Though the Catholic Committee at its last meet ing adjourned to the 19th Oct. a meeting extraordinary was held this day in Capel-street, in consequence of the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant called to the Chair about 11 o'clock, the Committee Rooms being crowded with as much good sense, integrity, property, and respectability, as we ever Saw assembled under similar circumstances.

Lord Fingal said, he had a communication with Mr. Wellesley Pole, (which had already attained publicity,) in which he required that Mr. Pole should favour him in the shape of a Letter with any thing he had to say regarding the Catholics of Ireland, that his sentiments might be laid before the Committee. The Letter he held in his hand was the consequence of this request, and the question was, what step should be taken upon it -(Loud cries of hear, hear!)

Mr. N. Mahon moved that the Letter be read by

Mr. Hay read the Letters (which had been already published).

Mr. Byrue thought the question of the Convention act should be brought to the test; he said that Mr. O'Connell and other eminent legal authorities are of epinlen that we are protected by the last clause of ly, and it is expedient thereupon to decide the question at once. The Government are amenable to the the act; the Government, it appears, think different Laws as well as Catholics; and as Catholics act constitutionally, so the Government should act constifurliously. (Hear, hear !)

Counseller Lyach observed, that the Committee were placed in a most difficult situation. The case is simply this: Government say we act illegallywe say not: and what wasto be done? Nothing appened to, him left but cantion and information. He believed it was unquestionable, that information was the chief object to which they should direct their thoughts; an answer, he was aware, may be made, that the Committee had previously acted in a particular way, and that they could not now deviate from the path they pursued; but he would reply, that wis sure the meeting would not entertain the absurd idea of adhering to any thing really objectionable. He was entirely of epigion, that enquiry should be trade, to know what was the opinion of the first Lawyers, and he would even recommend an adjournment until that was ascertained. (Hear,

Mr. Mahou thought that it did not require any legal knowledge to understand the import of a plain Act of Parliament. He was of opinion, that the proceedings of the Catholic Body were unequirocally countenanced by the last clause of the Convention Act, and to understand this interpretation of it, he thought it was alone necessary to possess an ordinary portion of conception. If we meet lawfully, for the purpose of petitioning, (which is still pursuing the same object,) no clause in the Act an be construed to affect us. We have invariably met for this purpose, and we shall at no time be brought together but for this simple end; when we act otherwise, we deserve the execuation of the Catholics of frehand. (Hear, hear!) He hoped the Committee in the present hour of difficulty spirit which was evinced so eminently on a former occasion would be equally conspicuous now; and that they would not surrender the rights they should unquestionably possess-rights without which lifeis not worth sujoying .- (Loud applauses.)

Here Mr. Fitzsimmons read the resolutions as alreally published.

Mr. Mahon moved, that the Resolutions do pass

as the sentiments of the Meeting. Mr. Thomas Dillon seconded the motion.

Mr. Randall M'Donnell gave the Resolutions his entire concurrence, as expressing with firmness the determination of the Catholics of Ireland to parsue the measure of emancipation legally and constitutionally. He extremely regretted that the Goit certainly to not wise in any Government to evince a hostility—perhaps hostility is a term too severe at least to show an unfavourable temper towards the majority of the population of the country. (Hear, hear, hear?) A Proclamation, however, was not law; nor was an Order in Council law. (Hear, hear ?) He lived in the year 1793, and recollected the period well. In that year some concessions were granted to Catholics; and that year produced the Convention Act. On the promulgation of the Act, (Hear, hear!)—their properties which are dearer some.Members of the day referred to then Secretary of State (the present Lord Buckinghamshire.) Lord Buckinghamshire instantly quieted any apprehension they may for a moment have felt, by assuring them that the Att did not shut the gates to future petition, and that it was alone calculated to prevent such tumultuous meetings as had taken place at Dungannon. He added, God forbid it should be have Petitioning as their object, are within the law. hostile to Catholics peaceably convening for the purpose of Legal Petition. (Hear, hear, hear!) This is quoting the language of the Secretary of State of the day; but two Secretaries may differ. (Hear, hear 1) However, neither is the law .- (Hear, Hear, hear!) Nor is a Proclamation, or a Circular Letter the law. (Hear, hear !) He knew his own loyalty, and was perfectly conscious of that of all character of the times we live in, or to say any thing the Catholics of Ireland. Government, he should that would offend any individual or-class of people, think, ought to be satisfied with such a Committee. but heatill felt it his duty to express himself in the They are select; they act retired from the passions of terms that had dropped from him. It is well known a mob; and they are not tumultuous. (Hear, hear, how pannels for juries are made up in this city, and ble property in this country.

they will be corry.—(Hear, hear.) A Committee zens is incorporated in them. Now, if we were to they writ the forry.— (their, near.) A committee to a complete of a jury, at whose mercy the liwhy wish to destroy it now. He wished, as hearthy by the late petition of the Aldermen, what would opinion, that going back to an Aggregate Meeting 85 the Government, that the Committee should be our conclusion? Would we not at any rate de- and a petition to the Prince Regent was unnecessary break up, not, however, because they are tumultuous; not because they act illegally, or disturb the in Council of the day before. Lord Fingal was public peace; but he wished they were dissolved by the measure of emancipation.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. Cassin, in alluding to a resolution, expressed himself afraid that an opinion may go shroad, that our friends in England gave the sanction of their concurrence to those proceedings. It could not escape observation, that Mr. Pole had garbled the resolutions tomake out a case for himself. He had not the cander to allow them all to go abroad together-to let the tenor be collected from an impartial view of the whole-but he abstracted that part which could throw the greatest shadow of doubt on the sincerity of Catholic Meetings, if any could be entertained, and which may, by possibility, tend most to prejudice the public mind on the other side of the water against them. But he hoped his designs would be frustrated. He trusted that no man will be intimidated by the Proclamation. No man will be weak enough to entertain dread where there is no just cause for it. While Catholics act legally, they may defy all theefforts of their enemies. They have acted legally as yet, and they are determined to pursue this salutary line of conduct. They have then no reason to be afraid. —(Hear!)

Mr. Mahon also observed upon the mutilation he resolutions. It was remarkable enough, that the Proclamation studiously leaves out the three first resolutions, and any sentence that could convey a fair impression of what had actually taken place There was something so uncandid, so disingenuous, and so illiberal in this industry on the part of Mr. Pole, that he would be for publishing the resolutions again, for the purpose of contrasting them with the · Proclamation. Mr. Scully said, that the meaning of the Procla-

mation was this, that the Lord Chancellor, the At-

torney-General, and the rest of the Privy Council,

not excluding Dr. Duigenan, think, that the Caholics act illegally in assembling for the purpose of forwarding the business of petitioning. The Cathoit would be impolitic to follow up a wrong course, lies, including some individuals eminent for legal merely because it was sanctioned by precedent. He ability, think otherwise. Now the question was, which of the parties is in the right? He obtruded himself to give his humble opinion on the question. He did not intend to give It as a thing that would be likely to have any peculiar weight with the Meeting, and least of all was he inclined to attach to it any importance, in consequence of its being the judgment of a person who had been conversant in legal subjects. He saw as much intellect, respectability, and property about him, as he was ever encircled with at any former Meeting, and he could not, therefore, expect, that his opinion should be regarded as any material guide to direct or influence their deliberations .- (Hear, hear!) Taking up the Proclamation, Mr. Scully observed, that it selected the worst resolution among the number which appeared obnoxious to answer the purpose for which it was intended. It took up that in which the word " appoint" occurred, because the same word was used in the Convention Act. Another word may be as good as the word laid hold of, and perhaps he may say, better, for he thought it politic to afford as little ground of complaint as possible when he had to do with unfriendly men, but he would not stop here to Pole, it seems, was resolved to obviate any consure. discuss the point. However, he had no hesitation, trust that was reposed in them by the Catholics of notwithstanding, in declaring it to be his firm opilanguage respectful and complimentary enough; Ireland. (Hear, hear!) He trusted that the nion, that we were still within the law. Though but at what time? On the day of the issuing the that word may not be exactly the precise one which | Proclamation .- (Hear, hear!) - This was a curishould be adopted, still he was confident that no honest Jury would interpret it to mean any thing but to refer to a thing which was auxiliary to petitioning. Nothing was intended but legal petitioning when it was used; he would declare solemnly at the day of judgment, that he contemplated nothing but a legal and constitutional course in obtaining what he conceived to be his birth-right; and the same he declared it as his positive opinion was the disposition which actuated every Catholic -- (Hear, hear!) -- However, the Government seem to think differently their Proclamation expresses it very unequivocally as their opinion, that Catholics are not such sincere petitioners. The Proclamation tells the world very vernment pursued the steps they had taken, because plainly, that the Castle does not give us credit for the integrity we profess; in other words, that the Catholic Peersand their sons, the Baronets, the Hierarchy, and the first characters in each county in Ireland, who constitute the other Members of the Committee, are enemies to their country.—(Hear, hear 1)-The Proclamation very explicitly pronounces it to be the opinion of the Government, that Caholics are persons who are willing to endanger the

> hardship and difficulty .—(Loud applauses.) The question of the legality of the proceedings of he Committee he duly considered; he gave it every attention he was capable of, and the result is, that he declares it tabe his opinion, that the Committee are within the law .- (Hear, hear.) - Any body that With respect to Committees, he must remark, that he had always been timorous on their proceedings; this. kis Lordship recollected. He knew that the question would ultimately come to a jury; and he would not be candid if he did not confess, that he had not the best opinion of some of the juries of this day. He did not mean to give a discreditable

peace of the country, their lives, their properties-

to them, because they had been realized with more

hear!) They wish to break up the Committee, but | what a number of a particular description of citibe so, but, commencing a campaign, we should look our enemies in the face. He thought no jury could find the Catholics guilty; but still he should not dwell upon the impossibility of the circumstance,-When a man meditates any thing he should look at

Mr. Scully continued to say, that there was something extremely disingenuous in the conduct of the present Government. They had lately made an attempt such as that which brought the Catholic Committee together this day; he did not know the reason why they had declined to persevere-whether it was the disapprobation of several distinguished Catholics in England and Ireland, or the general murmur among the mass of the people. He thought it was due to the Government of any country to be respected. The duty of a good citizens is to observe a decorous deference to the ruling powers. He did not know either his Excellency the Duke of Richmond, or Mr. W. W. Pole, but he certainly did not think they had a peculiar claim for deference or respect, as they egregiously eninced either ignorance, viciousness, or a want of understanding the common elements of a wise Government, in setting the whole country in periodical confusion and irritation. (Hear, hear!) - Both Protestants and Catholics reproduted the mischierous system. It was π melancholy thing indeed to let all the thunderbolts of the Law loose upon the land without any just provocation—(Hear, hear!) To send Justices. Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, on one common chase of disturbance and aggression. (Hear, hear!) " If any man's life was taken away in this miserable reign of auarchy—if any man's property was destroyed, how would be be redressed? Would not the Government agent get a general Parliamentary indemnity for perhaps the most arrant acts of oppression, be cause he acted in obedience to the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council-signed by Dr. Duigenan among the rest. (Loud applause.) The present Government of Ireland are as unacquainted with the country as Lord Redesdale .-After four years residence, they know nothing of the people. He did not wish to insult them, but he thinks their very character would be an antidote to the effects of the Proclamation. The contempt and superciliousness of this Proclamation has not escaped observation. It was composed with no deliberation : no discernment; no rational boundary or definitive object; but it opened the rengeince of authority on Four Millions of Catholics, and swept away their liberties at once.-(Loud applause. It hurled them to slavery in an instantit made them worse than slaves; slaves have masters and protectors; but this Proclamation left Catholics slaves without shield, defence, or pro-

tection.—(Bursts of applause.) It was to be observed, that Lord Eldon and Lord Liverpool united with the whole country in inveighing against the last attempt of Mr. Pole. Their Lordships' censure was directed to the " slovenliness" of the step in general, and the contempt that was shewn to the Catholic Body by the precipitancy of the measure, without notice or intimation. Mr. He has given notice of his hostile intentions, in us observance of etiquette indeed. It was making bow, and giving a slap in the face at the same ime. (Hear, hear, hear!)-It will be speciously observed, that Mr. Polesent a gracious and respectful letter to Lord Fingal, intimating that the comnencement of hostilities was near; but the intimaion and the actual declaration bear the same date, and come to hand at the same time.-(Applause.)-Every man should ask government, why those extraordinary steps are taken? Why ourselves and our families are daily threatened with the orrors of a civil war? Why the Country is kept n constant ferment and commotion ?- (Hear, hear!) * Mr. Pole has no property in this Country; he is an adventurer who has no stake; we are not so; we have lived all our lives in itour properties are in it-our affections are in it-we mean to live and die in it-(Tumultuous applause.)—If Parliament had been sitting at this time, we might hope for some immediate redress; ve might write off fifty letters this very night, and raise thunders of eloquence in a few hours, where a Donoughmore, a Grattan, a Whitbread would be atour command. = (Hear, hear.) - He has, however, reliance on our Protestant fellow subjects. He relies on them, because he knows them. Some, to be sure, will be found to be violent; that is their misfortune as well as ours; but the majority will be lenient to us. When Parliament is prorogued, we have a complete despotism in this Country, but he trusted, that our own exertions, with the protection of the liberal minded of the kingdom, will bring our liberties safely through the horrors of the interregnum.—(Bursts of applause.)—He asked the pardon of the meeting for occupying so much time. (Loud applause.)

Mr. McDonnell observed, that his Learned Friend had forgotten in his eloquent speech to advert to the circumstance of the Proclamation being not only issued after the rising of Parliament, but also when all the country Gentlemen and Lawyers (but himself) were attending circuit.

. This is a mistake, Mr. Pole has a very considera-

Mr. Scully said, he also forgot to put the question for the di cussion of the Meeting in two speaks cide, that the temper of that jury would be Anti- and admitted of too much confusion. He was decide Catholic.—(Hear, hear!)—All men may not edly inclined to go forward, as we were in his opia nion perfectly sanctioned by the Law of the Landin

so doing. (Hear, hear.) The entire Meeting unanimously concurred in this opinion; the resolutions, &c. as they have been published, were then moved and carried, when the Meeting adjourned.

AMERICA.

A curious Pamphlet has been published in Ameica, consisting of an Address to the People of the United States, by Mr. Robert Smith, late Secretary of State, in which, for his own vindication, ha details the causes of the differences between him and Mr. Madison, and which led to his resignation. The most prominent point of difference was the conduct of the President with reference to the British and French Governments. Smith accuses the President of adopting half measures, and not maintaining a tone consistent with the diguity of the Government of the United States, and more than insinuates a gross partiality on the part of Madison towards France. He states, that notwithstanding it had been openly promulgated from the State Department, that a satisfactory provision on the part of the French Government to restore the American property seized, must be combined with a repeal of the French Edicts, with a view to a non-intercourse with Great Britain, vet it is a fact, that before the bassing of the Non-Intercourse Law of the last Sesion of Congress (which Smith states to have been Medison's measure), the French Government had officially communicated their fixed determination not to restore the property that had been so seized; and, moreover, that from the information received by Mr. Madison, prior to the date of the Non-Intercourse Law, it was evident to his (Smith's) mind, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been revoked, as declared by the President's proclama-

Mr. Smith then states, that, in consequence of the reiterated outrages of France, he had prepared a draught of a letter, in June, 1810, to General Armstrong, which he published, expressing trong indignation at the conduct of the French Government, but to the sending of which the Preident objected; and Smith states, that he has reason to believe that this very letter constituted park of the ground of Madison's hostility to him. Madison contented himself with making a personal communication to Mr. Armstrong, on the subject of the French outrages, without any instruction to him o communicate it to the French Government.

On the arrival of Serrurier, the French Envey, in America, Smith also states that he prepared the draught of a letter to him, dated Feb. 20, 1811, containing a series of questions as to whether the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, in whole or in part, on the first of last November, and with respect to the admission of American vessels into the French ports; but on waiting on the Presia dent with the draught, and expecting his sanction as a matter of course, he was, to his astonishment, told by Madison, that it would not be expedient to send to M. Serrurier any such note; and Smith proceeds to state, that Madison's deportment throughout the interview evinced a high degree of disquietude, which

occasionally betrayed him into fretful expressions. After detailing some other causes of difference, he proceeds to mention, that a sum of 22,392 dollars had been retained as commission in the hands of Mr. Erving, the American Agent in London, and that this sum thus retained, was the very money paid by the British Government in trust for American citizens, claimants under the 7th Article of the British Treaty, and to pay whom there was no money under Smith's control. Erving being an officer with a fixed annual compensation, and Smith finding no authority that could allow Erving to retain this noney as commission in his hands; and being told by Madison, that the latter had no knowledge of the circumstances of the transaction, Smith applied to Erving, then at Cadiz, for the money, and the latter, on his return to the United States, produced a private letter from Madison, authorizing him to retain this money, as a remuneration for his services. Smith expressed to Madison his surprise and regret at the transaction, and states, that this affair also contributed in a great degree to the rupture between the latter and himself.

After generally justifying his conduct, Mr. Smith concludes by declaring the indispensable necessity that their President should be a man of energetic mind, of enlarged and liberal views, of temperate and dignified deportment, and of honourable and

manly feelings. In the course of the pamphlet it appears that Ma lison, to get rid of Smith, offered him the mission to Russia, but which the latter declined.

By the Duke of Devonshire's decease a third blut rlbbon has fallen under the operation of the resolution formed by the Prince Regent, at the commencement of his Regency, not to dispose of sech honours till the recovery of the King should give an opportunity to distribute them according to his pleasures—The hopes that then prevailed being now dissipated, we fear the delay of the distribution cannot be attended with any consequence but that of shewing the underlating respect of the Prince for his Royal Parent.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

Yo. 11,168.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

J. J. M.GREGOR,

TINCOURAGED by several respectable Friends. Droposes to open a DAY SCHOOL, on Thursday. be 5th Instant, for the Instruction of a select number of Papile. His plan of Education will comprise READ WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAM MAR, HISTORY, FLOCUTION and GEOGRAPHY. Corms ONE GUINEA per Quarter. As he is deterniaed to use the atmost issiduity to promote the morand intellectual Improvement of his Pupils, he opes to give the fullest satisfaction to such Parents. investhink proper to entrust him with the care of

Grand Parade, Waterford, August 5, 1811.

置下 is requested, that all Persons who stand indebted to the late John Watsh, of Patrick-Street, will pay those Debis to Mr. Janes Aviswand, or to Ri-CHARDWALSH, at JOHN WALSH'S, Ballybricken, on or before, the 20th Instant .- It is, also, requested, that those, to whom the said John Walsh was indebted. will furnish their accounts, in order that the same

may be liquidated. TO BE LET, from the 29th September next, the HOUSE and CONCERNS in Ballybricken, belonging Mr. Your Warsh, Schior, together with some FINLDS, situated within the Liberties of the City .-The Premises are well adapted for Business, and the TIELDS may be Let either with, or without the House .- Application to be made at said House. Waterford, August 5, 1811.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, JOHN'S-STREET HOUSE, With an excellent GARDEN, STABLE, and COACH-

Horse adjoining. The Property of J. De LA POER PORTER, Esq. A Lease of 19 Years can be given of the Premises.

A large Sum has been expended thereon, and the House is in thorough Repair. The above Concern would answer extremely we

for a House Barrock, as there is an Acre and a Half I Ground in the rece thereof: or for a Bank : or any other Mercantile Concern, it being convenient t Water Carriage, and excellent Water on the Premises Application to be made to him, at said House; of James's Square, Tramore. August 3, 3511.

BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER, WROUGHT & SHEET TRON, LEAD & TIN PLATE MANUELICIURY.

CHARLES CLARKE

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

Disperse and Pirio Garra, Paulisanes and eve ry Article in the Switn's Business, had with punctuaid and dispatch.

Waterford, 3d August, 1911.

TOBACCO.

400 Ilbls for Sair by John Allky and Son

Which they will commence landing on Monday. the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia. August 1, 1811.

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

Yard, at the Old Sugar House, a Cargo of tresh EMBER and DEALS, which, in addition to their former stock, they will sell on favourable terms. Apply at their Yard, re above, or at their Office, Quay-Lane, near the Exchange. Waterford, July 31, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-4UG. 3.

Butter, first Quality, - - - £6 05, ed.

second
third 5 84, 0d
Tallow (rendered) riomt 55- 0d
Lard (flake)
(cashs, rendered) - 61s. Od 65s Od.
Ruent Prox 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. 1
Park
Reof 04, Od 04, Od. }
Oatment, = 158 6d 168, 6d.
Flour, first Quality,dd.)
third 80s. od - 36s od. [P. 1 Dag.
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Wheat, 35s od - 40s od)
Barley, 00s, Od. 100s, Od. 1
Oats (common) 13s. 0d 00s. 0d.
(potatoe) 14s. 0d 00s. 0d. (rel
Mall, 55x 3d 38x 0d.
naty, 24, 6d 34, 9d.
Potators, 6d to 8d perstone
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(joints),
- Veal, a
Park,
Rutter,
Fram Oil, 445 10s per Ton
Whomas, we are seen as till, a mar his work will.
Corn Returns for the Hick ending on Saturday.
$\begin{array}{c} \text{on Barrels Vinest} \\ \text{for } = \text{Barins} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} A_{\text{percentage}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A_{\text{percentage}} \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} 0. \\ 0. \\ \end{array}$
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In the Matter of 170 be sold by Auction, before ride a little way farther, and making some observa- tunate religionists can give to their fellow Catholics

James Canew. the Commissioners, on Sa- tions on the messioners of his horses smit, which he at home as to the conduct of Romanarte towards a Bankrupt. furday, the 10th August next, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, No 1-A Profit Rent of £45 per Annam, arising or

of the Lands of Wilmer, situated in the County Tipperary, near the Town of Carrick on-Suir, for 34 Years or thereabouts.

o. 2-1 Large Piece of Ground, on which are built 11 Smile or Shambles: each would be let for 3 guineas per Annum: the entire being subject to 9. Guineas per Annum, for a Term of 919 years, situated in the Yown of Carrick, County Tipperary o 3-The large and commedious Dwelling House,

wherein the Bankrupt resided, situated in the Town of Carrick-on-Suir, aforesaid, for a Term of 910 Years, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4

No. 4-A Profit Rent of 14 Guineas per Annum, fo a Term of 9 Years, arising out of a House, &c. in the Possession of Mr. Edward Hahesy, situated in Carrick beg. County Waterford.

o. 5-A small Field, or Piece of Ground, in Car rick-beg, aforemid, containing nearly an Acre.-Also, five Cabins, that would Rent for ? Gumeas per Annum each, the entire subject to 3 Guineas per Annum, for a Term of Years.

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

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

CEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delivement of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most i estimation .-- The Quality will, on Trial, be found excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or genuine a any other House, his being the only one in Ireland icensed to keep a Still for the Preparation of their He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.

LONDON.

TRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

We lament to have again to publish an unfavour-" Windsor Castle, Aug. 2, 1811.

44 His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and

s not quite so well this morning." The Prince Regent, Dukes of York and Cum-

berland, left town this morning before eight o'clock for Windsor. The extraordinary sitting of the Queen's Counil vesterday, and the consequent communication

the following articles, to a rariety of reports, of rather an alarming nature; which, though allayed | ference to the mild and leulent-system of Dr. Simby more recent statements of improved strength and diminished sufferings, are this day revixed with increased influence, in consequence of the departure of the Prince Regent and the Dukes of York and Cumberland, and of the Members of the Council, at a very early hour this morning, for Windsor. The Prince and his Royal Brothers passed through Breut- it at all; though I think the probability is on that ford at eight o'clock, and the Members of the side of the case. But, seeing that restraint and ten Mr. Walker bound up thearin, for the purpose of Council and Ministers, who had set out still earlier, | ceercion, and the violent powers of medicine opening a vein. Just as the Surgeon was preparing This early and general visit to His Majesty's residence, after the particular and extracidicary sittion of the Council yesterday, caused a great sensation along the road, as well as in town, so far as it was known; for the very early hour of the departure kent it from the knowledge of the public in general. although at the same time, it made it matter of more particular observation among those who were better informed. We trust that no immediate fatality is apprehended; but the symptoms that have prevailed or some time, and the reports connected with them. have certainly turned the public mind to the expectation of that calamity. Another report is, that the opinion of the Physicians is now so unanimously and decidedly against the chance of a mental restoration, that the propriety of giving the Regent fuller powers is felt by the Ministers, and that these exr traordinary meeting, and movements are preparatory to the re-assembling of Parliament for that purpose There have been frequent reports of the actual occurrence of the calamity to which we allude, and of its concealment. These reports, absurd as they are, have some countenance in the manner in which the death of his late Majesty George the Second was made known to our present Sovereign, which hap-

pened in the following manner: The Prince was out riding with his usual attendants when that King was carried oil suddenly at his Palace at Kensington, by the buriting of a blood-ressel. An express was immediately dispatched to the Prince with a letter contrining the intelligence. The messenger charged with this intelligence, on coming up to the Royal Party, made a little circuit, and rode up in froit, and in presenting the packet, addressed the Prince in a low voice by the title of Majesty; saving-"Your Majesty's disclosure or concealment of t

the hoofs: he said he would not continue his ride | tem he has introduced :-farther that day, but would return home. He did return accordingly; and it was not till after his re- terday arrived the Eliza cartel, from Morlaix, and His successor, by the management we have mentioned, aroided the unpleasant eclat that would have athe set out as a subject.

(CIRCULAR)

" Yesterday afternoon, et four o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury waited upon the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, to report to his Royal Highness the state of the King, from the examination of his Doctors, having just returned from Windser, where his Grace had been attending a meeting of the against the admission of colonial produce, as well Queen's Council. A variety of reports were cir- as British goods and manufactures, as any part of culated, in consequence of his Grace having drove their return cargoes, with the exception of a little into Carlton-house court-yard from the park, in a royal carriage and six, but it proved to be only the | France, and the disposal of which is of little use to Duke of Montorse's carriage, the King's Master of the Horse, who uses a royal carriage and livery in virtue of his office. The report, we are persuaded, was not of an alarming nature; in this opinion we the enemy are glad to get rid of, and smuggling back are confirmed by our accounts from Windsor, which does not state that any material change had taken place in the state of His Majesty. The Members of the Queen's Council sat but a short time; they did not leave London till past nine o'clock yesterday morninc. and were in town again by four. The examination of the Doctors, and the deliberations of the Council, did not last two hours. The Members did not stop to take any refreshment, as is customary."

Extract of a letter from Windsor-" I am unwiling to leave you entirely without information, and therefore will tell you what I do know, which, though in point of date, perhaps, rather old, is in point of fact perfectly new, and in point of importance, as I conceive, very interesting to those who wish to be in possession of the truth. In the hist place then I must tell you that I attribute the fatal termination of the Royal maledy, which is now geretally supposed to be at hand, and not that alone. but its long duration and violent character, to ciramstruces connected with his situation, which neither allowed nature its fair course, nor medicine object to hasten his convalescence, and to put him, if possible, and as soon as possible, in a state to resume the personal exercise of his Royal Authority. Hence every thing was done by whip and spur, and neither medicine, constitution, nor personal resto the Prince Regent, gave rise, as will be seen by traint was spared. Hence, in the first instance, the coercive system of Dr. Willis was adopted, in premons,-who refused to be concernd when he found that coercion was to be resorted to. I do not say that Dr. Simmons's system, or the principle of allowing nature its course, and medicine its ordinary practice, would, with more speed or certainty, have effected His Majesty's restoration, or have effected have been used, not only without any good effect. it is impossible for any loyal and feeling mind not to feel pain and regret, that this good old man, who just's holds so high a place in the esteem and affections of his people, was not permitted to enjoy in quiet, though in delusion, and in the splendour with which the nation would have surrounded his retreat. those years of life, the expectation of which the conduess of his constitution appeared to warrant; astead of being hastened, as I much fear be has been. into the grave, through the mistaken lovelty, if not criminal private policy and ambition of some Throne."-PILOT.

en, in hurrying him back again towards the

from Portugal.

We are happy to learn by the last letters from isbon, that Lord March, son of the Duke of Richmond, who has been seriously indisposed, is now perfectly recovered. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that we formerly announced the departure of this promising young Nobleman, who couly on the point of completing his 20th year ountry under the auspices of Lord Wellington.-We have since had occasion to notice him as having stood prominent in the post of honour and of danger; and we rejoice now that we are enabled to remove any apprehension that may be entertained for a life so full of favourable hopes for the country, in consequence of the indisposition alluded

The following article contains an account of an importation equally extraordinary and unexpected. to me." His Majesty George III. continued his found in the correct information which these unfor- family of the Lechmeres.

tions on the uneasiness of his horses gait, which he at home as to the conduct of Bonaparte towards had already noticed, he dismounted, and caused their faith and its professors; and as to the hopes the Equeries to assist him in the examination of and prospects of the Papal Hierarchy under the sys-

DARTHOUTH, JULY 31.—The day before yesturn that the death of George H. became public .- | sailed again yesterday for the same port. She brought ouer to this country twelve Irish priests, that were driven out of Rome about twelve months ago, by tended his return as King, from the ride on which | Bonaparte, after having resided there, some of them, for upwards of nine years.

Several vessels having recently arrived in British ports under French licences, expectations were entertained that they would take over, in part of their return cargoes, articles of colonial produce, and thus enliven a little the stagnation that has for some time prevailed in the West India market. We find, however, that their licences contain a special provision iron, and some other articles, which are necessary to us. Under these circumstances, we are astonished that the intercourse can be permitted; for what effect can it have, except introducing articles which in return the coin, of the scarcity of which we have already too much reason to complain? It is stated in a respectable Morning Paper, on authority on which the Editor places the utmost reliance, that in the course of the last week not less than 194,000 English guineas found their way into Dunkirk.

The late Duke of Devonshire-The Indisposition of that much-lamented Nobleman, whose death we announced yesterday, commenced about a fortnight ago. Since that period his Grace has been confined to his town residence in Piccadilly. In a fluctuating state of health. The first attacks were spasms in the chest, which were succeeded by a difficulty of respiration. They continued, more or less violent, until his death. During the last week he could not rest in a bed; for five nights he set up in a chair, which becoming irksome, a chairbed was provided. During the Sunday preceding his demise, his Grace was considerably better; he was coabled to walk upon the terrace in front of Devonshire-house, for at least an hour, and afterwards to its fair practice. It was unfortunately the grand | danger were repeated romitings, about three o'clock

eat a hearty dinner. The first indications of extreme on Monday afternoon. The whole of the medical attendants were then called in, namely Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Sanders, and Mr. Walker, tho Prince Regent's Apothecary. About fire o'clock, his Grace being relieved in some degree, but much exhausted by the convulsed state of his frame, laid himself down on the chair-bed; but after remaining twenty minutes, he exclaimed to Mr. Walker, who was in attendance, "I cannot stay in hed." His extremitles were then getting cold, and it was thought adviseable to call in the assistance of Dr. Pemberton, who was then at Harrow on the Hill an erpress was sent off for the Doctor, who arrived in less. than an hour and a half. The difficulty of breathing increased about nine o'clock. A few minutes before the lancet, the head of the patient fell back, and he but as I conscive, and am persuaded, with great expired without a grean in the arms of the Duchess. and inevitable, as well as visible pernicious effect. The calmest of the deceased's latter moments were passed with the Duchess; they had a slight conversation together. A consultation among the Members of the Faculty present afterwards was held, on the subject of the disease is nich caused his Grace's death. when they appeared to be unanimously of opinion, that it was water on the chest which had communieated to the heart. The body, it was said yesterday, would be opened last night.

There were present at the last moments of the late Duke (besides the aire idv named relatives) the Countess of Besborough and Mr. Wm. Spencer, Expresses were sent off to all the different branches of the family who were in the country. Lord and Lady No further intelligence has yet been received | Morpeth were overtaken, on their way to Castle Howard, the scat of the Farl and Countess of Carlisle; they arrived in town yesterday morning.-The Prince Regent received the information of the death of his friend (a term his Royal Highness always used when speaking of him), about half an hour after the melancholy event. The Prince was much affected, and exclaimed " Good God, is it possible, I knew not of his being ill!" His Grace was of a grave born 3d August, 1791), to fight the battles of his | turn in private life, yet not insensible of humour. and of very hospitable temper. He was fond of the society of men of wit and distinguished talents, and the company whom he assembled at his magnificent scat at Chaisworth, as well as at Chiswick and in town, would have been conspicuous in any age for parts and information.

The daughter of Lucien Bounparte is shortly to be married to a Mr. Charlton, a young man of 24 years of age, and possessing a considerable landed -Ronaparte seldom makes us presents. The most | property. The fair foreigner is very handsome and what the letter contains shall serve for an instruction | valuable characteristic of this one will probably be | very highly spoken of. Mr. Charlton is of that



FRENCH STATE PAPER CONCLUDED.

In Great Britain faction meddles with every thing and every body; even the King is factions in selfdefence, for self-preservation. Have not, however both in ancient and modern times-both in Greece and France-both in Rome and in England, have not factions always been the most oppressive of despoty? Have not factions always and everywhere been the companions of licentiousness, and the asensins of freedom? Have not factions at all times been intolerant, daring, unjust and incorrigible ?-To judge by the scandalous scenes in the British Islands, which an indignant continent have lamented of late, little hope remains that the factions there would desist from their nefarious deeds, were ever France (as she might do) to produce damning eridence, for centuries past up to this very time, of every chief of faction-of every usurper of the name of patriot -and of every candidate for popularity in Great Britain, having either fixed his price to, or intrigued with the enemies of his country; either accepted bribes or received instructions from rival or inimical cabinets. Though the majority might, be convinced, a desperate minority would command. In England, as has been the case in France, factions can pever be meuded; they must be extirpated. Some few persons, ambitious, or bankrupt in characters and fortunes, will always, under the existence of the actual constitution of a royal democraey, find apportunities to mislead the ignorant and to head the needy and the disaffected, in committing excesses dangerous to the peace of Europe by contagious examples.

It belongs to history to recapitulate the many recent

acts of the daring spirit of British factions, and of their influence on the internal and external politics of Great Britain, of their crimes towards humanity. of their common ferocity and barbarity. But had they not power, after trampling under their feet a Prince of the royal blood, to extol the exploits of a General, who deliberated when he ought to have acted, who advanced when he should have retreated, and whose retreat was a disorderly flight before a handful of pursuers; while they force another General to resign, though victorious, because the climate, the elements, and other unforeseen occurrenecs, prevent him from succeeding to the whole extent of extravagant expectations? Have they not forced their King to leave uppunished a political egent who deserved to be impeached for want of ability or of integrity in disobeying and disregarding his instructions? Have they not forced their King to Jeave unrewarded another political agent; whose firmness, and whose obedience to the orders of his Sovereign, exposed him to public insult and personal dangers? Have they not forced their King to swallow, without daring to resent, these and other provocations, though offered by the most weak and contemptible of Governments?! But in all the branches of the constitutional establishments of Great Britain, factions sway an anarchical iron scentre. confounding, deranging and invading all order. Has | contained the article inquestion. We gave coplous not a Captain in the British fleet, craixing in Eu- extracts from them at the time, but this article we rope, dragged his Admiral before a court-martial? Though the latter has been honourably acquitted, have not factious shielded the accuser from punishment? Have not Officers serving in the British army in India, seduced the soldiers to mutiny? Have they not, backed by faction, added rebellion to insubordination, and held out the most dastardly and perjurous proceedings as meritorious acts of patriotism and of retaliating justice? Is not the licentiousness of the British press such, that, protected and patronized by Dections, a convicted libeller I published from his prison the most inflammatory of essays, defying the laws and exciting civil discords, insulting equally the Judge who condemned him and the Government that carried their sentence into ex- our suspicion, we recollected that some time ago the coution? Has not a chief of factions, who is also a Member of Parliament, honestly told his assembly, that the nation was not represented by its Representatives, and that their country was not worth defending? Were they not instantly all on fire, those very factions that shortly before with such admirable and philosophical patience heard the son of their king most unmercifully used? Did not these friends of liberty immediately decree a mandate of arrest against the declaimer of this disagreeable truth, of this bold frankness? Now, British anarchy exhibited itself in all its dreadful glory. Faction combats faction. Numbers of lives are lost in the very streets of the capital, where a civil war rages with all its fury. But mark: when, at last, the humanity of the King orders his guards to prevent further bloodshed, a factious jury pronounces them murderous, because they did their duty and did not submit to be murdered themselves by the hands of the rebellious faction I-1 1

The proprietors of a theatre in London augment a trifle the prices of admittance. Englishmen, like the Romans of sangulnary memory, do not miss auch a propitious opportunity to create new factions. The most disgusting scenes, the effects of the most shameful licentiousness, transform the theatre into a field of battle for boxers and bruisers, for strumpets and pickpockets. Among a people that talk so much of respect for property, the property of individuals is openly invaded, and obliged to submit to the ruinous maximum of dictatorial factions. Ought it not to be apprehended, that prosperous anarchy will not stop at the door or in the pit of a theatre, but sooner or later force an entrance into banks, offices and magazines, there also to affix its maximum-to inflict its requisitions?

Since the wisdom of his Imperial and Royal Majesty has instructed the continent with regard to its true interest, continental warriors are no longer tri-

* Erskine. . + Jackson. + United States. 1 Cobbett. & Burdett.

butary to insular pediars ; and Englishmen, who in | duce the desired effect upon the Russian Cabinet, | continue much the same, but His Marriage, exchange for their dearly soft superfluitles receive which, derirous of improving a good understanding strength is improved. ed from forciguers their necessaries almost for no- with America, of warning her of the manner thing, began to dread a famine. To lessen the con- which she was spoken of by Bonaparte, and possisumption for grain, government looked for some sub- bly, too, of having the document made known to stitute for the distilleries. Their warehouses weigh- this country, communicated it to Mr. J. Q. Adams, ng down with perishable colonial produces, sugar the American Minister at Petersburgh, who trans naturally presented itself and was proposed. The wners of lands took instant alarm; they formed an opposition; and during months, the grain and | Such is the history of the document, and we now the sugar factions, with the theatrical and reforming factions, with the miral and military factions - with the jacobin, the city, and the parliamentary factions, continued to engage the whole attention of a truly factious, divided, and licentious people. This is not the only instance when the interior of London forms a striking resemblance with the interior o Constantinopie, at the period the Mussulmen were at its walls, and with their seymetars soon settled the disputes of the contending sects and parties. Every foreign invader of the British Islands has

ecome conquerer. Bankruptcy may dismantle; mutiny may disperse; storms may destroy and victory may capture fleets, hitherto the sole protectors of Great Britain against the just wrath of his Imperial and Royal Majesty. Submission alone can prevent Britons from being, like the Batavians, erased from the list of Independent nations. Resistance may retard in making more terrible the catastrophe, but it cannot alter their destiny. They have no choice left between obedience and conquest. The reigning house never produced a hero, and the domestic virtues of a prince ruling this turbulent and factions people are weak pledges that the repose of ontinental nations will not still be disturbed or in raded.—It remains, however, to be decided, whether a change of dynasty will be necessary, or a change of constitution will be thought sufficient ?-Long ago, the mere assent of his Imperial and Roval Majesty might have produced a general overthrow. Long ago have different factions caused to be laid before his Imperial and Royal Majesty, both toquests for receiving support, and plans for effectng revolutions. But these are not times to encourage subjects to undermine established thrones. Mosarchs alone shall hereafter be the judges of Monarchs-and woe to the Prince who resorts to an appeal to his people against the sentence of his equals !!! He has ceased to reign.

Pontainbleau, Oct. 10, 1810. Duke of CADORE. (Signed) o his Excellency Most Confidential.

The following observations upon this State Pape are covied from The British Press. We this day give an article purporting to be French State Paper, signed by Bonaparte's then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Champagny, Duke of Cadore. Its history is a curious one, and may amuse our readers. On the 24th inst. we received a series of New York papers from the 4th to the 27th of June, one of which, the paper of the 22d. did not notice, because the New York Editor who gave it threw a doubt upon its authenticity; and because we suspected it to be a fabrication. For a great length of time, one part of the public press in America has charged the other with being in the pay of Great Britain, and actually retained to advocate her cause. How far the charge is true we

the Duke of Cadore, we considered it as one of his

ingenious impositions, and passed it by without

further notice. Here then the matter rested until

within these two or three days, within which we

have seen in the Trensury Journals some slight ex-

tracts which appear now to have been the pull pre-

liminary to its publication at length last night in

The Courier Newspaper, with the following intro-

MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"We lay before our readers to-day a Document

of as much, perhaps of more, importance than any

that was ever submitted to the British People. It

is a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Champagny (Duke of Cadore), relative to the con-

duct and determination of Bonaparte respecting this

country. A short history of it, however, will in

the first instance be necessary. About October last,

some wavering and indecision were discoverable on

the part of the Councils of the Court of Petersburgh.

The pressure of the war with this country had be-

gun to be sorely felt, as well as the ruinous policy

of the Continental system. A desire for a reconci-

liation with England became prevalent, and hence

this important document, entering into an histori-

cal view of the politics of this country, was drawn

up with a view of making the Emperor Alexander

conceive that the Continent could never be happy

or at peace so long as Great Britain remained in her

present state of pre-eminence. This document was

delivered to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and

by him sent to his Government. It did not pro-

low, without daring to resent, these and other prodo not pretend to say, but that there are writers in rocations, though offered by [THE UNITED States] the newspapers in America as eager to recommend THE MOST WEAR AND CONTEMPTIBLE OF GOVERNthemselves to Marquis Wellesley, as any writer in The Morning Post or Courier, is not to be ques-Such are the principal grounds which induce us to tioned; and we did suspect that to one of them the uspect the genuineness of this document. Some of public were indebted for this famous document sign-Mr. Jackson's friends may perhaps be able to throw ed by the Duke of Cadore. Among the grounds of some further light upon it. We will only make one more observation. The Courier announced that it also received the American Papers to the 27th of Bonaparte to General Andreossi, when the latter June, at the same time that they were received at our was his minister at the Court of St. James's; and Office on the 24th instant. Now, if that be the that several leading members of administration, defact, we desire to know why this document, now ceived by the plausibility of the article, considered announced as the most important State Paper that t genuine, although we now well know that it was ever was submitted to the British People, has ron fabrication. The writer of that article, and of mained so long unnoliced by the Editor of The many others of the same description, we know has Courter among the refuse of his waste papers, and how he came thus tardily to learn its vast importbeen for some time a writer in the American Newspapers; and the moment we read the article signed

The Morning Chronicle has the following remarks

mitted a copy of it to his Government, and to his

Such is the account of this document, given

The Courier, " of the genuineness of which."

adds, " there can be no doubt." Now let us see

how it has been introduced into the world by the

American Newspapers, from which it has been co-

pied by The Courier. The New York paper of Sa-

turday, the 22d June, thus introduces it- Im-

portant State Paper. In the preceding column

ve present to our readers a very extraordinary do-

document. If it be genulne it will not fail to

excite the detestation of every citizen of America.

and the astonishment and alarm of the civilizer

world." The New York paper, however, copied

it from another, we believe a Baltimore paper, in

which it originally appeared, but from a defect in

the print, some of the introductory lines are not le-

gible; but neither does the Editor of that paper

rouch for its authenticity. He concludes his preface

thus-" of the genuineness of this document there

does not appear to be any reasonable doubt; not

merely because it comes from one who has the

means of judging correctly, and whose probity

position; but for the stronger reason, that it bears,

in every sentence, the very image and superscription

of the modern Casar. We call on every indepen-

dent Editor who may be, like us, impressed with

an idea of its importance, to give it a circulation.

We wish to press it upon the consideration of every

American reader. At present, we shall make no

further comment-but shall frequently refer to it

hereafter, while we pursue, as we intend, a series

of dissertations, on what we conceive to be the best

her honour, and secure her independence."

course of policy for our country to adopt to retrieve

Now we have already stated that the plausibility

of the article, instead of a proof of its genuineness,

is to us a ground of suspicion; and that suspicion

is farther strengthened by our seeing it confessed to

beintroduced as a ground work for a series of disser-

tations upon the best policy which America has to

pursue, and particularly by the remark with which

"THE MOST WEAK AND CONTEMPTIBLE OF

GOVERNMENTS!-To the President, his Official

Advisers, and his Editorial Advocates, we respect-

extract. It is copied, they will perceive, from the

interesting French document which we this day lay

" Have they not forced their King to leave un-

mished a political agent, [Mr. Raskine] who de-

served to be impeached for want of ability or of in-

tegrity in disobeying and disregarding his instruc-

tions? Have they not forced their King to leave

unrewarded another political agent [Mr. Jackson]

whose firmness and obedience to the orders of his So

vereign exposed him to public insult and personal

dangers? Have they not forced their King to swal-

the American Editor concludes, as follows:

before our readers :

would not suffer him to countenance a suspected im-

father, through whom it has obtained publicity

proceed to its object."

"We had prepared some further observations or the extraordinary French State Paper, which we, in common with all our cotemporaries, copied yesterday from an American paper, when we received a communication from a quarter the most respectable, we might say the highest authority, in regard to such subjects, which completely satisfies us that this pretended State Paper is an impudent fabrication.-We have besides been favoured with the perusal of a letter which explains the whole of this detestable transaction, and even gives the name of the person who had the criminal hardihood to foist the audacious forgery upon the public. Under these circumstances, instead of dignifying the imposition with any further notice, I tains, either by food or sleep, the mental disorder we dismiss the subject with feelings, not merely of contempt, but of abhorrence. It is only necessary for the present to add the expression of satisfaction, that the author is not an Englishman, though his abominable fabrication was evidently intended to impose on the credulity of the people of this coun-

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31. The following is a copy of the Bulletin received this day from Windsor: --

" Windsor Castle, July 31 " The general features of the KING's disorder

" W. HEBERDET " M. BAILLIN

"R. WHILE The following accounts of the state of his Majes. v are extracted from the principal Morning Paper

"The private accounts state, that a sudder change has taken place in his Majesty's disorder From extreme irritability, he is said to have sink into a state of perfect quietude, produced by the Inmentable state of exhaustion to which he has been reduced. Happily, however, his Majesty has been able to take some refreshment, and on the whole his state was last night considered less alarming than for some days past. Expresses continue to be sent off to London every two hours; the Ministers all emain in town; and the Regent does not leare

Carleton House, except to go to Windson " " Our private accounts from Windsor are morn favourable than that of the day before. We learn that his Majesty enjoyed several hours of sleep, and that he was more tranquil in the morning than be had been for several days before."

"The mental paroxysm continued to a late hour last night with unabating severity. The person of his Majesty is extremely reduced in size and appearance, owing principally to his refusal to take sustenance sufficient for the support of nature; yet the Physicians are not apprehensive of any immediate danger of dissolution."

So critical is the state of his Majesty considered. expresses are sent from Windsor every two hours. and the Ministers all remain in town.—The express which arrived at eleven o'clock last night, which is the latest, says, " The repose which his Majesty mjoyed, has not altered any of the unfavourable symptoms.-Doctors Halford, Heberden, Balllio ind Willis in waiting."

The Prince Regent vesterday did not sea visitors

of any description at Carleton House. These circumstances sufficiently indicate the dangerous and deplorable state of his Majesty. There s no necessity, therefore, for the inventions in which some of our contemporaries indulge, to excite public interest. The little repose which his Majesty enjoys is procured by opintes, and hence the little refreshment that ensues. The heat of the weather also operates greatly against him, and assists. along with his disorder, to increase those glandular swellings which render the passage of nourishment almost impracticable. An account from Windsor, received yesterday, however, says-" On Monday his Majesty partook of some meat for his dinner, which he has not been able to do for a considerable time past; be appeared much refreshed and strengthfully recommend a diligent perusal of the following | ened by it."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 1, 1811 "There is no alteration in His MAJESTY's state since yesterday.

"H. HALFORD, " W. HEBERDEN,

" M. BAILLIE, "R. WILLIS."

WINDSOR, JULY 31 .- A favourable change has taken place in his Majesty's condition; but it goes only to the extent of diminishing his sufferings, without affording any prospect of a better result. The strength of his Majesty's frame, and the soundness of his constitution, will probably still continue to make a long and powerful struggle against the complicated attacks of the disorders with which he is assailed; although the agony and exhaustion he has already endured, have been, in point of violence and duration, apparently more than sufficient to break down the utmost conceivable strength of a human being. The returning ability to take some nourishment is regarded only as the means of laying in a fresh store of strength to endure further paroxysms, the return of which is considered certain as soon as the power to resist, which at same time seems to create them, shall have accumulated. All idea of mental restoration is now given up, by the most sanguine of the Physicians; and even the prospect of any great prolongation of life appears overcast with doubts and fears.

The following paragraphs are taken from the

Morning Papers :-" A favourable change has taken place in his Majesty's afflicting malady. He ate some solid food on Monday, and in the morning of Tuesday his constitution appeared to bare rallied, and he ontinued more quiet throughout the day. The Physicians now inform us, that though the bodily strength is improved, the features of the disorder (a new personification of the disease) continue much the same. We hear that they are now convinced there is an effusion on the brain, for experience shows them, that whatever changes His Majesty's bodily frame undergoes, and whatever refreshment he obremains nearly the same.

"We had the pleasure, last night, to learn, that material improvement has taken place in His Majesty's health. His appetite has returned; and his strength, from this circumstance, and from the greatr portion of sleep he has lately had, has very considerably increased."

"The accounts of last night stated His Majesty o be in a tranquil state, and that his spirits as well as his bodily atrength had been somewhat improved. The refreshment which he has lately been prevailed upon to take has produced this favourable effect, end some are of epinion that his present state may e considered as indicative of the crisis of his disorder having happily passed away."

adiaterford Chronicle.

TURSDAY, AUGUST 6. The extent of information, which came rather sud dealy open us, obliged us in our last publication to overlook, or briefly to notice, various articles which hed claims upon public attention. To these we now return, and first of all to what concerns the policy of the Russian Empire. Rumours of an adjustment of all differences between that country and Great Britain still continue to be circulated, and even to encrease in credibility, although without as yet asruning that authentic form which would remove every ground of doubt, or suspicion. That an intercourse has, for a very considerable time, existed between the Brifish and Russian Ministers, is unquestionable; but nothing of its nature, or of its progress to a final issue, that ought to be implicitly relied upon, has hitherto transpired; much, however, that merits consideration is now known to the public. For two years past, Bonaparte has been largely augmenting his military resources, and his has repeatedly declared in his official documents. that circumstances rendered it necessary for him to resort to the measures he has pursued. What, then, it is ontural to ask, are these circumstances? The subjugation of the Peninsula would have solved the question, were it not an ascertained truth, that the reinforcements he has sent to that quarter have neither been proportioned to his necessities, nor conformable to his impetuous and characteristic ambition. It is, also, equally certain, that they have not been proportioned to the extensive armament that remained at bome, some of which, according to every external appearance, might have been marched to the scene of action. Is it not, therefere, to be fairly presumed, that some invisible cause has directed his conduct, that that cause was a jealousy of Russia, and that he found it expedient to be prepared against her defection from his alliance? This is the only explanation of his views on which the mind can rest with any thing like rational conviction; and the belief is corroborated by variety of strong and concurrent appearances and events. Russia has been carrying on the war with Turkey for some time with a kind of reluctant energy, while she has roluntarily offered large and va luable sacrifices, in order to bring it to a peaceful termination. These concessions have been rejected by her enemy, and it is well known that Bonaparte, with that policy which is as obvious as it has been common, has been successful in instigating the Court of Constantinople to a perseverance in those hostilities which, if long protracted, will furnish him with important advantages over both belligerents. In the meantime, Russia has manifested some unequirocal proofs of alienation from France, and of her expectation of a new contest with that Power. It is now almost beyond a doubt, that she has largely encremed her forces on the frontiers of Poland, and that she has been actively occupied in rendering more secure the strong holds which are most likely to be soonest exposed to danger. She has, likewise, been employing her influence with her northem neighbours, to induce them into co-operation against that Power with whose ambition their liberty and independence are incompatible. How far she has succeeded in these efforts, it is impossible to say; but it is reasonable to conclude, that present sufferings, and the contemplation of still more enormous injustice, must at least have awakened the desire of redemption, although reflection on the arduous and doubtful nature of the struggle may have silenced the voice of complaint, and restrained the

arm which was eager to draw the sword in defence

of that freedom without which life is but

the inheritance of a slave. Besides all this,

understanding does actually subsist between Britain

and Russia. Britain has, for some time past, been

sending to Russia warlike stores of different kinds:

and it is asserted, that there are at present five ship

rathe Nore, ready to sail for the Baltic, loaded with

arms and ammunition for the use of that country.

It cannot be supposed that Britain would furnish

Russia with such acticles, if they were not to be em-

played against France. Report states, that the

Ukney, issued by the Russian Government, probi-

bining the introduction of Foreign Manufactures, is

about to be modified, if not wholly repealed, and

that the commercial intercourse betwixt Great Bri-

which all communications are to be made, and to

which all British ships, destined for that country,

are first to sail, and there to make their entries.-

strongly upon the point at issue, and, if they can-

not be deemed conclusive, it will be at least impossi

the warlike preparations of his Northern Ally .-

Commercial system will experience a serious inter

ruption, and it can scarcely be conceived, that it

meditated ruin of the British Empire.

tain and Russia is to be free and unrestrained. The

following, it is also said, will be the first proof of the felicity. The season propitious to such a renovatifriendly intentions of Russia. She is to neutralize on is fast passing away—if not speedily embraced, it two of her ports, Archangel and Liebau, through will be for ever gone! To the conclusion of the French State Paper, in t has been called, there are annexed various obsersations which will enable the public to form their These statements, when combined together, bear opinion on the question of its authenticity. It's first appearance was in the Courier, and that Journal was immediately accused by many of its contemporable to regard themas wholly unworthy of attention. ries of having intruded a gross fabrication upon the country. However much the Courter may, on other Bounparte cannot be long an indlifferent spectator of occasions, have indulged in such impositions, it is at If Russia opens her ports to Britain, the French least exempt from the criminality of being the author of the document in question, and the only charge to which it is liable is that of pledging itself to the geauthor will submit to ad infringement of that policy nuineness of a production, the very manner of whose which is the favourite scheme of his heart, and on appearance ought to have excited suspicion, and dictawhich he chiear builds for the accomplishment of the ted a cautious receive. The internal evidence of the Paper is strong in it's favour. It may have carried the sen-All these things point to no other issue but that of timents of Bonaparte too far, and it may have touched a rupture between France and Russia. On the part of some topics on which he would have been silent ; but Russia, the prudence of such a contest, and the conit has traced the general line of his policy with a sequences likely to eusue from it, are topics of a tery masterly hand, and It has even virtually anticipated different nature. Former experience is often a faith4 the spirit of some of his more recent decrees, which fal monitor as to the future, and it is not always safe | could not have reached America, where the first pubto reject the instructions she offers; but there are lication took place. But still the weight of evidence times when she is a fallible prophet, and a guide is against its authenticity, and it must be regarded as not wholly to be trusted. With Russia contended another emanation from the imposture of the times,

with France before, she was in some degree igno- | unless its validity shall be reafter be established upon | rant of the talents and the resources of her foe, and grounds that cannot be refuted. The Courser still came into the field with precipitate and inadequate continues to place implicit reliance on the docupreparation. Surrounding nations, governed by ment; other Journals express doubts of it; but the improvident statismen, and deceived by the fair generality of them unequirocally represent it as a promises of the man who even then designed their | forgery.

subjugation, looked on as indifferent spectators, or,

rather, as struck to mute astonichment by a career

of which history seemed to furalth no example. Rus-

sia has learned wisdom from defeat, and the scourge

the ally of France, but the bonds of Courts, what-

It is not meant by these observations to assert,

standing all the pompous declamations to the con-

trary, testified but the name and the shadow of pa-

triotism. The issue of the efforts which may be made

founded, and on the manner in which it shall be car-

his resources are great and powerful; but the one

the extent of his Empire has furnished facilities for

his orerthrow. Human talents are not proportioned

to human ambition, and the triumphs of the warri-

or are but themes for the school-boy's praise. To se-

cure extensive conquests after they have been achiev-

ed-to govern various countries and millions of in-

habitants-to suppress the voice of liberty in Tree-

born men--to reconcile them to the rod of the ty-

quire more than mortal powers can accomplish.-

of his nature—that he can arrest those laws which

have operated from the beginning, and which will

operate to the end of time-that he can continue to

triumph where all his predecessors have fallen, will

not be believed even by the minlons who bend before

his throne. Hitherto, he has been more indebted

to the folly of his opponents, than to any peculiar

felicity in his own fortunes. Whilst that folly reigns,

he will prosper. The jealousy which Prussia enter-

tained of some other Powers laid her prostrate at the

feet of her conqueror; the Sovereigns of Spain be-

came the captives of France, because they were im-

becile, and forgot that they lived only for their

Country: the House of Braganza negociated for a

time, and then fled, because the terrors of the foe

were more formidable than his offers were tempting;

had the Hungarians been made free, Austria

would have triumphed on the Banks of the Da-

reigned, and in all cases Bonaparte triumphed.-

The same causes will uniformly produce the same

ffects. If statesmen will still continue to separate

their interests from the interests of their countries,

if they refuse those rights which nature and justice

imperatively command them to accord, if they sow

divisions, and swell the tide of national animosities,

they will do far more for the Napoleon Dynasty

than all the wisdom and all the armaments of it's

Founder can accomplish. A different course of

Sonduct would open up different and happier pro-

spects. The unanimity and combined moral and

physical energies of nations would be more than

equal to arrest the career of despotism, to disperse

those clouds of gloomy and awful portent which are

uspended over the civilized world, and to introduce

i new epoch of enlightened freedom and augmented

has excited that hatred which is natural to man, and

lost the sense of recent shame and degradation.

The most interesting intelligence communicated or the London Journals of Wednesday and Thursday relates to his Mairett. Far removed from the of despotism has roused other nations to that pitch of | scene of his afflictions, and unable to offer our readers feeling in which resistance becomes merely a questiany information beyond what the public Prints have on of prudence, and at which they wait with anxious conveyed, we can only refer them to our extracts, expectation the opportunity of making a last effort | which comprehend all that has appeared on the for their deliverance. Austria, it is true, is now subject. French Papers, to the 27th of July, arrived

ever be their nature, are of freble obligation, and she ondon before the departure of the mail. Others cannot have forgotten her ancient glory, nor have | had previously been received. These have convey ed intelligence from Paris too extensive for present insertion. It is, hesides, of that character which | Terms ONE GUINEA per Quarter. As he is deterthat the Continent is actually prepared to shake off | admits at least of delay, and of which a general view the yoke of France, or that the means are equal to | will at present be sufficient. The Legislative Body the mighty undertaking. All that is intended is, closed its sittings on the 25th, with a long speech to illustrate those probabilities that usually pro- from M. Segur, pointing out, in the usual pompous gnosticate great revolutions, which have frequently I strain of French adulation, the blessings enjoyed unfixed the destinies of nations, and which are at all | der the beneficent reign of Napoleon, and dwelling times of the highest moment in the record, of human with extacy on the happy prospect of the Governaffairs. One thing, at least, is certain and indispument of his son. A Deputation of these Legislators presented their homage to the infant Sovereign, for table. To occupy in some other quarter the arms of Bonaparte, be the result what it may, would have | which they received the appropriate acknowledgements of his nurse. The speech of Sagur notices the prosperous influence on the struggle now going on n the Peninsula. It would prevent the forces of flourishing state of the French finances. No new | will furnish their accounts, in order that the same France from being there augmented to overwhelm- taxes are Imposed; but it is not easy to believe, TO BE LET, from the roth September next, the ing numbers, and it might stimulate the minds of the | that Bounparte's treasury can be full without the resources of trade. The state of the war in Spain is to Mr. John Warsh, Senior, together with some Spaniards and Portuguese to that universal energy in the cause of freedom which has hitherto, not withnoticed; the junction of Marmont and Soult, the FIELDS, situated within the Liberties of the City, and relief of Badajos, and the triumphs of Suchet at Tarragona, are the principal themes of exultation. Some information might have been expected as to the against Bonaparte in other quarters will depend | proceedings of the Synod of Cardinals.; but on this solely on the principles on which resistance may be subject all is silence, and there is good rouson to beliere, that the doors of a prison have been closed on ried on. His tyranny has been every where felt, and some of the Dignitaries of the Church.

A serious disturbance took place at Dantzic on the 16th of July, in which more than eighty lives were lost, and a great number of persons dangerously wounded. A rancourous hatred is said to subsist between the French and German troops, which broke out in open violence on the birth-day of the French General, Rapp, and produced the fatal consequences just mentioned.

It was reported in London on Wednesday, that the French army had proceeded from Dantzic rant and to the chains of slavery, are tasks which | against Riga, and that hostilities had commenced have never yet been long performed, and which re- | between France and Russia; but the statement did not rest on any authority sufficient to entitle it to That Bonaparte is exempted from the imperfections | credit.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have re-entered Spain with an escort of 26,000 men.

The Tigre has arrived from the British fleet off Toulon, and from Gibraltar, having brought dispatches, which are said not to be of any importance. All hopes of the capture of the French fleet appear thus to have expired.

The Office of Clerk of the Privy Council has become vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Fawkener. ts emoluments are estimated at £4,000 per annum. No successor has yet been appointed.

Belcher, of pugiliatic fame, died in London on he 30th, in the 31st year of his age.

We have not been able accurately to arrange the details of the proceedings at the Assizes for this day's paper. Nor will our Readers sostain any great disappointment from a delay till Thursday, for, nube, and the Continent might there have com- with the exception of two or three couses, nothing menced a new zera of liberty. In all cases, folly of interest or importance has occurred.

In the City Court, on Saturday, in an action of Troper, to recover the value of a Newfoundland FRAUESDAY, SEFERNER 3.-450 Wt. for age Dog. in which Patrick Power, of Ballinakill, Esq., was Plaintiff, and Pierce Sweetman, of Blenheim, Esq. was Defendant, a verdict was given for the Defendant. In the County Court, on the same day, in a trial at Nest Prius, in which John O' Neill, Enq. sought to recover from the Assignees of Mr. James O'Neill, one year's rent of the Mills and Lands of Pouldrew, a verdict was given for the Assignces, with 6d. costs.

Yesterday, in the City Court, an important ause was tried, in which Wm. Henry Hassard, Eag. was Plaintiff, and Messrs. Max and Jackson, merchants, Defendants. After a long investigation, in which much legal ability was displayed on both ides, the Jury, under the direction of the Solicitor-General, returned a verdict for the Defendants, with 6d. costs-subject, however, to the pinion of the Court of King's Bench.

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, scknowledges to have received from John Dennis. Foreman of the Grand Jury, £7 5s. 6d-from Faton Edwards, Record Jury, F1 2s. od.

> LOST, ON MONDAY LAST. IN THIS CITY,

SPANIEL DOG and BITCH about nine months A old, the former all BLACK, the latter BLACK and water. If in the powersion of any Gentleman, it is equested; that they may be sent to Mr. B. Flynn handsome REWARD will be given to any Person who may give information where they may be tecovered; and if found in the possession of any Person after this advertisement, such Person will be proseated according to Law.

Waterford, 4th August, 1811.

TOBACCO.

400 Hhds. for Sale by Jour Accus and Son 100 Prime old,

360 Crop 1810, Which they will commence landing on Monday, the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia
August 1, 1811.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATER FORD.

TIO BE LET, two-thirds of the Impropriate TITIES of the Parishes of Mothill, Hathgormuck, and Monalargie, lying near Curraghmore; also, those of Ballylanane, between Kilmachomas and the Set likewise, several desirable LOTS of BUILDING GROUND in the City and its Vicinity, extending from the Mall of Waterford to John . Hill - Particulars may be had of, and Proposals will be received, and liberal Encouragement given for Improvement, by Lieutenant-Colonel HARDY, or in his absence, by Авианам Systes, Esq. Waterford, Aug. 5, 1811

J. J. M'GREGOR,

ENCOURAGED by several respectable Friends. La proposes to open a DAY SCHOOL, on Thursday. e 8th Instant. for the Instruction of a select number of Pupils. Hisplan of Education will comprise READ-ING. WRITING, ARITHMRTIC, BNGLISH GRAM MAR. HISTORY, BLOCKTION and GROGRAPHY mined to use the utmost assiduity to promote the ibor al and intellectual Improvement of his Pupils, he hopes to give the fullest salisfaction to such Parents is may think proper to entrust him with the care of their Children. Grand Parade, Waterford, August 5, 1811.

TT is requested, that all Persons who stand indebted. to the late Jour Walsh, of Patrick-Street, will pay those Debts to Mr. James Aylwake, or to Ri-CHARDWALSH, at JOHN WALSH'S, Bullybricken, on or before, the 20th Instant .-- It is, also, requested, that those, to whom the said John Waran was indebted,

HOUSE and CONCERNS in Ballybricken, belonging The Premises are well adapted for Business, and the FIELDS may be Let either with, of without the House.-Application to be made at said House. Waterford, August 5, 1811."

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. JOHN'S-STREET HOUSE, With an excellent GARDEN, STABLE, and COACE-

House adjoining: A Lease of 59 Years can be given of the Pranties. large Sum has been expended thereon, and the House is in thorough Repair

The Property of J. DE LA PORR PORTER, Eig

Application to be made to him, at said House; o ames - Square, Tramore. August 3, 1811.

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

CHARLES CLARRE

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, that he is extensively supplied with every Article in the above Branches, and has lately arrived to him, per the Anne and Botsey, as additional Supply of the very Best JAPANNED WARE, CUTLERY, &c. -- Which will be disposed of, at reduced Prices, by Wholesale and Retail DENESHE and FIELD GATES, PARLISADES and eve-

y Article in the Surrit's Business, had with hunctulity 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

Excise-Office, Waterford, August 1, 1811

TRAMORE RACES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1811.

L years old, 6 st. 4lb .-- yours old, 8st .-- 5 years old, 8st. 7lb.—6 years old, 8st. 12lb.—aged.49st.-4 Mile Heats.

WEDSTEDAY, 4 .- Sweepstakes, 5 Guineas each P. to which the Stewards will add \$50 for Hunters hat never won a racing plate, bona fide the property Gentlemen residing in the County of Waterford welve Mouths, (and in the actual possession of the Subscriber 12 Months) previous to the day of Run-ning. To be qualified on oath, if required, and by leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double Ditch. Second Horse to save Stakes, and receive \$10 from Vinner, provided 3 start 4 yrs. old, 11st. 11lh -6 rs. old, 19st. 7lb.-6 and aged 13st.-3 Mile Heats.

o be rode by Gentlemen. THURSDAY, 5.- £50 for 4, 5, 6, and aged-wis. as

n Tuesday-3 Mile Heats. FRIDAY 6 .- The Union Hunt Cup, (now in the pos ession of Mr. Boyce) with a sweepstakes of 10 Gus. ach P. P. to which the Stawards will add #30 .-To be run for under the same Article as at the last. Meeting, 1810. Horses to be entered on or hefore 20th Ageust. SATURDAY, 7. -Sweenstakes of 5 Gus. ieach P. P.

o which the Stewards will add 250 for all Makters that never won a racing plate, and that will qualify
hy leaping a four foot Wall and Sporting double
Ditch. carrying 12st. 7lb. each - 5 Mile Beats,
MUNDAY, 9.—Collection of the Week for the beaten

Horses that saved their distance-Wid and distance to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, on Sunday Evening.

King's Plate Articles—3lbs. to Marcs and Geldings

-Horses to enter with Mr. John Walsh, Trambre Six clear Days before running, paying Oak Shilling in the Pound entrance, or double at the post, (if the property of a Subscriber of 2 Gut.) if a non-Subscrier of that sum to pay double entrance.—Any Horso not ready to start at the Hour appointed by the Stewards, Groom to be fined One Guinea, and Horse not allowed to start, unless paid.—Winner each day topay One Guinea to a sworn Judge, and Half & Guinea for Scales and Straw. Any Horse walking over, to receive but half the Plate.

ORDINARIBS EACH DAY. GT BALLS on the Nights of Tursday, FRIDAY,

JAMES DE LA POER PORTER, NICHOLAS POWER, M H. O'DONNELL. W. SULLEVAN, Esqrs.

Mr Jour Waren, Clerk of the ?-