THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST MATERIAL PARTS OF LORD SHEFFIELD'S ANNUAL REPORT

" As it is now demonstrated that we can raise in these islands wools as fine and as well adapted to ou corposes as those that are imported, it is a highly inprincipled policy to continue an importation which osts us some millions sterling yearly. And at this time, when we are necessarily greedy of revenue, duty of 1s. per pound on foreign wools, would the supported by good principles, and would have produced last year 546,5501. One shilling per pound wouldcheck the importation of inferior foreign wools. which principally interfered with the English fine wools, but would not prevent the introduction of the prime Spanish sorts, such as we used to import The tax would scarcely be felt by those who speculate an that article, and in consequence of the competition the manufacturer would pay little more than he otherwise would do, and as a very small proportion of our roamufacture of Spanish wool goes to foreign comries, there can be no objection to the duty on the ground of hurting our export trade. It is a sufficient sicrifice of the landed to the manufacturing interest to prohibit the exportation of any kind of produce such as wool; but the admission of all wools without paying any duty, to the great discouragement of the growth of wools in these kingdoms, is a sastrifice of essential interest, not to be supported on my principle of justice or policy. The patriotic introduction of Spanish sheep by his Majesty, and by several spirited individuals, has succeeded more rapidly than the most sanguine had expected, and there is every reason to believe, that the Merino wool of British growth, such as his Majesty, Mr. Tollett, and other Gentlemen, have raised, if it were washed and sorted in the Spanish mode, might go to market in competition with the average of the Leonesus or best wools, and the heavy expence of importing wools be saved. But these exertions must soon decline, if the wool of every part of the world is to be admitted duty free, the wool grower will be obliged to relinquish his present endeavours toimprove the quality of his wool, as he finds he cannot have an adequate price, and of course he will nim at an increased quantity, instead of an improved quality; and thus we shall relapse into our former slovenly inattention to the character of our wool,-But to return to the causes of the dullness of the wool-market, it may be imputed not only to the overstock of foreign wool, but to the general distrust so diligently promoted, to mischierous speculations, and the difficulty in having bills discounted; these have produced many bankruptoies. The scarcity of gold is most erroneously attributed to particular operations of the enemy, to the war, and sometimes to the conduct, highly infatuated, of the American States; but it may in great part be imputed to our own had policy, the neglect of encouraging tillage, the suffering it to labour under great expences, per mitting the grain of countries comparatively untaxed and untitled, to enter our ports, when the price of

grain is too low to pay the farmer his expences. These prevent the growth of a sufficiency of grain. and have entirely put an end to our former export trade in that article, which sixty years ago was very great. It was the deficiency of grain in 1795, far more than foreign subsidies, that drew from this country its gold, and brought on the Bank restrict tions in,1797; and from that time to this we have imported on an average yearty to the amount of Lickets, paid a gratuity of 5s, which he was told by we pay for foreign wool, accounts for upwards of 10.000,000l. sterling, nunceessarily sent yearly clerk in the bank, who marked the numbers chosen, out of this country. In addition to this, we have | in a way that they might be known after the issue, | ment perhaps, too largely run into the measure of im- and secured for the persons engaging them. In porting prodigious quantities of articles more than line, the Plaintiff bespoke, and the Defendant we can re-export; they remain warehoused here, | agreed to obtain for him the numbers specified. free indeed from duties, but they must be, and are In the sequel, however, he only procured the No. paid for by us, and bills on this country are thus in- 111, 1-4th of which the Plaintiff took; but the No. creased. These and the necessary supplies of our | 27, one half of which he had contracted to purarray and fleet, sufficiently account for the unfavourable state of exchange. The restoration of confidence is principally necessary to maintain a reasonable degree of commerce; but we may despond of that blessing while we are liable to such mischievous sugrestions, that the rental of England and its produce and manufactures, are dependent on, and must | facts, without the knowledge of which, in evidence, vary with the price of bullion on the Continent, and his action could not be supported. These facts on foreign circumstances, a doctrine which can only were sought to be discovered in a series of questions tend to distress his Majesty's Government, and | put by Plaintiff to Defendant, as to whether, in through it to occasion great confusion and mis- such cases, marks were usually put on tickets while chief to the country. Too many of us are apt to be deposited in the Bank? -whether Defendant promisled by institutions, though superficial and scarces | mised to bespeak and procure the shares of the ly plausible, and often mischievously intended. It | particular tickets for Plaintiff?--whether he did is a false notion that this country, till lately, do not admit, in a conversation with others, that he pended on the precious metals for its circulating me. | had agreed so to be speak and procure them? -- whedium. Our trade would have been much more li- ther the 5s, were not actually paid for the purpose mited, if we had not had in aid a great paper cur- of having this mark affixed?—whether in part fulmncy; and if our coin and not found its way to fillment of their contract Defendant did not procure the Continent, I do not know how we should have the ticket No. 111, &c. To the auswering of these heen able to pay for the immense quantities of grain, questions Defendant demorred, and in support of wool, and other articles we have imported; and the demurrer, he (Mr. Hart) referred to the act of elso the freight, or how we could have supplied our Parliament, the 49th of Geo. III. which authorised armies abroad. The rate of exchange is not affected the drawing of the Lottery In question. This Act by the line of Bank of Englandpaper: and I have declared, that any person dividing tickets into If the hesilation in saying, that the depreciation of shares, or issuing chances in any manner but that that paper will not take place as long as the in- specified in the act, should be subject to partimense revenue of this country is received in Bank of | cular populaties. It directed that every share or England Paper at the Exchequer, and the deeming it a legal tender seemed a natural consequence of the specified; that persons selling shares or chances, rostriction.

" I fear some of these details will uppear superfinons, but they are necessary to justify and ex-

plain some conclusious I mean to draw from them. "I That the demand for woollens for the home market is Wot diminished; but probably much in-

creased, and that the export of them is much in-

"That, comparatively with the whole amount of the manufacture, the demand for fereign countries with which we were now at war was not con-

" That it is not the decay of the manufacture, or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money and the great stock of wool on hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

" That speculations in foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article; but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former price.

"That the staplers of English fine wools are greatly distressed by the distrust arising from erroneous notions, and by the difficulties of obtaining

" That the sale of fine English wools is greatly prejudiced by an immense importation of Spanish wool, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

"That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed nerely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American States, but in a great degree to bad policy in our interior management.

"That through the want of a due encouragement of agriculture and the cultivation of waste lands, this country has paid, during the last 15 years, considerably more than £10,000,000 sterling yearly, for grain and wool, which might have been raised in the United Kingdom.

"That the great import of grain in 1796 occasioned a drain of gold much more than foreign subsidies, and in a great degree brought on the Bank restriction in 1797, and that the value of grain imported in the years 1800 and 1801, amounted to 19.000.0001 sterline.

"That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commence, as appears from the example, particularly of Holland and Scotland, which countries had a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

"That the restoration of confidence is more wanted than any other circumstance to promote the woollen manufacture

"The want of epportunity for inquiry and information often renders us liable to admit fallacious opinions and suggestions. If the positions I have stated for your consideration should assist you in the investigation of a subject so very interesting to the Country, it will afford me great satisfaction. My wish is, that we may not be led away by incorrecnotions of the causes of the difficulties that have occurred. If we see distinctly how they arise, it will prove less difficult to obviate them."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LORDON, AUGUST 2.

NISBELT C. SWIFT. This was a case of Demorrer of some curiosity the facts as stated in the argument of Mr. Hart, for

the Defendant, were these ;-Some time since the Plaintiff applied to the Deendant Henry Edward Swift, a Lottery-office-keeper, for the purpose of purchasing shares of two particular tickets, Nos. 111 and 27, previously to their being issued from the Bank of England. The Plaintiff placing a very mysterious faith in those two defendant was customary in cause whom a more fixed on a favourite number. These 5s. went to a chase, never came into his possession. The No. 111 Imprened to come out a blank, but the other came out a prize of 20,000l. The Plaintiff then brought his action to recover the 10,000l, to which the half-ticket 27 was entitled; and by a bill in equity asked for a discovery of certain particular

agreement for a share should be stamped in a form

acept on stamped paper, should forfeit f 50 for

every such illegal act; that all persons taking out

a license should, before the drawing, deposit in the

Bank 150 shares, or 30 whole tickets, otherwise

the license would be void; that those shares or

tickets so deposited should not be sold or disposed

under this act of illegal transactions should be deem. ed regues and vagabonds, and given over to the Justices of the Peace to be punished accordingly. Such were the enactments of this act; and he contended, that by answering the Bill of the Plaintiff, his client would, by confession, impeach himself with two

breaches of it. Sir S. Romilly, for the Plaintiff said, that it was not extremely creditable for the Defendant, after a breach of contract, to plead its illegality against the consequences of its non-fulfilment. He contended, however, that an erroneous construction had been put upon the act. It was a pread act, and ought to be construed most strictly. The declarations of sands—and three were actually kill; then succeed. the act did not bear against a previous agreement, or the part of the Defendant to do all in his power short of selling the tickets; it was against theactual sale of the tickets that the provisions of the act were directed. It could not be against agreements of this kind that the Legislature levelled the act; because, if the Defendant had agreed to obtain an indefinite number of tickets, surely such an agreement would

Lord Chancellor-It would be necessary for me o read the whole act, to understand the meaning and spirit of these particular clauses. Is it not a question whether this agreement be not an agreement in the words of the act " for selling chances?"

Sir S. Romilly still contended, that the construction put upon the act was erroneous; but independent of its construction the demurrer must fall to the ground, because it covered too much. They themselves had overruled their demurrer by their answer. Their answer contained averments, the discovery of which could not be possibly illegal -The bespeaking of the tickets was not illegal -the payment of the five shillings was not illegal. -the admission of the contract to procure the tickets in a conversation with other persons was

Mr. Lovatt argued on the same side, and particularly insisted on the informality of the demurrer on account of its covering too much.

The Lord Chancellor was of the same opinion but said that the over-ruling of it in that view did the Defendant no harm.

Mr. Hart made some observations on the asperit of Sir Samuel Romilly's language in speaking of the conduct of the Defendant.

The Lord Chancellor was convinced, that it was not the penalties of f'100,or f'50 that the Defendant f' were obliged speedily, to decamp, leaving but a few feared, but the imputation of rogues and vagabonds, which the law deemed persons to be who carried on thy farmers, paid dearly for their temerity, being these illegal transactions. Demurrer over-ruled.

BREWING TRADE.

The Committee to whom the Petition of several Brewers of the Cities of Dublin, Cork, and Waterford was referred, and who were directed to exmine the matter thereof, and report the same, to gether with their observations and opinions thereupon, to the House of Commons, and who were apowered to report the minutes of evidence taker before them, have, pursuant to the orders of the House, examined the matter to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report :---

"Your Committee proceeded to examine severa vituesses, and to consider the several papers present ed to them; and from the whole of such examinations (which your Committee have thought proper to annex by way of appendix to their Report) they have come to the following Resolutions, and beg leave to recommend the whole of this very important subject to the consideration of Parlia-

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Comnittee that in the different parts of Ireland, the excessive use of spirituous liquors has, of late, much

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Comnittee, that the cause of the said excess is the cheap-

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Com nittee, that the clandestine distillation of spirituous quors does at present much prevail, to the great rejudice of the community and the revenue."

The Committee then annex the following state. neut of the sale of Porter by the nine principal Brewers in Doblin, to shew the decline of the trade

1810	1811.
Egan and Co25,950	16,089
Trevor and Keogh	22,193
Mich. Sweetman 21,921	19,697
Guinness and Co	55,088
W. and E. Conlan 31,560	15 678
Grange and Co	16.658
Concily and Co50,571	41,595
Madder and Co 16,807	14,135
Sherlock and Sons15,547	13,224
¥80,560	214,777
fallen off since 1810, 66,038 barrels	, of 40 gallor

IRISH FAIR

On Thursday last, the great Fair of O'Brien's Bridge was largely attended with Buyers, several of them from the North of Ireland for young Horses, &c. The prices were in general reasonably good, and the whole of the Fair was reckoned a very good one, and was not disturbed by the usual riots until the real business was entirely ended. About six o'clock the huzza commenced, and a strong party paraded up and down, challenging any other party that dare shew. Being, however, deemed much too trong, they were suffered to promenade without the smallest interruption, and the audience was likely to be dismissed for want of performers, when one of previously to their being brought from the Bank; man more considerate than the rest, rather than let

and it further directed, that all persons convicted | curtain drop so early, turned round on hishest, and with a war whooplevelled a blow at the head of his own Captain -- (the brave Capt. Redmond Lynch. who, mounted on a pichald horse on Monday previous headed his troops at the Fair of Newport, who on receiving this unexpected information his right ear, bowed nearly to the earth, and recovering his recollection, determined not to be out. done in civility, laid his opponent's head open fre inches, with little effect however, as it was a flesh would, of only an inch deep-and now two hundred sticks began to play with inconceivable velocity and dexterity—in a few minutes the blood was streaming in all directions—many were stretched on the purple ed all the manners of modern war, retreats, pursuits, ambuscades, and surprises, until nearly dark, when the whole ended with a furious discharge of beggarmen's bullets, which continued half an hour, and was succeeded by shouts of victory on both sides. This business is to be more seriously discussed at the

next Fair of the Bridge On Friday last at the fair of Shruel, a most dieadful conflict took place between two factions, or rather the tenants of two Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who, for the last two years, frequented the fairs, held in that town, for the purpose of deciding their broils, or, speaking in more applicable terms, of destroying each other, to the terror of the inhabitants, and all those who are not engaged in the inhuman connection, which some have the audadity to say, indisselubly subsists between the confederates of the respective parties, but which we boldly say is alone attributable to the highly culpable negligence, and cold hearted indifference of the Magistrates who reside in the vicinity of that place. - On the above day the heroes who were prepared to exhibit their prowess, began to collect about 4 o'clock, armed with cudgels, and after prefacing the business with some knock down's the fray became general, involving upwards of 200 persons; numbers of people were dangerously wounded; and to complete the barbarous scene, their wives and female friends instead of exercising one of the prerogatives of their sex, that of persuading them to desist, to their shame be it spoken, they joined in the conflict, and furious-Iv assailed the respective combatants with stones, dealing wounds and contusions on every side, and so generally was the female mode of fighting adopted. that stone throwing became the order of the day, and those who were assembled on Fair business foolish spectators, three of whom, the sons of wealalmost killed by the stones they received, one of them in particular, having his upper and lower front teeth dashed out. Night closed this dreadful scene, and darkness brought with it a short suspenion of the fight, which was, we are rejoiced to say, soon followed by a general tranquillity, but not, it is lamentable to state, until upwards of 20 persons were most severely beaten, two or three of them so dreadfully that their lives are despaired of

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

(FROM THE HULL ADVIRTISER.)

Between seven and eight o'clock on Sandar se'nnight, this town and neighbourhood was visited with a most severe thunder-storm; the lightning was very vivid, and one of the claps of thunder tremenous; the rain poured down so as to render several of the streets impassable for a time. No damage that we have heard of was sustained in this place or vicinity; but we regret having to state, that a most binson, of South Park, near Hedon. A little after nine o'clock, the family baying just finished supper, were seated in different parts of the room: Mr. Re bioson and Mr. Campney of Nuttles, opposite to the fire-place: Mr. S. Robinson on one side of i with his back against the chimney; his sister adjoin ing him, and leaning with her arm on his knee Mrs. Charles Robinson, of this place, touching Miss Robinson; and Mr. Hagerston, also of this place, and another daughter of Mr. Robinson's, adjoining them. At this moment, the lightning struck. the end of the house; a strange crash was heard in the chamber, the rooms were filled with a strong stench of sulphur, all the party whom we have menioned as sitting near to Mr. Samuel Robinson, felt a strong electric shock, which caused them to start from their chairs. That young man alone remained unmoved-and what was the state of his friends, may be faintly imagined, when they found him wholly lifeless! When the awe and terror which this stroke of Divine Proidence occasioned, had a little subsided, it was found that two of the above ladichad to all appearance received some slight contusions; Mr. Hagerston had also one hand slightly bruised, but the rest of the party received no inmry. On examination it appeared, that the lightning had struck the gable end, communicated with the iron rods of a bed in the chamber, round which it had run, and twisted them in a singular manner; it then had proceeded into the room below, conducted by the bell-wire, which was completely melted. The deceased was sitting with his head close to the bellhandle, and thus received in its full force the shock, which so awfully and instantaneously cut him off in the prime of youth and health. He was a young man of most amiable manners, 28 years of age, and highly and deservedly respected by all acquainted with him. A small discoloured place appeared on one side of his neck, and one on the outside of the thigh. No other marks of the stroke were visible. The same evening a fat heifer was killed by the lightning at Burton Pidsea, in Holderness.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNER. Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,171.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE NEW MARKET-HOUSE ON THE 19TH INSTANT,

> TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY LOGS OF SCOTCH FIR TIMBER. Waterford, 8th Mo. 12th, 1811.

HEREBY offer a REWARD of TWENTY GUI NEAS to any person who shall, within 6 Calenda Months from this Date, give me such Information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Person or Persons concerned in unla fully breaking down and cutting to pieces the TURNPIKE GAPE Litely erected on the Lands of Krongrow, in the Co Kilkenny, on the high road leading from Waterford to Dublin, on the night of Saturday last. Given un-

this 12th of August, 1811. E. HUNT.

MURPHY'S HOTEL, MALL, WATERFORD.

AVID MURPHY, begs leave respectfully to in form the Public, that, anxious to reader hi House eligible, he has completed several Improve ments in his Premises, and, in a few days, will open a Sensenterios Corenn-Roos for the English and Irish newspapers, army and navy lists &c. the direction of waich is left to the regulation of : select com

mucee of subscribers. D. MURRIER carnestly solicits the countenance and support of the Public on this occasion, and pledges himself, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part for their comfort and satisfaction.

SODA WATER AND PICKLING VINEGAR

WOHN CARROLL, has just received a fresh Sug ply of genuine SODA WATER-Wholesale in chasers supplied on as CHEAR TERMS as can be pre-House selling Soda Water in the Kingdom. CARROLL has also received a few Tierces of best PICKLING VINEGAR, which will be sold in an Quantities to accommodate Purchasers.

Waterford, Christ-Church Lane, August 7, 1811 TOBACCO.

400 Hilds for our by Jon i Killian and Son's 100 Prime old

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

WANTED.

ON A BOND AND MORTGAGE. THE ORDER TO DISCHARGE INCOMPRIANCES ON E TATES IN DESCRIPT COUNTRIES. Or, a Fee Simple I state will be Sold for the Value

APPLY TO A. BIRNIE. August 7, 1811.



The fast sailing American Brig Unity, Benjam Shule, Master-Burthen 250 Tons-base yeel left accommodations for Passengers, intended to sail the first of September next, wind and weather per mitting. For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master on board. Waterford, 8 Mo. (August 8th) 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-10G. 10

Butter, first Quality, . . . . . £5 154, Od. - 5 10. Od. · · · - · · · 5 34, Od Tallow (rendered) - - - about 85% od Lard (flake) - - - - 01, 0d, - 04, od --- (casks rendered) - 64s. Od. - 65s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0, Od. - 0, od Pork. . . - . - . . . . 3 ta. od. - 36a. od. Beef, - - - - - - - - Os. Od. - Os. Od. Cathacat, - - - - - - 15s. 6d. - 16s. 6d. Hour, first Quality, - - d. - d. - -d. --- second, - - - - - 46s, Od. - 52s, Od. third, - - - - 30s, od - 36s, od. .... fourth, - - - - 224, od. - 254, od. Wheat, - - - - - - - 35x, od. - 40x, od. Earley, - - - - - - - 00s, 0d, - 00s, 0d, Oats (common) - - - - 13s, Od, - 00s, Od. ---- (polatoe) - - - - 114, Od. - 004, Od. Malt, 1 - - - - - - - 3.96, 5 % - 589, 6 d. 44. 6. 1 Tallow trought, . . . Fa. Od. - Od. Potatoes. \* \* \* \* 6d. \* 10 Kd. Beef (quarter). - - - ta. - 5d. j - joints... i d. - od. i d. - 5 d. Multon (quarters), - -Lecente 334. Ved - HIA. 3d - 1 d - 25.d. - 54.l.) Train Oil - -\* \* £15 104. = Whisker . -Corn Returns for the Week ending on Some 00 Barrels Wheat, Y 00 --- Barley. } Averaging {

110 ----- ()ats,

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS. | whose house he lived while at Hadleigh, I followed |

BRIDGE OVER THE SUIR AT CLONMEL, OPPOSITE THE LIME AND SALT-WORKS.

A NY Persons, willing to make Proposals for the Erection and Upholding of the above Bridge, in onformity to the Plans Approved, and Passed, I the Grand Juries of the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, are requested to give in the same to the Secretaries of either of the Two Grand Juries, with whom the Plans may be seen; and also to name the Securities who are willing to pass Bonds, in Double the Sum required, for the Erection of the Work, and for Upholding the same in Good, and Perfect Repair for the space of live Years from its being Finished. Proposals to be given in within one Month from August 10, 1511.

TO BE Lr

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

The Property of J. DE LA POER PORTER, Esq. A Lease of 49 Years can be given of the Premises. large Sum has been expended thereon, and the

House is an thorough Repair. The above Concern would answer extremely wel for a Horse Barrack, as there is an Acre and a Half of Ground in the rere 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; or ames s-square. Tramore

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

\*EORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive A ry, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortif of the dialecent Kinds of CORDIALS most i Simution.-The Quality will, on Trial, be found

excellent, and the Prices reasonable. These Articles cannot be had good or gennine at inv other House, his being the only one in Ireland censed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them. He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers Waterford, July 24, 1811

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOULD, QUAY, WATERFORD.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very extensive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LET TER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms. - He has also a Vi riety of ACCOUNT BOOKS reads made, and in differ ent Binoings, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in a carriety of Shapes and Sizes. Plain and Lined, which he can have made into BOOKS, under his own Inspec tion, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Bix ing ordered, and executed in the very neatest and best Manner in either Have Whole or Sening BACK BINDING; and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by hen will be either taken back or exchanged, if any fault is found in the Bispisc —Scaling Wax, Quili Pens, coloured Paper, Paste Boards, Drawing Paper, and every other Article of Stationary

THE MOCK PARSON.

From the following letter it would appear, that Tucker, the sham parson, who seems to have been one of the most adroit of modern swindlers, ha actually carried his audacity so far as to marry two ouples in the vicinity of the metropolis. This, we believe, is a transportable offence:

Hadleigh, August 1, 1811.

"At the desire of Dr. Drummond, I beg leave o inform you of the following particulars relative o John Tucker: —he came to Hadleigh in January last, in the expacity of Assistant to an English school; he declared himself in orders immediately on his arrival, and within one week afterwards he waited on Dr. Drummond, and tendered his services whenever wanted. He described himself as a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford: he stated also that his father was Mayor of Exeter; and offered such satisfactory references to Dr. Routh, President of the above college, that not a shadow of doubt could for a moment be entertained concerning the truth of his assertions; he therefore was occasionally permitted to officiate in Hadleigh Church, and has officiated at the sacrament and has married two couples in that parish, the certificates of which from the Parish Register, Dr. Drummond will send up to town, if required. The gentleman in whose house he resided soon found reason to suspect he was an impostor from his infamous falsehoods; he therefore wrote to Dr. Routh on the subject, who informed him that no man of that name had been a member of the college for above forty years. He ofterwards wrote to his father, directing his letter to the Mayor of Exeter, which, after a week's interval, was returned from the Dead Letter Office. there being no such person to be found. In consemence of these falsehoods, he desired him to quit his house, which he did soon afterwards, and procuted a situation as curate of Nacton and Lavington, in this county, where, I believe, he would have | state, in such a way that it may not omit any meabeen at this moment, had it not been for myself; sure that can be directed to the salvation of the for being informed of his conduct by the person in country.

him to Nacton, and insisted on seeing his letters of orders, which he, of course, was unable to produce. then told him, if he presumed to officiate another Sunday, I would prosecute him myself. He decamped next morning, without paying a single farthing of the debts which he had incurred in that neighbourhood. At the cop of this letter you will see the accounts of two tradesmen whom he has defrauded in this town: there are others, whose demands are not so considerable. I have now, Sir, given you all the information in my power concerning this notorious character; and I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"STERLING KELTY, Clerk. " And Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. "P. S. Dr. Drummond desires me to say, it is mpossible he can attend in London: and amongst such a multiplicity of frauds it must be perfectly innecessary for conviction .- I have omitted to state, that when I was at Nacton, he informed me that be was a member of Wadham College, Oxon, and ordained by Bishop of Llandaff-to both of whom I received answers in the negative. "S-K."

It is strongly suspected that this gross impostor has cen in custody before on a charge of felony, as when the from were put on his leg, he handled them and appeared to know how to tie them up to prevent them from rattling, as well as one of the oldest thieves in town. He is suspected by Mr. Tapster, of the Ship Tayern, Charing Cross, of having stolen some silver spoons when he was living there. He has got into a number of inns and coffee-houses under pretence of being a clergy man just from the country He accomplished many of his deceptions by fulsely oretending that he was intimately acquainted with Dr. Drummond, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, on whom he had previously imposed, and got introduced to his family and connections. He also pretended that he was intimate with Sir Sidney Smith, Col. Bloomfield, and Mr. Bradshaw, M. P. for Exeter; and to answer particular purposes, he forged letters purporting to be written by some of them. He has been at Harwich, Ipswich, and Bristot, and got acquainted with several respectable families from his officiaing at the churches there. He obtained money from Mr. Fox, and others, whom he travelled with in stage-coaches. He endeavoured to get a footing in the church of St. Mary-te-Strand; but the clergy. man of that parish being very strict in his inquiries. especting him and his qualifications, he was disap-

SPANISH PAPERS. THE CORTES.

SITTING OF JULY 15 .- Separ Ostolaza, advert ng to the impression which had been made by the urrent reports of the fall of Tarragona, made the following proposition: -1st. That the sittings of the Cortes should be permanent. 2d, That the cour sii of Regency should deliberate about no other topic but that of war and finances; the Secretaries taining from giving an account of measures on a other subject. 3d, That a council should be spec dily assembled, which the Right Reverend Archbishops and Bishops should be exhorted to form.

Senors Golfin, Arguelles, and Villanueva made number of opposite observations, in consequence of which the motions were rejected.

The Senor Secretary, in consequence of this disussion, which was introduced by the notice of the all of Tarragona, presented a letter from the Regency, which stated, that the place had been taker on the 28th, but professed ignorance of the causes which had led to that event.

Senor Arguelles moved the following proposi ons, which were appointed for discussion ---" 1st. That during the urgent circumstances of the moment, power should be granted to the

Council of Regency to suspend from their functions such Provincial Juntas as it may not deem use-" 2d. That Deputies be appointed to repair to he Isle of Leon, in order to examine what foundaions there is for the rumours that are affoat, of the

discontent of the troops, on account of their not being supplied with necessaries. 3d. That the council of Regency be authorised o dismiss from their employment all those who from | guard, under the command of its General, Don weakness or want of energy have not acted up to | Jose De Lardizabal, took a position upon the high heir duty, replacing them with other persons pro-

perly qualified." The dangers of the country, which are sufficintly manifest, excited the enthusiasm of a number of Deputies, who, with warmth, respectively proposed the measures which they thought necessary or its salvation. In the midst of this diversity of sentiment, Senor Aner proposed the following

esolutions, which were finally approved :-" 1st. That the Council of Regency be required p present, within twenty-four hours, the measures which it deems necessary for obtaining those resources which are required by the necessities of the

16 2d. The armed force of the nation being at the lisposal of the Council of Regency, they are therefore required to carry into effect its assemblement at all the most important points.

" 3d. That the Council of Regency, rising supefor to every prejudice, propose those supplies and resources which encut stances admit of, in order to assist the unfortunate principality of Catalonia, so that its distinguished patriotism be not sunk and depressed.

The propositions of Senor Arguelles were then taken into consideration, when the first of them was rejected; but the second appointing a committee of inquiry into the causes of the discontents of the army in the Isla, was carried.

SITTING OF JULY 16 .- In pursuance of a Reolution adopted in the secret sitting of yesterday, a letter was read from Tarragona, of the 22d of June, transmitted from the Commission of the Superior Junta of Catalonia, the substance of which was as follows:

" Senon-Yesterday evening the enemy made himself master of the fort, the curtain, and other points. In the mean time, Brigadier Velasco took the command of other points which had been abandoned, in consequence of Brigadier Sarsfield having left the fortress without leave.

"The place, in consequence, will not be able hold out long, unless the army oblige the memy to raise the siege. A letter has, with this view, been transmitted to the General in Chief, who, through indolence, has done nothing, though he has been repeatedly pressed by the Governor Contrems. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that if this fortiess is lost, that of Figueras must also fall."

Senor Oliveros observed, that they ought to suspend their opinion of Sarsfield, till that Officer presented the letters of the General, which summoned him to take the command of his advanced

Senor Siges said he was acquainted with Brigadier Sarsfield; he believed him to be a brave man, who had distinguished himself on various occasions :and therefore they ought to deliberate before they adopted any resolution.

It was resolved that the letters should be sent to he Council of Regency that it might proceed to Investigate the facts, and punish the guilty.

CADIZ, JULY 11 .- At half-past ten at night, General Blake, with part of his Staff, entered this

JULY 13 .- The baggage of General Blake has been landed; the ship San Pablo, which brought his Excellency, remains at anchor in the outer roads, as well as four English ships, which arrived yesterday. A Battalion of the Royal Walloon Guards, and another of the regiment of Ireland, have

July 16 .- Yesterday and to-day the troops of he convoy from the Continent have been disembarking; nearly all the cavalry have been landed. We are assured that General Ballasteros is appointed to command the camp at Gibraela, and to direct the military operations of the Sierra de Ronda. It eported, that General Imaz, late Governor of Badajos, who was arrested and placed under a Council of War in the Isle of Leon, has made his escape; a report which we should wish to hear contradicted. There appears to be no doubt of the flight of another Officer, Gregorio, from one of the castles of Cadiz; his crime was treachery. The day before yesterday being the day appointed for the chusing, by parishes, of Electors of the Members of our Superior Junta, the assemblage of inhabitints was so very small, that they could not proceed to carry the election into effect.

The following is the official account of the failure of Gen. Blake's attack on Niebla :-

EXTRACT PROM THE REPORT MADE BY THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF THE EXPEDITION CORPS, TO THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, AND DATED TRICUEROS, JULY 1:-

"On the 29th some troops were marched from libraltar, for the porpose of making an attempt pon Niebla. With this view the Marshal De Campo Don Jose Zavas advanced with his 4th division, which presented itself before the said place on the 30th, at day-break, with the cavalry and artillery of the 5th army, at the very time when the advanced road from Villarrasa to Seville, with the cavalry of the expedition corps.

" Niebla (the population of which is now reduced o 100 persons) presents, with its antient wall, in a good state of preservation, and a castle united to its ircuit, and forming a kind of citadel, a strong post; but the enemy had rendered it still more respectable by the addition of a twelve-pounder, two sevenpounder howizers, and other seven pieces of artillery. and by completely surrounding the place with various works. Such is Niebla since it has become a point of upport for the enemy in his ravages, and a place of eposit for multiplied and grievous requisitions, by which the surrounding townships are ruined and ex-

asperated. " His Excellency the General in Chief desirous of



## LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 5. A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract. bas been this day received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant.

General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Jose, 18th July, 1811. The army of Portugal broke up from their posi-

tion on the Guadiana on the 14th instant, and have moved towards Truxillo. I have not yet heard that any troops had passed that town towards Almarez; or that the Cavalry which had been about Talavers and Lobon had retired further than Merida. They are fortyfying the old Castle of Medellin, as well as that at Truxillo.

General Blake embarked his corps in the Mouth of the Guadiana on the 6th. Assoon as Gen. Blake's Corps embarked, the body of the enemy's troops, which had marched towards the Guadiana, and had turned towards Cartaja, retired from the Frontier towards St. Lucar.

I understand that the troops belonging to the 4th Corps, which Marshal Soult had brought into Fatramadura, have marched towards Grenada. There is nothing new on the side of Valladolid, excepting that Joseph Bonaparte had returned to Spain, and, it is said, arrived at Burgos with an escort of about three thousand men, on the 5th instant.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to John McMahon, Esq. the office of Receiver and Paymaster of the Royal Bounty to Officers Widows, in the room of the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, deceased.

THE ELPHINSTONE EAST INDIAMAN.

The following account of the miraculous escape of this ship in the Chinea seas, is given by one of her officers.

" Hon. Company's ship Elphinstone at Sea, July 10, Lat.28 N. and Long. 41 W. " We sailed from Pulo Pennan, September 4, 1810, and found our ship much stiffer than when we arrived there, having landed 380 casks of King's provisions, which were stowed upon the upper and

drawing 25 feet 6 inches water. We were fortunate in making a very good passage through the Straits of Malacca, in company with our fleet who were joined by the Woodford and Alfred, and had every expectation of making a safe passage to China; but on the 26th and 27th Sept. the weather indicated an approaching gale, and we prepared accordingly by striking our top-gallant Lord Wellington, without the intervention of the yards and masts, and otherwise making the ship snug by spun lashing booms, &c. &c.; the gale rather increased than otherwise, all the night of the 26th During the night of the 27th per log, the wind very strong and shifting. Fleet all lying-to under storm stay sails; at half-past three A. M. the gale came from the N. E. round to S. W. when we scudded for two hours and an half, at six A. M. from S. W. under stay sails. At day-light, three ships in sight under storm stay sails. Our ship laboured a good is said that Soult has returned to Seville with 20,000 of the same army, with 12 cannon, took the same army. deal, but made very little water. At 9 a.m. the wind men very sickly. being somewhat more moderate, it was proposed to A Lishon Mail arrived this morning, bringing day on the right of the Guadiana, and our troops bear up and scud for it, which was done, and we went right before the wind and sea about ten knots per hour, with nothing set but the fore stay sail, when, unfortunately for us, the fore stay sail haulyards broke, and the ship instantly broached to in a tremendous manner, and the high sea that had been following us, frightfully broke completely over us, and at once nearly filled the gun-deck ;when the well was sounded the quantity of water could not be ascertained, but it must be more than five feet. Our situation became now truly alarming, as the sea broke completely over us, and when we had partly succeeded in breaking up the moveables on the gun-deck which were all affoat to and fro as the ship rolled-dreadful to relate, the large pumps would not work; 15 tons of block tin stowed in the pump-well had by the violent motion of the ship, fetched way, and forced the tubes out of their places. For me to attempt describing the feelings of us all at this melancholy crisis, is impossible; the horror of momentary perdition may be coaccived, but language cannot paint our monv of mind, por had we scurce time to reflect on our situation, sent the carpenters down to see what could be done. By this time all was near a conclusion; the ship had ceased rolling, the starboard lower yard arms under

water, and the upper deck as high as our booms

completely covered; the ship was water logged,

and evidently setting fast in the water; no time

was now to be lost, and but one remedy presented a

hope of saving the ship and ourselves. We then

hove the five starboard quarter-deck guns over board,

loosed the weather yard arm of the foresail, which

blew away directly, and cut away the mizen-mast,

but she lay completely quiet, when as the last

effort, we cut away the main-mast, and in

twenty minutes succeeded in clearing the wreck,

with receiving no further damage than knock-

ing away the lower starboard quarter gallery.

when she wore and writed a little. By this time our

pumps were at work, but the water from the hold

was not pumped out of the ship, our leather hoses

to at two o'clock in the afternoon, September 28,

being useless on account of the body of water on the

thankful we all were to see the morning's light :for that night's scene will never be forgotten by any

" Our draft of water was 24 feet 9 inches " Four days after the gale we saw the land o China and some of our fleet, but as they lay-to all the time we were the only unfortunate sufferers."

## LONDON.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7. Windsor Castle, August 7, 1811

cc His Majosty has passed a sleepless night and is not quite so well this morning.

" M BATTLIE. " W. HEBERDEN, " R WILLIS."

Private accounts state, that the King was very ow last night. The Dike of York left town early this morning for Windsor. The Prince Regent, we oderstand, was prevented from going, by public

The following paragraphs are taken from the Morn

"His Majesty, we regret to learn, was more exhausted vesterday than he has ever yet been in the course of his illness. He had taken no nourishment for more than thirty hours, and absolutely refused every thing that was presented to him. He is now, alternately, in that state of violent paroxysm, which renders constant coercion necessary; or in a state of langour and apathy, the natural effect of preceding

" It is with sincere regret we state, that the accounts of last night are, if any thing, of a still more unfavourable nature than those of the morning. His Majesty, owing to his continued aversion to taking food, is exceedingly reduced. This symptom. we understand, is by no means unusual in similar cases; but it is an aggravation of the complaint, which must naturally tend to increase the irritation of the patient, by the means to which resort must necessarily be had, for preventing the consequences of ab-

solute inanition.' The Gazette of last night contains a brevet appinting Lord Wellington to the rank of General in the army of Spain and Portugal. The object of gun-decks, and of course a great weight aloft. The this appointment is, not only to place his Lordship Ocean left Pennan a few days before our arrival, on an equality with the Spanish Commanders, whose punctilious dispositions and habits may reader them unwilling to receive orders from an inferior, and even excite in them pretensions to give orders to him; but also to facilitate our own service, by removing the impediments of etiquette, which prevent the employment of many meritorious Officers in the Peninsula, who, from seniority, would take rauk of

appointment now notified. The Gazette also contains a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Quinta de Jono, 18th July Marmont's army had broke up on the 14th, and retired upon Truxillo, at which place, as well as at Medellin, they were fortifying the old castles. Of the causes of this retreat Lord Wellington does not sed the Val Verde de Leganos, and the Spanish say any thing; but the private accounts state that horse to Albuera. to S. E. in violent puffs, when we brought-to again sickness and want of provisions were the motives. Soult had sent towards Granada the part of Sc only supposed to be the Commodore's ship, the bastiani's corps which he had brought with him in the Winchelsen, Arnistone, and Alfred, all lying-to grand combination to crush Lord Wellington. It

> Papers to the 23d ult. These Papers confirm former accounts of the Allied Armies going into autonments. The war is considered at a stand till the heats shall-have moderated. The following are the principal articles contained in the Pa-

> Lisnon, July 22.—The enemy having retied entirely, our troops are going into a sort of quarters or cautonments, on a line extending from Covilla through Castello Branco, Villa Velha, Portalegre, and Elvas, to the Guadiana, which will form our right. The divisious of Generals Picton, Dunlop, and Campbell, form our left on the Beira side of the Tagus. The Portuguese will be divided every where, and Portalegre is expected to be head-quar-

Recent advices, of good authority, from Paris, tate, that Bonaparte means very soon to go himself at the head of a fresh army of 100,000 to finish the war in person. Marin Louisa, with a train of Ladies, the splendour of which will surpass the most brilliant records of the gallant Court of Louis XIV. in the successful campaigns of his early life, is to follow the invincible hero in this sublime expedition, in which he will go forth pledged to perform the mighty achievement, that the Captains, greater than all others in the world, and less than he alone, attempted in vain!!!

We are sorry to learn, that the convoy which sailed from the Baltic on the 20th ult. was completely dispersed in a gale, which lasted three days. On the 27th and 28th, thirty-two of them were collected near the Scaw by the Daphne, Raleigh, and Manly, and sailed again on the 29th, with a fine breeze from the south-east.

On the subject of the above fleet, the following

notice was yesterday posted at Lloyd's:---"The convoy from the Baltic, reported on Friday to be arrived off Yarmouth, has been much dispersed, having experienced adverse winds and blowing weather three days after sailing from Wingo."

Sir J. Saumarez will return to England about the first week of October, and has given notice to that effect to all the shipping in the Baltic: after gun-deck, which was over the guns. We then setthat period they were not to look for protection 1810, with every thing we could get, and haled from a British fleet. The season of itself, it is stated, was sufficient to determine this measure; but it ways, and the pumps going until one o'clock the was also believed there was an understanding that The division of General Ballasteres was cantoned | nelaus, viz.-

following day, being 23 hours without any refresh- I the Swedish Government would return that indul- I in El-Cerro and Calanas, and covered the lear and ment, but hard baling and pumping, and very gence to the British trade which the Swedish commerce had so largely experienced of the hands of the British; the Swedish coasters baring at all times been permitted to pass numolested by the British

Another Mail arrived this morning from Malta, Gibralter, and Cadiz, bringing accounts from those places of the 20th of June, and the 12th and 18th cavalry, which had arrived in Cerro. These trees

Blake has not returned to Cadiz; he was at Ayamonte, having taken the castle of Niebla, it which was a large quantity of provisions and a train of artillery, and having forced a movemble column of the enemy to retreat from Alosno with loss. He occupies Niebla, Castellegos, Alosno, and Villa Real. The enemy are said to have been defeated by the 3d Army in the kingdom of Cordovo. The Cadiz light troops.—The loss of the enemy consisted of Gazettes contain very favourable accounts of the 4 officers and from 35 to 40 men killed or wounded: activity and success of the Guerillas. CAPIZ, JULY 2.

Although we are not able officially, by dates, to scertain the situation of the army under General Blake, which occupies the county of Niebla, we are able by private letters received yesterday from Avamonte, to say that the army occupied Castellegos, Alonso, and Villa Real, having marched out for the purpose of incorporating itself with the army and artillery which disembarked in Avamente. The city of Niebla was occupied by the Spanish

roops, after a lively fire and resistance of twenty our hours. In consequence of its having surrendered, 300 prioners, with a great quantity of provisions, remainn our power, and the train of artillery which the enemy had collected in that city, as a strong point from

which they could protect their operations in the It is positively asserted, that the Third Army has had a very glerious action in the kingdom of Cordova defeating two of the enemy's divisions which had entered the Sierra .- Cadiz Gazette.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE. MOVEMENTS MADE BY THE CORPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF DON J. BLAKE, TO PASS THE

GUADIANA, AND AFTERWARDS CONTINUE UL-TERIOR OPERATIONS. It being determined that the divisions cantoned on the 13th of June in St. Martha, Zafra, Teria, and La Parca, the cavalry in La Piebla de Sancho Perez, and the head-quarters in Noagales, should pass the Guadiana; the infantry were put in motion to unite at the latter place, whilst the cavalry fell back by the Royal Road of St. Martha, and the

English infantry to Pelaes. The enemy, on the said day of the 13th, or which they had joined a division of the 9th corps. under the command of General Drouet, and 3000 men from different other points of Andalusia, occu-

pied with strong columns Zafra and Los Santos. On the 14th and 15th the troops continued their march they, having joined in Almendral, and the

English infantry in Albuera. On the 16th, the three divisions of this army with six pieces of artillery from the fifth army, pas-

On the 17th, the whole of the army, including he first division of the 5th army, which, with 300 artillerymen who assisted at the siege of Badajoz, marched to Juramenha, and the head-quarters erring even in fording it their order of column, and were nt five in the afternoon on the right bank of the aid fiver. The van-guard remained at the head of he bridge, constructed by the English, forthe purose of supporting the operation.

On the 18th the troops continued their march and the head-quarters of the fifth army, with some orps, and the dismounted caralry, were at Villaviosa. March of the troops :- On the 18th, to Rondodo; five lengues; 19th to Portela, seven; 20th, to Beja, six: 21st, through a desart, one 22d, to Mertola, eight; total, 27 extraordinary long Portugueseleagues. During this rapid march, in which there was never sufficient provisions to give ompleterations, the troops manifested the utmost nationce and order; it is certain that on very few oceasions has a corps made so long and harrassed marches, in consequence of the excessive heat, the third part of it at least being without shoes.

On the 23d it repassed the Guadiana, by a temorary bridge, formed of boats, and the horse efetedlt on the 23d and 24th by swimming; on the tter day the artillery was embarked for Ayamonte. On the 25th the divisions remained in S. Silvestre, Castellegos, and Catanas. The cavalry belonging to the 5th Army, commanded by Count Penne, with two pieces of Artillery, was to arrive at Mertola on

The order of march was as follows:-"The artillery escorted by a battalion of miners, ormed the head of the column, and was followed by the commissariat and all that belonged to it. After which marched the 4th division, that of the 5th, and 3d, the whole protected by the cavalry, which followed at two leagues distance. It would not have been possible for the divisions to have arrived more mickly by different routes.

After refreshing the corps two days, after the ra id march from Portugal to the County of Niebla t was again put in motion.

On the 28th, the cavalry of the 5th army, the van-guard, and almost all the artillery entered Gibraleon.

On the 29th, the same troops took the direction of Trigueros, and their place was occupied by those which had remained in Cataya and S. Bartolome.

Upon the arrival of this General at Cabonis R. bas, on the 25th, he disposed, that the three companies of Barbasto, those of the Tiradores of all the orps, and the battalions of Pravia and Lona should hold themselves in readiness to march and attack moveable column, consisting of 600 infantry and marched all night; the rest of the division remaining in Cabeza-Rubas, under the orders of Francisco Mercus, which were to follow at day-break. At day-light on the 26th our Guerillas met the enemy. formed at the end of the village on the road from Alosno, Our troops attacked them by the road of the Cerro, but the moreable column commenced is retreat, continually charged by our Guerillas and urs of three killed and four wounded.

The commandant General of the camp at Gibes. tar, under date of the 12th inst. gives the chief of the staff the agreeable information that General Villat. having on the morning of the 11th attacked the castle of Alcala de los Gazules, defended only by 200 men, with 2000 troops of every description, was completely driven back by the valiant garrison, and even pursued by detachments which sallied from the castle, which took some prisoners.

> THURSDAY, AUGUST 8. THE KING.

" Windsor Castle, August 8, 1811. " The King has had several hours sleep in the course of the night. His Majesty appears to be refreshed this morning.

"H. HALFORD, " M. BAILLIE,

"R. WILLIS." The Prince Regent and Duke of Cumberland left town this morning, at ten e'clock, for Windsor, in consequence of a letter they received from

The usual festivities for celebrating the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at Oatlands on the 16th inst, have been countermanded-as we have already stated those for keeping the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to bare seen, on account of the afflicting condition of his Majesty.—The following paragraphs are from the Morning Papers:

" In respect to the peculiar manner in which the Royal sufferer is affected, we have learned that the more threatning periods of his disorder are not entirely periods of exhaustion produced by nutecadent paroxysms: but that, after the paroxysms has subsided, his Majesty sinks into a less manageable state than one of mere debility; becoming, as is not inusual with persons laouring under his disorder, sullen and impracticable to advice. Hence the difficulty of prevailing on him to take food, which he refuses, as calculated only to prolong his sufferings."

" We are griered to state that the accounts of last night do not enable us to give any report more favourable than the above distressing statement of his Majesty's condition. On the contrary, there is every reason to fear that the sufferings of his Majesty continue to increase. His total rejection of food for so long a time has produced a manifest and alarming reduction of strength; and to paroxysms of irritability succeed a total apathy, evidently produced by exhaustion. How long the revered Monarch will be able to sustain so dreadful a complication of suffering, is a consideration upon which

we cannot for a single moment bear to dwell." The accounts which reached us last night from Windsor, we are sorry to say, were not of anature to diminish the apprehensions which the intelligence of the morning excited. The Queen's Council asembled at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Lord Chancellor's house in Bedford-square. There were present, besides his Lordship, the Archbishop of Cauterbury, the Duke of Moutrose, the Earl of Aylesbury, and other members of the council. During the sitting of the council, Mr. Johnson, one of he King's Messengers, arrived with a dispatch from

Windsor.' It is confidently reported, that with a view to the perfect restoration of tranquillity and concord in our Indian Empire, the Farl of Moira is to be appointed Governor-General. There is a report that Mr. Tierney is to succeed Lord Melville at the Board of Controul.

We understand, that although the discussions at the India House, on the subject of the continuance of Sir G. Barlow in the Government of Madras, have ended in a decision in the affirmative, an ntimation has been sent to that Gentleman that his resignation would be acceptable.—The appointment of Sir S. Achmuty to be provisional Governor in the room of Mr. Oakes, as announced in the Filotef Tuesday, is connected with this expected resignation, This appointment, it is understood, will be anaily confirmed to-morrow.

His Majesty's cutter Sylvia, Lieut. Crawford, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, from Madras, with dispatches, with which Lieut. Crawford immediately landed and came up to town. By this conveyance we are sorry to have received the intelligence of the death of Vice-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and ressels in the Indian Seas, on the 6th of March, at Madras-Admiral Drury is succeeded by Admiral Stopford. The Sylvia left the expedition against Batavia, under Admiral Stopford and Sir S. Achimuty, ready to

sail, on the 11th of March. The Pursers of the under-mentioned ships are rived at the India-House in the course of last night, with the agreeable intelligence of their solo arrival off Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, under coursoy of his Majesty's ships Belliqueux, and MeFighinstone, Cuffiells, Woodford, Alfred, and Win-

From Bengal and Ceylon-The Thomas Grenville, and Earl St. Vincent.

From Bombay-The Exeter. From the Mauritius-The Cevlon and Windham. We have thus the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the whole of the valuable flest from China and India; for the protection of which it was and the squadron under the command of that officer, had been sent out. It does not appear, however, either that Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron ever came in contact with this fleet, or that it was considered by its own Commanders or convoy in want of any additional protection; insomuch that, from a persussion of its perfect security, the Chiffonne frigate, which had in charge the Indian part of the fleet prerious to the Junction, was allowed to part compane, and to come forward with the news of their approach; the Belliqueux and Mene'aus, which came from China, remaining to protect the fleet. The Belliqueux alone, however, was with the fleet on its arrival, the Menelaus having parted company in chace of a privateer. The whole of this very valuable fleet passed by Portsmouth vesterday, and went up Channel, with a favourable wind. The following letter contains forther particulars :

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 7 .- This afternoon pass ed by the Belliqueux, 64, Captain Byng, from China, with the Hon. Company's ships, Winchel sen, Elphinstone, Wexford, Woodford, Farl St. Vincent, Cuffnells, Armiston, Exeter, Ceylon, Alfred, Grenville, and Windham; Jefferson, Perseverance, Star, and Susannah, whalers, under convoy, for the river. They sailed from the second bar of Canton, on the 14th of February, and from St. Helena the 9th of June. Left at the former place the Hamadryad frigate, and at the latter the Grampus, both waiting for the protection of convoys, The convoy met with a severe gale of wind off the Cape, but the ships suffered no material damage Also passed by the Thomas Grenville, and Far St. Vincent, from Bougal; and the Exeter, from Bombay. These ships sailed from Point de Galle on the 18th of March, under convoy of the Chiffore, Captain Wainwright, and were left on the 10th ult, by consent, in charge of the Belliqueux and Menelaus. The Menelaus parted company is chace of a privateer. The Chiffone has been on very active service for three years against the pirates

in the Persian Gulph. The Pursers of the East India and China ship announced above as having passed Portsmouth, for the Channel, arrived last night at the India House, having landed at Portsmouth. The ships were hourly expected at Deal last night. The Swift pilot yatcht was waiting there to take them to the river. It is reported, that, in the tremendous storm which the flect encountered off the Cape, two eartels from the Mauritius foundered. We have received the following list of passengers :---

Passengers per Earl St. Vincent-From Madras, colonel and Mrs. Young, Native Service: Mr. Barnett, Assistant-Surgeon: Master Barnet—From Co-lumbo, Mrs. Bertolacci, and three children: colone F. P. Thorne: captain Nicholls, 66th regiment; lieutenant Shordiche, Ceylon Regiment: Mr. George Atkinson, Civil Engineer : Mr. Davidson : Mr. M. Kerrel, Ma less Civil Service; Master Geo. Myling; Master Oldham; Miss Oldham, and Miss Blair, children, from Calcutta; Mrs. Paul, and two children. Per Cuffneils.-Lieut Maughnan, Bombay Marine

DUBLIN, AUGUST 10.

THE ARREST OF CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN. Early in the forenoon of yesterday, Henry Edward Taaffe, Esq. partner in the Bank of Lord Ffrench and Co. and Mr. Kirwan, Merchant, of Abbevstreet, were arrested, under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downes, for acting as Delegates; and Doctors breen and Bourke, and Mr. Scurlog, Merchaut, were also arrested, for acting as Electors of Delegates to the Catholic Committee. These Gentiemen having been brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, in Merrion-square, and Mr. Carmichael having attended there on the part of Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, the Gentlemen so in custody required Mr. Carmichael to state to the any previous information, that they were desirous of having an opportunity of advising with Counsel as to the conduct they should pursue; and that time should be granted to them until this day for that purpose. Mr. Carmichael said he would communicate what was so desired to the Chief Justice, and havnot gire such time. They then desired Mr. Carmichief to ask the Chief Justice if it was his intention to commit them to prison, in case they did not then procure bail. Mr. Carmichael having again retired, returned soon after, and mentioned that the Chief

in o surties for 1500 each. Upon the bail being entered, Mr Kirwan addressed the Crown Solicitor's Clerk, Mr. Carmichael, in the following words:

" Sin,-I would wish to have a copy of the information on oath, under which I have been arrested, titles me to same

give it-you will take legal advice, and if you are correct of human events. entitled to it, the person you employ will obtain it in a legal way." Mr. Taaffe,made a similar application, and received the same answer.

We heard Mr. Tauffe declare, that he did not con-

It has been stated to us, on the most respectable authority, that Doctor Breen did not attend the Meeting at Liffey-street Chapel, nor has he taken any part in the election of Delegates. Should this statement prove true, and we believe it correct, we should wish to know what raise is to be placed or he informations on oath, upon which respectable vesterday generally believed that Sir Joseph Yorke, Gentlemen are to be consigned to the hands of constables, the insults of their runners, and the damps of a dungeon?

COPY OF THE WARRANT.

By the Rt. Hon. Wm. Downes, Lord Chief Justice of his Majestr's Court of King's Beach, in Ireland. County of the City of Dublin, ) WHEREAS it appears to me, by

information upor oath, that on the 9th day of July last, a number of persons, assembled at Fishambie-street, in the County of the City of Publin, did propose and resolve that a Committee of Persons, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, should be appointed to represent the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose, o under the pretence, of preparing Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal of all Laws in force in Ireland, particularly affecting the Roman Catholics of Ireland. - And whereas I have also received information on oath, that on the 31st day of he said month, divers other persons assembled in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Liffey-street, in the County of the City of Dublin, for the purpose of appointing five persons to act in such Committee as foresaid, as the Representatives therein of the parish in which said Chapel is situate, and that at said Meeting at Littley-street, one Edward Sheridan was appointed one of the said Representatives, and that Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Henry Edmond Taatle, and Doctor John Breen, were four of the the late Proclamation was issued—he is at present persons so there assembled, and that they and each them then and there acted in such appointment of the said Edward Sheridan, to be such Representative as aforesaid, against the form of the Statute in that case made and provided. These are, therefore, n his Majesty's name, strictly to charge and command you, to apprehend and to bring before me, o ome other of the Justices of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the bodies of the said Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Heary Edmond Taaffe, and Doctor John Breen, that they be dealt with according to Law, and for your so doing this shall be our sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and real, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hun-

dred and eleven. WM. DOWNES. Francis Hamilton, and all or any of the Constables of the said County of the City of Dublin, and their assistants.

TIPPERARY MEETING

On Thursday a numerous and respectable Meetng of the Catholics of the County of Tipperary look place in Clonmel. We have not room to detail the whole of the Proceedings, and can only briefly state, that ten persons were appointed to the Catholic Committee, and a Vote of Thanks was ananimously passed to Counsellor Scully.

The Catholic Gentlemen received Tweaty disinct intimations from Magistrates, assuring them of their dissent from the Proclamation. Mr. Prittie, Representative for the County, was present; and we understand Lord Lismore offered his support, should it be thought necessary.—Dublin Evening

## colaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

The London Journals, received since our last publication, have communicated various articles of foreign intelligence, of which it is merely necessary to convey the substance to our Readers, as the full details are not worth the space they would occupy, and would not repay the trouble of perusal .- Bo-NAPARTE has passed some Decrees for the improve-Chief Justice, that they had been arrested without ment of Rome, relating chiefly to education, to the embellishment of streets and squares, to the building of bridges, and to the completion of the navigation of the Tiber from Perioda to the sea, for al of which he has ordered sums of money to be appropriated, and appointed superintendants for their execution. -The last accounts from BELGRADE state, ing gone up stairs, returned in a few minutes with | that the Russians and Tucks remained inactive in the Chief Justice's answer, which was, that he could | their lines, and that a suspension of arms, for three months, was confidently expected.—The Arcu-DUKE CHARLES, It is again reported, is soon to b married to the Princess America, of Baden -- In almost every capital of the World, the scarcity of money is exhibiting symptoms of the most formida-Justice had desired him to say, if buil was not given, | ble description. The finances of Vienna are said to he would then commit the persons in custody to pri- be in a state of derangement beyond recovery son. Bail was afterwards entered for £1000, and FRANCE has exacted new contributions from some of the poor remains of the PRUSSIAN dominions, while a great part of those formerly imposed still stand undischarged; the troops in Constantinople have riotously assaulted the treasury, in order to enforce the payment of arrears, and produced dis turbances in which many lives were lost, but which and am now detained, as I understand the Law en- | were finally suppressed by that exercise of power which produces a temporary tranquillity, but which The Chief Justice replied-" It is not usual to his never yet been found able finally to arrest the

The Intelligence from Lisbon, comprehending brief extracts from the dispatches of LORD WEL-LINGTON, comes down to the 24th of July. The FRENCH army appears to have made considerable sider this extraordicary act of power so much a Ca- retrograde movements, and the prevalent conviction tholic question, as a violation of the subject's right | was, that no active operations would be undertaken generally; and with this view he would defend him- on either side for the space of two or three months.

From China, Peb 14.—The Armston, Wexford, | self by every means pointed out by the Law and the | How far that conviction is valid, we pretend not to | say; but what is said by the Statesman is particularly worthy of attention. That Journal coujectures. that Marmont meditated a junction with Bessie-RIS, who has collected a strong force at BENEVENTO, proceed through Bernaand Estnemanuna towards | der my Hand, LISBON, while MARMONT co-operated with him and while the forces under South remained in the, vicinity of Banaros, prepared to act as circumstances might require. Of these intentions Lord Wellisston appears fully apprised, as he is reported to have dispatched the 2nd, 3id, and 6th divisions of his army in a parallel line with Mar MONT, for the purpose of watching his movements. This separation of the FRENCH armies seems to be conformable to the wishes of LORD WELLINGTON, and the supposition is not unreasonable, that he will embrace the opportunity of attacking the forces under Sourt. All this is only theory; but it is scarcely credible, that the contending armics will long continue in a state of inactivity. Private letters say, that 30,000 Austrians have crossed the Pyrenees, being part of the contingent agreed upon to be furnished to FRANCE. It is stated from Lisbon, that Cor. BETAN, of the 4th Foot, had shot himself. He commanded, it is said, in the advance at Almeida, when the enemy escaped from that fortress, and some unjust reflections on his conduct, on that occasion, are regarded as having

led to the melanchely close of his life. Earl Morra returned unexpectedly to London, from Leicestershire on Tuesday last, and almost immediately afterwards had an interview with the Re-GENT at Carlton-house.

The visit of Lord Manners to England was fixed upon considerably before the period at which BI CHELTENHAM.

RETROLDS, so distinguished during the disturbances in this Country, after having lived long on the coast of DEVONSHIRE, Is now at the head of the Post-office in Lisbon.

A considerable extent of interesting intelligence from INDIA will be found in our columns. To that intelligence, however, and to the far more momentous accounts from Dunnis, we can only at present conorally refer our Renders. No mail has arrived since Sunday. One due. No Dublin papers comhere on Monday, and no details, except such as arrived on Saturday and Sunday, relative to the arrests, have reached us.

The following are the numbers of the Bank of Ireland Notes alluded to in our last, as carried off from the Artillery Barracks: No. 1223, for £30 ( Payable to Arthur Fleming 1225, for £30 } Esq. and indorsed by him.

We have authority to state, that Sir Fred. Flood Bart, and Robert Shapland Carew, Jun. Esq. have mited their interests, and will offer themselves as joint candidates, supported by many of the leading and independent interests of this great county.-Wexford Herald.

CLONMEL, AUGUST 9. On Wednesday morning last, the Judges opened their Commissions in our Courts, when the following Gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors :-

Hon. Abraham Hely Hutchinson, Foreman, Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, Henry Langley, Esq. of Castlebrittas, Kingsmill Pennefather, Faq. of Newpark, Dunbar Barton, Esq. of Rochestown, R. B. H. Lowe, Esq. of Cashel, Thomas Going, Esq. of Traverstown, Wm Rarton Est. of Grove. Richard Creagh, Esq. of Castlepark, William Baker, Esq. of Lismacue, John Lalor, Esq. of Cranagh, Vere D. Hunt, Esq. of Cappagh, Thomas Lidwill, Esq. of Cloumore. John Rowe, Esq. of Rockwell, Richard Sadleir, Esq. of Sadleir's Wells. Arthur Riall, Esq. of Clonmel, Crosby Moore, Esq. of Mooresfort, Oliver Latham, Esq. of Hellenpark, Ambrose Going, Esq. of Ballyphilip, Andrew Ryan, Esq. of Tipperary, Fergus Langley, Esq. of Lickfin, Thomas Prendergast, Esq. of Bal ylomasna Purefoy Poe, Esq. of Harleypark. The proceedings have not as yet presented an hing of much interest. A brief detail of them. dridged from the CLONNEL papers, will appear on Thursday.

PRICE OF ENGLISH STOCKS, Argust 8. .6211 Omnium. PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, Accest 9. Government Deb. 3) per cent. Government Stock, 33 per cent, Government Debentures, 5 per cent. Grand Canal Stock...

MARRIED-Doctor Meyler, to Mrs. Carroll, both f the City of Dublin.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE NEW MARKET-HOUSE, ON THE 19TH INSTANT, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY LOGS OF SCOTCH FIR TIMBER. Waterford, 8th Mo. 12th, 1811

TO BE LET, FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT, MRS. CHAMBERS'S HOUSE, IN WILLIAM STREET. APPLY AT SAID HOUSE. Waterford, August 12. 1811.

T HEREBY offer a REWARD of TWENTY GUT NEAS to any person who shall, within 6 Calendar Months from this Date, give me such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Person or Persons concerned in unlawfully breaking down and cutting to pieces the TURNPIKE GAT! lately erected on the Lands of KII NACOW, in the Co object of the latter was, after crossing the Dours, to Kilkenny, on the high road leading from Waterford

this 12th of August. 1811.

TO BE LET,

For a long Term of Years, or the Interest Sole,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE House at Tramore, (commonly called the Wooden-house) with Coach-house and Stabling

or three horses. Out-offices, &c .- Most excellent Water on the Premises. Also to be let, from 1st June next, the House an Bank-lane, with Coach-house, Stabling, &c .- which Major Rogers now occupies.

Application to be made to Thomas Backas, or Mr. Waterford, August 12, 1811.

NEW ROSS SCHOOL.

VACATION WILL END THE 17TH INST.

MR. CARR wishes to take under his care a select number of boarders under 10 years of age—Being lately disengaged from the attendance of a Cu-

racy, he can undertake with satisfaction to himself-

and he hopes benefit to his pupils, the charge of about 10 Children of the age above mentioned. Terms, Board and Tuition, £40 per Annum, and Guineas Entrance-Washing and Writing 2 Gui-

neas per Annum each. New-Ross, August 10, 1811.

In the Matter of lonor White & Co. | TO BE SOLD, on Monday, the 16th September next, by Auction, and by Order of the commissioners, at the Hoel, Carrick-on-Suir, said Bankrupt's Interest in the

ollowing Properties: Lot-No. 1-A Profit Rent of £51 11s. 0d. per Annum, arising out of several Dwelling Houses situate in Carrick-beg, County Waterford, set to different Tenants-held under Mr. Wall for two young

No. 2-A Profit Rent of £109 10s, per Ann. arising partly out of the extensive Concerns in Carrickbog, on which are crected an excellent Dwelling-House, Brewery, Mait Store, &c. &c. leased to & J. WHITE ; and also, other Concerns held under Mr. Wall for two young Lives, at the yearly head

Rent of £21 174, 6d. io. 3-A Profit Yeat of £15 17s. 6d. per Ann. arising out of Holdings in Carrick-bog, and set to different Tenants-heid under Mr. Wall for two young

o. 4-A Profit Rent of £80 per Annum arising out of Concerns in Carrick beg, on which are erected a very extensive Mait House, Dve House, Corn Store, &c. &c. leased to T. & J. WHITE, Jeld under Mr. Wall for two young Lives to. 5-AProfit Rent of \$32 18s. 6d. per Ann. arising out of several Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, &c &c. in (arrick-beg, and set to different Tenantsheld under Mr. Watt, for two joung Lives, at the

rearly head Hent of \$5. to. 6-A Profit Rent of E87 6s. per Annu n. arming out of several Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, &c &c. in Carrick-beg, and set to different Touants,

held under Mr. Walt for two young lives No. 7-A Profit Rent of 234 2s. 8d. per Ann. arising out of the Lands of Carroughduff, Co. Waterford. containing 704 Acres-held under Mr. Masserieun, for two Lives, at the yearly houd itent of £11 7s. 6d. No. 8-A Profit Rent of £117 16s. 10d. per Ann. arising out of Lands adjoining Currick-beg, and set to different Tenants-held under Mr. MANSPIRLD for 3 Years, from 1st November next, at the yearly head Rent of £40 10s. 2d. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Honns, Car-

ck-on-Suir; Mr. Barreon, Tinvaner or Mr. Michael. Branc, Lustuce-street, Dublin, Assigneds N. B. There will be considerable fires on some of the above Concerns, at the expiration of the present Tenants Leases-besides the Advantages of making Freeholders for the County Waterford.

> DR. REES' NEW CYCLOPÆDIA (WITH FINE ENGRATINGS.)

THE Publicare respectfully informed, that a Republication in Monthly Parts at 20s. each, of the above work, will be commenced on the 1st of cutember, and will be regularly continued on the first of every succeeding month till its completion.— Thirty-four Parts (about half of the work), being already printed, they may be had together immediate ly if desired; and new arrangements are made to pub-lish in continuation Eight Parts within the Year, so as to complete the Work within a moderate time. lew Copics are printed on Royal Paper with Proof Impressions of the plates. Price &t 16s. each

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-Row, and the rest of the Proprie \* This Publication, which is the most compre

bensive of its kind, has been undertaken at an expence of £200,000 with the view of producing a Work worthy of the present improved state of Scienco-and the Arts, and of the Nation. The Editor, whose learning, industry, and experience, are generally acknowledged, has engaged professional assistance in every department of Science, and the Work. from its varied nature, will, in every page, be found to be interesting and instructive to every class of readers. The Engravings form a prominent and most important feature, consisting of a series of Plutes of leveral Science, Machinery, and Natural History, truly valuable from their variety, elegance, and ac curacy. The Scientific Subjects are engraven by Mr. Lowry, whose improved method of execution, and truth of drawing, have never been equalled. Mr. Lowry is indeed engaged in that department, exclusirely for the present Work, which receives further and important advantages from that able Artists well known Scientific attainments. The subjects of Natural History are engraven by Mr. Milton and Mr. Scctt, with the taste for which those super for Artist's are distinguished. The drawings of Natural History are made by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Sydenham Edwards, and are of exquisite beauty ; they are now on exhibition at No. 54, New Bond Street i and it may be confidently said, that they form the most beautiful and interesting collection of the kind ever exhibited.