



IRELAND.

[The following important Document was communicated by the Dublin Papers which arrived here on the evening of Thursday last. It has since been passed up in a public and conspicuous part of the City.]

Whereas by an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prevent the election or appointment of unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public Petitions or other Addresses to his Majesty, or to the Parliament," it is enacted, "That all Assemblies, Committees, or other bodies of persons, elected, or in any other manner constituted or appointed to represent, or assuming or exercising a right or authority to represent the people of the same, or any number or description of the people of the same, or the people of any province, county, city, town, or other district within the same, under pretence of petitioning for, or in any other manner procuring an alteration of matters established by law in Church or State, save and except the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses elected to serve in the Parliament thereof, and save and except the Houses of Convocation duly summoned by the King's writ, are unlawful assemblies; and that it shall and may be lawful for any Mayor, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, or other Peace Officer, and they are thereby respectively authorized and required, within his and their respective jurisdictions, to disperse all such unlawful assemblies, and if resisted, to enter into the same and to apprehend all persons offending in that behalf. And it is further enacted, "That if any person shall give or publish, or cause or procure to be given or published, any written or other notice of Election to be held, or of any manner of appointment of any person or persons to be the Representative or Representatives, Delegate, or Delegates, or to act by any other name or description whatever, as Representative or Representatives, Delegate, or Delegates, of the inhabitants, or of any description of the inhabitants of any province, county, city, town, or other district within this kingdom, at any assembly; or if any person shall attend and rote at such election or appointment, or by any other means, vote or act in the choice or appointment of such Representatives or Delegates, or other persons to act as such, every person who shall be guilty of any of the said offences, respectively, being thereof convicted by due course of Law, shall be deemed guilty of an high misdemeanour."

And whereas in a Meeting or Assembly of persons, held in the City of Dublin on the ninth day of July instant, and stiling themselves "A Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland," certain Resolutions amongst others were entered into, and have since been published, of the tenor following:

"Resolved, That a Committee of Catholics be therefore appointed, and requested to cause proper Petitions to be forthwith framed for the repeal of the Penal Laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such petitions under the serious consideration of the Legislature within the first month of the ensuing Session of Parliament."

"Resolved, That said Committee do consist of the Catholic Bishops and their eldest sons, the Catholic Barons, and also ten persons to be appointed by the Catholics in each county in Ireland, the survivors of the Delegates of 1793 to constitute an integral part of that number, and also of five persons to be appointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin."

"Resolved, That the appointment of the said persons be made forthwith."

"Resolved, That it be recommended to said Committee to resort to all legal and Constitutional means of maintaining a cordial communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland, and generally of promoting the favourable reception of their Petition."

"Resolved, That in exercising this undoubted right of petitioning, we shall continue to adhere to the sacred principles of the constitution, and to conform also to the peculiar restrictions which, by modern statutes, are imposed on the people of Ireland."

"Resolved, That a Committee of Catholics be therefore appointed, and requested to cause proper Petitions to be forthwith framed, for the repeal of the Penal Laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such petitions under the serious consideration of the Legislature, within the first month of the ensuing Session of Parliament."

"Resolved, That said Committee do consist of the Catholic Bishops, and their eldest sons, the Catholic Barons, the Prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and also ten persons, to be appointed by the Catholics in each county in Ireland, the survivors of the Delegates of 1793 to constitute an integral part of that number; and also of five persons, to be appointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin."

"Resolved, That it be recommended to said Committee to resort to all legal and constitutional means of maintaining a cordial communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland; and generally of promoting the favourable reception of our Petition."

"Resolved, That the appointment of the said persons be made forthwith."

"Resolved, That until the new Committee shall be appointed, the management of Catholic affairs shall be confided to the Catholic Bishops, Barons, and survivors of the Delegates of 1793."

Assembly as is herein before mentioned, or of having voted, or in any manner acted, or who shall be found acting, or in any manner acting in the election or appointment of such Delegates or Representatives, that the person or persons so offending may be prosecuted according to law; and in case an Assembly of such Delegates or Representatives shall hereafter attempt to meet in defiance of the law, and notwithstanding this our Proclamation, that they shall proceed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly, pursuant to the directions of the aforesaid statute."

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th day of July, 1811.

Manners, C. Westmeath. Mayo, Erne, Charles Kidder. Castleknock. De Blaquiere, Frankfurt. W. W. Pole. D. Latouche. S. Hamilton. Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duiganou.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

[The following proceedings of the Catholic Committee are extracted from the Dublin Papers of July 31.]

In consequence of a letter from Mr. Pole to the Earl of Fingall, Mr. Hay, the Catholic Secretary, issued a summons for a special Meeting of the Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration, a special Meeting was held accordingly this day, when the following resolutions were passed.

At a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, held in Dublin, at 4, Copthall-street, on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1811.

The Earl of FINGALL in the Chair.

Resolved, That the Catholic Committee, having adjourned on the 25th July, to the 19th of October, 1811, have, notwithstanding, deemed it expedient to hold an extraordinary meeting on the 31st day of July, in consequence of a communication from Government to the Earl of Fingall, dated on the 30th instant, to the following effect:—"That a Priory Council was to be assembled to take into consideration the expediency of issuing a Proclamation declaratory of the Law, &c. &c. and likewise the course to be pursued to insure its observance."

Resolved, That this Committee, relying on the constitutional rights of the subject to petition the Legislature, in the most proper manner, and according to that effect, passed at the last Aggregate Meeting of their body, do now determine to continue and persevere in the constitutional course they have hitherto adopted, for the sole, express, and specific purpose, of preparing a Petition, or Petitions to the Legislature, for their full participation of the rights of the constitution; and that, in so doing, they do not, in their opinion, do, or violate, but act in strict conformity with its soundest principles.

Resolved, That this Committee will never meet under pretence of preparing or presenting Petitions, but, for the sole and sole purpose of preparing and causing to be presented a Petition or Petitions.

Resolved, That the right of Petitioning, secured by the Bill of Rights, is recognized by the 4th and last clause of the Convention Act, in the words following:—"Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to prevent or impede the undoubted right of his Majesty's subjects in this Realm to petition his Majesty, or both Houses, or either House of Parliament, for redress of any public or private grievance."

The enemy continued in the position reported in my despatch of the 4th instant, till the 7th, when they moved a large body of cavalry and about two battalions of infantry from Montevideo towards the Navarra, and from thence upon Villa de Rey, Le Rocca, and Albuquerque.

The object of this movement was apparently to cut off our detachments employed in observing the enemy on that side; in which, however, they did not succeed, Major Cochs having retired with all his detachments upon St. Vicente, still keeping communications open with Arica and Potosi.

The enemy's troops retired from Albuquerque on the 8th, and Major Cochs again entered that town with his parties on the same day.

The army of Portuguese again in the same position on the right of the Guadalupe which they occupied when I addressed your Lordship on the 4th instant.

General Blake made an attempt to obtain possession of Nibla, on the night of the 30th of June, in which place the enemy had a garrison of about three hundred infantry. I am sorry to say this attempt failed, and he remained before the place till the 2d instant, and then retired towards the Guadalupe. On the 6th two divisions of infantry and the cavalry of the 5th army, under the Comde De Penne Villanar, were crossing the Guadalupe, on a bridge constructed for them at St. Lucas by Colonel Austin.

The artillery was embarked at Ayamonte, and General Ballasters with the advanced guard remained upon the river St. Pedro.

It appeared to be General Blake's intention to embark his troops for Cadix, but neither General Castanos nor I have heard of him since he marched from Jaramouba on the 18th of June.

In the north Marshal Bessieres had returned again to Valladolid from Benavente; and in the end of the month of June the enemy assembled at and in the neighbourhood of Valladolid a considerable body of troops. General Bonnet, however, still remained in the neighbourhood of Leon and Benavente with three thousand men; and I have received from General Silveira a report of the defeat of the French in an attack made upon a Spanish detachment from the army in Galicia, in front of Astorga, on the 25th ult.

The guerrillas likewise continue their operations, and besides the alarm given to Valladolid on the 15th ult., Don Julian gave a similar alarm to Salamanca on the 29th ult.; but a considerable party of guerrillas belonging to different Chiefs which had taken a conveyance at Penaranda, were afterwards surprised on the 20th of June, and dispersed, about two hundred having been killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

WHITWELL, JULY 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Robert Viscount Melville to be Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of Henry Viscount Melville, deceased.

MOST IMPORTANT FRENCH STATE PAPER.

By the command of His Majesty the Emperor and King, my most gracious Sovereign, I transmit to your Excellency the following confidential communication. It displays an impartial view of the great question of peace and war; it shows clearly the source from which the past and present misery of mankind originate and flow.

Had, some centuries ago, the British Islands been swallowed up in the seas that encompass them, the European continent would have contained only a grand and united family. Witnessing its superior civilization and prosperity, the inhabitants of the other parts of the world would then have strived to obtain with it social compact, or a political alliance. The slaughter of generations, and the devastation of nations, would then have been unknown.

A slight chastisement would then have been sufficient to intimidate the refractory, and to correct the disobedient. The true God would then have been worshipped by all nations. Dutiful subjects would then have hailed their Prince as another Providence. But when men begin to canvass the adoration of their heavenly Creator, they will not long hesitate to assail the prerogatives of their earthly sovereigns. Rebellion is the twinbrother of impiety, anarchy and atheism are their common offspring.

English Wickliff had the sacrilegious audacity to propose innovations in religion, long before the Bohemian Huss and the Saxon Luther proclaimed themselves heretics. The latter would not have dared to stir, had not England already distributed its poison among the Germans; they merely took advantage of a contagion, suffered to become popular by the ignorance and vices of the clergy, and by the apathy and impolicy of governments. Since this time, in particular, England has never been quiet within herself, and has never ceased to disturb the tranquillity of all other States. As might have been foreseen the success of the religious innovators encouraged the attempt of political incendiaries. The Continent was inundated with the blasphemous and perverse reveries of English anti-christians and English anti-monarchists. They sapped the very foundation of social order. To prove their thorough contempt for all institutions, divine as well as sacred, they opened their temples to the most ignorant and vicious fanatics, delivered the most virtuous of their Kings into the hands of the most ferocious of ruffians. How many millions of Continental Europeans have not bled, because these Islanders had with impunity braved their God and butchered their Monarch? (Alas! said, fondly, his Imperial and Royal Majesty, without their enormous perpetrations, Louis XVI. might still have reigned, and a happy obscurity have succeeded to his name.)

Who can deny, that a British King, according to the organized constitutional anarchy of his Kingdom, is now the most humble of slaves? When the monarch is not free, how dare his subjects talk of liberty? The truth is, that the bondage of Englishmen becomes heavier as it ascends; it emanates from the lowest of the rabble, a set of petty tyrants, ignorant and brutal, corrupt and oppressive.

Is that monarch not a slave who is deprived of selecting his own counsellors and servants? Who, during a reign of half a century, has, among scores of ministers, not been surrounded by ten he could like or trust; by six he could love or esteem? Are the fetters of that royal parent light, who, during months, is forced to see and hear a beloved son, the but of the most malignant passions, of the most malignant and debase of men? Do these ministers deserve the name of freemen, who are obliged to be unfaithful and ungrateful to the Prince who has elevated them, to flatter a licentious mob, that despise and insult them? What must we think of the heads or hearts of sworn royal counsellors, who dare not save the bosom of their Prince from torture, and the character of his child from unjust indignity, though they must know that the tormentors are the most profligate of villains, and the most unprincipled of conspirators?—What must be the standard of the honour of a nobility, that not only not interfere between the infamous assailants of a Prince of the Blood, but suffers some of its own members to act as accomplices in the assault; Can those representatives of the People make any pretence to liberty, loyalty, or patriotism, who do not expel or punish the factions among them, that try to stab monarchy by bespattering the son of their monarch? What freedom or what loyalty must those pretended friends of the throne possess, who, to show their attachment to the Royal Family, purchase openly their future silence about our naturally to involve another son of their King in the disgrace of his brother? Can any decency or any loyalty be supposed to exist among the citizens of the first city of the British empire, who not only join the wild friends of their Sovereign every where, but encourage the senseless opening of insolent and ignorant shopkeepers, never opening their mouths but to babble impertinences—but to howl out treason? Did a single county interfere in the shamefully and cruelly audacious hunt of the Royal victim? Did not, on the contrary, every county emulate in this race of infamy, which should be foremost to wound the feeling of a venerable King, and to recompense the outrageous perpetrations of the latter enemies of his domestic peace as much as his Royal supremacy?

Boonsparte.

It is not evident, even to the most superficial observer, that either sound morality or rational liberty was wanting in the British nation? If it would also be uncharitable to suppose the former, it would also be ridiculous not to see the total absence of the latter.—(To be continued.)

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

The following is the Bulletin received this morning: Windsor Castle, July 29. The King has had several hours sleep in the course of the night, but the symptoms of his Majesty's disorder remain the same.

H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, R. WELLS.

The following is from our own Correspondent: WINDSOR, JULY 28. His Majesty continues to be afflicted with his distressing malady as severely today as he has been for some days past; the heat of the weather, added to the unquiet state of his mind, very materially affects his bodily strength; spirits have been springing administered, as they had not the desired effect; no intercourse is permitted in the interior of his Majesty's apartments, but to the medical attendants, and the strictest privacy is observed; the report of this evening is, that at present, there are not the least symptoms of change or amendment.

The Bulletin of yesterday was as follows:— WINDSOR CASTLE, JULY 28. His Majesty is nearly as he was yesterday.

W. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, R. WELLS.

There was great agitation throughout the metropolis yesterday. It was known that his Majesty's malady has increased, and that all the Royal Family had been sent for to Windsor in the greatest haste. The Queen's Council had been assembled suddenly, and the most gloomy ideas were entertained. The Ministers all remained in town, a Council was held, and Counsellors were sent to and from Windsor, several times in the course of the day. The Bulletin of yesterday was, by no means calculated to allay the apprehensions entertained. We understand that apoplexy has seized his Majesty, and that if he do not sleep, he will lose his Majesty extremely low, and he will, therefore, it is said, lose in a great measure his mind. It is to be remarked, that none of the Bulletin of last week, except Monday's, speak of his Majesty having obtained any sleep. The glandular swellings are understood to be more painful, and to render it extremely difficult for sufficient nourishment to be conveyed into the stomach. The bodily health has for some time been impaired, and the prostrations are almost insupportable, though their violence is not so great. But this circumstance has not been viewed by the Physicians as any distressing symptom. The heat of the weather is very unpropitious. The system becomes daily more and more exhausted, and we greatly fear there is too much reason for entertaining the most melancholy expectations.

The following are extracts from the Morning Paper of today: It is with heartfelt sorrow we state, that his Majesty's disorder, so far from having taken a favourable turn, has within the last two days been characterized by the most alarming symptoms. The Queen's Council assembled at Windsor on Saturday, when the Physicians and attendants short examination, the result of which, it is painful to us to relate, was entirely the reverse of satisfactory. The bodily health of his Majesty has never been so much impaired since the first attack of his malady as it is at present, from the recent prostrations to which he has been subjected; and how long his Majesty's constitution will be enabled to sustain such violent shocks, is a consideration which, in the deep sorrow of our heart, we are anxious entirely to dismiss from our mind.

The most distressing accounts of his Majesty's state were yesterday received from Windsor. The violence of the prostrations which his Majesty experienced were such as, at one time, to occasion the most alarming apprehensions. The whole of the Royal Family were assembled at Windsor.

We lament to state, that all accounts received up to 12 o'clock last night are now most alarming. Some of them state, that his Majesty was not expected to survive many hours. The conduct of the Royal Family and of Ministers, for these two days past, was calculated to strengthen the apprehensions generally entertained of his Majesty's very dangerous state. At an early hour on Saturday, messengers arrived in town from Windsor, requesting the immediate attendance of the Members of the Queen's Council there. Earl Winchelsea left town about eight o'clock, and for expedition went in his carriage, and arrived within two hours. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales did not see company yesterday, at Kensington Palace, as usual, and any parties, proposed by any of the Royal Dukes, were all put off. About ten o'clock last night, the Duke of York arrived in town from Windsor. At the time of his departure it was supposed his Majesty could not survive the night. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had not returned from Windsor at twelve o'clock.

WINDSOR, JULY 27. This morning the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Montrose, Lord Eldon, Winchelsea and Arden, arrived at the Queen's Lodge, whence his Majesty's Physicians had a consultation with them. Afterwards they went on to the Castle, for having expost the English troops, and spared the Allies. In other respects, those dispatches contain nothing extraordinary of novelty or interest. Bonaparte has issued a new decree of character

Messengers were in consequence dispatched to the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, Ministers, the Queen's Council, &c. The Members of the Queen's Council arrived here an hour sooner than they were accustomed to do. JULY 28. The Bulletin of this day does not allay the fears of every class of anxious enquirers at the Castle, and that alarm is more excited, in consequence of the extreme heat which is said to affect his Majesty, greatly through his confinement in the Palace. This alarming crisis induces a number of the Nobility to visit this tower, to make personal application for the bulletin at the Queen's Lodge, where it is issued by half-past ten every morning. At two o'clock this afternoon, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of Cumberland and Colonel Bloomfield arrived at the Castle, in an open carriage. It was the intention of the Prince Regent to dine with his Royal Brother at King, but soon after his arrival, he was induced to remain at the Palace, and dined with her Majesty, the Princesses, Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, and at half-past six in the evening returned to London.

The Regency Council sat from eleven to three o'clock on Saturday, in examination of the Physicians, and consulting with her Majesty on the precarious state of the King's health. Lord Ellenborough travelled with the utmost expedition to Windsor, in order to attend his duties, notwithstanding his business in the Court of King's Bench on that day. They concluded their sitting with signing the weekly Report, which, we understand, was by no means consolatory.

TUESDAY, JULY 30. Windsor Castle, July 30. The King has passed another good night; in other respects his Majesty remains the same.

H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, R. WELLS.

Expresses are sent to town every two hours. The Ministers all remain in town, and the Regent does not leave Carlton-House except to go to Windsor.

The following are extracts from the morning papers of today: The accounts of last night, it is with the deepest regret we state, are of a nature not less distressing than those which it has of late been our painful duty to communicate to the public. The heat of the weather, added to his Majesty's severe state of affliction, materially affects his bodily strength; besides which, the swelling in the throat has unduly proceeded to such an extreme, that scarce any thing can be got down; and such extreme complicated sufferings (which are not to be contemplated but with fillings the most heart-rending) naturally give rise to the most melancholy forebodings, and the most painful and alarming apprehensions.

TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.—The most dismal and afflicting accounts are now in general circulation respecting his Majesty. There have been expresses in the course of the night; but the reports to which we allude are happily not to their full extent founded in fact.

The accounts received yesterday from Windsor were calculated in no slight degree to increase the prevailing anxiety respecting the state of his Majesty's health. The Earl of Winchelsea was sent for by express in the evening and proceeded immediately to the Royal Residence.

We regret to state, that his Majesty's bodily health is now so much declined, that the most serious apprehensions are entertained. Indeed, we have learnt, with those feelings in which the country will fully participate with us, that if any difference of opinion prevails among the physicians, it is not respecting the issue of the disorder, upon which they are unanimous, but upon the length of time during which it may continue to agitate the Royal Sufferer.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

London Journals, to the 30th inclusive, have arrived since our last publication.—No mail due. The situation of HIS MAJESTY continues to be melancholy and afflicting in the extreme; and it is now said, that the Physicians have abandoned every hope of recovery, and that no difference of sentiment exists amongst them, except as to the precise but distant period at which the malady will terminate in death. Their expectations of that fatal event are represented as not extending beyond three or four days.

Part of a French document, the most singular and extraordinary, perhaps, that has ever been given to the World, will be found in our column. The remainder, for which we have not been able to make room, shall appear on Tuesday. It is said to have been delivered from St. Cloud to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, who transmitted it to his Government. It was afterwards communicated to Mr. Adams, the American Minister at Petersburg, who sent a copy of it to his Government, and to his father, through whom it obtained publicity.

French papers of the 25th of July have communicated dispatches from Souty, in which he gives exaggerated statements of those affairs of posts which are already before the public in Lord Wellington's despatches. The French General expresses his opinion, that the allies have given up all thoughts of entering Spain for the present, and that they have the defence of Lisbon only in view. He adds, on the authority of deserters, that Marshal Beresford had been suspended and sent to England, for having exposed the English troops, and spared the Allies. In other respects, those dispatches contain nothing extraordinary of novelty or interest.

His Majesty was considered scarce in the night, not being able to procure but very little sleep.

the most unkind and ferocious. By the first, my young lady, who has an income of 6000 francs, or about it, is to marry without his permission; by the second, any person detected in a correspondence with Britain, and in drawing or negotiating bills of exchange, is to be shot within twelve hours after detection, if found guilty!

The prospect of reconciliation between Britain and Russia daily acquires strength. It is even said, that the latter Power is about to neutralize two ports, through which all communications are to be made—but our limited space obliges us to postpone the consideration of these and some other matters till Tuesday.

A Gentleman has arrived in London who left France on Thursday last. The proceedings in the ecclesiastical synod, lately held at Paris, have been excluded from the public papers; but the truth is, that this venerable assembly, on account of the freedom of some of its discussions, was suddenly broken up by the mandate of Bonaparte, and 11 of his Bishops were sent prisoners to the Castle of St. Vincennes.

To the deeply important information, which appears under the head of Ireland, we can at present do nothing more than briefly allude. The following are the only additional articles of intelligence on the subject which the Dublin papers of last night have conveyed. The Evening Post states, that Mr. Pousouy was summoned to attend the Priory Council, but refused to go, that Mr. Curran was present but refused to sign the Proclamation, that the Knight of Kerry was present, and not only refused to sign, but spoke against the measure, and that Lord Muskerry was present, and refused to sign. The Lord Chancellor was to sail for England at six o'clock on the evening of Thursday last. Some accounts say, that Mr. Pole was to accompany him; and others, that he was to attend the Assizes at Mallowborough. The elections of Managers to the Catholic Committee continued to go on without interruption.

Among the deaths announced in the last English Journals are, Lady Skelington, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Townshend. The Duke of Devonshire died on the night of the 29th, at Devonshire house, London. His Grace is succeeded by his son, William George, Marquis of Hartington, born May 21, 1790. The young Duke possesses a fine person and a dignified demeanour, and promises to uphold in all its splendor the high hereditary character of the House of Carendish.

Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Osborn, and the Hon. the Solicitor-General, opened their respective Commissions, the first in the County, and the latter in the City Court, when the following Grand Juries were sworn:— COUNTY GRAND JURY. RICHARD POWER, Esq. Foreman. Sir Wm. Henon, Bart. J. N. Humble, C. F. Musgrave, Anthony Chermaly, John Fallick, Wm. Barron, Nuttall Greene, Wm. Neenpot, H. St. G. Cole, Richard P. O'Sierr, R. Usher, Charles Wm. Wall, R. Power, Arthur Kiely, Wm. Morris, Walter M'Guire, R. Power, Pierce Power, A. Fleming, P. S. Smyth, H. Gumbleton, Esqrs.

CITY GRAND JURY. JOHN DENNIS, Esq. Foreman. A. Alcock, C. H. Bolton, S. King, H. Jones, J. Ransay, J. Sheppard, J. Burdell, Arthur Birnie, H. Sargent, James De La Poer Porter, J. Wallace, F. Draper, J. Bunker, M. Newport, M. Evelyn, A. Symes, J. Perkins, P. J. Franquefort, A. Alcock, jun. John Bull, J. Hady, S. Draper, Esqrs.

[The following is a copy of Mr. Pole's letter to Lord Fingall.] Dublin Castle, July 30, 1811. I have received the commands of the Lord Lieutenant to inform your Lordship of the steps intended to be taken by his Grace in consequence of the Resolutions of an Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, held on the 9th instant, and of the proceedings which appear to be in progress for the election of a Representative Body agreeably to those Resolutions.

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that the Lord Lieutenant has summoned the Priory Council for the purpose of considering the expediency of issuing a Proclamation declaratory of the Law, and of the duty which his Grace feels to be incumbent on him to enforce its observance. The Lord Lieutenant has commanded me to add, that he has been induced to direct this communication to be made to you from the very high respect his Grace entertains for your Lordship, and from a thorough conviction that your Lordship will concur in all measures necessary for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, with the highest respect, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, East of Fingall, &c. &c. W. P. POLE.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, JOHN'S-STREET HOUSE, The Property of J. DE LA POER PORTER, Esq. Application to be made to him, at said House; or James's Square, Trawmore. August 3, 1811.

AUCTION OF KELP. MAX and JACKSON intend selling by public Auction, on the 6th inst. at twelve o'clock, near the New Bridge, the Cargo of the Ranger, John King, Master, from Galway, being about 43 Tons. TERMS AT SALE. Waterford, 3d of 8th Mo. 1811.

TOBACCO. 400 Hds for Sale by JOHN ALLEN and SON, 100 Prime old, 300 Crop 1810. Which they will commence landing on Monday, the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia. August 1, 1811.

BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER, WROUGHT & SHEET IRON, LEAD & TIN PLATE MANUFACTORY. CHARLES CLARKE RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, that he is extensively supplied with every Article in the above Branch, and has lately arrived to him, per the Anne and Betty, an additional Supply of the very best JAPANESE WARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Which will be disposed of, at reduced Prices, by Wholesale and Retail. DUNDEE and FIELD GATES, Pall Mall, and every Article in the Seller's Business, had with punctuality and dispatch. Waterford, 3d August, 1811.

QUIT RENTS. THE several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS in the Waterford District are informed, that unless all Arrears are forthwith discharged, the Lands will be distrained without further Notice. WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector. Excise Office, Waterford, August 1, 1811.

THE IMPROVED PORTABLE IRON BEDSTEAD, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY PROCTOR AND WAKFIELD, (AND BY 50 OTHERS IN IRELAND.) THE above Article is well calculated for Gentlemen travelling, or Officers in the Army, as being constructed so to light and portable a Scale, at the same time answering the double purpose of a Bed and travelling Trunk. Waterford, 17th 7th Mo. 1811. N. B. SEVEN WORK executed in the neatest manner.—IRON GATES made from Thirty Shillings to Thirty Pounds each.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD. ARTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very extensive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LETTER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms.—He has also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in different sizes, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in a variety of Shapes and Sizes, Plain and lined; which he can make into BOOKS, under BIRNIE'S Inspection, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Business ordered, and executed in the very neatest and best Manner, in either Irish, Welsh, or Spanish. BACK BINDING and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if any fault is found in the Business.—Selling Wax, Quills, Pens, coloured Paper, Paste Boards, Drawing Paper, and every other Article of Stationary.

Atlas FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company OF LONDON. President, Sir CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Bart. Chairman, Wm. GORDON, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman, SIMON COCK, Esq. And sixteen Directors.

THE President and Directors have appointed Mr. R. FARRELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Microscopical Office, the Company's Agents in Waterford, for effecting Assurances from Loss or Damage by Fire, on Lives, and on Survivorships; from whom printed Proposals, containing the Rates, may be obtained. The following are among the advantages to Persons effecting Assurances with this Company, viz. That Rent is paid in case of Fire, without any additional Premium. That Franchise Stock is assured at 75 per cent. That Damage by Lightning is made good—and that Policies are issued, and Endorsements and Surveys made, free of Expence to the Assured.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. It must be from want of knowledge of the utility of Assurance, that Lives on which much depends, should be uninsured by Persons interested in their continuance; it is presumed that the Information to be obtained on the Principles of Assurance, the facility of transacting Business, and the Advantages to be obtained by applying at this Office, must be a great inducement to adopt so salutary a Precaution. The Directors having lately determined on several very favourable modifications in the Business of LIFE ASSURANCES, the Public are respectfully informed, that Proposals for such Assurances will meet immediate attention at this Office. By Order of the Directors, RICHARD FARRELL, Microscopical Office, Waterford, August 3, 1811.

TO BE LET, IN TWO OR MORE DIVISIONS. FROM Fourteen to Eighteen ACRES of the LANDS OF NEW PARK, one mile from the Bridge of Waterford, and adjoining to the high road.—They are under Grass, and have not been stocked during the present year. Sir J. NEWPORT, Bart. will receive Proposals in Writing. July 25, 1811.