

trying whether the people of the district could be delivered from so distressing a situation, was disposed to make an attempt upon Niebla, notwithstanding we were not possessed of all the means necessary for securing success, nor could spare much of that time which was to be devoted to more important objects. As soon, therefore, as he learned that the Governor had rejected the summons of General Zayas, he proceeded to reconnoitre the place, directing in the mean time batteries and other implements should be required from the neighbouring villages, it not being considered prudent to undertake the operation during the day.

On this account the troops of the fourth division, and the artillery of the fifth army, did not move the attack until the moon was set. The right was placed under the direction of the Marshal de Campo Don Juan De La Cruz Mouron, and the left under the Brigadier of the Royal Walloon Guards Don Carlos Denoy. In the mean time some Infantry passed the Rio Tinto to make a false attack on the eastern side of the fortress.

The troops advanced with the ladders under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy, and some soldiers after repeated attempts, succeeded in penetrating the wall, but the shortness of the ladders, though joined and raised, their insufficient number, and the difficulty of other means of attack, did not permit the prosecution of the plan. For these reasons and day being approaching, the General in Chief ordered the troops to return to their positions, that they might not remain too long exposed to the fire of the fortress, which was accordingly effected, our loss amounting to about 20 men. All the corps employed on this service displayed a gallantry worthy of the highest eulogium.

FROM THE STATESMAN.

The accounts, which we have lately received by private letters from Spain, represent the affairs of that devoted country to be in a most deplorable and desperate situation. Cadiz, the last refuge of the adherents of Ferdinand, is about to sink under the heavy calamities which afflict it. The inability of the Cortes, who have surpassed the Junta in nothing but their ignorance, folly, and inactivity, has all along been preparing for this poor remnant of the Spanish loyalists a fate which they steadily adhere to their ancient Sovereigns scarcely merited. Instead of employing their time and talents to rouse the martial spirit of their Countrymen; instead of animating them to rival Saragossa and Tarragona; instead of warning them of the consequences of persisting in their resistance to France—these men, three would-be patriots, have been unconsciously engaged in intrigue and rabel, in order to aggrandize their own fortunes. It seemed to them a matter of indifference, whether Cadiz remained true to Ferdinand, or professed allegiance to Napoleon. Taking advantage of this petty strife for power, the emissaries of Bonaparte have not been slow in their endeavours to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants. The strong symptoms of this which appeared alarmed the constituted authorities. Few or none of the English remained within the place, and the soldiers who occupied the garrison, were considered inadequate to the task of defending the ramparts, and at the same time keeping the people in awe, if they should attempt a revolt. In this situation of matters, the Cortes, the Juntas, were appalled. They felt the evil, but they were incapable of providing a remedy. Hunger at last began to prevail in the city; and the news of the fall of Tarragona reached the ears of the inhabitants; they were told that the besieging army had received considerable reinforcements; and, what was worse than all, the Spanish soldiers themselves—those to whom the defence of Cadiz was entrusted—began to mutiny, and to ally placards in different parts of the island against the existing Government. Meanwhile, the work of treason against the people was proceeding. Ymas, the infamous Ymas, the late Governor of Badajos, whose crime, long ere that time, ought to have brought him to the gallows, was permitted to escape, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp of Soult, who was confined in the Castle of Camp de Sout, who was now about as a prisoner of war. The storm was now about to burst, and the French Marshal, who had received information of the state of matters within, had actually arrived at Port St. Mary's in order to direct an attack upon the garrison without. At this critical moment, the army of Blake arrived, and for a while has saved the place; for Marshal Soult, on learning the intelligence, directed his course towards Seville. It was stated in the Lisbon Mail, that Blake had succeeded before embarking at Ayamonte, in capturing the 300 French who formed the garrison of Niebla. From his own official statement, however, we know, that he had not obtained any advantage over the enemy, and private letters confirm the accounts formerly given of his having been worsted in his attempt upon that fortress. Now armed with his army at Cadiz, we do not find that much advantage is expected there from this circumstance. The accounts which he has brought of the retreat of the Allied Army on the approach of Soult and Marmont, and the emaciated appearance of the Spanish Soldiers, who, besides, are almost naked, has not tended to disperse the gloom which universally pervades every countenance.

A Private Letter, dated Cadiz, July 17, says, "We are all in a state of gloom here, owing to the taking of Tarragona, the return of Gen. Blake with his army, the arrival of between 6000 and 7000 men in reinforcement to the enemy, and the turbulent state of the troops, who have affixed placards in different parts of the island against the existing Government. Blake and his army returned to Cadiz, in consequence of the orders he received from the Cortes, owing to the critical state of affairs.

They are in a most wretched state, without shoes, and the corps of Ballasteros is almost naked.— Gen. Soult has made his appearance in Port St. Mary, with reinforcements, to direct in person the operations. But what gives the greatest uneasiness is, that Gen. Ymas, the late Governor of Badajos, who was ordered to be tried by a Court-martial, has made his escape with an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Soult, who was a prisoner in one of the Castles.

In another letter of the same date, it is stated, that "Our hopes of the raising the siege of this place, have been greatly disappointed; on the contrary, Badajos has been well supplied, and a division of 7,000 men has been sent by Soult to reinforce Victor, which causes an apprehension here, that the enemy will persevere in the siege. No doubt you have heard of the surrender of the important fortress of Tarragona, which circumstance has put a step to all commerce for the present, and, combined with various other causes, has produced such discontent, that I dread something of a serious nature will soon happen in this city, if measures to prevent it are not taken in time, as the people and government do not pull together. Our resources are entirely exhausted, the other day General Ymas, late Governor of Badajos, who was ordered to be tried, made his escape; but what is still more singular, an Aide-de-Camp of Soult, who was also confined, got safe off the same day. Some prisoners here have lately been found with arms about them. I hope the Government will have a vigilant look out, as but few English are now in garrison here. Blake's return, however, will have a good effect; but his troops must be entirely clothed, as they returned almost naked."

What a lamentable picture do these letters present of the co-operation of the Spaniards, in effecting the deliverance of the Peninsula. We have heard a great deal, of late, of the activity, and of the success of the Guerrillas against the enemy.— But what will these avail when the Government of the country is not only entirely occupied with their personal concerns, but actually destitute of the necessary resources for giving effect to the war? It is true Great Britain has pledged itself to furnish supplies; but will Great Britain always be able to do this? Will she be always willing to lavish her blood and treasure in a cause so desperate, and for a people, who, although their limited numbers ought to have taught them the absolute necessity of union, are constantly wrangling with one another? But these quarrels are not confined to the Spanish nation merely. Letters from the most respectable quarters assure us that serious disputes had arisen between them and the Anglo-Portuguese since the battle of Albuera, from which it is apprehended that they cannot again act in concert. Is it by these means, and in alliance with these men, that the deliverance of Europe is to be effected? It is sufficient for our present purpose merely to ask the question.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

THE KING.

The following is a copy of the Bulletin received this day from Windsor.—

Windsor Castle, August 9, 1811.

"His Majesty is much the same as he was yesterday.

"H. HALDRED,
"W. HERBERTS,
"R. WILLIS."

The following are extracts from Morning Papers:

"At the Queen's Council, on Saturday, it was determined that a consultation should be held of all the most distinguished medical practitioners in the disorder with which His Majesty is afflicted; and accordingly this has taken place. We understand that the alarming symptom in the case is the loathing and rejecting of food. For several days His Majesty took no sustenance voluntarily, and it was owing to this circumstance that he was reduced to a degree of exhaustion the most dangerous. On Wednesday night, however, he had several hours sleep, and means are taken to sustain nature.

"The Duke of Norfolk has arrived in town, having, it is said, been sent for, lest the occurrence of an event, now so greatly apprehended, should render the exercise of his official duty as Lord Marshal necessary.

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"WINDSOR, AUG. 8.

"The violence of his Majesty's disorder is a little abated this morning. For these three or four days past, his Majesty has refused all sustenance, except a little hard biscuit and water, which he has taken very sparingly; but, on the whole, there are faint hopes that amendment will ensue. The reports that his Majesty's apartments have undergone material alterations for the convenience of his taking exercise in them, is as ridiculous as it is erroneous. No change or alteration whatever has taken place; and so far from his being covered with cork his Majesty has not even had a carpet in any one of his rooms since his residence in the Castle."

This morning we received New York Papers of the 13th of July. They give an account of the arrival of Mr. Foster and Mr. Pinkney. Some of the Journals predict a friendly arrangement with England, others give a different opinion.—We incline to the former. Several American seamen have been given up from British ships of war on regular applications. In New York and Philadelphia many persons have died suddenly, supposed from an epidemic disorder. The following are extracts from the Papers:—

NORFOLK, JUNE 28.

Anchored off Cape Henry on Tuesday evening last, the British frigate Minerva, Captain Hawkins, of 32 guns, having on board Augustus Foster, Esq. Ambassador from the Prince Regent of the British dominions to our Government. His Secretary, Mr. Baker, arrived here next day, and after a stay of two hours at Col. Hamilton's, returned to the frigate, which immediately proceeded for Annapolis. We are told that Mr. Foster is a Foxite on this subject well."

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 2.

"The frigate Essex, Capt. Smith, has at length arrived in this country, having on board William Pickens, Esq. our late Minister to Great Britain, after a passage of 49 days.

"Mr. Pickens arrived in this city on Sunday from Annapolis. Mr. Foster reached the city the same day, together with his suite.

"By the Essex, dispatches are received from France, the contents of which rumour has not yet waited for our ears."

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

"On Tuesday last, Aug. J. Foster, Esq. was presented by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States, and exhibited his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States.

"Mr. Morier was also presented, as Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Baker attached to the Legation.—National Intelligencer.

"Sir Grenville Temple came over from England in company with Mr. Foster.

NEW YORK, JULY 11.

IMPORTANT.—A Gentleman arrived in this city from Washington tomorrow, that the opinion of the best informed persons there before the arrival of Mr. Foster, was that there would be a war with Great Britain—that since Mr. Foster's arrival, he and Mr. Monroe have had several long conversations together, one of which lasted nearly a day—and that it is now confidently believed that an amicable termination of all disputes will take place very speedily.

JULY 12.

(FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.)

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—Circumstances have reached our knowledge of a nature to produce a settled opinion, that the principal negotiations with Mr. Foster has not commenced, but a rupture or suspension of further discussion has taken place upon some preliminary point, which will not be resumed until further instructions from England.

"There were 74 deaths in this city, for the week, ending the 5th instant.

Letters from Washington state, that the President's proclamation, convening Congress on the first Monday of November next, will appear in a few days; and, that the President will recommend to Congress the extension of the Non-Intercourse Law to France."

The Brig Mount Vernon, of this port, is to come home as a cartel, loaded with American prisoners; yet our democrats pretend we are in perfect amity and good understanding with the great Napoleon!

IMPRESSMENT.—The friends of Gideon Capitan, who was not long since impressed on board his Majesty's ship Guerrier, have favoured us with the sight of the copy of a letter from Col. Barclay, addressed to Admiral Sawyer, and a copy of the Admirals answer; the latter of which they have obligingly permitted us to transcribe, and to present to the American public, for the purpose of placing in a true and fair light, the manner in which such impressions are regarded and treated by the proper authority.—E. Post.

HALIFAX, JUNE 25, 1811.

"Sir,—I had the honour to receive your letter dated the 20th ult. relative to the persons named in the margin, [John Digby, Gideon Capitan, Josh. Leeds] on my arrival at Halifax, the 12th inst. which had been previously opened by Captain Pechell, who immediately discharged John Digby in compliance with your request. He would have given up Gideon Capitan also, had he not entered into his Majesty's service, and wished to remain, from which circumstance he conceived it to be his duty to detain him for my decision respecting his father's request to have him sent home. I have now sent him to New York by the Prince Ernest packet, and will order the discharge of Josh. Leeds, on the arrival of his Majesty's ship Eurydice, if he is, (as I suppose) on board her.

"I assure you, Sir, I shall be happy to receive any representations you may be pleased to make to me, with all the deference to which they will be entitled, as I perfectly coincide with you, that when American Citizens are impressed by mistake or otherwise they should be immediately released.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"H. SAWYER, Rear-Admiral.

Thomas Barclay, Esq.

"I must here, in justice to Captain Pechell of his Majesty's ship Guerrier, assure you that he never was, by leagues, so near the American coast as has been represented.

From the American Papers now received to the 14th ult. we peruse the statement in the Morning Chronicle of this day, founded on advices of the 27th June, to be a gross misrepresentation. There is no rumour of the American ships of war having sailed with an intention hostile to those of his Britannic Majesty; and we all know if instructions of that nature had been given, the American Papers would have stated them.

The Court of Inquiry at Halifax has decided that the Little Belt did not fire first.

The following is copied from a New York Paper of the 14th of July.—

On Tuesday evening a cause which excited considerable interest, came on to be heard at the Sessions House, Portsmouth, before Samuel Smith, Esq. Mayor; W. Colburn, Esq. Samuel Sperry, Esq. and Edward Carter, Esq. Magistrates. It was an information preferred, nominally, by Henry Norris, but actually by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Chaplain of Portsmouth dock-yard, against John Mayne, and the Hon. George Grey, Commissioner of the said dock-yard. The information set forth that J. Mayne, at an unlawful assembly, held in a certain room or office, belonging or attached to the dwelling-house of the Hon. Commissioner Grey, under colour and pretence of exercising religious worship, in a manner than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, did unlawfully teach—at which meeting five persons or more were assembled, besides those of the household; contrary to 22. Car. 2. c. 1. An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventions, &c. and had thereby incurred the penalty of £20 each. After the information had been read by Mr. Colburn, the Town Clerk, Mr. Melin, Solicitor for the defendants, took occasion to state to the Court, that although he was aware that the information contained such legal irregularities as would quash the case, particularly with regard to Henry Norris being made the informant, without his having a title of knowledge touching the matter, yet, he was determined to take no advantage of the Rev. Dr. Scott, but would go into the fullest examination and discussion of the matter. John Mayne, defendant, pleaded not guilty. It appeared in evidence, that this was a Sunday School for the poor and best of purposes, where a number of poor children are taught to read the Bible and Testament, the Explanation of the Catechism, and the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England.—After a full hearing, the defendant was Acquitted; and the Prosecutor withdrew the information against the Hon. George Grey, for having, as charged, sitting and willingly suffered an unlawful assembly to be held at his Office. The interest of the case produced the fullest and most respectable Court ever known, who could not refrain from expressing, by acclamation, their admiration of the sentiments expressed by the Mayor.

HUNTINGDON ASSIZES.

On Monday, the 5th, the Court on the Crown Side, where Sir James Mansfield presided, was crowded at a very early hour to witness the trial of Jake Parker, aged 9, and Thomas Case, aged 10 years, for the murder of Elizabeth Kirkley, at Siltown, in this county. The Grand Jury threw out the bill against Case, as there did not appear any thing material against him as to the murder of the unfortunate girl, and in question; and as the affair is of so recent date, and sufficiently before the public eye, it only rests with us to state, that Parker was acquitted by the Jury on a very short consultation, after a clear and excellent charge had been delivered to them by the Judge, stating, that they must take into consideration the extreme youth of the prisoner, as also whether he had a design of committing murder at the time, or even knew the gun was loaded, as Georgiana Rowell had stated in her evidence (the only one examined as to the transaction, Robert Sales having been refused from her extreme youth, being only six years old) that he only went to frighten her.

Two evidences as to Parker's character were called and examined by Mr. Sergeant Best.—Mr. Gibbs, who keeps the Bell Inn, at Siltown, with whom Parker's father lives as a post-boy, and a Mr. Bodger, from whom a tenement is hired at Siltown, where the family reside; they both gave him an excellent character, as a quiet, inoffensive, tractable boy, and by no means given to mischief.

THE COUNTESS OF ALDBOROUGH.

The cause of this Lady's death has been so variously reported, that we are induced to give the following particulars from a person then resident at Bath:—

About two years since Lady Aldborough returned to Ireland and resumed her place as a leader of fashion in Dublin, declaring that comfort should be her object for the rest of her life, having discovered that every thing else was "vanity and vexation of spirit." If the Irish Newspapers are to be credited, there was, however, no party at Court or elsewhere without her Ladyship. About three months since, finding her health declining, she visited Bath, we believe her native place. On application to the faculty blessing was advised, an operation her Ladyship never could be prevailed on to submit to. However, after several consultations and great persuasion, she consented; her eyes were covered, her arm bound, and her footman employed to hold her. The instant she felt the lancet, all resolution vanished, and her screams so terrified the servant, that he let go his hold, and falling on the point of her elbow, whilst the blood was flowing most copiously, gave a sudden turn to the current, which produced an abscess, that killed all medical skill, and after the most acute sufferings, deprived of a fascinating society of one of its most lively fascinating members. This lady was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, grandson to the third Duke of Hamilton, who resided on the Continent for some years previous to the winter of 1777, when he returned to Ireland, accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton and his two daughters, the youngest of whom married George Holman, Esq. and is since dead. Miss Hamilton was then about 20, possessing all the beauties of a foreign education; her figure beautiful, her manners fascinating, and of her face, we may say with Mr. Pope, of *Belinda*, "The Rape of the Lock."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

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Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose.
Quick as her eyes, and as unfix'd as those:
Favours to none, to all she smiles extends:
On the rejects, but never once offends:
Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike,
And like the sun, they shine on all alike.
Yet graceful ease, and sweetness o'er of pride,
Might hide her faults, if *Belinda* faults to hide!
Such was Miss Hamilton, when she was presented at the Irish Court, and became an object of universal admiration. Her suitors were many—and, in the April of the same year, she bestowed her hand on the Hon. John Stratford, second son to the Earl of Aldborough, whose income was confined, and his recommendations infinitely good humour and good nature: a job coach, and an hired house for the winter, was the extent of their establishment until very lately. Her Ladyship was an excellent horsewoman—riding and dancing were her favourite amusements. In dress she was not expensive—a simple handkerchief tied round her head, or a ribbon passed through her hair, was more admired than the most studied work of the artist, and often denied herself luxuries, lest she should not be punctual in her payments. Her summers were spent in parties of pleasure, either at watering places, or the seats of nobility; for wit, mirth and good-humour were always in her train; nor in the long intervals and friendships which subsisted between her Ladyship and the admiral *belles* of her day, did we ever hear of an interruption.

She had five daughters, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, Lady Louisa Rodney, and Lady Emily Best. The Countess's father died a short time before her, soon after the Duke of Queensberry, in whose will she was legatee for ten thousand pounds. Her Ladyship, it is said, had her faults and frailties, but those we commit to the tomb—always happy to give pleasure, but never to give pain. The Earl survives her, and resides at the family seat, Belan, near Ballyglass, Ireland.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE KING.

"Winds n. Calm. August 10.

"His Majesty has passed the last twenty-four hours in a more composed manner, but in other respects his Majesty remains the same.

"H. HALDRED, W. HERBERTS, R. WILLIS.

By an Anhalt Mail which arrived this morning, we have received German Papers to the 26th July, which state, that the Russian and Turkish armies have advanced towards one another, in consequence of which, instead of the rumour of an armistice between these Powers being authentic, there is every reason to expect a general engagement.

The King of Prussia has disgraced his Grand Marshal of the Court, and four other Officers, of whom three have been dismissed, and two sent to prison. An indiscreet Protest against the measures of his Government, is the cause assigned for their disgrace.

We received this morning letters and papers of Wednesday last from Dublin.—Preparations, it is said, are making at the Castle for the departure of the Duke of Richmond, on a visit to England.—The Duchess, and two of her daughters, had actually set out and arrived at Drogheda, on their way to Downpatrick, to take embark for Scotland; whether Grace will join her mother, the Duchess of Gordon, at her beautiful retreat, Kintara Cottage, in Perthshire.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

The principal articles of intelligence communicated to the London Journals of Friday, which arrived soon after our last publication, relate to AMERICA, and to the state of affairs in CADIZ. The details will be found at full length in our columns, and a few brief remarks only are necessary in this place. Mr. Foster and Mr. PINKNEY have both arrived in AMERICA; but sufficient time had not passed for the transaction of any business, from which a conclusion, as to future measures, might be drawn, and all that the public has as yet to reflect upon is, the very contradictory opinion set forth by the Newspapers in the respective interests of AMERICAN parties. Some of the writers in these papers speak with confidence of a speedy adjustment of all differences between BRITAIN and AMERICA, whilst others, in unequivocal terms, announce the equally rapid approach of war. A third set point to an issue of greater probability, stating it as their belief, that AMERICA will interdict all intercourse with both Belligerents.

The state of affairs in CADIZ seems to forebode the occurrence of some serious disaster; but it is sufficient for us to refer to the details themselves, and to the observations from the STATESMAN which are subjoined to these details.

The question between FRANCE and RUSSIA is still a topic of doubtful speculation. Some Journals mention with considerable confidence, that Ministers are in possession of information that ALEXANDER and the PORT have made peace, that a RUSSIAN Nobleman is in London in an official capacity, that he has almost constant intercourse with Ministers, and that he is contented at their cabinet-dinners. All these things, however, require stronger evidence, than has yet appeared, to entitle them to implicit reliance.

The appointment of LORD MELVILLE, to one of the offices held by his Father in Scotland, created no small degree of surprise. The explanation of the circumstance, given in another part of our paper, exhibits the affair in a new and satisfactory light. In the present situation of the Regent, it would be imprudent and unjust, in the very highest degree, to

form any precipitate judgment of the line of conduct which he will hereafter pursue. It may, however, be fairly and strongly observed, that, in so far as he has chosen to take any part in the Government of the country, the promise of what is to come, such as must begeth every patriotic and unprejudiced mind. He has declared, that he regarded the Executive Power as only a Sacred Trust, to be exercised for the Benefit of THE PEOPLE. He has told the nation, that he had carefully studied the mind of his lovely daughter, destined to be BRITAIN'S future QUEEN, the most liberal principles, and the profoundest veneration for the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, principles which, to use his own emphatic words, "he trusted she would continue religiously to observe, when his bones were laid mouldering in the grave!" If a feeling of impious necessity compelled him to retract, for a time, the present Men in his Councils, he entered into no closer alliance with them, than that which, under such a connection, his sentiments of public duty and his responsibility, as the agents of the crown, forcibly and inevitably enjoined upon him. At the commencement of the Regency Question, his demeanour towards them was marked, not merely by the coldness of reserve, but by the sternness of severity and rebuke. The introduction into the Council Chamber, of the Bust of his immortal Preceptor in politics, was a testimony which spoke his thoughts in volumes, and which would have driven other men for ever from his presence.—The Friends, who have, during a long succession of years, enjoyed the confidence of his heart, are still the sharers in undiminished sincerity of that confidence, while his intercourse with his Ministers extends not beyond the formalities of office, or the duties of civility of general society. On the first, he and his country repeat all their hopes of prosperity and glory, and look forward to the closing way of the other as a day of happier congratulation than BRITAIN has hitherto numbered in the records of her history. That way may, indeed, be terminated by an event of the most deplorable kind; but there are other grounds on which its extinction may be expected, and we have no hesitation in expressing an unqualified conviction, that the Regent will never again meet his Parliament under the control of his present Ministers. We found this declaration on his character and conduct, and we add, that these furnish a moral assurance of its validity which it is impossible to refute. The angry pride, then, that may interfere, may be passed in even a triumphant calmness of fortitude and reliance. The artificer of an intolerant bigotry may be resorted to, for the purpose of establishing a formidable faction; but they will not avail. The day of their influence is for ever gone by, and very few months at most have only to run their course, when EARL MOIRA will introduce into this Country all the liberal benevolence of his Royal Friend, and all the firm and exalted dignity of his own distinguished character!

The Bulletin of the 10th, relative to his Majesty, arrived here on the evening of Tuesday, having been conveyed to Dublin by Express. The London Journals of the same date have since reached us; but they have not communicated any thing that claims particular notice.—No Mail due.

Whatever may be the consequences of the measures to which Ministers have thought proper to resort, relative to the Catholics, these measures have not had the effect of silencing the efforts, or preventing the Meetings of that Body. On the 8th of this month, an assembly, numerous and respectable, beyond what has been known on any similar occasion, was held at Maryborough, in the Queen's County, of which Mr. W. W. Pole, Esq. is Representative. William Danne, of Ballymore provided, and was unanimously resolved to present in Petitioning Parliament. Wm. Maher, Richard Dowling, John Dunne, Constantine M'Daniel, Darby Danne, Patrick Lator, Denis Kilbride, James Doherty, and Joseph Wade, were appointed to prepare Petitions, and to adopt such other measures as are connected with that object. Thanks were voted to the Earl of Fingall, and to the General Catholic Committee, for the firm and Constitutional stand which they made on the 31st of July last. Thanks were also voted to Counsellor Scully, for his excellent speech, to the Protestant Gentlemen of the County, and particularly to Mr. Parnell, and to Mr. Price.—A Meeting has been held at Limerick, at which similar Resolutions were adopted, and Counsellor Barry, Michael Arthur, and John Howley, jun. Esqrs. were appointed to prepare Petitions. John Lalor, of Cough, Esq. presided at the Meeting held in Clonmel, at which James Scully, John Lalor, Denis O'Meara, Esqrs. former Members, Count D'Alton, Counsellors Manderville and Manning, Daniel Ryan, Edward Power, and Edmond Lalor, Esqrs. were appointed to conduct the Petition, with liberty to confer for that purpose with the General Catholic Committee. Thanks were at the same time voted to Lord Donoughmore, to the Representatives for the County of Tipperary, and to Counsellor Scully. The Catholics of the City of Cork, and County of Mayo, have adopted a similar line of conduct. All these Meetings passed without interruption, and measures are taking for assembling others in different quarters.

On the 12th, Doctor Sheridan, who, it is alleged, had been chosen a Delegate for the purpose of preparing a Petition to Parliament from the Catholics of Ireland, was brought before the Lord Chief Justice, and entered bail to stand his trial for the alleged offence.—D. E. P.

CORK, AUGUST 13.

Sunday morning, two transports, having on board the Surry Regiment of Militia, arrived at Cove from England.

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES.

The Hon. the Solicitor General delivered an able and impressive charge on the following subject:—The manifest improvement in the peace of the County since the last Assizes—the general amelioration of Prisons throughout the country—the necessity of local improvements in this respect in different parts of the County of Tipperary, and particularly in Cashel, Nenagh, and Thurles.

Thomas Barnes, convicted of an attempt to steal a cask of Butter belonging to Messrs. Costwell, was sentenced to be burnt in the hand and then discharged.—William Gleeson indicted for the murder of Patrick Ryan on the 17th of March, for assisting his brother, James Gleeson, in assaulting and wounding Patrick Mullenwoy, and for a riot, was acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of the felonious assault, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th September.

Patrick Keefe, indicted for the murder of John Keenan, was acquitted, no direct evidence appearing against him. A woman, found guilty of uttering these forged notes of the Bank of Ireland, knowing them to be forged, was sentenced to 14 years transportation. John Hennessy, Mary Hennessy, Timothy Connan, the elder, Timothy the younger, and Thomas Connan, were indicted for the murder of Patrick Snow, at Boulterath, in December last. This transaction occurred in a quarrel at a hurling match. The woman, and two of the younger men, were acquitted, and the others found guilty of manslaughter. Edmond Brophy indicted for the murder of James Cowman, was convicted of manslaughter.—John Harrington, and Daniel Harrington, brothers, were found guilty of horse-stealing, and ordered for execution on the 31st of this month.—Laurence and Michael Hayes, brothers, were found guilty of the murder of Richard Collins and James Ryan, in the month of April, near Callinell, Wilt., and executed on Saturday last.—John Mullooney was convicted of murder, and executed on Monday, asserting his innocence to the last. (As the details of this trial possess considerable interest, we shall endeavour to give them a place in Saturday's paper.) Daniel Hayland and John Carroll were convicted of horse-stealing; the first was ordered for execution on the last day of this month, and the latter on the 12th of September.—John Crowley and Richard Shea were convicted of forcibly taking arms from the House of Richard Riordan, of Carrick-on-Suir, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of September. Ten persons, in all, were capitally convicted at the Assizes.

PRICE OF ENGLISH STOCKS, August 10.

3 per cent Consols	94 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Red.	95 1/2
5 per cent Navy	94 1/2
Guano	14 1/2

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, August 10.

Government Deb. 3 1/2 per cent	75 1/2
Government Stock, 3 per cent	75 1/2
Government Debentures, 5 per cent	100 1/2
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent	98

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, AUGUST 13.

ARRIVED.

15th—Times, Rowe, Llanely, coals; John, Humphreys, (arrived from) slates; Margaret, Davis, ditto; Nottingham, Johns, Neath, coals; John and Mary, Perry, ditto, ditto; Catherine, Francis, Stanzas, ditto; Cornwallis, Rich, Bristol, luggage.

13th—Earl Leicester Packets, Providence, Portsmouth, Macchin, ballast; Speedy, Dartmouth, Silly, Earthenware, &c.

SAILED.

12th—Auckland Packet, Ceres, Swansea, Evans, live cattle; Deference, Liverpool, Kerr, oats, &c.; Nancy, Bridgewater, Batson, oats; Earl Leicester Packet, Lord Donnell, Whitehaven, Grenell, and Portland, seaweed, Owen, ballast; Putback—Paragon Revenue Barge.

N. N. W. at 9.

DIED.—At Tramore, on Tuesday morning, Master Henry De La Poer Porter, aged ninety years, from his generosity of heart, and nobleness of disposition, he had endeared himself to every person who knew him. How transient is this life!

WATERFORD SEMINARY.

VACATION will end on the 3d of September. A few BOARDERS from 10 to 15 years of age can be accommodated, by applying before the School opens.

No pains will be spared to give them such Classical and other Instructions as the best Schools afford, and to be suited to their condition and years, and to the views of Parents. Their morals must always be a primary object of attention. For particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. T. MURPHY, at the Seminary, Waterford, August 13, 1811.

THOMAS BOLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that having a large Assortment of TEAS & SUGARS, he has taken out a License to sell GROCERIES, which will enable him to accommodate Families with all Quantities, of the best Quality, on reasonable Terms.

High-Street, August 15, 1811.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

THE MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS of SAINT PATRICK, are desired to meet the President at the Commercial Buildings, on Saturday next, the 17th inst. in order to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards to dine together as usual.—Dated this 13th Day of August, 1811.

Signed, by Order of the President, J. F. S. P. K. F. B. C. W.

It is particularly requested, that such Members as intend dining, will leave their Names at the Bar of the Commercial Buildings, on or before that Day, that Dinner may be provided accordingly.