought at Albuera have not ceased a single day to act upon the defensive against the enemy.

I have the honour to transmit to your Highness the General Orders which I yesterday issued to the army. I am, &c. Marsial the Duke of DALMATIA.

Badajos, June 21, 1811.

IMPERIAL ARMY OF THE SOUTH OF SPAIN. GENERAL ORDERS.

The General in Chief hastens to inform the arms that the Imperial Army of Portugal is in combined operation with the army of the South; the junction was effected three days ago at Merida.

The General in Chief also announces the delirerance of Badajos, and he presents as an example of experience, zeal, and valour, the Chiefs and have garrison of that important fortress, of which the Geneed of Brigade Philippon is Governor; a most number of soldiers of all ranks have distings ideal remselves during the siege; their names shali be laid before the Emperor, and the reward which they have eserved shall be solicited.

The defence of Badajos will be cited in military mals as one of the most remarkable exploits of war. sively attempted the siege, and has suffered very considerable losses; within the last twenty days three breaches were made; one in the body of the fortiess, and two in Fort San Christoval; the curmy twice assaulted that Fort, and wastwice repulsd, leaving the ditches filled with his dead. The loss of the English in the siege of Badajos is estinated at 3000 men; there are in the fortress some 🕏

handreds of their prisoners. The General of Beigade Phillippon, and the brave garrison of Badajos, have covered themselves with glory by their brilliant defence.

This important event ascertains the victory which the army of the South gained on the banks of the Albuert, on the 16th ult. over the Auglo-Portuguese and Spanish army. On that memorable day, 20,000 French fought 45,000 enemies, and inflicted on them a very great loss; that of the English amounts, by their ownconfession, to 5000 men, of whom 1000 were made prisoners; six colours and five cannon were also taken from them. The Spaniards and Portuquese acknowledge they lost more than 3000 mes. We had also to regret a great number of have men; our less, however, did not amount to oue half of that of the enemy; but the object which the General in Chief had in view was accomplished; he wished to make a diversion in favour of Eadajos and retaid the works of the siege. The coency could not prevent that object from being attained; for during the battle General Philippon made. sally, and destroyed the works of attack which the English had erected; thus the defence couldb prolonged for at least 20 days, and the necessary time was gained for combining, with the imperial aimref Portugal, a grand movement which entirely relieved, Badajos. The English, then, have only beind from their late expedition into Estremadura, de disgrace of having attempted it, a loss of 8680 d their nation, and of 5 or 6000 Spaniard; and Portuguese, and they have procured new triumphi le

Emperor, the names of the soldiers of all ranks | Ross: they were bound to Catalonia, who distinguished themselves at the battle of Albuers, at the same time that he mentioned the corps which signalised themselves by their valour. - He will hasten to announce the remards, which on his application, his Majesty shall have deigned

(Signed) Marshal Duke of DALMATIA. General-in-Chief of the Army of the South. (A true ceps) Mocquery, Adj. Commandant.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 15. STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. Three per Cent. Consols

Ommuta.....

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace: Windsor Castle, July 13, 1911.

1 i dis.

as His Majesty has had a fresh accession of his disorder. (Signed as usual).

A morning Taper says, "His Majesty has had a most's views paroxysm; it came on ou Friday evening, and was accompanied by the most alarming symptoms; he was copped, and by the influence of antimental medecines was yesterday more composed." Saturday, after the breaking up of the Queen' Council, an express was sent off to the Prince Regent in London, informing his Royal Highness of the increase of the King's disorder.

The following letter favours the idea of a speedy rupture between France and Russia :

S GOTTENBURGH, JULY 6. as A min we have to announce the likelihood of a war between Russia and France, which is a matter that occupies the public attention now vers much: indeed it is spoken of by some persons, well Isformed, with more certainty than ever.

ss Letters from Petersburgh, for reasons ve know, do not mention the subject, in short they say there is nothing said, but Gentlemen I have see who have travelled from thence, are more explicit and they inform us that Lauriston is by no mean patiested with his reception. Some people go so fa as to maintain that he is about to quit, but we de not believe it. At any rate I can give you most pe sitive accurance, founded on facts I have not t Fast reason to doubt, not only that France and Russia are not now friends, but that almost the Blightest circumstance would make their determines enemies. A war must inevitably break out, wh ther soover or later, time must determine."

The Crocodile frigate, Lieut, John Filmore act. ing commander, arrived at Portsmouth Saturday afternoon, from the Coast of Africa; and we are truly sorry to state the death of that invaluable officer, Captain Edward Henry Columbine. This event took pince on the 18th June, 100 leagues to the westward of the Azores.

REPORT OF A NAVAL VICTORY.

The town has been thrown into a transport of jovthis morning by an account brought to Falmouth, and from thence circulated through all the outports b tween Falmouth and London, of an action having horn fought in the bay of Rosas, between a British squadron and a squadron from Toulon, of nine sail of the line and three frigates, having 9000 troops and a large quantity of supplies on board for Bar-

The intelligence is said to have been transmitted to Lord Wellington from Ayamonte. Most happy stall we be to find it correct. But no such intelligence has been received at the Admiralty. A letter we have received from Port Mahon of the 22d May

So The French floot in Toulon are 4 three-deckers, and 11 two-deckers, part of which continue to manquivre at the mouth of the Port. They have three Kear-Admirate Hags on board the three-deckers, but hone of higher rank. The Rodney, Warpile, and Termagintare here. The Kentand Lavinia, with the inchore squadron off Toulon. The remainder of the fleet in the same stations as mentioned in my last.

G FALMOUTH, JULY 12. Arrived this day the Princess Charlotte pac-Let, Captain Rutter, with mails and dispatches from Lisbon, 19 days passage; brings an accounof Lord Wellington having received advices over land from Avamonte, staring that Admiral Sir C Cotton had fallen in with the Toulon fleet in the Buy of Rooms, and had captured nine sail of the line, two frigates, and a corrette, with from 7,000 to 10,000 troops on board, and which were procombing for the relief of Figuera:. The news was generally credited at Lisbon when the nacket left. G PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

Arrived in twelve hour, from Falmouth, the Earle excite outter, Capt. Adams. Before she lef Faircuth the Princes Chrilotte packet, Captain Kerr, arrived with dispatches, mails, and pa sengers, in 14 days. She brings accounts that Lord Wellington had received an express from Ayamonte. stating, that Admiral Sir C. Cotton, with 14 sail of the line, had fallen in with, in the Bay of Rosas, 2 San . I the line and there corvettes, having on board 9000 men, destined for Antalbein, and had coptimed or destroyed the whole,

с рауморти-воск, леку 13. 35 The Eagle cutter, Capt. Adams, came in last right from Falmouth, with intelligence of the Princess Charlotte packet, Kerr, Master, having arrived at that place in 14 days from Lisbon, with an called two of his neighbours to assist him in storning to the storning to the

" The dispatches with this glorious news reach ed Lerd Wellington from Avamente. His Lordship had re-crossed the Gundiana, and taken up a position at Portalegre; he had been joined by Sir J. B. Spencer's army. The siege of Cadiz was

G. By the Princess Charlotte Packet (Captain Rutter, acting) which left Lisbon on the 23d ult. and arrived vesterday at Falmouth, we have received the following glorious news, from sources which we think we may rely on.

" Sir Charles Cotton has captured the Toulon Fleet! He caught them in the Bay of Rosas, and took the whole of them, consisting of nine sail of the line, three frightes, and a corrette, with 600 troops on board; some accounts say 9(XX)---o their way to Barcelona or Tarragona.

So This news had been received by Lord Welling on, just before the officer who is arrived in the Princess Charlotte with dispatches from his Lordship, left the British Head-quarters at Portalegre. Lord Wellington had received it from Cadiz b way of Avamonte, at the mouth of the Guadiana and had read it at table to his Officers, and Sir W. Berneford's Secretary gave the particulars to the officer who has brought them over. There were great rejoicing at Lisbon in consequence."-Cornwall Gazette.

The Mermaid is arrived at Portsmouth, with accounts from Lisbon, which sheleft on the 1st last. and the Princess Charlotte with a mail and letters. dated on the 24th ult. Dispatches are also arrived from Lord Wellington, dated the 20th ult. The dispatches state that Lord Wellington, in

pursuance of his original intention, had effected his etreat across the Guadiana in perfect order, and had taken up a position extending from Campo Mayor to Elvas. He had been there joined by Sir. B. Spencer, making his whole force about 50,000 men. Soult, having been joined by Marmont and Victor, was at the head of 60,000 men. - After their junction and advance to Badajos, they sent parties of cavalry to the right bank of Guadiana, to reconnoitre our positions, and ascertain the strength of Elvas, Campo Mayor, and Villa Vicosa. It was understood that Lord Wellington had in view the several objects of chusing such ground for the grand conflict, as should be least adapted to Soult's superior cavalry, and of drawing the enemy so far into Portugal, as in the chance of a defeat on our part. should bring us near the centre of our resources, and in the event of a victory over the enemy, which was confidently anticipated, expose them to a longer and more disastrous retreat. The country of Alentejo has been driven, and every thing moveable carried towards Lisbon. In fact no precaution has been neglected that judgment could suggest.

Lord Wellington had expected to be attacked by Soult before he was joined by Marmont, but when the latter came up with troops collected from Gallicia and other places, his Lordship had deemed it necessary to recross the Guadiana, which he did, without the least disturbance from the enemy.

We hear that Lord Wellington has, by a masterly managurre, thrown a large force in the rear of the enemy. Soult having boasted that he had entirely relieved the Southern Provinces from all danger of attack, Lord Wellington, as a commentary upon that boast, has detached General Blake, with the Spaniards under his command, towards Seville .--Blake, with 15,000 men, crossed the Guadiana, while the French were advancing, and then, by a counter-march, recrossed, taking the direction of Serille. As Victor is understood to have joined of about 40 miles, comprehending Campo Mayor, Soult with the larger part of his force, General Gra- | Elvas, &c. The head-quarters of the enemy were ham is advancing from Cadiz to co-operate with General Blake. The effect of this will be the obliging Marmont to detach a force to the southward to overawe Blake, or the increasing the difficulties of drawing supplies for the subsistence of so large an army.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

" Windsor Castle, July 16, 1811. "The symptoms of the King's disorder, since the late accession of it, have continued to increase; and his Nightry has passed a very restless (Signed as usual.)

We are reluctantly compelled to doubt the truth of the intelligence brought by the Princess Charlotte packet, of an action and a victory over the Toulon fleet in the Bay of Rosas. The account was said to have been received from Ayamonte by Lord Wellington Lord Wellington mentions no thing of it in his disputch. The Princess Charlotte packet left Lisbon so far back as the 21th of last nonth-the Mermaid left it so late as the 1st inst. but she neither brings a confirmation effit, nor any ach account. Yet a report has certainly prevailed for somedays of a squadron having sailed from Touon with troops and supplies for the coast of Spain. where they were much wanted by the enemy, partiularly at Parcelona.

Lord Wellington's position extends from Campo Mayor to Elvas, baying the little river Caya runring mid-vay between those two fortresses-While his Lordship is occupying the enemy's force. Blake and General Graham are operating in the rear, a movement which we know not how to praise in terms sufficiently strong. It shows decision, nomptitude, consummate skill, and is in stort one of those comps-de maitre that characterise a commanding geains. Ford W. after having detached Blake, had about 13,000 less troops than the French: he has 15,000, the Frenchabout 58,000, viz. 30,000 under Soult, collected from Murcia, Granada and the surrounding provinces, and 2000 from Cadiz; 24.000 with Marmont from Ciudad Rodrigo, including the greater part of the garrison of that for-

Ireland and England, and the troops actually on | the road to Portaiegre and Elras, he calculates on under Castanos. There have been some skirmishes with the advanced guards on the left of the Guadiana, during which theallies have taken 70 priboners. and have killed a considerable number. There are not more than 2500 sick in the allied army. Our provisions and stores have been removed from Coimbra towards Lisbon, to be convered from thence carriage to Portalegre.

QENERAL ORDER. Horse Guards, July 5, 1811.

In an equence of the operation of the Act for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Trish milities, his Royal Highness the commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Commanding Officers of Regiments shall be particularly attentive, that no Soldier professing the Roman Catholic Religion, shall be subject to any punishment for no attending the Divine Worship of the Church of Eggland, and that every Soldier shall be at full liwrity to attend the worship of Almighty God according to the forms prescribed by his religion, when military duty does not interfere. By command of his Royal Highness the Com

nander in Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

chiaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

The London Journals of the 15th have arrived from Milford, and, by means of the Dublin Patriot, we have received the intelligence communica-

ted by those of the 16th. Since our last publication, the reported capture of the Toulon fleet has appeared in a variety of forms, and from different sources. These statements will all be found in our columns. In comparison of the multitude of rumours by which the public attention is so frequently distracted, they are unguestionably entitled to a more than common share of regard, and we would willingly trust, that they will eltimately prove to be well founded. It is, however, at the same time necessary to observe, that Government has not received any such intelligence, a circumstance which, combined with the views given by the Courier, with respect to the subject, under the London heads of Monday and Tuesday, leads to the strongest apprehension, that even here, too, the public has been induced to indulge hopes that will not in the end be realised. To what a stated in other parts of our Paper we have only to add the following information. Yesterday, we were favoured with the permal of a leter from Lisbou, from an highly respectable source, which confirms beyond all doubt the currency of the report in that City.

The accounts from Linbon, conveyed by the and at the Office of this Enperlast London Journals, are of great importance, the previous arrival of French papers. The little Loan, 4 per Ct., Lord Wellington across the Guadiana, are now confirmed by the authority of his Lordship himself. The head-quarters of the allied armies were at Poralegre, on the road leading to Abrantes, and thence to Torres Vedras, and distant from the latter place. in a straight line, about 100 miles. The army extended from Portalogie to Villa Viciosa, a distance t Badajos, distant about 20 miles frem Flras, omething more from Campo Mayor, 50 from Portalegre, and 30 from Villa Viciosa. The Guadiana intervenes between the hostile armles. Speculations, as to future events, comprise almost every possible result, and pretensions to prescionce are likely, one way or another, thus to astonish the world with the onders of their prophetic powers. Lord W.'s sick have been removed chiefly to Lisbon, and there is as vet no certain evidence that he left any cannon behind him at Badajos. For the other details transmitted from Lisbon, which are of considerable interest, we must refer to our columns. The long narratives conseved by the French Papers, exaggerated though they be, are of moment in the annals of the times. Genuine patriotism will admire the brave defence of

rible story of its fall! Commodore Rogers is said to have been instructed by the American Government, to demand impressed seamen, and, if refused, to use force for . Hieir recevery

Tarragona, while humanity will weep over the ter-

The Commons, after a long debate on the eveing of Monday, which has not yet reached us, have sent Lord STANHOPE's Bill to a second reading by 133 to 35.

The following letter from Cappoquin was omitted in our last publication, on account of the press of other topics. We have now to acknowledge our obligations to the Writer, and to state, that the details of the transaction are given in his own simple and perspicuous narrative :--

Cappoquin, July 14, 1811. " As occurrences, such as the following, are

ften liable to misrepresentation, I take the liberty f stating to you the facts as they appeared at the Coroner's Inquest.

" On Friday night, about eleven o'clock, the teward at Killkannon (a farm belonging to Sir homas Osborne, about four miles from this town) Thomas Osborne, about four miles from this town) ing one of the best Situations in Waterford for any saw a grey mare, belonging to the farm, pass by kind of Business.—For Particulars enquire of Rawith two men mounted on her; he immediately

The General-In-Chief has already laid before the on board, by Sir C. Cotton's floor, in the Bay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said, 45,000 men, but, I the mare, who accordingly proceeded on the Pay of has, as we have already said to the pay of his pay of has a second or the pay of has a second or the pay of has a second or the pay of his pay of has a second or the pay of has a second or the pay of has a second or the pay of his pay of has a second or the pay of has a se on which one of them immediately fired without effect. The Steward and his two assistants then an addition of 10,000, composing in the whole went to Mr. James Rogers, who lives near the 55,000 Beltish, Portuguese, and the detachment place, to procure his fire arms, but Mr. R. who was in bed, sald he would accompany them himself.--Accordingly, when they had preceded about two miles in pursuit of the mare, Mr. R. and one of the men staid on the road, the other man went to inquire at a house, if they had heard a herse pass that way. While enquiring, the horse passed them with one man, and Mr. Rogers, who was farther on by water to Abrantes, and subsequently by land the road, called on him to stop with the horse; the fellow replied, "keep off" and immediately fired, but happily without effect. Mr. R. then fired, and his shot took effect. They found the man dead about sixty yards farther on, with a discharged pistol in his possession and a leather belt about his hody. He proved to be Patrick Power, of Cappagh, within amile of Killcannon.

· Yesterday an inquest was held on the body The Verdict was After examining the different witnesses, we find that Patrick Power died in consequence of a leaden bullet fired at lifm by James Rogers, in his own defence, whilst in pursuit of a mare, the preperty of Sir Thomas Osborne, which the decrased had feloniously taken will the lands of Killcannou.

Committed to our County Goal on Thursday last, by Henry St. Geo. Cole, Esqr. Joan Flavigan, Alias Lacy, charged with being a principal person promoting the disturbances of the County, and strongly suspected of being concerned in the murder of Tim. Collins and family, at Bally garrons

A great extent of matter prevent as at present from adverting to the Distressed Manufacturers :-Dinations already received.

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PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS JULY 16. although their novelty was auticipated by Bank Stock | Grand Conal Stock G. (anal Loan, 4 per C raising of the siege of Badajos, and the retreat of Gov. Deb. 84 per (1 . 183 G. (. Loan, 0 per Ct. 9725 Gov. Stock 34 per Ct Itoyal Canal Stock H. Canal Loan, & per (1. Gov. Deb. 4 per (t Gov. Deb. 5 per (t. 0003 | R. Canal Loan, 6 per (t.

Gov. Stock, 5 per Ct. 1001 | Omnlum WATERFORD PORT NEWS

ARRIVED. 17th-Ellen, Liverpool, Holliday, salt and earthenware.

18th-Resolution, Jones, Newport, coals; Marha. Whitehiven, Palmer, coals: Camden Packet; tion, Dublin, Wemiss, provisions, Lon-SALLED.

18th-Samuel Packet. 17th-Aurora, Guernsey, Harvey, wine ; Cower

DIED On the morning of Thursdaylast, after a short illness, and in the prime of life. John Pym, Esq. of the Society of Friends. His ample fortune opened on hir view the fairest prospect of whitever happiness work'ly circumstances can bestow, whilst his aminble dispositions and honourable conduct afforded the still nobler promise of the useful and meritorious career of virtue. In weak minds, pride is the concomitant of wealth; but the humble and unassuming, yet manly, deportment of Mr. Pym was inquestionable evidence, that he deserved the richwhich he inherited. In his and Mr. Penrose's dissolution, their young companions have in a short period sustained the most afflicting loss to which friendshop is exposed. Of both they may well and truly son-They were lovely in their lives, and in the a deaths, they have not been divided."

EDUCATION.

MRS. WEST (late from England), respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she ntends opening a SCHOOL for a select number of Young Ladies, in Stephen-street, Waterford, on the 5th of August, 1811.

TERMS for Board, and Tuition in French, English, History, Geography, with the use of the Glober, Writing, Arithmetic, and Needle-work-thirty Guinons per Annum-Washing, two Guiness-Entrance, three Guineas.

DAY SCHOLARS-Entrance, one Guinea-Tuition, six Guiness per Annum.

Mrs. Wast having finished her Education in France. presumes she is qualified to teach the French Lau-

gunge correctly.

GT Vacation only one Month in the Year.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Quay, at the corner of Factory Lane, lately occupied by Mrs. LAPPIN, be-CHARD CILWEY, Sargout's-Lane, King-Street.

Hand quarters at Tarregona, June 89