I. The land-mx is called the ' contribution forciere.' This ray, which has superseded the former toille and vingtiene, must be understood, not only in it's usual acceptation, but as a charge on income The macroum, at which it is fixed by law, is onefifth of the net income of the subject, on a general estimate of the whole product of the French territory.

11. The personal contribution embraces every article which falls within the list of the assessed taxes in England, and which the epithet can imply Horses, dogs, servants, vehicles, utensils, the rent of dwellings, stock of every description, are all included in one or other of three branches, -the personal, mobiliary, and sumptuary taxes.

UL An impost on gateways, chimneys, &c. i added to that on doors and windows, the charges on all which articles are of the heaviest kind.

1V. The droit des patentes of the new empire is founded on the maitrise, jurandes, et droit de mare d'er; which, under the old government, were taxes paid for the privilege of exercising professions and trades, and upon the emoluments and transfer of once a capitation tax and a tax on the wages of industry, nearly 1,800,000 heads of families are subject. These direct taxes are assessed according to tables

of distribution, which tables are constructed from view of the population-the territorial extent-and the supposed wealth of each department. The prefects and the general councils allot a quota to each district within their jurisdiction—the subprefects to each arrondissement - and the mayors, of whom there is one for each commune or subdivision, anportion their contingent among the inhabitants of the commune. The general government, in determining the contingents of the departments, is sup posed to be guided by the amount of taxes which each paid to the old government, by the reports of the prefects, relative to the ability and dispositions of the territories within their jurisdiction, and by general calculations with regard to the sources of public wealth. The subordinate allotments are supposed

to depend on similar considerations. Severely taxed as the British Empire is, the amount of these burdens must, notwithstanding strike every member of it as oppressive; but their actual amount is the least of their evils. It is altogether uncertain at what it may be fixed; and the principles, on which the calculation proceeds, are manifestly unjust and erroneous. Government is, in all cases, to determine, by it's own arbitrary award, what sum shall be made up by each department; and the inferior agents of Government are to settle how it shall be contributed by the districts. As all uncontrouled power is sure to be abused, these repartitions must often be dictated by partiality; but even where the intention is fair, the avowed principle of the assessment is such a must lead inevitably to oppression. The density of the population, for instance, is taken as one criterion for that assessment-ns if it were not certain tiat, under such a government, the very multitude must be a cause of general poverty. The larger the family, the less can it afford to pay; and, the more anxious the competition for employment, the less likely is that employment to furnish incomes capable of heavy contribu tions to the state. The supposed wealth of each department is another of the criteria adopted by the French ministers; and this wealth they calculate by the amount of the taxes which it paid to the old government; but, whata department may have paid to the old government farnishes no proof of it's ability at this moment, on account of the total destruction of many channels of wealth, and of the revolutions in the possession and value of property. Under the regime the value of real property was estimated at twenty and twenty-ave years' purchase; at this time, it is not more than twelve or fifteen in many departments. The difference is owing to a want of confidence in the stability of the government, to the high rates of interest, to the duties on registration and transfer, and to an apprehension of those violent expedients to which an arbitrary government may have

recourse, in order to relieve its necessities. Against all these exils, however, the subject i allowed to position; but we may judge of the value of this privilege, and of the extent of redress that is likely to be procured by means of it, when we are informed that, by a special clause in the law, it is provided, that no relief shall in any case be granted, but upon condition, that the party aggreered shall point out some estate within his district which has been underrated, in order that the treasury may be indemnified!' It is likewise enacted, that if the sums collected do not amount to the contingent prescribed by government, a second distribution shall take place; and, if that proves insufficient, a third: so that the vexation is as infinite in it's recuirence. as it is intolerable in it's pressure.

All this relates to the three first kinds of direct taxes, which must be borne by every body who is in or out of a profession or business; but, if a man happeus to be engaged in any sort of Juctative employment whatever, he is further obliged to submit to the fourth kind of direct tax, the droit des patentes; which is a duty prid for the liberty of working for one's brend-a sort of preliminary tax, that a fabrication at the salt-marshes, and farmed out to The berse was reckoned in the neighbourhood a man must pay before he is primitted to earn where- an administration, or regic. The retail rule is left | good tempered animal, node-stimitted at the value of | Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTECT withal to pay his other taxes.

So much for the direct taxes. The indirect rever I difference, the principal phantage ascribed to it, legal proceedings -- from the lands belonging to the the commodity is, however, higher than at any an-Crown -- from licenses for sporting -- from lotteries | trestent period. and from the decite results, which comprise the do- | collected. They yield a net revenue of about a ties of excise, and those on public carriages, playing | millions of france; and draw, alto other, from the

The imposts on resistration and legal proceedings : the Minister of Finance for that year, that the cacent, only, must yield ten millions of france.

The crown-lands, which are still called the nagiom, and on the left bank of the Rhine; and of all forests whatever, above the extent of 300 acres; besides other less important parcels of territory .--vielded, in 1806, something more than seventy millions of francs, according to the budget of that year. This is a most oppressive and improvident public offices. To this droit des patentes, which is at | mode of raising a revenue, and a bar to that improvement which would result from the more productive. than eight thousand Government Officers, calling evers. &c. And, to complete the injury, no individual proprietor of woodland can cut down his timr, or clear his land, under a heavy penalty, withut making, six months previously, a declaration of of wood throughout the empire.

The next branch of revenue is derived from the even in the moderation to which they are confined wice a week at Paris, and so often at Bourdeaux, Government. The suppression of this evil is bardly to be expected, while the sum of twelve millions of francs continues to be yearly produced by it.

One of the most remarkable instances, in which ipancial and political objects are combined by the French government, may be found in the system | In districts, the revenue of which exceeds twenty of the post-office. No papers of any description, whether printed or manuscript, are suffered to reach their destination, if not perfectly conformable. to Bouaparte's views. No communication can be tence of the troops in the neighbourhood of the ci held through this channel, without being subject to ties, resembling the Annena Militaris of the Ro-Government inspection. At Paris, more than thirty | mans. - [To be continued.] Clerks are unremittingly employed in opening and opying the letters which are received in the no flice of that capital; and the provincial post-office are similarly constituted. The gross produce was dimated about twenty-five millions of francs, but it ally amounts to something beyond a fourth part of hat sum, and the necessity of maintaining post-ofices ugar the armies is assigned as the cause, why so mall a portion of the receipts was brought to the

The history of the customs is, also, very remarkble. This branch of the revenue was stated, in 1865, as having vielded forty-one millions of ands. At present, the produce of this impost is lrawn almost exclusively from the smuggling trade und the forfeiture of goods of British manufacture.

The seignorage on the coin produced, in 1807 bout four hundred thousand francs. The whole unount of the new coinage, at that period, was about three hundred and sixty millions of francs.-There has been some improvement in the machinery of the mint; but a material adulteration, particuarly in the gold coin, although the new laws on this head prescribe the standard of the old regime. A tax, under the title of driot de garantie, i aised upon all articles of gold and silver fabricated by lowellers, &c. upon which the Government imgints a stamp. The amount of specie, existing in rance before the revolution, was estimated by M. Secker at 2,200,000,000 francs. Penchet subposes it to have amounted, in 1807, within the limits of the old territory, to 1.850,000,000. The iminution, however, must have been much more onsiderable than this writer is willing to allow, from the various causes which have conspired to drain since that period.

The Government enjoys a monopoly of gunpowder and saltpetre, and exercises an exclusive privilege in the tabulcation and sale of shuff and salt, the departments beyond the Alps. They have Inid a general tax on salt, more productive than the though they are at great pains to inculcate the uti- the furrows, in order, no doubt, to reap a profitlity of the exchange. The duty is levied opon it's able harvest bereafter from this atrocious deed ! unincumbered in the interior of the empire. In this 100 gaineas.

me is derived from the imposts on registration and bover the gabella, is small to consist; the price of

-from the post-other -from the customs of from the | The de de reach have nothing positivity resignorage on cein sefrom the taxes and monopolies markable, except the paraful proportion which the upon saltspetre, gunspowder, smill, and salt is expense of collecting them bears to the whole sum

I people about 100 millions. But these direct and indirect taxes are not th appear pscaliarly heavy. Under this head comes the | heaviest of the impositions to which the demands of tax on inheritances, which was estimated, in 180 ; in 1 conquering ambition subject the people. There are the following dashing manner. It was calculated by grievaners still more deplorable. Under the name of additional continues (continues additionals) a cerpital value of the real property of France was at | tain per centige is levied upon the whole amount of least 30 milliands of france; that, according to the the direct taxes, for various purposes; one of which usual probabilities of human life, the exchanges of is, the supply of the deficit which may occur in the property, occasioned by death, would affect about | collection of those taxes. The government, also no thirtieth of that capital annually; and that the | exacts a large per-centage on this fund, under the duty, therefore, upon inheritances, at one per title of a war-try. The conneits of the department and of the communes are authorial to levy a slici for contribution, for the propose of defracing local tional domains, are vastly more numerous than un- charges of every de cription for the support of the der the old Government; for there has been awar- I indiciary a tablishment and all its appendixes - a negation of all the forests formerly held by corporate the provincial barrany sof prisons, hospitals, &c. bodies and emigrants; and of large districts in Bel- | Rumel calculates, that the additional continues, leyied in the year 1800, amounted to farth-three and an half per cent, on the total of the direct tixes. -In the year 1807, the government imposed an addi-These constitute a fruitful source of revenue, and I tional duty, on account of the war, of ten per cent, on the land-tax -- ten per cent, on the window-taxfifteen per cent, on the droit desputentes, &c. The general councils were authorized to levy sixteen per mentioned -- one and a balf per cent, for the expense care of individual interest. Here is an immense fer- | of the general survey of our per cost, for the reitery, amounting to nearly five millions of acres, | paration of the public buildings, roads, &c. The withheld from the public in the most prejudicial of all | councils of the communes were, also, empowered modes; on which territory are employed no fewer. To mise a considerable per centage, in order to defray the expenses of their particular subdivisions. themselves Conservators, Inspectors, Guards, Sur- | The total addition for that year, therefore, wa omething under 10 per cent, on the whole dicce taxes. In 1808, the councils of the department were authorised to raise sevent-on per cent, on the direct taxes for general purposes; and five per cent his intention to one of the Couservators, whose re- for the improvement of roads, buildes, &c. The port determines the Government either to grant or I councils of the communes, were invested with the refuse permission to that effect. This regulation | privilege of collecting duties according to the rate gives the Government a virtual monopoly of the sale of the preceding year, within their particular juris dictions. Ten per cent, was, also, imposed upor the income of all real property; estensibly for the otteries; and these lotteries, blameable as they are. I purpose of rebuilding and repairing places of were hip - for the reparation of the ecclesiastical seminaly our Government, are mischievous, beyond all I ries-and for the purchase of dwellings for the Mi alculation, in the excess to which they are encou- | histers of religion, both Catholic and Protestant .raged among the French. The drawing takes place | This gives the addition of about 30 per cent. Bu the councils may, also, at any time, propose to the Brussels, Lyons, and Strasburgh, as to afford one | government such an additional per centage as the very day. Under the same head are included the domestic interests of their departments com to renumerous gambling tables of the Metropolis; all of | quite. The government may, also, at any period. which are licensed, and some farmed out by the by a special law, impose an additional tax of this sort, either conformably to a proposition of the councils, or according to exigencies of the state. produced by the war, or other unexpected causes.

BARBARITY TO A HORSE!!

Additional centimes have, also, been levied upon

thousand francs, ton per cont, is levied upon the net

produce of these duties, for what is termed the pair

de soupe des troupes ; a contribution for the subsis-

the indirect taxes, under the name of a war-tax.

The following is an instance of cruelty to at nimal that exceeds every thing the most savage onster, in the shape of man, has ever dared to exeute in a Christian connery: However shocking the detail, it is a public duty to give it, in order to point out the perpetrator of such a deed to the aborrence of mankind: -About three weeks ago, person who had hitherto passed under the denomiition of a Gentleman, in the County of Essex nd residing not far out of the high road from Lon don to Chelmsford, on his horse starting with him. ruck him most violently with his whip, and is requence the animal reared meand threw him. In getting up, the rider whipped him as long as he was able, and then taking him home into the stable, renewed the beating, with the assistance of hi on, and continued it with so much severity, that poor animal broke from his halter, and, in his igony and terror, rushed through the stable-door which was torn in pieces. His merciless assailant uisued him into a small yard, and there again fell upon him, and after lashing him till they were tired, went within doors for some refreshment, tha the master might wreak a further vengeance on hi aimal. The barbarous a sault was soon recommend ed, and after long continuance the animal flew a me high paling; but in this desperate attempt t cape, he broke both his fore legs just above th fetlock joints, and instantly fell! It might naturally supposed, that the most brutal revenge would here ave been satiated; but far otherwise; for his carcasebutchers no sooner saw their victim thus mained of off the specie in the course of the revolution, and the ground, than fetching two cased knives, they immediately cut off the two feet from the limbs, the cut his throat, and afterwards made an effort, but in cain, to sever the head from the body! They then betook themselves to slice the trembling flesh into numberles pieces, and their men being in an adjoining field at plough, these were wheeled out in a funous gabelle, and scarcely less burdensome, al- | barrow, and dropped at regular intervals between THE ARCHDUKE IRANGE.

MAITA JINE 20.

You have no doubt heard of the design forms ome time ago in the Archdoke Francis to escafrom the Austrian dominions. It was remoned be was so discusted at the slerery of his family, as ascendance of the French in Vienna, he was design rous of absenting himself from scenes of hemili rion and it was considered a singular coincidence that the brother of Boouparte and the brother of the Emperer of Austria, equally ashamed of the Corsican's tri umphs, should both at the same time seek an asslum beyond the reach of his power. The motives of the Archibake Francis were not, I suspect, well understood; a little time will probably disclose them. But whetever they were, he has succeeded in his attempt to escape. His flight from the Ausrian dominions has higherto, been kept a profound ecret. He left Vienna earl, in the Spring private ly, with a suite of about ten persons, and travelent rear, under the title of a Count, to Schooling, where he took shipping for Suveria. There, after jem A. ing a short time, an order arrived from the British Admiral to Captain Peyton, of the Wearle genbrig, to convey his Royal Highness and suite to Sardinia, where the party arrived in May, it bejogiven out his Highness came merely on a visit to the King and Queen of Sardinia, the latter of whom is so nearly related to him. The Archduke was much pleased with his voyage from Smyron, and parties larly with the attentions of Capt. Poyton, the grand. son of Adm. Poston, of Greenwich, and perfore of the two lite Admirals Peyton, Capt. P. was invited to disc with the King and Queen of Sardinh. the Archduke. Se, and in return he cave a ball on the King's birth-day (June 4) to their Mainsting and the Archdoke, on heard his ship. The six onlarity of the place and scope delighted the Royal Prescurers. It was the first English ship of war on heard of which the Queen had ever been, and she wa in high spirits on the occasion. Her Majestr droved with Captain Perton, to whom, and to his Officers, in return for this unusual and unexpected atertainment a Fete Champetre was given, folowed by a masked ball at the theatre, while the crew at the Wearle were regaled with the best production of the island in abundance. The Archduke after. wards presented Capt. Poyton with a gold southbox, having his initials on it, set with brilliants, as a token of his esteem of the Captain, in concequence of his conduct.

entioned through several papers, in answer to the appoint of Mr. Smith, and which is understood to be from the pen of the President Madison. Only the first part of it has reached England. So for as goes, it enters into a laboured violication of the President's conduct, introduced by a severe attack upon Smith, for revealing the secrets of the Cabinet. and an imperchment both of his capacity and laterity. It proceeds to ridicule the attack made upon Madison by Smith, for adopting only half measures. ad asks him, whether he never heard of such a thing as a medium state between declared war and cours peace? - It is then contended, with refernce to the President's Proclamation, and the subequent. Act of Congress enforcing the non-imporation against Great Britain, that there was no evilence of a single Act on the part of the French Goverginent or its Courts, showing that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were not repealed, as stated in the letter of the Duke de Cadore. It is also orged in a or argument, that it has been the practice of the American Government to distinguish Belligerent Maritime Edicts violating the neutral rights of the Inited States, and Edicts authorizing other deprelations upon the property of American Citizens, and his is applied to show, that the declared repeal of the Bellicerent Maritime Edicts on the part of France, without evidence of any act to shew that hey were not repealed, was sufficient to authorize he President's Proclamation and the sub-equent Act f Congress; and that as the retrospective depredaions of Great Britain were not brought into the seotintion for the repeal of the Orders in Conneil, so esame rule was applied to France, an indemnity r whose retrospective depredations was not made. art of the arrangement for the repeal of the French Decrees. This is the substance of that part of the acde which has arrived in this country. It is, here er, to be observed, that with respect to the coa attions mentioned by Smith to have passed between im and Madison, it is alleged that the Presi cannot answer for himself, and Smith is told, the other proof is required of what passed besides la own assertion. _ __

The National Intelligencer contains an article

Lord Wellington, greatly to his honour, has de-Sined the pension of 20,000 crusades (about (2,500) offered to him by the Prince Regent of Portugal. In 1809, he declined the pay of a Captain General of Spain (12000 a year), which was offered to him by the Central Junta. That bedy dso offered him some horses, and the rank of Capain-General in the army (not of a province, which very different), and which is the same as a Marat of France under the old regime. These two flers Lord Wellington accepted; but the hores ere never sent to him. His Lordship, it is also rid, has declined accepting the pay of a Marshaleneral of Portugal, which amounts to more than 28,000 a-year. The arrears due to him on that acount, it is added, are upwards of £20,000, which us Lordship refuses to receive.

WATERTORD:

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,176.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

MATERIORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE espacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES A as convenient as any in Incresso, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Times and reception of Cons., and are so convenient ently equated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct tro in the Premises, thereby eveny much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Athens, No. 3 Waibrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jons Exany, Waterford.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners A of the TURNPIKE ROAD will be held at Dungirvan, on Monday, the 9th of september next, to vettle the Treasurer's Accounts, set the Turnpike Gate of Cappoquin, and transact such other Business Signed by Order. August 20, 1811.

MICH, BARRON, Treasurer.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON. THE HOUSE, OFFICES, AND GARDEN,

IN TRAMORE. DELONGING TO R. T. CAREW. ESQ. Application to be made to MR. CAREW.

TOBACCO. 400 Hhds. for Sale by John ALLEY and Son

100 Prime old. 300 Cres 1510.

Which they will commence landing on Monday the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia. August 1, 1811.



The fast sailing American Brig Unity, Benjamir 1 Shute, Master-Burthen 259 Tons-has excel lent accommodations for Passengers, intended sail the first of september next, wind and weather per mitting For Passage, immediate application to be made to Jonathan Gatchell, or the Master on board. Waterford, 8 Mo. (August) 8th, 1811.

County of Waterford) W HEREAS JOHN MA in said County, was, on the 17th day of July instant. noticed chain's considered a Stronger, having latel come to reside on said lands of Georgestown, Limino distely to quit the possession of his House; and, or the Sunday following, waxagara noticed to quit said. Horse, otherwise his Family would be put to Death -- AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst. his and Rouse was barned to the Ground, together wit all his Furniture and Provisions :- NOW We, R. ? O'SHER and H. Sr. Gronge Cone, Esque the two next residue. Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, prosecute to consistion any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages .- Dated July 26. R. P. O'SHEE IL - F G. COLE.

67 For the better discovers of the Persons con coincil in and Outcages. There is offer a further Reward of LIFTY GUINGAS for the prosecution to Conviction of any Persons concerned; or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to a discovery of the Perpetrators. JOHN BARRON.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour cas taken J. by Act of Parliament to form the Assizes, was first week 448 6th per Barret, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Tenchillings on Household.

WHITE, RANGED, MOUSEHOLD.

| Di. oz. dr. | Di. oz. dr. | Di. oz. dr. | Penav Loef, 0 3 6 0 5 6 0 7 4 | Di. oz. dr. | Di. oz. dr Four Penny, 0 15 2 1 6 7 1 13 7 Six Peany, 1 6 7 2 2 3 5 2 12 7 37 All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in Proportion - end besides the two initial Letters of the Balvager Maker's Name, the White Bread must be trucked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the Ho record with an H .- and the Weight must like wise let imprinted upon each Lorf, otherwise to be And the several Bakers and Dealers Venent, Medicand Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, en every intenday, before Tweeve Geleck, of all Wheat, Moal, and Flour Lought or soully them, according to the Act of Parliament

wast on levied according to Law. CORNELIUS BOLION, Mayor.

TO BE LET, TROM 29TH STEEL MULDINIST. MRS. CHAMBERS'S HOUSE.

> IN HILLIAM STREET. APPLY AT SAID HOUSE Waterford, August 12, 1811.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, two-thirds, or the Impropriate Ti PHE of the Parishes of Mothill, Rathgormuck, and Mondaigie, lying near Cutraghmore; also, those of Ballylanane, between Kilmacthomas and the Sea: likewise, several desirable LOTS of BUILDING GROLNU in the City and its Vicinity, extending from the Mall of Waterford to John . Hill .-- Particulars nas be had of, and Proposals will be received, and liberal Encouragement given for Improvement, by Lieutenaut-Colonel HARDY, or in his absence, by Anaxieva Symis, Esq. Waterford, Aug. 5, 1811.

In the Matter of Priese Commissioner Order of the Commissioner in this Matter, in the Coffee Room of the Royal Exchange Dublin, on the 14th lastant, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon-all the said Bankrupt's Right, Title, and Interest of in and to all that and tho that Piece, of Ground without John's Gate, in the City of Waterford, with the Tower adjoining, upon which said Premises upwards of 10001, has been tately expended by Binkrupt, in creeting two Dwelling Houses, which are at present untenanted . The Term 101 Years from with March 1804 subject to the yearly Rent of 121, 10s, 3d.-Dated the 2d Day of For facther particulars apply to Henry Ivie, Est

Waterford, Agent to the Commission 67 The above rate is adjourned until the 4th day of September next.

> MURPHY'S HOTEL, MALL, WATERFORD.

DAVID MURPHY begs leave respectfully to in form the Public, that, anxious to render by fouse eligible, he has completed several Improve nents in his Premises, and has opened a Sensonir TION COVERER Room for the English and Irish News recent. Anny and Near Lists, &c. the direction of with in left to the regulation of a select Committee

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

August 10, 1811.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

1917 Hopse at Tramore, (commonly called the Wood in houses with Coach-house, and Stabling. e turnettorses. Out-offices, &c -- Most excellent Water on the Premises. Also to be let, from 1st June next, the House in

WATERFORD MARKET PROCES+ACG, 24

Butter, first Quality, 💷 💴 🞉 5-15s, Od.

Application to be made to Thomas Backas, or Mr.

Waterford, August 12, 1811.

--- third - - - - - 5 33, 00 Edlow (rendered) - - - about 85%. Od. Lard (Bake) - - - - 04, 0d, - 04, 0d - (casks, rendered) - 64s, (id. - 65s, 0d. Burnt Pigs, 0s. od . . 0s. od Porte, - - - - - - - 318, od. - 368, od Beet. - - - - -- - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d Oatmeal, - - - - - - 16s. Od. - 16s. 6d. Flour, first Quality, - -- s. -d. - -- s. -d. .~~ second, - - - - - 46s, 0d, ~ 52s, 0d. - - - - 30s. od - 36s od. - fourth. "0s, 0it, Wheat, - - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 40s. Od. Barley, . . . - - - - - 00%, od. . 00%, od Oats (common) - - - - 135, Od. - 005, Od. — (polator) - - - - 14s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, - - - - - - - - 35s. 3d. - 38s. 0d. mls, - - - - - - - - 4s, 6d, - 5s, 0d. Lallow (rough), - - - Be. Od. ------- 6d, - to sd f (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 5d.) ciointe, - - - - - 4 d. - 6d. quarters, - - - - 4d. - 5 d. Veal,

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday vi. Barrels Wheat A. (£1 17s. × on --- Barley. Averaging 15d - ---- Oats,

Whiskey

- - - - - - - - - - - 25d. - 21d.)

£15-10s. -

54 6d. - 94. 0d.—per Gull

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris Papers of the 14th instant. The Monitour contains the intelligence from the armies in Spain which we subjoin. The account of the disagreement between Lord Weilington and the Spanish Generals, because the former would not bring the French to a for regulating the Asaze of Bread, or the Peaulties general battle, is, we believe, without the least

master of the important post of Mont Serrat. OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMIES IN SPAIN.

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

We read in an intercepted letter, that as soon as Lord Weilington was informed at Albuera of the match of the French army of Portugal, he assembled a Council of War to deliberate upon the part to be taken. The Spanish Generals were present: they warmly opposed the proposition of the English Ge nerals to abandon Spain and repass the Guadiana.

For two months, say they, we have been besieging Badajos; we have already raised the siege once. the breach is practicable, and in a few days we shall be masters of the place. The possession of Badajos is important, because it is one of the strongest places in Spain, the key of the Guadiana, and contains all the bridges and besieging equipage of the French ar-

The result of the battle we shall fight will be, we are conquerors, the immediate fall of this important place. Cadiz has been besieged for a year .-The French have constructed there a considerable flotilla: they have more than 400 pieces of large calibre in batters; the besieging works they have erected are immense; the result of the battle will be

The army of Murcia is in motion, and under the walls of Grenada. The result of the battle will permit our junction with that brave army.

The French Army of Arragon besieges Tarragona; upon the fate of that place depends that of Catalonia, and the Kingdom of Valencia. The result of the battle will be felt undoubtedly even in those

In fact, victors, we become masters of Estremadura, Andalusia, the Lingdom of Cordova, Jacu. Grenada: we take Badajos, we deliver Cadiz. The French, obliged to repass the Sierra Morena, wil be harassed on all sides, will fear for Madrid, wii march the nearest troops, which are those of Arraon, and thus Tarragona, Catalonia, and Valencia, will be delivered. Never were more important consequences attached to the fate of a battle.

If, on the contrary, we lose it, shall we not be always in time to repass the Guadiana, place ourselves under the protection of Elvas, or the heights of Portalegre? The cavalry of the Army of Portugal not having been yet entirely relitted, the means of conveyance not being yet re-organized, they can indertake nothing before September, and till that time shall we not be always able to defend the Lines For a long Term of Years, or the Interest Sold, of Lisbon, or to maintain ourselves under the cannon

Victors, we shall obtain immense advantages :-

ranquished, scarcely any inconvenience is attached our defeat. Our army is as numerous as the French army; they have rather more cavalry than tank-line, with Coach house, Stabling, &c .- which | we have, but we have more field artillery. The had state of the carriages of the Army of Portugal has not permitted them to bring with them more than a small part of their park. The epoch is deisive. Victors! the Peninsula may be delivered: ind evacuate Spain, whether it be in consequence of a hattle lost, or a simple deliberation of the prescat Council of War, the result will be the same-Spain, abandoned for the third time, will be discouraged; Badajos will be revictualled, the Army of Murcia will be destroyed and dispersed; Tarragona will be taken, Catalonia reduced to submision, Valencia will follow the fate of Tarragona, and the English armies, after having been useless spectators of the defeat of all our armies, will be useess speciators of the capture of all our fortresses. and consequently of the submission of all our Pro-

These reasons not having been effectual, the English. Generals having resolved to re-pass the. Guadima, the Spaniards separated discontented. On the 60th June they appeared before the fort of Niebla. Col. Fritzherz, who commanded there, had 300 men. Blake established his batteries on the 31-4 On the 1st July he tried an assault. Three tree. sive attacks directed against the two cates were re pulsed. The ladders of the Spanishels were strown down, and 300 remained in the diches of the place. Among the wounded, the Spaniards include Gene-

Upon the first advice which the French Governor Swille had of the march of Blake, he took the feld. On the 5th July he took from them three ompanies at Calanas. On the 5th the enemy embarked, and the division of Seville picked up a great number of stragglers. Unwards of 2000 of Blake's band described to return home.

On the 6th, Blake and the Spanish corps sailed

ARMY OF ARRAGON.

All the predictions of the Spanish people are reazed. After the capture of Tarragona, Marshal Subet marched upon Baga, and destroyed that fort rom thence he proceeded upon Mont-Serrat. The insurrectional Junta, intimidated by the capture of Tarragona, hadembarked for Majorca, leaving the | hundreds of these persons, among whom are four Marquis D'Ayrolas to defend Mont-Serrat, the ge- Officers.

Sucher, we are sorry to state, has made himself | neral depot and central magazine of the insurgeous Marsal Suchet made dispositions to reconneitre this place entrepched by art and nature. He arrived at Reuss on the 20th, with the brigade Abbe. On the 22d, the Brigadier Montmarie marched against Ignalada, in front of Frere Harispe. On the 24th the troops were united. The enemy, who had for a moment been alarmed, resumed their security, not thinking we should dare to attack them-but in the night the Marshalmarched rapidly upon Bruch, with the brigades Abbe and Montmarie : he found there Goneral Maurice Mathieu with a detachment of the gazrison of Barcelona. The attack began upon three redoubts placed at the foot of the mountain, and which covered the entrance of the defile; they were in an instant carried by the bayonet, and occupied by our troops. General Abbe received orders to proceed immediately in front of the defile with the 1st regiment of infantry, the 114th of the line, and

company of samers.

Thoroad, long and painful, winds on the llank of a steep mountain; fresh obstacles would have topped at each step any but French soldiers : inreachments, redoubts placed on inaccessible rocks, overed the entrance of the convent. Pensants stationed on all tops of the mountains, kept up a terrible fire; the Marquis d'Avrolas, trusting in the strength of his position, contented himself with ordering that a week's provisions should be carried into the batteries, which he deemed to be impregnable; but General Abbe had already dashed on with two picked companies. These brave men arrived under the rock of the first battery. In spite of the stones and rocks harled down upon them, they climbed the heights; they are already in the embrasures; the nemy lose their confidence; all that could not save themselves were killed in the battery. The cannon were immediately turned against the second battery. against which marched the chief of battalion Ebrand with a picked battalion. Heattacked in front, and at once turned the work, which was carried in a few minutes by the bayonet. The Spanish Officer was killed on his cannon with the cannoneers.

A third battery, with a strong entrenchment, yet emained in front of the Convent, and presented the greatest obstacles to us to attack in front; but 50 marksmen had climbed, we know not by what auducity, through the clefts of the rocks, and had reached the summit of the peaks of the mountain; from thence they plunged into the very interior of the Convent and the entrenchments. D'Avrolas immediately descended with part of his men into the ravines and impenetrable paths, where it was impossible to follow him. Some officers were taken with the rest of the soldiers, and the Convent and thirteen hermitages were instantly occupied by our

We took two standards, ten pieces of cannon of arge calibre, a million of cartridges, an immense quantity of ammunition, cloaths, and provisions, Deserters from the fort of Figueras have declar-

d, that there are about 1000 sick in the garrison, which are reduced to half rations. The English cruisers have disappeared with Cam-Verde and his adherents. The merchants of alencia are carrying off their most precious effects

o Alicant and Majorca. DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

The assemblage of the Gallicians, commanded v Santocildes, has tried a fresh attack upon the posts of Orbigo. On the 2d July, at two in the morning, Santocildes at the head of all his troops appeared at the village of Vellamor, upon Orbigo. General Bonnet had time to collect three regiments at Villa d'Angas: he marched immediately against he enemy, who, after some moments firing, were staggered by a fine charge of the 12th diagoons, which determined them to retreat, leaving many dead upon the field of battle.

A reconnoissance, pushed on the 10th towards Astorga, announced that the enemy seemed willing to maintain themselves there, and were reinforcing themselves with peasants.

On the 14th General Bonnet, with a strong deachment, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, who hastened his retreat over the monutains of Villa Franca, without its being possible to bring him to an action, which would have decided his fate,

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE CENTRE The town of Cuenca, cleared of the brigands, has been occupied in a military manner, and the province occupied like those of the interior: the greater part of the prisoners desired to enter into our service: those that were dispersed, return successively to their homes; all the Commons are loud against the frightful system of these bands, which know neither friend nor foe; they all desired arms and the honour of defending themselves; several have already distinguished themselves by the arrest of some leaders too famous for their atrocities.

NAVARRE.

The wreck of the army of Campo Verde has increased the bands of Navarre. General Reille, informed of their movements, stationed all his cavalev on the Banks of the Ebro: they have picked up some

not morit externimation. Mr. Mac Nath will be-

sinter before be contains to dear, that such men

itself present that there are such? And, if that

Magazine had not had a bring, what would have

become of that admirable elegrence which Mr. Mac

en? It is true, that few mon of the character do

exist in the country, and that they are equally con-

temptible for their numbers and for their talents; but

it is need any that their principles and their conduct

should not escape that proishment which it is focum-

bent upon the press to inflict. Against such men

and such opinion, and against them store, have the

Edinburgh Resigners let fall the weight of their re-

probation. In the heminds, the Catholic Pody stand

s free from such an imputation, is they do in the

mind of Mr. Mrc Nails himself, or in the maids of

conduct, or feel the irresistible force of those ties

which, in common with their brothen, bind them

to their country in a sacred and inclissolable union.

The name of Mr. George Lidwill has been struck

NEW YORK, JULY 22.

oraying for the addition of the Elective Franchise Committee did not Jessen the estimation they were held in by their Sovereign and his Ministers -- for you find the Lord Lieutenant, at the close of the | freely since be get any share in the Constitution? possion, in the name of his Majesty, thanking Pardiament for its liberality to his Catholic Subjects.

In March, 1792, Mr. Edward Byrne's Circular Letter, as Chairman of the Catholic Committee, was published in all the newspapers, recommending an election of Delegates throughout the kingdom and formed, even if I am in error. Mr. Evrne publicly avowed (as the fact was) that this mode of taking the sense of the entire Body, to Ly before his Majesty and the English Minister, was suggested by the highest authority in the kingdom .- The system of Delegation, so recommended, was submitted (in consequence of the great violence of some Grand Juries and the Corporation of Dublio against it) to the advice of a most eminent Lawyer, not more distinguished for profound knowledge, than loved for his unshaken integrity and private worth (Mr. Beresford Burston). His opinion, on that occasion, remains a justification, not only of the Committee then elected, but of the present. formed exactly on the same principle, if it is not more properly the same Committee -as the survivers of the year 1793, always forming an integral Tart, are only invigorated by additions to fill the vacancies occasioned by death and otherwise. A Petition from that Delegation was presented to the Throne, graciously received, and followed by his Majesty's recommendation to Parliament, at the

To this period, (the commencement of the year 1793.) it is manifest, that a Catholic Committee and Catholic Delegation were known to and approved of by the Legislature. The Journals of Parliament will make it evident, that, to the very passing of the Convention Act, the principles, conduct, and peaceable demeanour of Catholics were a subject of repeated panegyric with the confidential Servants of the Crown, and often contrasted with those of other Bodies, then giving much unensiness to Goverament .- Mr. Perry, now Lord Limerick (good authority for any admission favorable to Catholics) was lavish in his praise of the Catholic Committee, assigning its good conduct as his chief motive for

commencement of the ensuing Sessions, which

obtained for the Catholics the Elective Franchise,

and such other privileges as they now enjoy.

supporting the Bill of 1793. Delegations of another nature, about this time were formed by Volunteer Corps, almost entirely Protestant, to celebrate the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, and the success of the French arms. The Society of United Irishmen also recommended a National Congress at Athloge to consider of a soon. redress of grierances, to be holden during the summer. It was to prevent the Meeting at Athlove the Convention Act was framed, and had no relation to the Catholic Committee, whose labours had been just successfully closed by the attainment of many ndvantages. We have abundance of proof of this, In the conduct of the Lord Lieutenaut's Secretary of that period, (now Lord Buckinghamshire,) and of the then Attorney-General, (the late Lord Kilwarden,) while the Bill was in its passage through their issue was enormous - and it frightfully increased the House of Commons. The Secretary declared, that a knowledge that writs had issued to collect a Congress to meet at Athlone, alone decided Government in the introduction of that Bill, and that Lord Clare, who framed it, had no other object than to put down that projected assembly, nor had his Majesty's Ministers any intention of interfering with any of the constitutional rights of the People. or of alluding to any other Delegation whatsoever. The Attorney-General repeatedly asserted that the Convention Act had no retrospect to the Catholic Committee, but was directed solely against the proposed Meeting at Athlone; and he said the Bill did not go against all Deputation-if any part of it had such a tendency, he would instantly correct it it went only against Assemblies purporting to be a General Representation of the People, not against Representation for any pre-conceived object. He followed those assertions, by expunging the words, Conventions, and other unlawful Assemblies, from the preamble of the Bill, and by expunging from the first clause, the words, and other public concernments, and also to prevent like mischief in future. By the words removed from the Preamble, he annibilated all idea of any retrospect to the Catholic Committee -- and by the words omitted in the first clause. he precluded the application of the Convention Act to any Meeting, but such as that projected for Athlone. How providential was this for the intended victims at the present sacrifice! During this discussion the Cathobe Committee was sitting in Dublio, and, from that period, has continued to act for the Pody. from time to time, until this year. Previous to the Convention Bill, his Majesty received a Petition from the Committee by Delegation; since it became the law of the land he graciously did the same, in the year 1795, when Catholics were not so much in favor, from the regret they manifested on the recalof Lord Fitzwilliam. How eften since have each of the Prime Ministers of England conferred with

tions to Parliament proposed by their Committee? With the impression a knowledge of those facts must make on the mind, will any conscientions Magistrate abandon his own judgment to the orders of E Privy Council? even if he should be so disposed, ought he not first to examine how much of the talent, how much of the nationality, or how much of the landed property of Ireland, those members composing that Council may possess? and if, instead of tuose qualifications, he will find a number of effices, many pensions, much of that old age that approaches to debility, avowed theory, and a certain habit of supporting all Administrations, must be the Bank of England. Its credit has declined to because medical practitioners joined with him, or ra-

for their Body. Those public acts of the Catholic to his own body, which no Sheriff will call Catholic this full. An expenditure always increasing, which freeholders only to consider, he takes that mode of | must still increase in a frightful progression; and a conferring on, which he has been permitted to use

> I have already extended my observations to too great a length; I should ask your forgiveness, as my notive is in some respect personal. Thave been accused of rashness; it is natural for me to ends were:o prove I have taken some pains not to be unin-

I beg your acceptance of my thanks for the kind manner you have conveyed the resolutions of the Catholics of Limerick to me, to whom 1 feel very great obligations.

I have the honour to be, Sir. Your very much obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) GORGE LADWELL. John Howley, jon. Esq. Chairman of the Limerick Catholic Meeting.

TROM A FRENCH PAPER.

OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Since none of the reasons derived from the principles of justice, prudence, or humanity, have seen able to induce the English Government to depart from the anti-social system-that system which gives it as many enemies as there are true citizens in the different States of Europe-we may be permitted to contemplate with some interest, the risis in which that Bank, upon which rest the ower and security of the nation, is placed.

When speaking of the affairs of the Bank, we are not involved in those political reveries, amidst which a people already blinded by its passions may be amused and deceived with impunity -here every thing is certain. If the facts aileged be true-if it be a fact that P4 sterling in Bank notes are worth only three guineas, (and, unfortunately for the Bank, this is disputed by no one,) it must seen submit to acknowledge, that its bankruptev is almost declared. Doubtless, the Ministers and their partizens have good reasons for not all at once arowing their situation ; -- doubtless they have still come precautious to take, some essential operations to concert, before they give to the situation to which they have conducted affairs the only name

This course is natural, and not at all surprisingmt that there should be found men of sense and acuteness, who can shut their eyes to the light of evidence, and seek in miserable palliatives for a cure to the evil, is hardly what will be believed si anths after the fall of the Bank-that is, very

Why was not this foreseen, will then say the stupid politicians of Wood-street? It was so clear! One is almost tempted to laugh at the grave tone with which a Noble Lord, in the House of Comnons, endearoured to show how much the potes of the Euglish Bank differed from assignate, to which member had the indiscretion to compare them. 4 How can you assimilate things so unlike?" said he gravely. - " Upon the creation of assignats, in a year or two. With us, on the contrary, even in a period of fifteen years, there has scarcely been in increase of fifteen millions sterling, (360 mil-

lions of francs) in paper circulation. It might be answered, that it is by no means the quantity issued, but the power of incessantly issuing, high decides the fall of a paper money; but it is sore proper to observe, that the Noble Lord has

blinked the question. The point for consideration is not what has hapsened to the Bank of London, but what is now happening to it, and what must naturally ensue. How is it that a paper, issued in so small quantity, has already depreciated? The Noble Lord should have thought of this objection, which he himself indiscreetly furnishes, and which it is natural to make to those who attribute the fall of assignate only to their enormous issue. They do not see that they take the effect for the cause; and instead of saying that the great issue was the cause of depreciation, they ought to perceive, from the then existing state of things in France, and from what is now going forward in England, that, in both countries it was preciation that led to issue, whether in assignate bank-paper. The comparison, therefore, was not so my placed as he wished to persuade the House

As long as England shared with all Europe the reight of the struggle against a nation divided and torn by parties-while enjoying aff immense and exclusive commerce, she developed all the sources of prosperity—is it surprising that she kept at par the per of her bank, and that she enjoyed a credit which the most insignificant broker obtains as long as his affairs appear in a prosperous state? Certainly not; and it must have lasted till the favouring causes cea-ed to operate -- till the period when France, united as a v hole, resumed her superiority pour the Continent. But the point is now for Engand to cause the effect to continue while the caus has ceased-to re-establish her credit, sinking under the weight of the very force which supported it .-Catholic Delegates, relative to the presenting Peti-Such is the problem which the English Ministers

have to colve. Is there any prespect that they will succeed? It is a truth become trite, that paper-money exists from the confidence reposed in those who issue it. This confidence is built upon their known resources and their conduct. If it is ascertained that a bankling firm gains more than it expends, its paperenjoys a credit which is in itself an addition to the property of the bankers. If unforescen accidents or raisconduct augment expences and diminish receipts, their credit declines, and can only be restored by a plimey of principle only to be acquired by a long different system of conduct. Such is the state of Sat declined the charge on the ground of having or-

diminution of its receipts, which soon, from the offeets of the Continental system, will be more and more reduced. What core is proposed for the evil This is the most curious part of the subject. So ear that it cosmot exists others that it is of no con equence-a third party, in the hope, doubtless, of resorting to the true remedy, proclaims aboud the danger. What will be the event? One of two things either the latter will be listened to, or the noise which they have made, and their very zeal, will be ten the evil.

But we do not anticipate events; we wish to preent facts, not confectores; the event below, s to futurity, which we do not presume to peneliste.

NOTTINGHAM ASSIZES.

A cutious cause came on for trial at the almo-Assizes. The Plaintiff was Mr. Kenworthy, a maltster at Retford, who, it was stated, pays fifthe Defendants were Mr. Dickinson, a Magistrate for the county, and a person named Hurst, an Under-Bailiff. The assent, of which the Plainfiff complained, was given in the Subscription News-room, at the Crown Inn, in Retford, and was occasioned w the following circumstance:-

Mr. Kenworthy, Licut.-Colonel Kirke, of the East Retford Local Militia (who is also a Magistrate), and a young gentleman of the name of Hannam, were in the coffice-room on the 25th of March, when the dispatches from Gen. Graham announced to them the battle of Barrosa, in which the only son of Colonel Eyre (one of the County Members) lest his life; which misfortune brought on a conversation between the Plaintiff and Lieut.-Col. Kirke, when the former observed, 6 that the our Generals knew how to fight, they did not know how to write Earlish, and he wondered that Government should send out such fellows." This was spoken in allusion to an expression of Gen. Graham, where he says, a an made a night march of sixteen hours; the Plaintiff contending that such expression was downright nonserver because, said he, " the night did not consist of that duration of time." At this Lieut, -Cel Kirke displayed marks of disapprobation, and said, in a contemptaous teanner, he would of converse with the Plaintiff any longer about the itess. The Plaintiff then said, " Dean, you, Kirke, this is not the first time you have slighted ne : you refused to play a game at billierds with me the other day; you know me, and I will make you espect me". The Colonel replied, " I do no now you;" which Plaintill knew, in the literal ase of the word, was false; and in the act of eaving the room, said, in a passion, " 1) -n it. man, you intend to trample me under foot by your agisterial authority; any man can be a magistrate with 1200 a year." To which the Colonel again eplied, contemptuously, as it was endeavoured to

proved, " No doubt, you are a man of great Next day, the Colonel stuck up a paper in the office-room, soliciting a meeting of the Subscribers in the 9th of April, to hear his charge against Mr Kenworthy, and determine thereon. Mr. Kenworthy likewise stuck up a paper to the same effect, omplaining of the conduct of the Colonel. On the day appointed, 16 of the Subscribers met, among whom was Thos. Dickinson, Esq. who was Chairman on the occasion; and they came to a determination, that Mr. Kenworthy should be compelled within a stated time, to sign a paper begging pardon of the Colonel for having used language disgraceful to a gentleman; which paper should afterwards be stuck up in the most conspicuous part of the room, and there remain seven days; or that Mr. Kenworthy should be expelled the room. These conditions the Plaintiff refused to comply with; is onsequence of which another meeting of the Subscribers was called, at which Mr. Dickinson again presided; and they passed a resolution to return Mr. Kenworthy his year's subscription-to hire a man, or men, if occasion required, to prevent him from entering the coffee-room, or, if he entered, to turn him out by force; and enter into a subscripon to indemnify the persons in point of law, who hould exercise, or be made parties to such violence They accordingly hired George Hurst, one of the Defendants in this action, to carry the violent par of this resolution into execution; he, from his busiess, being an adept in the art of clutching men b be collar, executed his order, by turning Mr. Ken outly out of the room the first time he entered afor the passing the resolution. For which assault, and to recover reparation for his wounded honou Mr. Keaworthy brought the action.

The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, gav

lamages £50. Mr. Kenworthy has since the trial published etter in one of the Nottingham papers, averring that 6 His Majesty has not a more loval subject;" and with a view of proving that he (Mr. K.) is not "ciher deficient in education or discernment;" and particularly that he is not acquainted with gramnar; but in this very attempt the gentleman has written had grammar in two or three passages, and has shewn his ignorance of the Lacidus or do in many

THE KING.

We mentioned some time since, that Doctor Simmons had been originally applied to, to undertake the management of His Majesty's mental malady

not pause before he commences a warfare on his Ca- that degree, that the nominal value of its paper is their placed as superintendants over him, while neighbour, because having grievances peculiar to its real value as 96 to 75. What has produced that if it was a case for ordinary Physician to his case for ordinary Physicians, but one in his extraor dinary line, they is id no linkings to isterface in it with him. Upon this, as we stated, D., R. Will. I (who would etherwise have been pried ever, is consequence of a personal repurpanco on the part of His Majoste, rentaining since his fermer indi positions, of which he was cored by the William), wa. of necessity called in as the only remaining practitioner of sufficient eminence in the line; and sine His Majosty's symptoms have become worse, Dr. J. Willis has been called in to assi t his brother. But still more recently. His Majesty's mental malade having assumed that settled uniform character which puts it quite beyond the pretensions of the regular practitioners, Dr. Simmons has been a nin called in and as the case is allowed to be one entirely in his line, and the other Physicians are not to interfere. he has comented to act. We do not know whether the other Physicians will continue in formal attendaance. Doctor Paillie, it is said, has signified his intention of taking leave, and retiring altogether from the practice of his profession, a retirement teen thousand pounds per amum. Excise duty: which he had previously resolved to carry into effect at the close of the last year, and deferred bitherto only from the laudable principle of not abandon is his Sovereign as long as he saw a possibility of being able to do him service. Doctor Bailile, it is said. now declares that His Majesty's complaint is adapted wholly to the line of Doctors Simmons and Willis, His Majesty, it is said, no longer recognizes any one. All the Physicians are of opinion, not only that his life is free from present danger, but that he may live some time .- Priot.

VISITATION.

On Friday crening last, the Right Rev. Edward Powyer Sparkes, Bishop of Chester, arrived in Liverpool, in the course of his primary sisitation to the Clergy of his diocese. On Saturday morping his Lordship attended divine service at St. Peter's church, when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. Vanburgh, A. M. Rector of Aughton, from 2d Corinthians, chap, vi. ver. 4, 4 In all things approving ourselves as the Ministers of Ged." -- After the sermon, his Lordship delivered a most elequent and impressive charge to the Clergy who were present, which occupied nearly an hour, and in which the candour and liberality with which he expressed his sentiments of those who might differ from them in epinion did his Lordship the highest honour. On Sunday morning he preached a most excellent sermon St. George's church, from Hebrews, chap. ii. verse 3. " How shall we escape, if we neglect to great salvation."-- In the evening his Lordship confirmed upwards of 2000 boxs at Sc Paul's church, and near 3000 girls at St. Peter's. Unfortunately a false alarm took place at this church oon after eight o'clock, which for the space of searly two hours produced a considerable decree of agitation in the minds of a great portion of the town .- For many years there has not been so great a number of children collected for confirmaion, and the church was of course immensely througed; the children were passing through the middle aisle towards the altar, when, from the heat and pressure, one of the girls fainted; the children around her, unable to render her any assistance or to make way to carry her out, screamed aloud, and the others in different parts of the church, unequainted with the nature of the distress, and the readful accident at St. Nicholas's church being still resh in their memories, an alarm that the galleries were falling was instantly spread through the church, and the piercing shricks of the children were re-echoed by the tumultuous anxiety of the crowd assembled in the church-yard; many of the children leaped through the lower windows into the yard, and the greater part of those immediately rushed towards the doors, which were absolutely blocked up by the imprudent curiosity of the people without. During the interval which took place before a free passige could be obtained through the doors, a number of the children were severely bruised, and many had their clothes nearly torn away. The active everous of the Clergy and Gentlemen about at length in me degree appeased the tumult and quicted the ars of those around, and it is owing to their exertion, alone that a much greater degree of injury has not sustained .- It was not, however, until a ate hour that the public alarm had entirely subsided, and for a considerable period the agitated feelings of parental affection produced a scene most truly afcting.—On Monday mothing the remainder of the hildren were confirmed, making, in the whole, 25

early as can be calculated, about 5000. The Lord Bishop has confirmed, in his late visitation of this diocese 56,212; and in the conter of the last twelve months, the whole amount has een 61,340.

Lord Somerville, in a letter recently published, oints out the following remedy for the feet-rot is heep. Butter of antimony rubbed into the foot with a small stick cut flat), after it is carefully ared, and so as to leave no cavity in the horn. The heep must then be left in a dry place for three er four hours, and separated from the flock for a fer loys afterwards .- His Lordship takes the opportunity of stating, that he continues in the breed of Merino sheep, and that he lately sold the wholest his sort of wool of his crossed Merinos (not sequed but washed only) from do, to 5s, per pound, and that the inferior sortings are sure of a ready mark() in the West Riding, and Halifax. The weel bayers of Norwich, and many other places, offer orb 1s. 6d. per pound for fine Norfelk and Southdows weeks

THIST INDIES

HOSS OF THE MANDER OF Postan Dierman 25, - Westing for Corners .

journ diately with 11 O troops on board, and after keof it ones has to on code nours were crowned with na evenioring; the result of which, we regret serious, after needing with an obstinate resistance, I to state, folia confirms the above statement. It is and the loss of threshilled, and 18 or 20 wounded. granted, the his Majors is to be prived under the We sett reed to Amboy takin October, when the Covernor requested Captaia Tucker would remain there in the Dever to assist in defending the island against an invasion from Java, which was expected; Le couplied, and sent me in the Mandarine (prize Ship) with dispatches for the Admirel, and orders to procure store, and provisions at this place for the Dover, which she was in great want of. I sailed on the 2d November, and, after a very fair passage for that time of the year, urived in the Straits of Smeaperson the 8th of December; on the 9th, in the morning, heating through a narrow part of the channel, and leaving nothart but a very old one on a en and cale, I stood too far over, and unfortunately par on share. It then blew a moderate biseze. I The constitution is my power to get ber oil, but have Jog no boit large enough to carry an anchor on. could not succeed. In a short time it came on to East extremely field, and the tide had left ber so ruch, that to prevent her consizing. I ordered ail the mast to be cut away. A Chinese production of us in this situation, and although we had a signal of distress using, and continued firing gans, she presed without attempting to render us nay as istance. The wind and sex continued increasing, which occasioned her to thump so band that she began to make a great deal of water; when I found her in danger, I sent the best on shore to a small island war us, with the dispatches, and when I found it impossible to sive her, I considered it my duty to endeavour to care the crew; we then collected all the spars, we could, and made a raft, which by five, r. m. was complete; having nine women and three poor little children on board, you may suppose my first care was to secure them. Thank God! I succeeded: and by seven I hoded with all the crew, except four Lawris, who got intoxicated, and possisted in temaining by the wreck. The island was only about half a mile in circumforcers, and hallouly a few leishes to shelter us from the rain, which poured down in torrents all the night. At day-light, conthan to my expectations, the ship having kept to gether. I launched the boot, and with much diffcally reter hand. I found she had billed during

the right, and we full of sait water, consequently

off the first, was a was squite ! I sent a few pieces

of silt beef, and a few other things, by the best, for

the people on those, and remained by the wreck

with one Thropean and four Lawirs, intending

when my returned, to quit the wreck with every

fuln; I could save, as I saw she could not hold to-

getter much longer. The boat had hardly get on

shore when the wind increased so much that she

could not possibly return, and I had the mortifica-

tion of seeing her put back, after tanking three at-

tempts. At this time there a was making a complete

breach over her, and every monent Lexpected she

would go to pieces. At this critical moment is

pleased the Almights to seal the Chifforne to our

assistance; she was coming through the Straits, and

seeing our distressed at ration, auchored, and sent

a boat immediately to our relief, but the weather

being so very bad, the ship had gone to pieces about

half an hour before she reached us. The European,

one Lawar, and makelf, were taken from the jib

boom, which we had with much difficulty reached;

the others had all gone adrift, but by the great ex-

up, except one, who was unfortunately dreward.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AFGUST 19

" There is no afteration in his Majoria's ymp

.. His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and

three of the Members attended -the Archbishop of

Custerbury, the Dukesof Montrose, and the Earl of

Ayla ford. They examined the Physicians, together

relyies has been recently taken. The result, we un-

taken place in His Majesty's complaint-and it ap-

pears evident that the maindy is confirmed, by an

effusion having taken place on the brain, became

the King receives no other benefit from sleep than

that refresionent of his bodily powers which makes

his Majory has most sonsibly declined in strongin-

Helenow carried from his bed to his chair, and

from the chair to bed. His head droops on his cheet;

and though he minnits with reluctance to take food.

it is with the utract direculty that the Tay it is

His Majesty's disorder has a cine, and and than

WINE O'R. 1 '

can be medical me casas sist the disperive prese-

The Physicians have now given up all the

The following is an extract of a power

ry to say, that within the space of the last we

with Dr. Simmons, and Dr. John Willis, who e

derstand, is, that no perceptible amendment to

is not quite so well this morning."

tem to-day

Window Castle, Acast 13.

W. HIRERDIN,

Windsor Cadle, August 10

Signed as above.

S. M. Bailett,

S. P. Winter.

depart Cicighton they wer

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

A new series of official intelligence from the French armies in the Peninsula has arrived. The first part of it consists of a number of observations on an affected disagreement between Lord Wellington and the Spanish Generals. It is said that, when Lord Wellington was informed at Albuera of the march of the French into Portugal, he assembled a Council of War, in which the Spanish Generals urged the propriet of bringing the enemy to battle, opposed his Lordship's plan of repassing the Guadianaandabandoning Spain, prognosticated the bappiest result; from a victory, and represented even defea s, not likely to be productive of any very serious lisister. Lord Wellington not acceding to these iviews, the Spanish Generals are represented as having separated from him in discontent. The French paper, rest these statements on the authority of an stercepted letter. The repulse and loss, sustained y General Blake at Niebla, are then mentioned. together with some new and unsuccessful attempt by Santocildes, and other Spanish leaders. But th most important article communicated in these detailels, the capture of the strong and important posof Mont Serrat, commanded by the Marquis d'Avtolas, who appears to have escaped, with part of his troops. These articles shall, also, appear on Tuesday .- Campo Verde, and some of his adhe-

The Queen's Council met on Saturday. Only I lish crul ers. Accounts from the British in Portugal to the 19th ult. are noticed by the London papers, but they Austroque to wen goidton nichnor

Million, formerly ordered for this country, the following have been required, by an urgent order of the Quarter-Master-General, to prepare for immediate embarkation. The Westminster, to embark at Liver [20] -Northampton, at Portsmouth-East Kent, at Faimouth - North Hants, at Bristol -Pendroke, at Bristol -- Warwick, at Portsmouth Firmental disorder more violent. But, we are sor- Rutland, at Dover -- East Norfolk, at Rumsgate -Hartford, at Harwich-Dumfries, at Harwich

and line of the Cetholics of the County of Meath. Those of the Counties of Cork and Kildare are to meet in a few day . A Meeting distinguished for rank, respectability, and property, was held at Traice on the 17th. The Econing Past states, that twenty Who dis although he enjoyed is a loop so explicit Magistrates were present, and many of the respec-10 ft, and appeared rather more compared. In the trible Protestants of the County, among whom cult part of the morning heate as my heat; break- the following are named -The Right Hon.

are of Dis. Wills and Simmons only, and the other Phylidans will only pay occasional visits." The private letters which were received by the Anhole Muit of Sumday mention a fact of consi detable importance. Twenty thou and French roops, which were in gurbon at Dustrie, are said to have left that piace and marched towards the Phine. The interrace drawn from this circumstant s, that a complete reconciliation has taken place be ween France and Russia. Bonapute has, it is inly consented that Russia shall carry on a partial this with this country. There are no letters by this apportunity from St. Peter bargh, the cause of which differently explained; it is said, on the one hand, varise from the detention of the vessel conveying Mail, by the cut tike of a craiver; and, on the other, to originate in the stopping of the letters con the Russian capital, by an order from the Government, at the instance of M. Lauriston.

down 136 Signe covery.

The remonstrance of Sir James Saumarez to the Swirlish Covernment respecting the sequestered proporty at Carlsham, appears to have been attended with the desired effect; all the accounts agree that several of the engoes have been restored in consequence; and many in tances have recently occurred of the triend'y disposition of the Swedish Authorities towards trade, notwithstanding it is apparent that they frequently act in fear of the French Govern

It was reported at Palermo, at the date of the last accounts, that the Toulon fleet, which was ready for sea, had 18,000 troops on board, and that in the event of its being able to clude the vigi-Lunce of our blocking squadron, it would repair to Corsi a: and after taking on board ten thousand soldiers, purposely as embled there, make, in concort with Murat, a descent upon Sicily. To oppor ach an attempt, Sir John Stuart had about 10,000 British under his command, and there were 25,000 Nerpolitan troops on the island.

Celaterford Chronicle.

The London Journals of the 19th (these of the 20th are will due) contain a long dispatch from Admiral Sir C. Cotton, giving details of the exertions made by the British ships in aid of the defence of Tarragona, and in civing refuge to the inhabitants, who sought relief in the sea from the barbarity of their fors. Much of these details of unexampled horror trealreads before the public, and the length of the Gazetto, and it's arrival at rather a late hour, require it's postponement till Tue, lav.

rents; appear to have obtained safety on board Eug-

Anaddition to the fourteen Regiments of English

Larrie, at Ardressan. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex lies dana mrivill in Ken ington Palace. On Friday night, two Pay igians were sent for express.

A condition has been published, calling a meet-The shortly after which he became were; red it | Maurice Fitzgerald, Mestr Blennerhasset, Celles,

are the spinion of these conversant with the na- 1 Chate, Crossia, Sanodors, Howson, Twsis, Church, I call integrits. In every contamily, whether Proto of his complaint, that the malady is confirmed ; Hickson, Purden, &c. &c. Dominick Rice, Esq. | to tank or Catholic, and hosever pure the great hose The sp his advinced age, very little hope are one was called to the Chair, and the business was opened dy of that community may be, there are ambitious by Coensellor O'Connel. Whilst Mr. O'Connel and turbulent spirits, who cannot be red asced by Was statiog the object of the Meeting, John Weeks, Toy of those principles which constitute either too-Time, particularly Dr. Willis, underwent | Esq. chief constable of the Burony, entered, and, rail or political virtue; but, by what species of recent addressing the Chairman, said, 55 he begged to be | sooing can their gold be regarded as as timbertie; understood as coming there, not in his individual, the society or the profession to whi is they a sidenespecies, but as chief constable, ordered by the fally belong? If the crimes of such the such to Provost of the town, and by the Crown Solicitor, to be thus classicable, there is a coclety which won t disperse the Meeting." He was asked, whether he hair warrant from any Magistrate, who had received informations on eath? He replied, that he do exist in Ireland. He not the hich bles wine had no warrant, and that there were no informations on oath. The Chairman then said, with great dignits and figures - We have met here for a legal and constitutional object, and we shall not dispense." Nally displayed in defence of his in report station-The constable in a short time retired, amidst the bughter of the Assembly, axis stated by the Jontnal from which we quote. Resolutions, of which the following is the substance, were then enanimousv passed -- That petitions be presented to the Legisature -that Dominick Price Peter B. Hussey, Maurice King, Walter Hussey, James O'Cornell, John Looley, Daniel O'Connell, and James Lawlor, Esqrs, he appointed to prepare the petition, with liberty to copfer, for that purpose, with the general Catholic Committee -- that thanks be returned to the General Committee, to Leid Fingal, those who can without prejudice appreciate their the Protestants of the County, to Counsellor O'Connell and Hussey, and to the Chairman. Deeply interesting as the affairs of the French

empire are to the present generation of even, and

conveyed in that article are, in general, but imper-

feetly known, while multitudes are wholly ignorant

of them. They exhibit a system of terrible but firmly

onsolidated despoti-m-a system which grasps as

constitutes the essence of freedom, and confers upon

it all its value! Let the article be perused with im-

partiality and care. It is a record of greater impor-

We revert, for a little, to the trial for a Libe

which was given in our last publication. Whatever

may be said of the English Ministry, as to prosecu-

tions of this sort, it will at least be admitted by

every unprejudiced man, that the Irish Government

rity. It has forborne largely, and it has only acted

in cases where faither forbearance might have been

deemed a criminal neglect of public daty. In the

case to which we allude, the Ediaburgh Reviews

have received a very pointed chastisement from the

Counsel who defended the person accused. They

writers are said to have represented the Catholics of

reland as harboning such an inveterate hatred to

Ireat Britain that they meditate a separation of the

we countries, and that they are ready to place them

tres under any foreign Government, to forward

heir wicked designs. On this ground, Mr. Mac

Nally, while he does justice to the talents of these

eminent Authors, bailds the whole of his invective

If the Edinburgh Reviewers had ever uttered senti-

gents such as there, we would readily and cordially

meur with the learned Counsel in saying, ' That

they had published a most false, seditious, atro

cious, and infamous Libel, as ever was publi-hee

prainstaliege, a brave, and a suffering, patient peo

ple. But, where did Mr. Mac Nally learn, that

the writers he reprobates had so grossly aspersed

the Catholic name and reputation? The character of

yet found more sincere or abler advocates, and the

Counsel might have fairly presumed, that their de-

sented. No such view of the sentiments of the Catho-

lies, as that here rested upon, is to be found in the

whole compass of the Edinburgh Review, nor any

thing that so nearly approaches to it, as to afford even

the colour of justification for so precipitate a centure.

We freely and fully exculpate Mr. Mac Nally from

noy intention inconsistent with the candour

and honour of a Gentleman : but in the case of wil-

ters, whose opinious are so likely, and with jus-

tice, powerfully to sway the public mind, it is ma-

terial, that no misconception should go almoad, and

that the real circumstances should be accurately as-

certained. The Reviewers have, on one occasion, ex-

pressed an opinion, that there are some in Ireland

who wish for a separation of the two countries; but

they have, also, at the very same time, acquitted the

Catholics of the accusation, and have, on a multitude

of other occasions, done ample institute fair politi-

clarations had in this justance been foully misrepre

that Body and their constitutional rights have never

ance than it would be casy for words to describe.

out of the Commissions of the Peace for the several important as they also are in the history of the hu-Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and the Queen's mag race, but little is known of their internal regulation and management. Throughout the domini-The following melancholy accident occurred in the ons of Bomparte, the Press is circumscribed by the river vesterday evening. As William Gibson, beever watchful surpicion, the frowns, and the penullonging to the Star of Yarmouth, William Artis, ties, of a relentle styranny, and limited in its la-Captain, was in the act of throwing water from a hours to the fibrication of good that has no existbucket, he fell over board, and was unhappily ence, and to encomiums on the merit of its sorereign drowned. He struggled for a few moments, but not which it knows to be without the slightest found ilong enough to enable his ship-mates, who humanely tion in truth. In London, there are some periodiexected themselves for his preservation, to succeed in cal publications, whose columns are chiefly devoted to this subject. but their information is either the From The Cork Intelligencer. invention of the funcy of those who write in them, or derived from the interested and wholly unauthen-Captain Bulkeley, arrived here last evening, inticated statements of French emigrants; and so freforms, that on Saturday last, off the Copes of the quently has that information been disproved, that Delaware, forty miles from the land, he witthe public have ceased to confide in that by which nested an engagement between two ships of war, they have been so often betrayed. It becomes, then, which continued from four till half-past six, p. m. a matter of the highest moment, to embrace every when encef the ships struck .- After the engagement, opportunity that offers of giving publicity to such an officer from one of them came on beard Captain documents as proceed from sources of unquistionable Reseatooner, the Ann Eliza, which proved to be an veracity, and as are honestly intended to direct and officer from the British sloop of war Amlanta, Capto call then the common mind. Part of a docutain Hickey, who informed that the ship that had ment of this character will be found in our last page, just struck to the Atalanta, was the French feignte oder the title of French Finance. The details Entreprenante, of 52 guns, bound from Brest to

or what became of the dispatches .- Boston Gaits own almost the whole produce of human falents. and toil, which extends to the remotest limits of the BIRTH -On Tuesday morning, at New Ross, tho muire, which penetrates the most secluded recesse Lady of Lieutenant Patten, Royal Cork Regiment, of society, and which, its agents excepted, deprive of a Son and Heir. every memoer of the nation of every right which

New York, with dispatches, and some cargo. The

Atalanta mounts 18 guns. Captain Bulkeley did

not learn how long the French ship had been out,

JOHN GORDON.

DEFELY impressed with Grabitude, returns his warmest and most sincere Thanks to the Inhantants of this City and its Vicinity, for the confidence they have placed in him, and for the Favourshe bas ecessed from their kindness, during a period of 12 Years. For the Information of those who have entrusted him with the care of their Larrans, and who have given directions, that they shall be delivered to him, and to no other Person whomsoever, he takes the Liberty of stating, that it is his constant and inariable Practice to call for such Letters on the val of every Mail, that he has on no occasion failed in the discharge of this duty, and that his explicits shall be per exered in, with the most faithful and unrematting l'unctuality, in the hope of meriting a continuance of those Obligations he has already so long and so largely experienced. August 24, 1811.

LANCASTER'S PLAN OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL-MASTER fully qualified to teach on A the above Plan, wishes to undertake the cure of School in a Town.-He has been employed as Teacher in the School of the Friends of Education,

Every Information respecting his Character and Qualifications can be had by Application to the Rev FORGE CARR, OF Mr. SAMUEL BLEEY, Jun. New August 23, 1811.

NOTICE.

WE request those indebted to the late Firm of MATHEWS, CARROLL, and DUCKETT, ill be so good as to pay the amount of their Acounts to Jour VERO, Esq. Attorney, who is the only Person authorised to receive the same .- Waterford, August 23, 1811. JOSEPH MATHEWS. POSEPH CARROLL. WILLIAM DUCKETT.

WATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

 ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES. I as consenient as any in Inccaso, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Proassoss and reception of Cons, and are so convenigotty situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Profises, there-ly saving much labour and presenting injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7. Wallrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Joux August 23, 1811. Byans, Waterford.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners of the T! RNPIKE ROAD will be held at Dungarvan, on Monday, the 9th of Soptember next, to settle the Treasurer's Accounts, set the Turnpike Cate of Cappoquia, and transact such other Busine action be necessar August 20, 1311. Signed by Order.

MICH BARRON Treasurer