PHILIPSTOWN ASSIZES.

B-Fagan was indicted for that he being a person of a wicked and seditious mind, and wicked- the Crown. ly, maliciously, and seditiously intending to disturb the peace, and to separate Great Britain and Ireland, did publish a certain wicked and seditious libel in a certain book and pamphlet called the Irish Magazine, to the purport and effect following:

" INCRATITUDE TO ENGLAND. 44 The Edinburgh Reviewers accuse the Catholics of Ireland of entertaining such an inveterate hatred to the good People of Britain, that they meditate a separation of the two countries, and that the same Catholics are ready to place themselves under any foreign Government to forward their wicked de-

"Those Scottish zealots accuse us not only of ill-nature but of treason; as to the treasonable part of the question, we will say nothing, lest we might displease our British brothren, whose esteem we appreciate as the lamb does the approbation of the wolf. Hatred, we confess, we have a large stock of, very well distributed in our island; for which confession, as candid as it is fair, we hope those Scottish scribblers will not blame us; though we acknowledge our crime, we have not any idea of recanting it, through fear or politeness, as our indignation is founded on the fairest human principle. We have only to open the Statute Book, if we want written evidences, to justify our feelings; theremay be seen the solemn decree of the robber, and the manly sufferings and indignant struggles of the injured. Religion and legislation mocking justicea House of Commons on their knees, invoking the God of mercy, before they proceed to steep their hands in blood, or in more homely language, saying grace before meat. We should not be told of the conduct of Spain to America. When an impression of horror is to be made on the human mind, let the conduct of England towards Ireland be detailed, and the picture of terror, hypocrisy, and sacrilege, is complete. A Senate of Englishmen, rising from their denotions, to sweep the entire property of one province into their own hands, and delivering the owners to all the horrors of the sword and the faggot! We have seen the miniature of James the First's reign in our day. We have observed our law-makers, in the native English spirit, tear the backs of our countrymen in Beresford's Ridinghouse, and after wiping the human fragments of living flesh and blood from their hands, adjourn from the Irish slaughter-house in Marlboroughgreen, to the Senate-house in College-green, to hear prayers and make long speeches in defence of religion and order. We have seen those men, after putting one half of the People on the triangle, sell the remainder; and with these examples, and millions of others, added to a starving population, in a country abounding in every article of the first necessity, the empire is told by the Scotch Reviewers that we are not only guilty of hatred towards Britain, but are so incorrigibly ungrateful, we meditate treason, and that we want to get out of her company."

Mr. Jebb stated the case for the Crown.—He reprobated the libel as one of the most impudent. atrocious, and seditious compositions that ever disgraced the Press. He stated the liberty and the licentiousness of the Press, the salutary effects of the one, and the poisonous malignity of the other. The common reader, that its tendency was sedition of paration of Great Britain from Ireland; it recompraise, the conduct of the great tyrant of Europe. It vilified the laws of the country, by adverting to the statute-hooks, and asserts, that many of the acts contained in them had been enacted by robbers. alluding to the acts of settlement, and of land forfeiture by rebels of former times and it grossly abused the last Parliament held in this country.

The estensible Proprietor of the Irish Magazine, Mr. Walter Cox, had been convicted in the Courts at Dublin, for different libels, and was now suffering punishment. The man at the Bar was an emissary to those who would ruin the constitution of the country, and who sent out emissaries for that malevolent and treasonable purpose. He brought this Magazine to the town of Tullamore, where many of the King's soldiers were quartered. What could his motive be but to seduce them from loyalty and allegiance. Mr. Jebb read paragraphs from several parts of the libel, observing on them so as to show the meaning and applicability in innendos. He dwelt on the necessity of example in such a case, and could have no doubt, but that when the publication was proved, there would be a verdict of

Mr. Walter Wade, Hend Constable of Tullamore,

examined by Mr. Kemmis. Do you know the man at the bar? I do .- Point him out- [ Here the Witness pointed cut Fagan. Did you ever see this Magazine before ?-I did .-Whose name and hand-writing appear on it?-Mine. Where did you get that Magazine?-I bought it from the Prisoner, in Tullamore, by direction of a Magistrate. What Magistrate?-Mr.

Cross-cramined by Mr. Mac Nally. Did you purchase that Magazine from the Prisoner by asking him to sell it, or did he first offer it for sale to you?-I asked him to sell it to me. Did you see any other copies with him?-No. Can be to be a poor illiterate man?—I do. A travelling person; an itinerant pedlar, getting his bread by selling all kinds of small and cheap books?—I do | Catholics, his aucestry was of that religion—His believe so. Have you any reason to know, or even | earliest education was among them, and, he was to believe, that he ever read this Magazine?—I proud to say, so were the warmest friendships of uisters. To his Royal Highness they are injurious,

seditious publisher. - [ A lawegh.]

The libel was then read, and the case closed for Mr. Mar Nally, for the Defendant, said he had

neither written case, nor brief, nor instructions from his client, or from any agent. The man had just employed him, and he was called upon to eye- the unfortunate scape-goat at the bar. cute his duty on the spur of the occasion. He urged to the Jury that the law of libels was now settled by a wise and salutary doctrine, adopted and confirmed under the authority of an Act of Parlinment of recent date. Previous to that Act, the Judge, who tried the cause, determined the question, whether the publication given in evidence was a libel or not; but now the Judge could only give his pinion upon the quality of the publication; but the determination of whether it was seditious or malicious, whether libel or no libel, rested with the Jury, and with them alone; their right to determine this point was indubitable and uncontrolled. Formerly the English Chief Justice, Lord Mansfield, supported, as legal doctrine, that proof of publication was sufficient; but he would renture to assert, that the Jury, whom he now had the honor to address, would assert their privilege-would inquire into the intent of the publication before them, and the intent of the Prisoner in selling. From the evidence of the only witness, Mr. Wade, and his evidence was fair, honest, and dispassionate, no fact appeared to shew that the Prisoner had any knowledge whatever of the contents of the Magazine he sold. He was, is admitted, an illiterate man, of mind unlettered, though he dealt in books. He was a Stationer, but not a stationary Stationer-he was a flying Stationer. He sold Magazines, he sold Protestant Prayer-books, Catholic Manuals, Week's Preparations, little Histories, and Shau ap Morgan (the Welch Parson)'s Sermon, riding on a goat. His body was his shop, and he marched through the country with his stock in trade in a little basket, and pinned upon his breast. Yet this pediar is represented, by the Counsel for the Crown, to be a great incerdiary, a subtle emissary, a formidable plenipotentiary, employed to disseminate sedition among the Irish People, by the mighty Tyrant of Europe and his

But to advert to the legal question. What i the quality of an offence? In what does the essence of a crime consist? Not in the act, but in the intent—in the knowledge of the offence, quo animo how it is committed. There are persons incapable of crimes, as lunatics, and idiots, and infants. So should an illiterate man be considered, handing or selling a libel to another, not knowing its contents. The question for the Jury is quo animo how did this flying stationer sell this magazine? Was it with a knowledge of the evils it contained?

He did not mean to defend this publication? ho never saw it until the moment when the liberality of the Lewrned King's Counsel allowed him to read t, for which the Learned Gentleman had his thanks, and for which he was entitled to the Prisoner's gratitude. The magazine from which the libel was selected appeared to have been originally printed and oublished in Dublin, by a person named Walter Cox; and this Walter Cox, as had been stated by the Counsel for the Crown, had been prosecuted and convicted for publishing libels. But the Jury would recollect they were not now trying Walter Cox : libel before the Court must clearly evince to every | and he would also remind them, that the publication before them was not the publication on which Cox the most dangerous kind. It recommended a se- was tried and convicted; and that whatever might have been the political crimes imputed to Walter Cox, they would not visit them upon Fagan, and by verdict of guilty, place coals of fire upon the head of Fagan.

The first paragraph in the paper now before the Court and Jury is extracted from the Edinburgh Review, and contains a most false, atrocious, seditious, and infamous libel as ever was published against a liege, a brave, an honest, and a suffering, patient People: a People who supported Great Brithin with their industry, who fight for their King and the empire, and bleed and die in the glorious service; this Scotch paragraph libelled the Roman Catholics of Ireland—it accused this great and numerous body of his Majesty's loyal subjects with an intent to separate Great Britain from Ireland, and to constitute in Ireland an independent state. Without hesitation, and without fear of contradiction, he would boldly pronounce the writer of this assertion to be an infamous liar-a base liar, and an incendiary. The publication now before the Court was an animadversion on this meditated, malicious falsehood. Where did this falsehood first appear?-Not in Ireland-No; it was an emanation from the Scotch press, through the medium of the Edinburgh Review. To this work he was prompt to allow every merit. The Ediaburgh Reviewers had shown themselves profound philosophers, deeply read antiquaries, and most classical scholars; but the accuser of the Catholics was a liar, probably a Scotch fanatic-one of those turbulent illiberal religionists, who, in 1780, marched through London to Westminster-hall, roaring out "No Popery," armed with iron palisadoes, which they tore from the houses. One, perhaps, of that fanatical mob who falsely stiled themselves "The Protestant Association," and who, with a Scottish Lord (Lord George Gordon) at their head, set fire to the public buildings in London; and would have no objection to see the metropolis of Ireland in flames.-But the fate of this reforming fanatic will never be forread or write? -I cannot tell. Do you believe him | gotten-the leader of the Protestant association became a libeller and died a Jew in Newgate. Mr.

Mac Nally then said, he knew the principles of the

have not. Did you ever read it?—Yes. And to his later years; and right well he knew, for no insulting, and unjust; because they are well as the nave not. Did you ever read it :- 1es. And to man was more competent to the knowledge, that of the restrictions under which he labours, and of the restrictions under which he labours, and the persons?- Yes. Then if it contains a libel, man was more competent to the knowledge, that you are, in contemplation of law, a wicked and the principles and prospects imputed to them by the that, until emancipated from the shackles with which Scotch reviewer were not founded in truth, nor de- Mr. Perceval has loaded him, he cannot shew himfensible by arguments. If, said the Learned Coun- | self to advantage. It will be also recollected, the sel, justice was fairly administered, the publishers of the falsehood he had stated were the culprits. whose crimes called for the notice of his Majesty's Ministers, and merited condign punishment-not

It has been urged in the statement for the prosecution, continued the Learned Counsel, that the prisoner had published this Magazine at Tullamore where a party of his Majesty's forces were quartered, and from this it was inferred that this single Magazine was brought there by him for the purpose of seducing these soldiers from their duty and from their loyalty. With great deference to the King's Counsel, this observation conveyed more of legal | from the pure, free, and spontaneous will and subtlety than fair inference. It is not to be supposed, that an unprotected individual, such as the orisoner is, would rashly and foolishly attempt to have been attended with danger too formidable, probably with loss of life. If it was intended for the soldiers, he would not have sold it to the constable. But it was unnecessary to dwell on this point, for there is no fact in evidence to support it. One Magazine only appears to have been sold, or to have been in the possession of the prisoner, and that he sold to the Witness, Mr. Wade, a civil officer, sent for the special purpose of purchasing it by Mr. Sleater, a Justice of the Peace, in order to lay a foundation for this superfluous prosecution, which, instead of suppressing, continues the publication, or rather will republish the libel, by giving it new life and fresh circulation. As to riding-houses and triangles, which the publication mentioned, he would not raise the ghosts of those cruelties and atrocities.

Another line in this publication has been dwelt ipon as matter of aggravation—a quotation has been nade from the libel—the words " We have only o open the statute books and we see the acts of robbers," and the meaning put on these words is hat by " robbers" are meant those members of Parliament who supported the confiscation of the property of the Irish rebels in former times, and the Acts of Settlement. He said he would not deend this line; it was never written, nor, as he believed, ever read by his client; but he would say this, that there were many repealed and unrepealed Acts in our Statute books cruel and ridiculous; ecords of atrocities gross and inhuman, which h wished to be expunged, and for ever obliterated.— For example, the murder of an Irishman (and such all who lived out of the English Pale were considered,) was, by act of Parliament, a justifiable homicide. By another Act, the shift of an Irish woman was not to exceed a certain number of ells; and an Irishman was not to wear hair on his upper li without inquiring a heary and severe penalty. Lard Paget, he presumed, did not know of this law, or he would have the Irish hussars in his regiment

shaved of whiskered parts, after enlisting. There was but one point more: this extract from he Magazine, we are told, reflects upon the last rish Parliament. Heaven rest their souls I they re dead! but their memories will smell too strong a the postrils of posterity ever to be forgotten. If every man who writes or has written, who speaks or has spoken, against the Union Parliament, is to be prosecuted as a libeller, the new gaols, with the new barracks now building, will not be sufficient to hold the offenders. But this is not time or place to discuss this subject. I will only say, that the Parliament alluded to did not die a natural death, ind that if the Coroner had sat upon the body after ts dissolution, the inquest must have found a verdict

of lunacy or felo de se. He would admit that there were libels which might well be compared to poisons, as libels on the Ronan Catholics, with which certain newspapers teem d - but he trusted the Catholics would find in their good sense and prudence anodynes for such asperiies. To the humane consideration of the jury he left the unfortunate man at the bar-of the benevoence of the Judge he had no doubt—years of expeience had convinced him of the constitutional and legal abilities of his Lordship, as well as of the clynency of his disposition; and he concluded by sayng, he did not defend the libel, but he defended the prisoner merely on the ground that he published innocently, and without a seditious or disloyal

Judge Day said, that in his opinion, the libel was ross and seditious. He admitted that the law of ibels as it now stood was candidly and explicitly aid down by Mr. Mac Nally ; and he said, that gendeman had defended his client with great ability, while, like a lawyer and a gentleman, though he animadverted on the publication given in evidence, he admitted it to be a libel. The defence was-that the prisoner, in reading the libel, had no seditious itent, and the argument on that point was wise and ingenious; but though it might have effect in mitigation of punishment, it could not be considered as excuse; for if it was so considered, libellers, by employing illiterate persons as agents, might with mpunity spread their seditious poisons among the People. The Jury found the Prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment, after an admonition from the Judge.—Dublin Evening

FROM THE GLOBE.

The insinuations thrown out by the Treasury ournals, that the conduct of Mr. Perceval, particularly in relation to Ireland, has the full and entire approbation of the Prince Regent, perfectly correspond with the artful and intriguing policy of Mi-

his Royal Highness, taking into consideration the positive, confident, and unanimous opinion of the Physicians, that his Majesty would recover, and that the period only of such recovery was uncertain. resolved not to disturb the Government, but lenge public affairs to take their course, as then directed by Ministers. The public applanded this determination so far as it proceeded from filial duty—they repretted it so far as it was the result of necessity But what is the conduct of Ministers? They would have the public forget this motive and this necessity and represent the policy acted upon by Ministers since the commencement of the Regency, as flowing choice of his Royal Highness. The situation of the Regent is, however, much changed. The term of his emancipation approaches. The improbability of seduce the King's soldiers; such attempt would his Majesty being everable to resume his Royal functions daily increases. The Regent must therefore, every day feel himself stronger, and he will soon be able to assume a new and different tone to those servants who sought to constitute themselves his masters. The public looked forward with anxiety to this happy moment, but that anxiety is now greatly increased by the manifest attempts now mak. ing to construe the patient acquiescence of the Racent into choice, and represent him as completely melted down into the Ministerial crucible, and united in spirit and principle with the Perceraland the Poles. No man ever stood in a more critical and dangerous situation; but we entertain a full confidence, that the good sense and experience of his Royal Highness will ere long extricate him

POISONING HORSES.

Police-Office, Marlborough-street .- It will be ecollected that certain horses, which were to have run at the last Spring Meeting at Newmarket, and pon which considerable bets were pending, under an Apectation that they would eventually beat those ourses which were expected to be opposed to them, vere poisoned. Suspicion fell upon several persons, ind it was shrewdly imagined that the authors of the oase and diabolical deed were individuals of no unimportant consideration in society, and that, although ncaneragents were employed for the barbarous deed. that the emoluments arising from it were to fall into the pockets of men of certain note. How far ingenious investigation has discovered any proof of this, does not publicly appear; but it seems there was evilence enough for a Grand Jury of the County of Cambridge to find a true bill against Daviel Dawon, for an offence of this extraordinary nature.

The bill having been found, Thomas Foy got the warrant for his speedy apprehension; and that officer. with his accustomed assiduity and zeal, found Dawson at Brighton, and brought him immediately up to town. Yesterday he was brought up before Mr. Conant. A considerable number of respectable personages were present, and some of high rank; there was a rast concourse of individuals, amateurs of the turl, as well as gentry, of various descriptions, present-a motley groupe on the whole, from the dashing Peer of rank, wealth, and fortune, down to the sly and dry peculist, who turns things to account, not only at Newmarket, but elsewhere, exhibited themselves But few of these, however, got admission; and, indeed, it was found expedient, on account of the

rush, to use force to keep the mobout. Dawson at length made his appearance, having his " gentleman in waiting " Tom For Magistrate, with a considerable share of urbanity, waited for the Counsel for the prosecution till it approached three o'clock, but he did not arrive.

Mr. Barry, on behalf of Dawson, urged the right, or rather the courtesy of the Magistrate (a bill being found at the Assizes) to signify what the charge against the prisoner was, being as yet, in point of form, wholly ignorant of the cause for which he was deprived of his liberty, as on that depended the circumstance whether it was an offence which the law considered to be, or not to be, bailable.

Mr. Conaut then addressing himself to the prisoner observed, that he must have heard that horses of a valuable import were destroyed by poison, at the last Spring Meeting, at Newmarket; and that it was not necessary for him to expatiate upon the enormity of that crime. But that he would also remind Dans son (and he did it in charity) that whatever might be supposed to attach to him, with respect to that ma'ter, and weighty it was, yet he would acquaint him. that the Bill of indictment which he was now to answer, was for the loss of the horses that were poison-

ed at the Spring Meeting, at Newmarket. Mr. Barry seemed to receive this intelligence with very considerable degree of surprise, and having expressed a supposition that the defendant was indicted under the 9th of George the First, which makes it a capital offence maliciously to destroy horses and cattle, the Magistrate acknowledged it and that, in the present shape of the case, he could not be admitted to bail.

Here Dawson was about to make some improvident observations, but he was stopped by his Counsel, and a commitment was made out, to send him forthwith to take his trial at the next Assizes for the county of Cambridge, for a capital offence. Hearing this, he expressed some chargin, on account of the length of time that he must necessarily remain in custody without bail. To this Mr. Conaut observed, that he must submit to the law. He was then removed. A vast concourse of people followed him-

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, AN "HUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

## Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,175.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE

In the Matter of Price a Country of Control of the Commissioners in this Matter, in the Collec a Bankenst. \_\_\_\_ Room of the Royal Exchange. Dublin, on the 14th Instant, at the hour of Ta o Clock in the Afternoon-all the said Bankrupt's Right, Title, and Interest of in and to all that and those that Piece of Ground without John's Gate, in the City of Waterford, with the Tower adjoining, upoa which said Premises upwards of 10001, has been lately expended by Bankrupt, in erecting two timelings House, which are at present unten inted . The Fern 101 Years from 55th March, 1894, subject to the venely stent of tal. 10s. 3d .- Dated the 2d Day of

For firther particulars apply to Henry Ivic. Usq. to the chore rule is a trourned until the 4th day

 $T \theta B A C C \theta$ .

400 Hhas for Sale by JOHN ALLEN and Son

Which they will commoner landing on Monday, the 5th Institut, por the Caston, from Sir gmo.

TO BRIDGE BUILDIUS IND TREATERTS.

BRIDGE OVER THE SULE AT CLONNIL, OPPOSITE THE

A NY Persons, willing to make Proposite for the Erection and Unboding of the above, and onforming to the Plans Approved, and Par-Waterford, artic posted to give in the same to the landscriptor, Broadstreet, Secretaines of either of the Two Graph James, with whom the Chas may be seen; and also to more the Securities who are willies to pass Bopds, in Don's the Sam required, for the " ection of the Work, and | for Upholding the same in Good and Perfect Region for the space of two Years from its being Punished. Proposits to be given in within one Monch from

> TO BE LLT. OR THEINTEREST SOLD, JOHN'S STREET HOUSE,

With an excellent GARDES, STANIA, and COACH Hacks adjoining.

The Property of J. Dr. L. & Porn Pontage, E. A Least of 19 Fours can be given of the Promises. A Fuge Sue has been expended toereon, and the

House is in the wood he Repair. The girave Congress would amoney a decouly we for a Horse Barrack, as there is an Note had a Holl of Ground in the rere thereof; or too a Bank's or an other Mercan he Concere, it being convenient. Water Carriage, and excellent Water on the Premis-Application to be mide to him, at said House; of James's Square, Tramore.

COMPOUND DISTILLERY.

TOORGE ROBINSON has now ready for Delive excellent, and the Princs reasonable. These Articles cannot be had good or gennine : any other House, his being the only one in treland Licensed to keep a Still for the Crep's tion of them He has on Sale PRIME COD WHISKEY, parti cularly adapted to the use of House keepers. Waterford, July 24, 1811.



Ta the fist sailing American Brog Unity, Benjamic Shute. Mader-Barthey to Toma-basescel leat accommodations for Passengers, intended to sulfibe first of reptember of xt, wind and weather per mitting for Passage, impediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master, on board Waterford, & Mo. (August) 8th, 1811.

County of Witerford \ RA, of Georgestown in said County, was, on the 12th day of July instant net ced theing considered a Stranger, having lately come to reside on said lands of tieorgestown.) imme darely to quit the possession of his liouse; and, a the sunday following, wasagarn noticed to qualities House, otherwise his Family would be put to Dea ND whereas on Monday night, the and past in said House was burned to the Ground, to eane with all his Enrulture and Proviscons : NOW No. 18-4 O'snee and H. Sr. Granes, Course Was the trees tending Magistrates, do promise to pay the plan ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to may Person on Person who shall, within Six Calenda, domins from the dat hereaf, prosecute to constitue my herefor at the Same Command in said Outrage . Daniel was

(7 For the better discovery of the Property consider a stid Outrages. There is often a form of New York of PIFFY GUIVES for the presenting to a system Serious of any Persons converned a ser to say beres who will give such futurisation as you less book of covery of the Porpolators.

MURPHYS HOTEL. MALL, WITTERFORD.

D WID MURPHY begs leave respectfully to in-form the Public, that, anxious to render his House eligible, he has completed several improve meate in his Cremises, and has opened a Sense Rere-TION COLLEGED ON for the English and Irish NEWS-Frances, Army and News Lasts, &c. the direction of which is left to the regulation of a select Committee of Subscribers.

mself, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part for their comfort and satisfaction.

August 10, 1811.

PLEASURE BOAT.

D. MURERY carnestly solicits the countenance and

support of the Public on this occasion, and pledges.

裏 TO be RAFFLED for on the 31st lost, at the New A Rooms, if the Subscription is by that time full, that year handsome and tast-tubing Picusure Boat caused the Kury. Schooner rigged, with all her Materms as she now lies at the Watch house, Custom House Quay. The above Boat is only one Year old, having been launched but August; she also row Six Ous, and is in every respect compleat. Subscriptions received at the Post-office, Chronicl

and Murror Offices - 11, 54, 9d each Subscriber. N. S. None to be entered without the Money

Waterford, August 17, 1811.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th Day of September next, FOR SPORTHERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON. TAME ROUSE on the Quar, now occupied by Mr. L. J. Castrille, adjoining the Bank of Messic, New work and Scott as Application to be made to DANIEL

Waterford, July 13, 1811.

TO BE LET.

AND IMPEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, Or the INTEREST and all the MACHINERY sold, THE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, sotusted in John-A street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Peirson -- for Particulars see Hard Bills, which may be had at the Office of this

Application to be made to Anthun Binning.

LISMORE RACES COMMENCE 26th SEPTEMBER, 1811.

THURSDAY, 23th SPETIMBER, 1811. Shigh the Stewards add # 50, wt. for age—three Years of, 6st. 18h; four Your oid, 7si, 7ib; five Years ed. Sst. 515 a sex and aged, Sst. 1715 a three Mile COUNTY 1.

Monthus Survey Stake -- 10 Guineas each P. I o which the Duke of Devenshire adds 50 Geingas or seat Hanters that have never started for a Racing " we, and the Property of Gentlemen absolutely resime for 1 ! Months in their own Houses in the Coun s of Cork or Waterford, to quality on oath of the iwher if required, and to earry their respective rights over a Four-feet will and a sporting double. itch, to the satisfaction of the Stewards, or whom my may appoint the day before running; to bring a ertificate from the owner of a hierarch park of clounds, that the Horse has been fairly and regularly nurted lay Season. To be rode by Gentlemen, car tying last coat Mile Heats.

SATURDAY 28.

Surre Sperks-10 Guineas P. P. half forfeit, to which the stewards will add ≠50 wt, for age=two Your old, a feither three Years old, 7st; four Years old, So ; five Years old, Sat. 81b; six Years old, 9d: and agod 9d, 4lb; Three Mile Heats. мохрах 30.

HUNTERS SHEEP NEARES-5 GUIDERS P. P. which the stewards ad I £50 for Hunters, the Property of Freeholders of the County of Waterford; the same qualification as on Priday. To be rode by Gen-Clemen, carrying 1280 c 4 Milé Heatse. TUISDAY, IST OCTOBER.

£50 For any Horse carrying 9st; the Winner on saturday to carry 4lb, extra: 3 Mile Heats,

The Lining Pensic for the beaten Horses of the Week (weights to be fixed on Tuesday Evening, Mr. corrais. Fox hounds will draw the covers near Lishore, on Monday, the 30th September, at 8 o'Clock in the morning. King's Plane Anticles—Three lb. allowed to

Marry and Goldings. Subscribers of 9 Guiness or upwards to pay I Shiding in the Pound for Plate and takes; non-rebseribers double, or double at the nost. All Horses to enter four clear days (with Mi . Wrish, Clerk of the Course, before their respecive Pays of running - The Winner each day to pay e Gainer to a Judge, and One Guinea for Scales mistries. To stirt precisely at 2 o Clock each day; You Groom not having his florse ready at the above so ir, will be fixed One Guinea, and the Horse notallowed to sport. Any Horse walking over to receive but and the Plate. Any difference that may arise as to he remaine, to be witted by the Stewards, whose deas on is to be final. No compromise or confederacy of a description will be allowed, and the Plate held very Reint good Ordinaries at the Long Rooms; is My and Support on Priday, Monday, and Wednesdes myles. Excellent Stabiling all round the Course. with old Havonil Oils. The Course has been consi-Liberary lengthered and no Hill at present. P. W.M.S.H. Lismore, Clerk of the Course.

Mr. HUNTER, Judge. WILLIAM SMYTH,

RICHARD KRANE. HENRY GUMBLETON, TO BE LET.

Vor a long Term of Years, or the Interest Sold; AND IMMEDIATE PRSSESSION GIVEN,

THE House at Tramore, (commonly called the Weoden-house, with Coach-house and Stabling for three Horses, Out-offices, &c .- Most excellent Water on the Premises, Also to be let, from 1st June next, the House Brok line, with Coach house, Stabling, &c. -which

Major Regers now occupies.

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

TO BE LET, FROM THE THENTY-NINTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on, THE large and commedious HOUSE and SHOP i BROXD-STREET, fit for any Business, wherein John Walsh now resides.—Application to be made at aid House.

Waterford, August 17, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR A LONG TURN OF VEARS OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

FROM THE IMENTY-NINTH SEPTEMBER NEXT. TARE Extensive Browery, Dwelling-House, Malt. House, and Stores, situated at New rate, in this City, in complete working order, with Casks, Utenols. &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 Bienery, who will show the Concerns. Waterford, August 10, 1811.

In the Matter of 1/270 BE SOLD, on Monday

the 16th September next by Auction, and by Order of the Commissioners, at the Ho tel, Carrick-on-Suir, said Bankrupt's Interest in the

ollowing Properties .--Lot.=No. 1-1 Profit Rent of £51 Hs. 6d. per An num, arising out of several Dwelling Houses with ate in Carrick-beer, County Materiold, set to different Tenasts-held under Mr. Warn for two youn,

No. 2-A Profit Rent of \$103 10s, per Ann. arising partly out of the extensive Concerns in Carrickbeg, on which are erected an excellent Dwelling House, Brewery, Malt Store, &c. &c. leased to " & J. Whire; and also, other Concerns held under Mr. Wall for two young Lives, at the yearly head Rent of £21 17s. 6d.

No. 3-A Profit Rent of £45 174, 6d, per Ann. arising out of Holdings in Carrick-beg, and set to different Tenants-held under Mr. Walk for two young

No. 4-A Profit Rent of £80 per Annum arising out of Concerns in Carrick-beg, on which are crected a very extensive Walt House Dve House Corn Store, &c. &c. leased to T. & J. White, held under Mr. Wall for two young Lives. io. 5-AProfit Real of £32 16s. 6d. per Ann. arising

out of several Dwelling-Houses. Store Houses, &c &c. in Carrick-beg, and set to different Tenants= held under Mr. Warr, for two young Lives, at the ready head Bent of £5. No. 6-A Profit Rent of £27 6s, per Annum, arising out of several Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, &c.

&c. in Carrick-beg, and set to different Tenants, No. 1-A Profit Rent of £34 24. 6d, per Ann. arisis out of the Lands of Carronahduff Co. Waterford containing 704 Acres-beld under Mr. Mayserten for two Lives, at the yearly head Rent of £11 7s. 6d So. 8-A Profit Rent of £117 16s, 10d, per Ann. arising out of Lands adjoining Carrick-beg, and set to

different Tenants-held under Mr. Manseiche for 3 Years, from 1st November next, at the year ly head Rent of £40 10s. 2d. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Honns, Carick-on-Suir: Mc. Briscon, Tinvane; or Mr. Michar Byant, Euslace street, Dublin, Assignees.

N. B. There will be considerable Rises on some of he above Concerns, at the expiration of the present Fenants Leases—besides the Advantages of making Freeholders for the County Waterford

JE ATERFORD MARKET PRICES- 4UG. 10.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - £5 15s. 0d.) \_\_\_\_\_\_second - - - - - - - 5 10, 0d. \_\_\_\_ third - - - - - - - 5 38 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - about 85s, Od. Lud (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. ( --- (cusks, rendered) - 61s. 0d. - 65s. 0d. burnt Pigs, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d

Beef. - - - - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d Outmonl. - - - - - - 1 6s. 0d. - 16s. 6d. Floor, first Quality, - -- d - -- d. --- \*ccond, - - - - - 46s, 0d, - 5cs, 0d - third. - - - - 30s. od - 36s od. - fourth, - - - - - 204. Od. - 254. Od. Wheat, - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 40s. Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 00s. Od. - 00s. Cd. Oats (common) - - - 13s, 0d, - 00s, 0d --- (potatoe) - - - - 11s, 0d, - 605, 6d. Molt, - - - - - - - - 354, 3d. - 594, 0d onls, - - - - 4s, 6d, - 5s, 6d Fallow (rough), - - - 84, 0d. - 94-3d Potatoes, - - - - - - 6d. - to 8d. - ∫ (quarters), - - - - - 4d. - - 5d.° (foints), - - - - - 48d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 5 d ( (joints), ----- 43d. - 6d > per 1b. . . . . . . . . . . . . 7d. - 8jd. Butter, -- -- - - - - - 22d. - 24d.

Train Od, - - - - - £45 10s. -Whiskey . - - - - 84. 6d. - 84. 8d .- per Gatt Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 00 Barrels Wheat. ) €0 01. 0. | 00 | ---- Barley, \[ \frac{Acceaging \}{}

LIMERICK CATHOLIC MEETING [Extracted from the Dallin Evening Post.]

TO CEURGE LIDWILL, FSQ.

Limerick, August 11, 1811. At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Catholics which took place in this city on Friday list, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unaamoush adopted; among them you will find one spressive of the emotions of gratitude and respect which the Catholic Citizens of Limerick feel towards on, for your manly and spirited exertions in the ause of Catholic Independence.

I have the honor to be, with much exterm and respect, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN HOWLY, jun. MR. LIDWILL'S ANSWERS

Dromard, August 16, 1811 I was prevented, by absence for a few days from home, from receiving until vesterday your letter of the 11th, enclosing a copy of the Resolutions agreed epon by the Cathelics of Limetick, on Friday last, Centertain a much fuller sense than I can express of the honor these Gentlemen have conferred on me.

by their approbation of that part of my conduct

which I only considered a more discharge of my

Believe me, Sir, (without any insensibility to the esteem of my countrymen.) I can with truth assert, that on the present occasion I would be more happy if my singularity had not attracted your notice; he I feel I owe this mark of your kindness more to the

pineness of others than to my own merit. Your enemies make no small advantage of that unwillinguess most men feel to put themselves forword. I am convinced the Catholic cause has languished, more from the apathy of your friends than he malignity of your enemies. When your appeal s to be carried to a distant country, and to a tribunal iv ito means partial to you, your judges will natucally be prevailed on to think, that those at home, sho do not appear manifestly for, are really against

ou. To counteract this, the most streudous exerions will be necessary on your part. Make constant use of the Press, which is decidedly with you, and beyond all comparison the best benefactor to the Catholic cause. Register your freeholds in every instance; support your friends warmly, and oppose our enemies strongly; doing this, you will shortly see those little men who are influenced by a momentary interest (that, od of their idolatry) to be now adverse, from the same motive, pressing forward in

Your Resolutions are constitutionally firm, and the determination to persevere in seeking the restoration of your rights, is the true method to obtain them. Every honest, every thinking man wishes you success, convinced that not only the well-being, but the very existence of the empire depends

on the attainment of this most desirable object. The encroachment that has been lately attempted on a branch of the Constitution, always highly valuable, but, since the loss of a resident Legislature, now peculiarly so, would not have been more detrimental to the Catholic body, than to the Proestant; and the effort to level at the former the poison of a statute that was not prepared for him. ought to induce the latter, if he has not good feelings for his neighbour, at least to keep watch for himself. To controul a portion of the Protestant, and not of the Catholic Body, was the motive of the Legislature in passing the Covention Bill, but evidently

of to overturn the right of petition in either. Is there on earth any unprejudiced man, who, connecting the history of that day, the circumstances hat caused the enactment of that statute, the adnissions that were made by the Crown Lawyers and the Minister of Ireland, in the debates that occurred during the progress of that Bill in the House of Commons, the alterations that it underwent after it came from the Lords, that it might not have any retrospect to the Catholic Committee, or admit of any latitude in any future application, that the Legislature did not then intend to convey, with the submission of both the Government and the Parliament to a delegated Committee sitting at that moment-who will now say that delegation to effect a preconceived object, is constituted an offence by the Convention

The Catholic Body had a delegated Committee n 1791; they published Resolutions relating to their grievances, and they thanked their Sub-Committee. Was not this avowed Delegation? Again, in 1792 they published, in behalf of their Body, an Address to the Protestants of Ireland. Did Covernment disapprove of this? No; for, shortly after, a confidential servant of the Crown [Sir Hercyles Langrishe and the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, to remove some of the disabilities they complained of labouring under. In February following they set forth, in a public statement, their expectations from Parliament; and again, while the Bill was in progress through the House, they presented a Petition.

" The substance of the Resolutions alluded to has already appeared in the Chronicles

It is sufficiently obvious, that, with regard to political subjects and public men, the liberty of the press may be abused in two ways. The one is, when good public measures, and good public men, are blamed :- the other is, when had public measures, and had public men, are praised. Of these two, we should consider the last as being infinitely the worst. It is not only, beyond all comparison, the most prevalent, as being the best paul; but it is infinitely the have lately been so active in traducing the applicamost dangerous and fatal in its operation. It is the skreen by which, more effectually than any thing else, power is concealed in that gradual progress to despotism, which the most distinguished authors have described as its most dangerous, and almost its | Protestant countries of modern times—England, Holonly dangerous approach. And, even when nothing worse than imbecility wields the reins, it is that by which it is chiefly upheld in its blunders, till it ripens national misfortunes into national ruin. Exe ry thing the government performs is asserted, and with pretended demonstration proved, to be excellent. Every plausible circumstance which can be discovered belonging to it, is displayed in the most ndvantageous light, and fixed habitually in the public eye, while every dangerous or mischievous circumstance is carefully disguised, or hidden from the view. To the great mass of mankind, whose minds are chiefly passive in the reception of their opinions, nothing more is needed to make them believe that their government is admirable, than perpetually to hear that it is so. And, even upon the strongest minds, it is well known, that the tide of popular opinion, if running with considerable strength, is all but irresistible. If all the writers then, in the pay of government, or who aspire to shere in the wages of servility, have full scope to praise and misrepresent, as well as to calumniate and abuse, in the maintenance of promotion and misrule; and if those who are independent and virtuous are either prevented altogether from laying the mischief open to view, and creating a proper sense of its magnitude, or even to any considerable degree intimidated from doing so-it is evident that an opportunity is afforded to delusion, and now an infatuated people may be led on to hug their chains, and kiss the hand that fastens them on, till they not only surround their bodies, but are rivetted to

Such are the fatal consequences of misplaced praise of public measures and public men, as it regards the people. As it regards princes themselves, it is that flattery, and on its most extensire scale, and in its most operative shape, which all the wise and virtuous men, who have written on the interests of princes, have described as their most deadly bane; as the grand seducer which misleads their from their duties; which encourages them in every weakness and in every vice; and places and keeps them in the road which conducts both them and the people to their ruin. It is evident, therefore, that if any exercise of the press whatsoever be an abuse, it's becoming the vehicle mies and agitate the people; but prevented, by the of undeserred praise of public men and public measures is an abuse; and if mischief be the ground of complaint, no other abuse presents so many and cogent reasons for being restrained by punishment. When we hear the censures, therefore, pronounced by the press made the perpetual topic of invective and execuation, while all the mischief committed by it, in shedding the poison of false praise, is regarded with approbation, we can be at no loss for the motives of such a conduct. When, of two national exils, the greatest is adopted as a favourite, while the smallest is selected as the object of concentrated entipathy, we know not what to think either of the heads or of the hearts of the men who thus distri- have been confined within a narrow compass, and bute their affections.

We have, at the same time, a just sense of the evils which arise from the abuse of censure pronounced by the press. In regard to the public transactions of publicmen, or their qualifications for public trusts, as we deem no praise to be an abuse but that which is undeserved, so we deem no censure. Wherever real incapacity in a public man is pointed out—wherever the real impolicy or mischief of a wrong measure is stript of it's disguise, and made appear in it's own shape, we conceive that the nation is served in the highest instance; and any thing, rather than an abuse, is effected by the press. But we readily grant, that when, by the influence of false censure, a nation is made to disapprove of a good measure or a good minister, and to defeat the one, or deprive itself of the other, the press has been the source of mischief. There are, however, two remedies against this, whose united virtue can seldom fail to be effectual. There is, in the first place, refutation of the censure by the same channel; a grand and appropriate cure, and which, considering the force of truth, will generally prevail. And there is punishment, which, as often as a man brings an accusation which he cannot support, may be inflicted in measure and proportion.

There is, however, another danger, real or imaginary, of which certain classes of men hold up to their own eyes a colossal and hideous picture; and labour earnestly with it to appal the hearts of other men; that is, the danger of anarchy, arising from excessive censure of Government and public men.-Now, without pretending for the present to measure very accurately the degree in which the press ever has contributed to produce the evils of anarchy, or is ever likely to contribute, this we take upon us without any hesitation to say, that the abuse, in the way of censure, has far less tendency to produce the evils of anarchy than the abuse in the way of praise has to produce the evils of despotism; and that despetism is by far the most imminent danger. It is from the praise, and not from the censure,

that society has infinitely the most to dread. To point out the exact limits of the power of the press to disorder society by the abuse of censure, would require a minute analysis of the nature and fore Tarragona, confirms what we have already my ideas, remains yet unatoned for.

constitution of different governments. A few obvi- | stated relative to the circumstances attending the | capture of that important fortress by the enemy. ous considerations, however, may be presented, The communication will be found very interesting: which afford no inaccurate standard to judge by the scene exhibited was most horrible. Of those countries which have enjoyed the most of he power of consure by the press, and those which

which the least? The answer, which the experience

of history presents to us, will surprise these who

have credulously lent their faith to the men who

tion of the censure of the press. The only countries

aress has ever been enjoyed, have been a few of the

land, Switzerland, and the United States of Ame-

rica. Now, so far from shewing the greatest ten-

dency to anarchy, of all countries that ever existed,

these have been the faithest removed from that ten-

what other countries of Europe have the most near-

agitates the imaginations of men, and which

test in the mass all things which, justly or unjustly,

have been ever supposed to have had a share in pro-

ducing it. The abuse of the press was carried to

revolution ; -the abuse, therefore, of the press was,

tion were not more frequent before there was a press

than since. Now, suppose that, by the progress of

such discontent, the bands of government had be-

that the same, or as great excesses, might not have

taken place, had no press existed? Were there

never any cruel and sanguinary revolutions, but

where there was a press? It would really appear as if

the terror of the French revolution had paralyzed

the understandings, as well as extinguished the

public virtues, of a great number of men. There

is another very grievous mistake involved in this

prejudice with regard to the matter of fact .-

It was not the abuse of a free press which was wit-

nessed during the French revolution; it was the

abuse of an enslaved press. The press was at all

faction, who made use of it to calumniate their ene-

terrors of extermination, allother men from making

use of the press to expose their machinations and

character. It was exactly that species of abuse which

rulers in France, England, or any where else, who

allow more latitude to freedom of expression on their

own side, than on that of their opponents. Had

real freedom of the press been enjoyed -had the he-

nest men whom France contained been left a channel

by which to lay their sentiments before the public-

had a means been secured of instructing the people

It is the natural, may, we may confidently say,

people to a conformity with its views. It is at pains

o instruct, to persuade, and to conciliate. It acts

not with a proud and negligent disdain of the feel-

ings of one people. In a word, the government and

the people are under a moral necessity of acting to-

gether; and any contrariety of views and purposes,

liable to arise, can never come to such a head as to

threaten convulsions. We may safely affirm, that

nore freedom of the press, granted to our own coun-

try, would have the salutary effect of harmonizing,

to a much greater degree, the tone of the Govern-

ment and the sentiments of the people, and of ren-

dering all violent opposition between them still more

improbable than even at present it is. We may even

go farther; we may speak of that state of convul-

ion itself, against which so many of our contem-

tions. Were that revolution, which we think so

very little probable, really to happen, nothing would

prove so strong a bulwark to the abuses, to which a

tate of revolution is apt to give birth, as the free-

om of the press, so clearly established and modifi-

ed by law, and the utility of its exercise so fully

proved by experience, that it would be impossible

for the public to be deceived in regard to the shackles

which a predominant faction might desire to impose

pon that freedom, or in regard to the false glosses

which it might endeavour to put upon its own and

TARRAGONA.

The following extract of a letter from a Naval

Officer, on board one of His Majesty's ships be-

other men's transactions.

oraries think it necessary to take so many precau-

itstermination would have been very differen

s committed, in different degrees, by every set of

times the exclusive instrument of the domineering

the thoughts and expressions of the people.

resembled Turkey in that particular? We am-

TATRACTS OF A LITTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER ON POARD ONE OF HIS MAJISTA'S SHIPS LAYhave enjoyed the least : - in which has there ap-ING ALTARRAGONA. peared the greatest disposition to anarchy, and is

& Thiragona was taken by storm about balf-post

six in the evening of June 28th. I was on shore

the day before, and round the works. Although the French were then within pistel-shot of the wall, it did not appear likely the place would be taken so soon, from the intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, in which any tolerable degree of the liberty of the who showed the greatest indifference to the shot. which were constantly whizzing past them, and procautions had been taken by fortifying a range of pulldings which runs in a parallel with the wall, by blocking up the streets leading from it with wine pipes filled with earth, and cutting a deep and exisive ditch on the side facing the enemy, which dency. In what country in Europe is there so much ormed a barrier as strong as the wall, and would tendency to insurrection, as in Turkey? And have required new works to have breached it .-Such was the state of wretched Tarragona on Frb wer-Italy: and whatever country has shared the nost in that despotism which Italy exercised upon -But the revolution of France is something which without allowing them time to render themselves in any tolerable degree acquainted with the facts of that extraordinary event, makes them fear and de-

day, the 28th June. At half-past six in the morning, the French opened by degrees a very heavy tire of great guns and musketry, the Spaniards returning it with equal vigour. It had been concerted this morning by the Spanish General Campoverde, who was at Cambrils with 10,000 men, that he should attack the French early next morning, on one side; Colonel Skerrit, who commanded about 1200 British, on another part, while the garrison made a sortie; but the Governor's conduct was so wavering, that a short time after this agreement, he sent off to know if the British squadron could ema great height during the excesses of the French bark the garrison. Capt. Codrington, of the Navy soluted out the impropriety of doing so after the they tell us, the cause of these excesses. The abuses bove arrangements for an attack, and advised him of the press, which attended the excesses of the to hold out. He sent off word again to sav, that French revolution, we regard as the effect, not the he would defend the place to the last extremity cause, of the public disorders. It will not be asthat the enemy had made a small breach, but it wa serted, that public discontent and public insurrecof no consequence. About rix o'clock in the evening, rom treachery or beinous neglection the part of the principal Officers, the troops stationed to protect he walls were left destitute of ammunition. The come as nearly dissolved as they were in France at French, always vigilant, took immediate advantage the time of the assembling of the States General; of this neglect, marched coolly up to the very gate. will any considerate man take upon him to say,

> tance for some time with the bayonet, but were obliged to give way to musketry and bayonet combined A sanguinary tumult ensued. Women, children, and defeated soldiers, by their cries of "The French are in the town," spread the panic to those sol diers who were able to resist, and the flight became general towards the gate opposite to that by which the French entered; but it was too small for the multitude to escape in time from the diabolical fury of the French, who had already begun a savage massacre. Several precipitated themselves from the wall, and were killed. About 4000 got out, and rushed furiously through a body of French infantry, who were waiting for them outside, and ontinued their flight on the road leading towards Barcelona. They had already got out of range of the French musketry, and congratulating themselves on their escape, when a destructive fire from several field-pieces, which the French, expecting the erent, and determined that none should escape, had

forced it open with batchets and bars, and entered

the town. The Spaniards on the wall made resis-

taken the usual precaution to place behind a deep ditch which they had cut across the road. The miserable Spaniards now almost stupified with terror, attempted the heights, but the French, equally prepared at all points, coolly put them to death, al in the real state of the delusions which were practised upon them, the enormicies of the revolution would | though defenceless and unresisting. - These that remained threw themselves in despair into the sea, where r boats made every effort to save them, and succeeded in picking up 500, the mangled remains of 8000 men, women, and children, for these Vanthe necessary effect of a free press, so to harmonize dals spared neither sex orage. We lost a fine young together the tone of the government and the sentinan, Lieut. Ashworth, of the Centaur, killed, ments of the people, that no jarring opposition beand two or three seamen wounded, in saving these ween them can ever arise. By the free circulation unhappy creatures .- Those that remained in the of opinions, the government is fully apprised, which town met with a miserable fate. The French, on by no other means it can ever be, of the sentiments entering, set it on fire in several places, and, shockof the people, and feels a decided interest in conng to relate, an hospital, containing 3000 woundforming to them. As it must thus, in some degree, ed Spaniards, was burnt. These are the melancholy nould itself upon the sentiments of the people, so sights we have been eye-witnesses to, and which are it feels an interest in fashioning the sentiments of the

LORD KILWORTH AND MR. W. POLE.

ANOTHER MEETING-FINAL ADJUSTMENT-

easier to be conceived than described."

[Another meeting has taken place, and shots were exchanged; after which, we are happy to find, by the following statement of the Seconds, all differences were adjusted with equal honour to both parties, who immediately afterwards renewed their former habits of friendship.

STATEMENT OF THE SECONDS.

In consequence of a variety of erroneous reports relative to a meeting which lately took place between Lord Kilworth and Mr. Wellesley Pole, Lord Kilworth thought it right to publish the statement of the transaction according to his Lordship's view of the subject.

Mr. Pole having a different impression of what had taken place, felt himself bound to make the statement which appeared the following day. Lord Kilworth, finding that the matter had not been understood, felt himself under the necessity, of again calling on Mr. Pole, and sent him the following

« August 14, 1811.

Sin-I am forced to recur to an affair which I had believed was completely adjusted to our mutual satisfaction; but in consequence of a misconception on the part of my friend, or in consequence of the infounded reports of others. I am bound to call on you again to redress that injury, which I was told was completely redressed, but which, according to

Though receasion on to do said are severtbeless to inform you, that I should not have a lished any statement of the occurrences between a had not your promise that they should not transpire been violated, at the same time that the affair ba

been falsely represented. .. Your obedient humble vervant,

· KILWORTH. u. P. S. Captain Wallace will deliver this, and fi when and where our differences may be determined in the only was that now remains. W. W. Pole, Esq.

To which Mr. Pole returned the following an-

" Half past cleven, P. M. 14th August Clarendon street.

My Long-in answer to the note from you-Lordship, delivered me by Captain Wallace, I beleave most distinctly to state, that no earthly power shall induce me to grant you a meeting until after the inclosed statement. shall have met the public eve-The instant after that, I am at your Lordship's or ders; and that Police Officers may not interfere with us cas suspected by Captain Wallace, whose conduct has been such as to prove him worths of the more mple crediti I name Brighton Race Course as the place of our meeting, or any other place which your Lordship chuses to name, not liable to interruption. a 1 have the honour to be, my Lord,

" Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

" W WELLESLEY POLE The time and place of meeting being fixed for this vening, near Hounslow, Lord Kilworth and Mr Pole exchanged shots at twelve paces. Colonel Shawe, adverting to the original slight ground of quarrel, stated to Captain Wallace that Mr. Pole and again attended to give his Lordship satisfaction; and that as shots had been exchanged, he trusted Lord Kilworth would now be satisfied. Captain Wallace being of the same opinion, recommended to Lord Kilworth to be satisfied. Lord Kilworth still thought an apology necessary, which, however was declared to be impossible by Colonel Shave. but who added, that Mr. Pole came there to give Lord Kilworth satisfaction, but not to return his fire again. Captain Wallace repeated his opinion, that it was not necessary to proceed any further; on which Lord Kilworth said, that if Mr. Pole would lecture he had no intention of offending him, be a ould be perfectly satisfied. To this Mr. Pole anwered, he could not object to say, as he had done before, that he never had the slightest intention of offending Lord Kilworth in any part of his conduct.

The Seconds declared their opinion, that the affair had terminated with equal honour to both parties, and proposed that Lord Kilworth and Mr. Pola should meet as friends, which they accordidgly did. M. SHAWE.

W. WALLACE

Lord Kilworth fired and missed-Mr. Wellesley Pole fired his pistol in the air. The seconds then interfered.

. Vide the Chronicle of Tuesday last.

TARODY. - TO THE SCITORS OF MISS T. L-

Though longing long for Long, has proved your longion long shall long for LONG 'ere LONG shall long

One longs for length of lands and longs for length of One longs long while for love-but can't like langing

Why long you, then, for LONG, and longing waste When LONG, long'd for so long, can't with your long LONGWORTHY.

From Longhope, near Hexham, Northumb. Aug. 16, 1811. The Messenger of Love.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16. THE KING.

o Windsor Castle, August 16, 1811 G His Majesty's symptoms remain the same to G. H. HALFORD,

W. HEBERDEN, " R Willis."

The Prince Regent and the Duke of York went t Windsor this morning.

The following is from a Morning Paper: G. We have scarce any thing to add to what

we lately mentioned upon the subject of his Ma esty's state. Dr. Symonds was called into consulation a few days ago, and the result was, what w have already stated, a declaration, that though a improvement has taken place in the symptoms of his Majesty's mental malady, no immediate apprehenions of danger were to be entertained." Wednesday, at half past two o'clock, a Cabint

Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing street, which was attended by most of the Caline Ministers. The Council sat till five o'clock, when they adjourned to meet again yesterday at half-past two o'clock. It was then attended by Earl Camdes. Mr. Perceval, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Ryder, Marquis Wellesley, Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville &c. The Council sat till about half-past four. was formally summoned by the Marquis Wellesley. and the business was supposed to be the affairs Russia. The Members of the Council came from their several country seats to attend. At the break ing up of the Council, Earl Camden returned to the Wilderness, in Kent, and most of the other Miniters to their country houses, so that the business the

net upon was supposed to be decided. A large fleet has arrived at Portsmouth from be bon, with many of the gallant fellows who we wounded at the ever-memorable battle of Albuer Among other heroes, there are arrived-

of the Blues: Captain Woods, 48th Regiment: Capt. Prought, ditio: Capt. Ferns, 66th: Lieut. Woods, 43d Light Infanter.

Lieutenant O'Donnell, and other officers of the Old Buffs, who, with the 31st and 66th, being ske-Istons, are among them.

It is perfectly true, that Bonaparte has encountered unexpected difficulties in the Assembly or Synod of his prelates, as to his projects respecting the futnic regulation and government of the Gallican Chorch. In the dilemma in which he has found himcoti thus placed, he has had recourse to a negocia tion with his Holiness the Pope.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

We learn with satisfaction that his Majesty usual good appetite is completely restored; but we are now given to understand, that this circumstance is likely to occasion a recurrence of his paroxysms which will of course again give rise to the most pain ful apprehensions. We trust, however, that his

The following is the Bulletin of this day :

o Windsor Castle, Argest 17 at His Majesty continues, altogether in the same state that he has done for some time part.

(Signed)

S. H. HALIORD, S. M. BAILLIE. G W. Henenbus, " R WHIIS."

The following is from a Morning Paper:-" Though it is to be hoped that the bodily strength of his. Majesty may enable him to survive the severity of his mental attacks, yet the fear entertained of a recurrence of the paroxysms rende the fond hope less sanguine and confident. We Larellitte idea of any dan per from diseased symptom in the constitution of so temperate a person as his Majest, ; but unless a prospect of mental recovery dangs upon us, and a more tranquit state of mind is announced, we cannot but entertain those fears which, with too great foundation, are mixed with the pational sentiments of affection and anxiety for

We received this morning Miniteurs and other Pari, Papers of the 11th and 13th inst. - They communicate a D wree containing some milder arrangements respecting. Others prisoners of War. They may now preced freely and without escort to the place marked out for their residence, and they may reside there without being in a state of detention, provided they give their parole not to deput from the road marked out for them, nor to leave their places of residence.

our venerable and beloved Sovereign,"

Some of the Papers have broken silence with respect to the Council of Bishops at Paris: but not a word is mentioned of its proceedings. We are informed only that it continues to sit.

The Moniteur of the 14th has published at ful length the State Paper we copied from the New York Advertiser. The following are the Note upon it-Upon our remark, "that war and our own constitution are preferable to peace, and his (Bonaparte's) constitution," The Moniteur says: Note 1. Every fable has its moral War ! eternal

war! That is the moral of this. Such are the ideas which these fabricators wish to inculcate among the English people. Wretches! war! eternal war! say you? You shall have it longer than suits the in terests of your unfortunate creditors. Upon the statement, " that the State Paper wa

of the highest importance," The Monitour says :-Note 2. This Paper was fabricated in England, a well as the Letter of the Emperor Napoleon to Queen Caroline: the secret Articles of the Treaty of Talsit

Upon that part of the Paper which states, that the different factions have often submitted to his Temerial and Royal Majesty, demands of assistance, and plans of revolution," The Monitear observes: Note - All this jargen, which contains many tru things, has been heaped up only to arrive at this re sult, the hiving a pretext for throwing odium and eispicion on some of the men who displeme on Adprinistration that protects fabricators and assassing.

The assertion of The Moniteur, so celebrated for The exactive that the State Paper is not genuine, will not weaken the faith of those who entertain a contracy epinion. --- Courier.

" On the 6th, the Council held its seventh Goperal Congregation -- Mass was celebrated by the Photop of Clerment.

34 The American ships Maulius and Bord have arrived at Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, sugar, and

4. Preparations are making to conbrate the fete the 15th of August (Bounparte's Birthsday.) Institute, in the room of Desermits, decreated.

G Four per cents for the 22d Cept. School 19 A Mail from Arholt arrived this morning. It has aut of the Continent. No trade; no manufactures tate to gid a failing in value, while the burthen opesco upen thom are increasing.

The following is an extract of a letter from a logh take schairon . -Lat. 44, 45, No.-Long 12, 40 W

Ver here at length got a feir wind, and are now to sing a direct course for America, carrying all sail, end extending our line, chading every thing we see.

edat Flymouth from a cruize off I'Isle de Dass, ately and without my form or process! We would engaged and sunkalugger, and can up alongside in | here pause to dwell in reprobation of such unparal-18-gun-brig, and after a smart network behaving in the felled impostice and ferocity, but words are inde-

ditto: Captain Wemys, Furileers: Captain Lenwick. ed another very badly, with the loss of a leg and an whose cruelty surpasses all that is narrated in the an- Police-office. Dublin, are, also, stated to have arm; the Commander, Licut. Knight, also wound- nais of oppression. If an individual shall absent been present on the occasion, and to have received

> On Thursday last the Earl of Moira left town, to join the Countess Louden and family, at their seat | gone over to the brigands, his property shall be con-, which what follows is the substance, were unani-Ja Lincolnshire.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 17.

Artired the Ulysses, 44, Capt. Baker, and Phylla, 28, Hon. Capt. Rodney, from Guernsey; Ganymede, 28, Capt. Carbeatt, from the Leeward Is. lands, last from the Downs, and the Selvia cutter latter of which came into barbour. The Seine sails immediately with the convoy for Quebec. PLAMOUTH, MC. 17

Sailed the Vestal, 44, store-ship, with naval and rduance stores for Gibraltar, Malta, and Messina. also the Havannah frigate on a croize to the westward. Came in the American ship Shepherdess Mapsta's present tranquil state will be of long con- from Slockholm, with pitch, tar, and deals, for the Royal Dock-yard at this port.

гамости-поск. Асо. 15. Arrived the Rapid, 10 guns, from the Endward Rota, 38, from a cruize off Brest, and anchored in the Sound. Sailed the Melnomene, 36, with 30 transports for Lisbon; Havannah, 36, on a cruize off L'Orient; and Vestal, 28, for the Mediterraneau.

A convoy, consisting of twenty-five sail, outward-bound, principally transports, are off this port, with two frightes.

The English still remain at anchor near Penfret, mistand of Glenan, to the number of six sail. The passage is not practicable for boats and small resuls A corrette is anchored near Penmurches, and prerents the sailing of all ve els which had entered and were going to the North.

Claterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

Since our last publication, we have received the London papers of Friday and Saturday-No mail

their appearance; but, as they are blended with | shall be burnt. much of what is already known, it will probably be deemed satisfactory to our readers, to be saved the French barbacity; but to communicate news is our trouble of perusing repetitions, and to receive those duty, and we proceed. A long article appears, details only which are interesting on account of their novelty, - Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Ma-Spain; but it is chiefly composed of accounts already drid on the 15th of last month, where, if we are to before the Public in other forms, or of details of credit the Monitour, he was received with the acclamations of a grateful and admitting people. The applanses which have been bestowed upon Usurpers and the detestation in which they have been held, are equally memorable in the ricksshudes of greatness, and the only wonder is, that experience still fails to impress upon the human mind the salutary instructions of wisdom. At Valladolid, the firce and the scarcity of provisions is said to have reducwas carried to the utmost limits of adulation. All the constituted authorities, the Military Staff, the ed the garrison to the last extremity. All their horse Municipal Officers, the Royal Chancery, the Bishop, and the Ecclesiastical Chapter, went forth to meet the approach of the Royal Adventurer, and ongratulated his arrival in terms which would not and burdensome to maintain, and the Duke of Is disgrace the records of Eastern prostration. The anwers were suitable to the addresses, conveying, at the same time, well-managed exhortations to suppress disorders, and to inculcate a passive obedience to the sovereign power. In truth, both the addresses and the replies are so perfectly in the present style | nated in favour of the French, and in which the Spa- o'Clock in the Afternoon--all the said Bankrupt's of the French Ruler and his subjects, that it is mixed are said to have lost 600 men, out of 7000 Right. Title, and Interest of in and to all that and those hardly possible not toconceive them to have been of Parising manufacture. These, however, only exrite feeliers of contempt; but what follows will waken very different emotions. The war in the Peniusula has been conducted on principles which arry the reflecting mind back to the history of times long gone by, and almost induce it to believe, that the civilization of ages has been, during the lapse of a very few years, converted into the barbarism of the most uncultivated tribes. The sentiments of what has been denominated honourable hostility seem. to be nearly obliterated, and the combatant and his conection, are devoted to one common rain. In exact conformity with this system, the Duke of Istria has i-sued from Valladolid a general order of Pampeluna and Vittoria. General Lahoussaye de terrible denunciation. It is prefaced with a declaration of the necessity of resorting to severity, becaute measures of clemency have failed. What these headares of clemency have been, let the desolated provinces of the Peninsula bear witness! By this Order, the magi-trates are to procure a list of all individual who have quitted their homes; these indi- but little is said. The allies are stated to have tak-"Corvigant has been appointed Member of the contents, if they do not return within the space of one month, are to be considered as forming part of what Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Merida, the French General chooses to call the bands of insurgents; their property is to be confiscated, and all brought deplorable accounts of the situation of every | debts due to them are to be paid into the hands of

month of August. The troops before Cadiz were proceeding with great activity in constructing works the Administrators of the national domains. But even this werrs the semblance of mercy, compared of blockade, in erecting batteries on the side towards the sea, and upon all the approches by land. On to what follows. The fathers, mothers, brothers, the 13th of June, the garrison of the Isle of Icon isters, children, and upphews, are made responsimore or band one of the slops which compose Sir ble, in their persons and properties, for their absent attempted a sally, but were obliged to retreat with me loss. The Spaniards, from the camp of St. relatives, and particularly for every act of spoliation Roch, blockaded Ronda on the 4th of June .-which may be committed by them. Troops were immediately sent from Scrille to the reinhabitant is carried off from his home, three lief of the place, and on the 17th an action was of the peacest relatives of a brigand, no matter fought, in which the Spaniards are stated to have lost who that bright and who these relatives may 500 in killed, and 900 in wounded, the remains of Vehicher we are bound to America of not, time on- | bc. shall be immediately arrested, to cerve as her their divisions escaping only by the rocks, where the lages, and, if the individual so carried off chall French cavairy could not pursee them. The Arrow chooser, of 12 guns, which is ar- be put to death, the hostages shall be shot immedi-A numerous and respe table Meeting of the Ca-

holics of the County and City of Kill.cauy took place on Saturday last, which was also attended by most guilant manner, drove her on shore. The bat- | quate to the indignation which is roused, and we | the Hon. Somerset Richard Butler, and a number | Carriage of PASS.

of death on the person who shall be guilty of such

ringing, communding that, if the inhabitants of any

town whose territory may be attacked, shall not

baregiven information of the concealed post or am-

buscade of the brigands, that town shall be given up

and consigned to a military commission, and that,

in case of a repetition of the offence, the town it off

After such denunciations as there, we would

willingly close for ever our columns on the story of

under the title of Official News from the Armies in

unimportant encounters, in which the French uni-

formly claim the advantage, but which at the same

time shew, that they are exposed to numerous and

serious difficulties. After the fall of Tarragona, Suchet

mbrehed towards the interior of Catalonia, and wa

proceeding with activity in his measures of subjuga-

tion. The fortress of Figueras is completely invested

have been eaten, and a little flouris reported to

have been their only remaining stock. The fortifi-

trin, in co-operation with General Bonnet, has

taken measures to repress the disturbances in Galli-

ia, and to preserve the tranquillity of Leon. About

the end of June, an action of considerable moment

was fought at Quintanilla del Valle, which termi-

the Forich, was killed towards the close of the com-

bat. Sanfociides appears to have led on the Spani

ards on this occasion, and to have retired after the

ection beyond Asterga. General Dorsenne is ar-

rived at Valladelid, to take on him the chief com-

mond of the army of the North. Immediately on

his arrival, he dispatched General Dumoutier, with

10,600 infantry, and 1500 horse, to take a po-

ition on the Coa, in advance of Cludad Rodrizo

Various intimations have at different times been giv

en of the approach of a Freach army of reserve to

wards the Spanish frontiers, and it is now expressly

stated, that four divisions of that army had entered

feated the Spanish General Sayas between Alcocer

and Val de Olivia, on which occasion the former i

stated to have taken 1(XX) prisoners, a number of

whom were officers, and to have killed 600 men .-

The remains of the troops of Sayas precipitately fled

towards Cuenca. Of the main contending armies

en up cantonments round Portalegre, while the

and is represented as intending to take up position

in the valley of the Tagus during the heats of the

to pillage, its most culpable inhabitants arrested

Tlayer Grant, 22d Highlanders: Captain Maxwell, teries opened on the Arrow, killed one man, wound- I proceed to state the other provisions of an Order I of Protestant Gentlemen. Three persons, from the himself from his Township for more than eight days, I very polite attention. George Bryan, Esq. was without permission, he shall be considered as having called to the Chair, and various Resolutions, of fixeted, and all his relatives, within the degrees mously passed-" Fully determined to pursue the already mentioned, shall be arrested. Every inha- | most effectual and constitutional means for obtaining a removal of all grierances, the following Genbit sat shall receive a passport before he can quit his Township for a limited time, to be granted on the tlemen were appointed a Committee, for the sole purpose of preparing a Petition, and communicating certificate of two resident householders, and, if he with the General Committee of Catholics of Irelanremains absent beyond the period specified, his relative thereto-Council Loughnan, Kilkenny sureties shall be acrosted and imprisoned. The re-Edward Sheil, Dublin-Edward Murphy, Costi; maining parts of the decree exhibit tyranny in it's Annis-Peter Ryan, Danganmore-James Polger, utmost perfection. Every inhabitant of Towns, Ballybaron - Edmond Smyth, Callan Lodgewhere there is a Commissary of Police, shall provide him off with a card of security; that which | Donis Dolans, Durrow-Michael Lowe, Mallards. forms a fundamental principle of liberty, without town-Nicholas H. Lee, Springmonut-John P which liberty is but a shadow and a name, is rest | Ryan, Kilkenny - James Lalor, Mountbribi int -violated and destroyed, for it is expressly provided, and James Byrne, Kilkenny, Esqua. Thanks were that Domiciliary visits shall be made, whenever the then roted, in the warmest expressions of gravi-Commandants of Towns shall think proper to issue tude, to Mr. Grattan, the Earl of Donoughmore, their orders for that purpose, and at whatever pes Viscount Clifden, the Representatives of the riods they shall deem expedient. Beyond this, County, the Protestant Gentlemen present at the Meeting, and Mr. George Lidwill, for his spirit oppression cannot go! Every one shall be acrestial, and patriotism in withholding his spection from the who shall give an asylum to any individual improvided with his written security. To hold corress | Proclamation. After these proceedings, thanks pondence with the brigands, is to be punished with | were voted to George Bryan, Fsq. and the meeting death. Correspondence with districts occupied by adjourned to the second day of vext Assizes." Mr. W. Pole, having consulted with the Comasurgents is prohibited, and those who receive letnissioners of Revenue and some eminent Merchants. ters from such districts must deliver them to the comhas directed, that no storage whatever be charged nissaioners of Police. The infraction of these articles. on tobacco in the King's stores, none against the where the puni liment of death is not specified, is Merchants on other goods in their private stores to be followed by an imprisonment of ten verus. and that, in general, the system of storage shall be The order which enjoins these ponalties is to be every revised and amended. where published, and the proper officers are charged. with it's execution. Some Military regulations are ubicined, directing all Magistrates to give information to the French of the movements of brigands in be forgotten. their vicinity, of all their conscaled positions, pro-PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 21. hibiting the rincing of bells on the approach of French troops, enjoining the summary punishment

The unfounded accusation, advanced in the trial of Fagun against the Edinburgh Reviewers shall not

ARRIVED. 19th-Christopher, Grant, St. Lucia, sugar, &c.; brabeth, Shadwick, Llanelly, coals; Hero, Martin. ardiff, ditto; Stag, Griffithe, Air, ditto: Auspici-De Lewis, Cardiff, ditto; Czarma, Dwyer, Dart

mouth, iron. 20th-Samuel Packet: Britannia, Vickery, Brisol, m. goods; Elira, Glasgow, Davis, coals; Prince of Wales, Williams, ditto, ditto r Cygnet, Thomas, Llanelly, ditto; Niney, Askew, Swanses, culing Friends, Jennings, London, hoops and staves.

10th-Castor, Lewis, Glasgow, tobacco: Speedy, ally, Newfoundland, bread ; Prudent, Macklin. Portsmouth, provisions; Earl Leicester Packet; John, Humphrys, and Margaret, Dove. Cork, states

Blessing, Robeits, ditto, coals. 20th-Marquis, Swansea, Toole, five cattle : Samuel Packet; Betsey, Bristol, Stephings, bacon, &c. Times, Swansea, Rowe, ballast; Speedwell, London. Hannington, wheat a Delight, Preston, Richardson oats a Peggy, Laverpool, Scotland, wheat,

21st-John and Sarah, Falmouth, Walsh, oats DIED-In Clonnel, after a tedious illness, at the ouse of his Cousin, Dr. Flannery, the Rev. Timo thy Flannery, Parish Priest of Ballylooby-much re gretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him. As a Pastor, he was distinguished by a devout attention to the instruction of his flock cand as a Gentleman, marked by the most frank and upright disposion -On the 8th inst. the wife of Lieutenant P Chadwick, of the Tipperary Militia. She lived becations of Astorga have been demolished, as useless | loved, and died regretted .- At Sidmouth, in Devonshire, Miss Louisa Lee, daughter of Edward Lee, Esq.

In the Matter of 100 he sold by Auction, by Pring Commissioner FTER CUMMING fin this Matter, in the Coffeea Bankrupt. Room of the Royal Exchange Dublin, on the 11th Instant, at the hour of Two ity of Waterford, with the Tower adjoining, upon which said Premises upwards of 1000l. has been lately expended by Bankrupt, in creeting two Dwellinglouses, which are at present unterinted -The Term 101 Years from 25th March, 1804, subject to the early Rent of 12l. 104. 3d ... Dated the 2d Day of

For further particulars apply to Henry Ivic, Esq. Waterford, Agent to the Commission. GT The above Sale is adjourned until the 4th day

September next.



FOR BRISTOL.

FUZGERALD, JOHN DORR, Mister, will sail on Saturday next. - For Freight or Passige apply to Mr. Richann Port, the Master on board, or at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, August 22, 1811.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS

TABLE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, Thosas-Rich, Master, will sail for Brist if on the 25th Inst -For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. WHILLAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-Over ter, near the Exchange.

N. B. These Vessels and for Cork the 1st and 15th. and for Waterford on the 9th and 25th of every Month ; and from Cock to Bristal 1st and 15th, and from Materfeed win and with, of every Month :- they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government entablished with excellent Accommodations for the conversince of Passesdens, Lucquage, Houses, and Waterford, August 22, 1811.