#### CLONMEL ASSIZES.

The first trial which took place last Friday in our criminal Court was that of John Mullowney, which occupied seren hours, and excited a peculiar degree of interest. He was arraigned upon two indictments-First, for the murder of James Scully, at the Bridge of Clonmel, on the 26th of December last -- 2dly, for the murder of a person unknown, on the same night. The first witness was Walter Fleming, examin-

ed by Counsellor Burrowes-Knew Prisoner since Witness was a boy; saw him last St. Stephen's night on the Quay of Clonmel, in company with another man; saw Prisoner knock down a man (with a blow of a weapon he had in his hand) who came down a lane; Mullowney struck him on the front of the head, and then turned his coat over his face, when he and his comrade lifted the body and threw it into the river: the man who received the blow never made a struggle; knew Prisoner very well by the light of the lamps; (here we must remark that the Prisoner was a very remarkable man, being above six feet five inches high;) Witness was returning from a christening at his uncle's; did not know the hour; saw no one on the Quay but the three men; Witness was a few wards from him, and cried out, " Very well, Mullowney, remember what you're done!"- Witness rasi off as fast as he could. Witness lived at Coleville, in charge of Mr. Harvey's house; could was made on Coleville, by a party of five or six | character. men -the windows were broken, and they cried and to witness to come down; Witness would motioney them; they then said Witness and his master were both rogues, and desired Witness to tell his master to furn away two men who were in his employ. They fired several shots; one of them then asked Fleming if he was killed? he replied " No!" They then said, "You shall be killed!" Witness then took an old pistol, and fired a shot among the party outside; they then went off; in the morning one of the party was found dead, having received a bullet through the windpipe; Witness does not know if it was he shot him; the dead man had his face blackened, and was brother-in-law to the prisoner; Witness was positive he saw Prisoner at Colerilleamong the party that attacked the house; did not see him afterwards till he saw him in Waterford Gaot about ten days ago; told his master and Dick Scully (cousin to deceased) what happened on the Quay, in about a fortnight after-

rould not tell who he was. Cross-examined by Counsellor Campbell-Coleville is in the County Waterford; lodged informations against Prisoner for the above transaction awore as positively to the informations in the County Waterford as he did that day in the County Tivperary; Cleary was the name of the man killed at Coleville; -- an Inquest was held the day after heard that Mollowney came to view the body, and believes it; Witness was sworn on the Inquest, but was not asked by the man who swore him did he know any of the party; he was asked before the Inquest by several persons the same question, to all of whom he replied, that he did not; but when sworn by Colonel Bagwell, in Clonmel, he said he did know Mallowny; -- believed it was within one month after; believed that Prisoner was to be tried at Waterford; Witness and his master attended there to prosecute; believed that Prisoner was ready for asked the question, but believes it was the Mayor. his trial, if called on. Mullowney could not avoid bging heard Witness say, " Very well, Mullowney, remember what you're done!" Never | Witnesses were committed to paper by the Mayor. to bad he did not wish to have his name spoken of, therefore said nothing about it at that time : never heard that Cleary and Mullowney were on bad terms; had seek them very often in company for the last six years. Witness said he never belonged to the Caravat Party. The man was thrown into the aliser near the bridge in the strong water. To a question from a Juror -- Witness's uncle lives in Kilsheelan-street; witness came home in the direction of Bridge-lane; had not drunk much at the christening; was not alefied; was certain he could not be mistaken in the person of Mullowney; witness stopped but about half a minute at the bridge when the man was thrown in.

that he had seen a man thrown into the river, but

Richard Scully sworn, and examined by the Hon. Walter Yelverton .- Knew James Scully, was his cousin; missed him St. Stephen's night in a fortnight after met Fleming-was telling him a hat grief his uncle's family were in about the Joss of James-Fleming then told him what he had seen happen on St. Stephen's night; every search was then made in the river; Fleming, in the conversation, desired witness to tell Father Flangery and James Scully's father of the transaction; witness lives in the neighbourhood with Fleming ;-saw Mullowney about the town until the report was made public. When the transaction was related to James Scully's father, they made every search for Mullowney, but he could not be found. This Witness was not cress-examined.

Patrick Scally, examined by Counsellor Prenderrant.-Is father to James Scully, deceased ;lives half a mile from Chonnel; missed him on St. Stephen's night, and never saw him till he saw him in the market-house of Waterford seven weeks aftor; Witness examined his head; the temple was broken; James Scully was in Cloumel on St. Stephen's day; the last time he had seen him was about four o'clock. The body was found near Waterford, about 21 miles from Clonnel, in the

Cross-examined by Counsellor M'Douga!! .--The would in the temple did not appear like knock- | Counsellors Pennefather and the Hon. Walter | a sort of unambitious passiveness, made him too

river; knew the body very well.

Scrieant Portis, of the Wexford Regiment. sworn, and examined by Counsellor Pennefather. several times before this murder was committed;-made a prisoner of Mullowney in Mallow, in the County Cork, on the 18th of June; the reason he took him was the report Witness heard in Clonnel. before he left it. Prisoner wrestled with the Witness, and ran off, crying out" Murder! Murder! Witness pursued him, and cot assistance and secur-

ed him. When Witness charged him with the murder, Prisoner endeavoured to make his escape again. This Witness was not cross-examined :--but in answer to a question from a juror, he admitted it was in the public street he apprehended Mullowney.

Mr. William Harvey sworn, and examined by the Hon. Walter Yelverton.-Knows Walter Fleming-he has been in Witness's employment for many years; Fleming did not tell Witness for some time after the attack upon his house that he knew any of the party; one day, however, upon closely questioning him in Witness's house, in Clonmel. Fleming said, " I believe I may make an end of it, and tell you that I did know John Mullowney.' As soon as Fleming told this to Witness, he took him to Colonel Bagwell-and on his being examined respecting the attack on Witness's house, he acknowledged having seen the murder on St. Stephen's night; and immediately after the informations being riot fell If he was pursued; knew Prisoner before he | lodged, Mullowney absconded from the country. was married. The night after the murder an attack | Witness gave Walter Fleming as extremely good

First Witness, Jacob Portis, examined by Counsellor Campbell .- Lives at the County Waterford side of Clonnel; is a Miller; was summond to attend an Inquest last December at Coleville. At this Inquest, Witness stated, Walter Fleming was examined on oath, and said that he did not know any man that was at the attack the night before on Mr. Harvey's house; and stated as a reason that the night was dark.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Pennefather -Witness partly examined another man at the Inquest, until the Mayor (who acted as Coroner,) desired him to stop, as he was not yet

J. Cashine, examined by Counsellor M. Dou gall .- Was one of the Jury on the Inquest upon Cleary: Witness knew Walter Floming; and heard Fleming asked on the Inquest if he knew any of the party that attacked Mr. Harvey's house-to-Prisoner; saw him at Coleville the day the In-Gentlemen and soldiers, there.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Prendergatt. Knew that the depositions of the several Witnesses were committed to paper by the Coroner; did not recollect other questions that were put to the Witnesses as well as he does those as to Fleming's not knowing any of the party who attacked Mr. Harrey's house, except asking the other Witnesses if

Thomas Hanizan sworn, and examined by Counsellor Moore .- Witness was one of the Inquest held on the body of Cleary. Recollects Walter Fleming having been asked if he knew any of the rest of the party which attacked Mr. Harvey's house, and he replied no; did not recollect who

Cross-examined by the Hon. Walter Yelverton.—Thought all the depositions of the several

-Was one of the Coroner's Jury at the Inquest on the body of Cleary. Recollects Fleming having been asked did he know any of the party but Cleary -he positively swore he did not. The same crossquestions as were put to the former Witnesses on which he gave similar answers.

William Parkinson examined by Counsellor Moore.-Was one of the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Cleary. Was positive that Fleming was asked, after having been sworn, if he knew any of the party who attacked Mr. Harvey's house-to which he replied be did not. The same cross-questions were put to this Witness as were put to the other four-to all of which he

inswered in like manner. John Howell, Esq. being called on behalf of the Crown, and examined by Counsellor Pennefather-stated, that he had the Inquest held before him; that he took down in writing the several depositions, the whole of which he read to the Witnesses and the Coroner's Jury before they signed their verdict. Did not recollect that Flening was asked if he knew any of the party that attacked Mr. Harvey's house; and was positive that if such a question was asked in his hearing, and the answer to it given by the Witness, he would ave taken it down in the examinations. Mr. Howell also stated if he heard the question put, he thought that he would have prevented an answer being given to it, not considering it a prudent one. Some of the Jurors might have asked the question without Witness having heard it. Witness sent the proceedings of the Inquest to the Clerk of the Crown of the County of Waterford prior to the last Special Com-

Cross-cramined by Counsellor M Dougall .-Witness believed that the five Witnesses produced for the prisoner (who were of the Coroner's Jury), would not say any thing they considered incor-

Here a point of Law was strongly argued by

lors M'Dougall and Moore, on behalf of the Prisoner, respecting the giving in evidence the copy of betray to an accurate observer how much the proceedings on the Inquest, as taken down by the -Knew Mullowney, having seen him in Clonmel | Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, in the Crown-office of Waterford. After several motions by the abovenamed able Lawyers, his Lordship, the Solicitor-General, was pleased to rule the question in favour of

After one of the most luminous and able charges we ever heard from the Beach, the Jury retired for about an hour, when they returned and requested to have Walter Fleming and the five Witnesses on the part of the Prisoner confronted. At this time Fleming positively swore, that it was before he was sworn at the Inquest that he told the several persons. who asked him that he did not know any of the party which attacked Mr. Harvey's house; and Walter Fleming further stated, that he did not consider himself bound to answer any one truly but the Man who put the onth to him. The five Witnesses for the Prisoner also positively swere that it was after Fleming was sworn at the Inquest that the quesion was asked him, to which he replied that he did not know any of the party. They were then separately asked if any of them put the question individually, or if they recollected who did? to which they replied that they did not.

The Jury retired, and remained closetted in their Jury-room twenty-two hours, guarded by several constables and sentinels on the outside, and returned into Court at two o'clock on Saturday, with a verdict acquitting the Prisoner of the murder of James Scully, but finding him guilty of the murder of a person unknown. The prisoner was then called to the Bar to receive sentence-when the Judge addressed him in the most feeling and pathetic manner, and exhorted him to use the few hours alloted to him in penitence and prayer. His Lordship observed that the Prisoner and received the most patient and importiol trial, and that the evidence on which he was clearly convicted was scrutinized by an intelligent Jury, whose verdict he entirely approxed. When his Lordship had pronounced the awful sentence of the Law, Mullowney addressed himself to the Court, and said, "Well, it is now all over ;-but I never had any hand, act, or part, in what was Sworn against me on this trial." His body was ordered to be given to the Surgeons for dissection. Advertiser.

#### THE LATE DUKE OF DEFONSHIRE.

The late Duke of Devonshire was universally repected for the simplicity of his manners, the liberaliwhich he replied he did not. Witness knew the ty of his principles, and the benevolence of his disposition: he was known to deserve the esteem of the quest was held on the body of Cleary; saw several | rich, and the blessings of the poor, but the world could not know how well be deserved the admiraion of the wit, the scholar, and the poet.

It has been repeated in all languages, and believed in all countries, that nobility and opulence throw a false lightround their possessors, which magnifies their merits, and diminishes their defects, to common observation; but the general admission of this theory often leads to a practical conclusion entirely opposite, particularly on the subject of intellectual endowments. When a person of great rank and wealth is praised for his learning or his genius, the carers are instantly on their guard against the illusions of that false light, and at once ascribe the panegyrick to a dazzled judgment or an interested mo-

The Duke of Devonshire, however, has been raised, because he was appreciated by authorities which none can dispute; the youthers of his extraordinary understanding are amongst those who now stand the highest in public estimation for bered opinious of the illustrious dead confirm the estimonial; it cannot be supposed that a coronet or a crown, an estate or an empire, could influence the literary suffrages of a Fox, a Burke, or a Gibbon. To those who enjoyed the intimacy of the behalf of the Prisoner, were put to this Witness, to Duke of Devonshire, a single doubt of his mental superiority could never occur; he had apprehension, judgment, and perspicuity, in their very highest degrees; his ideas were uncommonly rapid, and often took most unforeseen directions, but as there was no obliquity in their course, they were easily followed even by slower capacities; we can oursue with our eyes the flight of the engle, though ve have no wings to imitate his velocity.—It was impossible to meet with a clearer mind, a mind more pure from every species of prejudice; he came armed at all points into the field of argument, looked round for the banners of truth, and to the side where they were, or appeared to be, he alone gave his powerful co-operation. Literature, ncient and modern, was his favourite subject of discussion; his memory was eminently retentive and exact. Comparatively with some other scholars, he had perhaps read little, but he had " read well." He was complete master of Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, and Martial, both for construction and quotation. His knowledge of Shakespear was alost prozerbial amongst his associates; "to know Shakespear as thoroughly as the Duke of Devonshire" was an admitted encomium. In one faculty he was probably without a rival, in poetical criticism. The greatest masters of the lyre might have been elated by his applause, and benefited by his advice; no beauty, and no blemish, could possibly escape him. He was himself a most elegant poet. Son beautiful lines on the death of Lord Nelson are published in Mr. Clarke's life of that hero, and his epitaph upon the late Earl Spencer is universally ad- of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to the make mired. His humour in conversation was often original, and always inoffensive; his "friendly sneer" disarmed an antagonist, but disarmed him without

a wound. It was to be lamented that timidity, or

ing against weirs or stones in its progress down the | Yelverton, on behalf of the Crown-and Counsel- | often silent in general company ; but received concealed : .some gold dust on the surface indicated the mine which was within. In feeling, gentlenes, and all the coblest charities of our nature, he was never surpass id; perbaps be was never equalled in the perfection of his temper. He was a happy man as he lived in the uncontrouled enjoyment of intel lect and beneficence, the two noblest sources of human pleasure; and, with no fears of death, he would have wished for longer life, that he might have done more good. Where he is now gone, he has all to receive, and nothing to give! Whatever affection and gratitude may engrave upon his tomb they will scarcely had a nobler eulogy than his onn npon Lord Spencer :--

How pure a spirit warm'd the dust below "

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 7.

The Mediterranean convoy, under the Shannon Hyncinth, Sempis, and Cormorant, still remain here wind-bound .- There were petther arrivals nor sailings this day .- The Armide frigate has come into Barnpool, to refit .- That experienced and meritorious Officer, Captain J. R. Lapenotiere, of the Orestes brig of war, bas just been made Post-Cap. tain. - There is not at present a single ship of war. of any description, in this harbour; and it woulden pear that the enemy were aware of this circumstance for their privateers have been hovering round the coast, at intervids, for several days past.-lan rening, after post, I could distinctly see three of them with the glass, from Rame-head, cruizing between the Start-point and Portland. Unfortunately, an English merchant brig came in their track and was captured. I saw them steering with her for their own coast, unmolested, for there was not a single British cruizer on the station. The telegraphs on the coast seemed to observe the circumstance, but, from the state of the wind, it was next to impossible for them to apprise any of our vessels n time to interrupt the enemy.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 8. Arrived his Majesty's ships Royal Oak and America, from off Cherbonrg.

DEAL, AUGUST 8.

Arrived the Last-India fleet, consisting of twelve ait, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Belliqueur. Arrived his Majesty's ship Zealous to join the fleet off Flushing.

#### YARMOUTH, AUGUST 8.

The Baltic fleet is announced, and a part of itis a sight between this place and Lowestoff .- Seiled the Calypso, sloop of war, with dispatches for the Baltic .- This morning passed this port, under conroy of a gun-brig, about twenty sail of ships bound up the Baltic.

#### WHALE FISHERY. We have been favoured with the following account,

oy a correspondent at Stromness:-LEITH.-Advice, Adamson, with 5 fish and 200 outts, informed June 14; Success, Thomson, with fish and 200 butts, informed June 6. Dunner.-Horn, Valentine, with 5 fish and 190 butts: Calveso, Christopher, with 4 fish and 160 butts; and Partridge, Christopher, with 2 fish and 76 butts, informed June 14. Mary Ann. Deuchers

with 4 fish and 160 butts, and Friendship, Ireland, with 3 fish and 100 butts, seen June 15. ABERDEEN .- Hercules, Gibbons, with 3 fish and 120 butts, seen June 15.

The Active, Souttar, and Hope, Sangster, of Peterhead, arrived there on Monday se'might; the former with 26 fish, 160 to 190 tons of oil; and the latter with 27 fish, 150 tons. Parted with the Enterprize, and Perseverance, of the same port, on the 1st of July—Enterprize, 30 fish, 160 ons; and Perseverance, 25 fish, 150 tons. Left the Neptune of Aberdeen, on the 2d of July, with

A sloop arrived at Peterhead on Monday, saw the Thornton of Hull, at the Orkneys, from Davis' Straits, a full ship; which vessel reports, that there were plenty of fish in the Straits, but very had wenther. One of the Hull ressels had been lost in the ice-

Anniver-At Surinam, Onyx, Walker, from Lisbon. At Berbice, Simon Cock, - from Lisbon. At Alicant, Apollo, Walker, from Newfoundland. At Malta, Thornbury, ---, from the Clyde. At China, Caroline, ---, from Lisbon. At Barbadoes. Charming Eliza, ----, from Dublin ; Itis, from Falmouth , Sally, from Portsmouth ; William, from Perzance; Kenlish, from Madeira-Retrieve, Swan; S. Vincent's, Burrows : Residence, Yates : and Elizabeth, Esther, from Newfoundland-Messenger,from Halifax: Friends, Wales, and Venus, Muleway rom Yarmouth : Industry, Mastle, from Plymouth Three Sisters, French, from Bristol: Margaret, and Minerva, from Newcastle : Jane, from Buenos Ayres: Fox, from Waterford; Mary, Taylor, from Galway; and Two Friends, Robinson, from Deblin. NAVAL APPOINTMENTS .- Captain Lumley, to the 'rocodile, vice Columbine, occeased; Lieutenants Le Vesconte, to the Elephant; Thos. Clarke, Zealous; W. J Cole, Crocodile; R. Edwards, Melpomene; S. P. Pritchard, Owen Glendower; P. An drews, Barbadoes; T. Strong, Timphone; J. E. Gor-

Besides the late promotion of Admirals which appeared in The Gazette, 10 Commanders have been made Post Captains; 14 Lieutepants Commanders; and 16 Midshipmen Licutenants.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Licutenant S. Popham, of his Majesty thip Swiftsure, to the rank of Commander; and Seutenant J. B. Curran, of the Royal Navy, son

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj-

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,173.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE

PLEASURE BOAT.

TO be RAFFLED for on the 31st last, at the New Rooms, if the Subscription is by that time full, that very handsome and fast-sailing Pleasure Boat called the Kirry, Schooner rigged, with all her Materials as she now lies at the Watch-house, Custom-House Quay. The above Boat is only one Year old, having been launched last August : she also rows Six Oars, and is in every respect compleat.

Subscriptions received at the Post-office, Chronick and Mirror Offices -II. 2s. 9d. each Subscriber. N. B. None to be entered without the Money. Waterford, August 17, 1811.

#### THOMAS BOLAND,

ESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that having a large Assortment of TEAS & SUGARS, he has taken out a Licence to seil GRO-CERIES, which will enable him to accommodate Families with small Quantities, of the best Quality, on High-Street, August 15, 1811.

# COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TAFORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive 耳 ry, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assort ment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most estimation.-The Quality will, on Trial, be found execulent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or genuine any other House, his being the only one in Ireland licensed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them He has on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, parts cularly adapted to the use of House-keepers Waterford, July 3, 1811.

> MURPHY'S HOTEL. MALL, WATERFORD.

AVID MURPHY begs leave respectfully to in

form the Public, that, anxious to render his Butter, first Quality, - - - £5 15s, od ) House clirible, he has completed several Improve ments in his Premises, and has opened a Sensence TION COPER' Room for the English and Irish News rarnes, Angy and Navy Lists, &c the direction of which is left to the regulation of a select Committee

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

TO BE LET, TROM 20TH SEPTEMBER NEXT, MRS. CHAMBERS'S HOUSE, IN WILLIAM STREET.

APPLY AT SAID HOUSE. Waterford, August 12, 1811



## FOR BOSTON,

The fast spling American Brig Unity, Benjamin Shute, Master—Burthen 250 Tons - has excellent accommodations for Passengers, intended t sail the first of September next, wind and weather per witting. For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gaichell, or the Master on board Waterford, S Mo. (August 8th) 1811.

# TOBACCO.

400 Hhds for Sale by John Allier and So-

100 Prime old, 309 Crop 1810,

Which they will commence landing on Monday the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia. August 1, 1814.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIVE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City

FINE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as take 1 by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), wa last week 50s, 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowane of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parlamen on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Shillings on Household. WHILE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD

Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. Ponny Loaf, 0 3 5 0 5 4 0 7 2 Two-Penny, 0 7 2 0 11 1 0 14 4 Cour-Penny, 0 14 6 1 6 2 1 13 0 six Penny, 1 6 7 2 1 3 2 11 5

67 All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in Preportion -- and besides the two miliai Letters of th Baker or Maker's Name, the White Broad must b viciked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an II -and the Weight must like wise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every saturday, before Twelve o'cleck, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought o cold by them, according to the Art of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Aug. 17. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor

7 30 BE LET, two-thirds, or the Impropriate TITHES of the Parishes of Mothill, Rathgormuck, and Monalargie, lying near Curraghmore : also, those of Ballylanane between Kilmaethomas and the Sea; likewise, several desirable LOTS of BUILDING GROUND in the City and its Vicinity, extending from the Mall of Waterford to John's Hill - Particulars way be had of, and Proposals will be received, and liberal Encouragement given for Improvement, by Lieutenant Colonel HARDA, or in his absence, by 

County of Waterford. W HEREAS JOHN MAin said County, was, on the 18th day of July instant noticed (being considered a Stranger, having lately come to reside on said lands of Georgestown, simme diately to quit the possession of his House; and, on the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said. House, otherwise his Family would be out to Death - AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst his said House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions .- NOW We, R. P. esiding Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE HINDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, prosecute to conviction any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages - Dated July 26 R. P. O'SHEE.

67 For the better discovery of the Persons conrned in said Outrages. Thereby offer a further Re ward of FIFTY GUINEAS for the prosecution to Conviction of any Persons concerned; or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to a dis covery of the Perpetrators.

JOHN BARRON.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 10.

|     | Dutter, the Quarter, E. Free in 1              |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|
|     | second 5 10, 0d, [                             |
| - } | thard 5 3s, od.                                |
|     | Tallow (rendered) about 854, 0d.               |
| f   | Lard Bakes De Od - De Od )                     |
| ,   | (casks, rendered) - 64s. od 65s. od. > per Cet |
| - 1 | Burn' Pigs, 0s. Od 0s. Od.                     |
| 1   | Pork, 344. Od 364. Od.                         |
| ٠   | Beet, 0x, 0d, - 0x, 0d,                        |
| , { | Ontineal, 16s. Od 16s. 6d.                     |
|     | Flour, first Quality,dd.)                      |
|     | 16. 04 59. 04                                  |
|     | third, 30x, od - 36x, od. \ per Bog.           |
|     | fourth, 20s. od 25s, od.                       |
|     | Wheat, 35x, Od, - 40x, Od.                     |
|     | Barley, 00s. Od 00s. Od.                       |
|     | Oats (common) = = = 13s, 0d, = 00s, 0d,        |
|     | (potator) 14s, od - 00s, od, > per Bar-        |
|     | Malt, 358, 3d, - 388, od, rel.                 |
|     | onix, 4x, 6d - 5x, 0d.                         |
|     | Tillow rough: 80 od - 90 od )                  |
|     | Potatoes, 6d to 8d. perStone                   |
|     | Computers                                      |
|     | Beef (joints), 44d 6d.                         |
|     | Conneters)                                     |
|     | Mutton (country)                               |

Yeal, - - - - - - - - - 7d. - 84d. Pork, ---- 3d. - 4 d. Train Oil, . . . . . . £45 10x . . . Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 00 Barrels Wheat, 00 ... Barles 00 ----- ()als,

(joints), - - - - - 43d, - 6d.

LONDON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18. ⊂Windsor Castle, August 11, 1811. G. His Majesty is not better to-day."

W. HEBERDEN " H. HALFORD, " R. Willis,"

R. Liston, Esq. Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and Suite, are daily expected to embark at Portsmouth, on board the Argo, Captain P. Warren; on board of which ship Government sent 500,000 dollars for Malta. It would appear by the last accounts from Spain.

that the fall of Tarragona, which we have already stated to have created a very deep and dispiriting sensation in that country, is imputed to want o energy and exertion on the part of the Spanish auhorities. In their endeavours, however, to assist Tarragona, they will not be found to be justly chargeable with any culpable perfect remissness.-The place fell on the 28th June. The day before ar rived Col. Skerrett's detachment, which (not exceed ing 1200 men) did not disembark at that late peri . Early in Jane upwards of 4000 Valencians had reinforced the garrison, exclusive of 2000 sent v General Charles O'Donnell. Soon after Suchet's dvance, a battalion of Walloons had also been ent to Tavragona, from Murcia, with considerable sistance in men, stores, and provisions from Caringena. The truth is (and we are satisfied of the eccuracy of these statements) that the garrison behaved ill, and that there was the greatest confusion mong the troops. The French sacked the town, and afterwards set it on fire. General Campoverde was at Igualada, and it was expected that the French would move against him. Suchet's force at the commencement of the siege was 14,000 men. It is humanely listened to their request; and are now

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD. I Taringona is likely soon to be followed by perhaps | mont for these useful and industrious people on a still greater calamity, in the fall of Figueras. Campoverde has only been able to throw three weeks provisions into the fortiess, which, besides, labours

> The Cortes have appointed Gen. Blake to the command of the 2d and 3d armies, or those of Valencia and Murcia. The latter amounts to 16,000, of fishermen, it is needless to point out the incalcu-General Friere. A part of the army lately under Blake's command in Estremadura is to be sent to the army of Murcia, and part is to go to Algesias. We are sorry we cannot indulge any very sanguine topes from the talents and former successes of Gen. Blake-still less can we angut any good from his extreme jealousy of the English. His wish seems to be. to persuade the Spaniards that they can do without the English. Most sincerely should we wish, both on their account and on our own, that this were the ple .- Aberdeen Journal. case. In the meanwhile, the French are fortifying themselves in all directions, and seem not to fear any body but those English whom General Blake magines that the Spaniards can so easily spare, and of whose assistance, therefore, they ought to be so ealous. This will scarcely be believed, but it is nevertheless, the fact, and no exaggeration,

General Lacy is sent to command in Catalonia General Castanes remains with a small escort with Lord Wellington, and has the general command in Gallicia and Estremadura. In the former province, General Abadia commands under Castanos, and in Estremadum, General Giron, a nephew of Castanos who also acts under his uncle's orders

General Bassecourt has returned to Cuenca, and

These details may not appear of any great imporance at present, but they will greatly serve to direc our knowledge of future operations,

Letters have been received from Canton to the 13th February. They state that several French emissaries had reached the frontiers, in the character of missionaries, and had inguatiated themselves with the Mandarins, in order to excite those jealousies against the English which have long existed, and which are becoming every season more

The pirates, who have been only partially exterminated, still continue their depredations on the coast; they have within a short period plundered upwards of 120 towns and villages, carrying most of the women and children into captivity. In this dilemma, the most rebust of the Chinese women are said to have been trained to arms by the Man darius, and compelled to fight in squadrons.

An estimate has lately been made, by Imperial Edict, of the floating capital of the empire, together with the state of the public treasuries, by which it appeared that there was a superabundance of silver in the country beyond all former example, which determined the Government to extend it circulation to European traders, for a limited pe-

cturn, when proceeding through the Straits of Malacca, she fell in with the wreck of the Dutch prize corvette Mandarine, which vessel had unfortunately grounded near Tree Island; and, the weather proving boisterous during the night, the bilged and sunk. The crew were all saved, except one lascar. Lieut. Jefferies, late of the Dover (who commanded the Mandarine), was found clinging to the bowsprit of the vessel, in a situation of the most imminent peril; whence he was rescued by the boats of the Chilfonne. Lieut. George Crichton, of that ship, is deserving of particular commendaion, for his alacrity and presence of mind in the execution of this office of humanity. The Chitfonne unded the survivors at Penang. The Mandarine as taken at Amboyna, and was charged with Capt. Fucker's dispatches to Admiral Drury, of the capture of Ternate. The Lion, 64, Capt. Heathote, with the Persian Ambassador and Sir Gore Duselev on board, sailed from Bombay, for the Persian Gulph, on the 5th of February.

Count Gottorp was still at Tonningen on the 8th ult. It was thought be would be ent to Sua- | day was not remarkably clear, or they would have

Dr. Baillie has taken a house at Sunning Hill, car Windsor, for the Autumn, as he sees no likeliood of a speedy termination to his attendance on is Majesty. This proves the confidence which the Physicians have in the stamina of his Majesty's con- Hardwicke, which they continued to wave as they

We understand that a body of Dutch Fishermen, the amount of 800, have recently made applicaion to the British Government to be taken under protection; and have solicited to be allowed to ttle on some part of the east coast of Scotland. The situation of the e-poor men is truly pitiable; the nsettled state of the Continent having deprived them, for a long time past, of the means of pursuing their peaceful occupations, with either safety or success. We are glad to learn, that Government has

some part of this coast. We have, indeed, been informed, that the late visit of the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh to the town of Peterhead was connected with this object. To any one acquainted with the inoffensive dispesition and frugal industrious habits of the Dutch which 4000 are cavalry. It is new commanded by | lable advantage, in a national point of view, which such an acquisition will be to this quarter of the island. They are infinitely better acquainted with the fishing banks and stations upon this coast than our own tishermen; and the patient labour and economy with which they pursue their occupation, must render them valuable members of any community. The great body of these fishermen are already arrived at Heligoland; and many others on various parts of the Dutch Coast are prepared to follow their exam-

Soupiers' Wives .- By an Act passed in the last sessions of Parliament, cap. 100, it is enacted, that upon any regiment, battalion, corps, or detachment, being embarked for foreign service, the commanding officer is to make out a list, or lists, of all the wives and children of the soldiers, to be left at the place of embarkation, who are willing to claim the allowance under the act, and shall give a duplicate to every wife and her family who shall apply for the same, certifying that she is the wife of a soldier in his regiment. The wife is then to take the certificate to a neighbouring justice, who will make out a route for her, and sign a certificate specifying the place to which she is going, that she may receive the allowances specified by the Act, not exceeding General C. O'Donnell has succeeded him in Va. 2d. a mile. And overseers, on production of the certificate, to pay her the allowance for the number of miles (not exceeding 18 miles) to the next place, and to indorse on the certificate the money so paid, and to take the wife's receipt for the same. The overseer is to be repaid by the collector of excise, and the excise to be repaid as the War-Office shall appoint. At the last place of receiving the allowince, the women shall deliver up the certificate to the overseer, who is to deliver it to the collector of excise, to be by him transmitted to the War-Office. Women not complying with the foregolug regulaions may be treated as vagrants.

# BALLOON.

Mr. Sadler, the English aeronaut, who has so equently taken aerial excursions, made yesterday nother celestial voyage. This is the same Gentleman who had once for his associate. In a similar iscent, the late Mr. Windham; and on their decent they ran no small risk near the mouth of the Medway. Last year he went up from Merton Colege fields, at Oxford, accompanied by his son, on the concluding day of the festivities occasioned by the installation of Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. More recently he ascended from Cambridge on an occasion of a similar nature—the installation of his Highness the Duke of After the Chissonne returned to Bombay, from Gloucester, as the Chancellor of that University .-her successful expedition to the Persian Gulph | The balloon is of larger dimensions than his Oxford vehicle, and is very handsomely painted; round it an inscription, commemorative of the election of the Royal Duke, and appropriate ornaments in hoour of the Prince Regent. The car, which is supported by the net-work which covers the bulloon, is richly adorned, and embellished at each end with the Prince of Wales's triple plume in gold. The spot from whence it arose was the gardens of the Mermaid Tavern, at Hackney, so well known as the scene of political meetings. The filling was rather slow; it began at nine o'clock, and was not completed till half past two. The previous operations were carried on in an enclosed part of the garden; and the balloon, when filled, was moved forward ipon the lawn.

> in Paget, of the nary, stepped into the car, and ose into the air immediately with great rapidity, in evidently high spirits, and taking with them such refreshments as the keenness of the air to which they were ascending might soon render necessary. The airy travellers were in sight for about a quarter of an hour. Though the weather was fair, yet the been visible considerably longer. They took with them, besides life-preservers, grappling-irons, clothing, and ballast; two purple flags, one of them bearing the arms, &c. of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and the other, those of the Earl of pursued their trackless path, in grateful testimony to the reiterated shouts and plaudits of the innumerable spectators. The wind being nearly due west, their intention was to come to their mother earth again, somewhere on the Essex side of the Thames, near Tilbury or Hornchurch'; unless by some sudden shifting of the breeze, they should find it advisable to land on the coast of Kent. A brisker and finer ascent, it was universally agreed, has not been seen.

At a quarter before three, Mr. Sadler, and Can-

Within the garden the number of persons was very considerable. Several scientific gentlemen were with much regret that we have to add that the loss of | devicing measures for procuring a permanent settle- | present. Outside, they exceeded calculation. For

the Grand Jury to evince a disposition of conciliation on their part, by appointing Mr. Kernan Chaplain to the Gaol of Enniskillen, in order that the humane intentions of the Legislature, in framing the provisions of the Act of the 50th of the King, I meant by this to signify that they were a club of vermight be carried into effect.

Mr. Justice Daly observed, that the state of the population of the inhabitants of the county of Fermanagh was such, that the Grand Jury were bound to appoint a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the County Gaol; and if the discipline of the Catholic Church was as stated by Mr. Cole, and that the Rev. Mr. Keroan's religious and moral character was unexceptionable, it was the duty of the Grand Jury to take these circumstances into their consideration. The appointment of a Chaplain was a matter that rested altogether with themselves, and they were the sole judges of the fitness of the person to be ap-

Mr. Cole offered to read a letter from the titular Bishop of Clogher as evidence of the discipline of the Catholic Church. The letter was sent to the Grand Jury: its contents are as follows:---" REV. SIR.

"I have every reason to hope, that the opposi tion you met with at the last Assizes, relative to the Chaptuncy of the Goal, has not slackened your zealous attention to the spiritual welfare of such of our communion as are confined in it; nor isit, I am sure, necessary that I should remind you of what I have already told you, viz. that they are your Parishioners whilst there-and that no other Priest, even of the Diocess." can officiate there without jurisdiction from you or from me. From me no other Priest can expect it, for the following simple and obvious reasons-First, the non-residence of such | they had no feeling in common-Priest, and, of course, the unavoidable neglect of duty, either in the Gaol, or in the other charge committed to his care. Secondly, the great responsibility we are under to Almighty God, to society, and sometimes directly to Government itself, for the zealous and judicious treatment of the prisoners, to which task I know no other Clergyman in the dis-Trict, sufficiently qualified, who would accept of the situation, and I have no idea of committing it to an uninformed, injudicious, or slothful man Thirdly, because, by appointing another, I would do you a two-fold injustice, viz. by fixing a public stigms on you, in direct opposition to what, in my mind, your priestly conduct claimed at all times. and deprive you of a situation, now that there is a salary settled on it, which you served for eleven years back without fee or reward.

"I have therefore to request, as you see from he above reasons that I can appoint no other Priest to the place, that you will go on as usual, and if you are refused an earthly salary here, you have a bounteous Master, who will repay you a thousand fold hereafter.-I remain, Sir,

"Your very humble and obedient servant, JAMES MURPHY. " July 10, 1811.

The Grand Jury, from notives which, lest we should offend them, we will not call party spirit, thought proper to refuse Mr. Cole's application, and to appoint a Clergyman to the Chaplaincy of the Gaol of Euniskillen, residing at 10 miles distance from that town, a Clergyman who is not at present a Parish Priest, and who, from his irregular habits of life, would not be entrusted by his Bishop with even a Curacy in the Diocess.

This circumstance speaks trumpet-tongued, that the language of the former Petition truly stated facts; but we will forbear for the present to comment on the late proceeding, as it deserves. The Grand Jury may rely on it they shall not be forgotten. We request that their names and places of residence may be sent

> HERTFORD ASSIZES. FOX HUNTING.

JOHNSON T. OLDACRE. This was an action of trespass, for breaking and entering the Plaintiff's ground. The Defendant, who was huntsman of the Berkeley Hunt, pleaded, as a justification, that he was the servant of one ----- Wood, Esq. who was a qualified man; that they had unkennelled a fox in hunting, which ran over the ground of the Plaintiff, and that they followed it, as the only means of killing a noxious autmal. The replication stated, that the Defendant pursued the fox for the sport of hunting, and not for the purpose of destroying the fox, as a nox-

ious animal. Mr. Serjeant Shepherd having stated the substance and effect of the pleadings, observed, that it now became a question, whether any person within reach of the Berkeley Hunt was to have the full enjoyment of his estate or not. He took it to be clear law, that the occupier of an estate had absolute dominion over it, subject to such rights in others as the law acknowledged, such as rights of way, &c. but no person had a right to enter the lands of another for his own recreation. And although this action was defended by a stock purse, he hoped the Jury would give such damages that even the subscription purse of a hunting club would find it to be most to their interest not to violate the lands of others. The Defendant, by the plea which he had put upon the rerord, had said, that he had committed the trespass for the purpose of destroying a noxious animal, called a fox. Could the Jury really believe that this was the motive of the Berkeley Hunting Club? Were they associated as a body of vermin catchers, who had met tegether and united for the patriotic motive of destroying noxious animals, to improve the husbandry of the country? Indeed, in some respects they did resemble them. He had frequently seen a rat-cutcher, or a mole-catcher, walk about with the emblems of his trade bedecking his person, viz. | conversation on the hazards of voyaging and travel- | Pavillon in Richmond Park.

a broad belt ornamented with brazen rate, florse- [ ling by Sea and land .- " I do not know how it is," ] shoes, and moles. -So these Centlemen of the Ber- | said Admiral Drury, " I have gone frequently into Leley Hunt were the livery of their professiontion; but when going into that machine I had a they mounted scarlet coats, with foxes embroidered on the collars; but yet he could not believe they | feeling that convinced me I should not get out of it | Ayres; and if the intelligence she brings be correct without some mischief or another." niu-destroyers, which they must be, to make out the justification they had pleaded. For instance, if a LONDON. Reverend Divine should be of the party, and he should have seen him pursuing the fox, he should

naturally ejaculate, "Why, that Rev. Gentleman,

whom I heard with so much delight last Sunday.

cannot be really intent on destroying noxious vermin

with the only view to benefit the agriculture of the

ounty? No, he is surely amusing himself by the

pleasures of the chase." Or, if he should see among

the group a wealthy City Bauker, he should na-

turally exclaim, " Why, he has left his counter in

Lombard-street, to exercise vermin-catching as a

trade? No, no! he is enjoying the pleasures aris-

ing from field sports."-But, said the Learned Ser-

jeant, these Gentlemen must not pursue their own

pleasures by righting the laws and trespassing upon

the property of others. Every man has a right to

the absolute enjoyment of his own property, and it

is not to be encroached upon by others. If he were

asked then, would be wholly destroy fox-hunting?

He answered, no; but let it be pursued, as it ought

to be, by Gentlemen in their own neighbourhood.

where mutual accommodation would have taken

place, and not in the manner of the Berkeley Hunt,

which was kept on foot by subscription, and the

neighbourhood was overwhelmed by a party of Lon-

doners, most of whom had no property in the place

which they choose to make the scene of their sports,

and annoyed all the honest yeomanry, with whom

Robert Williams, Esq. of Moore Park, and

three other witnesses, proved the trespass by the

Defendant riding over the Plaintiff's grounds on

the 26th of January last, in pursuit of a fox, which

was soon ankennelled at about three miles distant,

but no previous notice from the Plaintiff had been

Mr. Serieant Best, for the Defendant, depre

orted this as a captious and ill-natured action,

rought in the worst temper, to interfere with the

field sports of gentlemen, who endeavoured to give

no offence, and had studiously avoided all those

persons who had given notice of their dissatisfaction.

He admitted that a verdict must be given against his

client, but he hoped the Jury would think a farth-

ing damages most ample recompence. The Jury

ADMIRAL DRURY.

Admiral Drury was one of those Officers, no

singular in the British navy, who, having perform-

ed many gallant actions, and acquired a high pro-

fessional reputation, had not been fortunate enough

honours acquired by their valour. Admiral Drury

had distinguished himself on several occasions at the

lose of the American war, and in the late war also :

and most particularly in the action of Camperdown,

under Lord Duncan, in which Captain Drury com-

manded the Powerful, of 74 guns.—Admiral Drury

narried early in life a daughter of General Vallan-

cev, of the Engineers, so celebrated for his re-

searches into the Celtic language and antiquities.

the remains of the original inhabitants of these

islands, and of the Western Continent of Europe.

By Miss Vallancey Admiral Drury has had a large

the naval profession. To remedy the crime of for-

tune in overlooking his merit, Admiral Drury was

appointed to the command in the Indian seas, where,

unluckily for his family, he was cut off by the same

adverse fate that had attended him in earlier life,

when just setting out upon the expedition against

Batavia, the unquestionably certain result of which

would have placed him and his dependents in a state

of affluence equal to the most wealthy in his profession.

The following anecdote is regarded as a specimen

of Admiral Drury's seamanship :-- When at the

commencement of the last war it became an object

of importance to ensure the safearrival of the home-

ward-bound trade from India and China, a fleet

was stationed off Cape Clear for the purpose of pro-

tecting them. In this fleet Admiral Drury had the

command of the Trusty, and blowing weather hav-

ing rendered it necessary to put into the mouth of

the Shannon, his ship, being the smallest, anchored,

according to etiquette, inmost of the fleet. When

rders were given to put to sea, his ship, according

o the same etiquette, was the first to weigh, and

out about and stand outwards, which he accordingly

did with a good deal of canvas set, and the tide

unning strong, with a stiff breeze off the land, the

thip ran at a good rate, and came so close to the Ad-

niral, that a great alarm prevailed lest he should

run on board and do great mischief to both. All

hands were ordered up on board the Admiral, and

the greatest bustle and confusion prevailed. The

Admiral hailed Captain Drury, and, in very angry

which he had placed both ships. Capt. Drury, in

answer, bid him not to be alarmed, for there was

not the least danger; and the Trusty having by this

ime brushed close by without touching, he added,

I knew I should do it, and I have done it to a

hair." There is another anecdote that shows the pure

seaman as much perhaps as any that is on record.---

Admiral Drury met with an accident in travelling in

stage-coach in Ireland, by which his arm was

much hurt. On joining his friends at his journey's

terms, consured him for the dangerous situation i

found for the Plaintiff-Damages 20s.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12. " Windsor Castle, August 11, 1811. " His Majesty had several hours sleep in the night, and is this morning much as he was yesterday.

> " W. HEBERDEN, " " H. HALFORD, G. R. WILLIS,"

" Windsor Castle, August 1º, 1811. "There is no alteration in His Majesty's symp-

(Signed as above.) We understand that even after all that His Maesty has suffered, there is not now any immediate opprehension for his life. But all hopes of his menal restoration, we are sorry to understand, have been laid aside. The general opinion is, that if he lives he will fall into a state of imbecility, brought on by the violence and frequency of his paroxyons, and the consequent exhaustion.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Morning Papers :---

"The Queen's Council assembled again on Sa turday at Windsor, to which Lord Ellenborough came up from the Essex Assizes. The Physicians were examined as usual, whose opinions of the date of their Royal Patient, we are concerned to state, were not more favourable than those which they gave at the preceding Council: Some sleep had been occasionally procured by the application of opiates, which had, in some degree, decreased the langour that his Majesty experienced from the want of systemance. The Prince Regent left Carlton-house

er Windsor vesterday, about one o'clock." " His Majesty ever since Thursday morning last has been in a comparative state of quiet. He had so ong shewn a disinclination to food, that his calling for a jelly on that day was hailed as an auspicious sign, and he has ever since continued to take suntenance religitarily. Our readers will observe from the Bulletins, that though the deep-rooted symptoms of the malady remain unchanged, the bodily strength s improved; and it is reasonably to be hoped, that his Majesty's life may now be long preserved."

The course of 70 sail, with 5000 troops on poard, which have been wind-bound since the 2d instant at Falmouth, sailed on Friday under convoy of the Mercury, Spitfire, and Jasper, with a fine breeze from N. W. to N. for Lisbon, &c.

It is stated in a morning paper, that the sent of var has been transferred from the South to the North of Portugal. Lord Wellington, it is said, has reurned to the Con, and is in the vicinity of Almenda, with the whole of his force, amounting to 80,000 to make any of those valuable captures which enamen. The French force in the same quarter is estible so many others to sustain with splendour the mated at 65,000.

There is no truth in the report that the Duke of Kent is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Moira Commander-in-Chief under him.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an account of the capture of the French port of Tamelavi, at Madagascar, by which those seas have been freed from the last French flag, and secured to us an unmolested traffic with the fruitful and abundant island of Madagascar.

A Mail from Heligeland arrived this morning, and has brought an account of a gallant attack made family, among whom are some sons brought up to by the boats of the Quebec upon four of the enemy's boats, which were taken. Our loss in killed and wounded in the action was but small; but we lament to say, that an unfortunate accident, the blowing up of some cartridges, added considerably to the number of the wounded

> The Minho man of war has arrived at Cadiz, from Vera Cruz, with eight millions of dollars on as is usual on such occasions, senta list of the com-

Private letters by the Malta mail mention, that there had been a fatal fire at Smyrna, which consumed a great number of houses and immense property. The Jannissaries were supposed to be the

According to the latest accounts from Grenada, he French under Laval (Sebastiani having set out or Paris) had concentrated themselves in the vicinity of the capital, and hostile operations seemed for the present to be at a stand. As Soult, however, had detached a division of his troops to that quarter, there s every reason to suppose that the French will

shortly have it in their power to resume more active. Although some of our cotemporaries have rentured to contradict the statement, announcing the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to fix his residence at Hampton-Court palace, during the present precatious state of his Majesty, and the consequent necessity of his Royal Highness visiting Windsor every day, we find, that the inhabitants of that palace, and of its vicinity, reckon upon the authenticity of the fact mentioned in our statement. We understand, farther, that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte having now attained to years of maturity, and having completed her education, for the purposes of which her residence intown was necessary, is to have an enlarged establishment in the same palace, under the same roof with her Royal Father. The following further changes in the residences of the Members of the Royal Family are also spoken of; the Duke of Clarence, to remove from Bushy Park to Cumberland Lodge, near end, with his arm in a sling, they condoled with him Windsor; the Duke of Sussex to occupy Bushy Reform, for a Free Election of Representatives.

A merchant-vestel (the Madvina) lade and its tallow, and bark, from South America, was beard action without feeling any very unpleasant sensa- ed by a pilot-boat, off Plymouth, on Friday and noon. She had been only 48 days from Buencs it may be considered of some importance. The Master of this vessel stated, that great rejoicings had teken place at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a rictory obtained by the troops of that Government over those of the Vice-Roy of Monte Video. File. himself, is reported to have fled, with a few follow. ers. Another account states him to have been a seas. sinated by his own troops -nearly two-thirds of whom are said to have deserted his cause, and joined the popular party, who are represented as rapidly acquiring strength in every direction.

to the well-being and safety of the Empire, are

truths to which we subscribe without the slightest re-

luctance or reserve; but it is not so very clear, that

Parliament will ever seriously engage in a Work so

constitutional and salutary; or, rather, the history

of former periods, and of some Reformists, at one

time eminent for their labours, utterly forbids the

indulgence of such a hope. The Nation, however,

is not without a resource, and a resource, too

which requires only adoption, to surmount every

obstacle, and to become radically effectual.-

It has long complained of the renal character

of it's delegated Servants. It has accused them

of making promises which they have not per-

tormed, of violating obligations of a character

the most sacred, and of forgetting their duty the

moment the words of the onth had expired on

their lips. If it be so; if experience has conducted

to this decision, how has it happened, that the na-

tion still entrusts them with the power of bartering

its rights for the blandishments of a court; or the

gifts that proceed from ministerial peculation-if

gifts those farours can be called, for which a price.

beyond all others valuable, is demanded and dis-

charged? Boes the master persevere in retaining the

serrant who wastes his property and robs him of his

treasure-who combines with others of his own cha-

racter, to grow rich by plunder, and to fatten on in-

justice? If there be representatives who harbour

such views, and pursue such practices, their consti-

tuents must be content to carry about with them the

conspicuous and indelible stamp of fools, not to

brand them with any more signal mark of infamy

and shame. It is true, that there are many No.

blemen who send whom they please to Parliament.

and that boroughs are said to be at the command

of creatness, and ready to close the hand on the

highest bribe. In defence of these communities, ve-

nerable for their antiquity, and equally so for the

incalculable advantages they have conferred upon

their country, we feel that it would be a kind

of sucrilege to interpose. Their's is a cause

which requires the talents of the man who

prosecuted Verres before the assembled Ro-

MAN SENATE. With respect to the rights of

the Nability, however, we may be permitted

to say a few words-not to discuss their

claims to the patronage in question, for we

know not on what page of the Constitutional

Volume we could lay our hands for the evidence of

its existence, but briefly to advert to the manner is

which that patrounge has been exercised. That is

has often been applied to the worst of purposes, re-

quires not to be dwelt upon, because it will not be

disputed; but its beneficial exercise, as a counter-

poise to corruption, has neither been so generally

observed, nor so duly appreciated. Those, how-

erer, who are acquainted with the annals of poli-

tics, will readily perceive and fully admit the force

of this encomium. At the present moment, some

of the ablest and most strenuous supporters of the

interests of the Country hold their Seats by the elec-

tion of the Men whom we have in view, and act a

part that would confer honour on the brightest peri-

eds of British history. As the most valuable

as an instance of the converse of the proposition,

and as a proof, that evil may be occasionally

made the instrument of good. But still it is an evil

and the ends to which many devote the power which

it bestows, leave it with only the shadow of argu-

ment in its behalf. When combined with other

sources of pernicious influence, it prognosticates

events sufficient to excite the worst forebodings

in every bosom where patriotism dwells. But

where, all this while, is the political integrity

the expectations of ambition, or indifferent to the

bribe which even convicted corruption offers

They are eager enough to clamour about Parlia-

mentary Reform, but, no sooner does an election

come round, than all their boasted purity vanishes,

" like the buscless fabric of a vision," and they send

back to the Sounte the very men whom they had but

a little before accused of betraying all the great and

To conduct such as this, there are many distinguished

and honourable exceptions; but it is not always so,

and he, who has served his country with honest fi-

delity and indefatigable zent, when he becomes the

suppliant for a restoration of his dignity, must often

descend to as vile and ignoble arts, as he who has

received his instructions from the Minister; and his

pay from the Treasury. Is this well? Ought such

things ever be heard of? Where is the discernment,

the gratitude, the justice of electors, not to ask

what has now become of all their pompous preten

ions to disinterested devotion to their country'

stelfare? They have spoken in words of fair and

goodly import; but their professions and their

sieeds are at variance. Like the ATHENIANS of old,

they inscribe upon their shells the condemnation of

ARISTIDES. What is the apology for all this,

spology can be pleaded for it in any form, or on

\* At the Athenian Ostracism, every citizen took

spince of a broken pot, or a shell, on which he

wrote the name of the person he wished to have pu

timbed. These instruments were afterwards deli-

second to the Magistrates, and the person whose name

was found on the greatest number of them was do

des, one of them, who could not write, and to whom

person of Aristides was not known, came to him

if his shell, and desired him to write on it the name

Aristides. " Has Aristides ever injured you?"

officed the patriot. " No," said the man ; " nor do

even know him ; but it rexes me to hear him every

shere called Just." Aristides, without making a

teply, wrote his own name upon the shell, returned

atto the man, and soon afterwards quitted Athens as

valuable interests committed to their grandianship

of the people themselves? Are they superior

things are oftentimes abused, this may be regarded

Rear-Admiral Hallowell (lately promoted) hoided his flag on board the Tigre, at Spithead, on the 8th instant.

#### Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

The London Journales of the 12th have not comunicated any Intelligence that requires particular notice. The situation of his Majesty is somewhat more farourable than former accounts had represented. The reports about the recall of Sir George Barlow, directly, or indirectly, are now said to be unfounded .- One Mail due.

It will be recollected by our Readers, that the ourier, at the time of the investment of the PRINCE of WALES with the Office of REGERT, WES in the daily habit of announcing the existence of the most violent animosities amongst that Party in the state which is denominated the Opposition. It is, also, equally strong in public recollection, that there essertions of the Courier had not the slightest foun. dation in truth, that they were weak but insidious inventions, presumptuously intended to influence the conduct of the REGENT, and to produce those divisions, of whose non-existence the writer was himself fully conscious, at the very moment in which has record them abroad throughout the Nation A the period alluded to, nothing but the most cordist primery prevailed in the micds of the whole of this abused and reviled class of able and virtuous States. men. Had the expected change taken place, Long GRINVILLE would have been placed at the head of the Government, and the other departments would are been filled by such appointments as would have empletely refuted the falshoods of the Courier. If the relutation of any assertion made by that Journal could possibly have been deemed an object of even the slightest moment. It has once more commenced the course of it's worthless fabrications on this topic - on others, it never forsakes the crooked path of round prostitution. The sudden arrival la Lor-DON of the Earl of Moina and the Duke of Non-FOLK has called forth all its former fears, and seat it back to borrow from its former columns what it to doubt plumes itself upon, as a powerful aid to exhausted deception. "The GRENVILLES still act pertinaciously on the necessity of keeping before the eyes of the Prince how indispensible it is, that he should send all his friends far away from his peron and Councils." Such are the words of the Couricr. Now it so happens that, at the very time they were uttered, the only friends near the person or councils of the Regent were, not the Grenvilles, but the very men whom the GRENVILLES are thus represented as auxious to drive far a way from him. We will tell the Courier that such is the union of sentiments and views amongst the Party whom it wishes to sever, that the san e measures will be adopted, whether the RECENT consults with EARL GREY OF LORD GRENVILLES to the course it may be deemed wisest for him to adopt and to pursue. "When his ROYAL HIGHNESS lately accepted an invitation to dive with EARL GREY, he, pany to his Lordship, upon which Earl GREY had the courage to remark, that he regretted not finding in it the name of his friend LORD GRENVILLE." On this anecdate the Courier builds all the novelty of it's new fabrications, and asserts, " that it places the dialike of the REGENT to the GRENVILLES beoud a doubt." That the Countin should have nothing more to adduce in support of its allegations, is sufficient and conclusive evidence of the malignant ource from which they spring. Had that Journal ossessed even the slightest degree of honesty, it would have told the public that, at the very time of the invitation alluded to, LORD GRENVILLE W25mmny miles distant from London. But, who communicited this anecdote to the Courier? Did it receive it from EARL GREY, or, was it admitted to an interview at Carlton House, in order to be made acquainted with this mighty dinner-secret? But we forbear, for it is almost an insult to our readers to have dwelt so long on so contemptible a sub-

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Essex have held a Meeting relative to Parliamen tary Reform. This is a subject of the utmost importance; but it's Advocates have repeated, almost to satiety, the same details and the same arguments. running over the ground that has been tredden a thousand and a thousand times, and thus contributing largely to that indifference concerning the cause which seems unfortunately to pervade the public mind. In the present case, therefore, it may be sufficient to state, that the Meeting closed with a Resolution to petition the House of Communs for on his misfortune, which gave rise to a good deal of Park; and the Duke of Cumberland to have the and for the short duration of Parliaments. To subject itself cannot be so Britfly dismissed.

mithin itself, and that such Reformation is essential | rank, and we are seduced by example, and forced by poverty into error." Example is an exculpation of guilt which instantly vanishes before the tion from the Law of moral obligation. Often, too, has independence of spirit, and the most refined honour, started from the humbler walks of life, and put to confusion and to shame the depravity of titled greatness. To what does such a mode of defence amount, but to this? It is a frontless confession of niquity. You arow yourselves unworthy of the ourselves may be divested of the Elective Franchise. At home, then, let Reform begin, be the barriers opposed to it in other quarters what they may. Let o corrupt Senator henceforth receive a single voice him to sit down inactive and secure. Tell him | serve in Parliament. that, as no bribe could disjoin him from the sacred interests of the public, so none shall seduce you into the foul guilt of ingratitude. Tell him, that stitution, and which alone, and no other, is consiscy as to confer blessings on the nation, and to claim course of things, the period is not far distant, when Electors, if thus they act, will have it in their power to give an impulse and authority to public rirtue, which will go far, indeed, to stop the alnost everwhelming torrent of public corruption. Not long ago, the conduct of IRELAND in this reittract the attention of the Exerisa Nation, and to draw from her most illustrious Statesmen those free-born men. Let the same course be pursued, and the same rewards will be conferred. Nor is this all. The election of virtuous Representatives is but another name for the salvation and happiness of the Empire!

We have now to present to our Readers the following important statements of the provisions of an 1 to be taken by the Clerk of the Peace, or his Depuact, passed on the 15th of last June, relative to the election, in Ireland, of Members to serve in Parlia- I give a Certificate to persons who take the Oaths ment. Something of this act we formerly published, but neither so fully, nor so correctly, as it ought to

Former laws had enacted, that every person who hall register a freehold under the yearly value of twenty pounds, not arising from a rent charge, shall | Rolls for that purpose to be appointed by the said register the same twelve months previous to the test of the writ for holding the election at which he shall ender his rote in manner and form required by the of Dublin, to remain amongst the Records thereof aid act, and for that purpose he shall produce in open Court, at a session of the Peace, the Deed, Lease, or Instrument, under which his Freehold crises, and take and subscribe the Oath, or, if a Quaker, the affirmation, in form prescribed in the said act. Doubts arose, and many difficulties en- I not have been duly transmitted before the passing of surd, as to the words to be used in certain parts of such oath or affirmation, and it was to remove rese that the presentact was passed, by which it is, the first place, enacted, that every oath or affirmaion, which shall have been made at any time before the passing of this act, and which shall be made at any time after the passing of this act, for the purpose of registering his Freehold, shall be, and the same is bereby declared to be good, valid, sufficient. and effectual in law, if the Party, making such oath or affirmation, shall have stated, or shall state, in such oath or affirmation, that his freehold arises either by virtue of a deed, or by virtue of a lease, or by virtue of an instrument produced by him, whether all, or any of the said terms, Deed, ease, or Instrument, are used in such oathoraffirmation, and that every such onth or affirmation shall be good, valid, sufficient, and effectual, in at any former time, take and subscribe the Oaths law, in which either the whole yearly Rent, and declarations. or the yearly Rent per acre, or such yearly Rent per acre, together with the number of acres, shall be stated; and whether the amount of Receiver's Fees and duties is or is not included in rords at length; and that every such oath or affirmation shall be good, valid, sufficient and effectual in law, in which the actual occupation of such freehold shall be stated to be either by residing thereon, or by tilling or by grazing, or by both tilling and grazing, or by all, or any, or either, of the said

CYCTIVELY. The second section removes the doubts which ave arisen, whether, by the said recited term of welve months, is meant Calendar or Lunar Months, right an exile for ten years. When the Athenians were met to deliberate on the banishment of Arisand enacts, that the said term of twelve months shall be deemed and taken to mean Twelve Calendar

means, WHETHER STATED COPULATIVELY OR DIS-

The third section relates to Persons professing the | Record in Dublin. Roman Catholic Religion, and enacts, that any such person, who, at any time before the passing of this act, shall have taken and subscribed, or who, after the passing of this act, shall take and subscribed at anytime previous to his offering to pollat any clee- | mer accounts relative to the Catholics. The Evening

That Parliament has, the power of Reformation | any grounds? "The crime descends from elevated | Act, passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of | placarded on the walls of Kilkenny, but that the his Majesty's reign, intituled, an act to enable his Mayor caused them to be torn down. The Pari t Majesty's subjects, of whatever persuasion, to has taken up the subject, and intimates its doubts testify their allegiance to him, and also an act splender of virtue, and poverty furnishes no exemp- | passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, | deciding on the point. It has also been rumoured. intituled, an act for the relief of his Majesty's Ro- in this city, that Major Bryan was arrested in Kilman Catholic subjects in Ireland, in some one of his Majesty's four Courts in the city of Dublin, or at any Assizes, or at any General Sessions of the Pence, or at any adjournment thereof, or at any adjournment of an adjournment thereof, to be holden for any County. City, or Town, wherein such person, professing the privileges you possess, and the only Reform in Par- | Roman Catholic Religion, doth, or shall, inhabit, imment which you ought to seek after is, that you or dwell, in open Court, or at any Election, in man ner herein provided, shall be entitled to vote a such Election in like manner as if he had taken and subscribed such Oath and Declaration in manner and at the time required by an Act, made in the in his behalf. Subject no Man, who has discharged his | Parliament of Ireland in the thirty-seventh year of duty faithfully, to the debasement of impure solici- his Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the furtation. When he comes to ask your suffrages, tell ther regulation of the Election of Members to

The following are the provisions of the fourth Section-" And, in order that any person, desirous of taking and subscribing such Oaths and Declaratiyou will give him, unbought, that adherence which one at any Election, may have all opportunity of no temptation could lead him to forfeit, and that doing so, be it enacted. That, from and after the you will send him back to the Legislative Body with | passing of this Act, when a Poll shall be demandhat unsullied reputation which accompanied his de- ed at any Election of a Member or Members to parture from it, and under that manner of exercising | serve in Parliament for any County, &c. in Ireland, your own privileges which is enjoined by the Con- the Returning Officer, or Officers, at any such Election, after such Poll shall be demanded. tent with the obligations of duty, and the feelings shall, at the instance and request of any Candiof honourable men. Let Electors throughout the | date or Candidates at such Election, under his or whole country reflect upon these things. They are | their hand or hands, immediately after such re worthy of their most serious deliberation. That in- quest, and before he or they shall proceed further dependent spirit, to which we direct our view, has in taking the Poll, retain, nominate, and apoften manifested itself with such commanding effica- point two or more Justices of the Peace, as the case may require, to administer the Oaths and De the warmest appliance and the most durable comme- clarations required in and by the said herein-be moration of the historian. Let it's energies be once | fore-recited Acts, in some convenient part of the more called into action. Even in the Constitutional | Court or Place where such Election shall be carrying on, so as not to interrupt the Poll; and the Clerk of the Peace, or a Deputy by him expointed, by scriting under his hand for that purpose, shall at tend such persons during the administration of such Oaths and Declarations, and shall give to every person, so taking and subscribing such Oaths and spect was so conspicuous and distinguished, as to Declarations, a Certificate thereof in manner re quired by said recited Acts, and the persons to be appointed as aforesaid shall have full power, and eulogies which are most gratifying to the hearts of are hereby authorized and required, to administer all and every such Oaths and Declarations to every person desirous of taking and subscribing the rame." The form of the Oath to be taken by the persons so appointed then follows, which enjoins the faithful administration of the required Onths and Declarations. Next follows the form of the Oath

> and Declarations, in order that they may be entilited to vote at the Election. The fifth Section ordains that the names, &c. o such persons, who shall so take and subscribe the said Oaths and Declarations, shall be entered upon respective Courts, that the said Rolls shall be transmitted and deposited in the Rolls-Office in the City that the Officer of the Court where such Oaths and Declarations shall have been taken and subscribed shall, on, or before the First day of January One thousand eight hundred and twelve, transmit to the said Office of the Rolls all such Rolls as shall this Act; and that such officer shall, also, within fourteen days after the first day of January in each nd every subsequent year, transmit to the said o fice of the Rolls all Rolls containing the names, titles, and additions, of all persons who shall have taken and subscribed such oaths and declarations, which shall remain in the office of such court previ

ly, by which it is rendered imperative on him to

ous to such first day of January in each year. The sixth section requires the officer of the court o enter on a Book, in alphabetical order, the names &c. of all persons entered in such Rolls, that such Book be open to the inspection of any person re quiring to see it, for a fee of two shillings and slx pence, and that any person demanding a certificate of his having taken the Oaths, &c. it shall be given to him, on its appearing that his name, &c. is in the Book, and on his verifying upon oath that he did.

The seventh section provides that, if the vote of any person shall be refused on account of the invalidity of his certificate, as not being in the form required by law, it shall be competent for such the specified amount of such rent, or whether the person, on paying a fee of one shilling, to demand sums have been or shall be set forth in figures or I a new and sufficient Certificate, and that such persoushall be allowed to poll, if in all other respects duly qualified, upon producing such new certificate, notwithstanding the former refusal.

The last Section inflicts a penalty of one hundred ounds upon every Officer who shall neglect to transmit, within the time aforesaid, the said Rolls to the Rolls-Office in Dublin, who shall refuse or neglect to make alphabetical lists, who shall omit in such lists any name entered upon the Rolic, who shall insert any name not entitled, or who shall refuse or neglect to give the Certificate required by the Act. For every such offence he is to forfeit the above sum, which may be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majerty's Courts of

The Dubliu Papers of yesterday Evening commu nicated no news of any moment, co that, with the exception of reports, we have nothing tonde to fortion, the oaths and declarations contained in an Hereld states, that copies of the Proc'amation were

of the occurrence. We have no menneat present of kenny, by a special messenger from Dublin, and that he had gireh bail, as was done in other cases. Dr. Sheridan, it seems, was not arrested, as has been stated. When the other persons were taken, he was professionally absent at Drogheda. On his return home, he sent word to Major Sirr's Office, that his bail would wait on Judge Downes, which was done accordingly. Lord Glentworth, Captain O'Brien, and T. Arthur, Esq. with several other Protestant Gentlemen, attended the meeting of Catholics at Limerlek, and expressed their decided approbation of the object of the Meeting .- The last London Papers are chiefly occupied with extracts from those of Dublin on this subject.

It is already known, that Bonaparte has seized upon the revenues of the Irish College in Rome, and that some Priests, natives of this country, bad recently arrived in England, driven by despotism from the peaceful pursuits of literature. Several of these Gentlemen have arrived in this City, on their way to their relatives and friends.

The Belliqueux, of 64 guns, which care home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications, had evacuated Batavia, and retired to Murrack, a strong position in the Straits of

The three vacant Blue Ribbands, it is now said, will be given by the Prince Regent to Earl Moira, the Duke of Norfolk, and Farl Fitzwilliam.

The Duke De L'Infantado, Ambassador Extrardinary from Spain, is expected to arrive immediitely in England; the Comus frigate, Capt. Smith, having received orders to prepare to receive him at

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 16.

ARRIVED. 14th-Michael and Mary, Glasgow, Lynch, coals; Resolution, Cardiff, Jones, ditto : Lady Fitzgerald, Bristol, Dore, m. goods; Star, Liverpool, Artis, salt; Samuel Packet.

15th-Prosperous, Exeter, Richards, pipe clays Mary, Lisbon, Scott, ballast: Blessing, Chester, Roberts, coals; Disputch, Whitebaven, Porrett, coals 16th-Camden Revenue Cruiser.

SAILED, 14th-Expedition, Harrise and Victory, Evans, wansen, live cattle; Ranger, Galway, King, coals 15th—Samuel Packet. 16th-Amity, Liverpool, Jones, oats.

MARRIED-On Thursday, at Snow-hill, the sent [ Nicholas Power, Esq. by the Right Rev. Doctor lower, Richard Ronayne; Esq. of Delonghtain, Co. of Waterford, to Miss Power, daughter of Nicholas Cower, Esq. a most amiable young lady, with a very considerable fortune.

Wind-N. W. at 8, A. M.

### AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

170 be sold by Auction, at the Exenance, on Monday next, the 19th Instant, a variety HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting of MAHO TANY CHAIRS, PAINTED DO. BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TABLES, &c. &c.-with some Articles of KITCHEN FURNITURE .- The Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock, and continue till all are sold. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 17, 1811.

TO BE LET. FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

THE large and commodious HOUSE and SHOP in BROAD-STREET, fit for any Business, wherein John Walsh now resides .- Application to be made at

Waterford, August 17, 1811.

### PLEASURE BOAT.

170 be RAFFLED for on the 31st inst. at the New Rooms, if the Subscription is by that time full hat very handsome and fast-sailing Pleasure Boat called the Kirry. Schooner rigged, with all her Ma-terials as she now lies at the Watch-house, Custom-House Quay. The above Boat is only one Year old having been launched last Angust: she also rows Six Dars, and is in every respect complest.

Subscriptions received at the Post-office, Chronicle

and Mirror Offices.—II. 2s. 9d. each Subscriber. N. B. None to be entered without the Money. Waterford, August 17, 1811.

TO BE LET. FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH SEPTEMBER NEXT,

THE Extensive Brewery, Dwolling-House, Malt House, and Stores, situated at Newgate, in this ity, in complete working order, with Casks, Utensils. &c. &c. fit for the immediate carrying on of the Business. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Thomas M'Grath, Carrick-on-Suir, or John M'Grath, at the Brewery, who will show the Concerns Waterford, August 10, 1811.

### COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TEORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delivery, at his Distillery on the Adelphi, an Assortment of the different Kinds of CORDIALS most in ostimation.-The Quality will, on Trial, be found excellent, and the Prices reasonable.

These Articles cannot be had good or genuine at any other House, his being the only one in Ireland rensed to keep a Still for the Preparation of them. Be her on Sale PRIME OLD WHISKEY, partimilarly adapted to the use of House-keepers.

Waterford, July 24, 1811.

