PAGAN D. O'CONPOR. "Is action was upon a breach of covenant. The vation charged, that the Plaintiff had purchascertain quantity of timber trees from the Deant, growing on the lands of Dangan, County teath, and had paid him for the same, 9701. pwards. The coverant was-that the Plaintiff and have free ingress, regress, and egress, with "ty to dig saw-pits on the said lands, and to cut wo, to take, and carry away said trees. The is such assigned was prevention to enter, &c. and replication denied the prevention, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Goold, for the Plaintiff, having fully stated vivi leadings on the record, submitted to the Court · at the issue before the Jury was merely whether . Plaintiff had been prevented from cutting down tives purchased by him, and from entering upon cround of Dangan to carry them off, as he had adoubted right to do by his covenant with the andant. The Defendant was, in his own opinion, a man, a great potentate, of blood royal, of . at influence, and in his own opinion, not bound any contracts of law like others of his Majesty's ricts. The Plaintiff was a timber merchant, of enence, who resided in Bridgefoot-street, in this a man of considerable property, and of probideimpeached. He purchased the trees in quesis for a large sum of money, for nearly 10001. 4 he continued to sell them on, and drew en off the dominions of Prince O'Connor for considerable time, without interruption; but the thus employed, it pleased providence afflict Mr. Fagan with a violent fever, I it was in report that he was dead. These -d tidings having reached the ears of the centate, his Highness gave orders that no more es should be cut or carried off the lands, not so och as would make Fagan a bier. He shut up his wries, stopped his gaps; he turned the cars and od-cutters off the ground by force, and he, or me of his people, fired on one of them. Mr. agan, recovering, demanded his property, and mission to remove it; this was refused. O'Conalleging, that by a second agreement, Fagan d sold him the ash trees that were included in the ginal contract, and that he was to get in lieu reof, and a sum of money, a quantity of beech Fagan admitted purchasing the brech wes, which he had sold for profit to another pern, but O'Connor refusing to let them leave

ver for them, by the purchaser of the ash. J. Fagan, brother to the Plaintiff, proved his rociation for the trees in the original contract utioned, the sum to be paid, and the covenant stered into. He also proved his brother's illness, al his men being prevented from carrying the trees and to at least £200.

ground until Fagan settled with him for

m and the ash-he was now sued in an action of

Mr. H. D. Grady, Counsel for the Defendant, probated the action, as the most impudent and inmous ever brought into a Court of Justice. The ury would remember the manner in which Fain gave his testimony. He described him as a cerving credit on his oath in a Court of Justice-" fellows I neither property or character. He call-I the attention of the Jury to the Planitiff wanting to defraud a gentleman of high reputation and hoyour ; coming down from Dirty-lane to Dangan, a the County Meath, to impose upon Mr. O'Conor, and for a small proportioned sum, made a

Mr. Grady, with his peculiar facetiousness and humour, played often upon the word Dirty-lane, and strongly insinuated to the jury that living in such a place as Dirty-lane was an impeachment of the Plaintiff's character. He then stated the defence to be a second bargain, which set aside the original covenant, and precluded the plaintiff from cutting down the ash trees on Mr. O'Connor's demesne; and in support of this defence he said witnouses of the most unimpeachable credit could be produced in contindiction to the case which had been made out, or rather attempted to be made out, by the counsel for the Dirty-lane Timber Merchant. He of obligation, warmth of affection, of mutual enalso urged that the suit was merely an experiment to put costs into the pecket of Mr. Fitzgerald, the Atterney for the Plaintiff.

argain by which he had acquired thousands of

Several witnesses were then called, to prove that no interruption was given to the Plaintiff or hisservants to cut or carry away the trees sold under the original contract; and that the ash trees, as was understood by Mr. O'Connor's servants, were repurchased by their master. Serious contradictions appeared between the cridence stated by those witnesses, and the evidence given by those produced by

At length a Lady, in an elegant and fashionable dress, was produced and sworn. She deposed, that to her presence, Mr. Fegan, the Plaintiff, entered into a negociation with O'Connor, that he sold him back the ash trees, and purchased the beech trees. She went into a very long and minute detail of factand conversations, and produced a small piece of paper from a pocket-book, on which was penciled 2250, &c. She said she took down these figures three years ago, whom the bargain was made in her presencebetween O'Connor and Fagan. That Fagan dired that day with O'Connor, and appeared very well satisfied with the bargain he had made.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goold, this Lady further deposed that she did not take down what passed between O'Connor and Fagau in writing, whenever this great Lawyer Littleton uses et cutera, from the shrouds and chains into the sea. During

She was an English-woman, and was married, and had known O'Connor some years. She knew he derstands, for the Counsellor most probably sughad a christian name, but called him only by his gested the memorandum, and most probably, judgsurname, because he liked it. Her residence was in England, but she came to Ireland some time ago, in order to give evidence on the part of O'Connor. Her husband did not come over with her, nor was Plaintiff for the discovery of evidence. Why was he with her; he could not be with her, for he was this done, if he had the witnesses, who appeared in the West Indies. She had resided for some time | this day, to produce? The lady who had been this past at Dangan, not in O'Connor's mansion-house, for it had been burned down, but in a house in the garden; and she would remain in Ireland till it should be convenient for O'Connor to give her escort into England. She considered him her friend, and a very good friend; she was certain he would most willingly serve her, and she would find great | sessed of a written document, and has in his power pleasure in obliging him.

Here the defence closed. Mr. McNally is reply said, this case, in respect depended entirely on the credit of the witnesses; but to | duce the answer of Mr. Fagan? whatever side the eridence prependerated, the jury must give their verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Grady was right in his observation, that the manner of a witness giving evidence was of serious consideration | matters not before the Court. -he would add, so was the influence under which a witness delivered his testimony. Much severity of language and sarcastic sneer had been used in stating the case; for his part he would never be ancillary even to the instructions of his client, in abusing against his conviction his client's adversary, or his adversary's witnesses. A brief was an unmanly kind of shield for an advocate to shrink behind to seek protection. In this case, the great O'Connor stood foremost, directing the little Teucer to shoot off his arrows at the character of his opponents. The first witness, continued Mr. M'Nally, Mr.

J. Fagan, had been described as a fellow not deserving credit-this was a fallacious impeachmentnot a word was said to the prejudice of his character -but, on the contrary, one of the defendant's principal and most zealous witnesses had, upon his cross-examination, been forced to acknowledge that he was a fair and honest man. It is true, he is brother to the plaintiff, but he was the negociator of the bargain, and the bargain as expressed in the article was conclusive. This witness had proved the refusal of egress and regress to carry off the trees, and that was the issue; that refusal constituted the breach of covenants—that refusal was denied by the defendant in his replication, and if the jury believed that refusal took place, they were bound to find for the plaintiff. The defendant might have replied specially; he had not done so, and therefore the jury were bound to find damages; the amount of those damages was for them to consider. The quantum of those damages rested on their determination ;five hundred pounds was claimed by the declaration, to the amount of two hundred had been fully and substantially proved-as to influence, the jury would consider that O'Connor (he would not venture to call him Mr. O'Connor, or Roger O'Conof the ground-in which he was corroborated by nor, but he would stile him Prince O'Connor ;)ther witnesses. He considered the Plaintiff's loss | this prince, without a principality, appeared with his follower-he was head of his septs-but he bargain was supposed to be made. It was very would not pursue the observation; it made against his clients; the O'Fagans' had been Irish chieftains, and princes as well as the O'Connors. Mr. Mac Nally said he had now to investigate a most delicate subject—a fair lady before him—a fair lady was on Now under the influence of his brother, and not the carpet, and he would not put a finger even on the hem of her garment, but with tremulous caution and chaste touch. She appeared before the jury with fascinating smiles and seductive beauty, elegant in herdress, more elegant in her person, and with

> a persuasive voice-" If to her share some female errors fall, Were the words of a very sentimental and tender Poet; but so an honest Jury will not say. This Lady is a competent witness-Is she a credible one?-that is the question. It is a rule of Law, that the wife cannot give evidence for her husband; the influence which he is supposed to have over her mind is the principle that renders her incompetent. Though the wife be ever so virtuous, ever so moral, ever so religious—ever so chaste in person, or amiable inmanners, the law will not allow her to open her mouth, as a witness, in favour of her husband. But does this prohibitory rule result merely from the marriage contract?-No, it results from the situation of the parties—from the presumed reprocity joyments. Then, though the lady who has been examined cannot be silenced as incompetent to give evidence even on her oath, ought she to be credited? Can it be said that this fair, this elegant, this beautiful Priestesrof Dangan Paradise, taking her own honest confessions and admissions into consideration, has not a predeliction for the O'Connor above all other mortals—is there evidence of reciprocity is there presumptive evidence of mutual affectionof mutual eujoyments? If there be, and you are the judges, the same principle that destroys the Capt. Hodgson to send his boat on board; which he ompetency of the chaste wife, weakens to a thread of film, this weak, elegant, and beautiful female. and fond friend; it is a cob-web which your breath must sever. But then, here is a paper with a peneded memorawhim, taken three years ago by this lady. It appears this paper for three years has lain

rased or obliterated - Look to this memorandum-

appears penciled on it 250l. &c. see how fresh the

the soft and fragrant respirations of the lady-for

era mean-O'Connor knows that-O'Connor was

bred a Barrister, and has read Coke upon Little-

ton, and Coke says in his comments upon Littleton,

breathing preserves penciling-But what does et ce-

enciling looks, revived and preserved no doubt, by

is a meaning which Counsellor O'Connor unng from its appearance, it is not many days old.

Mr. M'Nally observed that a Bill had been filed n equity by the Defendant O'Connor, against the day his principal witness was always at his command; but the non-production of this answer was easily accounted for ; it contained facts which made against the Defendant; it is an answer on oath of an honest man .- It was, he said, an established rule of evidence, that whenever a party in a suit is posto produce it-if he holds such document back, the legal presumption is, that the contents of such document, if made known, would be evidence against to dameges, (for the plaintiff must have a verdict) the party withholding it. Will O'Conner now pro-

Mr. Parsons.-I object to these observations .-The Bill and answer in equity are not given in evidence, and it is not professional to observe upon

Mr. M'Nally .- Interruptions are always of use. they communicate zeal and elasticity to the mind of the Advocate.-The Gentleman feels the force and searching tendency at my observations, and therefore interrupts me but mark, these observations are not on the contents of the answer, but on the non-production of the contents of the answer.-It might be irregular, perhaps, to observe upon what this answer contains, but it is perfectly professional to observe, that what it contains is not made known to the Court and Jury; and the non-production amounts to a suppression of evidence on the part of O'Connor, sought for by O'Connor, and givon upon oath by Fagan. This suppression of the answer shows that the calling on the lady fair was matter of necessity-and surely no thing but necessity could have induced O'Conner to such a dernier resort, to hold up, to publi inspection and the interrogation and animadversio of Lawyers, a witness of such a description as this unfortunate lady -- so suspicious from situation, and liability to influence. But the Jury were not to be binssed by this managurre—they would shew themselves as independent as a Trim Jury had lately shewn themselves, by giving to the injured Plaintiff O'Fagan, a verdict, with such damages as he merited, for the injuries he had sustained from the oppression of great and mighty O'Counor.

Lord Norbury .- There can be no doubt, but strictly speaking, the Defendant has by his plea precluded himself from a justifying in this action by evidence. He might have pleaded the special matter, and it is wonderful that his Counsel did not advise and draw such a plea. However, his Lordship said he would lay the whole matter as it appeared in evidence before the Jury. There could be no doubt upon the first contract : there could be no doubt but the Plaintiff's servants were refused to cut and carry away the ash trees, after the second reasonable to suppose that Mr. O'Connor would wish to preserve the young ash trees, which were both useful and ornamental to his beautiful demesne. The evidence be would leave entirely to the Jury. On the part of the men there was much contradiction, but the evidence of the lady appeared to him perfectly consistent, and was given with caution and circumspection. In no instance did she contradict herself, not even on her cross-examination. Nothing like prevarication appeared in her testimony-but them as it had been legally and acutely observed by Mr. Mac Nally, had that lady been wife of Mr. O'Connor, she would have been incompetent to give evidence for him: then her relative situation, as to Mr. O'Counor, was observed upon, with great delicacy, no doubt, but in a manner that made her credit a complete Jury question; the Jury would then of course consider the nature of the influence under which she acted. His Lordship thought the question for them was the amount of damages; for in point of law they must bring in a verdict for the Plaintiff, if they believed the breach of contract assigned was proved.

The Jury in a short time delivered their verdict for the Plaintiff with 102l, 17s. 6d. damages.

GALLANT ACTION.

QUEBEC, MAY 20, 1811.-The following are he particulars of the action between the brig For tune, of Workington, and a French privateer of 16 guns, and about 120 men, which, from what we can collect, exceeds in brilliancy the action of the Cumberland:

The Fortune was attacked on the 13th of April. In about 53 deg. North lat, and 20 deg. West, len. The action lasted for an hour and 20 minutes. On oming in sight of the Fortune she hoisted English colours, and on approaching, hailed, and desired refused, saying, that if they had any business with him they might send their boat to him. Whereupon the stranger immediately hoisted French colours. and fired a shot between the Fortune's masts, and then gave them a broadside, which was immediately cturned by two broadsides. The enemy made three formant in the ladies pocket-book, in contact with attempts to board. In the first attempt, they pourvisiting cards and billet-doux; not in the least e- | ed in men in all directions, eight of them got into the Fortune's jolly boat at her stern, when one of the crew, with great presence of mind, drew his knife and cut the fastenings of the boat, which preci-

pitated them into the sea. Numbers having gained the forecastle, Captain Hodgson ordered a discharge of musketry, and then charged them with the bayonet. Those of the boarders who were not killed on the deck were thrust

but she possessed a very good and accurate memory. he means more than meets the eye-So here there | the engagement the Fortune's colours were twice shot away, and were at last nailed to the gaff by a young boy, who, while in the act of so doing, be came a mark for the enemy; but he, far from be. ing intimidated, called out to them, " fire away you b-rs." The enemy had a four pound awivel and ten men on each top, who kept up an incessant fire on the crew of the Fortune. Her colours and sails are perfect riddles, so numerous are the perforations. Her rigging and spars were also considerably damaged, and as her crew were decreasing fast, she probably would have been captured, had she not fortunately shot away the enemy's fore-topmast, at which time the Fortune's crew gave three cheers, and the privateer sheered off .-Captain Hodgson gave her a parting broadside, which was not returned, and then lay by to repair the damage, and to clear the ship for a renewal of the action, in case the enemy should think proper to renew it. But in two hours after the privateer disappeared to Iceward, and Captain H. proceeded

Captain Hodgson speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of his crew, and of the great assistance he received from his passengers during the action. The loss unfortunately sustained by the Fortune in this action is as follows :- John Wilson, John Dickson, English seamen, killed; and A. Olivera foreigner, also killed: Mr. Alex. Greig, of this city, a passenger, wounded in the knee; Mr. Hugh Sanderson, of London, a passenger, wounded in the arm, and three seamen slightly wounded. The third passenger was Mr. Lahee.

The Fortune mounts 8 guns and 2 swivels : and the number of persons on board, including her Officers, 3 passengers, and 3 boys' amounted to 19.

The privateer lost, in killed and drowned, between twenty and thirty in boarding, but the number killed on board of her by shot from the Fortune could not be ascertained.

THE ARMY.

Another Brigade of guards will be immediately ormed, and sent out to Lord Wellington. The Adjutant-General of the Army has set off for ortsmouth, where embarkations are going on with the utmost expedition for Portugal.

Thegallant Generals LIGHTBURN, NICHTINGALE. and FANE, have been obliged to return from Portugal from wounds or bad health. Other able Officers will be immediately sent out to replace them. General LE MARCHANT, who is a cavalry Officer, is among the first; he has been for a considerable time at the head of the Military College and conducted the education of the young Officers.

The 1st and 4th regiments of Heavy Dragoons, now in Portugal, having been acting as Light Dragoons for some time past, expect, on their return, to be made light; and a regiment is immediately to be formed, to be called the 5th Dragoons.

The Hon, General MAITLAND, who is daily experted in England, on his return from Ceylon, is to have the 10th Regiment, vacant by the death of the Hon. General Fox.

Previously to the departure of the Princess Elizabeth packet, Marshal BERESTORD had arrived at Lisbon on his way to England; General NIGHT-NGALE has received a military appointment in India. Farl HARCOURT is to be succeeded at Marlow Colege by the Hon. Licutenant General ALEXANDER Hope, after General Browning shall have quitted the office of Quarter Master General, to which General Horn will succeed proforma, and immediately quit to make room for Colonel Gordon, who in his turn is to be succeeded as Commissary in Chief by Lieutenant Colonel DRINKWATER-at least such is said to be the present arrangement.

The DIADEM, 64 guns, sailed on Friday, from Plymouth, with 14 transports, for Portsmouth having 1000 French Prisoners, and about 300 sick and wounded British troops on board; part of the 32 sail that arrived at Plymouth under convoy, on Wednesday, from the Tagus.

The DIADEM man of war has just arrived at Portsmouth, with sick and wounded, from Lisbon, under the care of Doctor Forens. We are sorry to hear that the sick and wounded of the English and Portuguese armies amounts to nearly 10,000, including French Prisoners. Doctor Hogo has received the public thanks of Lord Wellington, in general orders to the army to for his able arrangements and care of the wounded.

A detachment of the 1st Royals, and the 4th, or Royal Irish Dragoons commenced embarking from the Dock-yard at Plymouth this morning for Portugal; and will be followed during the week by everal other detachments, for the same destination. About 300 of the 2d Batt. of the 3d, or Old Buffs, have also arrived at Plymouth to embark for Por-

In addition to the troops before mentioned, a detatchment of the 7th Fusileers have arrived at Plymouth, to embark for Portugal.

One hundred and fifty rank and file of the 21st, Royal North British Fusileers, under the command of Captain PRINGLE, have marched from Belfast to Cork, to join the 1st battalion of that old and distinguished regiment in Sicily. This battalion (which from the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Paternos, has furnished upwards of 909 nen to the 1st battalion) is now completed to 1200

Monday, the CRACKER gun-brig, with four transports, having the Berwickshire Militia on board, arrived in Leith Roads from Harwich; they were detained 14 days in Yarmouth Roads by contrary winds. The regiment has since marched to Haddington.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,165.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

PROSPECT LODGE.

RS. AND MISS VINCENT respectfully inform their Friends, that they have opened their PREPARATORY SCHOOL for young Gentlemen Counse of Instruction-Reading and Writing. be Budiments of English and French Grammar, the sullines of Geography and History.

Uninas. - For Board and Tuition, 26 Guineas per Ann Waterford, July 26, 1811

AUGUST TWENTY-SECOND, 1811. To the Nottemen and Nable Characters of the County and City of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, &c. &c

TRAMORE RACES.

I SHOULD think myself deficient, and in want of every Sense of Gratitude, did I not return you my warmest Acknowledgements, for your truly Nohis and Independent Principles, and for that Libevitty of Sentiment which you have proved yourselve *a possess in so "minert a Degree, not only in some apport to me at the Races at Woodstown, but also on a late interesting Oceasion, and now in your ge peroas Conduct, in having honoured me with your bignatures for Transore Races, (vide Racing Calenda.) I now request that you will have the goodness to nay me your Subscriptions without delay, so that Plates may be provided accordingly.

i have the Honour to be. Obliged humble servant. JAMES DE LA POER PORTER Tramore, James's Square, 24th July, 1811.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNURSHIP, heretofore subsisting the WINE TRADE, under the Firm of How rand Annagh, is now Dissolved by mintual Consent. All Persons indebted to them are requested to par their Accounts to William Ardigh; and those to wholn they are indebted are requested to furnish him with their Accounts, in order that they may be dis

Williams Annual takes the Liberty of acquainting his Friends and the Public, that he will in future car Ty on the Establishment in Hanover-street. H cousts, that the Superior Quality of his WINES, and his moderate Chargis, will give General Satisfaction. -He has at present for Sale.

OLD PORT. SHERRY TENERIFFE, and MADEIRA. Waterford, July 25, 1811.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

FORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delivery, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortment of the different Kind's of CORDIADS, most in . timation -- The Quality will, on Trial, be found Excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles empor be had good or Convincat accused to keep a Still facthy Preparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHI STIY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 1, 1810.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF TEARS, by Kinsy Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Pas-

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TO BE 'S01.D. A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CREECE Enquire at the Office of the Paper. Waterload, July 15, 1811

H TERFORD MARKET PRICES -J ULY 27

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Butter, first Quality, 25 0s, pd.
second 5 Mis. Od. 1
third 5 8s, 0d,
Tallow (rendered) about 8.5. Od.
Land (flake) 08, 0d 08, 0d. { per Cet
(c) (sks.rendered) - 64s. Od 65s. Od. \ per (m)
Burnt Pigg, and a second of a second
Pork, ed 96s. od.
Sect 01, 01 - 00, 04.
Orinical, 15% Cd 10% Cd.
Flour, first Quality,s. dad. }
second, 16s. Od 5.7s. Od.
third, od - 36s od per Bag.
fourth, 2/s. Od 25s. Od.]
Wheat, 35s. Od 46s. od.
Barley, 004, Od 004, Od.
Oats (common) 13s. 0d 00s. 0d.
(potator) 14s. od oos. od. Frances
Malt 558, 5d 384, od.
College 4s. 6d 5s. 0d 1
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(0) Buriels Wheat, $\{0, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0,$

my Trial for the alleged Murder of JOHN KRI-LY, deceased, I hereby give Notice, that I will appear, and attend at the sitting of the Court on the First Day of the approaching Assizes, to be held at St. Parick's Hall, in and for the County of Wnterford, on Friday, the 2d Day of August next, to take my Irial for the mid alleged Murder, of which all Perons concerned are desired to take Notice. Dated at Woodbine Hill, the 18th day of July, 1811.

To Joseph Keily and James Keil ly, of Glinmore, Brothers of the deceased and Eleanor Kei ly, his Widow, and all others

concerned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT.]

An incorrect report of this interesting Trial have ing already appeared in our Paper, we are desirour, on account of its importance, to present our Readers with the following authentic account of it. THE KING T. JAMES O'NEILL.

The Prisoner stood indicted under the statute of the 11th and 12th Geo. III, for that he, being a Bankropt, and duly found and declared such, didnot upon his several examinations before the comissioners, or any of them, fairly and truly dislose and discover all his estate and effects, real and personal; but on the contrary did wilfully and foloniously conceal, secrete, and embezzle a certain part thereof, to the value of £20 and up. wards, to wit, fire tons of flax, of the value of P100, and also a certain promissory note of one John Dwyer for 121 13s, of which he was then possessed, with intent to defrand his creditors.

The second count charged flax concealed and eld in trust for the prisoner, by one Isaac

The third count charged flax concealed and held trust for prisoner, by one John Phelan. The fourth count charged the promissory note as oncealed and held in trust by one David Condon.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr Greene addressed the Court on behalf of ie Crown. He stated that the present case was of the utmost importance to the trading and commercial interests of the United Kingdom, and the perchants and manufacturers of England particularly looked to the event with the utmost anxiety.-The case was brought forward by a great body of English manufacturers, who were the principal and almost only sufferers by the frauds imputed to the prisoner; and it was a remarkable circumstance

that in almost every case in which bankrupts in this country have been charged or suspected with fraudulent concealments, English creditors have been found to be the principal victims: they are farther removed from the scene of action; they have less opportunity of observation and informaion, and are therefore frequently led to give credit to those in whom their more immediate neighbours would not repose the same confidence; and when a failure does take place, and frauds are practised, English creditors are, from their remoteness, less likely to be able to investigate and bring them to light. English creditors are therefore selected as the objects upon whom frauds of this nature may

Mr. Greene next adverted to the very great diffioffice which, in cases of this kind, attended, not only the detection of the crime, but the bringing it o panishment; and which difficulties had operated o effectually in favour of persons charged with this crime, that as yet, although there had been rany persons brought to trial, not one conviction had been established. Not only were the difficulties great in point of proof of the fact, but ever after the guilt should be discovered and become manifest, yet the law had so guarded the party accured, and so shielded him by the various forms necessary to be gone through, as preliminary to the material question of his guilt or innocence, that it had hitherto been found impossible to sustain a pro-

with the greatest chance of safety, be practised.

secution of this nature. Mr. Greene said, that at no time, perhaps, could a case like the present be more fitly brought forward; every day brought with it some Parliamentary extension of indulgence to unfortunate and incolvent debtors; and although several of the Judges of the land, and Members of the Legislature, had expressed their epinions that oppression was by no means so frequent on the part of the creditor as fraud t on that of the debtor, yet indulgence and relief had been afforded to an inexampled degree to debtors: and unless some protection and security were affordd to creditors, all confidence must be destroyed, and ande cut up by the roots.

Mr. Greene then proceeded to state that the priover at the bar was an inhabitant of Waterfordtodor to the year 1801, little of him is known, save then he was a clerk to his brother, Mr. J. O'Neill, then a Banker in Waterford, and who failed for a Juggrum of money, and became bankrupt. Immediately upon the failure of his brother, the prisoner, James, commenced business on his own account, with a capital, as he stated on his examination before the Commissioners, of \$2750 in g ods. He soon, lawed.

N as much as I entered into Recognizance to abide | however, contrived to extend his trade to a very considerable amount, as the Jury would judge from one fact which would appear in proof, on the file of proceedings, that within the first year of his commencement be sold goods to the amount of £37,000, for said John, the Banker, who had then recently stop-

About this period, it also appears, that the prioner took his brother John into partnership, and amongst the losses which the prisoner returned us being sustained by him, is the sum of £2000, alleged to be paid by him to his said brother John, for relinquishing such partnership.

It also appears that the prisoner had dealings with another brother, Mr. Thomas O'Nvill, of London, who had also become bankrupt, but was now in opulent circumstances.

The prisoner from this period continued to carry on trade on the most extensive scale; it appeared by the books and other preefs, that his stock of goods, which he continually kept up by importations from England, was never less than about £20,000, and his annual sales to about the same amounts, and his profits from 15 to 81 per cent. and what was most important for the attention of the Jury was, that within 15 months prior to his bankruptcy, he imported goods to the amount of £37,000, of which, of course, he ought to give some account to his creditors, but concerning which no satisfacory account could be procured.

From the circumstances which would be laid in evidence before the Court and the Jury, little loubt could be entertained; and the prisoner was directly charged with having, about the month of May, 1810, formed a deliberate scheme of defranding his creditors. With this view he mortgaged all the property he had on earth, in lands and houses, to his brother Thomas; and to give a colour to this transaction, he made an entry in his ledger, crediting his brother and debiting himself with no of £14,000 was composed, was no where to be ound, no trace of any entries composing it were to be found in the day books. It first appeared in his ledger, and where it was taken from, could never be discovered. The account which the prisoner gave of ir, upon his examination on oath before he Commissioners, was in the following words:-Saith there never was an account settled between deponent and his brother Thomas, since about 1805; saith that said Thomas, in December, 1809, sought credit from defendant, to the amount of \pounds 14,000 and odd money; and saith said sum of £14,000 and odd was entered to the credit of said Thomas O'Neill, in order to make deponent's eccount conformable with said Thomas O'Neil's accounts; saith the items composing the aforesaid £14,000 were wholly omitted to be entered in deponent's books, as particulars were not then scertained."

Mr. Greene felt it unnecessary to make any comment on this transaction. It spoke trumpettongued.

The prisoner having so far covered his property. executed a bond to Messrs. Roberts and Co. then bankers in Waterford, for £4000, payable on demand, and having procured an execution to be raudulently and collusively issued upon this bond, and all the remainder of his effects seized, he called meeting of his creditors, and offered them 5s. in the pound.

This transaction was distinctly charged as being raudulent and collusive between the Prisoner and the Robertses; and it was the Act of Bankruptcy non which the Commissioners had declared the risoner; and it would be proved by the oath f the prisoner himself before the Commissioners, and by his letters, that at the time the bond was passed and the execution issued, not one shilling was due upon the foot of it. The only consideration which the prisoner attempted to allege was, that it was passed to guarantee certain bills, not one of which was then due; yet an execution was issued, the goods were seized, but hew were they disposed of? They were not sold, they did not emain in custody of the Sheriff, but it would be proved, that by the consent of the parties, (Plaintiff and Defendant,) they were given up by the Sheriff o the possession of one Despard, the prisoner's clerk, who remained in possession of them, and kept open shop, and carried on the business as

When the creditors met, every thing was covered; the mortgage covered all the houses, mills, and premises the prisoner had on earth. The execuion covered all the goods which were to be found emaining, and under these circumstances they were offered 5s. or nothing. They were indignantthey rejected the terms, and struck the docket .-The prisoner resisted the Commission in every tage; he was willing to become ideolvent, but not a bankrupt : he did not wish for the scrutiny of an examination—he was at length, however, declared and gazetted, and obliged to surrender or he out-

The account delivered by him of his effects exhibited a melancholy picture. The state of his affairs stood briefly thus : - be bad, as before stated, received within fifteen months, goods to the amount of 37,0001.—his usual stock was at least 15,0001. which he took in payment notes of his brother, the exclusive of profits; so that he should in some way or other account for nearly 60,0001. The debts proved upon his estate, almost all for goods recenty imported, were about 29,0001, and the whole of the effects which could be discovered or traced to pay those debte, was a sun of £1400 in debts

> The prisoner had undergone a series of examinations, in which every endeavour had been made to trace the different goods which he was proved to have so recently possessed, but in rain; his books contained no entries of the sale or disposal of them, and on his examination he adopted a mode of answeeing which precluded the possibility of discovery. His uniform account was, that all the goods which were not accounted for on the face of his books must have been seld for each in his shop; that he kept no entries of cash sales, and no other account than this could be got for thousands and thousands of pounds.

He returned a list of losses of a most extraorlinary nature, all unrouched, posupported, large items; one for 10,0001, for discounts and commission, the items of which were no where to be found; one for 2000l, to his brother John for relinquishing the partnership; several for losses on goods, which, upon examining the books, appeared to have sold at profit. And it is very remarkable that the whole amount of bad debts was but 13001. To one item in the list of losses it was important to direct the particular attention of the Jury, viz.—" Lost by flax this year (1810) 3501." In consequence of this item the attention of the assignees became particularly directed to the flax transactions of that year, and upon examining his books it appeared that he had in January imported less a sum than £14,000. Of what items this sum | flux to the amount of upwards of £200, that there appeared to have been sold of it about \$100, at a very considerable profit; but that the remaining £500 appeared in no way accounted for on the face of the books; it therefore appeared a most extraordinary thing that the prisoner should return a precisely ascertained loss upon an article, the account of the sales of which appeared no where closed, and which, as far as it could be traced. produced a considerable profit. Before a particular sum could be ascertained as lost, all the article should appear to have been sold; if part produced a loss, the sale of the subsequent part might either lessen or remove it. But here not half the article appeared sold, and such part as was sold produced a considerable profit; the rest was totally unaccounted for, and yet a precise sum of £350 was returned as lost by flax that year .- To solve this mystery, the prisoner was resorted to, and summened before the commissioners. The flax accounts were extracted from his books and exhibited to him, and he was minutely examined, respecting that part which was not accounted for on the books. His usual mode of answering was resortand having, as would be proved, conveyed away ed to, and the following are the depositions on the occasion. "Saith that with respect to the quantity of flax appearing on the books as sold, such entries merely relate to what was sold on credit, as that part which was sold for cash was never entered." No other account could be got of this ery extraordinary transaction, or of this item of C350 lost, and further examination was useless. One circumstance, however, attending this examination would be found highly important : an enry was found in the Bank's day-book, of a quanity of flax, valued at £150, debitted to one Isaac Wood, at the foot of which was written the word, ' Returned," and in posting this entry into the edger, a blank was left for the amount, and the vord, " Null," was written; these entries were extracted and exhibited to the Bankrupt, and also a etter from said Isaac Wood, and the attention of he prisoner was particularly directed thereto; and the Jury would judge, whether if there had been my flax transactions between Wood and the prisoner, which might have escaped his recollection, such circumstances were not likely to recal them. let the prisoner expressly stated, in his deposition, hat he did not know the meaning of Wood's letter. and he did not disclose any flax dealings with him. It would be for the Jury to consider from the circumdances, subsequently discovered, whether such non-disclosure could have arisen from error or from nadvertence, or was what the prosecution charged t to be, a wilful and felonious concealment. After he examination of the bankrupt had closed, Mr. lukes, his assignee, found amongst his papers, a letter from the before-mentioned Isaac Wood to the prisoner, dated the 19th day of June, 1810, eightloys after the docket was struck, saying the sale of the flax continued dull. This letter excited strong suspicions in the mind of Mr. Jukes, who has, hrough the whole investigation of these unfortu-

nate affairs, acted with unexampled perseverance

and activity, and actually devoted nine mont vot

his time from his family and affairs in England, to

the purpose of endeavouring to unravel the compli-



cular under her; with this view I laboured three years at a sub-marine boat, which succeeded to navigate under water with case and safety; but was of no use in fixing the torpedo under the vessel. I, therefore, abandoned the sub-marine boat, and sought for other means of applying the tor-

44 After five years of varied experiments, I have fortunately discovered an infullible mode of placing the torpedoes near the keel of any ship, however mode of sending the torpedoes under the bottom, near great her force may be; and it may be dene while she is at anchor, or when sailing not more than four miles an hour. By my system, one thousand His Royal and Imperial Majesty has too magnani men, organized and prepared with torpedoes, could, in the usual fine weather of summer, destroy the whole British fleet which blockaded Boulogue in a few hours, ordrive them into their own ports; and 20,000 men organized, could sweep the whole rarrow channel between Dover and Calais of all of this letter to his Majesty, and he should order my system, if a ractised with the energy which his Royal and Imperial Majesty could give to it, would, in two years, annihilate or render useless the B-Bish marine, and consequently destroy the have over the British marine. political influence of that nation. If the researches of science have developed the practicability of destroying their marine, how immensely important would such an event be to the tranquillits, presperity, and happiness of his Majesty's dominious, to the civilization of Europe and of mankind: how ray, that it is not among the extraordinary events cause my plan to be treated with neglect, or raise cute the war with increased activity and vigour. associated with his IMMORTALITY AND HIGH DESTINY?

" In thus stating to you my firm conviction, founded on satisfactory experiments, in the easy and certain effect of this simple discovery, I beg of you not to let its magnitude prevent your giving credit to the letter to him. If he commands that my propo it. Look back on the revolution which the sciences sals shall be agreed to, that my plan shall be inveshave caused in the affairs of man. The invention | tigated, and, on finding it to possess a rational of guipowder changed the whole art of war; out hope of success, shall be tried on the enemy, he of the invention of gunpowder grew ships of 100 | may be certain of a prompt victory over them, and guns; and you may be assured that, by applying a perfect liberty of the seas. powder in the way I have discovered, ships may be destroyed. Admitting, for a moment, that so desimble an object can be accomplished by the means which I have discovered, the liberality of his royal and imperial majesty would induce him to grant a round to the inventor, preportioned to the inven-

. I therefore propose the following arrangement to his Majestu's Government :-

"To such minister or agent as his imperial and roval majesty will be pleased to name, I will send a complete torpedo, with such description and drawingras will enable any intelligent engineer to make them, and use them against the enemy. On the part of his unjesty, the minister or agent will agree, that I, my heirs or assigns, shall be paid out of his majests's freesury one thousand francs, for each gun of each vessel of an enemy which shall be destroyed by means of my sub-marine bombs or terpedoes; the payments to be made in three months after the destruction of each ressel. And whereas, after the enemy, have experienced the consequences of my mode of attack, they may be compelled to abandon their vessels or surrender or reduce the number of their vessels of war in consequence of my invention; the perment to-be made in three mouths after the abandonment, capture, or reduction of each

And should my invention be practised to the annihilation of the British fleet, or give France such a power over the British ports and commerce, as to compel the English Government to reduce r of their ships of war, it consequently would follow, that England would be in the power of France, and so humbled as to be under the necessity of submitting to any terms which his Royal and Imperial Majesty might think proper to gient, even to laying them under contribution. Hence, as one condition of peace, they should pay me, my heirs or assigns, two millions of pounds sterling, in one month, after signing the definitive articles of peace with France. You will please to elserve, that on these conditions, if I do not give Prance an extraodinary advantage ever the British marine and nation, I make no demend; but if hy my invention, I do give France so immense an advantage over her most powerful Ballastere, at El Cerro. and tormenting energy, I calculate on a great reward; which I espect the enemy topay. This, Sir, should convince you of the great confidence which I have in my more of attack; and as my success in mechanical pursuits has been considerable, I hepe it will guard me from the imputation of an inexperience and visionary projector, and warrant your giving some credit to my assertions, however extraodinary they may appaer.

" In prosocuting this invention, I have considered military marines as a political disease, and I have ardently sought for means to cure it. I have had the fate of all inventors in contending with prejudices and disappointments; but convinced that my principle was right, and only required practice,

I persevered. . Being a citizen of a neutral nation, I felt free to act, in any country where there was the best chance of getting my plan introduced into practice In the infancy of my experiments I made offers to France; but did not find the encouragement which was necessary to carry on the experiments to an seful result. Lerd Sidmouth invited my to Eng-Lind. Mr. Fitt adopted my pain in part; I knew If it succeeded against the Boulogue flotilla, the ingenuity of the French engineers would be exerted they would soon get possession of the engines, with Archbishop of CANTIEBURY, the LORD CHANthe mode of using them, and the invention would critical, the Lord Prisident (Earl Camber) recoil on England for the destruction of her marine. Romans an idea of constructing a fleet, which ea- look their seats on the Brach in frent of the said their Lerdships separated.

Lords Grenville and St. Vincent repreached the conduct of Mr. Fitt, in attempting to bring to perfection machines which might be turned against them, and destroy their superiority by sea. For this ren- | bor, appeared at the Bur with the Speaker at their son the new Ministry would not procedute my plans. head. If the torpedoes did not succeed in the attack on the

Boulogue flotilla, it was not, however, in conse quence of any faults in principle, but from a defect in arrangement .--- I had not then discovered a certain the keel .- This defect I have since remedied; and, now the destruction of the vessel attacked is certain mous a mind, to be displeased with me for acting first in France, and then in England; my whole object being to prove principles of so much importance. If you feel interested in the result of this invention

If you feel at liberty to communicate the contents British vessels which could be sent into it; in fact, that my proposals be complied with, I will immediately send an agent to France, with such engines and details as I hope will satisfy his Majesty of their importance, and show the power which he may "It will, perhaps, occur to you that I should

have made this communication to the Minister of Marine, or you may feel disposed to communicate it to him or through him to his Majesty; but the chances always are, that every naval man will be dom and firmness which you have manifested in eninimical to this mode of war, which, added to the abling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of common préjudices against new inventions, would this country in the cause of our allies, and to prose-

obstacles to it. " The vast events which have immortalized his Majesty have sprung from, and been directed in their execution by the force and energy of his own genies. I therefore beg you to give a translation of

" Lam, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

Rozent Fi LTON. " To his Excellency Lord Marburs."

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 23. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract was yesterday morning received at Lord Liverpool' Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. Joro, 4th July, 1811 :--

Since I wrote on the 27th of June, the enemhave withdrawn the great force which they had in the neighbourhood of Badajos. Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton reconncitred, with a party of caralry, along the Xerora and the Guadiana as far Montigo, on the 2d inst. and found no treeps excepting a small body of infantry and cavalry at Montigo; and near Badajos the cavalry belonging to the garrison.

By all accounts, the army of Portugal are on the ight of the Guadiana, between Montanches and Merida, keeping a small post at Montigo; and the

their left towards Zafra. The enemy have withdrawn from Badajos their train of artillery with which the place was taken, and

have sent it to the southward. A part of General Bounct's troops, whose eraquation of the Asturias has been confirmed, have cone to Leon; and I have a report from General which may be derived from the attention of Par-Silveira, of the 25th of June, stating that the enemy had, on the 19th, evacuated Asterga. By accounts from Valladelid, it appears, that Marshal Bessieres had quitted that place on the 12th, with all the troops he could collect, and went to Rio Seco, from whence he moved, on the 15th, towards Benevente.

The Guerilla force appears to be encreasing in numbers, activity, and boldness, in all the northern

I have no audier ticarcounts of General Blake's movements stars the 27th June, on which day his head quarters were at Alesno, in the Condado de Niebla, and his advanced guard, under General

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

FARREN AND HICKES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Weet ack seen after two o'clock, and several Peers attended.

Pursuant to their Lordships order vesterday. and in consequence of their petition, Ellis Taylor Farren and Nicholas Hickes, who were committed by the House for prevation ion, in their testimony with respect to the case of the Berkeley Peerage, were brought to the Bar with the accustomed formalities. Mr. Nextman, the keeper of Newgate at-

The LORD CHANCELLOR then, after briefly commenting on the nature and tendency of their offence, reprimanded them by order of the House, and pronounced their Lordships order, that the prisoners be discharged from custody on payment of their fees. They were withdrawn from the Bar.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. The House adjourned for a few minutes for their Lordships to robe, and on its remning, the the LORD PRIVY STAL (Earl of WESTMORELAND). A Carthagenian boat, you know, first gave the and the Lord Strward (Earl of Averstond),

a bled them to destroy Carthage. Mr. Pitt died. | Throne, as His Majesty's Commissioners. Mr. | HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, 2017 24. Quarme, Acting Usher of the Black Red, was then ordered to desire the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith, to a considerable num-

therein named, or any three or more of them, to declare the Royal Assent to certain Bills, was then read, and accordingly the Assent was declared, i the usual form, to the Circulating Medium Bill, and the Militia Interchange Amendment Bill.

After this proceeding, a second, or extraordi vary commission was read, authorizing the same Lords to declare the pleasure of his Royal Hightiess the PRINCE REGINT, in the name of His Majerry, for the proregation of Parliament from the present to a certain future day, named in the commission. After which the Lord Chancellor, as organ of the Commissioners, addressed both Housesus follows : --

" My Lords and Gentlemen. " His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has ommanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he fine shimself enabled to relieve you from vour attendance in Parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the Session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wis-

" Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula has progressively augmented their mean and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliquee by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common

66 His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United King-

.... For these important purposes you have wisely provided by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the Militins of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing rou, that the voluntary zeld which has already been manifested upon this occasion has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement, y which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

" Gentlemon of the House of Commons, "His Royal Highness commands us to thank ou in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

"His Royal Highness basseen with pleasure th cadiness with which you have applied the separat means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland, at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able army of the south on the left of that river, extending to accomplish this object with so little additional outher upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish Resenue has met with his Royal Highness's apprehation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage at having been given to this important subject.

My Lords and Gentlemen. 6 His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the Island of Mauritius,-This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable es, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and posse ons in that quarter of the world.

" The successes which have crowned his Major y's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, are med important to the interests, and glorious to the character of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concuts in the just applause which you have be towed upon the skill, prudence. and intrepidity, so conspiction by displayed in obtaining them.

10 It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect that, should it please Divine Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness, and his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be anabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms, throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national inferests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained, while his Royal Highness has conducted the Tovernment of the United Kingdom."

Then a commission for protoguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chanceller said.

" My Lords and Gentlemen, G By virtue of the Commission under the Grea Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, proregue this Parliament to Thursday, the 22d day of August next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly proregued to Thursday, the 22d day of August next." The Commons then withdrew to their own House,

At half an hour after three o'clock, the Dopate Usher of the Black Rod summened the House to the House of Peers. On their return, the Speaker at. sembled the Members around the table, and read to An ordinary commission, authorizing the Lords them a copy of the Speech of the Lords Commission. cis, after which they immediately separated.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

The accounts from Windsor are much the same they have been for these two days -that is, his MAJISTY has been able, by the frequent administerng of opiates, to obtain some hours sleep; but in his waking hours the mind is still restless, unsettied Outwardly there does not appear to be much disorder in his Manistr's bodily benth He is but uttle thinner, we understand, than he was But it were in vain to suppose that such violent parexisms as he has been subject to, accompanied with such frequent privations of sleep, can fail to do injury to the constitution, particularly at his MAJESTA's advanced age. The following is the Bulletin received from Windsor this morning: " WINDSORCASTLE, JULY 23.

ce His MAJESTY continues much in the same state in which he was nesterday.

> " M. BAILLIE. " R. WILLIS."

The following letter is from our Correspon-" Windsor, July 22.

6 The state of his Majesty's unlady to-day has of manifested any material amendment, notwithtanding he had several hours sleep in the course of the last night; but we have much satisfaction in being enabled to report, that his bedily health within the last three days has been improving. The mental ndisposition is new the predominant, and, by its reiterated attacks, has of course weakened the constitution. The Royal stamina has, however, borne on against the most violent effects, and in consemence hopes are still kept alive. Upon the whole, his Mojesty is better to-day than he has been for

hose ten days past."- Cottrie. A Mail from Cadiz arrived this morning. The counts are to the 2d inst. We hear nothing of Geeral Graham's operations. The Patriots in Morcia and Valencia are extremely active in the organicaion of their armies.

Government are in possession of accounts from billy to the 2d; but they do not contain any news, The Mediterranean victory is not confirmed.

A Mail from Anholt arrived this morning. Sir mes Saumarez remains in his old position, and the accounts from Carlscrona state, that affairs were a pacific aspect in the Baltic. The Russians are aid to act on the defensive in Turkey-we have so doubt they are endeavouring to adjust their diforences with Turkey-as little may it be doubted that Bonaparte is spiriting up Turkey to continus the war. He is desirous of making the two Powers reaken each other, that they may be less able to esist any designs which he may have upon either,

A Mail from Halifax arrived this morning. It left Halifax on the 30th ult. The letters will not be belivered till to-morrow. The amendments made by the Commons to Lord tanhope's Bill were verterday agreed to by the

House of Lords. The business of Parliament being ow entirely finished, both Rouses will rise te-Mr. Hase, Chief Cashier of the Bank, this day,

of twelve o'clock, read a letter from Mr. Wharton, of the Treasury, to the Governor and Deputy-Go ernor of the Bank, stating, that he was ordered by the Lords of the Treasury to acquaint them, that Mr. John Sivewright had not fulfilled the engageients he had entered into respecting the contract for the Third Lottery, and, upon a representation upon oath, the Lords of the Treasury had released him from the said contracts; but desired the Governer and Deputy-Governor of the Bank to make the same public, as they had done the proposals for the raid Lottery.

The Ruby, of 64 guns, under immediate sailing orders for Bermuda, received counter orders on Saturday last, not to sail, until she had received on board's company of artillery with their guns and ammunition, which were embarking with all possible dispatch.

A merchant vessel from Gijon, which sailed thence on the 12th July, is arrived at Plymouth .-A letter received in town yesterday, brought by this vessel, states, that the French General Bonnet and 8,000 men were in Leon, and that Gautier, and a further force of 2000 men, were at St. Vincente. They had been successfully harassed, it is added, by the peasantry and troops under Santocildes, who had marched his whole force in ursuit of Bonnet. Just previous to the sailing of the above vessels, it was understood, at Gijon, that Bonnet had retreated.

Gijon having been abandoned by the enemy, the ships of that port have embraced the earliest opportunity to sail with cargoes.

Lord King, it is said, means to persevere in his urpose, notwithstanding the bill now pending ; but he means to try the question, by process of law. mly against two of his tenants, who happen to be Bank directors!!

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

His Majesty' enjoyed several hours of sleep C Monday night, but without obtaining the benefit rest. The Physicians in attendance still enternia expectations that the pare vysm, notwithstanding is severity, will not produce any very material class

all b respect to his physical strength; but their senti-THURSDAY, JULY 33. ments are said to be much changed as to the perma

(Signal)

calties of his Majosty ... Bulletin of this day :

" M. BAHLLIE, W. HEBIRDIN, R. WILLIS,"

Blike's success against Seville. In the mean tim

the French are suffering so much from the want

In addition to the above, we have to announce the

fired. Marmont was collecting his forces for some

purpose; and our troops were in high spirits, anxious

to most in combat the enemies of their country. I

is probable, therefore, that a go not battle will

shortly take place. The telegraphic communication

of Blake's success against Sevillo proves to have been

erroneous. Soult is returned to Libroua, after hav-

The Dake of Keat, Captain Catesworth has are

rised at Falmontis, from Cidiz, after a passage of

19 days. Sholeft there five sail of the five, two fit-

gates, and two doeps of war, with his Mijeste'

ship Ca'edonia, Sir Edward Pollow. The ciogo of

Cadin ans not raised when the Dike of Kent came

anas .- It was remoundably one discrete had are

sen in Bake's army, in consequence of which, the

enformize concepted with Lord Wellington again

Seville had been abredoned. Under these circum-

stances it is supposed that this Commander resem-

barked on board his own tracsports at Asamoste or

a Secret Expedition. Four bondred large boats had

gone up the river Condatquiver, with provisions

and aramanition for this service, and also to bring of

The Ann, Captain Britton, has arrived at Fal-

mouth, from Halifax, in 21 days. She has brough

over, by order of Admiral Sowver, a British sea-

man, who acted in the capacity of a Quarter-gun-

ner, on heard the American frighte, the President,

during the action with the Little Belt. The evidence

of this man fully confirms, in every respect, the

statement of Captain Bie tham, with the important

addition that the crew of the President were apprix

ed, the day after she left New-York, that it was

the intention of Commodore Rogers to attack the

Guerriere, in the event of a refusal on the part of

the British, to deliver up an impressed man. The

seaman who brings the above intelligence leapt over

board from the President, after her return to New-

York, and sam on board the Ann. Another

British scamen who accompanied him was unfortu-

rately drowned in the attempt. The ceaning who

has arrived at Falmouth, further reports, that the

crew with President consisted of 560 men, out of

Trisberg; all of whom are ready to attest that the

By the Anholf Mail of vesterday we have intelli-

genes from Dantzic to the 221, and from St. Pe-

the 12th inst. An action off the coast of Zealand is

off, with some to s. The following is an extract

G. We are new in no expectation, of any change

controvith report to you continues much on the

In one of our letters from an out-port of Russia.

it is mentioged that Alexander had agreed with Bo-

require to reduce his militury forces to a particular

stendard, but we'd a not had that the latters from

the capital countenance any such arrangement. The

At Dustrick the carrison, which was befor

very strong, had been considerably augmented, and

the fortifications had undergone further improve-

A Halfpland Mail arrived this morning, by

44 All communication with the neighbouring coasts

continues to be as closely guarded as ever, and we

G In computerior of the complete failure of trade

her well the marchinate are preparing to break up

their citable limes to and shipping off their goods-

tieral, Lica. Fie h meat his seldem been been

that may be passing in the North of Germany.

year all of all as lave already left the island.

As links . . ; ilb.

5 · · · · ·

" HELIGOLAND, JULY 19.

which we received the following letter:

in polite ; as to Il wit and France. The inter-

G GUILGNARDON, JULY 11.

American frigate mied the first gim.

from one of our letters:

same footing as before."

exchange had fallen to 10d.

Blake's army in the event of a rever a of fortune.

ing been to that city.

bon, bringing papers to the 15th instant.

forces more to the Southward.

yesterday.

Among the reports at Windsor respecting his Ma sty's present accessional malady one is, that a fever nent impression that may be made on the mental. fa 1 22 days duration has came on him, having first affected him while walking on the Terrace; the cri-WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 21. is of which, if not fatal, as there is now reason to 66 His Majesty is to-day very much as he wa the on. -The fellowing is from a Morning Pa-The Garatte of last night contains an interestic

extract from Lord Wellington's dispatches of the " Yesterday morning the Duke of York went 4th in-tunt, which, as our renders will observe, af Windsor at a very early hour. His Majesty reford but slight hop's of the truth of the report of named in the same state of irritation as on the day before. The Physicians continue to say, that indeendent of the sudden fatalities which are incident previsions, that they have been forced to abandon the peculiar character of the disease, there is no the neighbourhood of Budajor and concentrate their emptom in the general condition of the King that threatens a speedy termination to life."--Priot. " WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 25, 1811. arrival of the Chichester packet, in six days from Lis-

" There is no change in his Majesty's symptoms duce vesterdis.

The dispatches from Lord Wellington, brought " H. HALLOUD, M. BAILLIE, R. WILLIS. by the Chichester, are dated the 11th instant. At We me happy to hour that the violence of his Ma that time no battle had taken place, nor had there A's disorder has in a considerable degree subbeen any movement of consequence. The British ded, and that unless the paroxysms should recur, troops were going into contonments. General opes may be entertained of his recovery to personal Graham, the here of Barrosa, had arrived at Lisbo with, whatever alteration the opinion of the Phyfrom Cadiz, in the Latour, to take a command i. claps may have undergone with respect to the prosthe Allied Armies. He was accompanied by thre oct of his perfect restoration .- SIAR. handred rill men and semecavalry. The enemy had Di chiss of Branswick .- The following answer shown them dres in force on the Stir, but soon re-

cas this morning given to the numerous enquirers. after her Royal Highness health:

" Her Royal Highness has had a better night, and s better this morning."

An Anholt Mailarrised this morning, but the inelligence it brings does not enable us to speak with certainty as to the measures to be expected from the powers in the Daltie. The accounts from Turkey still continue to be of an opposite nature. One day we are told that repociations are on foot with Russia. and the next that the armies of both nations are engazed in active hostilities. The following letter from Cadiz, dated the :

ast, in some degree removes the mystery respect the destination of the native forces under Blake :-We continue in expectation of being free from the French who are in this neighbourhood. We were lisappointed on hearing that the arms had retired rom Estremadura, but now we find it is a combined olan. The Spanish army, commanded by Blake, rid crossed from Mertola to Avamente. Some servous are of opinion that Blake will emback there and proceed to Algesias, from thence to join the Army of the Centre: others, that the army will pake an attempt by forced marches to Cantillana.

Cardagan We are desired to state, that the Bidding for the proposed Lottery was not made soid from any reuctance on the part of Mr. Sirewright to fulfil it, but from a misconception of the Plan of Drawing.

o cress the Guadalquivir, and by that read join the

Army of the Centry. If we are fortunate enough

o succeed. Soult must retire by Les Pedroches to

which he conceived himself entitled to adopt. ROBBERY OF THE GLASGOW BANK. Ye terday Heighton, alias Huffy White, who wa ipprehendeda few days since by Lavender, Vickery, and Adkins, was brought to Bow-street Police-Office for further examination, before Mr. Read, on suspicion of being concerned in the said robbery; also John Scultborn was brought to the office, on a charge of piding and a petting in the same. The prioner White was identified by George Johnson, water at the Talbet Inn. in Darlington, in the whom around of 200 were English, Scotch, and County of Darham, in company with two other men, travelling in a chaise and four, yesterday se'nnight, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. They all appeared to have a great quantity. of Scotch and Bank of England notes. A Scotch : to there's to the 29th ult, and from Got ephine's to (2) bank till was tendered in payment for their chaise, some sherry, and biscuits; which the lands mentioned between some English transports and ford not being able to change, it was taken to the Dinisting a choats, in which the letter were beaten Brak, where the prisoner White paid 2s. 6d. to ob-

White was also identified by Henry Cumington, writer at the White Hart Ina, at Welwyn, in Hertford-line, travelling in a chaise-and-four-toward Lordon, in company with two men answering the escription of these seen with him at Darlington.-At this place they left a portmanteau and coat, dicold to be sent by the coach to the residence of catherp, in Tottenham-court-road, where some iteklock keys being found, he was taken into custody there being no other evidence against him he was discharged, Is not answering the description of either of those in company with White.

Mr. Robert Walkiashaw, who is concerned in the Bank, proved that the loss was upwards of £20,000 which had been stolen from the Bank.

A decadful accident happened at Stamford on Thursday, G. Waterfield, a lad of 14, having taken a horse from a stable into a field, fastened the halter to one of his arms to prevent the animal from straying away, and then incautiously lay down, and, it is supposed, fell asleep. From some cause are consequently kept in the dark as to may events | not known, the horse took fright, and galloped off at full speed with the boy dragging at his heels. Ale attempts to arrest its progress were in vain, and this the unfortunite lid was dragged through sevethi streets. When the body was disengaged, it was or a state too hocking to describe, the upper part of " The provider of providings, from the want of the head having been literally beaten off against a

all uppersition the continues this terror been explicitly On Wednesday, as two horses were at plough than be for we be and last week marting we sold near Norwich, a flight of bees alighted on the unimak, and not being suffered to swarm in their usual SEA the would depend throat entires for its banner, became provoked, and stong the horses supply of water out on many direct. I in tanks, this I is so violent a manner, that one died the following now sary less have set times were source, and in day in exerciating agonles; the other was preservat by applying cloths dipped in a solution of salt of Metropolitan See would be appointed to act upon some instances has been all at the rate of the perfaiter in cell mater.

TUBSDAY, JULY 30.

The accounts relative to his Maseauvareat confear that it will be, may at its departure leave him in | siderable variance. Those which we have inserted a much fairer way of restoration than he was when it wear a somewhat favourable aspect; but others it to the ground; they afterwards proceeded to tou speak in terms much more cloomy and desconding. The observations with respect to the crisis of the fever appear, in a medical point of view, if they can be relied upon, to be of much importance, and the pubic will look forward to their consequences with the very highest degree of anxiety .- The Courier states, that his Mursia, on the night of Wednesday, had a paralytic affection, and that this was the second under which behad suffered. The recent intelligence from the Prainsura, al-

hough interesting, has communicated nothing of great moment. Long Writisgion retained the same poheirs, but not materially. Some accounts indicate an approaching engagement, while others say, that there is no probability of such an event. It is now certain, that the report of the fall of Sixitie had enched the British camp, and that it had been trans nitted home under something like official authority. out it is, also, ascertained, that the rumour, to ay the least of it, was premature, and that pro babilities are now seriously against the chances of the actual occurrence of such an event. It is not precisely known where General Blakewas, some tatements, baying sent him to join Str Brent Spen-The sarmy, others to embark at Aranoste, and thers to Capiz. The Courier repetts, that he had sustained a check in the Connano of Nirni. 1, which rendered it necessary to proceed to An-MONTE, to embark for Cadiz. This authority may mhappily, be entitled to too much reliance. Lond Wallingron's list dispatches are said to come down to the 11th; the accounts from Lisnes reach othe 16th. General GRANAM, who had arrived n that City, is to be second in command under LORD WELLINGTON, and SIR BRENT SPENCER SUCreads to the command at Capiz.

At a very late hour last night we received the Landan Lournals of the 20th. With the excepion of the following articles, they are wholly void of news. The Bulletin says, " that his Maesty continues nearly in the same state,"-The Gosernor General of India has taken upon himself the ommand of the expedition against Batavia .-- A Russian Minister is said to be on board Sir J. Sanmarcz's ship, preparatory to his embarkation for England, with important disputches .- No Mail

In consequence of the indisposition of Sir W. Smith, the Hon. Solicitor General has pro orded on the Leinster Circuit, which commenced on Thu day at Wicklow.

Dearts, July 27.

This morning, about the hour of one o'clocks ne of the Rosco amon Regiment of Militia, while anding sentry at the Navy Hospital on the North Vall, was attacked in the most sudden manner by ome neferious assisin, as yet unknown .- The vilin accosted the sentinel in the following worth:-You ruscal, you have sold your Country for T ... Grineas -take that," and justantly discharged a vistol at the sentry, the contents of which entered body and mortally wounded him. The ruffian afterwards flung the pistol in the soldier's face and mmediately ab-conded. The unfortunate victim of assassination survived but a few hours, yet long enough to relate the atrecious circumstance; after which he expired in the greatest agony, leaving a his fate. We have no doubt that every means will be tried, and exertion made by Government to disover and bring to condign punishment the vile asesin who perpetrated this cruel and most wanton order. - Patrict.

 $\Lambda_{\rm N}$ отиги $\Lambda_{\rm COUNT}$.

The horrible crime of a sassination has been arcely known in this country, except by name, nd we are grieved to mention the perpetration of so dreadful a deed. Yesterday morning about the hour of one o'clock, one of the Rescommen Regiment of Militia, while standing sentry at the Navy Hospital on the North Wall, was attacked in the most sudden manner by some nefations assa sin, as yet unknown. He instantly discharged a pistol at the centry, the contents of which entered his body and mortally wounded Lim. The unfortuente victimcurvived but a few hours, he expired in the greatest agony, leaving a widow, three children, and his ountry to lament his fate. We have no do ibt that every means will be tried, and exertion taude by Government to discover and to bring to condiga unishment the vile assessin who perpetrated this nost wanton murder.—D. E. P.

The General Committee of the Roman Catho-, of Ireland have signified their intention of givor a runtic Dissilk to the illustrious supporters ftheir cause in both Houses of Parliament, and to ther distinguished Friends of Religious Liberty. --The Earl of FINGAL will preside; and at the next meeting of the Committee, Stewards are to be appointed and a proper day fixed on for the occa-

In consequence of the indisposition of his Grace the Archbishop of Dullia, it is stated, that the outrounge and the temporal duties of the office are to be disposed of by the Lord Chancellor; it is also tated, that the spiritual offices are to be di charged by the Bishop of Killala. We should rather suppose, however, that a Prelate belonging to the

celaterford Chronicle.

Last Sunday night a number of man, to the teount of 100, all mounted upon horses which they had impressed from the neighbourhood several metaound, assembled between Clogheen and Ballyposreen, and proceeded to where Mr. Kenting was buildling a house (which was nearly finished), and level ed-Glen of Aberlow.

C. 440 10 15 15 25.

Mr. Keating, whose house was levelled, is tonant to Lord Caher, and nephew to the Parish Priests of Caher and Cloghern.

We understand that A. D. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Colector and Inspector of taxes in this County, met the Popule in search of the horses which had been taken by the gang alluded to. He had been out in the steady execution of his office with a party of the German Horse, and levied the taxes in a parish which for some years had not paid them. The kind assistance of Major Prendergast was eminently useitions, while the Farscu seem to have changed ful to this active officer, who will certainly contribute much to the encrease of the revenue in this District.

ADVERTISIR. The arrangement relative to the see of Dublin is sald to have been finally made. The Patronage beomes vested in the Lord Chincellor; and a coadjutor is to be appointed to the Archbishop during his Grace's indisposition, for the transaction of all matters merely spiritual. We understand that the Lord Bishop of Ferns is to be the Prelate named for this important trust; and the well-known amiable ness of his Lordship's character is a sufficient security, that he will discharge the office equally to his own credit and to the advantage of the diocese placed uuder his care.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

ARRIVED. 26th Aughland Packet: Defiance, Kerr, Liver ool, m. goods: Thomas, Whitehaven, Drewry, coats. 21th - Arenotia, James Snansea do : Catherine. Francis Cardul ditto William Whitebayen Roadle

ditto; Elizabeth, Aves, Swansea, culin. 28th-Earl Loicester Packet : Ceres, Evans, Swapoa, coale: Young Erasmus, of and from Holmstrand wenson, timber and deals; William and Thomas, Unicas, Swansea, culm; Samuel Packet. SALLED.

26th,--Hope, Newfoundland, Banger, butter pork, bread, &c. Martha, Whitehaven, Palmer, atlast: Atlantic, Lisbon, Holland, wheat and steel John, Lisbon, Davidson, iron, deals, steel, &c., Grizle, from Neath, Denniston, Youghal, coals Isson, from Dublin, Malcombe, St. Ubes, ballast. 27th-Auckland Packet; Venus, Portsmoute Stickland, live pigs.
28th, Hope, London, Drewitt, butter and bacon

Victory, Liverpool, Corbett, butter, oats, &c. Res Intion, Bristol, Jones, Irvo piger Earl of Leicest. Packet: Passage Revenue Birge, Rogers, Dungs, van ----- 29th, Wind N. at 8 morning.

lentlemen much beloved, and succeely lamented by his relatives and friends. MARRIED-On Wednesday morning last, at Rathrouan Church, Robert Constable, Esq. of Lawless-

DIND .- On Sunday list, John McCheane, Esq. a

town, to Miss Carey, daughter of the Rev. Richard Carey, of Clonmel.

A CARD.

POCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs the Indies and Gentlemen of this City, that he intends returning to Dublin on the 4th of August. He cannot leave town without expressing his most sincere thinks, for the many favors that have been conferred on him, during his short residence here.

Waterford, July 29, 1811.

STOLEN, OR STRAYED,

TAROM CARRICKBARRON, a Brace of GREY-I HOUNDS. One of them, which answers to the ably handsome, and well-bred; the other, answering to the name of Masher, is a Spotted Grev and White Dog, Strong Trues made, and well-brea-If Stolen, Wa. Bannos, of Carrickbarron, Esq. will give a RE-WARD of TWENTY GUINEAS for such information as may lead to the Prosecution and Conviction of the Third, Any Person who will bring the GREY-HOUNDS to Mr. Barron, or to Mr. Birnte, will re ceive a Reward of THRBE GUINEAS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

GENTLEMAN whose Moral and Literary Cha-A ractor will bear the strictest enquiry, wishes to engage in a respectable family. "Ha plan of Educaum combines the Greek & Latin Classics, English of cording to the most approved commentators, graphs, Writing, Arithmetic, Hotors, and Laon A line addressed to B. D. at the Cifice of laper, will be daly attended to.

6.27 He requests that no Person will apply that t give a liberal salary. Waterford, July 29, 181



FOR BRISTOL. THE BRIG MARY ALICIA JOHN WAGGLIF, MARIER,

NEW VESSEL with elegant Accommodation A for Pastengers, now lying at the New Quay cill sail on Wednesday, wind and weather permis-

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master c. oard, or to Mr. Richard Pope. July 30, 1811

TO PE SOLD, A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH Enquire at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, July 15, 13;