LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 10.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Belle Poule, addressed to Captain Row. ley, of the Eagle, the Senior Officer in the Adriatic, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Belle Poule, at Sea,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 4th inst, being off the Coast of Istria, with his Majesty's ship Alceste in company, at ten A. M. we discovered and chaced a large French brig of eighteen guos, which shortly afterwards has led into the small har-

Having received intelligence that such a ressel might be expected conveying supplies of all descriptions for the French frigates at Ragusa, which had escaped from the recent gallant action off Lissa, I felt that no means should be left untried to capture or destroy her. After reconnaiting her position, and consulting the Pilots, and a most intelligent of ficer I had on board, Mr. Thomas Boardman, acting Lieutenant of the Acorn, who, from his general local knowledge of the Adriatic, had handsomely volunteered his services for the cruize. I found it was impracticable for the frigates to enter the harbour, there being only fifteen feet water in it, but that the brig might nevertheless be cannonaded with effect where she was then lying; accordingly at three r. m. both ships stood in, within a cable's length of the rocks at the entrance of the harbour, and opened an animated fire on her, and a battery under which she lay, and in an hour obliged her to haul ashore under the town out of reach of our shot. The ships were frequently hulled by the battery, but sustained no other damage but what could be immediately repaired. All further efforts from the frigates being perfectly useless, I determined to take pessession of an Island in the mouth of the harbour, and within musket shot of the town. The ships were anchored, after the close of day, about four miles from the shore, and about eleven o'clock the same night two hundred seamen, and all the marines, went under the orders of Lieutenant John M'Curdy, senior Lieutenaut of the Belle Poule accompanied by the Officers and Petty Officers named in the margin\*, and took possession of the Island without opposition. With incressant labour. and the most extraordinary exertions, a defence was thrown up, and a battery of four guns (two howitzers and two nine-pounders,) mounted on a commanding position by five o'clock. A field piece was also placed at some distance to the left to divide the attention of the enemy, who, aware of our operations, had been busily employed during the night in planting guns in various parts of the harbour. Soon after five A. M. the French opened a cross fire from four different positions, which was immediately returned, and kept up on both sides with great vigour for five hours, when the brig be-

I have only to lament that this service has not been performed without some loss, but considering peculiar situation of the place, it is less than might have been expected. We have had four killed and as many wounded belonging to the two ships, a particular list of whom is herewith traus-

ing cut to pieces and sunk, and of course the object

of our landing accomplished, the guns, ammunition,

Ac. were all re-embarked, with the most perfect

order and regularity.

List of killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's French brig of war in the harbour of Parenza, the 4th and 5th May.

Mr. Richard Kelly, Gunner, killed, on shore William Johnson, able scaman, ditto, on shore Thomas Griffiths, able seaman, slightly wounded or board i John Wilkinson, private marine, ditto, on

John Short, private marine, killed, on shore a Henry Collier, private marine, ditto, on shore; John Matt. Betta, Yeoman of the Sheets, wounded, or board: John Jones, able scaman, slightly wounded,

(Signed) JAMES BRISBANE. Admiral Lord Cambier has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Parker, of his Mnjesty's ship the Amazon, giving an account of a gallant and successful attack made, or the 30th ultiby the boats of that ship, under the directions of Licutenant Westphall, on an enemy's convoy near the Penmarks. One of the enemy? ressels having been cut off by the Amazon, the re mainder, eight in number, ran on shore, under the protection of a battery, and of a considerable number of troops: notwithstanding the fire from which Lieutenant Westphall succeeded in bringing out three and destroying the other five, without any loss on our part.

Vice Admiral D'Auvergne has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sutton, of his Majesty's sloop Derwent, giving an account of his having, on the 30th ult. captured le Rufleur French privateer, of Granville, manued with 20 men, with small arms.

The Vice Admiral also reports that the Violet Lugger had sent into Guernsey two small enemy's

Captain Byng, of his Majesty's ship the Belliqueux, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. three letters from Captain Harris, of the Si Francis Drake, containing the following reports of

\* Belle Poule-Licutenants R. Boardman, E. A. Charters, and A. Morrison: Messrs. Blair, Chapman, Finley, Maxwell, Hall, and Grose, Midshipmen. Alegste-Lieutenant Lickman, Mr. Moore, Master Licutement Lloyd, Messrs. Adair, Croker, and Reding, Midshipmen.

the capture or destruction of enemy's vessels in the Indian Seas. viz.

One of the 1st of August, 1810, giving an account of the capture, off Java, of a Batavian ship of officers in the French Nary, one of them, who was eight guns and thirty-three men, a schooner of six gues and thirteen men, and a coasting vessel, by torn down, ran down the hatchway, with the the Sir Francis Drake:

One of the 5th August, 1810, stating the destruction, in Bantam Bay, of a French privateer (the number of men and guns unknown) and two gun-boats carrying four guns each, by the boats of the Belliqueux and Sir Francis Drake, under the directions of Lieutenant Joseph Prior, of the former

the! ir Francis Drake, at different times between | island. the 9th of August and 8th of September, 1810, of seven Batavian gun-boats, five piratical prows, and 35 Dutch trading vessels.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 10

dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Governor Far guhar, dated Port Louis, Islo of France, April 2. I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that

his Majesty's sloop of war Eclipse, Captain Lynne, eturned to this port on the 5th ultimo, after having taken possession of the French port of Tamelari, at Madagascar, on the 18th February, and landed the detachments of his Majesty's 22d regiment and Bour-French Commandant accepted, without opposition, the terms upon which the Isle of France capitulated. The result of this service has freed these seas from the last French flag, and secured to us an unmolested traffic with the fruitful and abundant Island of Madagascar.

HELIGOLAND MAIL.

HELIGOLAND, AUGUST S. The following gallant action was performed by the roats of the squadron commanded by Captain Hautein, of his Majesty's Ship Quebec, under the command of Lieut. Blyth, the first lieutenant.

On Friday last, 10 boats of the squadron, maned with 100 officers and men from the Quebec frigate, the Raven and Exertion brigs, and the Alert and Princess Augusta cutters, under the orders of Lieut. Blyth, after the squadron anchored at the mouth of the Jahde, proceeded up the river, but finding no enemy within reach, except a French revenue sloop, with 30 donanniers, of which they made a prize they returned towards Wanger Oegg .- Next morning, after having rowed nearly twenty-five miles between the islands and the main land, they descried near the mouth of the Ems, off the island of Nordenoy, four of the enemy's gun-vessels, manned with 25 men each, which they instantly determined o attack; about 12 o'clock they came up with the pearest, which they gallantly boarded, under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, tore down the French colours, and took possession of the ressel. The guns of the ressel they had taken were immediately employed to cover the boats employed to board the next, and in the course of three quarters of an hour all the four were gallantly carried by boarding, the determined resistance that was made, and the though the enemy, who was fully prepared for the attack, fought under every advantage, equal in number of hands, and possessing the immense superiority of fighting against boats with no other arms than boarding weapons, from vessels each mounting three long 18-pounders, with bulwarks on the sides from four to five feet in height.

praise of every individual employed under him on his occasion. Lieut. O'Neal, of the Alert cutter, mentioned as having given conspicuous proofs of ntrepidity, and every one employed under Lieut. Blyth, who, we understand, has on former occaious deserved well of his country, speak of the conduct of their leader as distinguished by exemplay gallantry and valour.

The loss sustained in the action is stated to have een, on our side, five seamen killed; the First Lieutenant of the Raven, a Midshipman, and five nen wounded: but we lament to add, that an unfortunate accident greatly added to the number of

Immediately on boarding oue of the vessels, lieut. Blyth ordered her guns to be turned on anoher that had not struck; and having fired the first zun himself, ordered the Boatswain of the Quebec o continue the fire. The Boatswain not finding a natch at hand, took a vistol and snapt it at some nowder to procure a light, on which the loose powor scattered on the deck caught fire and communirated to a heap of 24 cartridges, by the explosion of which every man on deck, about 30 in number, was hurt, and some of them terribly burnt, of which number was Lieut. Moore, of the Royal Marines. Lieut. Blyth, the moment after the explosion. caring some one say the flames had reached the mgazine, jumped overboard with his clothes on fire. and was followed by two or three more who thereby aved themselves from being so cruelly scorched.-Fortunately, shortly after the accident the Thresher gun-brig came up and took the sufferers on board. with most of the wounded on both sides. She ar ived here on Sunday morning, when the wounded and hurt, thirty-seren British and eight prisoners, were conveyed on shore, many of them shocking pectacles and in great auguish, from the explosion, where every medical and other assistance is rendered them. The greater part are fast recovering .-Licutenant Blyth, with that generous humanity bich always accompanies true courage, has proposed giving up his claims for the head and prize-money,

in layour of the unfortunate sufferers, and his ex-

ample will be followed by all the others.

The gan-ressels so bravely captured from the | me down to sleep; but was continually alarmed a enemy, with the remainder of the prisoners, arrived | what had troubled me before, black lizards crack on Sunday evening. Among the prisoners are two commander of the ressel, after his flag had been that night. determination of setting fire to the magazine and blowing up the vessel, but was prevented by one of our men, who perceived his design. On being questioned as to this extraordinary measure, he stated that he had strict orders to that effect.

We have no news from the other side. Vigoron measures continue to be enforced to prevent any intercourse with British ports. A son of a Senator And one of the 1st October, 1810, transmitting an has been branded, and condemned to ten years imaccount of the capture or destruction, by the bears of prisonment, for holding correspondence with this

JEFFREY, THE SEAMAN.

Authortic Account of the sufferings of Robert Jeffrey. the scaman, who was put on the desolate rock of Sombrero, extracted from a pamphlet published by himself in London, entitled, " A Narrative of his Life and Sufferings."

" One day being in want of water, not having our full allowance, I took some spruce beer from the cask which belonged to the midshipman. This lay between decks; I took about two quarts to The Captain being informed of this by one of the crew, ordered me to be called up the next morning, (it being Sunday,) I was then orbon ritle corps, for the garrison of that island. The | dered back, after being asked why I took the spruce beer I informed the Captain that I took it for want of water; for being very hot, I was almost dying with thirst, and had been working very hard all day. No further notice was taken until the Sunday following; the rock of Sombrero being near, I was called upon deck; it was just before dark . Cantain Lake asked me if I knew he meant to put me on vonder rock? With tears in my eyes. and with the createst humility, I replied, 'I hope not, Sir, but he ordered me instantly to fetch my clothes: when I brought them upon deck, the Capmin asked me "what I had got there?" I replied my clothes, Sir, which you ordered me to fetch.' The Captain replied, ' drop them, Sir, and quit the brig! The jolly-beat being lowered and manned, I was ordered into her, and was attended by Mr. Moulds, the second Lieutenant, and Mr. Simmonds, a Midshipman. When I reached the rock, the Lieutemant first went on shore, and was followed by his brother officer; I being called forward,

" The rock was rugged and sharp, and being rithout shoes and stockings, my feet were cut, and they bled very much ! I asked the Lieutenant or a pair of shoes, which he procured from one of the boat's crew, on the promise of giving him nore when he returned on board. Another gave me a knife, and each officer gave me a handkerchief. Lasked the Lieutennit, " In the name of God, Sir, what am I to do?" He replied, taking me by the hand, with tears of compassion, ' keep a sharp look out for ships that pass! He then quitted the rock, leaving me in the greatest despair, with hands clasped, and tears running down my cheeks, standing as if fixed to the rock, watching the boat till it approached the brig, which was soon lost to my view by the darkness of the night.

"First night. I then, with frembling steps, took a view of my unfortunate situation, threw myself down full of grief, and remained in that state the greatest part of the night.

" First day. Day coming on, I saw, as I supposed, the brig bearing towards the rock, but soon was aware she took another course; I then traversd the rock in hopes of seeing some other ship pass out those I saw were at too great a distance for me to hail them. Being greatly exhausted, and my lips parched with the excessive heat of a West India sun, was obliged to drink of the salt water, which was he only nourishment I was able to find. I then hrew myself down on my bed of flint, and endeaoured to take some repose: but sleep was not left

"Second night. Night coming on, I became more resigned to my unhappy fate, being in hopes that Providence would release me the next day and with little or no sleep, prayer was my only re-

" Second day. At the dawn of this day I went out in search of food; but could not find any, no ven a blade of grass, a weed, or a limpet. It as been reported that I had limpets, but this i without foundation; every body who has seen the ock well knows that there is none there, no ny other article which could possibly be converted ulo food. Hunger became violent; but there was no other resource but salt water, which made me

"Third night. Part of the third night I spen n prayer, and at day-break of the

"Third day, I again traversed the rock in searc of food, and found an egg; but could not eat it, as it was in a very putrid state, it being out of season for birds to lay. It raised on this day, which enabled me to get a little fresh water. Hunger became nore violent, and left me restless the whole of this day; and during the

" Fourth night my distress no tongue can describe!

G Fourth day. I wandered about, searching every crevice of the rock; saw a small piece of the mrk of a tree, about the size of a man's hand, which had been washed on the rock by the sea -I looked at it, as if astonished at the great bless ing, took it up, and ate it as if it had been the greatest luxury; notwithstanding the sun bad dried up all its moisture, still it, in some measure, satisfied nature, and hunger, now, for a time, lfet me. " Fifth night. Night drawing on, I again laid

over my face, and being ignorant of the harmtenness of those creatures, I remained restless the whole at

" Fifth day. Thirst became more violent than before. I now found the value of my shipmate's last gift, which was the knife before mentioned With this I cut the quills from the feathers which were shed from the sea birds (some of which are beebies), which visit the rock, and by the assistance of these, I was coabled to suck the rain water from the crevices, which was not to be get out any other

" Sixth night. The refreshment I got from the min chabled me to take some little repose.

" Sixth day. I was refreshed by more showers of rain, and supplied by a little more fresh water. I saw two vessels pass at a great distance,

" Seventh night. On this night the heavens were is light as noon day, arising from a continuation of strong thashes of lightning, which were followed by violent claps of thunder! The awfulness of this light was beyond description. Think what must have been my feelings, to be without food, without clothing, and even without a human being to symon thise with me in my sufferings .- I gave myself up o despair, and earnestly prayed to God to release

" Seventh day. On this day, in the morning, a chip hove in sight, which gave me fresh hopes, but they were soon banished by her steering another course, when she disappeared. I found mysell now more forlorn, more miserable, and more beloke than ever. Overcome with weakness, and being exhausted, I became more resigned to my fate, and ended the lingering day in prayer.

" Eighth night. Heavy dews and very cold, but

no hole or carera to creep into; yet on the " Eighth day the rock was so hot by the heat of the sun, that it was almost insupportable. I stripped myself of my jacket and trowsers, and bathed myself in the puddles of salt water which lodged in parts of the rock, and which was thrown there by the smays of the sea. This I had done before, and it relieved me much, and I laid me down and had

Ninth night was not so cold as some of the preceding inights, which enabled me to sleep the greater part of it. Providence must have ordained t to enable my strength to support me in the exertions I used in hailing the schooner Adams, Captain John Dennis, from Martinique, bound for Marblehead, in America. This was the welcome ressel that on the ninth day, at half past two in the afternoon, released me from my sufferings!"

The following observations from The Morning Herald, a London Print, may be considered of some importance, when it is known that that Print is supposed to be much in the confidence of Carle-" The Catholic Committee having again tendered

u issue to the Irish Government, or, more properly, to Mr. Perceral, we may in a short time expect to hear that the parties are proceeding to trial on a question which has always appeared to Englishmen one of the highest importance, namely, the manner and extent of exercising the right of petitioning, which, according to Constitutional privileges and existing laws, remain to a considerable proportion, we must be understood as speaking of the whole population of Ireland, upon whom the Irish Convention Act operates with impartial severity. Whether it was wise or not, to adopt a system which has led to the present crisis, the People of England are this time pretty competent judges. To refuse favor gratifying to the suitor to receive, and of doubtful advantage to the possessor to withhold, savours not of wisdom neither in public nor private life; but to prescribe the forms with scrupulous exactness, in which this favour is to be asked, which we are determined to refuse, can proceed from nothing but narrowness of intellect, or a settled design to convey insult and offence. Expediency is principle upon which many wise politicians have actd, but unfortunately for the domestic administration of the Empire, the word seems to be understood in a very limited sense by his Majesty's Ministers, signifying merely what their views of personal aggraudizement appear to require. We incerely hope that some method will speedily be devised, or some measures pursued, to preser this solemn and awful suit between his Majesty Government in Ireland, and his Catholic Subjects from coming to the formality of a trial. The confidence which is deservedly reposed by the publicit the wisdom of an Illustrious Personage, will, we trust, be justified in the fullest extent by the reme dy applied on this occasion."

We understand that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has notified his intention to distinguish, with gold medals, the Officers of rank who have fought in the different battles that have taken place in Spain and Portugal, subsequent to the memorable action f Vimiera, Corunna, the Douro, and Talavera, commemoration of which, it will be recollected, imilar marks of the royal favour and approbation were conferred about a year ago, on General Offi ers, Colonels, and other Officers commanding battalions, " not being of rank inferior to Lieute-

Colonel Gordon transacted business on the 14th with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for the first time since his appointment to the office of Quarter-Master-General of the forces.

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## Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,174.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1811.

point it out as an interesting subject of considera-

Seldom, indeed, can it happen, that the injury to

a man's health, the detriment to his affairs, the

pains of confinement, do not amount to substantial

confiscation and torture. To many men, the pains

of confinement, for any considerable time, are

ment for libel is on every occasion liable to become

more than capital in reality; and, under the severe

sentences which have been pronounced in our own

remembrance, must very often, indeed, in point of

actual suffering, approach it. It is against the

wrong application of the power of punishing as for

treason, and the power of punishing as for libel,

that society has the greatest occasion to be effectually

guarded by laws. If a choice were to be given,

and it were absolutely necessary for society to re-

PRICE FOUR PENCE

MURPHY'S HOTEL, MALL, WATERFORD.

AVID MURPHY begs leave respectfully to in form the Public, that, anxious to render his House eligible, he has completed several Improve ments in his Premises, and has opened a Sunscrip-TION COFFEE-ROOM for the English and Irish NEWS-PAPERS, ARMY and NAVY LISTS. &c. the direction o which is left to the regulation of a select Committee of Subscribers.

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

August 10, 1811.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS

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

A NY Persons, willing to make Proposals for the Erection and Upholding of the above Bridge, in conformity to the Plans Approved, and Passed, by the Grand Juries of the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, are requested to give in the same to the Secretaries of either of the Two Grand Juries, with whom the Plans may be seen a and also to name the Socurities who are willing to pass Bonds, in Double the Sum required, for the Brection of the Work, and for Unholding the same in Good and Perfect Repair for the space of Five Years from its being Finished. Proposals to be given in within one Month from August 10, 1811.

TOBACCO.

400 Hhds. for Sale by John Allan and Son 100 Prime old. 300 Crop 1810, Which they will commence landing on Monday the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia. August 1, 1811.



FOR ROSTON

The fast sailing American Brig Unity, Benjami Shute, Master—Burthen 250 Tons—has excellent accommodations for Passengers, intended to smitthe first of September next, wind and weather per-mitting. For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master on board.

Waterford, 8 Mo. (August 8th) 1811. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 10. Butter, first Quality, . . . . . 65 15s. Od.) ---- second - - - - - 5 10. 0d. - third - - - - - 5 3m. Od. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 854. Od Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. (casks,rendered) - 64s. Od. - 65s. Od. Barnt Pige, - - - - - 0s. Od. - 0s. od. Beef, - - - - - - Os. Od. - Os. Od Outmost, - - - - - - 18s. Od. - 16s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - --, ---- second, - - - - - 46s. Od. - 59s. Od. --- third, - --- 300, od - 360 od. per Bag. --- fourth, - - - - 20s. Od. - 25s. od. Wheat, -----35s. Od. - 40s. Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 00s. Od. - 00s. od. Oats (common) - - - - 13s. Od. - 00s. Od. (potatoc) - - - 14s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. . - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 35s. 3d. - 38s. 0d. oals, - - - - - - 4s. 6d. - 5s. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 8s. Od. - 9s 3d. Polatocs. Beef { (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 5d. ] (joints), - - - - - 44d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 4d, - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 41d. - 3d. Veal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1d. - 84d. Pork, ---- 3d. - 4 d. Butter, ----- 22d. - 24d. Train Oil, - - - - - £45 10s. -Wliskey, ---- 88. 6d. - 88. 8d. -per Gall. Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

00 Barrels Wheat 00 ---- Barley, Averaging { (% ----- Oats, 0 0 0

[FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Several years ago, we expressed our sense of this mportant matter in the following terms:-The liberty of the Press is, indeed, the most

inestimable security of a people, because it gives that tone to the public feelings on which all liberty must ultimately rest. But how is it that we have learned to deem it one of our constitutional rights? A great deat is said about it in pamphlets; a great deal is said about it in essays on government; it is an acknowledged privilege every where, but in Westminster-Hall. There, unluckily, it has neitier a habitation, nor a name, M. de Lolme tells us, that he was struck at not being able to har of any law which enacted the liberty of the press, till it occurred to him that it existed, because it was not forbidden. But, with a little hand of the verdict which will be pronounced more inquiry, this ingenious foreigner might have against him.

found law enough against this sor-disant right, 1 though none for it. The truth is, the liberty of the land, but by connivance. And unless, at our distance from the metropolis, we are deceived as to the actual practice of the English courts, the indulgence itself (viz. the connivance) has been reduced within very narrow limits. It is as difficult for the most adroit pamphleteer to arraign public measures, without blaming public men, as for Shakespear's Jew to take his pound of flesh without a drop of blood; and, if this is the fullest extent of the privilege, we may safely pronounce, that fari quæ sentias (to speak what you think) will be as much a phantom of right in practice, as it has always been in law."

and the forbearance of Ministers; perhaps, we

should rather say, to the prevalence of public

virtue in the nation; which disinclines Judges

and Ministers, though impelled to arbitrary con-

duct by the most powerful motives, and unre-

strained by law, from extinguishing the power of

by their respect for public opinion: by the know-

ledge which they are aware exists in the nation;

and the prospect of danger which, at a certain point,

would attend national disapprobation. That juries,

who, except upon rare and remarkable occasions,

are passive instruments in the hands of the judge,

would afford an adequate security against power and

talents resolutely applied to the destruction of our

liberties, there is not, we should suppose, a man

in the kingdom who would undertake to maintain.

memorable speech on the trial of the Dean of St. It certainly is not because we expect to prove any Asaph, ' of the doctrines established on the subject thing by our own authority, that we thought it of libel, are obscured from the eyes of many, from worth while to present this passage to our readers; their not feeling the immediate effects of them in but merely to satisfy them, that the opinions which daily oppression and injustice: but that security is we now deliver have not been hastily adopted, and emporary and fallacious; it depends upon the convenience of Government for the time being, which are not the immediate suggestion of any particular occurrence to which the public attention may have may not be interested in the sacrifice of individuals, been recently attracted. In fact, the authors most and on the temper of the magistrate who adminisinclined to strengthen to excess the springs of auters the criminal law.' In such a state of things thority have not, when men of discernment, failed there is undoubtedly much to reform. The power to come to the same conclusion. "That the letter of punishing for libel, assumed and exercised by the Court of King's Bench, is neither founded upof the law," says Mr. Hume, " as much as the most flaming court sermon, inculcates passive obedience, on, nor guided by, any provision of the legislature is manifest." "The laws of the country," says whatsoever. The assent of Parliament to it is mere-Mr. Burke, " are for the most part constituted, ly negative. We assert, that there is not within and wisely so, for the general ends of government, the statute-book a single form of words, by which rather than for the preservation of our particular liit is attempted to declare what libelling is, by which berties. Whatever, therefore, is done in support any form or degree of punishment is appointed for of liberty, by persons not in public trust, or not it. or by which it is so much as forbidden. There acting merely in that trust, is liable to be more or is no written standard, according to which the deless out of the ordinary course of the law; and the cisions of the courts are pronounced. The power law itself is sufficient to animadvert upon it with rests on the sole foundation of the practice of the great severity. Nothing, indeed, can hinder that Court of Star-Chamber, in which prosecutions for severe letter from crushing us, except the temperalibels first commenced; and the Judges of the Court ments it may receive from a trial by jury." These of King's Bench have all along had no other rule passages merit no ordinary attention. In the latter whatsoever for their conduct, but the decisions more is meant,' by a great deal, "than meets the pronounced by that arbitrary Court, and the deear." The letter of the law would crush liberty, cisions of preceding Judges who followed it's exsays Burke, but juries save it. They can only do so, then, by counteracting the law; by breaking it. There are two principal sets of causes, in which And the sum of the matter is, that juries save liber-Government may emphatically be considered as a ty from being crushed, by delivering verdicts conmrty. These are, causes for treason, and causes trary to law. But, is this actually the case; or, or political libels. The punishment, in the case of if it were, is it desirable or necessary, that it should treason, which is death and attainder, is greater beso? Is it true, that juries would afford us sufthan that in the case of lihel. But the punishments ficient security, had we administrators really bent on awarded in the case of libel, fine, and imprisonment mischief, and were they men not to be deterred for any number of years, not to mention the pillory, from their purpose by a sense of public disapprobacannot be regarded as light ones. They may haption? For our own parts, we are not of the same pen, and every now and then must happen, opinion with Mr. Burke. We do not ascribe it to to be equal to the greatest-to involve the utjuries, that the letter of the law has not been alter ruin and death of the individual-death, not inlowed to crush our national liberties. We ascribe stantaneous, and, therefore, easy; but death by the it, without hesitation, to the forbearance of Judges, slow poison and protracted torture of a dungeon.-

The nation, as Lord Liverpool on a recent occasion main exposed to the misapplication of the one justly observed, had the protection of juries in the power or the other, we should have no hesitation in time of Henry the Eighth and Charles the Second, declaring, that it is of infinitely more importance to but found them a very feeble obstacle to the inroads be protected in the case of libel, than in the case of of arbitrary power. In fact, the atrocious scenes treason. Of the two means of raising opposition to which were acted in the courts of justice, on the had government, viz. the application of physical occasion of the Popish plot, afford a lamentable and force, and the application of intellectual force, it is instructive instauce of the facility with which juries, to the application of physical force that the law of when public delusion is first artfully spread, may treason stands opposed, and to the application of he made use of as instruments to perpetrate the intellectual force that the law of libel stands opposed. most foul and odious of the purposes of tyranny. But, if the due and useful application of intellectual With regard to the protection which it is preforce were thoroughly secured, a case cannot be vetended that the liberty of the press receives from ry easily conceived, in which any attempt to employ juries, another circumstance of decisive influence physical force would not be unnecessary, and hence is to be considered. It is not by common juries, seimproper. The accusation, too, and the punishlected under extraordinary securities for impartiament as for treason, are something great and alarmlity of choice, but by special juries, selected under ing. They figure dreadfully in all loaginations, and no adequate securities for impartiality of choice, rouse the public to attention. Wherever despotism that all causes for libel are tried. We are far from is not already confirmed, and public sentiments sesaying, that any improper influence has been used. curely set at defiance, unjust punishment for treason for a greater number of years than it is needful for is not likely to be often inflicted. In a comparaus to look back, in selecting special jurymen for tively rude period of society, it may be used to a such trials. Indeed, we are perfectly persuaded, onsiderable extent, as a means of protection for a that if any such instances have occurred, they have despotism already established, which then degenebeen exceedingly few. But this we will say, and rates into a tyranny. But it is in little danger of without fear of contradiction, that with Ministers being employed, as a means of converting a free and Judges rests the power of selection; and that government into an absolute one. The case is exto their virtue or discretion it is owing, if they actly reversed with regard to libel. Punishment and make no use of it. The fact is, that they never need accusation, in this instance, strike not so forcibly send a man to trial for a libel, without being able on the imagination. When cases calculated to interto render themselves, if they please, sure beforeest the public are artfully avoided, prosecutions for

It is right, that this important circumstance | more is wanted than a habit of intimidation, proshould be fully known. It is right, that the merit | duced by these prosecutions, to silence the press with press does not exist, nor ever did exist, in Eng- of preserving to us that portion of the liberty of the regard to the abuses of government; and, after press, which we actually enjoy, should be ascribed that, the road to arbitrary power is clear of almost to those to whom it is justly due not to juries, all obstructions. but to those under whom juries not. It is right to

It is unfortunate, that the British Legislature has adopted a different conduct with regard to treason. tion, whether so important a security for every and with regard to libel. The one it has defined. thing valuable in government should be left to de- It has declared in express and solemn words, what pend, as in this country it does, uposithe virtuous shall be punished as treason, and what shall not. forbearance of public men, under no other zestraint | The other it has not defined. It has left, as yet, alagainst abuse, than the uncertain and ever-varying together undescribed by words, what shall be punishcontroll of public inspection and opinion. The ed as libel, what shall not. The Judge, without a dangerous consequences,' said Lord Erskine, in his | shadow of law given him by the legislature, looking only to the practice of the Star-Chamber, and of his predecessors who followed the example of the Star-Chamber, makes up a rule according to his own views, for each particular occasion. Let us attend to what the most eminent law yers have advanced concerning the danger and mischlef of leaving in any degree of ambiguity and uncertainty, the laws on which the vital interests of the people depend ;--hear their well-merited and vehement praises of the Legislature, for taking the laws of treason out of the incurable vagueness and uncertainty of pn. written or common law-for limiting and circumscribing it by an express form of words; and hen estimate the calamity, which still remains to be removed, of standing exposed, as a nation, to punishment for libel, while the offence has never yet been limited by any form of words, and the range of punishment may be widened or narrowed at the discretion of the judges.

The following are the words of Judge Blackstone - If the crime of high treason be indeterminate. this alone (says the President Montesquieu) Is sufficient to make any Government degranerate into arbitrary power.' We may certainly add, with equal truth, if the crime of libel be indeterminate, this alone is sufficient, if the rulers chuse to destroy the liberty of the press. Blackstone goes on- And yet, by the ancient common law, there was a great latitude left in the breast of the judges, o determine what was treason, or not so.' Not only the same, but a much greater latitude, as the nature of the case implies, is now left, by the existing common law, in the breast of judges, to determine what is likel, or not so. The learned judge continues..... Whereby the creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of constructive treason; that is, to raise, by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the crime and punishment of treason, which never were suspected to be such. And in the same manner we may pronounce, that if ever we shall have a prince of despotical, not to speak of tyrannical inclinations, his creatures will, by the indeterminateness of libel law, have opportunity to create abundance of constructive libels; that is, to condemn and punish, not any crime, but the most meritorious actions, the just and faithful exposure of acts of mis-government. with the ruin and destruction of the authors. What was the remedy against so much danger, from a hardly less terrible and shocking than execution it. common, unwritten, indeterminate law, respecting censure on their conduct. They are restrained | self. Less than capital in appearance, the punish. | treason? An Act of Legislature, making the written, precise, and unambiguous. 6 But, however,' says Blackstone, ' to prevent the inconvent. ence which began to arise in England from this multitude of constructive treasons, the statute 25th Edw. III. was made, which defines what offences only, for the future, should be held to be treason,-Thus careful was the Legislature to specify and reduce to a certainty the vague notions of treason that had formerly prevailed in our Courts. Sir Matthew Hale is very high in his encomiums on the great wisdom and care of Parliament, in thus keeping judges within the bounds and limits of this Act, by not suffering them to run out (upon their own opinion) into constructive treason, though in cases that seem to them to have like parity of reason."

These opinious sufficiently imply, that of all dangers at the present day besetting our liberties, the danger of leaving the door open for the destruction of the liberty of the press, by a vague and indeterminate law of libel, is by far the greatest. That law. Indeed, in this country presents a phenomenon, to which we know not that a parallel is to be found in the history of mankind. Although founded entirely upon recent and practical authority, and claiming no reverence for antiquity or legislative sanction, it is a law at utter variance with the sentiments of every class and denomination of men, both public and private, in the kingdom. Even Attorneys-Goneral themselves, in the very act of arraigning some unfortunate man for a libel, never fail to declare themselves friends to the liberty of the press. Not a man, probably, could be found in the nation, capuble of understanding the meaning of the terms, who would not declare the freedom of the press to be one of the first of political blessings—to be that sort of security for our liberties, without which all other securities would prove value and ineffectual. [In support of this position, the reviewers here quote a variety of opinions from the writings and speeches of the most illustrious Statesmen and Lawyers of the age, all of which concur in resting the liberties of libel are apt to be passed over with neglect and in- the nation on the liberty of the press. The Redifference. The truth, however, is, that nothing viewers then proceed.]

half an hour after the ascept, the crowd was s great, the carriages of erery description so nume- | was drunk in a bumper. As the aeronauts continurous, that the road was rendered impassable. All ed their course down the river, they were salured the fields and open spaces in the vicinity were by the discharge of several more pieces of artillers. equally througed. The multitudes came from all and at half past three they drank the health of all quarters: Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire, their friends at Hackney and the Tower Hamletcontributed their swarms; and one might also have supposed that three-fourths of the population of London had left their homes, to witness an exhibition, which the capital has not seen since the last excursion of Garnarin, when he descended in his parachute, near Battle-bridge. While the thing The balloon then descended till the ships in the ri itself was in every way beautiful and interesting, it ver, from Woolwich to the Nove, became perfectly was a great comfort to the thousands of spectators, distinguishable. that the weather was so very favourable as to leave no room for apprehension in the minds of any with | balloon descended so low, that the tragellers distinctrespect to the dangers that so experienced an aeronaut might have to encounter, before he again touched terra firma in safety. A party of the Tower Hamfet militia attended on the ground, and their band threw out a loaf, which fell to leeward of one of played occasionally, till the balloon was out of sight.—We are almost ashamed to mention, that there was no deficiency of pickpockets, to take adrantage of the crowds outside, at the time when they were pressing their way homewards.

The balloon is precisely the same, only fresh varnished, as when Mr. Sadler ascended at Cambridge; but the car is spleadid in the extreme. It is an entire new one, and decorated in an appropriate manner for the day—the Anniversary of the Prince Regent's birth. It is lined with beautiful vellow silk of the richest texture, and fitted up with exquisitely elegant cushions of the same colour. The covering is cotton, of azore blue, studded over with stars of most brilliant appearance; a wreath of acanthus leaves intermixes the bottom of the car. which is adorned with crimson velvet, and the outcrimson velvet, and enriched with gold bordering. At each end of the car are deposited the Prince Regent's plumes, finely worked in gold cloth, and adorned with a variety of oak leaves, acorns, &c. The canopy, which is formed over the car, is of a conical form, composed of rich crimson silk; the top of which is surmounted by a rich coronet, and cornice to which the balloon is attached by about thirty golden cords; added to these cords, six additional ones, of the same beauty, are suspended from the cornice to the car, over these hung festoons of satin, with gilt acorn trimmings, looped up with gold twist. On the top are six other plumes of feathers, forming six sections, each of which is enlivened by sprigs of laurels and gold berries, presenting one of the most superb objects which the ingenuity of man can devise, or which the fancy of the spectator can hope to see realized!

Mr. Sadler and Captain Paget descended in safe'v within a quarter of a mile of Tilbury Fort. precisely at half past six o'clock in the evening.-Their aerial vovage was, therefore, not very expe-

## FURTHER DETAILS.

Mr. Sadler and Captain Paget arrived in town on Monday night, the balloon having descended near Tilbury fort. The following particulars are from the most authentic source :-

At about seventeen minutes before three. Mr Sadler and Capt. Paget, having taken their seats, a barometer, thermometer, compass, two grappling-irons, a telescope, ballast amounting to about 130ths, weight, and refreshments, having been previonsly stowed in the car, Mr. Sadler, jun. desired all hands to let go, himself still holding the car, and | balloon. As soon as it was launched, the shouts of immediately afterwards the machine began to ascend in a most majestic manner, and continued to ascend almost in a perpendicular line, to a height of about thirty yards; it then took an easterly direction still continuing to ascend in a gentle manner.-The neronauts were soon at a sufficient height to have an extensive view of the country beneath them. which was covered with innumerable crowds of spec tators. Mr. Sadler states, that during this time Mr. Paget remained perfectly cool and collected, and remained so throughout the voyage; and the Impression which was made upon his mind by this sublime scene, for the first time, may more easily be imagined than described; he continued to wave his flag, and communicated by signs with those friends whom he had left below, but whose forms soon be-

came undistinguishable in the mass. At three o'clock, the balloon still continuing to ascend, the aerial travellers observed beneath them what appeared to be two large cisterns of water but which subsequent observation proved to them were the East India Docks. The thermometer now stood at 521, but from some accident which happened to the barometer, no observations on tha could be made during the continuance of the voy age. The balloon now being quite distended, i became necessary to let out some of the gas, and this was done at intervals, till the balloon descended. Mr. Paget was now busity employed in preparing the grappling irous and other apparatus for descending, and throwing out ballast as occasion required, The ascent of the balloon became very rapid, and the travellers were soon at an immense height. At ten minutes past three, they crossed the Thaines at Galeons-reach; the sound of a piece of ordnance from Woolwich was distinctly heard by Mr. Sadler and his companion, and they observed the smoke. which apparently rose from the carth, but could not at that time distinguish any object clearly. Mr. Sidler, upon this, waved his flag, and another piece of orduance was discharged, as if to return the compliment as they passed. The city of London, the four bridges, the Thames, and the German Ocean, were then at once distinguishable to the though with the greatest reluctance, to request you neronaut, the metrepolis looking like a small village. I will insert the following correspondence:

At this period Mr. Paget drew the cork of a bottle ! of Madeira, and the health of the Prince Regent militia. At half past three, Mr. Sadler percenving that the balloon was approaching the sea, felt it prudent to look out for a spot on which to effect a landing; and in order to cause the balloon to descend, a quantity of gas was let out by opening the valve

On crossing the river at St. Clement's Reach, the

ly heard persons conversing in the Gravesend boats, which were passing down the river, some of whom cried, out, " Where are you going?" Mr. Paget the boats; the people on board, however, saw the action, and answered it by three cheers. At ten minutes before four, Tilbury Fort came in sight, and they had a perfect view of the town of Gravesend. Mr. Sadler now observed that the country round the fort was perfectly flat, and remarked to his fellow voyager that it would be desirable to land on that side of the river; and measures were taken to accomplish that object. On their nearer approach to the earth, they saw several reapers at work in : wheat field, and hailed them for assistance; an immediate chace commenced over hedges and acres ditches the balloon however for some time took the lead; at this time a brisk gale was blowing which rendered the descent extremely difficult: th grappling irons were, however, thrown out, and dragging along the ground—in their course, they side displays a rail of Chinese fretwork, carved in | caught the clothes of a labourer, and he became the most curious manner, gilt, and covered with completely entangled, that he could not extricate himself, till his shirt was literally torn from his back A number of persons were soon collected together in all directions. During this time the car frequently touched the ground, and rebounded up again for several wards; and by one of these shock; Mr. Paget was thrown out of the car, but had sufficient presence of mind to eatch hold of the rim of the car at costly plumes of drap d'or; the base formed by a the same instant, by which he persevered in holding till assistance arrived, and everything was secured, and his companion, Mr. Sadler, released from his perilous situation, and safely landed on terra firma. At this time it wanted fire minutes to four o'clock, and the travellers were within three hondred yards of Tilbury Fort, and about an hundred and fifty yards from the river, the voyage having occupied a space of one hour and 13 minutes. The balloon was soon secured, and being placed in a boat, the aeronauts passed over the river to Gravesend, where they dined, and immediately afterward proceeded in a post-chaire and four to town, with the calloon and car secured on they top. As they approached the metropolis, they were followed by a

> crowd of spectators. Mr. Sadler, in alluding to the various occurrence of the revage, pays the highest compliments to Mr Paget, whose steadiness, intrepidity, and personal courage, he says, he cannot sufficiently admire .--The only extraordinary sensation which Mr. Paget experienced, was an extreme pain in his ear, when the balloon was at its greatest height, which gradual ly went off as it descended, and left him perfectly

free from any inconvenience. During the time Mr. Sadler's balloon was filling t Hackney, an immense number of swallows pitched upon the church and steeple, seemingly much amazed at the movement of so large a machine as the | cerely, the people alarmed the birds. They all instantly took flight and followed it. Some lodged on the top, and others on the car, which were caught by Mr. Sadler and Captain Paget.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY DUEL MEETING.

The misunderstanding between Lord Kilworth and Mr. Wellesley Pole, like that of rival Knights of yore, grew out of their chiralric pretensions to the rich and amiable Miss T. L. The subject matter of it was the following Jeu d' Esprit.

AN IMPROMPTU, ON LEAVING WANSTEAD HOUSE FETE. By Mr. W .--- P .--- Jun. Though my feet caper d first with the smart Email

My eves danc'd in chace of her sister, And salt tears never fail d in their sockets to throng, Where'er for a moment they miss'd her!

o bewitching her jewels-attractive her pelf, Titled lads throng in troops to cusnare her: But by J-s! I vow, by my own precious self, That a W-1-y shall win her, and wear her !

Mid the turnult of waltzing and wild Irish reels, As peime dancer, I'm sure to get at her iand by Love's graceful movements to trip up

As the long and the short of the matter ! Cocoa Tree, July 18.

Lord K. being known to be in the train of the Muses, and having spoken jocosely of these verses, was unfortunately imagined to have been the writer. Some sarcustic remarks were grounded ipon this supposition by the other party, and not very guardedly delivered at a public assembly, which induced Lord K. to require an explanation thereof, that led to the messages and meetings detailed in the following statement.

TO THE EDITOR. Sin-Various misrepresentations having gone abroad respecting the meeting between Mr. Wellesley Pole and myself, I feel it incumbent on me,

The misanderstanding which occasioned the meeting occurred at an assembly. Sir William Hort, Bart was sent to Mr. W. Pole on the part of Lord Kilworth to require an explanation, which not being deemed sufficient, the following letters, &c. passed between

TORD KILWORTH TO MR. W. POTT. Sir. Not deeming the answer received through - William Bort, this morning, sufficiently satisfied ors, I must request a further explanation, or a b as disavoval of the words you used at Lady Hawar 1 am, Sir, your humble Servant,

" Thresday evening, Aug. S. KILWORTH." MR. W. POLE TO LORD KILWORTH.

" A quarter to 12, r. st. 22, Conduit-" Mr Long- Your letter of this evening's date has afforded me most extreme surprise. of had the honour of receiving your friend. Sir

Villiam Hort this morning, at about five o'clock x, m. I saw your Lordship in the Park, after seven r. w. received the note of your Lordship now under disussion at half-past eleven r. w. The conversation which your Lordship alludes to, took place at Lady Hawarden's, the day before vesterday, and I conceive that in that conversation your Lordship was the ag-

· It, therefore, your Lordship is resolved to quarre! with me, and to throw me the glove, I have only ost reluctantly to accept of it. I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant, (Signed)

" W. W. POLE. TORD KILWORTH TO MR. W. W. POLE. Sin-Your long and unsatisfactory answer, re fusing me any explanation, compete me to demand a meeting with you, on Wimbledon Common, at six

clock in the morning. " Your humble Servant,

MR. W. W. FOLE TO LORD KILWORTH. My Lond-I am more surprised at the receipt o our Lordship's second note than I was at that of the former. As your Lordship is resolved to throw me the glove, I have only to repeat how reluctantly ! hail accept of it. I shall do myself the honour of accepting of your Lordship's invitation to Win.bledon

ommon, at half-past six to-morrow morning.

"I have the bonour to be, my Lord, your Lord ship's most obedient humble servant, "W. POLE." 20, Conduit-street, two o'clock, A. M. Friday " P. S. I ber here to add, that I have but this soment had the honour of receiving your Lordship's

In consequence of the above correspondence, ceting took place early on Friday morning, or Wimbledon Common, where a satisfactory apology being made (on the ground) on the part of Mr. W W. Pole, the affair was amicable settled.

I am your obedient servant, Tuesday, Stratford-place. KILWORTH.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

TO THE IDITOR.

Sin-I request you to insert the inclosed not from Mr. Pole, together with the statement to which it refers.

Capt. Robinson, who is in the country, trans mitted that statement to me this morning for publication, with our signatures.

Your most obedient servant,

32, Half-Moon-street, Aug. 14, 1811.

" 29, Conduit-street, 14th August. My dear Shawe-Perceiving with the most exeme surprise, a statement in the Papers, bearing the signature of my Lord Kilworth, in which it is aserted that he received on the ground at Wimbledon Common a satisfactory apology from me. I must re act that you will not love a moment in making pubic the scalement, of which the paragraph signed Kin-WORTH has given to FALSE an account .- Yours sin-" W. W. POLE."

o a meeting which recently took place between ord Kilworth and Mr. W. W. Pole, the se conds deem it proper to publish the following

In consequence of a misunderstanding which oc nrred at an Assembly, on Tuesday evening, a meetig took place between Lord Kilworth and Mr. W Lord Kilworth was attended by Captain Robinson.

of the Guards, and Mr. Pole by Lieutenant-Colone The seconds on both sides were called on so short

time before the hour appointed for the meeting that no communication could take place between them before they reached the ground. After a short conversation between the seconds, i ppeared to them, that the affair had originated enively in misconception, when explanations to the satisfaction of both parties took place, and every

thing was amicably adjusted in the most honourable It did not appear to the seconds that any apology ens necessary, nor was any made.

R. ROBINSON. August 14, 1811.

The parties in this quarrel are both very young Lord Kilworth, who is son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Mountcashel, is not yet quite nineteen, born 20th August, 1792; and Mr. W. Pole, who, after his father, is presumptive heir to the Irish hoiours of the house of Wellesley, with the exception of the Marquisate, is but just of age. The seconds are Captain Robinson, of the Guards, on behalf of Lord Kilworth, and Colonel Shawe, Private Secreary of the Marquis Wellesley, on behalf of Mr. W.

Miss Tilvey Long, in addition to the vast property already devolved upon her, has had a windfall of £36, 000, by a recent decision of the Court of Chancery, as to the produce of the sale of certain states of the late Sir James Tilney, which are adudged to belong to the real property.

On Saturday evening, a man of the name of Wakeman, and a soldier of the Staffordshire, quarrelled at the Inn public-house, in Windsor, when the soldier struck Wakeman a blow on the temple, from which he died the next morning.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11. THE KING.

The state of his Majesty's bodily health is now understood to be so promising, that the Bulletins, as e have reason to believe, entirely relate to his Ma. sty's mental disorder.

The following is the Bulletin of this day " Windsor Castle, August 14, 1811.

" There is no improvement in his Majesty's vmptoms to-day. " M. BAILLIE, (Signed) " W. HEBERDIN,

" R. WILLIA"

French Papers to the 9th have been received -We are serry to say that they do not confirm the intelligence given last week on the authority of a essel from the Mediterranean, that peace had been oncluded between Russia and Turkey. An armistice had been concluded; but the Turks, having been reinforced, broke the truce; and, on the 4th of July, a mest desperate engagement took place. consequence of an attempt made by the Turks open Rudschuck, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The victory claimed by the Russians is not, however, of so signal a nature as to terminate the campaign in their favour. There is no news in the French papers from the Peninsula. except the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte at Vallado. lid, on his way to Madrid, where he received some adulatory addresses, to each of which he is stated to have replied most graciously.

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning, from the papers brought by which we make the following ex-

C STOCKROIM INTY 10 "We, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. hereby make known-That whereas the term for the comnercial relations between Sweden and Finland, stioulated by the 7th article of the treaty concluded between us and the emperor of Russia, at Fredericksholmn, on the 17th of September, 1809, expires on the 13th of October next; we have thought reper, with the concurrence of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to prolong the same for one ear from the above date.-In witness whereof we have set our hand and seal.

During the illness of my most Gracious Sorareign and Lord, and by his command]

" CHARLES JOHN. "Drotningsholm Castle, July 26, 1811." COLBERG. JULY 20

The day before vesterday, two English frigates of 36 guns appeared in our roads; coming from Swinemunde, upon the rovage, they captured, pear Hoff, four leagues from Pretow upon the Riga, three coasting ships, which they set at liberty, after aking out the cargoes, consisting of wine and theat, destined to provision the fortress of Colberg On appearing in this road, the enemy perceived towards the east seven other coasting vessels, which he also attacked; but the batteries of the coast forced the enemy to desist from their design. Ther afterwards disappeared, and the seven vessels tranquilly pursued their voyage to Stettin.

We. Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c. Desiring invariably to conform to all the measures adopted by his Majesty. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, relative o maritime commerce and the Continental System, We have decreed, in accord with his said Majesty, is follows:---

" 1. We renew, in the most rigorous manner, the former prohibitions against the importation of douial produce of every description, under pain of amediate confiscation; and henceforth there will be no more certificates granted for exportation, which state the payment of the duties established by he Continental Tarif.

44 2. On the other hand, we have established the ninciple of not shackling the exportation by sea of 'ontinental products, destined for neutral or alied countries, and not to subject to an augmentation of duties those Continental products which are onsidered of the first necessity; in virtue of which re command, reckoning from this day, the exportation of all kinds of grain and wood for building, destined from any port in our States, to a neutral or allied country, shall be considered free and lawul, upon paying, nevertheless, an extraordinary duty of 32 thalies 12 gross on each last of either the aid merchandizes.

"We consequently order our commercial agents. n our different sea-ports, to throw no obstacles ia the way of exporting the productions of the country, and those of the Continent in general : observing, at the same time, that they are not to deliver the certificates required for corn and building-wood intended for exportation, previous to the above-mentioned duties being paid. Besides, the same comnission will act with the utmost vigilance to support the Continental system, which will continue n full and entire vigour.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Letters were received yesterday from the French oast to the 4th inst. Bonaparte, it would seem, has again made alterations in his regulations affecting commerce; and it is now said, that the merchants may be allowed to trade, without being compelled o export silks or wines. Such information has, at least, been received from the French coast; but whether it is entitled to implicit credit, we will not take upon us to state.

We can, however, assert with more confidence, that the French Government has notified to the merchants of Paris, and of the other principal towns, that to prevent the necessity of a claude-time corr :

dress. After this notification, no indulgence will be shown to any person detected in a private correspondence with England. The evident reason for this his deemed if the consist to grant a few licences for chips to trade with this country under certain conditions; and as this commerce, limited as it is, necesserily requires some correspondence, he therefore wishes it to be placed more completely under his controll, while he at the same time deprives the mereleuit of a plea for corresponding by more private

The recent arrivals of several Catholic Priests hav

induced Government to issue the strictest orders for

examinations to take place in every port in the Umpire, of all persons coming in cartels from France, and to enjoin, that such as cannot give a satisfactors account of themselves shall not be permitted to land; but be sent back in the same cartel. Much illiberal insimuation has been thrown out on this subject, which is as unfounded as it is malignant. More than twelve months ago, a French Decree made it's appearance, demanding services from Ecclesiastics to which many submitted, but to which many, also from conscientious motives, refused obedience .-Some of these were thrown into prison, and others wandered about for a considerable time, seeking an a ylum from the benevolence of their countrymen Amongst these unfortunate sufferers, there were Long natives of Ireland, who pursued in a foreign | Cruz. both en account of Government and the mercentry that education which was depied them at Lope: Several of these, after encountering various data wies, and being exposed to numerous hardsing were permitted to sail to an English port. from which they have taken their departure for Ire land. Their opportunities of information were extrenels limited, as they were carefully watched in every place, and as inquiry would have excited sus picions it would have been dangerous to incur.-From our correspondent at Dartmouth we have learned, that they repeat the accounts, already befere the public, of the degraded state of the French Church, of the designs of Bonaparte to seize it's patrimonics and to vest in his own person it's power, and of the general discontent produced by the tyran my of the Conscriptive Law. Various rumour were current as to the proceedings of the Synodial Council, but nothing that could be relied upon with certainty was known. It was believed, that a general system of Government, relative to the Church had been prepared before that body had assembled. and submitted to their deliberation; that it had experiment considerable opposition; that several of the members had withdrawn from attendance - and that Bonaparte would carry all his designs with the more compliant members that remained, of whom the Abbe Marry was supposed to be the leader but whose are and infirmities cendered him less serricrable to his Master than his inclination prompted The adherents to the ancient Ecclesiastical Regime are numerous and powerful, and it was fully understood, that Bonaparte had reserted to management and influence, rather than rashly commit himself to measures which were likely to produce serious results. Of the nature of these measures nothing whatsocret was publicly known.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15. " Windsor Castle, August 15.

"There is no alteration in his Majesty's symptour since vesterday.

"H. HALFORD, G. M. Byillin, G R. Willi."

A morning Paper says-" The Bulletins, we adjusted, relate entirely to his Majesty's mental disorder. His bodily health is so far improved by the nourishment be his lately received, that little or no apprehension of immediate danger is entertained."

It is generally believed that the statements which announced the return of Marmont's army and that of Lord Wellington to their former statis ons in the vicinity of Almeida, are well-founded .-The French Commander is supposed to have adopted this measure from sickness and want of provisions in his station near Badajos .- Lord Wellington followed him as a matter of course, in order to be preat to oppose him wherever he should stop.

The letters brought by the Anholt Mail of vesterday are from Liebau to the 19th, St. Petersburgh to the 20th, Memel to the 21st, Konig burgh to the 21th, Dantzic to the 26th, Stettin to the 29th ult. and from Gottenburgh to the 7th inst.

It appears by some of these letters that the strictext examination is now carrying on at Berlin into the conduct of Mr. Goram, who was employed to inspect licences at Kondgsburg, on a charge of connivance at the introduction of goods, the property and manufactors of England.

It now appears that the fire at Archangel was not nearly so destructive as stated in the first accounts Some warehouses were consumed, and a considerable to sof property sustained in consequence; but fortunately what little wind there was did not blow it the direction of the harbour; otherwise, from the mortion in which the ships lying there were placed, not one of them could have excepted. The fire had south hold of some of them, but it was speedily got

The letters from Gottenburgh communicate but Little of material import - but represent Bernadotte smaking every effort to ingratine himself with the Swedes. When they complain of the want of trade, and the vexations to which it has been subjected, be arges them to wait with patience, and their wishes suld at Inagria he grafified.

randome with Pagland, all letters sent unscaled to | It is a min rumoured that Napoleon means com | in the Channel for these four days past, against a f the Post-office at Paris, addressed to merchants in to visit the North of Germany; and it is added that | westerly wind. Some of the transports have put England, will be forwarded conformably to their adsal-overeigns of Saxony and Pressivate to be assembled on the frontiers of Poland, for the purpose of bring reviewed by the med in Autocia, and a Army in Postogal. indulgence, if so it may be called, is, that Bonaparte receiving free, him such impulse and the changes his Versary -- to at General Sir Stap'eton Cotton, Bast ambition views may distage. But these are, perhaps, spondations which we not cattiful to much

The most important intelligence acceived by the above Mail is from St. Percisbergh. If we may credit the accounts that have reached as, Ressia no longer acts upon the the policy of the " Continental. system," but his, this season, admitted into her ports nearly all the ships that presented themselves A list of 134 vessels which had reized admission was vesterally handed about among the merchants. We trust, therefore, that our Baltic commerce, which was attended with so many losses list year will turn out very differently in the present year.

The departhes received by Government from the Baltic only detail some triffing operations of the Bri

tish Nuvi. By a vessel which arrived in Standgate Creek from Malta, we have received some accounts from Gibraltar to the 27th ultimo. Sixty-foot marchaet men had arrived in the bay, from Malte, a few cas before the above vessel came away. The excharge at Gibraltar had fallen from 431 to 40 ha conse quence of the ample supply of dollars which had een brought to Cadiz by the Minho, from Ver chants. No faither intelligence had transpired a Gibraltar, either from Cadiz or from the interior

Letters from Petersburgh mention, that under he apprehension of war great district prevailed i ommercial affairs, and on account of the stage ation from this cause, there were no bill negociations, nor any course of exchange.

Letters from Prussia continue to speak of the probiblility of war between Russin and France, and or of them expressly says, " The distribute war re inevitable." In corroboration of this account, i casserted in numerous letters, that preparations are making at Exlau for the reception of the Prench Emperor; and that an army is forming in that neighbourhood, to consist of French, Poles, and Germans. In the neighbourhood of Koningsber, s a force of 25,000 Prussians, wholly devoted to the purposes of Bonaparte. On the 26th and 27th ultimo, 15,000 men marched through Stettin, on their way to Dantzie, which had within its walls 10,000 French, and in the country adjacent 20,000 more. At Warsaw a military depot had been established, and an army of 20,000 men collected, which was drily anomenting.

The conquest of the last colonies of France, the poortant islands of Mauritius and Fourbon, is said o have been attended with a discovery of the most ainful, and, we have the consolution to say, unrecodented inture—several hundreds of our counrymen serving in the French garrison. These nen, consisting originally of British soldiers and British seamen, captured and carried into these islands by French cruizers, are supposed to have been induced, partly by bribes and partly by meances, to enter into the French service. The Admiralty has thought proper to order 16 of them, now in Britain, to be prought to trial withall convenient speed.

THE ARMY.

Colonel Edwards was presented to the Duke of York, on Tue-day, at his public day, upon his return from Cevlon.

General St. Leger was presented on his return Major-General Nightingale has been placed on

the Staff at Bengal, instead of that at Portugal. Major-General Fane is removed from the Sussex o the South West district, to command at Weyneuth, where the depots of all the Light Dragoon egiments on service in Portugal are now placed.

The embarkation of the Militia corps for Ireland s going on at Plymouth, under the eye of the veteran-General England. Yesterday the Anglesea, Leicester, Merioneth,

Montgomery, and Northumberland regiments of Militia saited from Spithead, under convoy of the Mermaid man of war, for Dublin. Lord Louvain commands the Northumberland.

The fleet for Portugal, with the 5th Dragoon Guards and other troops, only waits at Spithead for fair wind. They will be convoyed by the Seine

A large fleet has arrived at Portsmouth, from Lison, with many of the gallant fellows who were consided at the ever-memorable battle of Albuera. Among other heroes, there have arrived-Major Grant, 9rd Highlanders.

Captain Maxwell, dicto. Wennys, Fuzileers. Fenwick, of the Blues. Woods, 48th Regiment \_\_\_\_ Drought, ditto. Perns. 66th.

Licutenant Woods, 43d Light infantry, Lieutenant O'Donnell, and other officers of Old Buffs, who with the 31st, and 66th, being skeletons, are among them; the 13th Dragoons are lit. rwise much reduced.

General Beresford is in such a bad state of health, that it is thought he must return. General Hill commands his division, and General Graham, the hero of Barrosa, had joined, to the great joy of the whole army, officers as well as soldiers. Thursday last, marched from Leith Fort, Cap-

tain Miller's Company of Royal Artillery, on their way to Ireland. The Militia Regiments, which embarked last week at Dorer for Ireland, have been beating up his professional duty.

The following are the names of the Generals who

now commond the different divisions of the British ---- Sie Waltem Fesking, Bart

Liest division - Lieut. Gen, bie Brent Spencer, Bart. second division-Alientement-General Hill. Mover Gen, the Hon, Win, Stewart

Flord division W. or Scheral Picton.

Four times, con a Major depend the Hon, L. Cole. falls divisioned Major General Leith, now such hi Ear out. Majorsococial Dulop, temporary comixta li con-Minor General Archibald Campbell,

Stack division - Navor General Houston. mount -- the traint General Graham. without oringuese Arms, but withou stery the Loringhese being in bright agasa - Licaten at General Sir William C. B. Marshill of Portogal. . I thief of the British forces in Spain

Visco let Senongton, Marshal-General of the Pertig instruction and Captain-General (equal t All orders to the Portugues stroops are issued by Sir Wm. Bensford in the native language.

and Contained, excention Gebruitar-General Lord

Contertord Chronicle.

TLESDAY, AUGUST 20.

The articles of news, communicated by the last London Journals, are more than usually various and interesting; but they are not of such a nature. s to call for particular attention on our part .--One Star due.

Propagations for a General Election are soing for ward is many parts of England with great activity and real. George Leach, and Charles Rose Ellis Esper, with the Hon. Thomas Bowes, are can missog Seaford-John Peter Grant, Esq. of Lincoln's andidate, on the spolar interest, for the representation of the Boough of Great Grimsby Major-General Harcourt, o answer seful Candidate for Lincoln, is expected offer again for that City -Sir T. Baring, Bart. Services Park, has commenced canvassing the men of Winchester, in epposition to Sir R. Ga-... Bart, one of the present Members-Sir W. Langers, But, will again contest Grantham-Mr. Henry Peters, it is rumoured in some Journals, but denied in others, will once more ofter himself for the Wy of Oxford -- Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, is expected to be in the next Parliament for one of the Cornish Boroughs-Mr. Drummond Burrell, Mr. Lindsay Burrett, Mr. Middocks, and Sir Abraham Hume, were crovassing Boston-Sir John Ausrather has been elected Member for the Fife Burghs. in the room of his deceased father. The English Previocial Papers contain numerous Addresses, both from present Members and new Candidates. In Ireand, Colonel Ram has announced himself for

The Election of a Temporal Peer to serve in Parinment in the room of Lord Longueville, was to have closed on Saturday last. Owing to some informality, the votes of Lord Waterpark, and several other Peers, in favour of Lord Leitrim, were inedmi sible. On the day before the close of the Election the numbers stood thus :-

For Lord Gesford, . . . . . . 44 Lord Leitrim . . . . . . . . . . . . 29 

A numerous meeting of Catholics took place at Jalway on Sunday week, at which resolutions cere irresed, viadicating the right of the subject to petition for the redress of grievances, expressive of a fixed determination, to seek the immediate and total repeal of the Penal Laws, and appointing certain gentlemen, to prepare and conduct petitions. To this statement, the Dublin Eccning Post adds, that the Meeting was attended by all the Protestant Gentry at the Assizes, by the Members of Parlixment, the High Shoriff, with his Officers, the members of the Grand Jury, the Mayor and Corporation in their Regalia, and many other persons of the first distinction and consequence. The Cathoics of Sligo and Kerry were, also, speedily to be assembled, while preparations for meetings in other quarters were going on with the utmost zeal. It would be a matter of some moment to know, where ther Ministers seriously meant to prevent such Meetings, or, whether they wished them to go on. If the latter, they would falsify the observations of the surly philosopher of ancient times, who said, that Statesmen were always falling into the ditches, because they never looked before their nose. This observation, indeed, will not apply to Statesmen of modern days, for, when they get into the mire, it is because their eyes are fixed upon the heavens.

The Mayor of Kilkenny, contrary to the report in inculation, did not cause the Proclamation to be torn down from the walls of that city. It remained in its conspicuous positions during the assizes; and, to render it still more an object of notice, the handoilly, summoning a meeting of the Catholic Body, were placed immediately underneath it. Neither vas Major Bryan arrested, as was rumoured. What took place at the Meeting of last Saturday, we are yet to learn.

It is with sincere regret, that we announce the following death. Colonel Richard Lee, of the 63d Regiment, was carried off by the fever at Marthique, where he had been in the discharge of

An Adrentisement, which sooms to be rail to royelty in the annals of County Meetings, bas a peared in a Dublin Paper, signed he sixteen Geatlemen and Freehelders of the Counts of Caran. In this Advertisement, these Gestlemen and Freeholders have given it as their opinion. " that they does it inexpedient that any Meeting of the County should be called for the purpose of discussing any political subject, by any person except the High Shee if, that the High Sheriff ought not to convene any Meeting for such purpose, unless hereceives a requisition so to do, signed by five respectable Freeholders at the least, and that, if the High Sheriff should think fit to convene the County, a previous notice of fourteen days shall be published in the Dublin News-pa-

KILKENNY, AUGUST 17 On Wednesday last, the Hon, Mr. Justice Os-Sorne, and the Hon, the Solicitor-General, opened their respective Commissions, the former in the County Court, the latter in the City, when the Grand Juries were sworp, -The following Gentle-

men compose the County Grand Jury : Hon. JAMES BUTLER, Foreman Lord Viscount Ikerrin, Wm. Stanley Monks Hon. Somerset Butler, Joseph Greene. Sir Edward Lottus, Bart, Edward Warren, ir Wheeler Culle, Bart. Ralph Gore, Saniuci Mathews Thomas Kavanagh, Edward Smith, Michael Cox. Hamden Hely. John Heed. Garrett Noville, William Morres.

James Bolger.

George Bavan,

George Rothe, William Barton, Esqrs. In the County Court the following persons were ried :- Edward Dillon and Robt. Dawson, for highway rebbery, found guilty; to be hanged on the 14th Sept. next: Dillon, we understand, was recomm nied to mercy by the Jury .- John Corcoran and Richd. Cuddehy, for murder; Cuddehy found guilty of manslaughter, to be burned in the hand, imprisoned twelve months, and then to procure bail to keep the peace for seven years: Corcoan was acquitted .- Connor Maher, l'ierce Glenan, John Glenan, Patrick Whelan, and Michael Glenan, for burglary, and demanding fire-arms, acquitted, but ordered to give bail in £50 each, and wo sureties in £10 each .- Mat. Callaghan, Dan. ross, Wm. Cabill, Thos. Coddeby, Kyran Maher, John Dwyer, Edm. Kennedy, Andrew Slattery, and Thomas Murphy, for a burglary in the dwelling house of William Murphy, cutting off his cars, and firing shots into said bouse: they were acquitted. William Keetle and Michael Power, for attacking a house and taking fire aims, acquitted. Kytan Campion and Michael Meezhan, Inlicted as vagabonds, but being deserters, were ordered to be handed over to the military. There were several other petty offences came before the

Court, for all of which the prisoners were acquitted. In the City Court no capital conviction has taken PRICE OF ENGLISH STOCKS, Accest 15. 

Five per cent. Navy...... PRICE OF IRISH NEWCKS, Access 16. 

perct. Gov. stock 1001 Ditto 6 per ct. Deb ....-

Debentures 101-100; Omnium..... PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 19.

17th-Elliza, Dram, Michaelson, timber and deals; Hannah, Haiamond, Swinsea, culm. 18th-Auckland Packet; Enigheden, Dram, Loentzon, timber and deals.

SAILED, 17th-Fame, Whitchaven, Stobe, ballast : Camden 'acket; William, London, Brown, wine and butter i sonsuch, Liverpool, Russell, wheat and flour. 18th-Sunton, Whitehaven, Stuntt balla tr Auck-

and Packet. 19th-Dublin, Limerick, Stounton, coals. Put back 17th, Passage Revenue Barge, Wind-N. W. at 8, A. M.

DIED .- At his horse in Clare-street, Dublin, on he 12th inst. in the 81st year of his ago. Colonel Clement Wolseley, a Governor of the County of Carlow -a man of strict integrity and honour, beloved and amented by his family and friends.

BY THIS DAY, at One o'Clock, the Rev. Mr. REY, a CONVERTED JEW, will PREACH in Lady Jane Chapel.

Waterford, August 20, 1811.

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, AND GARDEN, IN TRAMORE. BELONGING TO R. T. CAREW, ESQ. Application to be made to

> MR. CAREW. August 19, 1811.

THIRD STATE LOTTERY FOR 1810, To be drawn on 92d October, 1811.

INCKETS and SHARES in the above Lottery are Bow for Sale at ARTHUR BIRMIE'S Lottery-Office, Unay, Waterford. This Lottery consists of only 18,500 Tickets, so that the chance of a large Prize to Purchasers is much more than in any former Lottery To those who intend to become Adventurers an early purchase is therefore recommended, as Tickets wil certainly advance in price.

Car Schemes at large gratis. Waterford, August 19, 1811.