This triat was on an information obtained in the King's Bench against the Defendant, Walter Kavanigh, Esq. upon application made by Messrs. Mac Nally and Ridgeway, of Coursel for the prosecution, upon affidavit, and was tried before the Hon. St. George Daly, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in March last, at the Spring Assizes of Carlow.

The information charged, that Walter Kavanagh of Borris, in the County of Carlow, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Pence, on the 10th day of April, in the 49th year of the reign of the King, was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Carlow, and was scized of the lands of Clascanny, in that county, in fee. That a written article was executed between P. Kelly and one George Newsom, for a least of part of those lands, then in the possession of Newsom, at a rent of 1301, a year; that the roof of the house, and a mill on said lands, were to be put in repair by Newsom, and at his charge, which he neglected; that Kelly entered into possession of those lands, and continues in possession, by virtue of the article; and that Mr. Kavanagh, to oppress Kelly, and deprire him of the possession of those lands, and by terror to banish him out of the county of Carlow, under colour and pretence of his office of Justice of the Peace, did cause and procure one Thomas Byrne to come before bim, and to swear informations of felous against Kelly, by charging him, on eath, with feloniously cutting down, on the lands of Clascanny, between sun-set and sunrise, an eak tree, the property of said Mr. Walter Kayanagh, he well knowing that Kelly had not so done.-The information further charged that Mr. Kavanagh, being such Justice, under colour of his office of Justice of the Peace, wickedly and maliciously intending to oppress Kelly, procured one Andrew Carrol to come before him to support the same charge, and did make out a written warrant to take writing certain letters to the wife of Kelly, (which will appear in evidence,) for the malicious and wicked purpose of terrifying Kelly; that Kelly put in ball before Lord Chief Justice Downes, that he surrendered at the ensuing Assizes for Carlow, was tried on the above charge of felony, and was ac-

The information also charged, that by the above malicious and wicked proceedings Kelly was put to great fromble and expence.

Mr. C. Ball stated the case on the part of the Crown, observing on the atrocity of the offence charged upon Mr. Kavauagh by the information, and described Mr. Kavanagh as a Gentleman of considerable wealth, most respectable connections, and, as he understood, always supporting a most excellent character. The Learned Counsel also described his client Mr. Kolly be a man of respectable connections and unimpeached integrity, until maliciously charged with the felony in question; of which false charge he was honourably acquitted by a respectable Jury, and before the Judge upon the Bench. By these proceedings, thus carried on against him, he must have suffered severely in character and in fortune. He also observed upon the impropriety of a Justice of the Peace acting as such in his own cause.

Mr. Patrick Kelly, the Prosecutor, in an unimpassioned and candid manner, deposed, that in April. 1809, an oak tree was got on the grounds of Clascauny, which he held from one George Newsom, by a written article-that Newsom was tenant to Mr. Kavanagh-that the tree lad been cut into lengths for buckets necessary to carry on the busipess of the mill, which Newsom was to have repar ed, and which was on the grounds. He said that at the time the timber was taken away from his lands he was on business at Ross, in the county Wexford. and that the timber was taken by authority of sourch warrant under the hand of Mr. Kavanagh On his return home, he was informed that a war rant had issued against his person, and was then in the hands of a constable for the purpose of arrestion him. In consequence of this he wrote a letter t Mr. Kavanagh, desiring to know the nature of the warrant which he had granted. To this letter be received a verbal onswer from Mr. Kavanagh, informing him that he would send an answer the next morning. On the next morning, Mr. Kavanagh's constable came to the Witness's house at Clascanuy, with a warrant from Mr. Kavanagh to acrest him, but the Witness would not see the constable, and no arrest teel, place.

Here Mr. Kelly produced a copy of the letter which be had written to Mr. Kavanagh, which, being identified by a witness who had marked it, was read, and was as follows :

"Captain Kayanagh, in consequence of the inrestigation you have caused to be made, con-" cerning some timber your men took away from 6 off my premises, I find my character aimed at-" you are now best judge how far you ought endea-Wyour to implicate me; was I in the first instance e applied to by any direct message from you, I a would have gone forward freely, and would have "accounted for myself, which is the kind of treat-6 ment I ought to have expected. Instead of this, Emy place, in my absence, has been ransacked by Georgiables and others. The treatment I have Greceived I consider degrading and only fit for the lowest description of people; as you have G been pleased to level me so low, and as I am in-'s formed you have taken proceedings against me, " Frequest, Su, vo I will inform me by the bearer of year determination, as I will give you no

Kayanagh, a copy of which being proved and read. was in the following words: " Captain Karanagh Sir, I wrote you vesterday, to which conreptied verball, saving you would send me an answer

this morning, for which I waited at home until after the hour you appointed, and was surprised to find your builtf the bearer of it, who would not deliver it to any person but myself, not ever through the medium of Mis. Kelly; and as I had been previously informed there was a warrant aminst my person, I did not think proper to appear to him. I again request, Sir, you will be good enough to let me know if there is such warrant against me, and its nature, that I may a

cordingly give bail to it to prevent further in sults; and this, I trust, I have a right to expecfrom a Magistrate of the County. Your silence to this must ultimately add to the injuries. I have already sustained, by a further preclusion of my attention to business. Waiting your answer, I PARICK KILLY.

To this letter no written answer was received n which the witness solicited Mr. Hagerty, another Magistrate of the county, requesting he would apply to Mr. Karanagh to know the nature of his warrant; but Mr. Karanagh and Mr. Hagerty both went to Dublin without giving him any satisfaction or information on the subject. The witness followed Mr. Kavanaghto Dublin, and after several applications to see him at his lodgings in Kildare-street. In at last got a view of him in the hall of his hotel. on his way to a coach. The witness there begged of Mr. Kayanagh to let him know what charge he had against him? Mr. Karanagh answered he had not then time to stop to inform him of the unture of the charge. The witness followed him to the coach, but Mr. Kayanagh persevered in evading to give him any satisfaction, and refused to appoint a time for

Here Mr. Thomas Kelly, Solicitor for the Prosecutor, being produced and sworn, proved, in the usual way, the record of Mr. Patrick Kelly's Trial Kelly into custody. It also charged Kavanagh with on the indictments against him for felony, in cutting the tree between sun-set and sun-rise, with verdict of acquittal annexed.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Kelly admitted, that the tree was cut by himself, with the assistance of one Harris; that Byrne, who prosecuted him was wood-ranger to Mr. Kayanagh; that Brrue went to the ground and house of witness in his absence, and took some timber off-and that they saw not what was cutin lengths for buckets for the mill-

Miss Mary-Anne Kelly, a young lady of innocent and interesting appearance, deposed, that she was sent twice by her mother to Mr. Kavanagh's ouse, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Harris, and by her orders delivered Mr. Kavanagh two letters. She had a conversation with him, and on imploring him to withdraw the warrant he had issued against her father, or to allow him to return home to his family and business, Mr. Kavanagh said he could not, and that he did not think her father could remain in the country. She said that she delivered the second of the Defendant against the Prosecutor. letter to Mr. Kayanagh's man servant, who brought it in, and immediately Mr. Kavanagh appeared .-She again solicited him for her father's return .-

Mr. Kavanagh answered, that he could allow her father but one week to remain in the country to arauge his affairs. He then desired her to send Mr Newsom, her father's landlord, to him, on the ext morning, and that they would arrange matters for her father's departure from the country. She alo said that Thomas Harris was present when she de-

The letters written by Mr. Kavanagh to Mrs. Kelly were then offered in evidence, and the writing ing admitted to be in the hand of Mr. Kavanach.

Mr. Kavanagh's first letter to Mrs. Kelly. " Mr. Kavanagh assures Mrs. Kelly, whose situation, and that of her large family, he sin cerely commisserates, that if he thought it at all consistent with his duty he would comply with her desire of suppressing the prosecution to which her husband has subjected himself: but is sorry to inform her, that in whatever point of view he considers, not only this act, but the general conduct of Mr. Kelly, during his residence in this neighbourhood, he cannot reconcile his doing so, either with public justice, or with individual satisfaction; and he is convinced these objects can only be obtained by Mr. Kelly's quitting a neighbourhood in which Mr. Kayanagh is consinced he cannot remain with credit; as Mr. Kavanagh is given to understand that such is Mr. Kelly's intention, he thinks himself justifiable that if it shall appear that there are unequivocal steps taken to effect his departure without delay, he will suspend any attempt to arrest her husband during the time necessary for his presence for that purpose, which he does not suppose will

46 Borris, Mny 3, 1809." Mrs. Kelly wroten second letter to Mr. Kavanagh,

require more than one week.

" Dear Sir--I fear you will consider me troublesome, but my present situation must be my apology. Mr. Kelly is now five weeks in Dublin; the place is much out of order, which would be a great disadvantage to his setting it, as he has laid out nowards of one hundred and fifty pounds; he could not afford to lose by it, and Lam certain it is not your wish. Mr. Keily must be paid; and unless Mr. Kelly is allowed would not otherwise, as he has his rent ready; therefore I hope you will have the goodness, in et visit over the forward and defend my character auswer to his letter, to give him full leave and time effectually restrain its rage; but by a sudden change Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHER & to return, to do what is necessary. I will enclose of the wind the flames were carried directly upon

The witness than sent a second letter to Mr. 15 it to him, which will be the means of deciding I those immense piles, which they compared this implensant business.

> Mr. Kayanagh's Answer. 6 Vindon-Ton may be assured I should be happy to hood it in pay a weethat it is consistent with two one of data to comply in the folles money with any request you can make me; the last letter I had the Lonour to write to you or tile come subject as the present one, contained the series of the conduct to be put a dias expliciely as I think it either this or prodect to state it If Mr. Kelly is inclined to quat this neighbourlood, of which I believe I before expressed in appaien of the propriety, it is not with me he is to make any terms, but with those who have immediate dealings with him an projetiation to that effect, would not. I should think, require his presence; but if terms are agreed on, irrevocably, his pre cace may be necessary to conclude them; in that case, I should think myself instified in pursuing the course in his twent which I stated in my list. I have the Losour to be Maden, your very chedient servant, Walter Kasvanugh, Buris, May 12, 1869,"

Mr. Kelly also give in evidence, that on an apcation to the Clast Justice, in Dublin, the infermations were suit up to his Lordship, who admit-

Mr. Thomas Harris deposed, that he, by the deire of Mrs. Kelly, accompanied Mrs. Kelly to the Lonso of Mr. Kavanagh, and was present when she delivered the letters to that Gentleman. He corroborated Miss Kelly in the account she gave of Mr. Kayanagh's conduct and conversation. DEFENCE.

Mr. Jebb rested the detence of his client upon th single point, that though be might have acted against his duty in citting as a Maciss see in a presecution where he had an interest, as in this case, where the treecut down was growing on his freehold, yet the Jury could not convict him on this information. To sanction a verdict of guilty, the Jury must believe that all Mr. Kavanagh did was either corrupt of malicious, neither of which qualities could be applied to that Gentleman-his honour, his humanity, and his integrity, were too well known to admit of such a presumption. He then examined several parts of the evidence in order to exculoate the Defendant from a malicious intent, but did not make the slightest insimuation to affect the credit of the witnesses for the Crown, or the character of Mr. Kelly.

Luke Hagarty, Esq. said he was a Magistrate for the County Carlow when the charge was made against Mr. Kelly; and shewed a letter written to bim by Mr. Kavanagh, calling for his assistance in taking informations against Kelly. On his cross examination he admitted that there were many other Magistrates in the County who could have taken cognizance of the business. And it also appeared, that at the time of writing the letter, Mr. Kavanagh had already taken informations against Kelly for feloniously cutting the tree.

Mr. Ridgeway replied, in a very masterly manner, to show that there was malice both implied and expressed, and an interested view in the proceedings.

The written agreement stated in the information between Newsom and Kelly was offered in evidence early in the cause. It was objected to being read as not being on a stamp.

It was answered by the prosecutor's counsel that ie objection, would, hold were the paper offered as oridence of its binding powers in a civil suit, or to raise an assumpsit; but here it was offered on the part of the Crown to shew, quo animo, the delinqueny in the defendant; to shew an interest and cause of

The Learned Judge reserved the point for the decision of the Court of King's Bench. In his Charge, he expatiated on the nature of the crime, and told the Jury that unless from the circumstances aid before them, they believed that Mr. Kavanagh had acted maliciously, they must acquit him. The redit of the witnesses for the prosecution stood unnpeached; the facts were fairly stated in their evience, and not controverted; but unless malice or orrupt motives appeared, the Defendant ought to e acquitted. The Jury, after retiring some time, brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

The Defendant's Counsel then observed, that as he written article was laid in the information, and was not read, the judgment must be arrested.

In the following term the Prosecutor's Counsel vere informed by the Court of King's Bench, that the point of law reserved at the trial was to be referred for the opinion of the twelve Judges, and copies of the informations were ordered to be delivered to

In last Trinity Term, Messrs. Mac Nally and Ridgeway, Counsel for the Crown, moved that Mr. Kayanagh should be brought up to receive udgment, and were informed by the Court, that the judges had not yet considered the reserved point.

FIRE AT NEWBURYTORT.

The following interesting particulars, respecting he late fire at Newburyport, are copied from The Salem Gazette:

"The fire cemmenced at about half-past two Sclock on Friday evening, in a stable near the market, which was wrapt in flames when the discovery was made. It communicated with astonishing rapidity to a range of wooden buildings in the rear of Statson's Tavern, more than 100 feet in length, and the whole Square was in a few minutes in a blaze. Blunt's Buildings and the Phonix to return, he will be put to expense, that he Office, two large brick buildings, seemed to present a barrier to the destructive element, and great hopes were entertained, for a time, that they would

and involved in the calamity; which threatened become general. State-street at this time presented a spectacle most terribly sublime.

The wind seen after its change blew strong. have buildings, which were among the bighter in the State, three the fire in awful columns many ouds into the air, and the frames extended in one outineed their of fire notes the specieus area !-The buildings on the north sile of State-street caught like finder, and all efforts to control or asand the tempest of five seemed univailing and fruitless. The rain expended item Essex-street on the north side of State-street, to the Ferry-was including all the large brick stores on the Ferrywhart, and all the stores, duelling-houses, and whatfs, as far down as Marquand's whatf, whose house and stores were also consumed. The Bank danding on the north-west corner of Essex-street was by much excition saved, and stopped the flames in that direction. The large brick Baptist Mectin House, in which many had deposited their goods, furniture, &c. as (from its distance and onstruction) a place of undoubted safety, with ts contents, shared and increased the awful calami.

" At two o'clock in the morning the fire scened to rage in every direction with irresistible fury. and the inhabitants saw very little prospect of preerving any portion of their town. Every thing was accomplished, which intelligent and ardent exortion could effect; but they were disheartened in perceiving these efforts apparently without sucress About four the danger diminished; and at six the hie had in a great degree spent its fury.

" The scene, says a gentleman, who was on entituring the night, " was the most truly for rible I have ever witnessed. At the commercement of the fire, it was a bright moon-light night, and the evening was cool and pleasant. But the moon cradually became obscured, and at length disappeared in the thick cloud of smake which shrouded the atmesphere. The clare of light throughout the town was intense, and the heat that of a sultry summer

"The streets were throughd with those where lwellings were consumed, conveying their sick friends, and theremains of their property to places of sofety. The incessant crash of falling buildings, the flames ascending in outling volumes from a vac-Atent of rains, the air filled with a shower of fire, the confused noise of exertion and distress, united to impress the mind with the most awful sensa-

" The number of buildings consumed has not of been accurately ascertained, but has been estimated by gentlemen of Newburyport at about 210. The amount of property distinced cannot be far from one million of dollars. We state with much deasure that no life was lost during the distressing aight. About 76 families by this calamity have been deprised of a home. Many who at sun-set were possessed of a handsome competency, saw the dawn of the next day deprived of every thing but the clothes which covered them."

We are informed by a letter from Deptford, that connective of arms, and ammunition is shipping from the depot, for a new and particular service; conisting, it is stated, of 12,000 weight of gunpowder, n packages of 150lbs, each, a corresponding quantity of lead, and 50,000 stand of arms. It is conectured that St. Petersburgh is the destination of this dipment, and hence some may prognosticate an approximation between this country and Russia .-- As farther evidence in support of the prevalent rumour to this effect, it is said that the artifices of France to prevent a peace with Turkey will soon be exhausted, and that Russia will then openly and avowedly withdraw herself from Bonaparte's anti-commercial system. All accounts from Russia, it is added, agree a station, that for some time past not a soldier, by way of reinforcement, had been sent against the Turks, and none were intended for that destination -so confident was the Government of Russia of an amediate adjustment of differences with the Porte, and so much was it occupied with augmenting the forces on the Polish frontiers, which we can state, on the authority of a Gentleman direct from thence, mounts at present to 200,000 men, who are delended by 800 pieces of artillery.

The interchange of the English and Irish Militias is to take place immediately. About 5000 of the former are under orders to embark for Ireland, and the transports conveying them are to receive, in return, a similar number of the Irish Militia. The Regiments destined for this service, from the Kent district, are the Cornwall and Deven Miners, West Middlesex, Cardigan, and Montgomery.

The 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 9th Dragoons, part of the 2d, or Buffs, and the 7th Fusilears, sailed from Plymouth for Portugal on Saturday. Two troops of the 3d, or King's own Diagoon Guards, embark at Portsmouth to-day, besides part of the German Legion. The King's own Drazoon Guards have not been out of England for the

The corn harvest has commenced in the neighouthood of York. A field of tye, ripe for the sickle, belonging to Mr. Joseph Kirk, of Acomb. near that city, was cut on Friday, with every prospect of yielding an abundant crop.

The wheats have already begun cutting in Herts. Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and are of the best produce, both for the grain and the straw. The quantity on the sainfoin lands has been the greatest conknown: on 14 acres fifty-four loads have been produced, of a ton each.

WATERFORD:

BIRME, Bookseller and Stationer Quay-

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE

tish Settlements or Factories in the East Inches

Provided that upon the Exportation of any of

said articles for the Surpose of Irade to Greut De

tain, or to his Majesty's yards and garrisons, a

to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantalions in Ame

rica or the West Indies, or to the island of New

ments on the Coast of Africa, or to the Island of

St. Holena, or to the British Settlements or Fue

tories in the East Indies, the exporters of suc-

orticles do first make outh of the true destination

of the same to the Places for which they still is

entered outwards, before the entry of the same mail be made, and do give full and enflicient se-

curity by bond, (except as herein after encepted)

to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of his Ma-

jesty's customs, to carry the said articles to the

places for which they are so entered outroards, and

for the purposes specified, and none other; and

such bond shall not be cancelled or delivered up

said Commissioners, by the production, within a

time to be fixed by the said Commissioners and

specified in the Bond, of a certificate or certifi-

cates, 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 pla-

ces for which they were entered outwards: But

it is our pleasure, nevertheless, that the following

articles, viz. bar-iron, white and tarred rope,

tallow or mill grease, tarpaulins for waggon

covers, pitch, tar, and turpentine, shall be per-

mitted to be exported upon payment of the proper

duties, without bond being entered into by the

merchant exporter, to any of the British Plan-

tations in the West Indies, or to any of his Ma-

jesty's settlements in South America; provided

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

sale, and that the said Plantation or Scitlement

has not before been furnished with any supply of

the said articles during the same season; and pro-

vided also that the expertation of the said articles

shall in no case exceed the value of Asty pounds

sterling for any given plantation or settlement.

whether by one or more shipments within the same

AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's susa-

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin

Tom's are to give the necessary directions herein as

the 24th Day of July, 1811.

Westmeath. Granurd. Erne. C. Kildare.

GOD SAFE THE RING.

W. W. Pole. W. Downes: S. Hamiltoni

to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duigenan.

AUCTION OF KELP.

MAX and JACKSON intend selling by public Auction, THIS DAY, the 6th inst. at 12 o'Clock, hear the New Bridge, the Cargo of the Ranger, John King, Master, from Galway, being about 43 Tons

TERMS AT SALE. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 6th of 8th Mo. 1811.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, Or the INTEREST and all the MACHINERY sold. FUTHE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in Johnstreet, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson, For Particulars se Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRNIE. September 8, 1810.

County of Waterford. WHEREAS JOHN MA in 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 dirtely to quit the possession of his House; and, or the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said House, otherwise his Family would be put to Death -AND whereas on Monday night, the end inst. his said House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions :- NOW We, R. I O'SHER and H. Sr. Geonge Cole, Esqrs, the two next residing 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 26 R. P. O'SHEE.

H. ST. G. COLE For the better discovery of the Persons con cerned in said Outrages, Thereby 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.

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 DEALS, which, in addition to their former Stock, they will sell on fatourable terms. Apply at their Yard, as above, or at their Office Quay-Lane, near the Exchange.
Waterford, July 31, 1811.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP beretofore subsisting under the Firm of MATHEWS, CARROLL, and DUC-KETT, 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 Venowhom they have appointed as their Law Agent to receive and settle the same.

MATHEWS, CARROLL, & DUCKETT.

Waterford, July 31, 1811.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive Try, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most in estimation. The Quality will, on Trial, excellent, and the Prices reasonable. These Articles cannot be had good or genuine

any other House, his being the only one in Ireland licensed to keep a Still for the Proparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1311.

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

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City FINHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was lust week 46s 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Right Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parisament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WEITE, RANGED, HOUSEBOLD,

1b. oz. dr. [lb. oz. dr.] lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 3 5 0 3 4 0 7 1 Two-Penny, 0 7 3 0 11 0 0 14 2 Four-Penny, 0 14 5 1 6 0 1 12 6 Six Penny, 1 6 0 2 1 0 2 11 1

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro portion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an H -and the Weight must like wise he imprinted upon each Loat, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bukers and Devices in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Aug. 3. CORNELIUS BOLTOS, Meyor.

TO BE LET. PROM THE COTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIFTEN.

ETHE newly erected MILL at Horetown, County of Wexford, with any quantity of Ground from 10 to 30 Acres, with a neat Cottage thereon, and most convenientOffices of everydescription .- The Concerns are excellently circumstanced for the Corn Business. being in the centre of an highly cultivated country The Supply of Water and extensive Storage are fully adequate to the Machinery of any Manufactors - It is altunted mid-way between Ross and Wexford, and within one Mile of Water carriage—For Particulars apply to William Goff, Esq. Horetown, who can rivo any Lease that may be agreed on. Horetown, July 20, 1911.

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

RICHMOND, &C. WHEREAS by an act made in the Parliament reland, in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act to prevent the election r appointment of unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public Petitions or other Addresses to his Majesty, or 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 this realm, 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 Churchor 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 sumnoned 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 jurisdicions, to disperse all such unlawful assemblies, and if resisted, to enter into the same and to apprehend Hamilton. Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duigenun. all persons offending in that behalf, And it is fuher 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 holden,

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 other assembly; or if any person shall attend and vote 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 at a Meeting or Assembly of perof the Catholics of Ireland. amongst others were entered into, and have since been published, of the tenor following

"Resolved, That a Committee of Catholics h 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 Sessions of Parliament:

" Resolved, That said Committee do consist of the Catholic Peers and their eldest sons, the Catholic Baronets, 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 e appointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin:

"Resolved, That the appointment of the said ersons be made forthwith: " Resolved, That it be recommended to such

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 until the new Committee shall appointed, the management of Catholic affairs taking on board such quantities of naval stores as hall be confided to the Catholic Peers, Baronets, end survivors of the Delegates of 1793.

And whereas there is reason to apprehend that some of his Majesty's subjects may have already acted, and that others may be misled to act in furthestate of those resolutions, by taking a part in the lection or appointment of Delegates or Representatives for such proposed Assembly or Committee, and that the persons so elected or delegated, or West Indies, or to Newfoundland, or to his Mato be so elected or delegated, may be dis- jesty's Forts and Settlements on the coast of Afri-

posed to meet and form such Assembly or Committee | ca, or to the Island of St. Heleha, or to the Bois

And whereas such an Assembly as is by these Resolutions proposed to be consened, is not only in direct violation of the provisions of the Statute aforesaid. and an unlawful Assembly, but tends directly to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the State: .

Now we the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the ad- | foundland, or to his Majesty's Forts and Settie vice of the Privy Council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to enforce the due observance of the Laws of this Realm, and being anxions to prevent the mischiels which the violation of those laws, and particularly of the statute berein before mentioned, must occasion, do, by this our Proclamation, commandall his Majesty's loving subjects of this part of the United Kingdom, that they do abstain from all acts and proceedings whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid Statute:

And we do further hereby call upon and require all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Builiffs, and other Peace Officers in this part of the United until proof be made to the satisfaction of the Kingdom, that they do proceed in due course of law to apprehendand hold to bail all persons against whom information on eath shall have been obtained of having given or published, or caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of elections to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any Representative or Delegate for any such Assembly as is herein before mentioned, or of having roted, or in any manner acted, or who shall be found actually voting, or many 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 bereafter attempt to meet in defiance of the law, and not withstanding this our Proclamation, that they shall proeed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly, ursuant to the directions of the aforesaid statute. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the

30th day of July, 1811. Manners, C. Westmenth. Mayo. Charles Kildaro. Castlecoote. De Blaquiere. Frankfort. W. W. Pole. D. Latouche. S.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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

RICHMOND, &C. = ATHEREAS the time timited byour Pros V clamation of the twenty-third day of Janumy last, prohibiting the transporting into any parts out of Ireland of any pig-fron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, oakinn, sheet-copper, or other naval stores, had

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

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

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, for some time longer : A PROCLAMATION. NOW we the Lord Lieutenant General and RICHMOND, &c. General Governor of Ireland, by and with the ad-THEREAS the time limited by our Proclavice of his Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby mation of the twenty-third Day of January order, require, problint, and command, that no sons, held in the City of Dublin on the minth day of Persons or Persons schosoever do at any time for last for prohibiting the exportation out of Ireland July instant, and stiling themselves " A Meeting | the space of six months from the date hereof, pre- or carrying coastwise gunpowder or salt-petre, or weart of arms or ammunition, has expired: AND whereas it is judged expedient that the said any pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin prohibition should be renewed and continued for turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, yards, boxesprits, cars. cakum, theet-copper, some time longer : NOW we the Lord Lieutenant General and sail-cloth or canvas, or other naval stores, or do General Governor of Ireland, by and with the adship or lade any pig-iron, bar-iron, hemp, pilch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, vice of his Majesty's Pricy Council, do hereby masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, oakum, sheet copper, sail-cloth or canvas, or other naval person or persons whalsoever (except the Master

reson.

order, require, prohibit, and command, that no stores, on board any ship or vessel, in order to General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service,) do at any time for the space of six months from the ransporting the same into any part beyond the date hereof, presume to transport into any part out reas, without leave or permission first being had of Ireland on carry coastains any gunponder or or obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Priva Council salt-petro, or any sort of arms or ammunition; or ship or lude on board any ship or vessel in m . of Ireland, upon pain of incurring the forfeitures der to transporting the same into any parts be you 1 inflicted by an act passed in Great Britain in the the seas, or carrying the same coastwise, whire. thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, leave or permission in that behalf first obtaine an act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exfrom the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Good portation of naval stores, and more effectually nor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland to prevent the exportation of salt-petre, arms, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respection and ammunition, when prohibited by Proclafoscitures and penulties inflicted by an act recent mation or Order in Council;" but it is neverin Great Britain in the twenty-ninth year of I theless our pleasure that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any of late Majesty's reign, outilled, " An Act lo " power his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of his Majesty's ships of war, or any other ships or salt-petre, and to enforce the law for empar. vessels or boats in the service of his Majesty, or ering his Majesty to prohibit the exportation employed or freighted by his Majesty's board of gumpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunice ordnance, or by the Commissioners of his Majeson ; and also to empower his Majetty to me ty's navy ; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from strain the carrying coastwise of salt-petre, go powder, or any sort of arms or ammunition. may be necessary for the use of such ship or ves-AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's Care sel during the course of her intended voyage, or oms are to give the necessary Orders herein as () by licence from the Lord High Admiral of Great

them man respectively appertain. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublica the 24th day of July, 1811. Westmeath. Granard. Erne. Charles Kilde W. W. Pole. W. Downes. S. Hamilton. 1

Saurin. Pat. Duigenan. GOD SAVE THE KING. The following important Document was communicate ed by the Dullin Papers which arrived here on the evening of Thursday last. It has since been pasted up in a public and conspicuous part of the City.

Whereas by an act made in the Parliament of Irefind, 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 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 this realm, 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 Burgesse 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 enterinto the same and to apprehend all persons offending in that behalf, And it is further enacted, 'That if any person shall give or pub lish, or cause or procure to be given or published. any written or other notice of Election to be holden or of any manner of appointment of any person o 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 vote at such election or appointment, or by any other means, vote or act in the choice or appointment of such Representatires or Delegates, or ohter 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 at a Meeting or Assembly of per sons, 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 b therefore appointed, and requested to cause proper Petitions to be forthwith framed for the repent 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 Sessions of Parliament:

" Resolved, That said Committee do consist o the Catholic Peers and their eldest sons, the Catholic Baronets, the Prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and also ten persons to be appointed by the Catholics in each county in Ireland, the survi vors 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 such 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 until the new Committee shal he appointed, the management of Catholic affairs shall be confided to the Catholic Peers, Baronets, and survivors of the Delegates of 1793."

And whereas there is reason to apprehend that some of his Majestv's subjects may have already acted, and that others may be misled to act in furtherance of those resolutions, by taking a part in the election or appointment of Delegates or Representatives for such proposed Assembly or Committee, and that the persons so elected or delegated may be disposedito meet and form such Assembly or Committee as aforesaid:

And whereas such an Assembly as is by these Reso Intions proposed to be convened, is not only in direct violation of the provisions of the Statute aforesaid, and an unlawful Assembly, but tends directly to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the State :

Now we the Lord Lieutenaut, by and withhhe advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to enforce the due observance of the Laws of this Realm, and being anxious to prevent the mischiefs which the violation of those laws, and particularly of the statute herein before mentioned, must occasion, do, by this our Proclamation, command all his Majesty's loving subjects of this part of the United Kingdom, that they do abstain from all acts and proceedings whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid Statute:

And we do further hereby call upon and require all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers in this part of the United Kingdom, that they do proceed in due course of law to apprehend and hold to bail all persons against whom information on oath shall have been obtained of having given or published, or caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of elections to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any Representative or Delegate for any sach | ta de St. Joao, July 11, 1811.

Assembly as isherein before mentioned, or of having 1 roted, or in any manner acted, or who shall be found actually voting, 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 not withstanding this our Proclamation, that they shall proceed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly ursuant 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 Kildare, Castlecoote, De Blaquiere Frankfort, W. W. Pole. D. Latouche. S

Wm. Saurin. Pat. Duigenan. GOD SAVE THE KING.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

The following proceedings of the Catholic Committee are extracted from the Dublin Papers of July 81.]

In consequence of a letter from Mr. Pole to the Earl of Fingal, Mr. Hay, the Catholic Secretary ssued a summons for a special Meeting of the Committee, for the purpose of taking it 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. Capel-street, on Wednesday, the 31st July,

The Earl of FINGALL in the Chair.

RESOLVED. That the Catholic Committee, havin diourned on the 25th July, to the 19th of October. o 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 Privy 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 Lestature, in the way and manner specified in a Resoution to that effect, passed at the last Aggregate Meeting of their hody, do now determine to continue and persevere in the constitutional course they have maturely adopted, for the sole, express, and specific ourpose, of preparing a Petition, or Petitions to Parament, for their full participation of the Rights of he Constitution; and, that in so doing, ther not onv. in their opinion, do not violate, but act in strict

onformity with its soundest principles RESOLVED, That this Committee will never mee under pretence of preparing or presenting Petitions but, for the strict and sole purpose of preparing and ausing to be presented a Petition or Petitions.

RESOLVED. That the right of Petitioning, secured or the Bill of Rights, is recognized by the 4th and last clause of the Convention Act, in the words fol lowing :- " Provided also, that nothing herein con tained shall be construed in any manner to preven or impede the undoubted right of his Majesty's sub jects of this Realm to petition his Majesty, or both Houses, or either House of Parliament, for redress a

any public or private grievance." RESOLVED, That the Resolutions of the late Aggre gate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, holdon on the 9th of July, having appeared this day man imperfect state in a Proclamation from Government, we feel it

expedient to republish them, viz.-RESOLVED. That being impressed with an unalerable conviction of its being the undoubted RIGHT FEVERY MANTO WORSHIP HIS CREATOR ACCORDING O THE GENUINE DICTATES OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE, we deem it our duty publicly and solemnly to declare our decided opinion and principle, that no Government can, with justice, inflict any pains, penalty, or rivation, upon any man, for professing that form of hristian faith which he in his conscience believes. " RESOLVED, That we, therefore, shall persever petitioning the Legislature for a total and unqualified repeal of the Penal Laws which aggrieve and de-

grade the Catholics of Ireland. RESOLVED, That in exercising this undoubted we shall continue to adhere to he ameient principles of the constitution, and to conorm also to the peculiar restrictions which, by modern statutes, are imposed on the people of Ireland.

RESOLVED, That a Committee of Catholics be herefore 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 uch Petitions under the serious consideration of the egislature, within the first month of the ensuing Ses-

one of Parliament. · RESOLVED, That said Committee do consist of the atholic Peers, and their eldest sons; the Catholic aronets, the Prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireand; and also, of ten persons, to be appointed by the of the Delegates of 1793 to constitute an integral part of that number; and also of five persons, to be prointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to such Comnittee to resort to all legal and constitutional means f maintaining a cordial communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland; and, generally, of promoting the favourable eception of our Petition.

RESOLVED. That the appointment of the said perons be made forthwith. RESOLVED. That, until the new Committee shall cappointed, the management of Catholic affairs shall confided to the Catholic Peers, Baronets, and sur-

ivors of the Delegates of 1793. FINGALL, Chairman. (Signed) PDWARD HAY, Secretary

DENNYS SCULLY, Esq. in the Chair: RESOLVED, that the most cordial Thanks of the committée are due, and are hereby returned to the Earl of Fingall, for his manly, spirited, and dignified onduct in the Chair.

EDWARD HAY, Secretary. (Signed)

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 27. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract vas on the 23d instant received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quin-

The enemy continued in the positions reported in | on the model. If proceed the divisibution has my dispatch of the 4th instant, till the 7th, when they moved a large body of cavalry and about two battalions of infantry from Montigo towards the Xevora, and from thence upon Villa de Rey, Le Ro-

quate indeponity for my anxiety and labour to be the

worthy Sovereign of the greatest of nations.)

fact, if the internal cleasins of Louis XVI, were

debased Frenchmen, they had been tutored by Eng.

lish sophistry: they had been misled by the cran-

ples, or seduced by the gold of the English factions

Is it not Logland alone which at this moment dis-

tracts Europe, and causes the blood of its children

to be lavished in Turkey, Germany, Spain, Sigily

and Pertugal? Has not his Imperial and Read

Majesty almost yearly and in the midst of his most

splendid achievements, presented the olive branch

always interworen with laurels, to ungrateful

England ?-How often has he not, from the

bottom of his patriotic soul, in vain exclaimer'

Englishmen, I love you as men, and I estern

you as warriors! Let all human carnage be at an

lost rights! Let us be friends upon terms reciprocally

instead of destroying our fellow-beings!" But his

Imperial and Royal Majesty has addressed himself

to a Government too weak to dare to be just, and

too powerful not to be able to do mischief, and to a

nation too selfish to feel for the sufferings of others.

and too licentious to attend to its real interests. It

cannot longer be doubted that mankind must conti-

nue to be disturbed until the Constitution of the

British Empire is reformed, in a manner more con-

enial with the spirit of the constitutional charters.

which at present secure the dignity and the power of

overigns, and the obedience and safety of the sub-

cets of the Continent. To effect such a salutary re-

orm in the British islands, the principal European

Cabinets must be ununimous in their resolves, and

firm and vigorous in their proceedings. England

must fall prostrate if the Continent remain upright,

The division and weakness of other states compose

her whole strength. Another Constitution must be

offered her. If she prudently adopts it, her inde-

pendence and dominious will be guaranteed; but if

she is blind and obstinate enough to refuse - a solema

decree of all civilized governments, will repudiate

her for ever from the great family of the European

future among the piratical States of Africa. No

more neutrals shall be endured. Capital punish-

of the ships of any foreign country trading with her

nents shall be inflicted on the masters and crews

and the law of high treason shall be executed on

smugglers, purchasers, and sellers of her productions

and commodities. These plans and regulations may,

without them, a truce alone can be signed, but a

seace can never be concluded between her and the

Continent. This severity towards her, is, there-

fore, a real humanity with regard to all nations up-

on the globe, not excluding Great Britain herself.

This fact may be proved without any difficulty, or

the possibility of a contradiction. If Englishmen

were made of those materials that compose all other

people, if would require little knowledge of thehu

man mind to feretell the most flattering issue, with

from the rest of the human species.

out resorting to extremities; but they differ totally

Who can deny, that a British King, according

to the organized constitutional anarchy of his King-

tom, is now the most humble of slaves? When the

nonarch is not free, how dare his subjects talk of

berty? The truth is, that the bondage of Eng-

ishmen becomes heavier as it ascends: it emanates

from the lowest of the rabble, a set of petty tyrants,

Is that monarch not a slave who is deprired of se-

lecting his own counsellors and servants? Who,

during a reign of half a century has, among sceres

onths, is forced to see and hear a beloved son the

butt of the most malignant passions, of the most

malignant and debased of men? Do these ministers

deserve the name of freemen, who are obliged to be

undutiful and ungrateful to the Prince who has ele-

vated 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 ignominy,

though they must know that the tormentors are

the most profligate of villains, and the most un-

principled of conspirators?-What must be the

tandard of the honour of a nobility, that not

only not interferes 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

nonarch? What freedom or what lovalty must

hese pretended friends of the throne possess, who,

to show their attachment to the Royal Family,

ourchase openly their future silence about one

of the sons of their King, whom it was hardly pos-

sible any new slander could degrade, more than un-

naturally to involve another son of their King in the

lisgrace of his brother? Can any decency or any

oyalty be supposed to exist among the citizens of the

first city of the British empire, who not only join the

wild fiends of their Sovereign every where, but en-

ourage the senseless prating of insolent andignorant

shopkeepers, never opening their mouths but to bab-

ble importinence-but to bawl out treason? Did a

single county interpose in the shamefully and cruelly

udacious hunt of the Royal victim? Did not, en

the contrary, every county emulate in this race of

infamy, which should be foremost to wound the feel-

ing of a venerable King, and to recompense the

outrageous perpetrations of the bitter euemies of his

domestic peace as much as his Royal supremare?

gnorant and brutal, corrupt and oppressive.

ommonwealth; and she shall be ranked for the

mourable! Let our future rivalry be to enlighten

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

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

The army of Portugal are again in the same po sition on the right of the Guadiana which they oc cupied when I addressed your Leidship on the 4th | end. Let outraged humanity recorer its too long

General Blake made an attempt to obtain possesion of Niebla, on the night of the 30th of June. n 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 til the 2d instant, and then retired towards the Guadiana. On the 6th two divisions of infantry and the cavalry of the 5th army, under the Conde De Penne Villamur, were crossing the Guadiana, on a bridge constructed for them at St. Lucar by Colonel Austin.

The artillery was embarked at Avamonte, and General Ballasteros with the advanced guard remained upon the river St. Piedro.

It appeared to be General Blake's intention to embark his troops for Cadiz, but neither General 1811, have, notwithstanding, deemed it expedient | Castanos nor I have heard of him since he marched from Juramenha 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 remain ed in the neighbourhood of Leon and Benavente with thetroops under his command; and thave received from General Silveira a report of the defeat of the French in an attack made upon a Spanish detachment from the army in Gallicia, in front of Astorga, on the 25th ult.

The guerillas likewise continue their operations and besides the alarm given to Valladelid on the 15th ult., Don Julian gave a similar alarm to Salamanca on the 29th ult.; but a considerable party of guerillas belonging to different Chiefs at an imperfect view, appear rather serere; but which had taken a convoy at Penaranda, were afterwards surprized on the 30th of June, and dispersed, about two hundred having been killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

WHITEHALL, JI LY 20. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been leased, 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 Sovereiga, 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 ource from which the past and present misery of ankind originate and flow.

Had, some centuries ago, the British islands been vallowed up in the seas that encompass them, the uropean continent would have contained only a grand and united family. Witnessing its superior of ministers, not been surrounded by ten he could civilization and prosperity, the inhabitants of the like or trust; by six he could love or esteem? Are other parts of the world would then have strived to the fetters of that royal parent light, who, during ion. 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 ong hesitate to assail the prerogatives of their earthsoverigns. Rebellion is the twinbrother of impiety, anarchy & atheism are their common offsping. The atholics, in each County in Ireland, the survivors | 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 itir, had not England already distributed its poison mong the Germans; they merely took advantage of 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 herelf, and has never ceased to disturb the tranquillity of all other States. As might have been foreseen the iccess of the religious innovators encouraged the attempt of political incendiaries. The Continent was nundated with the blasphemous and perverse revees 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 of fanatics, delivered the most virtuous of their Kings into the hands of the most ferocious of regicldes. How many millions of Continental Europeans have not bled, because these Islanders had with impunity braved their God and butchered their Monarch? Alas! said, feelingly, his Imperial and Royal Masty*, without their enormous perpetrations, Louis XVI. might still have reigned, and a happy obscu-

· Buonaparte.

test not evident, even to the most superficial ob- | Messengers were in consequence dispatched to the | the most unjust and ferecious. By the first, no young server, that either sound morality or rational liberty must be wanting in the British nation? If it would 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 morr

course of the night, but the symptoms of his Ma-

Windsor Castle, July 22. . The King has had several hours sleep in the

jesty's disorder remain the same. "IL HALFORD. "M. BAILLIE.

GR. WILLIS. The following is from our own Correspondent:

" WINDSOR, JULY 24. 6 His Majesty continues to be afflicted with his distressing malady as severely to-day as he has been for some days pist; the heat of the weather, added to the unquiet state of his mind, very materially affects his bodily strength; opiates have been sparingly administered, as they had not the desired effect; n intercourse is permitted in the interior of his Majes tr'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 29. 44 His Majesty is nearly as he was yesterday

C W. HEBERDEN. " M. Baillie.

" R. Whars." There was great agitation throughout the metropo all yesterday. It was known that his Majesty's malady had 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 Couriers were sent to and from Windsor, se veral times in the course of the day. The Bull letin of vesterday was by no means calculated to allay the apprehensions entertained. We understand that opiates have either lost their effect, or that if they do produce sleep, they leave his Majesty exfremely low when heawakes. They have, therefore, it is said, been in a great measure discontinued. I is to be remarked, that none of the Bulletins of last week, except Monday's, speak of his Majesty having obtained any sleep. The glandular swellings ar 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 paroxysms are all rost ince-sant, though their violence is not so great But this circumstance has not been viewed by the Physicians as any flattering symptom. The heat of

melancholy expectations. The following are extracts from the Morning Papers of to-day :-

the scatter is very unfavourable. The system becomes

daily more and more exhausted, and we greatly fear

there is too much reason for entertaining the most

It is with heartfelt sorrow we state, that his Majesty's disorder, so far from having taken a favourable turn, his within the last two days been charactorised by the most alarming symptoms. The Queen's Council assembled at Windsor on Saturday, when the Physicians underwent a 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 paroxysms to which he has been subject; and now long his Majesty's constitution will be enabled t sustain such violent shocks, is a consideration which, in the deep sorrow of our heart, we are auxious entirely to dismiss from our mind."

"The most distressing accounts of his Majesty's state were yesterday received from Windsor. The violence of the paroxysms which his Majesty experioded were such as, at one time, to occasion the most alarming apprehensions. The whole of

the Bayal 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 stated, 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 Windfor, requesting the immediate attendance of the Members of the Queen's Council there. Earl Winchelsea left town about cight o'clock, and for expedition went in his curricle, and arrived within two hours. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Waies did not see company vesterday, 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 Dake of York arrived in town from Windson. A the time of his departure it was supposed his May ty could not survive the night. His Royal High ness the Prince Regent had not returned from Wird

sor at twelve o'clock." WINDSOR, JULY 27. ford, arrived at the Queen's Lodge, where his Ma. sty's Physicians had a consultation with them.

Afterwards they writed on her Majesty, at the Cas-

tle, with whom they held a Council. His Majesty was considered worse in the night, not being able to procure but very little sleep .-

accustomed to de-

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 alarming crisis induces a number of the Nobility to visit this town, to make personal application for the half-past tenevery morning. At two o'clock this Tuesday, Offerneen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, he Duke of Combedand and Colonel Bloomfield he intention of the Prince Regent to dine with his Royal Brother at Kew, but soon after his arrival, he er Majesty, the Princesses, Dukes of Clarence, Comberland, and Cambridge, and at half-past six

n the evening returned to London. The Regency Council sat from eleven to three Sclock on Saturday, in examination of the Physiciins, and consulting with her Majesty on the precaious state of the King's health. Lord Ellenbeough travelled with the utmost expedition to Windor, in order to attend his duties, notwithstanding neans consolatory.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

" Windsor Castle, July 30." "The King has passed another good night: other respects his Majesty remains the same.

" H. HALFORD,

" M. BAILLIE, " R. WILLIS."

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 pa

pers of to-day: -" 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 veather, added to his Majesty's severe state of affliction, materially affects his bodily strength; besides which, the swelling in the throat has unhappily proceeded to such an extreme, that scarce any thing can be got down; and such extreme complicarated sufferings (which are not to be contemplated but with fellings the most heart-rending) naturally rive 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 reorts to which we allude are happily not to their full extent founded in fact."

"The accounts received vesterday from Windor 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 ealth 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 pinion 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 Suf-

Materford 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 seniment exists amongst them, except as to the precise but not 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 columns. 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 Petersburgh, who sent a copy of it to his Government, and to his father, through whom it obtained publicity.

French papers to the 25th of July have commutilcared dispatches from Soult, in which he gives exaggerated statements of those affairs of posts which are already before the public in Lord Wellington's dispatches. The French General expresses his opition, that the allies have given up all thoughts of This morning the Archhishop of Conterbury, Duke | entering Spain for the present, and that they have of Montrose, Lords Eldon, Winchelma and Arbest, the defence of Lisbon only in view. He adds, on the authority of deserters, that Marshal Beresford has been suspended and sent to England, for havng exposed the English troops and spared the Allies. In other respects, these dispatches contain nothing either of novelty or Interest.

Bonaparte has issued two new decrees of a character

Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, Ministers, the Lady, who has an income of 6000 francs, or above Queen's Council, &c. The Members of the Queen's | it, is to marry without his permission : by the se-Council arrived here an hour sooner than they are | cond, any person detected in a correspondence with Britain, and in drawing or negociating bills of ex-The Bulletin of this day does not allay the fears | change, is to be shot within twelve hours after de tection, if found guilty!

The prospect of reconciliation between Britain and Russia daily acquires strength. It is even said really during his confinement in the Palace. This | that the latter Power is about to neutralize two ports, through which all communications are to b made-but our limited space obliges us to postpone bulletin at the Queen's Lodge, where it is issued by the consideration of these and some other matters till

A Gentleman has arrived in London who left France on Thursday last. The proceedings in the verived at the Castle, in an open curricle. It was ecclesiastical synod, lately held at Paris, have been excluded from the public papers; but the truth is, that this renerable assembly, on account of the was induced to remain at the Palace, and dired with 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 S

To the deeply important information, which ap pears under the head of Ireland, we can at present o nothing more than briefly allude. The follow ing are the only additional articles of intelligence on the subject which the Dublin papers of last night have conveyed. The Evening Post states, that his business in the Court of King's Beuch on that Mr. Pousonby was summoned to attend the Privy lay. They concluded their sitting with signing the | Council, but refused to go, that Mr. Curran was weekly Report, which, wounderstand, was by no | 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 sall for England it 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 Maryborough. The elections of Managers to the Catholic Committee continued to go on without inter-

Among the deaths announced in the last English ournals are, Lady Sketlington, the Duke of Deronshire, and the Marquis of Townshend. The Dake of Devonshire died on the night of the 29th. at Deronshire 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 demennour, and promises to uphold in all its splendor th high hereditary character of the House of Cavendish.

Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Osmorar, and he Hon, the Solicitor-General, opened their espective 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. Heman, Bart. J. N. Humble, Anthony Chearnles F. Musgrave. Wm. Barron, Nuttall Greene. Wm. Newport. Richard P. O'Siree, H. St. G. Cole, Richard Gumbleton. R. Ussher, Charles Wm. Wall. R. Power. Arthur Kiely, Wm. Morris, Walter M'Guire, R. Power, Pierce Power. A. Fleming, H. Gumbleton, Esqri. P. S. Smyth.

CITY GRAND JURY. John Dennis, Esq. Foreman. C. H. Bolton. S. King, H. Jones. J. Sheppard. Arthur Birnie, James De La Poer Porter, H. Sargent, J. Wallace, F. Drapes, M. Newport, M. Evelyn, A. Symes, J. Perkins, P. J. Franquefort,

The following is a copy of Mr. Pole's letter to Lord Fingall.]

John Bull,

S. Drapes, Esqrs

A. Alcock, jun-

J. Hardy,

Dublin Castle, July 30, 1811 " MY LORD. I have received the commands of the Lord Lieuenant 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 agreenbly to those Resolutions.

"I am to acquaint your Lordship, that the Lord Licutenant has summoned the Privy Council for the surpose 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 through conviction that your Lordship will concur in all measures necessary for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the coun-

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

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, JOHN'S-STREET HOUSE, The Property of J. DE LA POER PORTER, Eig. Application to be made to him, at said House; or ames's Square, Tramore.

August 5, 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 48 Tons. TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, 3d of 8th Mo. 1811.

TOBACCO.

400 Hhds for Sale by Jonn Alley and Son

100 Prime old, 500 (rop 1810,

Which they will commence landing on Monday the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia.

BRASS COPPER PEWTER, WROUGHT & SHEET IRON, LEAD & TIN PLATE MANUFACTORY.

CMARLES CLARKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his Priends, that he is extensively supplied with every Article in the ove Branches, and has lately arrived to him, per the Anne and Betrey, an additional Supply of the very best JAPANNED WARE, CUTLERY, &c .- Which will be disposed of, at reduced Prices, by Wholesale and Retail.

DEMESSIK and FIELD GATES, PALLISADES and evey Article in the Smrrn'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. hat unless all Arrears are forthwith discharged, the Lands will be distrained without further Notice. WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector. Excise-Office, Waterford, August 1, 811.

THE IMPROFED PORTABLE IRON BEDSTEAD, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY PROCTOR AND WAKEFIELD, (AND BY NO OTHERS IN IRELAND.)

TME above Article is well calculated for Gentle-I men travelling, or Officers in the Army; as being constructed on so light and portable a Scale, at the

Waterford, 17th 7th Mo. 1811. N. B. Swith Work executed in the neatest manner-laon Garas made from Thirty Shillings to Thirty Pounds each.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOUSE, QUAT, WATERFORD.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very exten-A sive Assortment of BNGLISH and IRISH LET-TER 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 Varicty of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in differat Become and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in a variety of Shapes and Sizes. Plain and Lined? which he can have made into BOOKS, under Mis own Inspection, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Rivaino ordered, and executed in the very neatest and best Manner, in either HALF, WHOLE, or SPRING-BACK BINDING; and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if any fault is found in the BINDING.—Sealing Wax, Quils, Pens, coloured Paper, Paste Boards, Drawing Paper, and every other Article of Stationary.

Atlas FIRE AND LIFE AssuranceCompany OF LONDON.

President, Sir Christophar Baynas, Bart. Chairman, Wm. Gondon, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman, Stnow Cock, Esq. And sixteen Directors.

THE President and Directors have appointed Mr. R. PARRELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Mirror-Office, the Company's Agent 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 ad-

ditional Premium. That Farming Stock is assured at 2s. 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 unassured 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 of this Office, must be a great inlucement to adopt so salutary a Precaution The Directors having lately determined on several

very favourable modifications in the Business of LIFP. 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, MIRROR-OFFICE,

Agent for Waterford. Waterford, August 3, 1811.

TO BE LET,

ORANY TERM OF YEARS WHICH MAY BE AGREED ON, 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. Newronz, Bart. will receive Proposals in

