The Moniteur of the 14th, after quoting an arti cle from the English Newspapers, stating that some British troops had sailed from Cadiz to assist in the defence of Tarragona, adds the following

" These troops in reality arrived before Tar-agoem eight days previous to its capture. The garrison summoned them to its aid, but in vain. They thought proper to remain in the roads. They had the glory of remaining spectators of two amaults, and of the capture of the place."

The Moniteur of Tuesday last, contains the re-

port of a Court of Enquiry, which was held respecting the capture of the Isle of France. General Decaen is acquitted from all blame, and the surrender is admitted to have been a necessary consequence of the want of troops, supplies, and money, which | said the Chapel was managed by 12 Trustees, of the mother country was unable to send. The Eng- whom Mr. Hill was one. Mr. Webber, of Clapfish force which captured the Island is, as usual, greatly exaggerated.

The Moniteur also contains a very long Report on the state of the French finances, delivered to the Legislative Body by M. Mollerus. The following | deed. are a few passages, which relate to the naval and miltary, expences of France:

You will find, Gentlemen, in the Budget for the marine service, an augmentation of 35 millions when compared with that of 1810. This augmentation will appear moderate, when considered in re-Serence to the maritime force which we have acquired, and the measures which are in preparation to increase it still more. The union of Holland has furnished 10,000 seamen, and 13 ships of the line; an extent of 300 leagues of coast has been added to the Empire; a great number of ships of the line are building; the maritime conscription goes on with

" Let every Frenchman, let every friend of his country, rejoice at seeing the Government make such great efforts to basten the termination of a war which our soumies would wish to make eternal .-Proud of their momentary superlority upon the seas, they reject all the measures which might restore neace so the world; but they will soon be compelled to support, upon that very element which they wish to command, combots from which French valour will derive as much glory as advantage.

"The expences of the war department were fix ed, in the Budget of 1810, at 350 millions; the actual expenditure amounted to 391 millions; 460 millions are proposed for the year 1811.

" His Majesty himself announced to you, at the opening of the bession, that in the first quarter of this year 100 millions extraordinary had been placed it could not be disputed. The munificent donations at the disposal of the War Minister, to cover the ex- of Mr. Hill, to what he might conceive charitable pences of the new agmantents which then appeared purposes, formed no part of the present question. necessary. It is thus that his Majesty has explained the cause of the augmentation of the War Budget for | furnished the means of this charity, was rateable to this year; and you have admired, gentlemen, the wise foresight of a Sovereign who prepares those means for quarding himself against the most distant

Eight hundred thousand men are under arms: all the strong places are in the best state; others are Mr. Hill prided himself on being the head of that the defence of the frontiers, and to seture the tranquillity of fature generations. If the war beyond the of these sacrifices cannot be doubtful.

es England, by making the people of Spain mis take their true interests, may still prolong, perhaps for some time, this unequal struggle; but her obabandoned by all her allies, she is already exhausting her last resources, and the blood of her own children is shed in a foreign cause. It was from the beight of his throne, that the most glorious of Monarchs predicted to us a most glorious issue. His immoreable will has been always calculated upon the extent of his means. Let us confidently hope, that the moment is not far distant when the liberty of the seas, and the world, shall be conquered upon the fields of the Peniosula."

> LAW INTELLIGENCE. METHODIST CHAPELS.

GUILDFORD SESSIONS, JULY 19.

PARQUIARSON, C. THE PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH Mr. Barrow stated, that this was the appeal of Mr. George Farquharson, a Gentleman residing in Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road, against a rate made for the relief of the poor of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey; and the ground of his appeal way, that the rate did not include the Rev. Rowland Hill, in respect of the Chapel commonly called Rowland Hill's Chapel. The question, he said, was by no means a new one. Even before the late case of the King, v. Agar, it had been determined that places of divine worship, by which a profit was made, were rateable to the support of the poor. Theappeal was not brought forward to give the parish officers any unnecessary trouble, or to disturb the rate aheady made. The only object of the Appellant was to have the principle of the rateability of this species of property, and its application to the Chapel in question distinctly recognised, for, without this, he was perfectly assured the influence of Mr. Rowland Hill would prevent the parish officers from doing what in point of fact they had pledged themselves to do two years ago. This was the single question to be tried—he should therefore proceed to prove his case.

Richard Hoppey stated, that he was Steward of the Surrey Chapel, in which divine service was per- persuasion by themagnificent institutions of volunformal every Sunday, Tuesday, and Eriday. He tary picty, but compel them to remember that their

to town. He had seen him numbers of times in the noney at the door regularly. He received for many buted annually, each admitting two persons. The seats in the galleries were 1s. 6d. a quarter, with the exception of the front sents, which were 34,--tickets, at 1s. 6d. and somewhat more than 140, at 3s. Strangers of decent appearance who came to expected to subscribe. The income of the Chapel which passed through his hands, was about \$2800 a year, of which 1200 a year was appropriated to the ordinary expences of the Chapel. The residue he paid over to Mr. Webber, the Treasurer. He ham, was a Trustee, as was Mr. Neild, of St. Paul's Church-vaid. The witness had acted with them as Trustees, and always attended to receive

Mr. Spankie, also Counsel for the Appellant, commenced a most eloquent and energetic address, by observing that no provocation or faunts from the other side, should induce him to deviate from the course he had prescribed to himself. Nothing was farther from his intention than to say any thing offensive or disrespectful of the Rev. Gentleman whose Chapel was the subject of discussion. He believed that no man had ever prosecuted the functions of his ministry with greater success than that Rev. Gentleman. The question was not whether this Chapel should be conducted on the laudable principle of preaching the Gospel to the poor, at the expence of the rich. On the contrary, if Mr. Hill was enabled by his eloquence to attract a numerous and wealthy congregation, he gave him credit for his exertions. What he maintained was, that whatever profits were made by means of this Chapel, and in whatever way those profits were ultimately employed, they ought in their transit to be approprinted to the relief of the parochial poor, the same ry profits derived from any other source. What he had to contend was, not whether the Chapel was ested in Trustees, but whether its profits were rateable to the poor. This was a great institution of a spiritual nature, but producing considerable prosits from physical causes—and in the opinion of many, those profits might be devoted to very laudable purposes. That the Chapet was greatly frequented, was matter of such public notoriety, that The only question was, whether the property which the poor? Those, whose cause he was advocating, viewed with alarm and apprehension the splendid and benevolent donations of Mr. Hill, justly considering them as the most powerful instruments employed in the propaganda system of Methodism -

constructing with the greatest activity, to consolidate sect. It was his boast that his influence over the minds of his followers enabled him to perform acts of ostentatious charity; but that was a gratification Pyrences demands extraordinary expences, the fruits | he should not be allowed to indulge in, without first contributing to the relief of the parochial poor. His Chapel occupied a space which many houses, liable to the rates, would occupy. There was no man who was a greater friend to the religious tolerject, that of overturning the continental system. ation than bloself; but surely, there was no rigour shall never be attained. Reduced to herself, and or hardship, in the shape of intolerance, in subecting the property of sectorists to the ordinary rates which were imposed on others. What claim had people of this description to be exempted? None shatever; for he was persuaded, and many perour, and wise ones too, were of opinion that the present prevailing and increasing system of Methodism existed for the ULTIMATE AND FINAL DES-TRUCTION of the Established Church of England.-If a system of religion, tolerated by the mild laws of the country, was suffered to be extended by the most powerful incentives which could operate on the numan mind-if its Ministers were to set up Methodist Meeting-houses to rival the Church of England-if the extinordinary and persevering zeal of hose Ministers was to be directed in obtaining proselytes by every art they could derise—if, by attractive and seductive Meeting-houses, the people of this country were to be drawn by degrees from the established faith and mode of worship, it was mpossible to say where the evil would end-it must nevitably terminate in the utter annihilation of the Established Church. He had once heard Mr. Hill preach, and hebelieved Mr. Hill thought his preaching did not operate to the prejudice of the Church of England. But let the fact speak for itself. Was it not manifest, that wherever these Meeting-houses existed, the worship of the Established Church of England was not held in the repute it ought to be. -Men could not serve God and Mammon: they could not follow the doctrines of these Methodist

Ministers, and at the same time love or respect the

regular Ministers of the Established Church, whom

God and the Constitution of their country had ap-

pointed to instruct them. However laudable the

motives of Mr. Hill's charitable donations might be

in his own estimation, they were exercised at the ex-

pence of the poor of the Church of England. Le

not the Methodists be molested in their worship

but let them not, at the expence of the poor,

augment their funds for the purpose of employ-

ing them to sap the foundation of the Established

Church. Let them support the poor of their own

said Mr. Hill principally officiated, when he was I charity should begin at home, and that they should be I those claims, and displantly exactly of and office just before they are generous. Let not the broad Vestry. The Chapel-house communicating with and splendid river of Methodistical Benerobence overthe Chapel, was occupied by Mr. Hill. The wit- | flow the country, by draining the little rivulets that | ness said, that part of his occupation was to receive | should nourish and support the Established Church. Let them bear the fair proportion of the public burguinea seats. There were about 500 tickets distri- I then with their neighbours; for, in proportion as they raid less, their neighbours paid more. Propery of every description was rateable -even water works, which were of such general utility, were ra-Last quarter there were distributed from 800 to 900 | ted at their fountain head-then why should not the fountain head of the waters of Methodism becaualty rated, if the property flowing from it existed in a the Chapel, were accommodated with seats without tangible shape? For those reasons he submitted, paying; but if they repeated their visits, they were I that the Chapel in question ought to be included in

> Mr. bawes and Mr. Nolan, for the parish, ad nitted, upon the evidence which had been produced, the liability of the Chapel to be rated; but they ontended that the evidence negatived the proposiion that Mr. Hill was the proprietor.

Mr. Cowley and Mr Shepherd, Counsel for Mr lill, argued to the same effect.

Lord Middleton stated, that the Court were pinion the property was not sufficiently rested in their directions, but be had never seen any trust Mr. Hill to entitle the parish to rate on him—the resent appeal was therefore dismissed. The result of this proceeding will be, that the

Parish Officers having now full information as to the the system upon which the chapel is conducted, will amediately make the rate on the proper parties. The trial lasted three hours, and the Court was

extremely crowded.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN. MENALLY, T. HAMILL AND CO.

A case of considerable importance to the compercial interests of this country, both in respect of property and principle, occupied the attention of the Court of King's Beach, and a Special Jary, the whole of Thursday and Friday last. A Mr. James M'Nally was plaintiff, and the house and firm of Messrs. Hugh Hamill and Cq. were defendants. This was an action brought to recover from the defendants a sum of upwards of £20,000. The cir-

comstances which appeared upon the trial were as In the month of May, 1809, the plaintiffarrived from New York, with a cargo of flax-seed, and other commodities; and, having represented the seed as the very best which could come from New York, in consequence of this strong representation, be induced the defendants. Hugh Hamill and Co. to sell it for him on commission. The high chaacter of the defendant's house (as, from the representation of the plaintiff, and the Officer of the Linen Board having branded it, sound, they gave certificates to the purchasers,) produced an immediate sale; and the whole cargo and ship produced, net, about £17,500. In a few weeks, numerouscomplaints began to be made to defendants, of its badness and non-growth. Mr. M'Nally immediately went down to the Counties where it was sown, inspected the crops, and wrote to Messrs. Hamill and e, that the complaints were well-founded-and aid he had inspected the crops of the Industry's seed, and acquainted them it had all missed-and informaed them he could not expect one-eighth of a crop. On his return to Dublin, numerous law-suits were nmediately commenced against Messra. Hamill and o, and their house was daily beset with the complaints of those who purchased and sowed the seed. M'Nally, at this period, desired them to defend those suits : their then attorney, Mr. Furlong, accordingly took defences to them. It appeared, on every inquiry and examination, from the first and veral counties in the kingdom, that this seed universally failed, and did not produce any crop whatever and was bad, and unfit for sowing. On obtaining all those informations, and it appearing the claims against Messrs. Hamilland Co. and McNelly, amounted to near £50,000, they consulted Counsel of the first eminence, and consultations were frequently had, at which, it appeared, McNally always attended; and, at length, on full consultation, counsel advised, that all the actions and complaints should be compromised and settled. * To this adcice, it appeared, M'Nally mest full assented .== It appeared Mesers, Hamili and Co. then employed Mr. Thomas Beasley, their Agent, to compromise, ettle, and adjust these numerous law-reits and laims. They had trequent conferences with Mr. Seasley, respection arranging and settling the manaer, mode, and extent of such compromises, at which meetings and conferences. Mr. M' Nally was always present, and assisting. In fact, it most learly appeared, M'Nally received every informaion from defendants, and was consulted on every tep taken, and had daily access to their books and apers, which related to the sale of the property he and put into their hands, and that Messis. Hamilt

id Co. acted in every way, according to

his instructions. It appeared, at two several meet-

ngs in the month of April 1810, Detween Messes.

Hamilland Co. Mr. M' Nally, and Mr. Beasley, their

Agent, that it was fully determined, Mr. Beasley.

ecompanied by Mr. Gregan, (one of the firm of

Messrs. Hugh Hamill and Co.) should immediately

rocced to the several Northern Counties, where

he persons who purchased the seed, and who com-

menced actions and suits, were, and there settle and

ompromise with them, on the best terms possible.

appeared Mr. M'Nally here fully assented, and

ctually he himself arranged the manner of compro-

mises, and instructed Mr. Beasley to compromise

and settle, upon the best terms he could obtain.

tappeared in evidence, that Mr. Beasley and Mr.

irogan then proceeded to the several counties of

Cavan, Leitrim, and Longford, and there made

the strictest and most accurate examination into

dreds of persons who purchased this seed, 1 ad ter the most minute investigation, found the fully verefied. It appeared in evidence, that the servetlemen made great and laborious exertions, for acveral weeks, through these counties; and it destiappeared that Mr. Beasley and Mr. Gregam settled and compromised near two hundred law-suits, and by such exertion, deducted and got shated off these claims above ten thousand pounds of the actualles. ses sustained by the purchasers of the seed. It also appeared in evidence, that if those actions were alloved to proceed, the costs alone would be above thirty thousand pounds. In fact, it appeared that the claims for damages and costs, if not then settled, would have amounted to upwards of sixty thousand pounds ; and by the active exertions of their Agents, Mr. Beasley, and Mr. Gregan, those enormous claims and suits were compromised and settled for about eighteen thousand six hundred pounds.—It appeared most clearly that Messrs. Hamilland Co. appeared more than expended the amount of the ship and cargo, and that M'Nally, even at the present date. owes them a considerable balance.

But, a fact appeared in evidence on this trial, which opened a strong and new case against Mr M'Nally :- It was, by most respectable cridence, clearly proved, that this very cargo of flax-seed se tually by on board a ship at New York, closely stored, for above fifteen months, by which it was deprived of its regetable, or growing quality, and that it was publicly known and offered for sale as a damaged cargo; and it clearly appeared that M' Natly bought this very cargo, brought it here, and deccived this most respectable house with a representation of its being of the very best quality, and under which representation and impression, and relying on Mr. M'Nally's veracity, (having known him a long time before,) they sold it. In fact, from every evidence, it appeared on the trial that the conduct of Messrs, Hamill and Co. throughout the whole of this arduous and trying business, was highly honourable and creditable, as Factors and Merchants.

After a most clear, perspicuous, and enlightened charge from the Learned Judge who presided, in which the law of Factor and Paincipal wasmost ably laid down, the Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the defendants, Messee, Hugh Hamill and Co. with costs, which appeared much to the satisfaction of a crowded Court,

The following Decree appears in the French Pa-

FALACE OF KT. CLOUD. "Wishing to gire a proof of our satisfaction with, and confidence in, the General in Chief, Suthet, for all the services which he has rendered us on different occasions, and in the capture of Lerida, Mequenenza, Tertosa, and Tarragena, we have lecreed, and do decree as follows :-

1st. The General of Division, Suchet, is appointda Marshal of the Empire. 2d. Our Minister is charged with the execution

of the present Decree. (Signed) "NAPOLEON"—By the Emperer " The Count DARU, Minister, Sc-(Signed) cretary of State."

A question of much interest is at present under conideration, connected with, or rather dependant on, the Act of Union. Lord Desart has claimed the power and privilege of serving as a Grand Jurer for he County of Kilkenny. His Lordship is a Member of the House of Commons, and having succeeded to the title since the Union, has not sat or reted as a Peer of Parliament. Upon these groundshe onceives himself entitled to all the rights of a Comnoner, andisanxious to establish that very distinruished one of serving on the Grand Jury of the County, in which he possesses a considerable property. The Lett opinious are said to be divided upon the subject, and we understand the highest law authorities have been resorted to on the occasion.-CLONNEL HERALD.

SUMMER ASSIZES

LEINSTER CIRCUIT County of Wicklow, Thursday, July 25. Wexford, at Wexford, Monday 22. Waterford, at Waterford, Friday August? City of Waterford same day. Tipperary, at Cloamel, Wednesday 1. Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Wednesday 14. City of Kilkenny, sime day.

The Hon, Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart. Justices. The Hon. Mr. Justice Osberne.

James Davis, Esq. Register Edward A. Waller, Esq. The Grand Juries of the counties of Wicklow, Tiperary, and Kilkenny, and the City of Kilkenny, will e sworn at nine o'clock on the morning of the respec ive Commission Days, and the Grand Juries of the Counties of Wexford, Waterford, and the City of Waterford, at two o'clock on the Commission Days. and the Civil and Criminal Business, will be immediitely proceeded on. Records, Civil Bills and Ap. eals must be entered before the sitting of the Cour on the commission Days. All Informations, Recoguzances, &c. must be returned to the Crown Office refore the opening of the Commission, otherwise they will not be in time

MUNSTER CIRCUIT. ounty of Clare at Ennis, Monday 29th July. Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday Aug.3 City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day. County of Kerry, at Tralee, Tuesday, 13th City of Cork, Wednesday 21st. County of Cork, at Cork, Friday 33.

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

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TUESDAY, JULY 30 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCK.

himself to hold on his way; and the faithful mem-

bers of the gathered church will become each others

We have received at this Yearly Meeting, an ac-

eptable epistle from Ireland, and from each of the

North-American Yearly Meetings. The latter con-

tinue steadily occupied in endeavouring not only to

build up your own society in Christian practice, but

to diffuse the benefits of their Christian charity be-

yond our limits. Two of them, namely, those of

Maryland and Carolina, have lately again become

oppressed brethren of the African race; and, though

ercession-and three of them, those of New-York?

Pensylvania, and Maryland, are still attentive to

he benevolent object of attempting to civilize their

The sufferings reported this year amount in all to

bout twelve thousand seven hundred pounds. Ec-

clesiastical demands form the bulk, and military

ones a considerable part-and a few friends have

Now friends, as in our religious refusal to pay

ythes, and to take our part with others in military

service, our object is to bear testimony to the free-

dom of gospel-ministry, and to the supremacy of

Christ, as a Teacher in the heart-and also to his

eign of peace in the "kingdome of this world"-

we desire that in all your conduct among men, you

may walk worthy of the high profession which you

make; in which truly Christian endeavour you

will continually feel the need of his inward support.

Many are the duties incumbent on the followers

of Christ, and all require the support of his pre-

sence for their due performance. "Without me,"

they are his own words, " ye can do nothing."-

We feel inclined at this time, ere we close the pre-

sent salutation of our love, to remind you of that

indispensable duty, the acknowledgment of our de-

pendence on his power, by duly assembling at the

seasons appointed for waiting on, and worshipping

God. Deficiencies, indeed, in this respect do not

in general appear to increase; and we are aware

that we often renew our tender exhortation on this

subject. Once more, dear friends, let the exhor-

tation go forth. Consider the motives of deficiency,

such of you as may be conscious of it. If, as the

Apostle has declared, the presenting of your bodies

be a " reasonable service," we beseech you to exa-

still be " conformed to this world?" But recol-

lect, this conformity will still prevent the Christian

professor from being transformed by the renewing

of the mind-and from proving (as who at the

solemn approaching close will not rejoice to have

been imprisoned for refusing to serve in the militia.

idvocates with their respective adislatures, for their

yet in vain, not with discouragement to further in-

joy In the Lord.

ndian neighbours.

TRAMORE.

PSUPPER at the Great Hotel, on Wednesday Eve-James De La Pone Poures, Esq. Stewards Captain CHCLBS.

> TRAMORE RACES, AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, 1811

To the Noblemen and Noble Characters of the County and City of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, &c. &c.

SHOULD think myself deficient, and in want o every Sense of Gratitude, did I not return you my warment Acknowledgements, for your truly No ble and Independent Principles, and for that Liberality of Sentiment which you have proved yourselve to possess in so Eminent a Degree, not only in your upport to me at the Races at Woodstown, but also on a late Interesting Occasion, and now in your generous Conduct, tu having honoured me with you Signatures for Trunore Races, (vide Racing Calendar.) I now request that you will have the goodness to pay me your subscriptions without delay, so that Plates may be provided accordingly. I have the Honour to be

Your most devoted, Oblised humble Servant. JAMES TO LA POER PORTER. Tramere, James's Square, 24th July, 1811.

TROSPECT LODGE.

MRS. AND MISS VINCENT respectfully inform their Friends, that they have opened their PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen Course on Instruction-Reading and Writing the Rudiments of English and French Grainmar, the outlines of Geography and History.

TERMS .- For Board and Tuition, 26 Guineas per Ano Washing...... 2 Ditto Entrance...... 3 Ditto ditto Waterford, July 26, 1811

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

FINHE PARTNERSHIP, beretofore subsisting i the WINE TRADE, under the Firm of How rs and Arbaca, is now Dissolved by mutual Consent All Persons indebted to them are required to pay their Accounts to William Ardagh; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to furnish him with their Accounts, in order that they may be dis-

William Annson takes the Liberty of acquainting Do Friends and the Public, that he will in future car ry on the Establishment in Hanover-street. trusts, that the Superior Quality of his WINES, and his moderate Charges, will give General Satisfaction.

Waterford, July 25, 1811.

-Re has at present for Sale. SHERRY OLD PORT, TENERIFFE, and CLARET. MALAGA WINES, in Wood MADEIRA.

I N as much as Lentered into Roccemizance to abide my Trial for the alieged Marder of JOHN KEL T.Y. deceased, I hereby give Notice, that I will ap peac, and attend at the sitting of the Court on the First Day of the approaching Assizes, to be held at St. Patrick's Hall, in and for the County of Waterford, on the 2d Day of August next, to Trial for the said alleged Murder, of which all Per sons concerned are defined to take Notice. Dated a Woodbine Hill, the 18th day of July, 1811.

GECRGE ROCHE To Joseph Keily and James Keily, of Glinmore, Brothers c the deceased and Eleanor Keily, his Widow, and all others

concerned.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS, FIGHE HOUSE in William Street, lately occupied A by Kriser Scott, Fig. Apply to Mr. Pre-

MELL, Beau-Street. Waterford, June 22 1811

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. 1715 Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken I be Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last neck 17s od, per Barrel, besides an Allowance. of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEROID

| lb. oz. dr. | Two-Penny, 0 7 1 0 10 6 0 14 1 our Penny, 0 11 3 | 1 5 4 | 1 18 2 Six Penny, 1 5 4 2 0 3 2 10 3 6 * All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Proportion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker & Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W the Ranged with an R and the Rousehold with an H .-- and the Weight must like wise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be soized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o clock, of all Wheat, Meat, and Flour bought or

for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to i w. riuly 27. COMNELUS BOLTON, Mayor.

sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament

TO BE LET. FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE Newly Erected MILL at Horetown, County of Wexford, with any quantity of Ground from 0 to 30 Acres, with a neat Cottage thereon, and most onvenientOffices of every description .- The Concerns re excellently circumstanced for the Corn-Business being in the centre of an highly cultivated country. The Supply of Water and extensive Storage are fully dequate to the Machinery of any Manufactory -It is situated mid-way between Ross and Wexford, and within one Mile of Water carriage—For Particulars apply to William Goff, Esq. Roretown, who can give any Lease that may be agreed on.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

Horetown, July, 20, 1811.

TEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive Try, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most in stimation -The Quality will, on Trial, be found Excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or Genuine at my other House, his being the only one in Ireland Licensed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKRY, partiularly adapted to the use of House-keepers Waterford, July 94 1911

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

■NUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.-£50 wt. for age-3 years old, 0 st. 4lb .- 1 years old, 8st .- 5 years oid, hat. 7ib.-6 years old, 8st. 12lb.-aged-9st-Mile Heats.

Wednesday, 4.—Sweepstakes, 5 Guineas each P. to which the Stewards will add £50 for Hunters hat never won a racing plate, bona fide the property 4 Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford Ewelve Months, (and in the actual possession of the subscriber 12 Months) previous to the day of Runung. To be qualified on oath, if required, and by eaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. econd. Horse to save Stakes, and receive £10 from Winner, provided 3 start.—Fyrs. old, 11st, 11lb.—5 rs. old, 12st. 7lb .- 6 and aged 13st.-3 Mile Heats. To be rode by Gentlemen. Horses to be entered with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, on or before the 10th lugust, and a deposit made. THERADAY, 5 .- £50 for 4, 5, 6, and aged-wts. as

on Tuesday-3 Mile Heats. FRIDAY 6 .- The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the posssion of Mr. Boyce) with a Sweepstakes of 5 Guineas each P. P. to which the Stewards will add £30 for Hunters, the property of Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford 12 Months, and the Horse ona fide his property, during that time-4 yes. old 1st-5 vrs old 11st 11lb.-6, and aged.12st. 4lb.-3 Mile Heats-to be rode by Gentlemen-Horses to be entered same as on Wednesday. SATURDAY, 7 .- Sweepstakes of 5 Gus, each P. P.

o which the Stewards will add £50 for all Hunters hat never won a racing plate, and that will qualify by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch, carrying 12st. 7lb. each .- 3 Mile Heats. Monday, 9.—Collection of the Week for the beaten Horses that saved their distance-Wis and distance o be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may ap-

point, on Sunday Evening.

King's Plate Articles—3lbs, to Marcs and Geldings -Horses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Tramore, Six clear Days before running, paying One Shilling in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, (if the property of a Subscriber of 2 Gus.) if a non-Subscriber of that sum to pay double entrance. - Any Horse of ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewsards, Groom to be fined One Guinea, and Horse not allowed to start, unless paid.-Winner each day to pay One Guinea to a sworn Judge, and Half a Guinea for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking over, to receive but half the Plate.

ORDINARIES EACH DAY. BALLS on the Nights of Tunsday, FRIDAY, ind Monday.

NUHOLAS POWER. M. H. O'DONNELL, Stewards, W. SULLEVAN, Esqra.

Mr. John Walsh, Clerk of the Course

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 27 Butter, first Quality, - - - - 26 04, Od.) **** *econd - - - - 5 15*, 0d. ---- third -- - - - - 5 84. Od. Taliow (rendered) - - - about 854, 0d.

Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. and attracted in the morning of your day? and is ---- (casks, rendered) - 614, Od. - 654, Od. YOUR love now equal to the love of your espousals? Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Fruits of increasing love to God are manifested in a Pork, - - - - - - - - - - - 344. Od. - 364. Od. variety of ways-and probably not in any one more Beet, ------- On, Od, - On, Od, clearly, or more acceptable to Him, than by tokens Oatmeal. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. of regard for the plants of his hand, the visited youth --- second, - - - - 46s. Od. - 52s. Od. of his church. It is remarkable, that when our --- third, - - - - - 30s, 0d - 86s, 0d, Lord thrice put the question to his zealous disciple, --- fourth. - - - - 28s. Od. - 25s. od. Peter, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?'-Wheat, - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 40s. Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 00s. Od. - 00s. Od. The only consequent injunction was, "Feed my Oals (common) - - - - 13s. 0d. - 90s. 0d. lambs-feed my sheep." There are various ways. --- (potator) - - - - 14s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. too, in which this may be effected: by precept, by - - - - - - - - 354. 3d. - 384. 0d. sympathy, by assistance in their spiritual difficulties Coals, - - - - - - 44. 6d. - 54. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. 0d. - 94. 3d. example. And this, dear friends, as you know, Potatoes, - - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. Beef (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 6d. cannot be afforded them, unless you experience fresh (joints), - - - - - 6d. - 74d. supplies of spiritual strength to persevere yourselves - - - 6d in dedication, faithfulness, and the fear of the Lord. Mutton ---- 6d. - 7fd. > per lb. Ved. of the comprehensive command of Christ, "I say Porh, - - - - - - - - - - 3d. - 4 d. unto all, Watch!" Thus, young and old may be ---- 24d. - 24d. - £45 10s. helps to each other: for, as " He that watereth, Hs. 6d. - As. Ad. -per Gall. Whiskey.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. $\begin{array}{cccc} & & \text{on Saturo} \\ & & \\ &$ 00 Barrels Wheat, 1 00 --- Barier 00 ----- () ite,)

THE EPISTLE

FROM THE YEARLY MEETING HELD IN LONDON By Adjournments from the 22d to the 31st of the Fifth Month, 1811, inclusive.

To the quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and Elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS-Renewedly deliberating on he subject of addressing you, with some account of the exercises, and engagements of mind, which have occupied us at this season, we have again felt encouragement to believe that we may thus contribute, through the blessing which is permitted to crown the humble endeavour of the disciple, to build you up " on your most holy faith" in Christ Jesus our Lord. Receive then our cordial salutation in Him, the " living stone," the ' chief corner-stone, elect, precious;" and come o him, that we may be " built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood." These are indeed sacred expressions, not lightly to be adopted; and the state to which they point is a high attainment, not to be reached by human contrivance and skill: but, remember, it is the glory of the gospel dispensation, that by it " every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain;" yea, even the blind shall be led " by a way that they knew not," and darkness shall be made " light before them." " These things,"

saith the Lord, " will I do unto them, and not forsake them." One principal engagement of mind, which has cen manifested in this meeting, has been for our youth -and as the influences of hearenly love are eccessively visiting them, as they rise from childhood, so the care of the living members of the church is successively attracted, to attempt their preservation from the dangers incident to their state, and to encourage them to persevere in their attachment to their holy and heart-tendering visitant. Thus, dear young people, though we may seem to repeat former advice, our theme, like the successive touches of good, which from time to time are melting your hearts, is never obsolete.-It is a signal favour, that in various places, there are continually fresh proofs of the prevalance of the love of Christ, operating on the mind, and producing its genuine and blessed effect of conformity to his likeness. Humility, it is true, and self-denial must form a part | mine into the cause that it is too often intermitted. of this likeness; but so doth also the real and Is it not that in a greater or less degree, you may fruitful love of God, and of our neighbour; and if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection."-Bend, therefore, we beseech you, early-bend in good earnest and cheerfully, under the forming hand of the Lord. 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," ea, the foundation of true knowledge. There is danger in seeking knowledge independently of this, for so, as saith the Apostle, "knowledge puffeth up." But this true knowledge is life eternal -"This," said our blessed Lord, " is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." O, the

said, "You have known Him that is from the be-

ginning." We beserch you to pause, and to ponder

the path of your feet. Is your salention nearer

than when you believed? Is your present state an-

swerable to the love with which you were visited

but above all, by steady, uniform, circumspect

proved?) "what is the good and acceptable, and perfect will of God." " Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the ererlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. favour, the honour, and the eternally blessed effect Amen." of being taught to the Lord!

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, &c. Nor have our good desires at this time been con-* An opinion being sometimes entertained with refined to the youth. We are disposed to write rard to these sufferings, that individuals are reimbursalso to you who, have passed the meridian of life. ed by the Society, it is desired, if occasion should oc-You have travelled a long course through the dancur, that friends would refute it ; as no such practice gers and vicissitudes of time-and it will be well for exists. you to reflect, and to know, how far you have kept ourselves " unspotted from the world." Some CATAMARANS. of you also have been engaged in a long course of profession—and to some of you we trust it may be

The public will recollect the celebrated Catamaran expedition to Boulogne, and all the results of that memorably foolish affair. The inventor of the abortive sub-marine engines was an American, named Fulton; and to him an article is addressed by the Editor of an American Paper, proving that at the time he was receiving and expending sums of noney for the perfection of his projects from his own Government, to whom, of course, the secret ought exclusively to belong, he was making an offer of it to Bonaparte, through his Minister M. Marbois.

LETTER FROM MR. FULTON TO THE FRENCH MINISTER. "New York, March 22, 1809.

" Sir, -You will recollect while I was in France, I made some experiments on sub-marine navigation, and a new mode of attacking ships of war with submarine bombs; which I now call torpeloes, in consequence of the shock they give. Several years ago I ascertained by experiments on a suffiiently large scale, that if about one hundred pounds of powder could be exploded under the bottom of a How fruitful of advantage, then, is an observance first-rate ship of the line, it would so wreck it, that it would immediately sink; to prove this, have blown up two brigs, each of two handred

shall be watered also himself," the disciple who by " My constant expectation has been to find a the benefit of holy example, and sound precept, certain means, with the least possible risk to the contributes to forward others in the paths of righte- assailants, of getting the torpedo under the vessel, ousness and peace, will receive an increase of ability | near her keel, where the shock would be perpendi-

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 20, 1811.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lord Viscount Wellington, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Quinta de St. Jono, June 27, 1811

The enemy made a great reconnoissance with a very large body of cavalry upon Elvas and Campo Mayor on the 22d instant. The cavalry of the army of the South went open Elvas from the neighbourhood of Olivenca, and the words between that | Wooton, in Gloucestershire), in December 1782, town and Badajos; and the cavalry of the Army of Portugal upon Campo Mayor, from the neighbourhood of Budajos.

The former succeeded in cutting off a picquet of the 11th Light Diagoous which had been posted on the Caya in front of Elvas, under the command of Captain Lutyens. It is understood that the cause of this was that Captain Lutvens mistook a regiment of the enemy's hussars for a body of ours sent to his

The 2d Hussars also, which were on the Guadijama, on the right of Elvas, suffered in their retreat towards Elves.

'The enemy were kept in check in the neighbourflood of Campo May or by the Honourable Major General De Grav's brigade of British, and Brigadier General Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry. and they retired without seeing the position of our troops. Since that day they have made no morement of importance. Their army is along the Guadiana between Budajos and Merida, and their principal occupation appears to be to procure sub-

They are already beginning to experience, in some degree the effects of drawing together, in Estremadura, their whole force. General Bonnet has evacuated the Asturias.

Don Julian Sanchez has possession of the open

country in Old Castile, and has recently intercepted a valuable convoy of money and provisions on the road from Salamanca to Cuidad Rodrigo; and I learn from Valladolid, that a very valuable convoy, consisting of Joseph Bonaparte's baggage and property, has been intercepted by Mina near Victoria.

General Blake crossed the Gundiana (as had been arranged) on the 22d inst. and I understand was at | certer was of a trifling nature. Castillegos on the 24th.

THE BERKELEY CLAIM.

This claim, which has occupied so much of the time of the House of Lords, was brought forward early in the Session, on the Petition of William Firsharding Berkelev, stating himself to be the eldest son and heir apparent of the late Earl of Berkeley; and therefore entitled of right to the honours and dignities possessed by his father. It being known that the late Earl was publicly married | Lady Berkeley, also awore that her daughter made to the protest Counters of Berkeley in May 1796. and the son of that marriage born in October 1796 being a minor, the House addressed the Prince Regent to appoint one of the Law Officers of the Crown to appear for him, to take care of his interests .--The case then came on to be heard. Mr. Serjeant Best, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Mr. A. Moore, attending as Counsel for the Claimant, who claimed under a marriage alleged to have taken place be tween his father the late Earl, and the present Countess, on the 30th of March, 1785, at Berkeley church. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Harrison attending on behalf of the son of the undisputed marriage in 1796, who failing the claim of the Claimant was of course the next heir, and the Atstorney-General, as in all cases of a claim of Peerage, attending on the part of the Crown.

The evidence on the part of the Claimant went | keley, to engage to marry his eldest son to an illethe late Earl of Berkeley and Mary Cole, now Countess of Berkeley, on the 30th of November, 5th and 12th of December, 1784, and to the solemnization of a marriage between the same parties on the 30th of March, 1785, and to the concealment of the entry of the former and the registry of the latter for several years, in order, as alleged, that at the earnest desire of the Earl of Berkeley, the marriage might be kept secret. To prove the and robbed of Scotch Bank-notes, Bank of England publication of the banns, Mr. William Tudor, bro- notes, and cash, to the amount of \$20,000. Susther to the Countess of Berkeley, was called, who | picion falling upon three men, who for some days swore that he attended at Berkeley church, by the | preceding, had been seen in Glasgow, Mr. Campdesire of his sister, to hear the banns published, and bell, an officer of the police at Edinburgh, and two that he actually heard them published by Mr. of the Gentlemen belonging to the Bank, set off in Hupsman, the Curate, afterwards Vicar. Healso swore that he was present at the marriage, to the Hertfordshire, where they had left a portmanteau, registry of which his name appeared signed as a wit- to be forwarded to a person in Tottenham-courtness. The Countess of Berkeley also swore that | road; and from thence to Coventry-street, and she was married on the 30th of March, 1785, to Lavender, Vickery, and Adkins, three of the Offithe Earl of Berkeley, at Berkeley church, and in cers accompanied by Mr. Campbell, went to the cross-examination stated, that his Lordship became | house in Tottenham-court-road, where the portacquainted with her when she was at school at Gloucester ; and that she left Gloucester to avoid him ; and finally, when at Mrs. Foote's, in Kent, in keys, and various other implements for house-break-1784, agreed to marry him, but that the marriage I ing directed the same as the portmanteau. The ofwas to be kept secret, on account of the conduct of ficers, learning that the owner of the house was at her sister. Evidence was also addiced of the finding of the registry of the marriage conceated in the went the same night to his residence in St. George's inside of the cover, under a leaf of the book pasted | Field, where they apprehended a well-known over it, and of declaration made by the Earl of character of the name of Hufton White, who, but a Berkeley in his last illness, that this alleged marfew months since, escaped from one of the hulks at riage took place on the day stated in 1785, and of Woolwich. On the person of White were found the legitimacy of his children.

On the part of the son born in 1796, evidence was adduced to show by circumstantial evidence, that it was impossible the alleged publication of | Bow-street, when White was identified as having bonns in 1784, or marriage in 1785, could have I been convicted at the last Summer Assizes at Chestaken place. A great number of witnesses were ex- I ter, for being at large before his sentence of transamined. It was proved that Lord Berkeley, in portation was expired, and received a second senhis own hand-writing, minuted down the form in | tence of transportation for life. White admitted which the baptism of his children by Lady Berke- the truth of this charge, but denied any knowledge ley, then living with him under the name of Migs of the Glasgow Bank robbery. He and the other Tudor, should be registered, and which was pres man were committed for further examination.

PROTESTA

vious to 1796, uniformly as the illegitimate children

of the Earl of Berkeley and Mary Cole; that his

Dordship swere himself to be a bachelor in 1796

to obtain a licence for his marriage with Lady Berke

ley, denominated in the affidavit Mary Cole, spin

ster; and that with respect to the son born after

that marriage, his Lordship in his own hand-wri

ting minuted down the form for the registry of his

baptism, expressly denominating him Ford Dursley

son of the Farl and Countess of Berkeley. The life.

of her Ladyship was also traced in evidence from

the death of her father, William Cole (who lived a

or Jan. 1783, her coming to London, her going in-

1784, into the service of Mrs. Foote, in Kent.

which she quitted at the end of December, 1784.

and came to London; went to Gloucester in June.

1785, and came to London again in the autumn of

that year. - Evidence was also given of declaration

of Lady Berkeley and of Lord Berkeley, at diffe

rent times, between 1785 and 1796, indicating tha

they were not married. Several witnesses were like-

wise examined to prove that Wm. Tudor did not in

March 1785 go by the name of Tudor, but had as-

sumed the name subsequent to that period. The

person who was officiating clerk of the Parish of

Berkeley at the time the banus were alleged was al-

so called, who never heard any such banns publish-

ed, nor were they heard by any one who was in the

habit of attending Berkeley Church at that period.

The name of Augustus Thomas Hupsman, the Vicar

of Berkeley, signed to the registry of the marriage,

was declared by his widow not to be like his hand-

the words "the mark of William Barnes," who was

stated to be a stranger, who had been called in to

never since been heard of, and no such person was

known.--Evidence was likewise adduced, to shew

that Lord Berkeley was not acquainted with Lady

Berkeley till late in the year 1785. Lady Berkeley

having stated in her evidence, that she became ill

soon after her marriage, and continued so for a con-

siderable period in London and at Gloucester, dur-

ing which his Lordship scarcely ever saw her; evi-

dence was adduced to shew that the illness at Glou-

To rebut the effect of this testimony, several wit-

esses were examined on the part of the Claimant,

to prove a belief and persuasion on the part of the

individuals connected with the family, at the time she

was living with him as Miss Tudor, that they were

married also to prove that from themode of publishing

banns at Berkeley church, they might frequently

not be heard. To show likewise that Lord and La-

dy Berkeley were seen in company together in the

early part of 1783. Mrs. Glossop, the mother of

the Solicitor-General, respecting some points of con-

Witness were then finally called by the House of

Lords, whose testimony went to shew that the first

known intimacy between Lord and Lady Berkeley

was not until the autumn of 1785, and one of whom.

the Marquis of Buckingham, deposed to repeated

keley, in which the latter stated himself not to be

married to the person then living with him, now

become a mediator with his brother Admiral Ber-

timated aughter (by Mary, now Countess Berke-

lev), in which case he would settle the castle and

honours of Berkeley on her, that they might not be

ROBBERY OF THE GLASGOFF BANK.

office of the Paisley Union Bank Company, Glas-

gow, had been entered, by means of false keys,

pursuit of them, and traced them to Welling, in

mantenu had been directed to, where they found a

box containing a number of pick-locks, skeleton

present in the rules of the King's Bench Prison.

16 guineas and some Bank of England notes. Yes-

terday White, and a man of the House where he

was tiken, were examined before Mr. Read, at

Sunday night last, it was discovered that the

separated from the Peerage.

onversations between his Lordship and Lord Ber-

Lord Berkeley.

tradiction.

to the service of Lady Talbet, afterwards in March

The following Protest was entered on the Jouright of the House of Lords, against the Bill For fixing the value of the Corrent Colo and Bank Notes at their actual denomination-that is, fo fixing a Guinca at twenty-one shillings, and n more; and a Bank Note at twenty shillings, and no less

DIR MARTIS, 2d JULY, 1811.

DISSESTIEST, Because we think it the duty of this House nark, in the first instance, with the most decided re robation, a Bill, which, in our judgment, mani estly heads to the introduction of laws, imposing up on the country the compulsory circulation of a Pape Currency-a mousure fraught with injustice, des ructive of all confidence in the legal security of con tracts, and, as invariable experience has shewn, necessarily productive of the most fatal calami

GRENVILLE. ESSEX. JERSCY. LANSDOWN. COWPER.

KING. LAUDERDALE. For the reason assigned on the other side, and be cause the repeal of the law for suspending Bank Pay ments in Cash is, in my judgment, the only measur which can cure the inconveniencies already felt, and avert the vet greater calamities which are impending, from the present state of the circulation of the

There is now living in Sussex county, State writing, and the rest of the registry was proved to be Delaware, a native African, who is one hundred and n the hand-writing of Lord Berkelev, including twenty-four years of age. His strength at sevent was unimpaired, and exceeded the strength of muci younger men. All his teeth are sound, and in their witness the marriage, but who, it appeared, had full number. His vision is as correct as it was in early life; his hearing is somewhat impaired, also his memory as to persons, but to events and situa tions, it is still in a sound state. He has had three wives and 31 children. The account of this extinordinary Instance of langevity was communicated to a Gentleman of the city of Boston by Dr. Gibons, of Sussex, by whom the facts berein mentioned were obtained from the renerable subject of them himself, and confirmed by several of his neigh-

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 22. PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. per ct. conv. 62845 Bank Stock 2101 per cent. Red. 63444 Ex. Bills (3d.) par. 2 pr per cents, 194 9 Consider Aug. 623 per cent, Navy 934 9h | Omnium 15 dis.

The following Bulletia was received from Wind-

" Windsor Cretle, July 22. a solemu declaration to her when pregnant of her first child (the Claimant), that she was married to " The King has had several hours steep in th course of the night. His MAJESTY is this morning much in the same state in which he was yes Some witnesses were then examined, called by

> " H. HALFORD. " M. BAILLIF. " R. William"

The following letter is from our own Correspon-

" WINDSOR, JULY 21. " It would afford us the most heart-felt gratifiation, if we could announce any favourable change in his Majesty's most afflicting malady-it is true, Lady Berkeley, by whom he had children; and that he had about four hours sleep in the course of that he actually proposed to the Noble Marquis to the last night, but the symptoms to day are in no material degree abated—the paroxyama are less violent, but a prevalent restlessness exists, and frequent natural effects of which must be extremely invarious to the constitution, and have a serious tendency to weaken the frame at his Majesty's advanced period of life. The reports of this evening do not afford any flattering expectation of his Majesty's amend-

> The general sorrow excited by his Majesty's mandy, supersedes all other feelings, and every other abject is comparatively of little interest and impor-

> Prayers for his Majesty's recovery, which ha een discontinued for some time, were resumed in all he Churches and Chapels vesterday

The Bulletins of Saturday and vesterday wer norefavourable than the preceding ones—that of esterday was as follows:

" WINDSON-CASTLE, JULY 21. " His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and is upon the whole a little better.

" M. Baillie,

W. HEBERDEN,

" R. WILLIS." His Majesty had, during the whole of the week at least till Friday, been in a situation alternate! of such irritation and deep depression, that the greatest apprehensions were entertained. Messengers were kept constantly going between London and Windsor, and dispatches were sent off by the Physicians to the Regent and the Ministers every two hours. The Regent was much harn-sed not only in mind but in body-what time he could spare from the indispensable business of the state, was spent in going found from Windsor. Cabinet Councils sat daily during the week, and not one of the Ministers ventured to leave town. So violent was the paroxysm on Wednesday, we believe, that his Majesty never ceased talking for 70 hours. How that must have weakened the frame, may be easily conceived. That any man could have borne up against it so long, is wonderful; but that a man of his Majesty's age should have survived it is another proof of the excellence of that constitution, which indeedhas never

been injured by excess of any klad. After the pa-

roxyem, we have just alloaded to, had concell to Majesty became so low as to occasion almost as much atarm from his depressions as had been presions eccasioned by his excitement. Then there on, as we hear, those glandular swellings in the throat, which we noticed last week. The pain from them was excessive, so excessive, that the screams night be heard, as we are assured, all over that part of the Terrace where his Majesty lies.

On Friday his Majesty, towards the afternoon, became more calm; the pulse, from the application of opiates, was reduced below 80, and nature being exhausted, and opiates being constantly applied, be exhausten, and opened, be exhausten, appured, be ebtained several hours' sleep. Upon waking, his mind was a little more tranquilized than it had been during the preceding evening, and hespoke several times quietly, and in his usual tone of voice. During the whole almost of Saturday, be was tranquil, and opiates being again administered, he had again, as our readers have seen by the Bulletin of yesterday, some hours' sleep. The following are extracts from two of the Papersol this morning. One of them says-" From a continued application of opium, on Friday, the pulse of his Majesty was reduced under 80, and in consequence he became composed, slept some time, and on waking uttered a few coherent sentences. On Saturday his Majesty remained tranquil, and through a part of that night; but yesterday morning so much irritation came on again, that the Physicians were apprehensive of what they term a fresh excitement. The Prince Regent went down to Windsor yester: day, and dired with the Queen and Princesses. His Royal Highness did not return till late in the

The other paper we have alluded to states, "that his Majesty has at length enjoyed some hours of sleep, and though this refreshment was obtained by the means of opiates, it has had the effect offowering the fever. We have stated to our renders that it is the montal disorder only which is alarming in his Majesty's case. There Is no decay of the Constitution which excites any serious apprehension; and it is a proof of the original strength of his Majesty that he has been able to bear up against the violence of his inflammation."

It is true, as the Paper we have just quoted from states, that there is no observable decay of the constitution to excite serious apprehensions. But it is also true that the Physicians do not view without apprehension the glandular swellings which are produced by the paroxysms, and which remain a considerable time after those paroxysms have subsided .-The extreme pain which they excite induces some of the Physicians, as a letter from Windsor assures us. to apprehend that something may be forming inside, which in a short time may lead to suppuration. It is to the moment of supportation that they look with auxiety. We have been thus particular in detailing all the intelligence we have acquired, not disguising any thing, for at such a moment we should hold concealment to be in the highest degree blameable, The public strauld be accurately and fully informed, The following is the general circular letter sent from Vindsor to all the papers :-

WINDSOR, JULY 20. From the smile which appeared on the countesances of the Queen and the Royal Family, when they went to Frogmbre to ten, last evening, we flatter ourselves with an amendment in the King's health. So eager are the inquiries by visitors, from every part of the neighbouring vicinity, respecting his Maiesty's health, that the different inns, within these few days, have been filled by families of the first distinction. The Queen and Princesses were accompanied to Frogmore by the Ladies in waiting,

and returned to the Castlenbout 8 o'clock. " Last night, about twelve o'clock, a change the King's disorder took place; he was then in a very low state, almost bordering on melancholv.~ A messenger was sent off, about that time, with letters to the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes and Ministers, with the account.

" The Duke of Sussex left us this morning for London, but is expected again in the evening.

4 The Dukez of York and Cumberland arrived here this morning on a visit to the Queen.

" The Archbishous of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earle of Winchelsen, Aylesford, and Sir William Gram, Members of the Queen's Council, arrived at the Queen's Lodge a little before 12 o'clock. The Physicians attending the King appeared before them, and underwent an examination as to the state of his Majesty. Afterwards they proceeded to the Castle, and held a Council with the Queen, which sat a considerable time.

" SUNDAY, JULY 21. "Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of York took leave of her Majesty, and set off for London.

" Arrived at one, this day, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. " None of the Royal Family have moved out of

the Castle these two days. " The Queen's Council took leave of her Ma-

jesty at seven o'clock yesterday evening. At two o'clock this day arrived the Dike of Clarence. Remain at Windsor their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, and Cam-

A letter from an Officer of our army in Portugal, dated Torre de Monro, June 27th, 5835. " This day the French have certainly retired altogether; this will save us another battle, at least for the present. It is reported too, that they have committed the same depredations in their retrest towards Seville, as Massena's army did in Porter gal. This looks like their not returning again in a horry."

Another letter repeats the intelligence that Gene-

I blake succeeded in surprising Serille, and take | have been werten from America, enming down | we could wake of it, and who, we are considered, for his being made prisoner, he was pre-pixed as of a great quantity of heavy artillery, stores, &c which had been left in the place.

We received some Paris Papers this morning-They contain no news of importance. The fol- frigates were seen, the one chasing the other .- The lowing are the only paragraphs worth extracting same account was confirmed by arrivals at Baltifrom them:

Paris, where they were on parole, and attempted to have reached Britain. Intelligence from ALEXANto get to the coast, and return to their own country. They were taken near Honfleur, in a small boat, doscending the Seine. " Philippon, Governor of Badajos, has been

made a General of Division." We received this morning an American Paper

of the 14th ultimo. It contains the following paragraph :--

" THE IMPERIAL LAW .- Forty-lour informations against ressels and merchandize under this nonimportation law have been advertised for trial at Boston on the 23th of this mouth. An immensoamount of property is selzed. If the process is not stopt by the President, the trials will be highly important." EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AMSTERDAM TO A GEN- Dis first Lieutenaut on board, to whom Captain DE TLEMAN IN EDINBUROIS.

working like galley-slaves on the works at Antevery, and other places, seem the order of the day. Each of these punishments have been inflicted on is any mention made of the Eurydice having been bersons well known to myself, for only holding a struck by the shot. The Swift, Captain Hirchins, correspondence with Britain.

" One of the sous of your old friend made his escape to avoid being sent to the army: pray Heaven lie may not fall into the hands of the was boarded by the British frigate Mclampus, that Philistines."

COURTER-OFFICE, Half-part Two o'Clock. A Lisbon Mail is just arrived. The following is the only intelligence brought by it :-

C LISBON, JULY 6. C Yesterday disembarked three English regiments of infantry, which arrived the day before, and yesterday morning a regiment of hussalts marched to poin Lord Wellington .- (Lisben Diary, July 6.) " LISBON, JCLY ?.

"The armies are much in the same state as they were, not even a skirmish. The enemy is rather retiring. The 77th and 52d Regiments, and some others, landed here on Friday from England."

It is not true, as all the Papers have asserted, that have been brought into Plymouth, and that the Sir Jeseph Yorke is gone to the coast of America. His destination Is a very different one.

Telaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 21

The London Journals of Monday are the lates enited -One mail due.

These Journals are chiefly occupied with that subject which, of all others, is at present most interesting to the feelings of the whole nation-theafflicting situation of his MAJESTY. On that topic, the Courier has furnished the most conlous details, which die inserted in our collimns without abridgement or exclusion, and to which, on account of their great length and the lateness of the arrival of the mail, we must entirely refer our Readers.

Extracts from Lord Wernington's dispatche the 27th June are inserted in another part of our paper. The accounts to the 3d Instant, of which Ministers are in possession, have not as yet been efficially given to the public; but, from the more recent intelligence from Largon, which comes down to the 8th, it may be concluded, that they a Gentleman charged with dispatches for Mn. are not of any importance. Private statements | Swifti, and immediately proceeded on her voyage ment was intended by Lord Whilipoton, and Junknown. On the one hand, conjecture states, to at her was follo propared, either to give buttle to that was is inevitable between France and America; for enemy, in case of being attacked, or vigorandy to prome them, in the more probable Scent of their retreat. An order had been band from head-quarters, in which the Pourtecarry. Magistrates were requested to make every eff. I a fair wind to return to America. fort to procure carriages to convey, with the utmost second, the reinforcements to the Army. Nothing more is known of the operation of General BLAKI. rgainst Sevence. In Lord Wenneros's dispatches, the General is stated to have been at CASTELLE-Gos on the 21th; the capture of Seville is said to have taken place on the 28th. On these statement a calculation has been made, that he must have murchol 23 miles a day, to have reached his destination At the time mentioned. The calculation is erroneous, and it may, also, be supposed, that the dates had not been ascertained with accuracy. This view of the report doc, not, therefore, diminish its claim to belief. We understand, besides, that it received full credit at the Government Offices. If has like wise been publicly stitled, that Mr. Wellinger. Formhad received a letter from Lord Whitinggreen, nonouncing the event. It is, at the same time, re markable, and rather unpropitions, that the last intelligence from Lusnov should have gone no further than merely repeating previous rumoets. This consideration speak to strongthen the doubts that have #cgan to previl as to the occurrence. A short period will, in all proutbiller, south the point one war or other. The presents from Lisson, to which we have alluded, were brought to FALMOLTH on San-

The position to the American Type i less and Litreply, notice in our lest publication, will bet Walsh, are all well. word in this see's paper. They may be regarded ! to official documents on a subject or great mosment both to Hestein and America. New declinits | the Midy or of the City, as the most proper use which | goat, to abide histrial at the next Assistes .- Soon of- 1

day last by the Darif gran tacket. By the same

to the 22d of last month. A few days before that date, an beauthring was heard off Cape Hehry, and a pilot-boat from the DELAWARE stated, that two MORE, some of which asserted, that 17 guns were "Two Englishmon of distinction escaped from distinctly counted. No firther particulars appear DRIA, conveyed in a letter from on board Captain DECATUR's frigate, says, that the shot fired by the American frigate struck the Eurydice, that i was intentionally fired, But without Captain Decatur's orders, and that it was with difficulty he could restrain a continuance of the fire. According to a letter from on board his Majesty's sloop Atlanta, the occurrence took place on the 9th of June. The letter, after mentioning the usual conversation as sea of "hailing," and "what news," states, that the gun was fired when the Eurydice and the Atlants were in the act of making sail, that Captain DECATUR then hailed, and said, " Upon his ho nour, it was an accident, that Captain BRADSHAW of the Eurydice, not satisfied with that pledge, sent CATCR pledged his word and honour personally, " Here are dreadful doings; imprisonment and that it was an accident, when they were securing the guns. It is not said in this letter whether Captain BRADSHAW was satisfied with the explanation; nor has arrived in Dublin harbour, in 28 days from NEW YORK. She brings accounts, that, on the 25th of June, 15 leagues east of Sandy Hook, she the frigate had in charge the American brig Tamahaama, bound for Bourdeaux, with FRENCH passengers, that the passengers had been sent back, but that it was the intention of the Captain of the Melampus to send the brig to Halifax. When the appearance of the Melampus, off the Cares, was known at Nonrolk, the frigate United States, Capt. De-CATUR, which was about to proceed to Georgia immediately altered her destination, and was proparing to put to sea, in the direction of the CAPES,

with all possible dispatch. It is, also, stated, that the American frigate President was about to pursue the same course. To these circumstances, which are all of an hostile description, we may here nild, that several more detained American ressels Landsail schooner was there fitting out, to cruize between the Channel and the Atlantic, for the purpose of intercepting American Merchantmen. It is not known, that either Mr. PINCKNEY or Mr. FOSTER had arrived in America. It is stated, that Mr. MACON, son of the Member of Congress of that name, had been selected by the President to proceed to England on a special mission; from this it was inferred, that he was empowered to adjust the affair of the President and Little Belt, and some faint hopes of final accommodation began to be indulged. It was, on the other hand, atterfed, that Mr. Mappison had coalesced completely with the slews of Bonaparia, and that the late proceedings

at sea were merely manufaires, for the purpose of

rousing the indignation of the Americans, and re

conciting them to hostilities with Britaln. An active intercourse is at present going on be ween Mr. Russell at Paris, and Mr. Smith in London, representatives of the American Government in these cities. On the 19th, a Gentleman salled for Morlalx, with dispatches, supposed to be of importance, for the former. On the same day, the American frigate, John Adams, passed Plymouln from Cherbourg, sent in a pilot-boat, with that no faither retrogade move. I for America. The nature of these dispatches is wholly on the other, that all their differences are adjusted-In support of this last opinion it is said, that all vessels belonging to the United States, in the Garonne, had been released, and that they were only waiting

BONAPARTE, it would appear, has been for some time at Boulogne. New camps are there traced out, the remains of the flotilla are to be repaired, and many new vessels of the same kind to be built. These things indicate a renewal of the mentices of invasion, in which the flects in the Scholdt and Texcl will be announced as intended to co-operate. A watch-tower, meant to be of extraordinary height. is now raising, supposed to be intended to afford Mania Louisa a safe view of the usual operations. The Courter asserts, that Sir J. Your's destination is not the coast of America. It is not casy

to discover for what other quarter he had sailed. It has been said, that Capt Bragitan has been ried by a Court-Martial; this is not the case, but his officers have been examined at HALIFAX, and they all fully supported his account of the engagement between the President and Little Belt.

We have to state, for the satisfaction of the Friends f those who went passengers in the undermentioned vessels from this port to St. Johns, Newfoundand, that they arrived safe, and all their Passencorrespond in Health-the Jason, Capt. Harvey-the Triton, Capt. Hutchinson-Orphans, Capt. Covins-Mary, Capt Power-Thomas, Captain Bulconverges. Minister received new dispatches from by -Edgell, Capt. Holmes.

Lond Williams ray; but to part of their con-A letter from a Prisoner of War in France, to touts has yet appeared under an officiel charla respectable House in this City, dated Longwy, June 3, says :- Allen Crawford, James Neil, Thomas Walsh, Martin Power, John Glune, and Gapt.

We have to inform our Correspondent, who

will do all on the subject that comes within the complai of his duty and jurisdiction.

DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS.

DONATIONS SINCE RECEIVED. W. and R. Cherry 0 Courtenay and Son. 6 0 T. Wallis..... 0 W. D. 0 S. A. D. per Mrs. Hamilton . . . 1 10 0 to the Entrop of the WATERFORD CHRONICE

By giving the following short description of a Phoomenon which appeared near Mount-Congreve, on

he 19th inst. about 12 o'clock, insertion in your Paper, you will much oblige your's, J. W. " Being employed that day in Haking Hay, this strange appearance attracted the altention of one of the Menthat worked at no great distance from me-After viewing the object, for about a minute with attention, he communicated to me his surprise - 54 per ct. Go. Deb. 13 | Do. 4 per cent. Deb. 1. Altho' the day was calm and very kultry, yet, at that point of the River, at the extremity of the Long leach, there arose a violent whirl-wind, which caused the water to be ruffled, and the water to oll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes, produced a whirlpool, whose diameter nearly equalled the breadth of the Hiter, which carried the water to a great height in a perpendicular line, and rentlered the bottom of the River plainly risible to the Speciators. It was fortunate, that no Boats came within the grasp of the whirlpool, in whose bosom they would have inevitably been entombed, for the assistance of sails and the plying of oars could have availed them nothing. The Fishernen, that were at some distance in their small Boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropt their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the River, where they remained until the

FOR THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Who will in Beauty's Sparkling Eye The tear of sorrow cause : Or from that bosom bring the sigh Insulted honor draws?

wind crased, and the Phenomenon vanished,"

Who, by Deception's Wilyart, And Witching Flattery's aid. And Language foreign to his Heart

Who in her unsuspection Ear

Fours Palshood's subtle tale; Assumes the Tongue of truth sidebre, O'et Virlue to prevail ? Who breaks the Yow! that he has giv'n At Cupid's sacred shrine,

When, Witness'd by all seeing Heav'n He swore he would be thine i Who will behold her mild, her sweet. Her pallid cheek of woe; And still unmoved that eye will meet

That beams with pure Love's Clou ! Believe me. Woman, tho' he wear Of Man the stately form, And all his graceful shape, bit aif a His ev'ry Feat perform

Believe me. Woman, the he car His Language speak by art; With all the attributes of Man. He wants his better part.

Beliere me, Woman, the Dame Nature With all ber wond rous art And Skill had form'd every Feature, She did not form his HEART.

clondel, July 23. Friday night last a most inhuman and cowardly act was committed on the lands of Grague, within ne mile of Killenaule: the throats of a horse and preeding mare were cut, and a foal and cow were houghed; of which they all died. They were the property of Mr. McCraith, of Killendule, who had lately taken the land upon which this outrage was committed: it is, however, the determination of that Gentleman never to surrender his property but with his life, though every effort has been tried to intimidate him. Such spirited conduct cannot be too highy applauded-and if the example were well followed throughout the country, would certainly be attended with the happiest effects.-Advertiser.

The evening preceding, a soldler of the Sligo Reiment was robbed of some money and his watch, by fellow of the name of Maher, assisted by a woman: they knocked him down, and knelt upon his hody while they were rifling his pockets—the latter was auxious that Maher might finish the a ffairby cutting the poor man's throat. This impude at rbbery took place not half a mile distant from Kille. naule. -- Ibéd. LIMERICK, JULY 20.

Thursday last, by the activity of some of the Cl-High Constables, a man named Thomas Hantahan, alias Whelan, was detected in John's-street, who, it appears, was a principal agent in vending forged notes, there having been found on his person at the moment of his being arrested, notes to the amount of two hundred and sixty pounds, purporting to be of the Banks of Messrs. Going, of Nenigh, for three guineas each, and of Meffrs. Rial!, of Clonmel, for thirty shillings .- Hanrahan had. the evening before, passed in payment, one of the Nenagh forgerles, to Mrs. O'Donnell, of Clarestreet Hotel, who has, since his apprehension, lodgsigns himself h Man, that we handed he letter to I ed informations, and the fellow was committed to

Rating been formerly an inflato in the giol apares ments; and on search in the Crown Books, it apa peured that said Banraban was convicted at Spring 1808, for having several forged Bank of Ireland Notes in his possession, at Hospital, in this Count Amount of Donations already published . 61 16 9 ty, for which be was confined, and stood in the villory three times t but this punishment, it seems, had no effect in reclaiming the offender, he restmed his old practice; and it was a most folidhate elfo cumstance for the dealing perions in this neighbour hood, he was so timely discovered ! for it does had yet appear, that in this city, he we his accomplishcirculated more than five of the foliaties above described: A woman named Mahairel Ulecion, from near the Silver Mines, County Thipperate, who had been in company with Haurahan, and made prisoner, has given some very useful information; and it is hoped for the benefit of Society, the injury to the public will be prevented .- A letter was found in his possession, which boints his lath residence to have been Ladies-well, Cashel, and it is ascertained that he was in this City only for two or three dere previous to his apprehenaten.

Brith Stocks-Ally 21.

.... 192 4 Grated Canal ap. ct. loan \$74 Royal Cinal Stock 3 pr. ct. G. Stock 1001 Ditto Debenturel 1004 | Omniam Exchange 011

> TRAMORE RACES, AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, 1811.

To the Noblemen and Noble Characters of the County and City of Waterfold, Kilkenny, Tipperaty, &c. He

SHOULD think myself deficient, and it want of arery Sansa of Gratitude, did I mut return you my warmest Acknowledgements, for your truly No-ble and Independent Principles, and for that Liberallty of Sentiment which you have proved youtselves to possess in so Eminerit a Degree, not only is your Support to me at the Races at Woodstown, but also on a late threresting Occasion, and now in your generous Conduct, in having honoured me with your Signatures for Trambre Races, (fide Rasiag Calendar.) I haw request that you will have the guodness to pay me your Subscriptions without delay, so the Plates may be provided accordingly.

I have the Hongur to be Your most devoted. Obliged humble Forwart,
JAMES DE LA POER PORTER. Tramore, James's Square, 24th July, 1811.

TRAMORE.

BY Particular Desire, there will be a BALL and SUPPER at the Great Hotel, on Wednesday Evel ning next next.

James Da La Poun Pour Paren, Esq. Stoudents.

Captain Chiles. July 26, 1811.

PROSPECT LODGE.

MRS. AND MISS VINCENT respectfully inform their Friends, that they have opened their PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen.

Course or Instauction-Reading and Writing the Rudiments of English and French Grammar, the outlines of Geography and History. Tunns. 4 For Board and Tuition, 20 Guineas per Ann.

Mashing..... 9 Ditto Entrance...... 5 Ditte ditte Waterford, July 26, 1811

EDUCATION.

M. RS. WEST (late from England), respectfully, informs her Friends and the Public, that she itends opening a SCIPOOL for a select number of Young & dies, in Stephen-street, Waterford, on the 5th of August, 1811.

Cirids may be obtained by applying at above, if only Writing. Arithmetic, Grammar, and Nec-lic-Works are required for Day Scholars, Terms our idiges per Quarter. Mrs. Wast having finjshed her Education in Prance, presumes she is qualified to teach the French Lan-

runge correctly.

62 Vacation only the Month in the Year-July 19, 1811.

TURNPIKE BOARD.

MRETING of the Directors and Commissioners of the Turnpike Road will be held in the Course y Grand Jury Room, ou Mouday, the 5th Day of

lugust next. Signed by Order. MICH. BARRON, Treasurer.

July 24, 1841.

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLU, COMMUDIOUS HOUSE in Priest's Lane, Tra-A more-consisting of \$ Parlours, 5 Bcd-chambers, Kitchen, Cellars, &c .-- Also, a Cgach-House and Stable for 4 Horses, with two Gardens.-Tho whole Concerns are enclosed by a Wall, with excellent Water on the Premises.

Apply to Wm. White.-Edmand Morrissey will shew the Concernit.

Waterford, 7th Mo. 15, 1811.

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Quay, at the corner of Factory-Lann, lately occupied by Mrs. Lapricabo ing one of the best Situations in Waterford for any kind of Buriness-For Particulars enquire of Hiсилки Окъмку, bargent's-Lano, King-Street. July 10, 1811:

MR. BRISCOB will sell his interest, or Set a Lease for three young Lives, from the 1st No-vember next, of his HOUSE and DEMESNE of WILL-MOUNT, beautifully situated on the Recigible Pill of Pilltown, and commanding of View of the fine Demesne of Bessbergugh.

Jaly 19, 1611.