#### INDIA.

We understand that the determination of the Court of Directors on the 23d, on the question of shall not be recalled for the present. The general | that each party pay their own costs. and final question remains still open for conside-

By the latest advices from India we learn, that the Governor General himself has taken the command of the Expedition against Batavia, having under him Sir S. Achmuty, Commander of the Forces on the Madras Establishment, General Wetherall and General Agnew, of the Company's service. This assumption of actual military rank, by a person of perfectly civil character and habits, arises, probably, from a desire to ascertain by personal inspection the propriety of the instruction on the outset of the Expedition to destroy the fortifications and give up the settlement to the natives, as being too unhealthy for a British establishment; but some malign persons are so ungenerous as to attribute it to a wish to share in the prize-money likely to be derived from the capture of the immense hoards of Ruby, storeship, under convoy for bermuda. Sir Dutch property collected and stored there. A stout resistance is expected from the garrison, in which the forces from the Dutch settlements already captured are all collected.

Recent accounts from Ceylon inform us, that General Maitland had obtained permission to absent arsenal for the service of America and the West himself from his Government for twelve months, for Indies. the benefit of a long seavoyage, in the hope of the restoration of his health. He was to be succeeded, pro tempore, in his office of Governor of Coylon by Colonel Wilson, who had received the local rank of Brigadier. Speaking of the leave of absence granted to him, General Maitland thus expresses

"It is impossible for his Excellency to express in terms the deep sense he entertains of the favour and condescension shown to himself personally on the present occasion; but he can with truth state, that this new and distinguished mark of his Majesty's gracious consideration, is of a nature that no length of time can ever efface in the smallest degree from his recollection, or any circumstances whatever eradicate from his memory.

Letters from Calcutta state, that the Governor General had directed that the thanks of the Supreme Government should be given individually to Captain Nixon, Lieutenant Yntes, and Ensign Allen, through their Resident at Amboyna, for their gallant conduct in the reduction of the island of Banda.

Brigadier-General Malcolm arrived at Bombay from Bussorah, towards the end of the month of

November. Some material alterations in the military service. at Madras, were published on the 3d of November, by which it is established, that in future no Officer ! shall hold the office of Adjutant-General, or Quarter-Master-General, who has not attained the rank of Major; nor of Deputy-Adjutant, or Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, who has not been at least two years a Captain.

The salaries of the Members of the Medical Board are increased by these regulations, viz.-1st Member, to \$50 pagados per menth. 2d Member, to 700 ditto ditto. 3d Member, to 600 ditto ditto.

## SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

Superintending Surgeons, 450 ditto ditto.

HENRISTIA SCOTT T. THE REV. JAMES WARD, WALTER ROSS MONRO, ESQ. AND OTHERS.

This cause, which appears to be of some importance, as it relates to the claims to which the provisions of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, was decided some days ago, in the Supreme Court. The principal points in dispute seemed to turn on the meaning and construction of the regulations of the Society, respecting those Officers who belong to it, and who return to England, or quit this country, without leaving sufficient authority with their agents or paymasters in India to make regu-Jar payments, or to deduct the same from their pay and allowances, in discharge of their subscription to the Fand, within the time limited by its regulation; and further, whether the managers have the power to determine on the question of exclusion from the benefits of the Society, in the event of failure or irregularity in the payments of the sub-

It appeared that Colonel Scott had left India about the month of August, 1807, giving sufficient authority to the paymaster for the payment of his subscription to the Fund. Colonel Scott remained some time in St. Helena, and died on his passage from theuce to England, in May, 1809, without his subscription being paid, either by his agents, or any deduction made on that account by the paymaster. A demand was then preferred by the vidow of Colonel Scott, the Complainant in this case, to participate in the benefit of the establishment. Considering the long period that had elapsed without any contribution on the part of Colonel Scott, and as his death had been known for some time in Calcutta, the managers thought it their duty to resist the application. But as it appeared that Colonel Scott's permission to make the necessary deductions from his pay had been transmitted by the managers to the parmaster; and as, in his letters from St. Helena to his agents, his instructions were explicit, as to the paying up of his subscriptions, the Court thought, that this being a case of forfeiture, in which Colonel Scott had done all in his power to comply with the regulations, and as the neglect in not deducting the subscriptions ex-

the laches or neglect of those, whose duty it was to | busily employed in this building, and it is now in | By the Lord Landemant and Council of Ledge: see that the subscriptions were regularly paid. The Court accordingly decreed Mrs. Scott to be entitled to her pensions; but as the managers were action for the interest of a Fund, instituted for the most the recal of Sir George Barlow from the Govern- laudable purposes, and the demand being made unment of Madras, is not final; but merely that he der extraordinary circumstances, it was ordered

> Two licenced ships arrived off the Customhouse, London, from Holland, with wines, brandy wheat, &c. They are to receive in exchange, hides indigo, and colonial produce. After the wheat barrest, it is understood, that several ships with I te is to communicate with the chair of St. George different ports of both France and Holland.

There is a very active intercourse between the American Minister at Paris and the American Charge d'Affaires in this country :

DARTMOUTH, JULY 24. - Arrived the Adelaid cartel, from Morlaix, with two American gentlemen on board, charged with dispatches from their Ministers at Paris

The Spartan, 44 guns, Capt. Edward Brenton sailed on the 25th from Portsmouth, with the G. Cockburne is passenger in the Spartan to Dermuda, of which island he is made Governor. We understand that large quantities of naval stores of every description are destined for Bermuda. where it is intended to form a naval depot and

We understand that in pursuance of an arrangement between Lord Wellington and General Casranos, with the consent of the Spanish Regency, a British Officer of high rank, who has served in the Spanish cause with distinguished merit, is arrived in London, to submit to his Majesty's Government propositions for forming a Spanish legion, to be disciplined and commanded by British Others, in the same manner that the Portuguese troops are now, and have been, since the struggle for the independence of that country has taken such a favourable turn.

The Junta of Tarragena have escaped to the relebrated monastery of Montserrat, the fortifications of which are impregnable, and it is said that every large proportion of the garrison had also

By the law, as it now stands, Parliament might

e assembled after any ordinary prorogation, in a fortnight; and consequently there would be no necessity for continuing the Session by adjournments in the contemplation of a fatal issue to the resent melancholy complaint of his Majesty. ng a profogation. And accordingly wen King and Queen. Feorge II, suddenly and most pneapectedly died on the morning of the 25th October, 1760, a few Members of the House of Commons met on Sunday, the 26th, that the Lord Steward was not 27th they were prorogaed by Proclamation. But | as the law now stands, or we have already stated. they may be assembled even in the case of Prorogation within a fortnight, should the urgency of affairs demand it. We need not add that a new

I aliament must be called within six months. We learn that the tower building at Boulogue a not of wood, but of a species of marble, which has lately been discovered near Boulogne. It is erected to commemorate the Institution of the Lezion of Honour, which took place at Boulogue, and it is to be finished with a statue of Bonaparte.

A vessel named the Constellation, to sail against wind and tide, has just been completed at Bristol. be has one most of iron, with an unright windlass affixed to the same; her sails, which are of a peculiar construction, in motion, can weigh her anchor, work three pieces of mechanism, (two projecting from her sides, and one in the centre) two sumps, and, upon occasion, two sweeps of 21 feet. Her canvas is also extended or shortened in in instant, and, if required, the mast, with all its appendages, is as quickly lowered. She has neither blocks nor running rigging, except a fore-and-aft stay, and cables. In fact, she is a complete life as well as packet-boat, and calculated to sail upon, as

well as before the wind. Five foreigners are arrived at Harwich from Petersburgh; it was at first said that they were Russians come upon a pacific mission, but we understand they are Polish Noblemen who have come indeed direct from Petersburgh, but whose sole business is to make a tour of this island. A Russian Nobleman. however, is said to have been sent from Petersburgh, and to be now on board Sir James Saumarez's ship, the Victory, preparatory to his embarkation for this country, with important dispatches. It is asserted that Romanzow, the partisan of France, was to be removed from the Russian Mipistry, and that the first consequence of his removal could be an overture to this country; that, in conmplation of an immediate adjustment, his Majeste's Ministers had issued orders to ship from Woolwich a large supply of gun-powder, ball, and 50,000 stand of arms for Petersburgh. This would decisive evidence of an approximation between the two Governments; indeed we have expected it ever since the measure resorted to by Ministers of anding home the Russian scamen. But at any rate Rossia will adjust her differences with Turkey be-

fore she enters into a war with France. Previous to the death of the Princess Amelia. had been the wish of His Majesty to have a burial place for the Royal Family; and after consulting with James Wyatt, Esq. the King's Surveyor-Goneral, and several other architects on the subject, pressly excepted against by the regulations, it would | Cardinal Wolsey's Tomb-house was fixed upon for be hard that his widow should be responsible for a roult. Since November, 1810, workmen have been | tunate transaction .- Tran Paper.

such a state of forwardness, that the public may be enabled to form a just estimation of the grandeur and extent of this Royal Sopulchro. It is built after the manner of the Egyptian violts. Ising 100 feet in earth, 20 feet in width, and 14 feet in depth. In a recess, at the end of this vault, is intended to be deposited the remains of their present Majesties; and along the passages arranged depositories for the fature Kings of England. On each side are erected four tiers, divided into eight compartments, mak ing, in the whole, seventy-two depositories for the Royal Family and the children of the Royal blood similar cargoes would sail under licences from Chapel, and is to be built of Bath free-stone, after the Gothic order of architecture. Over this spacious tomb will be erected a Chapter House for the Krights of the Garter, arched over with a cirling of tine wood work. As soon as it is completed, the body of the Princess Amelia will be removed into this

This fine stone edifice is situated at the east end Saint George's Chapet, and was built by Henry VII, as a burist-mace for himself and sec ressors; but this Prince afterwards aftering his propose, began the more noble structure at Westminster. and this fabric remained neglected until Cardina Wolsey obtailed a grant of it from King Henry VIII. Wolsey, with a profusion of expence miknown to former ages, designed and began here a ost sumptuous monument for himself, from whence the building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tombhouse. At the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the omb was so far executed, that Baseditto, a statuy of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he ad already done, and £380 18s, sterling was paid or gilding only half of this sumptions monument. The Cardinal doing soon after his retirement from Court, was privately buried at Leicester, and the onument remained unfinished. In 1646, it became the plunder of the Parliament party, and the statues and figures of excellent workmanship, unde for the ornament of the tomb, were sold to carry on the war. King James II, converted this building into a Popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The cicling was executed by Verric who is considered to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted; but it soon became neglected, and with the downfall of Popery, so was it laid in ruins, until the year 1800, when his Majesty ordered the windows and external parts to be repaired. It is now converted into a Royal Sepulchre. The workmen, while employed in removing the earth, disovered two collins in a stone recess, about threefeet glow the surface, one containing the remains of But on the demise of the Crown the two Houses | Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV.; the re-assemble immediately, of course, notwith-tands of their those of George, the third son of the said King

A few evenings since, a soldier of the Sligo Miitia was attacked very near Killenaule by a ruffian (as we learn, named Maher) who was accompanied in the way to swear them in ; and on Monday, the | and assisted by a woman, both of whom knocked him down and plundered him of his watch and money. With that natural excess of ferocity that generally finishes the degradation of the female character, when once the bonds of modesty are theroughly broken, the woman was urgent with Maher to finish, their exploits by murdering the soldier. The, " compunctions visitings of nature," however, were fortunately too strong in Maher, and the

poor soldier lives to tell his story. On Friday last, Messrs, Grey and Flartely, reenne officers, accompanied by a party of the Royal Dublin regiment, in consequence of information previously received, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Musicfield, within 6 miles of Tuam, where they seized a still. &c. and destroyed the working materials and a quantity of vot-ale. On the return of these gentlemen to Clare, a most desperate attack was made on the military by a number of country people a short distance from the place where the capture was made; and from the manner in which the attack was concerted, it evidently appears that a sacrifice was intended to be made of the lives of the soldiers, in the attempt to retake the still, for the misguided people collected behind the redges, on each side of the road, at a certain place where they knew the military must pass, and shen they arrived opposite the ambuscade, they were most furiously assaited with large stones. which were continually pouring on them for some noments, by which two of the soldiers were much officed, and the remainder placed in immiffier danger ;--every means that could possibly be made ise of was then adopted to disperse the mob but they still persevering in their determination of rescuing the Still, the party were ordered o fire a volley in an oblique direction, in order to intimidate the infatuated creatures ;-bu this seemed rather to increase their hostility, and they resumed the attack; when, after another volley was fired in the same direction, and with a si miliar intention as the former was, without the wished-for result, it was found necessary, in order to preserve the lives of the party, to resort to the last alternative, that of firing a volley in the midst of them, the consequence of which was, we are sorry to say, that three of the offenders were wounded two of them so severely, that they survived but a short time; the other had his nucle shattered by a musket ball. The fall of their companious so intimidated the assailants, that they fled in every direc tion. Jeaving to the humanity of the soldiers the unfortunate sufferers; and the party, we are happy to state, arrived in Clare without further molestation, bringing with them, however, the man who had his ancle broken, who, we understand is kept in confinement, for the purpose, we should suppose,

of discovering the principal aggressors in this unfor-

A PROCLAMATION

RICHMOND, &r. THERE AS the time limited by each policy of the County-Oried day of Inc. nuary last, probering the transporting into any parts out of Ireland of any pig-iron, bar-jene homp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchers, ca. bles, cordage, masts, gards, becoprits, cars eakiem, sheet-copper, or other naval starce, by

AND whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time I meer . NOW we the Lord Lieutenant General and

General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of his Majosty's Privy Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons who soever do at any time for the space of ser months from the date hereof, presume to transport into any parts out of heland ann pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, teste, urpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, maste pards, howsprits, cars, oakum, sheet-corper ail-cloth or canvas, or other naval stores, or do thin or lade any pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cardage masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, cakum, sheet copper, sul-cloth or canvas, or other namel stores, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any part beyond the reas, without leave or permission first being had or obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Prizy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring the forfeitures inflicted by an act passed in Great Britain in the thu ty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entiried, an act to enable his Majesty to restroin the expertation of navel stores, and more effectually to present the exportation of sail-petre, arms. and ammunition, when prohibited by Proclemation or Order in Council;" but if is nevertheless our pleasure that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to appear his Majesty's ships of war, or any other ships or essels or boats in the service of his Majesty, or employed or freighted by his Majesty's board of rednance, or by the Commissioners of his Majerty's navy; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from oking on board such quantities of naval stores as may be necessary for the use of such ship or vessel during the course of her intended voyege, or bulicence from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being; nor to the exportation of the said several articles to Great Britain, or to his Majesty's yards or garrisons, or to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, or to Newfoundland, or to his Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the coast of Afria, we to the Island of St. Helena, or to the Britich Settlements or Factories in the East Indies: Provided that upon the Exportation of any of the said articles for the purpose of trade to Great Britain, or to his Majesty's yards and garrisons, or

to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indice, or to the island of Newnundland, or to his Mujesty's Forts and Settlements on the Coast of Africa, or to the Island of St. Helena, or to the British Settlements or Factories in the East Indies, the exporters of such articles do first make oath of the true destination of the same to the Places for which they shall be entered outwards, before the entry of the same shall be made, and do give full and sufficient secarity by bond, (except as herein after excepted) to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, to carry the said articles to the for the purposes specified, and none other; and such bond shall not be cancelled or delivered up until proof be made to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the production, within a time to be fixed by the said Commissioners and specified in the Bond, of a certificate or certifiates, in such form and manner as shall be directed by the said Commissioners, shewing that the said articles shall have been all duly landed at the places for which they were entered outwards: But t is our pleasure, nevertheless, that the following articles, viz. bar-iron, white and tarred rope, tallow or mill grease, tarpaulins for reaggon overs, pitch, tar, and turpentine, shall be permitted to be exported upon payment of the propluties, without bond being entered into by t verchant exporter, to any of the British Plan tations in the West Indies, or to any of his Me jesty's settlements in South America; provide that the merchant exporter shall first verify upon outh that the articles so exported are intended for the use of a particular Plantation or Settlement to be named in the entry outwards, and not for ale, and that the said Plantation or Settlemer as not before been furnished with any supply of

> AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's en oms are to give the necessary directions herein o them may respectively appertain.

the said articles during the same seeson; and pro

ided also that the exportation of the said article

shall in no case exceed the value of Ifty pound

terling for any given plantation or settlement

bether by one or more shipments within the same

Given at the Council Chamber in Details the 24th Day of July, 1811. Vestmeath. Granard. Erne. C. Kilden W. W. Pole. W. Downes. S. Hamilto Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duigenan. GOD RACE THE KING.

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Propri tor, A. BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. H,166.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PRACE

County of Waterford. WHEREAS JOHN MAin said County, was, on the 12th day of July instant. noticed (being considered a Stranger, having lately come to reside on said lands of Georgestown,) imme liately to quit the possession of his House; and, on

the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said House, otherwise his Famuly would be put to Death AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst. his said House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions :- NOW We. R. P. O'Shirk and H. Sr. Groren Cour, Esgrs, the two next esiding Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE BUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date heregi, prosecute to conviction any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages .- Dated July 26, R. P. O'SHEE.

H. ST. G. COLE. for the better discovery of the Persons congerned in said Outrages, Thereby offer a further Re ward of FIFTY GUINBAS for the projectation to Conviction of any Persons concerned: or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to a dis-

JOHN BARRON

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

covery of the Perpetrators.

TOW landing by M. P. and M. FARRELL, at their Yard, at the Old Sugar House, a Cargo of fresh TIMBER and DEALS, which, in addition to their former Stock, they will sell on favourable terms. Apply at their Yard, as above, or at their Office, Quay Lane, near the Exchange. Waterford, July 31, 1811.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

FRAIR PARTNERSHIP beretofore subsisting unde the Firm of MATHEWS, CARROLL, and DUC KETF, is this Day dissolved by mutual Consent. All Persons indebted to them are requested to pay their Accounts; and all Persons to whom they are indebted are also requested to furnish their Accounts that they may be discharged, to Mr. John Vero whom they have appointed as their Law Agent to re corve and settle the same

MATHEMS, CARROLL, & DUCKETT. Waterford, July 31, 1811.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

TATHE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore subsisting i # the WINE TRADE, under the Firm of How re and Arpagu, is now described by mutual Consent All Persons indebted to them are requested 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 Annual takes the Liberty of acquaintin his Friends and the Public, that he will in future car ry on the Establishment in Hanover-street. He trusts, that the superior Quality of his WINES, and his moderate Charges, will give general Satisfaction -He has it present for Sale

SHURRY TENERSFFE, and CLARET. MALAGA WINES, in Wood MADEIRA. Waterford, July 55, 1811. and Bottle.

## COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TIEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive \* rs, at his Distillery on the Adelphr, an Assort ment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most i estimation.-The Quality will, on Trial, be found excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

any 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 WHISKEY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.

TO BE LIT,

From the 29th Day of September next,

FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON J. CASTILLI, adjoining the Bink of Messis, New FORT and Scott .- Application to be made to DANIE DUNFORD, Broad-street.

Waterford, July 13, 1811

TO BE LET, FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TPREOF YEARS, INTERNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF R by KENNY Score, Esq. Apply to Mr. Pass.

Waterford, June 22, 1811.

TO BE SOLD. A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Enquire at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, July 15, 4811

Nationach as fenter 1 into Recognizance to abide my Trial for the alleged Murder of JOHN KEI LY decound, I house, his Notice, that I will ap pear and attend at the sitting of the Court on the Pris Day of the approaching Acares, to be held at St. Patrack ettall, in and for the County of Valerford, on Lodys, the 2d Day of August next, to take my trial for the said alteged Murder, or which all Persons one much are desired to take Notice. Duted it Woodboo Hill, the rations of July, 1911.

disologi Roche a loss philicity and tames has In al Chimner, Brothers of the december dend the error Kers &

1. h. Willow, and all others !

EDUCATION.

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

Cardy may be obtained by applying as above. If only Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Necdie-Work, are required for Day Scholars. Terms one Guinea per Quarter.

Mrs. Wrsr having finished her Education in France, presumes she is qualified to teach the French Lanuage correctly. BY Vacation only one Month in the Year.

STOLEN, OR STRAYED,

TROW CARRICKBARRON, a Brace of GREY HOUNDS. One of them, which answers to the Name of Baraw, is a cream-coloured Bitch, remarkably handsome, and well-bred; the other, answering to the name of Stasher, is a Spotted Grey and White Dog, Strong Truss made, and well-bred -If stolen Ww. Banko's, of Carrickbarron, Esq. will give a RE-WARD of TWENTY GUINEAS for such information as may lead to the Prosecution and Conviction of the Thief. Any Person who will bring the GREY HOUNDS to Mr. Barron, or to Mr. Birme, will receive a Reward of THREE GUINEAS.

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Quay, at the corner of Fac tory-Lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Lyrrix, be ing one of the best Situations in Waterford for any kind of Business.-For Particulars enquire of Ri-CHARD GALWRY, Sargent's-Lane, King-Street.

MR. BRISCOE will sell his Interest, or Set : Lease for three young Lives, from the 1st No vember next, of his HOUSE and DEMESNE of WILL MOUNT, beautifully situated on the Navigable Pill of Pilltown, and commanding a View of the fine De nesne of Bessborough.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

ME newly erected MILL at Horotown, County of Wexford, with any quantity of Ground from 10 to 30 Acres, with a neat Cottage thereon, and most convenientOffices of everydescription .-- TheConcerns are excellently circumstanced for the Corn Business. dug ht the centre of an highly cultivated country The Supply of Water and extensive Storage are full adequate 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. Horetown, who can ive any Lease that may be agreed on. Horetown, July 20, 1811.

## CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c.

FRANCIS ABBOT, Coxcu-Maken, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; condisting of a neat new DWELLING HOUSE, Four Sto ries high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the Make :- in the Recethereof is a good teen Carriages: Forges: PAINTING-LOWIS and WORK- The space of six months from the date hereof, pre-Snors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Making Business i for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well-established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIALS for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER SPOKES FEL LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es-TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms,

N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert d into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Vajety of Purposes. Waterford, June 1.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING. PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. 8d. each.

THIS composition is in general use throughout the I. United Kingdom, is considered by all who use it the greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in use : it produces a jet black, with the least possible rouble, picasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterford, Where may also be had, Genuine Essence of Spruce, Sankeen Dye, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink, heltenham Salts, Rose Lozenges, Bennet's Worm 'owder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher's lolden Snuff, Godbold «Yegetable Balsani, Dr.James)» Voaleptic Pills and Fever Powders, Leake's Patent 'ills, &c. &c .- and most Patent Medicines, Genuine.

#### KILLEA TO BE LET OR SOLD

CHOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the \* HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA. from the 25th is of March last, consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in ARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of iAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired -Colonel Sr. Light has also 19 Acres of Ground. his hihe will set with the House, or separate.-The House, & c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family. - The situation and beauty of the place is well known.—Application to be made to Co-onel Sr. Leoux, who will show the Presuses. Killen, March 15, to 11.

In the Matter of) [ 100 be sold by Auction, before | ca, or to the Island of St. Helena, or to the Briturday, the 10th August next, at he Royal Exchange, Dublin,

No. 1— 1 Profit Rent of £48 per Annum, arising on of the Lands of Wilmer, situated in the County Tipperary, near the Town of Carrick-on-Suir, fe 1 Years or thereabouts.

2 -A large Piece of Ground, on which are built 14 Stalls or Shambles; each would be let for 2 guineas per Annum; the entire being subject to 9 Guincus per Annum, for a Term of 979 years, bi tuated in the Town of Carrick, County Tipperary. o. 3-The large and commodious Dwelling-Mouse. wherein the Bankrupt resided, situated in the Town of Carrick on Suir, aforesaid, for a Term of 910 Years, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4

io. 4 - V Profit Rent of 14 Guineas per Annum, fo a Term of 9 Years, assing out of a House, &c. in the Possession of Mr. Edward Hahess, situated in Carrick-beg, County Waterford.

5. 5-A small Field, or Piece of Ground, rick beg, aforesaid, containing nearly an Acre-Also, five Cabins, that would Rent for 2 Guineas per Annum each, the entire subject to 8 Guineas er Annum, for a Term of Years.

. B.—The above are also subject to a Balance of Mortgage Debt of £10, and a further Mortgage Ocht of £85 1s. 6d. or thereabouts -For Further Particulars apply to Messrs. William M. Ardagh, and William O'Neil, Merchants, Assignees: Mr. John Vero, Attorney, Waterford, or to Mr. John Wilson Veent to the Commission, 178, Abbey-street, Dublin

### ON BATHING.

T must be allowed by every pretender, to Medical Experience, that the principal preparation regun site for Bathing is, to be careful that the Veins, Areries. Serves, and Vessels of the whole Body are ompletely open, or at least are free from any absoate obstruction.

From the experiments which Doctor Solomon had ach trequent opportunities to make, in Liverpool, Margate, Southampton, and Scarborough, he is waranted in recommending the CORDIAL BALM OF HLEAD, not only as the most safe and most effectua Medium, by which the Vessels of the human Body can be perfectly and completely prepared to sustain that severe shock the whole system is made to underto by sudden immersion in the Cold Bath, but also as the only sovereign remedy for all Nervous and seakly Persons .- Half Guinea Bottles, and Cases at British, may be had of A. BIRNIE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, &c.

THEREAS the time limited by our Proclamation of the twenty-third day of January last, prohibiting the transporting into any parts out of Ireland of any pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, nards, bowsprits, oars, oakum, sheet-copper, or other naval stores, has

AND whereas it is judged expedient that the aid Prohibition should be renewed and continued

or some time longer NOW no the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the ad-RICHMOND, &c. ice of his Majesty's Pricy Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no YARDAR DWELLARG-HOUSE COACH-HOUSE for Four. Person or Persons whospever do at any time for last for prohibiting the exportation out of Ireland ume to transport into any parts out of Ireland my pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rovin. urpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, aids, bowsprits, ours, oakum, sheet-copper, some time longer : ad-cloth or canvas, or other naval stores, or do hip or lade any pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, nasts, yards, bowsprits, ours, oakum, sheet. opper, sail-cloth or canvas, or other naval tores, on board any ship or ressel, in order to transporting the same into any part beyond the do at any time for the space of six months from the

seas, without leave or permission first being had or obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring the forfeitures induted by an act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exportation of naval stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of salt-petre, arms, and ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council !" but it is nevertheless our pleasure that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any of his Majesty's ships of war, or any other ships or vessels or boats in the service of his Majesty, or employed or freighted by his Majesty's board of ordnance, or by the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from taking on board such quantities of naval stores as may be necessary for the use of such ship or vessel during the course of her intended voyage, or by Incape from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being : nor to the exportation of the said several articles to Great Britain, or to his

Majesty's yards or garrisons, or to his Majes-

ty's Colonies and Plantations in America or the

West Indies, or to Newfoundland, or to his Ma-

jesty's Forts and Settlements on the coast of Afri-

tish Settlements or Factories in the Rast Indies: Provided that upon the Exportation of any of the said articles for the purpose of trade to Great Britain, or to his Majesty's yards and garrisons, or to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America or the West Indies, or to the island of Newfoundland, or to his Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Coast of Africa, or to the Island of St. Helena, or to the British Settlements or Factories in the East Indies, the exporters of such articles do first make outh of the true destination of the same to the Places for which they shall be entered outwards, before the entry of the same shall be made, and do ejos full and sufficient'se-curity by bond, (except as herein after excepted) to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, to carry the said 'articles to the places for which they are so entered outwards, and for the purposes specified, and none other; and such band shall not be cancelled or delivered up until proof be made to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the production, within a time to be fixed by the said Commissioners and specified in the Bond, of a certificate or certificater, in such form and manner as shall be directed by the said Commissioners, shewing that the said articles shall have been all duly landed at the places for which they were entered outwards: But it is our pleasure, nevertheless, that the following articles, viz. bar-iron, white and tarred rone. tallow or mill grease, tarpaulins for waggon covers, pitch, tar, and turpentine, shall be permitted to be exported upon payment of the proper duties, without bond being entered into by the merchant exporter, to any of the British Plantations in the West Indies, or to any of his Majesty's settlements in South America; provided that the merchant exporter shall first verify upon oath that the articles so exported are intended for the use of a particular Plantation or Settlement to be named in the entry outwards, and not for sale, and that the said Plantation or Settlement has not before been furnished with any supply of the said articles during the same season; and provided also that the exportation of the said articles shall in no case exceed the value of fifty pounds sterling for any given plantation or settlement, whether by one or more shipments within the same

AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively apportain.

the 21th Day of July, 1811. Westmeath. Granard. Erne. C. Kildare. W. W. Pole. W. Downes. S. Hamilton. Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duigenan.

GOD SOLE THE KING.

By the Lord Licutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin.

TATTHEREAS the time limited by our Proclamation of the twenty-third Day of January or carrying constraints gumpowder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, has expired:

AND whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be renewed and continued for

NOW we the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service. date hereof, presume to transport into any part out of Ireland or carry coastwise any gunpowder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition. or thip or lade on board any thip or vessel in order to transporting the same into any parts beyond the seas, or earrying the same coastwise, without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Licutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective fofeitures and penalties inflicted by an act passed

in Great Britain in the twenty-ninth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to empower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt-petre, and to enforce the law for empowering his Majesty to probabil the exportation of gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition; and also to empower his Majesty to restrain the carrying coastwise of salt-petre, gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition. AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein as to

them may respectively apportain. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 24th day of July, 1811.

Westmeath. Granurd. Eine. Charles Kildare. W. W. Pole. W. Downes. S. Hamilton. W. Sauria. Pat. Duigenan.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

cated web of fraud woven by the prisoner. He immediately went in person to Wood, in Wexford, and there made the discovery of the concealment, with which the prisoner now stands charged .- He discovered that, on the 16th March, two months before the prisoner called his creditors together, he had sent several loads of flax, to the amount of £150, to Wood, to sell for him, and wrote a letter, which would be produced in evidence, desiring him to sell the same to the best advantage for him. Mr. Greene here observed that this was a very extraordinary and suspicious way for a man to dispose of his goods, to send them, unordered, to an iron-monger in Wexford; and it appeared that Wood gave no order for thern, and was wholly unapprised, until they ar-

rived. The flax was received by Wood, and re mained unsold, except a very small part thereof and on the 8th of April, nearly a month after, and one mouth before the prisoner called his creditors together, he wrote another letter to Wood, saying, that as he wished to dispose of the flax as quick as possible, he sent the bearer to takepart of it to Enniscorthy for sale. In consequence of this letter, 10 cwt. of the flax was delivered to the bearer, who carried same to one John Phelan, a shop-keeper in Enniscorthy; and by the same person the prisoner wrote a letter to Phelan, which would also be produced and proved, desiring the said Phelan to sell the same for the prisoner's account.-Wood sold part of the flax remaining with him, and furnished the prisoner with the account of the sales. On the 26th July, a month after the Commission had issued, but before the prisoner was gazetted, Despard, the bankrupt's clerk, and in whose care the goods seized under the execution had been left, wrote a letter to Wood, desiring him to send back part of the flax, to the prisoner's stores in Waterford, as he had then an opportunity of selling it. the flax to Waterford, and which was received into the Bankrupt's stores in Waterford, on the 31st of July, or the 2d of August. Part of it was sold in the stores to one John Dwyer, and his note taken in payment for twenty-one pounds, payable to James O'Neill, the prisoner, and which note was antedated, to colour the transaction, to 5th July. These letters and the note, which was lately found in the possession of one David Condon, another clerk of the prisoner, would be produced. Wood disclosed the whole affair, and gave up the prisoner's letters, the copies of the accounts and the carrier's receipts; and he had handed over to the assignees the part remaining unsold, and had paid him for the part sold. Phelau, in like manner, on being applied to, gave up the prisoner's letters, and also the property in his hands, which had remained unsold, save a small part, for which he paid the assignee.

Upon examining the books as to Phelan's accounts, no entry whatever was found as to any flax sent to him. He had an ironmongery account with the prisoner, and which appeared balanced in the ledger on the 14th Feb. 121, 10s. 8d. due by Phelan. On the 6th of June (after the docket was struck), an entry appears in the ledger, to the credit of Phelan, of 51, for allowance on flax; this entry does not appear in the day-book, nor can it be accounted for in any way, save that it was meant as a douceur to Phelan, to conceal the flax, for there was no flax debited to him; and, as proof of the fact, the assignee having furnished Phelan with the account for such allowance.

Phelan was not returned in the schedule as a debtor at all; and Wood was returned as a debtor on-

ly for 151, the balance of an ironmongery account. Mr. Greene concluded by saying it would be for the Jury, under the direction of the Court, to consider whether the concealment of this property cou have arisen from error or inadvertance. In considering that question they would take into consideration the particular circumstances of his examinatien, and how particularly his attention was directed not only as to general flax dealings, but particularly with Wood; by the production of the accounts with his name, and by his letter on his examination; also the continued correspondence between Wood and Phelan and the prisoner, upon the subject of this flax, up to the 12th June, after docket struck, the return of part of it to the bankrupt's own stores, and the subsequent sale of it, after the gazettingthe entries in the books concerning Wood, particutarly the words "Returned" and "Null," and the entry in the ledger to the credit of Phelan, of the 6th June, of £5 allowance. If, however, the prosecutor should fail from any point of form, or if the Jury should feel a reasonable doubt as to the merits, the prisoner would be entitled to an ac-

The first witness called was George Lawson, who proved that he was clerk to the prisoner for some years, and that he was a trader; that he was In the habit of importing large quantities of goods, and that he generally averaged his stock on hands at £15,000. He also proved the prisoner's hand-writing to the several letters stated by Mr. Greene, and also to several depositions, and the schedule on the file.

The petitioning creditor's debt was then proved by the prisoner's ledger, and by his letters to the pe-

titioning creditor. To prove the act of Bankruptcy, James Henry Revnett, Esq. was called, who stated he was Sheriff the necessary quantity of substance for the support of Waterford in 1810, that on the 26th day of of the bodily frame, in its present declining state." May, 1810, a writ of Fieri Facias was delivered to him, at the suit of Roberts and Co. against the prisoner's goods, amount £4000; that he went to O'Neill's shop and made the seizure, and there met the plaintiff and the prisoner; that he did not leave any keepers or take any inventory, but that by agree-

er's clerk, who continued to keep open shop, as usual, until after the Commission was issued.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Driscoll, h said he had heard that the prisoner had implored Roberts for mercy, with tears in his eyes, and that he believed it was in consequence of that intreaty

that the sale was postpened. A letter of the prisoner was then read, dated the 31st May (five days after this transaction,) saving he was threatened with an execution, then in the Sheriff's hands, and requiring a meeting of his creditors. His depositions were also read, stating that not then due, and another letter, dated June 4th, addressed to the petitioning creditor, saying "that the plaintiffs in the execution had not proceeded to a sale, waiting, as he supposed, the maturity of the Bills which the bond given them went to guarantee."

William Baily Wallace, Esq. agent to the comnission was then produced to prove the Commission and file of proceedings, and which was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, on the ground, that no sufficient proof had been given of the Act of Bankruptcy laid, namely, the fraudolently procuring his goods to be taken in execution. The Court over-ruled this objection. It appeard from the evidence of the prisoner himself on oath, that he executed the bond in question for a debt not due at the time, and thereby enabled the party to take his goods in execution; and it was for the Jury to determine whether, under the circumstance, the whole transaction was not fraudulent. Mr. Wallace then proved the commission, the file of proceedings, the qualification of the Commis-

sioners, the finding of the prisoner bankrupt, and his surrender and examination, and was proceeding to prove the several adjournments of his final ex-In consequence of this letter, Wood sent 10 cwt. of amination. The proofs thus offered were ably contested by Messrs. Driscoll, M'Nally, O'Dwyer and Hinchy, particularly on the grounds that some of the memorandums and depositions were not signed by the major part of the Commissioners. On the part of the prosecution, however, several of the papers objected to were sustained, it appearing, that | familiar from having taken an active part in all the although the memorandums were not signed by three, yet other papers were signed by other of the Commissioners on the same day, and which proved with Sir James Saumarez for a passport. It is said the major part to have been present. There appeared, however, to have been one meeting, being an adjournment of the final examination, viz. on the 17th September, and at which the prisoner was examined; and to neither his depositions, nor to any other papers of that day did there appear the signature of the major part of the commissioners.

The Court, after much discussion and able argument by the Counsel on both sides, allowed the objection to be fatal to the prosecution. They said they yielded to that impression with relactance, as to be disciplined and commanded by British Officers they felt the present case to be of great importance to society, and which deserved a full investigation upon merits. At present the prisoner must be acquitted upon grounds not at all touching his guilt or

The Court were pleased to address the Gentlemen who conducted the prosecution in the handsomest terms, for the great propriety and decorum with which the case had been conducted, particularly Mr. Greene, whose statement had reflected the highest credit upon him, and had much impressed the Court; and having charged the Jury to ac-

The prisoner addressed the Court, saying, he deired only to be acquitted on the merits of his case, and Mr. Driscoll stated, that such were his instructions to his Counsel.

Counsel for the Prosecution-Messrs. Greene, Ridgeway, Hitchcock, and Hamilton.—Agent, Mr. Hitchcock.

For the Prisoner-Messrs. O'Driscoll, M'Naly, O'Dwyer and Hinchy .- Agent, Mr. Meagher.

## LONDON.

| SATURDAY, JULY 27.              |
|---------------------------------|
| STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK. |
| Three per Cent, reduced         |
| Three per Cent. Consols         |
| Four per Cent                   |
| Five per Cent Navy              |
| Omnium13 di                     |

The following is the Bulletin received this morn-" Windsor Castle, July 27.

C His Majesty is not better to-day " H. HALFORD.

C M. BAILLIE. W. HEBERDEN.

" R. Willis." The following are extracts from two of the Morn

ing Papers :-The accounts which reached town last night state, that his Majesty still continued in the same state. By the use of the opiates, his Majesty obtains sleep, but apparently without refreshment. Still, however, is the fond hope of an ultimate favourable change entertained by his medical attendants.

"The King's paroxysm continued down to a late hour last night, without the least symptom of diverging or abatement. It is found extremely difficult by his Majesty's Physicians to administe -Courier.

The second battalion of the Buffs, and the 4th dragoon guards, destined for Portugal, embarked at Plymouth on Thursday in high spirits.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at Dover the Maria. neutral vessel, from Dicppe, and landed several ment between Roberts and the prisoner, halefithe passengers, who report that there is a camp form—the refractory were subjected. They add the story French soldier.

of England !

Dover, July 26 .- The following passengers were this day landed out of the Maria, from hed to some of his follows, who complimented him Dieppe for London: Mr. De Twefoy, Mrs. Que- on his dexterity, " that if he had Bonaparte there nedey. Miss Henrietta Butler (daughter of the he would just as easly chop off his head." late Lord Caber), and Mr. Henry De Bude (nephew of General De Bude); left Dieppe in the evening of the 24th. From these persons we learn, that a considerable number of troops have ascembled at Boulogne, for the purpose of threatening this country with invasion. The monument near Boulogue is crected in honor of the imperial the bond to Roberts was passed to guarantee bills Coronation of Bonaparte. Madame Napoleon is stated to be far advanced in pregnancy. No reports of victory or success of any kind respecting the campaign in the Peninsula is mentioned, consequently we may rest assured all is well on our

The persons who landed have each a passport, signed by Bonaparte himself, allowing them to come o this country

The Hovenzoilo has arrived at Portsmouth from 'orunna, from whence she sailed on the 17th July. A quantity of provisions, stores, &c. had been sent o the army under Santocildes. The advices from Astorga are to the 11th July. By them we learn, that the French General, Bonnet, had shot himself up in Leon, with 8000 men. Santocildes, with 9000 Spaniards, was on the outside of the walls, expecting the arrival of Pertlon with 4000 men from Portes, and 3000 from the neighbourhood of Oviedo. It was calculated that they would arrive before July 16, when an attempt was meditated to dislodge Bonnet, if he did not retire from Leon before that time. His destination was either Salamanca or Ciudad Rodrigo, in which direction, from the flat character of the country, his superiority in cavalry would give him great advantage.

The foreigners of distinction from the north of Europe, whose arrival at Harwich has made such a bustle about reported propositions from Russia, turn out to be Polish vouths visiting England as travellers. One is said to be the Prince Lubonniski, the head of a family of very high rank, whose name i revolutions of Poland for the last century. It is said that there is another person waiting in the flect this person is a Russian. If the court of Petersburgh should resolve to send a Minister to Lisbon in return for the mission of the Chevalier De Souza whose landing at Cronstadt, from a British frigate, we recently announced, it is probable that the person so appointed to this office would proceed through the medium of the British fleat in the Baltic.

The Officer mentioned in our Paper of yesterday as having arrived from the Combined Armies with propositions for the formation of a Spanish legion. proves to be Brigadier-General Carrol, who, as our eaders will be aware, has left Spain now for the first time since he was sent to Gallicia, at the commencement of the first efforts for independence -Brigadier General Carrol having obtained the full confidence of the Spanish authorities by hiszealous, indefatigable, and unceasing exertions in their cause, n the campaigns under Cuesta, Blake, and Romana; and, after the dispersion of the armies under those Commanders, by constantly presenting himself wherever a band of Patriots found a rallying point, till they were again enabled to appear in force credit, he instantly paid it, and never sought credit | quit the prisoner, they returned a verdict of—Not | in Extremadura; he has therefore been chosen by for forming a legion on the basis of the antient Irish Regiments in the Spanish service. The Spanish oation and Government recognize, in respect to these regiments, as a right, what they have been jealous of admitting upon any general ground, the employment of British and Irish Officers, at least in a certain proportion (one-third it is said). The Staff of the le gion, when formed, is to be established in Gallicia, where men of the very best description are to be found in abundance, ready to present themselves on the first call to any standard under which their services may be made available towards the deliverance of their country. It is said that the grand depot is to be at Vigo, where the training may proceed without interruption from the enemy, and with the advantage of uninterrupted communication by sea with Britain and Lord Wellington's head-quarters. General Abadia, an Officer of great repute, is to have the superintendance of the levy and the training.-The amount of the corps is to be 7500 men, and it is expected to form the ground-work of a solid disciplined army for Spain. It is not to be brought into action till the discipline is fully perfected. Thus those errors and mischiefs will be avoided which arose in former instances from opposing the new levies, as soon as they had learned to stand in the | made prisoners. ranks and fire, to the steady and reteran'troops of the enemy. The aid required from the British Government in the first instance, is confined to arms and clothing, of the beneficial application of which, in this instance, there cannot be the smallest doubt. The proposition is to be made to the British Govern-

ment by Signor Apodaca, the Spanish Minister at our Court. We are assured that Bonaparte has determined to enforce the exclusion of British commerce from the Continent, with more severity than ever; and has issued a new Edict, denouncing the penalty of death on all such as may be convicted of carrying on than a due proportion of officers compared to priany correspondence with Eugland. The letters from Holland describe the spirit of the people as comoletely broken by the severity of the French Government; and the conscription, which had at first excited some partial tumults, was now submitted to with apathy, from a conviction, inspired by terror, their epaulets and the fineness of their cloth. It that all resistance was vain. Three years imprison- on this account that the officers of the English arm! ment in chains was the terrible punishment to which are picked out, as the difference is known to cre-

property in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of Despard, the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of the possession of the poison- | ing it Boulogue for 40, the received in the possession of being lately taken op and shot, for having exclaim-

The Pope has been removed, by the order of Bo. aparte, from Sarona, in the Genoese territory, to Tortona, a strong place of Piedmont.—Such an went, at the period of the meeting of the Cardina's and Italian French Bishops in Paris, by the order of Bonaparte, gires room and occasion for rations

Seven ships from Holland, provided with licenes, under the sign manual of Napolcon, arrived esterday. Their cargoes consist wholly of cheese These licences are an indulgence which Bonaparte occasionally grants, in order to enable him o collect his revenues in that impoverished coun-

The Adelaide cartel, from Morlaix, has brought erer two American Gentlemen, with dispatches for the American Charge d'Affaires here, the contents of which are said to be of considerable importance It is not very likely that their purport has fully ranspired; but an opinion pretty generally prevail. ed, founded probably as much on general specula. tion as on facts, that the French Government was inxious, in the present critical juncture of affairs between Great Britain and America, to cultivate a rood anderstanding with the latter power. With this view, it is said, the French Government has released the American ships and cargoes detained, and under sequestration, since the 1st of November last A letter from Paris, on the same subject, goes still further, and asserts, " that some American vessels which were captured by the French, and carried in to St. Sebastian's, in 1809 and 1810, anome which is the Camilla, of New York, have been also restored." All this we must consider as very unlike'y.

s hen we compare it with the express declaration of Mr. Smith, that M. Serrurier had efficially commucicated the fixed determination of his Government not to restore the American property that had been wized under the Berlin and Milan Decrees. As an additional contradiction of the above in-

elligence, we have to notice the contents of a letter rom Morlaix of the 20th. It is from Capt. Lockart, of the American brig Belisarius, of New York bound to Loudon with timber, and states, that he was taken some time ago by the Leanore French rivateer, off the Lizard, and on being brought inport, he and his crew were put in prison. The day before the cartel sailed, however, the Captain was released, but the crew continued in confine ment. The Captain desires his friend to communicate these particulars to his owners at New York.

Another paper says, a flag of truce has arrived rom Morlaix, which left that port on the 21st inst. (the Adelaide,) and it is again stated, that all the American vessels which were provisionally sequesrated (entreposees) since the 1st of November, have peen, without a single exception, surrendered up to the Captains or owners.

It was reported, that King Gustavus of Sweden had been arrested by the Danish Covernment on his landing from Heligoland, to proceed to his proposed residence at Gottorp. No such intelligence bas, nowever, been received at the Post-Office; and we therefore trust and believe the report is unfounded.

of our convoys:-

We subjoin the following account of a late successful repulse of an attempt of the Danes on one " On the 10th inst. the conroy which left Hane the 22d ult. appeared off Wingo, when the trade from that place joined, but were unable to proceed on account of contrary winds. The Sheldrake and Strenuous were to proceed with the trade bound to the Humber and the Nore; and the Hebe and Fancy were appointed to convoy those ships destined to the erthern ports. The Danes continue actively employed in annoying our trade on every occasion, but can only hope to succeed in calm weather, when our ships of war cannot make way after them. The enemy made two attempts on the convoy coming down the Belt; the weather being calm, the ships of war could make no head, and consequently could not afford the trade protection. The Danes mustered 17 large gun-boats, and 10 heavy row-boats; and would have taken every merchantman, had not fortonately a breeze sprung up, which enabled the conroy ships to advance and engage the enemy whilst the trade made off. Our armed ships cut the enemy off from the land, and would have captured every vessel, but for a thick fog, which came on suddenly, and afforded the gun-boats the means of escape, except four, which fell into our hands. Three out of these four boats had been captured from us by the enemy. Their crews, consisting of 121 men, were

"The Cressy, Dictator, and Sheldrake, sustained the action with the gun-boats; and experienced no loss in killed or wounded.

A British ship of war, a few days previous to the above action, was nearly captured by the encmy'sgun-boats. She beat off the enemy after hasng about seven of her crew killed or wounded." A fire broke out at Cronstadt the 4th inst. and

consumed, notwithstanding all the efforts which were mployed to extinguish it, at least 60 wooden houses The cause assigned by an intelligent Officer why we have lost in the battles in the Peninsula more rates, is because officers of battalion, particularly year cocked hats and a feather, while the men west aps. The officers also wear blue great-coats, and he privates grey. In the French army the officers are only to be distinguished, when near them, by

## Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

The London Journals of Siturday arrived on Tuesday -No mail due.

From these Journals, and also from those which preceded them, we have extracted a considerable va riety of interesting articles; but they present no event of great importance to our readers, and neither do they require upon our part any particular attention. We shall, therefore, only observe, that there is something very mysterious with respect to General BLAKK. It is generally understood that he and Lord Wellington were not wholly in unison and that the former had gone away, and reimbarked at Ayamonte, after having sustained some loss. It was impossible for us on Tuesday to notice the

Speech which Ministers prepared for the prorogation of Parliament in even the slightest degree. Nor perhaps, was there any necessity for the performance of such a task, for, considering it as the composition of Ministers, and not as coming from the Prince Regant, it would readily be regarded in its true lightthat of a panegaric on themselves. In this view of it, some of the Loudon Journalists have treated it with swere animadversion. The STATESMAN has particularly contrasted that part of it, which speaks of the brave and Inyal inhabitants of the Peninsula, with a general order issued by MARSRAL BERESronp. In that order, which is of no moment excont in this particular point, the MARSHAL remarks, " that he has generally observed, with great astonishment and displeasure, a want of patriotism and public spirit among the inhabitants of the ALENTEJO. It's militia have deserted, and muster much less than half their quota, through the absolute inactivity, ignorance, and want of zeal of the Colonels, Captains, and other Officers, who have totally failed in performing their duty, &c." These declarations of Marshal Br-RISTORDATE, by the Statesman, ably placed in op position to the Ministerial boasts of the military ardour and patriotic enthusiasm by which the inhabitants of Spain and Portroat, are actuated. After a brief reference to the whole course of the war, the Editor says-" Although three years have clansed tince we were told that the whole PENINGULA were in arms to ascert their rights, we have not found that they ever brought into the field a force eve coupl to their military establishment in times of Peace, under the former Sovereigns." How far Marshal Berrstorn or the British Ministers are best qualified to judge of the dispositions of the nations. in question, we leave to public decision, and hasten to other declarations in this Ministerial document.

Of all its remarkable statements, the most striking is that in which it refers to Inguism, and which will appear utterly inconceivable to those who recollect what passed in the early part of the Session of Parliament. Ministers now boast of the establishment of a Committee of Irish Finance; but a recurrence to the debates will prove, that it was absolutely wrong from them by the propositions which the Right Honourable Sir John Newront submitted to the House, and which produced that decided and unequivocal demonstration of chagrin in the great Body of the Members, at the complete confusion in which mismanagement, or rather malversation, had involved the Finances of Ireland. Ministers endearoured to defer the Meeting of the Committee to a late period of the Session-they screeted the appointment of that Committee from Sir J. NEWPORT's hands by a disgraceful trickthey used every means, per fas et nefas, to render the investigation a nullity. But what is now their conduct? Finding that the Committee has met friends, who dare to have an opinion, they wish the sublic to give them credit for it as a measure of their preposal. Their intention to continue that Committee in existence is a matter of no less astonishment. It has come, not of their own accord, but from their conviction, that its continuance would be carried in defiance of all their opposition. It has come after Sir John Newbort's repeated declarations, that he considered the labours of the of the investigation. This conduct of Ministers is without example in the whole history of Parliamentary - proceedings. Other Ministers have opposed measures, and afterwards adopted them; but it remained for the present men to arrogate merit from that to which they reluctantly and by force submitted. The talents of Mr. Possonar were necessary to extricate them from the embarassments into which Sir FRANCIS BUR-DEET threw them; the discoveries of Lord STANultimately embraced by them, because they could devise no means of opposing Lord Kine. In both these cases, they invested themselves with as many ornaments as they could borrow from their Adversacies, but they still admitted some part of the debt that was due. Here, however, and the present is a case over which not even the shadow the Irish Finance Committee of every claim to the measure, and add that beneficial arrangement to the barren and of their policy! It were idle to pursue the subject. The statement we have given, and that statement is beyond the reach of refutation, is more impressive than any language we could employ.-Where merit lies, and where justice ought to be awarded, will be plain to every candid mind.

Mr. Serjeant Moore is, we understand, appointed in the place of the Solicitor General to the Man-

The Duke of Richmond basconferred the dignity I tled to the gratitude of the inhabitants on this as I Knighthood on the venerable Mr. Purcell, whose singular intropidity in March last, in resisting an attack made on his house at Highfort, by a gang of ruffians, (five of whom he either killed or | notice some proofs of humanity and fortitude which, sounded) has been a subject of admiration and sur-DUBLET, JULY 10. The attempt of the Administration to destroy the

ast hope of the Irish Cathelies and of the Irish Protestants, who think an act of justice conducive to national tranquillity, was unveiled to view in a second edition of the Dublin Evening Post, or last Saturday.\* The report appeared to be so incredible, (because the circumstances would be so mpolitic,) that it only excited sentiments of indignation against the person who had given it currency The lapse of a single day has removed all doubt, and it appears that the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary had I from the outside, observed Feely naked at the wincritten officially to Lord Finguil on the subject of dow, and attempting to make his escape, to whom the Catholic Committee, and that his Lordship had two interviews with Mr. Pole. It is stated that the | him to breakthe sash, and leap out. The advice was serretary bad endeavoured to prove the system of followed, and Feely wasnided in the execution of it delegation to be illegal, adding, that the Irish Goernment would be under the necessity of caforcing the Convention Act, if the measure should not be abandoned; and entreating his Lordship to with- quences of his fall, but not entirely. "as his skin," t lraw the sanction of his rank from the Catholic Committee. It is also stated, that Lord Fingall | had been rubbed with soap," so much had be suffered asked the Secretary, whether it was the wish of the before he was roused from sleep to a senso of his Irish Government that such sentiments should be situation. His head and other parts of his body conveyed to the Catholic Committee, and that Ma Pole requested his Lordship to suspend the comm - | expired in the Hospital, after having received every nication until the return of an Express from Lon- attention. KEENAN followed Feely from the house,

\* Wangail ourselves of the apportunity of a s'o: press to state a rumour that has just reached our office. It is said, that W. W. Pole has warned Lord Fingall not to proceed, in what the Secretary thinks proper to call " an Insurrectionary Measure, v attending the Catholic Committee.

It is also added, that the Lord Lieutenaut has desired to have a conference with Lord Fingall. especting the Catholic Committee.—D. E. P.

Friday morning, about the hour of one o'clock, one of the Roscommon Militia, while on duty at the room where the children lay. In the cicling of the rere of the Stores, next to Hodge's the rope-ma-Rers, on the North Wall, was attacked in consequence of some previous private quarrel, in an unexpected nanner, by some person as yet unknown, who discharged at him a pistol barrel, fastened to a piece of | bed, pulled the children to him by means of the hedwood, which it appears he let off by a lighted rag at the | cloaths, carried them out of the house and restored soldier, the contents of which entered his thigh. The I them in safety to their parent! They were slightly, ruffian, afterwards, it is said, flung the barrel at and but slightly, injured! The haste with which the soldier, and made his escape through the Low I the soldier acted augmented his danger, independent Ground. The soldier survived but a few hours .-Previous to his dissolution, it is mentioned, that he related the above particulars .- Correspondent.

#### FIRE.

On Tuesday night, between the hours of ten and eleven, a fire broke out in the house of John Feely, in Ballybricken, which for a time threatened extentive calamity, but which was speedily and happily arrested in its ruinous progress. The house in which it began was that ched, and was connected with a range of buildings of the same description; whose destruction seemed to be inevitable, especially on account of the preparation they had received from the long continuance of dry weather; but the calmness of the night, and the strenuous and unremitting efforts which were made, preserved them to their Proprietors. As the fire occurred at an early hour, a large concourse of spectators was soon assembled, together with the whole of the Leitrim Militia, with the exception of those only who were confined by duty to their post. The Corporation Engines, the Engine of the Artillery Barrack, and that of Mouses. Davis and Strangman, were speedily brought to the spot. The street opposite to the house being broad, a plentiful supply of water being at with approbation from even-many of their own hand, and those present exerting themselves to the utmost of their power, the Engines were played | the Leitrim Regiment. A RECEIVING OFFICER of | last for prohibiting the exportation out of Ireland with the destruction of the house in which it com- I tion, has assured us, that the whole corps is in the menced, and after the two adjoining houses had | highest state of discipline, the natural consequence suffered considerable injury. We have not been of the able and unremitting exertions of Licutenant able accurately to ascertain the cause of the fire; nor, indeed, does it appear to be known with cer- | are united with him in the important discharge of tainty. It is generally believed to have originated his duties. The men display that martial spirit which in the bed-room of Feely, from the incautious and is honourable to themselves, and which promises to be Committee as barely commenced, and that he would frequently fatal practice of sticking a lighted candle beneficial to their country. Concurring with their propose, at the opening of the Session, a renewal to the wall, and omitting to extinguish it. In brethren in arms, they sometime ago volunteered for the present case, it is imagined, that the candle | England, and many of them have more recently exfell upon the bed and set it on fire, or, that sparks from it, coming in contact with some combustible materials, produced the conflagration. It is, how-

ever, proper to state, that the candle is said to have been put out, and that no cause for the occurreuce has been discovered. In accidents of this kind, however much they are to be lamented, and however impressive the obligations on the inhabitants of a large city are. nore, though at first scouted with contempt, were to guard against them with incessant anxiety and care, there is still something which uniformly excites the most pleasing reflections, and throws over the social character its highest and brightest ornanots. This observation applies with peculiar force to the subject now before us. The inhabitants enaired to the place from almost every quarter of the city. The Mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel Cullen, of doubt is suspended, they deprive the Mover of attended, we believe, by the whole of his officers, a considerable number of Gentlemen, and a great crowd of citizens, were present, not merely as spectators, but as active agents on the alarming ocasion. The soldiers protected the furniture which had been hastily and indiscriminately thrown from the adjoining houses, formed avenues for those who carried water, and conducted themselves with the utmost civility to all around them. The Engines, which appeared to be in good order, were played by those who managed them with the greatest judgment, and with the most successful efficacy. The Soldiers of the Artillery Barrack are peculiarly enti- membered by her surviving Friends.

well as upon former occasions, for the promptitude of their labours, and for the benefits they have conferred. But this is not all; and we have now to while they must be through life a source of the most pleasing self-congratulation to their authors, entitle them to the respect and esteem of every man who reads the account of the danger they incurred, and of the benevolent actions they performed. The fire was first discovered by Dominick Harr and Pa-TRICK KEEN AS, common soldiers in the Leitrim Militia. They immediately repaired to the house, when the last of them entered and went to the bedroom of Feely, in which the flames and made considerable and dangerous progress, and from which Feely had already suffered severely. D. HART, he offered every assistance in his power, desiring by P. KEINAN, who still remained in the room. Fee ly fell into the arms of D. HART, who was thus enabled, in some degree, to save him from the full conseuse the words of the soldier, " came off his back as if i were much bruised in the descent, and he vesterday and had him conveyed to some distance, and con tinued to procure for him every possible aid. In the mean time D. HART was attracted by the screams of a female, who called loudly for assistance for he children, whom she represented as perishing in the flames. Two children, it seems, had already es caped, but two more still remained in bed. Prompted by feelings of humanity, which paused not to weigh the cold calculations of his own peril, the Soldier instantly rushed into the house, and into the room, the flames were raging with the utmost violence, and HART's bair was somewhat scorched on his enterance. He then laid himself down on his hands and feet, crept in that manner to the of that to which he was exposed by the flames. Se strong were his feelings, that he never recollected, that he had his Pouch on him filled with Cartridges. Had that taken fire, his own life, and the lives of the children, would have been the sacrifice of his humanity. After this simple narrative, the language

a report which intimated, that the fire was the result of design and mattee. It certainly arose from accident probably imprudence On that imprudence ve might say much; but we are unwilling to augnent the bitterness of misfortune. The military zeal, so nobly and ardently testified by the Irish Militia, in volunteering their services for England, has in no instance been greater than that which has been manifested by Colonel Cullen, aided by the excellent Officers who tended their services to the Line. In selecting, as the Regiment to which they wish to attach themselves the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, commanded by Sir W. C. BERESTORD, they have evinced the strongest disposition to emulate its justly distinguished reoutation, and to earn that glory which is dearest to the Soldier's heart. It is probable that they will re main in this City till they shall sail for England: and we have no doubt that their conduct will every where add new lustre to the name of Ireland.

of panegyric would be useless and insulting. The

nterposition of there soldiers will secure from their

fellow-men that approbation which is the highest re-

ward of virtue; but a remuneration of a different

kind is, also, incumbent on those whose duty it is to

discharge the tribute of public obligation; and we have

much pleasure in stating, that the Mayor, on learning

the transaction, generously and without hesitation

pledged himself, that such conduct should not go

without meeting that attention it so largely merits.-

We have now only to add, that Feely's furniture

was wholly consumed, and expressly to contradict

MARRIED-in Clonmel, P. Clarke, Esq. the Reverend Marshal Clarke, of Tipperary, Mary, only child of the late Wray Hickman, Esq. of

he former town.

DIED—On Sunday, the 14th ult. at Duncannon icutenant James Butler Norris, of his Majesty's Roy I Navy, sincerely and deservedly lamented.-A Barbadoes, on the 24th of last May, and in the 17th year of his age, William Rose, Esq. Ensign in the 50th Regument, whose Father, in the Office of Staffurgeon. was long known and much esteemed in this ity. His son, thus early cut off from the career fe, possessed a character and manners singularly amiable and interesting, and scarcely is there one who knew him, who will read this intimation of his eath, without shedding the tear of sorrow over his intimely end.—Last Sunday, at the honourable age of 86 years and six months, Mrs. Hannah Wood, of he Friends Society. She resided the last 10 years n Cloumel; and it may be truly said that her progress brough life was marked by that meckness and scrouiv of temper which is so natural to a Christian, and o exemplary in society. Her virthes will be long re-

Price of Irish Stocks, July 27: \_ Government Stock, 31 per Cent...... Government Debentures, 5 per Cent ...... iovernment Stock, 5 per Cent...... Royal Canal Stock .... WATERFORD PORT NEWS.

20th-Silly, Swanson, Livingston, costs; Gower Packet: Expedition, Harris, Swansea, culm: Victory, Evans, ditto, ditto; Ann, Whitehaven, Follings, coals: Mary, Hunt, Dublin, ballast: Speedwell. Aberystwith, Francis, bark ; Cygnet, Thomas, Llanelly, coals; Peggy, Scotland, Liverpool, rock salt : Amity, Jones, ditto, m. goods : Unity, Casine, hute, a market, timber, deals, staves, &c.; Camden

30th-Mary Ann, Dublin, West, m. goods: Isaac and Jane, Whitehaven, Jefferson, coals: Castor, Vir ginia, Lowis, tobacco and staves; Auckland Packet 29th-Samuel and Gower Packets.

30th-Camdon Revenue Cruiser : Camdon Packet Wind-S. S. B. at 8, a. m.

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

TOW landing by M. P. and M. FARRELL; at their Yard, at the Old Sugar House, a Cargo of fresh TIMBER and DRALS, which, in addition to their former Stock, they will sell on favourable terms. Mapply at their Yard at above, or at their Office Quay-Lane, near the Exchange. Waterford, July 31, 1811

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting under the Firm of MATHEWS, CARROLL, and DUC-KRTT, is this Day dissolved by mutual Consent .-Il Persons indebted to them are requested to pay heir Accounts; and all Persons to whom they are indebted are also requested to furnish their Accounts. that they may be discharged, to Mr. John Vanowhom they have appointed as their Law Agent to reeive and settle the same.

MATHEWS, CARROLL, & DUCKETT Waterford, July 31, 1311

County of Waterford. WHEREAS JOHN MAn said County, was, on the 12th day of July instant noticed (being considered a Stranger, Auring lately come to reside on said lands of Georgestown,) immediately to quit the possession of his House; and, on the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said House, otherwise his Family would be put to Death -AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d just his said House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions -NOW We, R. P.

O SHEE and H. St. GRORGE COLE, Riger, the two next esiding Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, prosecute to conviction any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages. - Dated July 20, H. ST. G. COLE. For the hetter discovery of the Persons con-

cerned in said Outrages. I hereby offer a further Re-ward of FIFTY GUINEAS for the prosecution to Conviction of any Persons concerned; or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to a discovery of the Perpetrators. JOHN BARRON.

AMERICAN POT-ASHES.

WHIRTY Barrels of AMERICAN POT-ASHES first Sort, and latest Importation, just arrived to JONATHAN GATCHELL, who will dispose of them on encouraging Terms.

Glass-House, 7th Mo. 21, 1811. By the Lord Licutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, &c. THEREAS the time limited by our Procla-mation of the twenty-third Day of January

varrying coastwise gunpowder or salt-petre, o any sort of arms or ammunition, has expired:

AND whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be renewed and continued for some time longer :

NOW we the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ircland, by and with the adcice of his Majesty's Pricy Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service, do at any time for the space of six months from the date hereof, presume to transport into any part out of Ireland or carry constuise any gunpowder or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, or ship or lade on board any ship or excel in order to transporting the same into any parts beyond the scar, or carrying the same coastwise, without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland. upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective fofeitures and penalties inflicted by an act passed in Great Britain in the twenty-ninth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to empower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of nalt-petre, and to enforce the luw for empowering his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition; and also to empower his Majesty to restrain the carrying codstwise of salt-petre, gunpowder, or any fort of arms or ammunition."

AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's Cusoms are to give the necessary Orders herein as to them may respectively appertuin.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 24th day of July, 1811. Vestmonth. Granard. Erne. Charles Kildare.

W. W. Pole. W. Downer. S. Hamilton. W. Sangin Pat. Duigenan.

GOD SÄFR THE KING.