CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th, the Hon. Judge Mayne arrived in Ennis, and shortly after went into Court, and opened his Commission

The Hon. Mr. Serjeaut Moore came into town the same evening, and next day proceeded in the Nisi Prius Court to discharge the duty of one of the Lords Justices of Assize for the Munster Circuit, in the room of the Honourable the Solicitor General.

Mich. M'Inerney, who was indicted for the murder of John Guerin on the 7th January, 1811; and who was tried at the last Assizes, and the Jury remained two days confined, and did not return a reidict, was convicted of Manslaughter.

WEXFORD, AUGUST 1.

On Monday the Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne and the Hon, the Solicitor General, (Sir W. C. Smith being prevented by indisposition) Judges of Assize for the Leinster Circuit, arrived in town. The following gentlemen were then sworn as Grand Jurors before the Honourable the Solicitor General, before whom the Criminal business was tried:

Abel Ram, Esq. M. P. Foreman. Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. Cadwallader Waddy. Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart. William Harvey, (Kyle. Robert Shapland Carew. Robert Phayre, William Talbot, John Knox Grogan, Thomas Boyce. Francis Leigh. Abraham Howlin, Samuel Boyce. Thomas James. Henry Lambert. Walter Redmond. John Hatton. P. Sarsfield Colclough. J. C. Beauman. Richard Donovan, jun William P. Pigott. L.E. White, Esqrs.

On Tuesday, the following prisoners were tried and found guilty: Edward Moulds, for an assault on William Pounder, Esq. to be imprisoned three months, fined £3, and give security to keep the peace.

James Murphy, for the murder of Patrick De vereux, to be executed this day. The following were yesterday tried and found

Martin Murphy, for sheep-stealing-Guilty-

Death. Nich. Dixon, for aiding his brother George Escupe from gaol; fined £20, and to be imprisoned

3 months. Archibald Wood, for stealing four keys, the property of John Redmond, Fsq. pleaded guilty. To be burnt in the hand, and transported for seven

Isanc Wood entered late recognizance, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, and particularly to Walter and John Redmond, Esquefor the space of fourteen years. He was then arraigned for a burglary in the house of John Redmond, Esq. and there being no prosecution, was acquitted.

MONAGHAN.

The Assizes for this county commenced on the 26th of July. The Chief Baron presided in the Crown Court, Mr. Baron George in the Civil.

Thomas Fox, convicted of feloniously stealing a hay gelding, price 10l. the property of John Morrison, on the 20th of June last, at Aughdrumakane -to be hanged on the 19th inst.

Francis Duffy, James Duffy, and Philip Duffy, indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Conolly, the 20th of December last, at Laragh, in said Co. -Francis guilty of manslaughter; to be burned in the hand and imprisoned twelve months. - James and

Patrick King, indicted for the murder of Thomas M'Mahon, on the 16th of February last, at Carrickmacross-Guilty of man laughter; to be burned in the hand and imprisoned six months.

Francis Duffy and Edward M'Entee, Indicted for that they on the 28th May, at Monaghan, feloniouly did ravish Mary Corr, and also for a riot and annasault on Mary Corr-Acquitted of the capital charge, the prosecutrix not attending, but convicted of the riot and assault on other evidence; Duffv to be imprisoned a year and give security; M'Entee to be imprisoned six months.

John Kennedy, indicted for that he on the 31st of March last, at Carrickmacross, did assault John Clifford, revenue officer, in the due seizure of spirits which he had cause to suspect was liable to seizure; and also that he and others were found passing in company together, knowingly having in their custody spirituous liquors distilled in Ireland, on which the duties had not been paid-Guilty on both indictments; to pay a fine of £100 on the first in-

dictment, and 6d, on the other. John Kennedy, jun. Michael Duffy, Edward Farrelly, James Finegan, James Whelan, John if founded in truth, no punishment of pain or igno-M'Carron, and Francis M'Keary, convicted of miny can be too severe : but if the materials which, using a still and making pot-ale, &c. and also hav- had been furnished to Counsel were true, the whole ing stills in their possession, they not being licensed braziers, or otherwise licensed to keep a still-Kennedy to be imprisoned a fortnight; Michael Duffy six months; Edward Farrelly three months; James Finegan two months; James Whelan three months, bring the conspiracy to light—to bring Mr. Kelly to and pay a fine of C20; John M'Carron and Francis M'Kenry, six months each.

Catherine Tynau, Catherine M. Doonld, Marv Charleton, Susannah Fitzgerald, Ann M'Dermott and Catherine Nixon, presented as vaguants by the Grand Jury-ordered to be transported for seven years, unless they gave security for their future good

Mary MeMahon and Mary Smyth convicted of stealing 10 yards of white fustian, the property of Thomas Wright, on the 26th ult. at Monaghan and Ferus, against one of the Peasantry inhabiting

sizes for shop-lifting, of which they were acquirted and immediately discharged, and a few hours after enlargement they committed the felony of months each.

John Campbell, indicted for stealing bank notes, the property of Patrick Reilly, on the 19th of June last at Drumbracken -- Not guilty.

James McKenna, indicted for feloniously setting fire to the house of John Magenis at Curryerbugh or the 20th of February last-Not guilty; ordered to give security to keep the peace. Terence M Phillips, John M Phillips, Ower

Brady, and Phillip Casidy, indicted for using unlicensed stills and making spirits -- Not Guilty. Patrick Carney, indicted for shooting four sheep the property of Wm. Sheegog, at Monatty, on the

12th March last-Not Guilty. Thomas Byrne, indicted for feloniously stabbing John M. Bride with a knife, with intent to main him-Not Guilty.

James M. Caffry and Pat. Murphy, for stealing three hundred of barley, the property of James Gartau at Carrickmacross, on the 10th April last- Not guilty; ordered to give security to keep the peace

CARLOW.

The Assizes for the County of Carlow comnenced at Carlow, on Monday 29th July, before the Right Hon. Lord Norbury, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Robert Day, Esq. second Jusice of his Majesty's Court of King's Beach. Lord Norbury charged the Grand Inquest, or

which several new Members appeared. His Lordship expatiated on the happy and peaceable situation of the county, and the very few offences stated in the Calendar. There was every reason, he said rom appearance, to expect, in addition to peace and good order, the blessing of plenty. The poor in that case would have nothing to complain of, and the rich he hoped would remain in their own county enjoying the fruits raised for them by the industry of the tenants, and giving to them that protection, t which their good conduct cutitled them.

Some women were tried for shop-lifting, and cor victed, as was one woman on the vagrant act. This spectable lady exhibited a child in the dock, in her arms, decorated with an orange cockade. The Jury, however, who found her guilty, were not taken in by this display of false colours.

Mr. Patrick Kelly, miller, on the lands of Clananny, the same person who at the last Assizespro ccuted to conviction, Walter Kavanagh, Esq. of Borris, was arraigned on an indictment for a misdemeanour, in attempting to seduce - Fitzgerald, of Carlow, Shop-keeper, to take an illegal and seditions oath.

The Clerk of the Crown asked him was he ready for his trial, he answered yes; on which Mr. McMaoon, who appeared as Agent for the prosecution. endered an affidarit for the purpose of postponing the trial. This affidavit was made by the wife of he Prosecutor, and stated, that her husband had left Carlow on account of debt-that he was an hundred miles off, and that she believed he would have come in to prosecute, had he known that the Court sould in that case have protected him from arrest, and that she believed he would come in at the next

Mr. Mac Nally observed that this was a most extraordinary affidavit. It appeared to have been made by a woman who could not write her name, vet it was stated with a technical nicety that evidently warranted the conclusion of its having been drawn by an adept. It was made by a wife; of course, the truth of the facts it asserted came in a most suspicious and questionable shape. It was extraordinary that no other person could be got fit Carlow to swear to went in his boat on board every ship, and did not He would however accede to the prayer of this cutious affidavit. Mr. Kelly would not wish for an acquittal, without a full, a very full investigation. -The indictment impeached his loyalty. It accused him of a most atrocious offence, from which he wished to be cleared, not upon the absence or neglect of the Prosecutor, but upon the full establishment of his innocence, and of the wicked conspiracy against him, to render him odious in the country, by stamping on him the the crime of sedition. If there had been good grounds for this prosecution, a private attorney would not be the conductor of it. No, it would have been sanctioned by the fiat of his Majests's Attorney-General, the directions of the Crown

Solicitor, and the support of the King's Counsel on the Circuit. Mr. Riky, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, said that if the case had been considered of sufficient importance, there would have been a prosecution by

order of the Attorney-General. Mr. Mac Nally continued-This is a case of the utmost importance to Mr. Kelly; a case; which, of the proceedings against Mr. Kelly were formed in a confederacy against him, false and malicious; and, as far as his professional assistance could go, he would advise such measures as were necessary to

an honorable acquittal. Lord Norbury observed—that the charge was erious, and that the whole ought to come before the Court upon the merits if possible; and the trial was postpoued by consent of the Defendant until the ensuing Spring Assizes.

On the Civil side there were several records, two only of serious import, viz.

The Rev. Father in God, the Bishop of Leighlin

of several course brought by his Lordship to eject the amnesty granted by the Governor-Ground Cold Cottagers on the common, and on evidence of their having taken up their habitation there, without Ewhich they are comitted.—To be imprisoned six cense, and the production of Petty's Down Survey. There was a verdict for the Plaintiff, of course against the Cettagers.

Assignees of Raisson, a Benkrupt, v. M. Carthu, Banker, in Cartone.

This was an action of usury, in taking more than per cent, for five hundred pounds. -- The Bankrupt was examined at great length, and from the nature of his testimony, the Jury brought in a verdict for the Defendant, with costs.

THE ARMY.

The arrangement, which so long since was anounced, is now carried into effect--the venerable Earl of Harcourt is appointed Governor of Portsmouth; and, to the satisfaction of the Royal Military College, and of the army at large, that scientific and able officer, General Alexander Hope, who was wounded so severely in the service, is appointed to succeed Lord Harcourt. From the appointment of General Hope to the Government of the College, and some other changes which we hear are meditated, the most beneficial consequences may be looked for, and that future Go nerals will issue from this national school who will emulate those of France and other countries. The building of the new Military College, on a splendid scale, is carrying on, near Blackwater, with the utmost expedition. In order to expedite the building, Colonel Kingscote's regiment of militia are en camped in the neighbourhood, and are employed in working at the buildings and grounds.

We are glad to see that the Militia Interchange Bill is heartily carried into execution already. Or the 31st, Lord Cranley's regiment, the Surrey Militia, embarked at Portsmouth for Ireland; his Lordship marched at their head to the boats. The Anglesca Light Infantry and the Dake of Rutland time regiment are embarking at the same place, and embarkations at other ports are likewise going on ; only 10,000 of those who first volunteered will be allowed to go at present.

The whole of General Cartwright's fine regiment, the 3d Dragoens, have embarked at Portsmouth for Portugal; their veteran General remained with them all the time they were at Pertsmouth, saw them as they went into the boats, and took leave of them. The wind was as fair as it could blow, but

there was no order for their sailing. General Bland's regiment, the 5th Dragoon Quards, is at Chichester, on its way to Portsmouth embark for Portugal. General Leith, who has had a command under

and Wellington, gets a regiment by the death of General Fox. Colonel Ainslie goes out as Adjutant-General

o the army in Sicily. On the 31st, a considerable body of the King's Jerman Legion was embarked at Portsmouth -hey are fine looking men. General Lo Marchant, s ho had the direction of the education of the young gentlemen at Marlow, goes out with them to Por-

A large detachment of the Hindostan, the 74th egiment, is embarked for Portugal. Among the troops that sailed lately from Plynouth for Portugal, was a troop of the 9th Light

Dragoous. Not a single accident happened during the emsukation of the 3000 cavalry from Plymouth last week. Sir Edward Buller, who commands in the absence of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, was indefatigable in his exertions to expedite the sailing of the fleet the moment the wind became fair; he leave them till the whole got under weigh, although

plished. The 28th Regiment has sailed from Gibraltar to

it was past midnight before this could be accom-

Lord Ancram's regiment, the Edinburgh Militia, has arrived at Norwich from Scotland. The Nottingham Militia, now doing garrison duty at Plymouth, together with the Royal Cornwall, having some time since volunteered for Ireland, have been ordered to hold themselves in readines to proceed thither immediately.

The South Devon Regiment, commanded by Lord Rolle, have also volunteered for Ireland; as have most of the Militia Regiments in the Western

distríct. The Local Militia does not prove so great a nurery for the regulars as Government calculated; for, n an inspection of the returns of the eight regiments belonging to Devon, at the completion of their late. training, being the third year, not more than 100 have turned out since their establishment. Ministers culculated, that in four years one-eighth would vo-

OFFICERS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT. The Court of Directors have passed the following Resolutions respecting the suspended Madras Offi-

So The Court having resumed the consideration of the several cases of the Officers of the Madias Establishment, now at home under suspension, are of opinion that the offences of which Major de Morgan has been adjudged to be guilty, by the Court's Resolutions of the 29th of March, would have justified his removal from the Company's service, and would have compelled the Court to adopt this determination, if his case had stood disconnected with other circumstances; subsequent events, however, which the Court have maturely considered, disposed them to allow of a more favourable result; namely, first, the influence of very general evil example at Madra, early in 1809, and the contogion arising

There women had been tried the first day of the as- I the Commons of his Leidship's see, -This was one I from this sound; and section's, in a contract the some exceptions only) to the whole of the Midding army, as published on the 25th of September 1809 - which, though it could not extend to the interruption of the progress of this Court on the conduct of the Others suspended on the 1st of Mar 1809, and referred home for decision, may have been considered by some persons to here embraced them in the spirit of the measure; and finally, the possibility that the intended memorial to Lord Winto might have been abandoned by the Officers from their conviction of its criminal nature and tendency; but of which the Court regret that no proof whatever exists; and therefore resolve. That the suspension imposed upon Major de Morgan ba emoved, but that he shall only be permitted to me turn to India whenever this Court shall have dechared their opinion that the complete restoration of order and military subordination at Madras, shall have rendered such a measure justifiable, and consistent with that support which it is the paramount duty and determination of this Court at all times to give to the civil authorities.

Similar resolutions have been passed on considering the Cases of Lieutenant-Colonel Martinz Captain Marshal, and Captain James Grant

No appointment could be at once more popular ne cell as judicious, than the placing the gallant Grabam as next in command to Lord Welliegton in Portugal; he is both a scientific soldier and acquainted with service.

The Hon, Colonel Packenham is appointed a Brigadier-General under Lord Wellington.

Major-Generals Clay, Wood, and Wallis, hare been appointed to the Staff in the West Indies. Colonel Dixon, of the 1st West York Militia, all the Officers except two, and 700 of the privates of that regiment, have rolunteered their services to Ireland, and the remainder of the men are now oming forward with great ardour.

The Oxfordshive regiment of Militia, gearlend at Bristol, have extended their services for Ireland. and were on Monday sworn in accordingly.

Most of the Cheshire regiment of Militia, row ving at Plymouth, have volunteered their services or freland.

SIR JAMES SAUMARETS FLEET.

TROM THE SCAW TO THE ISLAND OF ANHOLT.

	Victory	100		Sir J. Saumare
	Dreadneught	99	Captain	Linzed
ı	Mars	7.4		Нарег
1	Defence	7.1		Peter≰
١	Hannibal	7.4	Admiral	
l	Ardent	6.4		Honeyman
1	Princes Caroline	. 6.4		[]›››ተበጠ ን ቢ
١	Impetueux	7.4		Lawford
ļ	Plantagenet	7.1		Lyles
١	Gorgon (Hospital)	4.1		Dacres
l	Loire	4.1		~chomber#
١	Crescent	43		Quilliam
1	Tartar	36		Baker
ì	Daphne	2.4		Pipon
١	Ercbus	14		Autridge
1	Cruizer,	18		Toker
1	Bellette	14		Stoane
I	Catypso	18		Weir
ł	Diligence	16		Lowe
Ì	Wrangler (gun-brig)	14	Lieut.	Pettet
Į	Snipe (ditto)	11		Champion —
Į	Consor ditto	1.1		Lacas
	Safeguard :ditto)	1 1		England
Ì	Virgent (ditto)	1.1		Righy
1	Algerine (Cutter)	15		Blow
1	Hero (ditto)	12		Reynolds.
1	,	S TH	E BELT.	
	Vigo	74	Admira	Dickson
	Всго,		Captain	Dunda∗
	Courageut			Wilkinson
	Laming ageries.			and a Disker

	IN TH	E BELT.
Vigo		Admiral Dickson
Всго,	- 4	Captain Dunda*
Courageux		Wilkinson
		Sir A. Dickson
Orion	•	Williams
Dictator		Haywood
Eth dion		Dickson.
Fly		ND OTLE OF TINIAND.
15LAND OF H		ND GULL OF TENEVEN
St. George		Admiral Revaolós
Vonguard	. 74	Caption Glen
Tremendous		Campbell
Fiscoard	. 40	——— Mason
Helder	_	- Seale
Ranger		Ackloin
Ariel		Ross
Rose		
Sheldrike		Stowart
1 1 1		Hooper
Rateigh	• • •	Watis
Woodfark	• •	Stewart
Reynard		Lieut, Price
Bruiser (Gun brig		Templer.
I Parnest (ditto)	14	~

The following is an accurate list of the Idd Regiments and their strength that are ordered t

.	proceed immediate	ly to England.	
	Regts. Carlow, North Cork, Dublin City, Limerick County, Louth, South Mayo, Hoscommon, W aterford, Westmeath,	Colencis. D. Latouche. W. H. Hodder. H. G. Sankey. Lord Muskerry. Rt. Hon. T. H. Foster. Henry Browne. Viscount Lorton. Marquis of Waterford, Earl Westmeath.	700
5		Total	6,900

The following English Regiments and the red for Ireland, and their arrival

Strength are ordere	d for freshio, and their	,
may be daily expect Cornwall,	ed: Hon, Wm. Elhott, J. Lowther, Col. Walshing,	11 11 12 51
	Total	2,01

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTH BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,169.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE

WANTED.

ON A BOND AND MORTGAGE. THE SUM OF FROM I TO 3 THOUSAND POUNDS IN ORDER TO DISCHARGE INCUMBRANCES ON RE TATES IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES: Cr. a Fee Simple Estate will be Sold for the Pak APPLY TO A. BIRNIE.



FOR BOSTON. The fast easiling American Brig Unity, Benjamir Shute, Master-Burthon 250 Tons-has excel lent accommodations for Passengers, intended to suil the first of Septembernext, wind and weather per tuitting. For Pattage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master on board. Waterford, 8 Mo. (August 8th) 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, Eag. A Lease of 49 Fears can be given of the Pramises. A large Sum has been expended thereon, and the

House is in thorough Repair. The above Concorn would answer extremely well of Ground in the rere thereof; or for a Bank: or any | apply to William Golf. Esq. Horetown, who can other Mercantile Concern, it being convenient to | give any Lease that may be agreed on. Water Carriage, and excellent Water on the Premises. Application to be made to him, at said House; or lames's-Square, Tramore.

August 5, 1811.

It is requested, that all for sons who stand indebted the lite Jone Walsh, of Patrick-Street, will Day those Debts to Mr. James Arrwand, or to Rice CHARDWALSH, of John Warrie's, Ballybricken, on or before, the 2000 instant.—It is, also, requested, that shows, to muon the said Jone Weish was indebted, will farnish their accounts, in order that the same - coay be liquidated.

TO BO LET, from the 19th September next, the HOUSE and CONCERNS in Ballybricken, belonging to Mr. Joan Walsh, Senior, together with some FISLOS, situated within the Liberties of the City .-The Promises are well adapted for Business, and the ItELDS may be Let either with, or without the House.-Application to be made at said House. Waterford, August 5, 1814.

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

TOW landing by M. P. and M. FARRELI / their Yard, at the Old Sugar House, a Cargo of fresh MBER and DEALS, which, in addition to their former Stock, they will sell on favourable terms. Apply at their Yard, as above, or at their Office Quay-Lane, near the Exchange. Waterford, July 31 7 11.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY

EORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Deliverry, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assort ment 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 at any other House, his being the only one in Ireland licensed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, particularly adapted to the use of House-keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.

County of Waterford. WHEREAS JOHN MA-RA, of Georgestown. 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.) in me distely to quit the possession of his House; and, on the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said House, otherwise his Family would be put to Death -AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst, his anid House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions :- NOW We. R. P. O'Surnand H. St. GEORGI Cour. Esquethe two next esiding Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date bereof, prosecute to conviction any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages.-Dated July 26, R. P. O'SREÉ.

H. ST. G. COLE. for For the better discovery of the Persons concorned in said Outrages. Thereby offer a further Re ward of FIFFY GUINEAS for the prosecution to Conviction of any Persons concerned; or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead f va discovery of the Perpetrators.

JOHN BARRON. TO BE LET,

AND INSEDISTIPOSSESSION GIVEN,

Or the INTEREST and all the MACHINERY sold THE EXTRASIVE CONCERNS, situated in John. street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the oscission of Thomas Courson .- Cor Particulars see lland Bills, which may be hid at the Office of this

Application to be made to Anther Binning Seylainber 9, 1810.

TOBACCO.

400 Hhds. for Sale by JOHN ALLEY and Son 100 Prime old,

300 Crop 1810, Which they will commence landing on Monday the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia.

BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER, WROUGHT SHEET IBON, LEAD & TIN PLATE · MANUFACTORY

CHARLES CLARKE

RESPECTPULLY 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 Betsey, an additional Supply of the very best JAPANNED WARK, CUTLERY, &c.-Which mill be disposed of, at reduced Prices, by Wholesale and Retail.

DEMESSER and FIRED GATES, PALLISADES and eve v Article in the Smith's Business, had with punctu ality and dispatch.

Waterford, 3d August, 1411 TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE newly crected MILL at Horelown, County of Wexford, with any quantity of Ground from 10 to 30 Acres, with a neat Cottage thereou, and most convenientOffices of everydescription. -TheConcerns are excellently circumstanced for the Corn Business. being in the coutre of an highly cultivated country The supply of water and extensive Storage are fully adequate to the Machinery of any Manufactory-It is situated mid-way between Ross and Wexford, and for a Horse Barrack, as there is an Acre and a Half | within one Mile of Water carriage—For Particulars

> Horetown, July 20, 1911. TO BE LET. FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS WHICH MAY BE AGREED ON

IN TWO OR MORE DIVISIONS. FROM Pourteen 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. NEWFORT, Bart. will receive Proposals in Writing.

TO BE LET. From the 29th Day of September next, OR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY DE AGREED ON. THE HOUSE on the Quar, now occupied by Mr. J. CASTELLE, adjoining the Bank of Messrs, New. PORT and Scott .- Application to be made to DANIET DUNFORD, Broad-street. Waterford, July 13, 1811.

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Quar, at the corner of Fac tory-Lane, lately occupied by Mrs. LAFFIN, being one of the best Situations in Waterford for any kind of Business.—For Particulars enquire of Riсиляр Galwer, Sargent's-Lane, King-Street July 10, 1811

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

MOLONEL ST. LEGER will let or sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th day of March inst. consisting of a HOUSE, walled-in GARDEN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired. --Colonel Sr. LEGER has also 19 Acres of Ground, which he will set with the House, or separate.-The House, &c. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception of any Family.—The situation and beauty of the place is well known .- Application to be made to Colonel St. LEGER, who will show the Premises. Killea, March 15, 1811

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 3.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 26 0s. 0d. ----- second - - - - - - 5 15s. Od. ---- third - - - - - 5 8x. 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - about 854, 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. --- (casks,rendered) - 64s. 0d. ~ 65s. 0d. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 05. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Pork, ____ 34s. 0d. - 36s. 0d. Beef, ___ 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 15s. 6d. - 16s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. --- second, - - - - - 46s. 0d. - 52s. 0d. third, - - - - 30s. od - 36s od. per Beg. --- fourth, - - - - 22s. Od. - 25s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 40s. od. Barley, --- --- 00s. od. - 00s. od Onts (common) - - - - 13s. Od. - 00s. Od. --- (potatoe) - - - - 14s. Od. - 00s. Od Malt, - - - - - - - 35s. 3d. - 38s. 0d. oals, --- 45. 6d. - 55. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. 0d. - 9s. 3d Potatocs, - - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. Beef (quarters), ---- 4d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 6d. - 74d. (quarters, - - - - 6d. - 7 d Mutton l (joints), ----- 6d. - 71d. Yeal, - - - - - - - - - 7d. - 8id. Pork, - - - - - - - - - - - 3d. - 4 d. Butter, 22d. - 24d. Train Oil, - - - - - £45 10s. -Whiskey, - - - - 84. 6d. - 8s. 8d. - per Gall. Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 00 Barrels Wheat, 7 00 - Barley. Averaging 0 04. 0

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 27. LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL EMERIAU TO THE

MINISTER OF MARINE. The Austerlitz, Toulon Roads, July 19, 1811. Monseigneur,-I have the honour to give an count to your Excellency of the arrival, in Toulon Roads, of the frigates Amelie and Adrienne.

As soon as I was informed by signals that these wo frigates were off Cape Bennat, I ordered thirteen ships of the line, and the Incorruptible frigute, get under weigh. The wind was easterly, blowng fresh; I therefore ordered them to steer out to he open sea, in order to get the wind, for the purpose of protecting those two frigates, which might be cut off by the enemy's squadron. His Majesty's ships man courred with so much celerity, that my van was soon in presence of the advanced ships of the English floot, and so placed as to protect the two frigates, which, as well as the Ulm, the Danube, the Magnanime, and the Breslau, exchanged some broadsides with the enemy's advanced ships. One of these advanced ships sustained some damage, and a frigate had its little top-gallant must shattered .-The Ulm had two backstays cut, as also her stay-

sail, haliards, and her falso bob-stays. The two frigates, and the other ships, sustained no damage. His Mnjesty's squadron manœuvred in presence of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 16 ships of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and a brig; the two advanced guards were within two-thirds of cannonshot from each other, and the other ships were, at farthest, twice that distance a-part. The enemy having tacked off, I caused the ships to return to heir anchorage.

(Signed)

TEPORT OF M. PALSEN, LIEUTENANT OF MARINE & COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF DANNEBROG. STRAISUND, JULY 13 .- Having on the 2d forms a junction of my division with that commanded by Lieut. Fog, and having learned by signals that renemy's squadron was at anchor between the Isles. of Severoe and Hielmen, we steered towards that spot, and next day discovered the enemy anchored to the S. E. of the isle of Hielmen, a league and an half distant, and consisting of four ships of the line, two frigates, two brigs, a cutter, and 160 merchantnen. All the armed ships were placed to the S. E. of the contoy, to protect them from the flotilla of the Belt. One small frigate and a cutter were to the N. W. at the distance of half a league from the ships of war. On the evening of the 4th, during a calm, I resolved to attack the convoy on the N. W. side, and at 10 o'clock I sailed from the Isle of Hielmen, with seven gun-brigs, and ten boats. A dead calm attack commenced with all possible vigour, and lasted till three o'clock: the cutter had then been sunk; ie frigate had lost some of her masts, and was on rery much damaged. The grenades had produced a

Seeing ourselves then chased by all the ships of war, we were obliged to retreat. I ordered 4 gunbrigs of Danish construction, and ten boats, to make off for Hielmen, with the help of their oars; while the remaining three brigs of English construction not being able to use their oars from the height of their masts, attempted to reach land by tacking. The wind freshened, a thick fog came on, and prevented us from seeing the chasing ships. Convinced that the enemy did not see us, I then changed my course, steering to the North; and when again making for land, I found myself unexpectedly cannonaded by an enemy's brig, which I had not seen .-This brig having broke our line, cut off two gunboats commanded by Licutenants Buhl and Oldeland. and poured in such a terrible fire, that these two Officers being severely wounded, and a terrible carnage made among the crews, they were obliged to surrender. The fog again favouring my escape, I availed myself of it; but soon received a broadside from a 74-gun ship, which, from not perceiving it, I could not avoid. Scarcely escaped from this danger, I found myself under the guns of another ship of the line, which poured her shot into me, and damaged my mast and sails. I still hoped to escape by dint of rowing, but had the misfortune to encounter a third ship of the line, whose fire I also received. In this situation, finding myself surrounded with dead and wounded, being also slightly wounded myself, I had no resource left, and surrendered. I was sent on board the Dictator, where Messrs. Buhl and Oldeland soonafter arrived, severely wounded. The English surgeon gives hopes of their recovery. In the mean while, the Gressy succeeded in cutting off another gun-boat, No. 15. FALSEN.

very fresh.

(Signed) In board the Cressy, at anchor off Wingon, July 10, 1811

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER-DUBLIN, JULY 18.

Messes. Carlton v. the Atlas Assurance Company. BEFORE THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD OFFICE BARON AND A SPECIAL JURY.

This was an action brought by the Pinintiffs, who are very eminent merchants resident in Dublin. against the Atlas Fire and Life Assurance Company, to recover the amount of a certain Policy of Acrurance for £3000, effected in November last, with that Company, relative to the windmill, stores, and other extensive concerns of the Plaintiffs, situate on the North Wall, which were afterwards totally conconsumed by accidental fire. The Plaintiffacese was stated by Mr. Goold with his usual energy and ability; he proceeded, after expatiating on the high character of his clients, and the clevated rank they held in the mercantile world, to state that in November last, they effected three several Assurances on their extensive concerns, North Wall, for £3000 each, one with the Atlas, another with the Hope, and the last with the Eagle Assurance Companies; that in less than a month after such Assurances were effected, that dreadful conflagration took place, which terminated in the total loss of the concerns; that the Plaintiffs, with the least possible delay, made out a tatement of their loss, and furnished it to said three companies - when, strange to say, they all, and particularly the Atlas, refused to pay the sum claimed by Plaintiffs on the foot of said policies. He understood that the defenceset up by the Defendant was, that there was a previous policy granted by the commercial company on the same premises to the Plaintiffs, for a sum of £10,000, and that such policy was in existence and force at the time Plaintiff effected the Assurance with the Defendants and the other English Companies, and that the Defeudants insisted, that not having got notice of such polloy, the subsequent policies, according to a particular covenant contained in them, became void; he, however, was instructed to say, that neither in point of law or fact, any such previous policy of the commercial was then in existence.

The Plaintiffs, in support of their case, produced the Atlas policy; which was admitted, and also the particulars of the less to the amount of \$27,300. which was also admitted—sail here the Plaintiffs closed their case.

Mr. Serieant Moore stated the case of the Defendants: He commenced by requesting the deliberate attention of the Court and the Jury to one of the most important questions among commercial menthat had for some time arken in this country. No doubt the Learned Judge who presided, and the very intelligent Gentlemen who composed the Jury, were surprised to hear from the Learned Gentleman lasted the whole night. In about an hour and a | who had stated the Plaintiffs case, that the Atlas Asquarter, being within cannon-shot of the enemy, the surance Company, whose proceedings had been in erery instance marked by the extreme of liberality, had refused to pay the Plaintiffs the sum they claimed under their Policy. But that Gentleman had omitthe point of sinking; and a part of the convoy was | ted in his statement many most important facts, which it was his duty, shortly to call the attention terrible effect; two ships were already on fire; and of the Court and the Jury to. The Learned Serjeant others would have met the same fate, had not a wind stated, that the auxiety of the Atlas Company to sprung up from N. W. which in ten minutes blew make the Plaintiffs restitution, so far as they were, concerned, was such, that their Agent, Mr. Moorethe very morning after the drendful conflagration had taken place, wrote to the Plaintiff's requesting they might immediately state the cause of the fire, and the nature and extent of their loss, in order that the same mìght be immediately ádjusted and paid; he further stated, that the Agent to the Atlas; having subsequently discovered that the Plaintiffs had effected a previous Assurance of £10,000 with the Commerclas Office, (of which the Plaintiff, or one of them, was not only a Stock-holder but a Director,) waited on Mr. George Carlton on the subject, who admitted that such policy was in fact effected by them, and that it did not expire until the 1st of Decomber, being two days subsequent to the time of the fire

The Learned Scriesnt then read the covenant from the Atlas Policy, which stated that if there was any previous assurance applying to the same concerns not disclosed by the party assured and endorsed on this policy, such policy would to all its intents and ourposes be vold. He then continued, Gentlemen, the Plaintiffs did not disclose this previous assurance; it was not endorsed as it should have been on the Atlas policy, and that policy was then by the terms of it to all intents and purposes void, and the Plaintiffs not entitled to receive one shilling from the Defendants under it. What was the conduct of this Company under such circumstances ?- it was such as it had been on all former occasions, truly liberal and highly honorable. They did not seek to shelter themselves under the strict wording of their pollcy, as by law they were entitled to do, but honeably offered the sum of £1400 being their full proportion of the loss sustained, on the basis that the Commercial Company should also bear its proportion. Now, Gentlemen, what was the conduct of this Commercial Computny? contrast it with the lin becality of the Atlas; would you believe that the

LEBYS GOLDSMITH.

[FROM THE NOTTINGHAM REVIEW.] - It was not our intention ever to have noticed " the Anti-Gallican Monitor, or its infamous writer, because nothing but the lash of the law can be supposed to work any change in the bosom of a wretch who considers assassination as a virtue; and because the more you notice a scandalous publication you are in danger of giving to its vitiating pages the greater

"The monster we are now speaking of is not a Dutch Jew, as has been erroneously stated by a respectable London Print; but, disgraceful to relate, he is of English parents; and for several years at the beginning of the late war, had a commission from a respectable mercantile-house in this town; as a foreign salesman. He is likewise well-known as the reputed author of a publication called " The Crimes of Cabinets," which levelled the most deadly and malignant poison at every Court and crowned head that was coalesced against the French. Now, the fact is, that this work was written in French. and he was neither the author nor translator of it: for we are well acquainted with a literary Gentleman, who was paid by him for translating a part of it. Consequently thus far, he is nothing else than a literary quack. In this work, of which he was so proud of being considered the author, he is constantly the great I: he pretends to have beeff acquainted with every secret spring, every secret resolution, and every secret movement of the Monarchs and the Courts, whose conduct he so severely reprobates; and to have been an eye witness of many of positions. When his crimes and his dissipations had The Argus, which was printed in the English lanheart could invent; so much so, that the French | Bonaparte to the Merchants of France. Emperor suppressed the publication because it gave n sanction to the abuse in the more worthless of our own Papers against himself; and this traitor was sent by the latter in the capacity of a spy into this country; but being detected, and committed to Cold-bath-fields prison, he commuted for his enlargement by commencing the most furious attack upon the character and government of his late employer. In order to comply with the conditions agreed upon publication, called The Anti-Gallican, which has vomited forth such things as would shock the most profligate to read, and which none but a wretch the monster whose falsehoods have been copied by consistent friends of the present Administration. He has dared to debase and deni or alize the honomble character of Englishmen, and the character of the mation by proposing to establish a society of assessins; a set of criminals the most abhorrent (save those wretches who shall be nameless) that can disgrace the name of man. Farl Grey has brought this business before the House of Lords, and the Marquis Welleslay, to his honour be it spoken, joined in the reprobation of such a man; and declared he would represent the matter to the Prince Regent, under the hope that such punishment might be inflicted upon the writer as the enormity of his conduct demands. We wait with impatience to hear the result of this; if he'be not punished, what will the world say of his Majesty's Ministers? The Society

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

husiness up long since."

STILTON, JULY 28 .- On Wednesday last, three boys between the ages of nine and twelve years. whose employment it was to frighten the birds who robbed the corn-fields near this place, took it into | 317. The only mourners will be his Grace's principal their heads to kill somebody with the gun with which they were entrusted; and accordingly tried the experiment on a woman passing that way, but as it was only loaded with powder she received no other injury than her gown which was a little burnt; on their return home, however, they cut slugs out of a sheet of lead, and the next morning took their station in the fields, where they soon offered to fire nt two children on their way to school, who, being greatly alarmed, sted, and refused to go home again. as they must pass that way, until a girl, about 14 or 15 years of age, told them to fear nothing and follow her; they accordingly did. But, on the boys seeing them, they told, her that since she had taken the children under her protection, her own life must answer for it, and immediately the eldest boy presented the muzzle close to her face, and shot her dead on the spot! On seeing what they had done, they ran away, but were soon taken, and are now lodged in fluntingdon gaol, to take their trial at the next Assizes, which come on in about a fortuight. The Coroner's inquest, which sat on the body, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The unfortunate deceased was an apprentice to a lacemaker, at a small village near Stilton; and the boys lived at Stilton, one of them is the son of a post-boy. the other of a farmer. I forgot to mention that only two are committed for trial.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

mou h from Lisbon, in eighteen days passage.

state, that since the sailing of the transports to Ayamonte, advices had been received at Cadiz of General Blake having sustained a serious check in the Niebla; but of the particulars we are not informed, and are therefore unable to conjecture whether it is the check alluded to in Lord Wellington's dispatch. or some more recent affair. A very frequent intercourse, by means of flags of truce, takes place between our troops in Cadiz and the besieging army We should suppose that this kind of intercourse on the subject of prisoners on both sides. It is but seldom that the enemy open their fire open Cadiz, and when they do, little or no damage is done.

Sie Richard Keats had returned to Cadiz after was said to have escaped from L'Orient. An American Captain was the informant on this occa-

Paris Papers to the 30th ult, have been receired this morning. It appears that on the 19th of last month there had been a slight action off Toulon, in which four French frigates made a narrow escape. The French fleet is described as having managured in presence of the enemy with great

We have repeatedly had occasion of late to no ice the return of something like a good understanding between this country and Russia. A Russian ship has arrived in Leith Roads from Cronstadt, with a cargo, and several others were expected to follow. It is now clearly ascertained, that a commercial intercourse between the two countries, upon an extended scale, has been determined on; and although we cannot say positively that negociations the circumstances to which the work alludes. These | for Peace are on foot, there are confident rumours boastings had a powerful effect upon the minds of in circulation on the Continent to this effect. Genemany readers who were not acquainted with his im- ral Lauriston is understood to have made a powerful struggle at St. Petersburgh for the continuance rendered England too hot for him, he flew to Paris, of the Count Romanzoff in office, but as his diswhere he became the Editor of a Newspaper called missal is said to have now taken where a total change in the policy of the Russian Cabler may be expectguage; and which contained the foulest slanders ed. Lauriston has officially contra licted the speech. against this country that a depraced and a traitorous | which we lately gave, as having been delivered by

Ananonymous letter has been exhibited or Change. in which the good faith of Russia is called in question, as to the free ports which it is said she is about to open, and the merchants and underwriters are cautioned not to entrust their property under such protection. In the same letter it is recommended, that instead of those free ports under a foreign power, Anholt, in our own possession, should be converted into a depot for the commodities to be with his new employers, he commenced a weekly | sent from this country to the Baltie; and that for the greater security, the fortifications should be improved, and the garrison augmented.

The Bulletin of yesterday was rather unfavouralike himself could ever invent of write. Yet such is | ble, and we understand that expresses were sent off to town in the morning. In consequence of which The Courier and Morning Post, and which have | the Prince Regent, and the Plakes of York and Cumbeen read with-avidity by many of those who are the I berland set off for Windson. Their return early in the afternoon, bowever, lessened the alarm which had at first prevailed. His Majesty, during the whole of Thursday night, was under the influence of a parexysm of the brain, but his bodily health was not impaired. The reports of last night differed very little from those of the morning.

" Windsor Castle, August 3. "His Majesty has had some sleep in the night,

and is as well as he was two days ago. (Signed)

"H. HALFORD, " W. HEBERDEN,

" M. BAILLIE. "R. WILLIS."

The Dake of Devenshire having died very usexpretedly, his body has been opened by Mr. Home, for the Suppression of Fice ought to have taken the | the Surgeon, accompanied by Mr. Walker, and other Medical Gentlemen, who attended him in his illness, and upwards of three pints of water were found in his chest, which, as we have already stated, was the cause of his death. His remains will be removed from Deconshire-house on Monday morning at five o'clock, in a hearse and six, followed by two mourning coaches and six, and his Grace's carriage and domestics. The procession will gons far as Woburn that night, and proceed the three following days to Derby, to be deposited in the family vault there, near the late Duchess.

> Mr. Buller succeeds Mr. Fawkner as Clerk of the Council as a matter of course: Mr. Buller havng held the reversion of the office for thirty years. Mr. Walpole's name is also introduced in the original grant as successor to Mr. Buller.

daterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ASSIZES. The proceedings before the Judges of Assize, as ve stated in our last publication, produced hardly any thing of novelty, or importance, with the exception of a very few particular causes. These procredings, however, lead to observations to which it sour duty to call the public attention, and on which we would willingly dwell at large, if our limited space allowed us that indulgence. . But a short period has elapsed, since the criminal trials in the County were such as to strike the mind with horror, and to make other countries believe, that the barmony and order of civilized society were shaken to their very foundations. The indifferent spectator could draw no other conclusion from the disclosures then made. Extensive districts were subjected to a sytem of terror which was not more tremendous in its denuntiations, thro savage and inhuman in the exe-The Duke of Clarence Packet has arrived at Fal- | cution of its atrocious designs. The value and disposal of preperty were wrested by force from its

letters have been received to the 11th ult. They, | vaded and violated. Armed bands traversed the County, and availed themselves of the mulnight state of the country furnishes a topic of the highhour, to exact the eath of feulty to a proscriptive, congratulation. That the seeds of the disease are the code, or to inflict upon those who infrieged their mandates the penalty of mutilation, or ofdeath! -Their plans were concerted with a secrees into promises a speeds and total extinction. This will which it was but seldom possible to penetrate, and be the case, if the people love either themselves carried into effect with an activity which seemed to urpass the physical powers of man, and which, or multitudes of occasions, cluded all the efforts, how ever unremitting and zealous, of the appennted guardians of the common welfare. Nor did even these things, deeply as they were to be deplored, present the most afflicting aspect of the state to which the County was reduced. Public peace and prosperity an unsuccessful chace of a French squadron which I depend more upon the education of the young, than ipon all the laws which the Legislature can derise, r upon all the punishments which the Ministers o astice can award. If moral energies be debased, and moral principles corrupted, the wisest laws and the highest penal examples will have but a feeble and ransient efficacy, in securing the due and salutary performance of social obligations. The evil will grow and expand itself. Its poison will be imbibed with the first dawnings of reason, and the man will exhibit all the ferocity and turbulence of the school in which the box was reared, and where no other intructions were set before him.

It is needless, nor, indeed, would it be easy, t describe the calamities to which such measures pave the way, and we turn from them with pleasure, to contemplate the happier order of things that has begun its course - a course which, we ferrently trust, will never again be interrupted. A variety of causes have co-operated in producing this beneficial change. It has been the usual practice to pour abuse upon the Magistracy of those districts where such disorders prevailed. Perhaps, the accusation is not wholly unfounded. There may be men. who are equally indifferent to their duty and to The nterest of the community in which they have een called to act an important part, and who, from gnorance, cowardice, or even from more criminal notives, remain careless and supine, when danger is abroad, neglecting all that they had sworn to perform, and indirectly infusing new ardour into the crilspirit which they were bound to meet and to subdue. We would willingly believe that many such men do notexist, and we have no hesitation in exculpating the County of Waterford from so deen and serious a charge. In that County the Magistrates and Gentlemen have displayed an energy o suppressing disorders, which was not more conormable to their duty, than it has been honourable o their reputation. To them, therefore, in the first instance, is the tranquillity which now prevails to be attributed. They have subjected themselves to numerous hardships and privations, and often on, to imminent perils, in order to restore the deluded to a sense of their conduct, and to obedience o the laws of their Country, and they have now he pleasure to contemplate the happy fruits of their exertions. The Government of the Country i next entitled to public actirolation. It has, indeed, been said, that the aid it afforded was tardy, and that it ought to have interposed its authority at a much earlier period. If, however, it be remembered, that the interposition of the Supreme Power rould only, in such a case, come forward cleathed in all the terrors of rengeance, its reluctance to act with precipitation may be regarded rather as a round of praise than of blame, even though it should have permitted the period of action to be ong protracted. It did at any rate interpose, and that interposition completed the salutary work which had already been begun in wisdom and conducted with success. The Special Commission was rendered memorable in the annals of Ireland by the fate of the many unhappy men who fell the victims of outraged humanity and broken laws; but it was rendered with him a young dog, black, with white neck and once stopped the current of blood that might have ontinued to flow, and held out the sceptre of paron for the past, provided the future should not again require the sword of justice to be lived up. The result has inculcated two important, and never to be forgotten truths. It has proved, that the men o whom Government entrusted its power were guided through the arduous situation in which they were placed by consummate wisdom and prudence and it has especially proved, that the established law of the country, if wisely and seasonably applied, is more than able to suppress turbulence in every form, and that it is not necessary to resort to those more violent remedies, whose very character is an

on seeing the dog, and calling him by the name of mpressive recommendation to avoid them, and which Chance, the animal appeared quite clated, and atgenerally leave greater calamities behind than those tempted to jump up on Witness's horse-saw the they are employed to cure. dog afterwards in the Mayor's-office, and identified To these causes of the present more tranquil him from a mark on his nose, which he had received state of the County of Waterford another, of no small from a knife while in the possession of Witness bement, is yet to be added. The combinations fore he strayed-Witness had, also, a private mark which arrayed themselves against the public safety by which he could recognise the dog, but, as this were numerous and extensive; but those engaged in mark occurred after the recovery of the dog, it was them were not all equally guilty. Many were denot deemed of any importance to the cause-Witluded into schemes of which they knew not the purness could not be mistaken in the dog, and swearport or the atrocity. Intoxication is purchased at a cheap price, and to that cause alone, whatever the positively, that the dog, now in Mr. Sweetman's possession, is the same which he, witness, brough Senator may say to the contrary, may Ireland attrihome from Newfoundland-Witness sets an libute some, and not a few, of her bitterest woes. The value ou the dog and would not have parted wileaders of faction practised their deceptions on those him but on account of his children. whem they had seduced into their meetings of hospitality, and the morning brought with it recollecof Mr. Hunt's evidence in which he was concerned ions distracting and terrible in the extreme. They had unguardedly become the sworn enemies of their country, and were on the one hand exposed to be to Mr. Hunt, and had irequest opportunities of engeance, or on the other, to that assassination which was to be the reward of retracing their steps Still, however, public virtue, and a wish to submit to the laws, were not extinguished, and in the midst of a very general defection from duty, multitudes were found willing to return, whilst multitudes had never | land-recollects receiving a dog at Placentia, Newfoundland, from Mr. Sweetman's agent there, which A running ship has arrived from Cadiz, by which | lawful owners. Domestic peace and safety were in- | swerted. The moans that were employed came soa-

sonably in aid of these dispositions, and the acwholly extirpated, is what may readily be believed but it seems equally true, that its exhausted strength lour-cannot swear precisely as to his age-had three other dogs on board-cannot now identify the their families, or their country. They have seen the fatal ruin in which an opposite course has invelved many of their contemporaries. The same destina awaits them, if they adopt the same criminal line of

conduct. We would, then, finally and ferrently

implore them, to adhere to the honest and peaceable

pursuits of industry, as the sole foundation of their

pursuits or modern, and happiness—We now proceed to gas

t view of the proceedings which took place at the

The tranquil state of both County and City ren-

dered it unnecessary for the Judges to address the

respective Grand Juries at any great length, Judge

Osborne warmly expressed his congratulations on

the peaceable state of the county, and attributed

its happy restoration to the exertions which had

been made to suppress the disturbances, and espe-

cially to the extension of mercy to some of those

riminals who had fallen under the sentence of the

law. Some cases, which arose from former turbo-

lence, still remained to be tried, and he forcible

warned those, who might hereafter be found guilts

not to include the hope of lenity or mercy, from

Government. On this ground, his Lordship ably

exhorted the Grand Jury to examine minutes

ly every case that came before them, observ-

ing, also, that, should the eridence with respect to

such as may be put upon their trials be defective.

they would return in triumph to their associates

and thus contribute to the extension of the cril under

which the County had so severely suffered. Ho

oucluded by observing, that several of the cases

were committals on suspicion, that it was unjust to

end a person into the dock against whem there

y ought particularly to guard against such a prac-

In the City, the Solicitor General said but a few

words to the Grand Jury. Its peaceable state re-

cived his warmest approbation, and he only directed

heir attention to the House of Industry and the

New Goal, for both of which he recommended a li-

beral provision. He particularly reminded the

Grand Jury of the claims which Prisoners had to

every comfort and accommodation of which their

situation would admit, and touched, with his usual

loquence, on their hapless situation, and on the

The following cases occupied the attention of the

Bridget Hayes, for stealing \$219, 25, 5d. from

James Leahy, was acquitted, no presecutor having

appeared-James Brawders was acquitted on a

harge of having passed a forged note, no prosecu-

tor having appeared-Daniel Mullowney and An-

drew Bushe were convicted of assaulting Captain

Armstrong, of the 12th Veteran Battalion, and

entenced to pay a fine of £5, each, and to be im-

risoned two months. Having learned, that an ac-

ion of damages is to be brought in this case, we

An action of Trover was then tried, to recover

he value of a Newfoundland dog, in which Patrick

Power, of Ballinakill, Erg. was Plaintiff, and

Pierce Sweetman, of Blenheim, Esq. Defendant.

Counsellor Driscoll briefly stated the case for the

Plaintiff, as it afterwards appeared in evidence :-

Plaintiff, swore, that he is part owner of the Bric

Henry-that he arrived in this river, in said res-

sel, on the 30th of November 1309—that he brought

ells, and about nice months old—that the do

remained with him till about May following, whenhe

traved or was stolen—that he did not see the dog af-

terwards till December, when he was traced by wit-

ness's son to the house of Mr. Wm. O' Neill, who gave

im up to witness-that witness's children, being in

the habit of going to the river with the dog, he (Wit-

ness) became uneasy, lest any accident might happen

to them, and gave the dog to Mr. Patrick Meany,

who said he wanted him for Mr. Power, of Ballina-

kill-On hearing, that Mr. Sweetman claimed the

dog, and had obtained him from Mr. Power, wit-

ness, accompanied by Mr. Meany, went to Mr.

Sweetman's house, where he had the dog brought

out, Mr. Sweetman not being at home at the time-

Mr. Patrick Meany fully corroborated every par-

-Witness swore positively to the identity of the

deg-could not be missiken, . . he lived next door

Witnesses were then examined for the Defendant

-Captain Wilkinson lope ed, that he was Master

of the Telemuchus, a v and trading to Newfound-

seeing the dog.

Mr. Philip Hunt, examined on behalf of the

exertions which ought ever to be made, to prevent

them from sinking lower in vice and depravity.

The Court on Saturday, the 3d.

woid detailing the cridence.

was not sufficient evidence, and that the Grand Jr.

John Doran, Coachman to Mr. Sweetman, remembers receiving a dog from Capt. Wilkinson in 1810-the dog remained in Mr. Sweetman's possession five or six months, when he strayed -after this time, he was in the habit of straying, and was usually found at the house of Mr. William O'Neil, about a mile distant from Mr. Sweetman's - recollests the dog being brought from Mr. Power's in December last -he, the dog, has remained since in Mr. Sweetman's possession-swears positively, that the dog in question is the same he received from Capt. Wilkinson, and that he never saw him before

Pierce Edward Forristall, Esq. deposed, that he was at Mr. Sweetman's hosue when the dog was landed from on board the Telemachus, saw him then, and frequently since, and is certain that the dog, now in Mr. Sweetman's possession, is identically the same.

William Shallow saw the dog landed out of Captain Wilkinson's vessel, and every day after, until he strayed-went, in last December, to Mr. Power's, with a letter from his master, Mr. Sweetman. for the purpose of recovering the dog-Mr. Pow er gave up the dog immediately on perusing the letter-dog knew witness, and willingly followed him home-witness has no doubt of the identity of the dog.

The dog was produced on the table, and seemed but little anxious to show partiality to any of the Claimants; the poor animal has been ill ever since the suit was commenced, and from the novelty of his situation, appeared not very certain even about his own identity. Several Goutlemen were called to ascertain the age of the dog, but they declined giving any decided opinion. The Jury, after a long Poliberation found a verdict for the Plaintiff. O whatever side the error in evidence lay, it is to be wholly attributed to the circumstances of the case, resticularly to the similarity of animals of this kind, and not in any degree to sinister design -The cause was better suited to the Court of Sancho Panza, than to the investigation of Lexined Judge and a respectable Jury.

We now enter upon one of the most importar causes that has for a long series of years been tried in this city. On the accuracy of our Report, the public, we think, may rely, as we have been a considerable pains to avoid error and miscepresentation. In point of follows of detail, we acknowledge it to be defective; but we had not the and of for mishing our renders with more are the ments. We regret this on every ground, but a per of can as far as our brief view concerns the Speed and Counsellor But rows. That Gentlemen address it the Court and the Jury at much greater length than we gove been able to report, and in the full display on those talents for which he is so eminently digities and. When h alluded to the Right Hon. St. J. Newport, he forgot the advocate in the Man, and and forth into r long strain of the most splend; betweeness, painting the character of that able and retuous State men in these colours which have the lead the angualified and aident sanction of the Unpire or large, and which will live in the gratitude and vectation of his country through future generations.

William Henry Hassard, Eq. Physical Max and Anthony Jackson, weekens, Defendants.

NAMES OF THE JUNEAU Abraham Denny. John Weekes. Edmond Skottowe. Abraham Symes, John Glanville. Mexander Hammett William Vencock. Bichard Farrell. William Lawson, and William Morris, jun. Jacob Seroder.

The Recorder opened the pleadings, stating this to be an action of debt, to recover £250 penalty. neral issue.

from Defendants, &c. Defendant, pleaded the ge-Mr. Driscol stated this action was brought under the penal Statute of the 30th Geo. III. chap. 30. which was an amendment, or continuation, of former Acts, regulating the Cora Trade. He thought it unaccessary to outer at length iero a detail of the various regulations, which from time to time had heen made for that trade; but pointed them out as thewing the constant wat diffulness of the Legislature ever it. The Act directs that the Chief Mazistrate of every City, &c. shall demand, and receive, from every person dealing in Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour, &c. an account, in writing, specifying the quantity of Corn, &c. bought by him during the oven days immediately preceding such demand, as, also, the price of such Corn. &c. and if bought at the public market. The Act, he stated, was perfectly mandatory as to the specification of quantity, price, and if bought at market. He thought it unnecessary to point out the motives of the Legislature in enacting these formalities -- it was sufficiently obvious, that their objects were, to have bought by Defendants; never knew them to buy any the Corn brought to market to prevent collisies sales, and to ascertain, by these returns, the fair medium price of Corn in the Country, as a criterion to regulate its exportation, and to prevent the 131 years; there are two market-days in the week, Country from being drained of its Cornas a time Wednesday and Saturday; merchants sometimes when it might not contain more than a sufficient I bought core in the market-house; saw corn weighquantity for the subsistence of the People. And I ed there: Corporation provides Scales, weights, and ther privage of this Act, section 3d, inflicts a news of every other accommodation for weighing corn, &c.; alty of £50 on persons neglecting, or refusing to la limit there has been very little corn sold in the give in such account, on demand, or every Same I market of interpolate; believes there is a great deal day, if not demanded. The present motion was thought obswhere; the market has been declining trought for a violation of this parts from V . The I those 12 years ; has not seen Defendants, or any borned Counsel strongly observed on the suggestion person for them, buy corn in the market during the ligarint, and a contrast to those thrifty Senators, tendency of collusive rates, and there again to last sea; has known several months wherein no who are so careful of their reputations as never

be was directed to deliver to Defendant -arrived in | Tolls and Customs of this City, under the Corporathe river on the 13th or 14th of June, 1810, and, tion, and had lost considerably by persons evading next day, delirered the dog to Mr. Sweetman's ser- the salutary provisions of the Law, which required yant—the dog was young, of a brownish black co- the bringing of the corn to public market. The proprietors of Tolls had been accustomed to receive an annual sum from persons engaged in the corn trade, by way of composition-but this had of late been discontinued-and they had contrived to divert the sales of cornentirely out of the market. The account required by law, and which the act made it obligatory to deliver in as afore-aid, would have been a document for Toll-collectors to refer to, in order to ascertain what they would have a right to dered as exorbitant; the actions against the tolldemand-as well as a document for the regulation of the export of corn. The present Defendants were determined to baffle the intentions of the Legislature, and gave in the returns, which were the oundation of the presentaction, without specifying if the corn therein mentioned had been bought in the narket. [Here the learned Counsel read the returns, which stated the quantities and prices, and generally the words " bought at Waterford." He was certain the Jury would have no difficulty it deciding on this case, and that they would do their duty without suffering themselves to be influenced by

my feelings of partiality to the Defendants, or o hostility to the Corporation. The Plaintiff, he said, brought this action -- not with any vindictive, or harsh motive, nor with a view to the portion of the penalty that would accrue to him under the provision of this Act, which gave one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to that useful institunsuring and enforcing a compliance with the Law. The Jury should not consider themselves as competent to decide on the Law; that would be explained to them by his Lordship; they were bound to consider only the fact, and he had no doubt, that they would acquit themselves so as to satisfy their own consciences and public justice. Edward Freestun, Fsq. sworn; witness has been 30 years in the Custom-house; knows Waterford to be a sea-port town, and Defendants to be general

exporting and importing Merchants, and dealers in corn; admits, that it is the general practice, and on Mr. Burrows to go into Defendant's case. has been for a very long time, among the Merchants, to purchase corn by sample, at their own stores; looks at a paper produced to him and says he believes that it is the form in which returns are usually made to the Mayor: it never was within witness's province to inspect the Merchants' returns o the Mayor; cannot prove the signature of "Max nd Jackson," subscribed to returns shown him, to be the hand-writing of Defendants; never saw a return in which the place where corn was bought

James Lee is well acquainted with the hand-wri ig of Defendants, proves the signature of Defenints to 13 returns shewn him; two others he can not swear to .- The returns so proved were seveally put in, and read by the Clerk of the Crown.]

Thomas Scott, Esq. proves the signature of Sion Maxto a returnshewn him. Return delivered and read. 1-believes the present action is brought it the instance of the Corporation of this City, against the Merchants who have sued the Corporation for Tolls improperly exacted; has heard and belieres that the Corporation were cast in actions for such Tolls so exacted, and paid the costs of the suits o commenced against them: defendants were active n opposition to what were considered exactions, and has beard that this was the reason why they were

Robert Harland, clerk to defendants, provehe hand-writing of Simon Max to a return shewn im. [given in and read.] The returns sent to the Mayor by defendants are usually sent by a clerk; witness sometimes takes them; cannot prove the returns : knows these returns to be in the hand-writing of Defendants' elerks, except the signatures: witness usually inspects the returns when made up by the other clerks; has lived some years with Deendants, and with others in the corn trade; belieres the Defendants' dealings are, in every respect, fair, just, and honourable-and thinks them incapable of committing or countenancing any speries of frauth; believes, that the Defendant Jackson, being young and active, was selected by the merchants as one of their agents, and believes that is the reason he has been subjected to the present prosecution: has heard that Plaintiff boasted that he would beggar half the merchants in Waterford; witness has been 10 or 12 years accustomed to see corn returus, and never saw them of a form different from those in Court :-- waited on the Mayor, some time ago, to know what day he would receive returns, and the Mayor appointed a day, but never made any objection to the form of them, though the return was given him by witness and read by him: witness has paid two guineas to Michael Evelyn, Esq. the Mayor's Clerk, for regulating the average from the returns; never heard any objection to the form of returns till lately; witness paid for all corn

in the market. Andrew Hetheriagton is clerk of the market and corn scales, has been in that situation upwards of restampon trade. The Planeth are followed with a corn and whilling the market.

composition; believes they were accustomed to pay present Companion. omposition for customs until within about two the merchants had the option of continuing to pay fairness and justice of his Client's cause. the usual composition; but, on the contrary, that the Corporation had made demands that were consicollectors were withdrawn on the Corporation consenting to pay all the costs.

Mr. Burrows for Defendants, was about to speak to eridence, but was interrupted by the Solicitor-General, who was of opinion there was no case made out, on the part of Plaintiff, to go to the Jury -- and seemed to think he should be non- and embellishment of the city, could only be derived suited. He observed, however, that as he had from the species of taxation now under discussion. no opportunity of considering the question previous. He went over nearly the same grounds of legal arto the trial, he should wish to hear the arguments gument that Mr. Driscoll had already touched of Coursel for Phintiff, who, of course, came better prepared. He took the complaint to be, that the returns were not sufficiently specific-but seemed to think, that the act relied on was not imperative on the merchant to buy cern only in market, and that it did not require a specification of place where bought, except if bought in the market. Mr. Driscoll observed, that he conceived the object of the Legislature to be, to ascertain from these tion, the Dublin Society-but as the only means of | returns the average price of corn-which object could not be attained if private or collusive sales were to be permitted, -he took a very comprehenthe word " if " in the Act was used in the sense of the word " whether?" and observed, if any other interpretation of the Law were to be admitted, it would let in a tide of fraud, which would totally tion of the legality of the returns his Lordship's defeat the intentions of the Legislature. Here, the Solicitor Gen. said, he was of opinion that there Mr. Burrows then addressed the Jury, stating

that this was nothing else than a malicious prosecuti-

on on the part of the Corporation, and, if success-

ful, would be productive of the most ruinous conse-

quences to the mercantile interests of this City-he

other oppressive and vexatious proceedings of that Body, would be rendered abortire by the goodsense, firmness, and penetration of the Jury. He disclaimed imputing any improper metire to the Plaintiff in this action—he should be sorry to join in the rulgar outery against Informers-on the con trary, he could not conceive any duty more honourable, if the motive and object were the support and redit to the present Plaintiff so far as he could estaish his claim to the distinction. However pure might be the private character of any individual, it was liable to be defiled by connection with any corrupt body-and such, he feared, the Corporation nust be considered. It may be composed of persons adividually upright and respectable-who, conidering that the general odium of the Corporate body, when divided amongst them, would fall but lightly on each, might console themselves with that reflection; they knew they could not be tried, condemned, executed, or damned as a body, and in this sense of impunity they had run a career of the most oppressive litigation and disgrace-'ul prodigality, for the purpose of stifling the pubic choice, exercised in a manuer the most honourable to this city. The ample funds of the corporation, thus shamefully lavished, became insufficient for the purposes of even common police, the conseturns now shown him were sent by Defendants; it | quences of which were that the pavements of the has been their general practice to send workly re- streets formed graves for the inhabitants, who might incautiously venture to walk out after day-lightthe fish stinking in the public streets, without a proper place to deposit it in—the common sewers hoaked up with filth, and every corner presenting the most glaring proofs of their total neglect. The waste occasioned by their criminal prodigality, was sought to be supplied by the most vexatious and ppressive exactions ou ered the most trifling artider brought to market—the baskets, bundles, and even clothes, of the country people were ransacked insearch of articles liable to Toll or Custom; they had established a kind of Petticoat Inquisition. The Merchants of this city, naturally conceiving a strong indignation at this conduct, determined to resist these extortious, and protect the humble and indus rious peasantry from the rapacity of the Corporaion; and of course became the objects of their venreance. The Corporation, foiled in all their former attempts, bare now recourse to the letter of an act, ramed many years back, at a time when the Corn aws had views and objects quite different from what they have at present. The spirit of the Corn Laws now is, to permit a free intercourse of the necessaries of life between the various parts of the empire, without restraint. This beneficial alteration was to be iscribed to the exertions of a person of whom be ould not speak but with admiration-a person who was an honour and an ornament to this City, to the kingdom, and to human nature itself-but not so to the Corporation, which had done its utmost to impede his exertions—a man who, regardless of prirate convenience, and the incessant attacks of bodily pain and disease, devoted all his time, all his talents, to the service of his country; who, amongst a people but too much disposed to look contemptuously on the Natives of this Country, upheld her reputation, and formed a counterpoise, by his shining talents, to the misrepresentations of the ma-

to open their mouths-a man, who, in short, from

Mr. George Ivic, Attorney, proves the initials his inflexible perseverance in the path of duty, and of Michael Evelyn, the Mayor's Clark, appearing constant endeavours to triumph over bodily infirmity. on the returns produced, are Mr. Ecvelyn's hand; Exsemed as if created to demonstrate how independent writing, does not recollect are advertisement from Mind was of Body—and to point out the certainty the merchants, declaring they would not pay any of its existence in a state disencumbered from its

The Learned Counsel then entered into an able years; there were six actions brought by the mer- and argumentative view of the Act of Parliament, chants against the foll-collectors; never heard that and concluded by expressing his Confidence in the

Mr. Lloyd, for the Plaintiff, spoke atconsiderable length, and with much ability. He did not expect, and was surprised, to find the mercantile interest in opposition to the Corporation. He thought it the interest as well as the duty of every class of people, to contribute all in their power to the support and maintenance of the constituted authorities -who were the guardians of rational liberty. The necessary funds for purposes of the police upon, and cautioned the Jury against creeting them-

selves into Judges of the Law. The Solicitor General informed the Jury that the only question in this case really was, whether the Defendants had complied with the Statute as to the form of the accounts or returns. He thought it would be the best course to prevent the Jury from returning what might be called a popular verdict, and would therefore direct them to find a verdict according to his conception of the law of the case; which, if erroneous, would be corrected by a higher authority, namely, the Court of Exchequer, out of sive view of the consequences likely to result from which the present action had issued. The present such sales, and of the actitself, and contended that statute was no amendment of former acts on the same subject-and its principal object was, to ascertain the average price of corn, to prevent its being exported in times of scarcity. As to the main quesopinion was, that the returns were sufficiently legal, within the meaning of the act. His Lordship was evidence given to go to the Jury, and called dissented from the position laid down by Counsel, that the object of the Act was to compelall the corr to be brought into the public market-and did not think the merchant was required to specify the place where corn was bought, except it had been bought in the market; he thought it sufficiently apparent, that none of the corn in question was purtrusted, however, that this attempt, like many chased in the market.

The verdict in this cause was, a General Verdict for the Defendants, carrying costs; and we particularly call the public attention to this statement of it, as it was erroneously given in our Paper of Tuesday. The Judge stated it to be his opinion, that the law of the case was with the Defendants, adding, that, if the Plaintiff, thought otherwise, they were at liberty to apply to the Court above, (the Court of naintenance of the laws, and was willing to give Exchequer) to set it aside for mis-direction in point of Law, where the question could be argued, and that he took all responsibility on himself, for the opinion he had delivered to the Jury.

Counsel for the Plaintiff-Mesers. Lloyd. Drivoll, Sir F. Hassard, and King-Agent Mr. Tandy-For Defendants-Mesers. Burrows, Cook, Pennefather, M'Dougall, and Cuthbert-Agent-Mr Ivie. The Sherlif being Plaintiff, the cause was tried

ra Special Coroner's Jury. The proceedings in the County Court will appear u Saturday.

Yesterday morning, the Judges entered on the buslivess of the Assizes at Clonmel.

Since our last Publication, we have received the condon Journals of Friday and Saturday .- For their contents we must entirely refer to our columns.

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges to have received from J. D. Langley. Record Jury, per the Rev. J. White, 11, 2s. 9d. Phineas Murphy, do. 11. 10s. Dennis O'Brien, do.

BIRTH-In William-Street, the Lady of William

Barron, Esq. of a Son.
DIED-On Tuesday, Mr. James Wall, an industri us and respectable citizen-In CAHER, Thomas Meagher, Esq. M. D. whose excellence of disposition was uniformly displayed in acts of benevolence, and who, in the discharge of his professional duty, added the kindness and sincerity of a triend to the oligitude and skill of the Physician.

WANTED.

ON A BOND AND MORTGAGE, THE SUN OF FROM 1 TO 3 TROUSING POCKES N ORDER TO DISCHARGE INCUMBRANCES ON FI-

TATES IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES : or, a Tie Simyle Letate will be Sold for the Value APPLY TO A. BIRNÍE. August 7, 1811.



Will, fast sailing cuttor Packet, the BETSEY I Thomas Sternings, Master, will sail on Wed esday next .- For Freight or Passage apply to Mr Richard Pope, the Chronicle Office, or the Master n board.

Waterford, August 8; 1811.

FOR BOSTON,

The fast sailing American Brig Unity, Benjamia L Shute, Maner-Burthen 250 Tous-has excel ent accommodations for Passengers, intended to sail the first of Septembernext, wind and weather permitting. For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master on board. Waterford, 8 Mo. (August, 8th) 1811.