StR -- The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my dispatch No. 108, of the Ath ult, of the state of affairs in Catalogic up to the 24th May: I have now the honour to transmit necounts of the further events in that quarter to the sent in the Paloma Spanish correcte from Carthage. 1st just, contained in the accompanying extracts of communications from Captains Codrington and Adva and Lieutenant-Colonel Green, as set forth in the margin*, by which their Lordships will regret to see that the last accounts brought me this day by the Volontaire state the town of Tarragona to have been stormed, taken, and set fire to by the French force under Suchet, on the 28th June.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

Invincible, Tarragona Roads, June 5.

Sin-On the 28th, in the morning, the enemy opened his fire on Fort Olivo from two batteries. one of four guns and a mortar, the other of three guns and a howitzer, placed on the flank of the fort. About mid-day of the 29th Colonel Green examined the works of the Olivo, owing to a report from an Other that its defences were in a bad state, and he found them very much destroyed. At night it was intended to substitute the regiment of Almeria for that of Iberia, which had been hitherto in the fort; and after dark the former regiment was marched out of the town for that purpose; but I am sorry to say the enemy found means to mingle himself with that regiment, and he got possession of the Olivo without firing a shot, making 300 men prisoners.

The enemy's force at present is considered to be between ten and eleven thousand men; he is supposed to have lost four thousand since the commencement of the siege in killed and wounded and de-

The Spaniards, including the prisoners made at the Olivo, have lost about three thousand. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ADAM. Admiral Sir Chartes Cotton, Bart. &c. &c. &c. Tarragona, 11th June, 1911.

Sin-The small advanced work on the sea beach, called the Francoli, was destroyed in four hours by the batteries thrown up in the night of the 6th inst. but its situation was such as always to have made it tenure very uncertain, by being very much detached. On this occasion the conduct of the Spanish troops was particularly gallant, all the men who occupied the Francoli, to the amount of about 145, being either killed or wounded, and the Officer in command having left the fort the last person. The cuemy hat since made several attempts to carry these works, which protect the communication between the sea and the town, but by the vigilance and bravery of Brigadier Sarsfield, who commands these defences, they have been repulsed with considerable loss, and, indeed, in one instance, though the enemy had rallied three times, he was completely defeated in his object. But the very hard work by day in constructing works for the support of the line, which becomes necessary in consequence of the radical defects of the fortifications, and the constant alarms and attacks by night, causes serious auxiety for the

(Signed) E. R. GREEN. Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. NO. 1V.

Blake, off Villa Neuva, 15th June, 1811. Sin-As Captain Adam has informed you of the occurrences at Tarragona, during my absence, up to the 5th June, I have only to add, that although the French have advanced their works to within half pistol shot of the lines of the Puerto, besides Baying entirely destroyed the battery of Francoli and formed a post under the position of its ruins they have been beaten off with some very serious Less on their partin some desperate attempts to storm the Orleans and St. Joseph batteries; and that the Spaniards under General Sarsfield have made several successful sorties with the few troops that could be spored for the purpose. My last letter to you, dated 15th May, will have informed you of my intention of preceeding to Valencia and Alicant with General Dovle, and I have now to make known to you the successful result of our visit to the eplaces

Leaving Tarragona on the 16th we reached Peniscola on the forenoon of the 17th, where finding the Invincible with four empty transports bound to Carthagena, I directed Captain Adam to remain until he heard further from me. From thence Gen. Doyle wrote to General O'Donnel an account of the situation of Tarragona, and of my detaining Captain Adam at Peniscola in readiness to receive any reinforcements which he might be pleased to send to that garrison. Upon our arrival at Murvicdia we found General O'Donnel had already ordered the embarkation of 2300 infantry, and 211 artillerymen, &c. &c. which, by the zeal and exertions of Captain Adam, who received 700 of them on board the Inviscible, were safely lauded at Tarragona on

Delivering to General O'Donnel 2009 stand of arms, accontrements, and clothing, to enable him to bring into the heid as many of the recruits already trained as would supply the place of the regular

* Capt in Adam, 5th June, No. 4: Lieutenant-Colone: Green, 14th June, No.2; Capt on Codrington. 15th Jane, No. 4; zad June, No. 6; 29th June.

soldiers thus detached from his army, we proceeded to Valencia, and landed the remainder of our curgo ;-by which means the troops of General Villa Campa, then dispersed as peasantry for want of arms, were enabled again to take the field, and the corps of Mina, Empecinado, completed in all the re quisites for active warfare, and the army of Arra gon thus brought forward to act in concert with the ovements of that of Valencia.

At Alicant we procured as many necessary mate rials for Tarragona as the ship would actually stow, besides eighty artillerymen, and a considerable quantity of powder, ball cartridge, lead, &c. &c. na, in company with a Spanish transport from Cadiz, deeply laden with similar supplies. As it was impossible to receive these stores on board the Blake, they were conveyed at my request in the Paloma, with the ship under convoy, directly to

After returning to Valencia, where we landed the dditional arms, &c. for the Arragonese army, we moved on to Murviedro : where the Count of Bis bai proceeded from Valencia to join us in a consultation with his brother, although, on account of his wound, he was very unfit for such a journey. The result of this conference was a determination on the part of General O'Donnel to commit to my protecon, for the succour of Tarragona, another division of his best troops, under Major-General Mirauda, onsisting of four thousand men, whilst he himself would move forward with the remainder of his army to the banks of the Ebro; where, in concert with the Arragonese division, he might threaten, and perhaps destroy, the different depots of General

I therefore hastened to Tarragona, to collect the necessary shipping for the purpose of giving action to hese liberal and patriotic intentions. Again, forunately meeting the Invincible, on the night of the 6th, I directed Captain Adam to anchor at Penisola, and wait my return to that rendezvous in comonly with Captain Pringle, whom I ordered to do he same with the Sparrowhank, and the transport William, whenever she should have landed he mortars, &c. at Valencia, with which he was

On the morning of the 7th we reached Tarragona, landed the whole of our cargo in the course of the night, and, after a consultation with General Contreras, again left that anchorage at ten o'clock in the

We reached Peniscola on the noon of the 9th, where the Invincible had already authored with the our transports, and were joined on the 10th by the Centaur, Sparrowhawk, and William transport. From the critical situation of Tarragona, I left orders with Captain Bullen, that whatever ships of war

might arrive before my return, should join me immediately; and to Captain White's promptness in obevng this order, and consenting in common with Capt. Adam and myself to receive each a battalion of eight hundred troops, with the proper proportion of officers, I am indebted for the power of embarking the whole four thousand on the forenoon of the 11th, and laoding them at the garrison of Tarragona during the night of the 12th.

As soon as the troops were ready for embarkation it Peniscola, I sent the Sparrowhawk forward to prepare the garrison, and also the Marquis of Campo Verde, for our arrival; and in consequence of the Marquis's letter in answer to General Miranda, requested I would again embark his division for the purpose of joining the Marquis in the neighbourhood of Villa Neuva de Sitges, in order to threatber service was so speedily executed by means of the boats of the squadron, that the whole division was again safely landed at this place on the evening of yesterday, from whence it marched this morning for Villa Franca, intending to join the Marquis of Campo Verde, to-morrow, at Iqualada.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June 23, 1811. Stn-Besides employing the Innuhes and gun poats during the whole of every night in annoving he eneme's working parties, I have supplied the garrison with above 3000 sand-bags made by the quadron, and sent all the women, children, and counded people by the transports to Villa Neuva, added to which, the hoats of the squadron, under the particular directions of Capt. Adam, but assisted by Capt. White and myself, took off above 200 nen who retreated to the Mole after the French had taken the batteries, and who were safety landed again during the night at the Milagro, that is, withn the works on the east of the town. And in order counteract the depression which might ensue from the extensive and unexpected advantages gained by the enemy on the night of the 21st, I yesterday led he squadron as near to the Mole and Puerto as ould be done with safety, and drove the enemy from the advanced position they had taken. This posiion, which was taken with the view of picking off heartillery-men at their gune, as they did on the lines of the Puerto, was immediately afterwards, and still remains, occupied by the Spanish Gue-

But the French are making a work near the Fuorte Real Battery, from which they will quickly breach the wall of the town, and are digging their renches in such a direction as will secure them from he fire of the Supping. In the mean time they are destroying the Custom-house, the large Stores, and all the buildings of the Puerto, in order, Apresame, to rain the place as much as possible, and I have no loubt but the town will share the same fite, if it should unfortunately fall into their hands.

hundred mules laden, and destroyed some of the was the calm weather, and the sudden a new car

The exertion and ability of the French in besiegng this place has never, I believe, been exceeded und, I trust, the brave garrison will still make before worths the brilliant example which has been set them in some parts of the Peninsula. But I an sorts to say the safety of the place now seems to depend particularly upon the arms of the Marquis of ampo Verde; and, I fear, the town will eventually fall a prey to the merciless and sanguinary enewho has so greatly circumscribed its means of defence .- I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Fow tro Corrector. No. VII

Plake, off Tarragona, June 29. Sin-Yesterday morning, at the dawn of day, the French opened their fire upon the town; about halfeast five in the afternoon a breach was made in the works, and the place carried by assault immediates afterwards. From the rapidity with which they stored, I fear they met with but little opposition and upon the Barceloun side a general panic took Those already without the walls stripped and endeavoured to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the atteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm re-

A large mass of people, some with muskets and ome without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about tweny French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance. At length they were topped entirely by a volley of fice from one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves t a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field neces. A horrible butchery then ensued; and shortv afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches. above 3000, tamely submitted to be led away priceners by less than as many bundred French.

The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed by the knyincible (which lay to the westward) to be collecting in their trenches; and yet so rapid was their success. that the whole was over before we could epen our

All the boats of the squadron and transports were ent to assist those who were swimming or concerdforenoon of the 8th, taking the Paloma along with | edunder the rocks; and, not with danding a heavy fire of musketry and field pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun beats. from five to six hundred were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded.

I cannot conclude my history of our operations it Tarragopa without assuring you that the zeal and exertion of those under my command, in every branch of the various services which have fallen to their lot, has been carried far beyond the mere die-

The Invincible and Centaur have remained with ne the whole time immediately off Tarragona; and Captains Adam, White, and myself have passed most nights in our gigs, carrying on such operation under cover of the dark as could not have been successfully employed in the sight of the enemy : I do not mean as to mere danger, for the boats have been issailed with shot and shells both night and day, even during the time of their taking off the women and children, as well as the wounded, without be ing in the smallest degree diverted from their pur-

It is impossible to detail in a letter all that has passed during this short but tragic period. But huions; and the bodily powers of Captain Adam have enabled him perhaps to push to greater extent that desire to relieve distress of which we have all

Our own ships as well as the transports have been the receptacles of the miserable objects which saw no shelter but in the English squadron; and you will see by the orders which I have found it ecessary to give, that we have been called upon to clothe the naked and feed the starving, beyond the

regular rules of our service. Our boats have suffered occasionally from the not of the enemy, as well as from the rocks from which they have embarked the people; amongothers, the barge of the Blake, which, however, was so fortunate as to recover, after being swamped and overset, in consequence of a shot passing though both her sides, with the loss only of one woman und child killed out of twelve which were then on oard in addition to her crew. But the only casual y of importance which has happened in the squafrom is that which belef the Centaur's launch on the vening of the 28th, and I beg to refer you particuarly to the observations of Captain White respectng Lieutenant Ashworth, whose conduct and whose misfortune entitle him to every consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) . EDWARD CODRINGTOR. Captain Codrington further states, that he had eceived intelligence that General Contreras was ounded and made prisoner, and that the General personally distinguished himself; that the Governor (Gonzalez), with a brudful of men, defended binaself to the last, and was bryoncted to death in the square near his house; that man, woman, and child were put to the sword upon the French first attring the town, and afterwards all those found in niform or with arms in their houses; and that many the women, and young girls of ten years old, were treated in the most inhuman way; and that after the soldiers had satisfied their last, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spuniards; 1000 men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses

The Baron de Frotes has taken a convey of five f were all set fire to, the ords chance is that French, by which some houses neight on spec GENERAL MEMORANDEM.

Whereas from the present distressed simples or Farragons many families may be obliged to emballs althout the necessary means of existence, until they can be convexed to other places on the coast, which the customary generolity of the people will en an them a share of what they may have for their even It is my direction that the ships of the Postac

squadron furnish they with such provision, for the time of their end art, often and transport, as the lasmanity and Uber City of our country will dietors, A separate at a state provision so expended s hereafter to be given to me, regularly signed in the proper Off : for the information of gra-Victualling Board, instead of the people being bone for victuallers as passengers usually are.

(Signed) Foward Cornascion. Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June . .

GENERAL MEMORANION. Whereas in consequence of the town of Time n being taken this crening by a sault, nemthe troops and inhabitants have been received board the different ships and vessels of the same of perfectly naked. It is my direction that they read to upplied with such articles of cleathing as a decorgard to decency and humanity may absolute bear (Signed) Enward Courseson.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads, June 28. List of Killed and Wounded belonging to his Wolons, ship Centaur, in action with the French troops on the beach near Tarragona, June 29.

ship's Launch-8 killed, 3 wounded. OFFICER WOUNDED. Mr. Henry Ashworth, Lieutenant, dangerously STAMEN KILLED AND WOUNDED. KILLED.

Henry Blakebury, ordinary scaman; David Toole,

tohn Hughes, Quarter Muster, Jost his left arm: William Luber, ordinary scaman, slightly on the

Two searcen killed: 1 Lieutenant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 scaman, wounded.

J. C. White, Captain. (Signed) To the above return I beg leave to add, that Lieutenant Ashworth's excellent character and conduct prices me feel most sincerely for his present sufferngs; and there is great room to apprehend the dangrous wound be has received in the knee joint by companies hot year render amputation recessary; in the present state of his wound, a stiff joint is the ne special to sure to be expected.

JOHN C. WIGHT, Captain. Contaur, off the Coast of Catalonia, July 1.

RUSSIA

A Mr. Gelborn, a British subject, who had reside ed for some time in St. Petersburgh, is just arrived in England, from the Russian capital, by the sperial permission of the Government; and will be allowed to return again the moment he has errarged the business which has occasioned his visit to this This Gentleman has communicated to his friends

he impression which was generally feltat St. Petersorgh as to the amicable disposition of the Emperor Atexander towards this country. The fact, hewver, which is most confidently averred, and which here appears no reason to dispute, of more tima 200 ships from England having entered the ports of Russia, in spine of the remonstrances of the French vernment, shews, that the Emperor Alexander, either from necessity or choice, has departed from the system planned for him by his alls at Erfurt, and which was to cripple the power of England by the exclusion of her commerce. Mr. G. also states, that, at the time of his leaving

St. Petersburgh, only one scutiment prevailed as to the probability of a war between France and Russia. From another quarter, of respectable authority, t is stated, that the point immediately under discesion between the two Powers, is the possession of the ports of Riga and Revel. Bonaparte is said to have lemanded them precisely on the same plea on which he seized Stettin, Colberg, and the other Prussian ports, as being necessary to the completion of the Continental System; and without which Eugland would never be competted to accept a marisma seace, so necessary to the repose of the world -Bounparte's application to the Russian Emperor on this head was accompanied and enforced by a statenent of what he himself had accomplished; that be had shut out the English from the poets of the Adviatic, from the Elbe and the Weser. English commerce was entirely excluded from all the ports. of his own dominions, and those of his confederates in a certain degree to the temporary detriment of hic own subjects; and it now only remained for the Emperor Alexander to affix his seal to this vast place by closing his ports in the Baltic, the ouls inlets, he recreated to say, which were at present open to

All this General Lauriston was instructed to gress upon the attention of the Court of St. Peterargh; and also to say, that his Master by to means doubted the good-will of the Emperor, berather the ability of his Government, which was to weak to carry into execution the full intentious of his Majesty. On this ground it was, that the French Government sought the presession of the two ports in question, and also as a guarantee fir the system of exclusion should be followed up to a utmost extent

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Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,177.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PRACE.

TO BE LET.

For One Year, from the 20th Day of September next, FINE LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenny

Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Bions, and Mr. Waterford, August 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners girvan, on Mouday, the 9th of September next, to settle the Treasurer's Accounts, set the Turnpike Gate of Cappoquin, and transact such other Business August 20, 1811.

Signed by Order. MICH. BARRON, Treasurer.

TOBACCO.

ADD Hhds. for Sale by JOMN ALLEN and SONS 100 Prime old.

300 Crep 1810. Which they will commence landing on Monday, the 5th Instant, per the Castor, from Virginia.



TE the fast miling American Brig Unity, Benjamin Shate, Master-Burthen 250 Tons-has excel lent accommedations for Passengers, intended to sail the tirst of replember 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.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS

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

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

In the Matter of] I NO be sold by Auction, b Peren Cunning. | Order of the Commissioner in this Matter, in the Coffee a Bankrupt. Room of the Royal Exchange Doban, on the 14th Instant, at the hour of Two o'(lock in the Afternoon-all the said Bankrupt's Right, Fitte, and Interest of in and to all that and those that Piece of Ground without John's Gite, in the City of Witerford, with the Tower adjoining, upon which said Premises upwards of 1000l, has been lately expended by Bankrupt, in creeting two Dwelling-Houses, which are at present untennited-The Term 101 Years from 25th March, 1804, subject to the yearly Bent of 121, 10s, 1d -Dated the 2d Day of

For further particulars apply to Henry Ivic. Esq Waterford, Agent to the Commission. 6. The above Sale is adjourned until the 4th day of september acet.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 26. Butter, first Quality, - - - - £5 15s. Od.

second 5 10. Od.	10
third 5 Sa. Od.	C
Tallow (rendered) about 85s. 0d.	l i
Lard (flake) Os. Od Os. Od. per Cret	9
(casks,rendered) - 01s. Od 03s. Od.	1
Burnt Pigs, 0s. Od 0s. Od.	ı
Pork, 34s. Od 36s. Od.	1
Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. Od. Od. Od. Od. Od. Od. Od. Od. Od. O	١,
Oatsneal, 162 Od 168 6d.	1
Frour, first Chality, ad ad.]	ſ
second, 46s. Od 59s. Od. ner Ram	1
third 304. od - 368. od. per Bag.	1
Touris, 704, Od 254, Od.)	1
Wheat, 35% Od 40% Od.	1
Barley, 004. Od 008. Od.	1
Cats (common) 13s. Od 00s. Od. per Bar-	1
(poulog) 149, bit bits, bit	١.
0.000, 2.2.2.2	١,
Onls 4s. 6d 5s. 0d.	13
Tillow (rough), 85, 0d 95, 3d. } perstone	1
10(A(OE), 6d 10 Kd.)	1
Best $\begin{cases} f(uarters), & 4d. &5d. \\ f(vints), & 4dd. &6d. \end{cases}$	1
(40,75), 4(0, - 90.)	1
Mutton (quarters), 4d 5 d.	1.
Vost,	1
Pork, 3d 4 d.	
Butter, 224 24d.)	1
Teain Oil,	1
Whiskey, 85. 6d 95. 0d.—per Gall	1.
~ ~ ~ 85. 6a. ~ 95. Ud.—pcr (+all	1

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 67 Barrels Wheat, 00 —— Barrey, Dats, 20 —— Oats, 20 —

LINBON, AUGUST 4. Our army has again moved--it is now out of the marshy, unhealthy Alenteijo, except the corps or

der General Hill. Head-quarters moved to Castello ATRACT OF AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM HIS BX-CELLENCY LORD VISCOUNT WELLINGTON, DATED

BEAD-QUARTERS, PORTALEGRE, 25TH JULY. "The enemy's cavalry left Merida on the morn lug of the 17th inst. Since that time the enemy has continued his murch for Almeida, and on the 20th division of infautry arrived at Placentia, in which city, it is supposed, the most advanced part of the enemy's cantonments will remain on the right bank

"Ou the same day Marshal Marmont was h Almeida, and other divisions had marched from Truxillo in a direction for the same point.

" According to the last accounts, a division of in fantry and some cavalry still remained in Truxillo. The fifth corps has defiled from Fatremadura, and marched towards Seville.

"I have reason for believing that the French troops, were repulsed in an attack which they made upon a Spanish detachment belonging to the army of Gallicia. This attack took place in Puente de Orvigo, on the 24th of last month. I have heard nothing new from the North excepting that on the 10th inst. King Joseph was in Valladolid, and on the 12th continued his journey in the direction of

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BAZA, JULY 17. " Sebastiani held a Council of Generals in Grenanada, at which the Governor-General Juncal preented a plan of defence which was not adopted .--Sebastiani returned to Faudex, where the enemy still remain in fear; they reinforced with 2 pieces of artillery and 2000 men Aladin, to which place Conde de Montigo was approximating. Our position at Baul becomes every day more respectable.

" In a short time the want of provisions will oblige the enemy to come to premature actions, the result of which are not usually fortunate, and every one knows that in circumstances of penury it difficult to preserve discipline."

The Bulletin of the Caro, which contains information up to the 9th inst. says, in continuation that on the 2d inst. Hegrete arrived at Vallado'id. for the purpose of proceeding to Burges, and there waiting for the intrusive King, conformably to instructions received from Bessieres by the Governor of Solamanca: that on the 8th the enemy was on the line of Orbigo, making feigned marches in order to hide his forces; that General of Brigade Jeanin had succeeded to the command of the troops of Orbigo, in the room of General Valletaux, who was killed in the action of Cocorderos the 23d June. and that the General of Division, Bonnet, had gone o Leon to observe the forces which on that side

In the morning of the 9th the enemy's troops in in the morning, a fire was heard on the side of the said city, which General Silveira communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, who advanced with his

It likewise states various measures adopted to improve the troops in discipline, moral, patriotic, and military virtues. These praise-worthy intentions do great credit to Santocildes, and his staff, who assist him .- The enemy have again occupied Or-

ASTORGA, JULY 14.

The French do not in the least desist from the barbarous proceedings which have hitherto characerised them. On the 6th inst. they burned a place called Villa Cedre, the people whom they found in it, and three persons from Rioga, and carried off 20 mules laden with coffee and sugar. MORNBLANCH, JUNE 21.

Baron de Eroles has taken, in the neighbourhood of Falcet, 500 mules, belonging to a large convoy which the enemy was conducting to the camp

of Tarragona; the rest were, with their escort, dispersed. BAZA, JUNE 25. The French have been guilty of the cruelty and villainy of shooting the valiant partisan D. Pedro Alcaldi, knowing that an expedition had been pre-

their moveable columns from Tarancon and Guadalaxara, and the 12th regiment of dragoous from Toledo, in all 4000 men, with 8 pieces of artillery, marched with the intention of seizing the celebrated Empecinado, but they did not dare to pass from Alcoer,

the Marquis de Zayas, with Brigadier Don J. Mar- him at the public-house, called the Waggon and ten (el Empecinado), and all their troops; they were | Horses; they learnt that after he arrived there, he | having under course the remainder of the Jamaica

respect. The following day they reviewed the troops; and on the 1st just, marched to reconnoitre the points of Alcania: to-day they are in the vicinity of Briheugh, where General Hugo is with about 1000 French, among whom, and the Juramentados, great desertion prevails.

According to intelligence from Madrid, of the San Hdefouso, 14,000 head of sheep. CARTHAGENA, JULY 12.

The advanced posts of the 3d army, are advanced to El Farque. VALENCA DE ALCANTARA, JULY 19.

This province is almost entirely evacuated by the nemy's troops. Soult, after having reinforced the direction of Andalusia, leaving only a military road with strong detachments, of which some have already been removed, and others are in motion.-Marmont's corps has likewise evacuated the positions it occupied, and is passing the Tejo, with an intention, according to every appearance, of marching to Porto de Banho.

The order for sending 3000 planks to erect an hospital at Truxillo has been countermanded .-Every thing, in short, induces us to suppose that, after having inundated this country with tears, the enemy is marching to inflict similar evils on others which tranquilly breathe, being free from their pre-

APPREHENSION OF THE ASSASSIN OF LORD SPENCER'S GAMEKEEPER.

By the exertions of Vickery and Lavender, the

Bow-street Officers, the fellow who shot Earl Spencer's Game-keeper has been apprehended ;the particulars are as follow : - Last Saturday moruing, as the nephew of William Astill, the Gamekeeper at Wimbledon, was going out to work, he heard the discharge of a musket; he returned to his uncle's house in the Noble Farl's Park, and informed him. Astill suspecting it was some person shootleg the young game, he went out in pursuit of him and took his gun with him; some labourers informed him the gun was discharged by a man in a field at the back of his house; he traced him, and was seen to come up with him .- The man who had discharged the gun walking deliberately, and the gamekeeper making all possible speed after him. They had a little scuffle together, but all the violence that the man who was said to have discharged the gun used, was pushing the gamekeeper from him. These circumstances were seen by some men at distance; the last time that they were seen, they were getting over some paling together in the Park In about half an hour after, the gamekeeper reached his home, in a very exhausted state, from the loss of blood, from a desperate wound he had received on the left side of his head, just above his ear, and speechless. His state was such that he could not signs. An alarm was given at Earl Spencer's house; Orbigo retroceded towards Leon, and on the 11th, and the gamekeeper being a highly respectable servant, having lived in the family between forty and fifty years, and is now at the advanced age of about seventy, every exertion was made for surgical as sistance, and to pursue the perpetrator of the horrid deed. Mr. Shilliton, the surgeon of Putney, arrived soon after, who, finding the wound of a very desperate nature, sent off an express for Mr. Carlisle, the surgeon, from Loudon. Application was also sent to the Public-Office, Bow-street, and Larender and Vickery were dispatched in a post-chaise On their arrival at Wimbledon, on Saturday afternoon, they found, from the best information they could procure, that a man of the name of William Holt, who had come out of Hamoshire, to work at the harvest, was the man suspected, and that he had been employed by a farmer, a temait of Earl Spencer, to cut a field of barley in conjunction with another man, near the place where the gun was discharged from. He was to have finished the field of barley ou Sunday by himself, the other man being employed in another part of the farm that day; he had been in the field of barley, it was ascertained, having left his victuals and bottle of beer there for the day, but had not been at work. The Officers vent to the Antelope at Wandsworth, where he lodged, but he did not go home during Saturday, nor did he go home at night. The Officers ascerained that he was at Richmond and Isleworth in the pared to deliver him from the prison in which he was course of Saturday. On Sunday, the man who vorked with him in the barley-held traced him to Isleworth, and walked with him to Brentford, The French Generals Laheussaye and Hugo, with | Chiawick, and Putney, from thence he sent his fellow workman to endeavour to get his shoes and flannel waistcoat, but the Officers having been there, and informed him of the charge that was against

The officers several times lost all trace of him for after suffering much loss in the plains through which | six or seven hours, but at length pursued him to Hampton-Wick, through Kingston to Hounslow. On the 29th ult. entered in Seguenza, General and from thence to Farnham, where they found | guard-house.

him, he refused to let the clothes go.

received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and I discharged a musket in the yard belonging to the

When the officers inquired of him respecting the musket, he said it did not belong to him, but to a soldier. The officers not being satisfied with this account, searched the house, by permission of the landlord, and found in the cellar, behind a beer barrel, a gun, which proved to be the same that Farl Spencer's game-keeper went out with. This 18th ult, the partisan Abul took, in the vicinity of took place on Wednesday evening. They took him foto custody, of course, and yesterday he was taken before the wounded game-keeper, who is not able to speak, he was propped up in his bed, but hy strong signs identified the Prisoner as the man who wounded him; he having his perfect hearing, his evidence was taken before Major Fleming. a Magistrate. The witnesses to prove him on the garrison of Badajos, marched with his army in the spot were examined before Major Fleming and two other Magistrates, yesterday, at the Spread Eagle at Wandsworth.

NAPAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following ships were to sail from Madeira the 2d July, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Theban, viz. Dover Castle, Marquis Wellestey, Wnrren Hastings, Lord Castlereagh, Walthamstow, Surrey, Lady Castlereagh, David Scott, Retreat, Charles Mills, Tottenham, and Moffatt. The extra ships Minerva, Harleston, William Pitt, Lord Forbes and Lady Lushington, arrived at Madeira the 2d July, and were to sail from thence the 4th of that month, under convoy of the Emerald.

Portsmonth, Aug. 23 .- His Excellency the Duke del Infantado, and suite, landed this morning, under a solute from the Comus. When he anded at the Sally-port another salute was fired from the platform battery, and a guard of honour conducted him to the George Inn. He was attended by Captain Smith, of the Comus, and Captain Muuro, as Representative of General Waltham, our Lieutenant-General. The Duke is of low stature. and about 33 years of age. Saited the Hellcon, 16, Capt. Hopklin, for Plymouth; Zephyr, 16, Capt. Dickens, for the Downs; Tyrian, 18, Captain Davies, and Recruit, 18, Capt. Sechoose, for Plymouth. Went out of harbour the Surly, 16. Jeut. Welsh, and the Deptford tender. Sir C. Cotton hoisted his flag this afternoon on board the Veperable, 74, Sir H. Popham. Sailed the Fylla, ant. Prescott, for Guernsey.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 22.-- Among the Quebec conoy, outward-bound, are the Ann, Dedalus, Broiers, and Mars, for Quebec; and the Hope from cole, for Newfoundland. Also several transports, having on board several detachments of the Royal Artillery, 13th. 4th, and several other regiments, bound for Newfoundland, Quebec, and Halifax : they will sail as soon as the wind comes round. It was the Burnett which came up with the homewardbound Newfoundland convoy last Tuesday.

Came in a Cartel from Morlaix, in which came passenger, Captain Allen, late of the Quebec timship James, which was captured off the Dedmar by a French privateer, of 10 gons, and carried off for France. He is much affected at the loss of his old ship, which he commanded, in the Quebec trade, 25 years, in the most respectable manner .- Also ame in the Diadem, 61, from the eastward, to wait for orders. Likewise the French chasse-marces La Marengo and La Philippe, with wine and rosin, ound from Bourdeaux to Suble d'Olum, captured off Bourdeaux by the Piercer gun-brig. Came in the American ship Boston, of and from Savanush, 48 days passage; and the Mary, Gidder, and Hope, Anderson, from Quebec, all with timber, for this Dock-yard. The two latter satled the 14th July, and parted from the Primrose on the 18th, and neer saw her afterwards.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 21 .- Arrived this morning the Marlborough packet, Capt. Rynn, in 17 days, with mail from Lisbon: she brings no particular news. Lord Wellington has taken up his head-quarters at Castel Branco: there was no expectation of an immediate battle. The Princes Charlotte and Walsingham Packets had arrived at Lisbon; the former was to saft on the Lith inst. and as the wind is now invourable, she may be soon expected. The Marlborough brought 21 passengers. The Lisbon market is quite glutted with every description of goods; very few purchases made, and those on credit with a loss of 25 or 30 per cent. Money is very scarce with the Portuguese. Also arrived this evening the Herring schooner, with a Mail, also from Lisbon: she sailed seven days before the Mariborough, of course brings no news. Dover, Aug. 23.—We are annoyed almost every

night with French privateers; last night one of them explured an American brig, but being chased by one of the sloops of war on the station, they abandoned her, and she was recaptured and sentinto the Downs : the privateer's men, eight in number, took their boat, and, after being some time in her, she was found to leak so much, that they were obliged to row for the shore, and were all taken prisoners, and sent to the

DEAL, Aug. 23 .- Arrived the Saracen gun-brig.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

" Windsor Castle, August 20. "The King is not better this morning; His MAJESTT has passed another sleepless night.

(Signed)

" H. HALFORD, "W. HEBERDEY, " R. WILLIS."

His Majesty's situation becomes every day more deplorable; and the only consolation now remaining is, that it is impossible such sufferings can last much longer; the utmost powers of human nature being incapable of sustaining them.

We have received a letter dated Toulon, the 11th ult. It contains an account of a very gallant action between his Majesty's ship Guadaloupe, Capt. Tetly, and a French corvette, of 22 guns, with a zebec, who both effected their escape. The action took place off Cape Creuse. Captain Tetly intrepidly ran his brig alongside the corvette, and silenced him in twenty minutes. Theenemy being hard pressed. made all possible sail, and got off Cruok, a strong breeze blowing in shore. Her consort, the zebec during this time laid on the quarter of the Guadaloupe, pouring in a galling fire, which herattention to the corrette rendered it impossible to return .-They both shamefully ran away, and succeeded in getting under the protection of the batteries on shore, or they would have been inevitably taken The first Lieutenant (White) and 9 men were se verely wounded, four of them dangerously, I man was killed, and the hull and sails of the Guadaloope have suffered much damage.

The gunpowder, lead, and other ammunition, accompanied by sealed orders, to be opened at Anholt, it is now directed, should be sent with all possible dispatch to the port of Riga.

A vessel arrived vesterday from the French coast, which she left so recently as the 17th. It was then reported that Bonaparte was on the eve of a distant journey, but whether to Spain or Poland was un-

We had before received advices from Caraccas to the 3d June, and have since obtained, from a respectable quarter, an interesting document, representing the most solemn and impressive act, in the mature and character of political institution. It is the abdication by the Provisional Junta of the powers and authorities with which they have been invested and the resignation of them into the hands of the first General Cortes elected and convened in South Ame rica. Twenty distinct Cities and Territories appointed their Representatives to this Assembly which has received the appellation of the General Congress of Venezuela.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

" Windsor Castle, August 21. "His Majesty has slept throughout the night. and appears refreshed this morning.

"H. HALFORD.

" M. BAILLIF.

" W. HEBERDEN. " R. Willis."

The following are extracts from the morning Pa-

" It is now totally impossible to reckon eve from day to day as to the result of His Majesty's illness; since, as we have said, even the cossation of the fever would be fatal."

"The letter received last night from Windso by the several Newspapers from their usual correspondent, states, that His Majesty, in addition to the afflictions suffered for some time past, was scized last morning with a violent cough. From Windsor. private sources, we learn, with regret, that it is not that sort of cough which proceeds from a cold, but that sort of spasmodic affection which sometimes accompanies the last stage of a disorder. Indeed His Majesty has been rapidly declining for several days, and every symptom threatens a speedy dissolution. At nine o'clock last night an express from Windsor arrived at York House, the present residence of the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness immediately ordered his travelling carriage to be got ready with post horses, and a messenger was sent off to have a relay of horses on the road. - The Duke of Cumberland, who was dining with the Prince, dismissed his carriage with his Secretary to Kew, and at half-past nine the two Royal Brothers set off for Windsor. We have heard that the Express brought an account that His Majosty was not expocted to survive the night. - The usual express rec fived nightly by the Prince Regent, never arrives itil about cleven o'clock. It would be a melancholy and very ungrateful task, to detail minutely all the particulars of the present afflicting state to

Papers, the latter to the 23d olf. They contain very contradictory accounts relative to Mr. Foster's negociation. Some state that it cannot proceed till after he has received an answer to the dispatches Others assert that the report of a rupture of the negociation is unfounded: that the conferences between our Minister and Mr. Monroe, the American Secretary of State, have been pacific, and that the objections to particular parliminary points have been waved for the present.

The Hawk sloop fell in with, off the coast of France, last Sunday, a convoy of nearly 50 sait, laden with naval stores. Five she captured, and drove on shore several others. Stocks have experienced a rice since vectorday

The Omnium, which was at 1! discount yesterday, was to-day at only 13 discount.

The Pelorus has arrived with the Jamaica fleet. The favourable aspect of affairs with Russia excites, at the present moment, a considerable interest in the mercantile world. Mr. Gelsons, whose arrival from St. Petersburgh we noticed yesterday, on the subject of trade, farther adds, that the greater part of the 200 ships, said to have arrived in the Russian ports, were American. On their way to the Baltic they came north about, to avoid being carried into British ports, by our cruisers, or captured by French privateers in the Channel. Their cargoes consisted of coffee, supposed from St. Domingo. Havannah sugars, and cotton; with which articles, as we before stated, the markets were glutted for a time; particularly with the last, which could not find purchasers at 6d, per pound, a price which would be productive of considerable loss to the owners. From all this, it would appear, that the mission of Mr. Quincy Adams to St. Petersburgh has been attended with considerable advantage to the mercantile interests of his country.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 92. " Windsor Castle, August 22. "There is no variation in his Majesty's symp-

" H. HALFORD,

" M. BAILLIE, " W. HEBERDEY,

"R. WILLIS."

The following are from the Morning Papers: G It is grateful to us to observe, that the tenou of our bulletin of vesterday, though it can in no degree alter the general conviction as to the issue of his Majorty's disorder, yet gives the people the assurance that the Royal Sufferer enjoys some respite from his afflicting malady. These occasional reliefs nust tend to renderall predictions as to the probable duration of the illness, or the strength of the patient to sustain its attacks, more uncertain. Should his Majesty's mind sink into a state of torpidity, a frequent irritations will sometimes produce an absolute callousness or insensibility to similar feelings, here is no reason why his body may not survive for a long time. Should the mind continue to presource its susceptibility, and remain alive to the as-

and it may be apprehended that the patient may sink nore sawdily. " His Majesty, we are concerned to state, now supposed to be in a rapid decline, having fall-

saults of the disorder, a corresponding degree of de-

erioration must be produced in the bodily habits

en away so much within the last ten days, as to have left no traces of his former frame. None of the royal family have been permitted to visit him for a fortnight past, except the Prince Regent, of whom his Majesty does not appear to have the slightest recollection. " We find in some papers that his Majesty is

said to have the return of a voracious appetitewhereas the unhappy Sovereign would sink for the want of sustenance, if it were left to his own demand of food. The fact is, as we have repeatedly said, that an indisposition to eating is part of his malady, and that it has only been by the Prources of medical skill that nature has been sustained. We could be more particular on this point but from the delicacy of the subject.

4 In like manner it was said erroneously in a Paper of yesterday, that Dr. Simmonds, Dr. Monoe, and Dr. J. Willis, were in attendance on his Majesty, and have the sole power over him in cononetion with Dr. R. Willis-whereas the fact is, that these three respectable practitioners had only a case referred to them on the 4th just, upon which they held a consultation at the house of Sir H. Halford, in Curzon-street, but they had no view of the Royal patient, nor was their attendance required at

5 It was also stated that the Prince Regent had, in consequence of a report made to his Royal Highless by Sir H. Halford (of his Majesty's being in the most alarming state), set off after dianer for Windor, on the evening of Tuesday last. The truth s, that the Prince Regent went over that night only for the purpose of being in the way yesterday morning for the review.

" Our readers will see by the Bulletin that his Majesty had the refreshment of sleep. He subsided into a calm after a long paroxysm; but we must not flatter ourselves that the symptoms of the malady have thereby abated."

The Duke de l'Infantado, the new Spanish Ambassador, and his suite, arrived vesterday at Spithead, in the Comus frigate from Cadiz. She left it on the 30th ult.

By the Comus we have received Cadiz Papers to

CADIZ, JULY 28. General Blake has again sailed with a division which His Majesty is reduced both in mind and I their having arrived at Algesiras, but whether they

We received this morning New York and Boston I opinion is that he intends to join the Army of the I pulls, and I was going to walk away from the dear

the 47th Regiment, which had been sent to the relief of Tarragona, but came too late.

" VALENCIA, JULY 13, " Suchet knowing that on St. Petros Day the garrison would make a sally, and attack him at the same time in concert with the Marquis of Campo Verde, resolved to prevent this operation. On the 28th June, after an horrible fire, which lasted all day, and had, at five in the afternoon, opened a capacious breach, two of the enemy's columns of attack presented themselves at it, under the orders of General Montmaire. Twice they attempted to penetrate, and were both times driven back by their gallant opponents, at whose head was General Sinen de Contriras, who gloriously died in the contest .-But the enemy having received fresh reinforcements. made a third attack with considerable fury, succeeded in entering the breach, and penetrating into the city. A part of the garrison retreated, keeping up a horrible fire upon the enemy, who likewise suffered much from the houses and buildings; but he receiving succours every instant, occupied the city without giving quarter, and covered it with its defenders and inhabitants. Two Spanish columns of 3000 men marched by the gate of San Antonio, but they fell, for the greater part, into the hands of their ferocious enemies.

" Of from 5 to 6000 gallant men, of which the carrison consisted on that day, 36(x) are stated to prisoners; the others being illustrious victims, who heroically sacrificed themselves for their country, on that memorable occasion .- Reductor General,

" CADIZ, JULY 22. "This morning anchored in this port the Spanish ship of war El Mino, from Vera Cruz and the Haannah, having on board fruits, cloathing of different descriptions, and 3.750,582 dollars.—Regency Gazette, July 23.

" Marshal Macdonald has put to death Capt. N G. Mesuna, Aid-de-Camp to Baron d'Eroles, wh was made prisoner, in opposition to the opinion of th greater part of his Officers, and without allowing

"In retaliation, we are assured, that J. A. Mar tinez, Governor of the Castle of San Fernando, or dered fire of the six officers made prisoners in the sally of the 14th inst. to be executed, and sent the emaining one to Macdonald with the information. -

" MANUSA, JUNE 30.

"We are assured that the sally made by the gar son of San Fernando on the night between the 23d and 24th inst. cost the French who formed the lockade 1200 men, and that three batteries wer destroyed and some cannon carried off. In Perpignan, from 2 to 300 men, who were wounded, in that action, most of them with the bayonet, have

" The attack made by the besiegers of Tarragona gainst that place, on the 16th inst. cost them, acording to positive intelligence, 1500.

At Reus, 120 waggons laden with wounded ave arrived. The General in Chief, after incorporating Baron de Erole's dirision with his own, on the 24th put the whole army in motion for Atcatlar. "The enemies draw from Gerona, and take to Figueras, large quantities of ammunition, wine, and il, and have suspended the constructing of the forfications which had commenced in the former

" By two soldiers who arrived with dispatches from the Castle of San Fernando to the Commander n Chief, we know that the garrison is full of couand will kill many Frenchmen."—Regen

Gazette, July 23. The accounts of the progress of the siege of Cadiz. ablished daily in the paper called, cl Reductor General, are all similar, and merely state that the nemy continue their works, and fire from certain patteries, of which they give the names, at the ships and gun-boats upon their entering and leaving the

The Reductor of July 25 says, a Spanish frigate with troops has left the bay and sailed towards the eastward.

No intelligence has been received from Lisbon lar than the 22d alt.; a month this day. This is an usually long delay; but the public impatience for deices from the army is not great; for it is known that the troops are gone into cantonments, and that no active operations are likely to take place on either side for some time.

REPORTOFTHE TRIAL OF J. MONTGOMERY, ESQ. nklo ar galwar, schenge essizhe. ISH:

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE FOX.

At ten o'clock, on Monday, August 12, the Prisoner was brought into Court by the gooler, and put nto the dock. Being asked, by the Clerk of the 'rown, if he was ready for his Trial, he replied in

the affirmative. Counsellor George Moore stated the case on the

part of the Prosecution. Bartholomew Connor sworn .-- Knows the Pri soner at the Bar—lived with him as a servant on the 13th of November last-knew the Prisoner's wife -recollects when sleedied-sawher on the creating fithat day, between five and six o'clock-saw her then in her own house—the Prisoner and the child vere in company with her—the child was about 4 years old, his name was Robert-there was no one else in the room at that time-this was the drawingof from 6000 to 7000 men; there are accounts of room up stairs—attended them in the parlour that day, and left the glasses on the table, and when I will land there or not, is not known; the general was shutting the door after me, I gave two or three in the room then-after we laid her on the pallet,

and I heard I thought a blow -- I heard my missing "The Regulus troop-ship arrived vesterday with | cry out, " God forgive you, John- you have mur. dered me." I went away from the door then-I was going to take the plate-basket down stairs-I met Jane M'Culiech coming down the stairs she was the lady's or child's maid--she came down near the dinning-room-door to the place where I wasshe had been over the drawing-room-she went into the room where they were, after saving some words -she remained in white I was there. - I did not go into the room, I was afinid - I went down stairs to the kitchen-I saw the prisoner when I was walking from the maid—he walked into the parfour -- I did not see him after that trutil a quarter of nn hour- it was in the next room to the drawing. room -- had no conversation with him at the time he came down to the kitchen, but in about twenty minutes after that, when he ordered me to saddle the mare, he said, " it was a shame for Jane McCulloch, not to have told me she was so far gone;" she answered, " my dear, Mr. Montgomery, don't be in trouble"-I did not hear any other conversation between them - I got a saddle and bridle, and the mare remained saddled all night -I was examined on the coroner's inquest, which was held the second or third day after-I saw Mrs. Montgomery dead, about an hour after I heard the ioise in the drawing-room -I was up stairs, and

when I came down it was then I met Jane McCul-

Cross-cramined-Was examined before on this business, about a day or two after this accident hanpened-must have had a better recollection of the circumstance then than now-I cannot recolled whether I gave the same answers then as this day-I told the same story before the Coroner-I am sum I told before the Coroner I heard a blow-am sure I told the Coroner the very same words .- [This question was repeated, and the witness did not answer it.] - He was also asked, "Did you tell the Coroner that it was when you took down the plates that you heard the blow : "-he did not answer this -1 did not tell the Coroner that the prisoner had cone down to the stable before the accident happenof I am sure of that.—He was asked, "Did you ell the Coroner that after the plates were taken away the prisoner came down with his child, and fed the horses, and returned about half an hour after?"-he answered, "I did so."-I don't recollect that I said this was before the accident happened-I don't recollect that I said the prisoner went up stairs and rang the bell before the accident hanpened—[this question was repeated distinctly by the Court, and answered as before]-I do not recollect that the prisoner desired one of the maids to get fire and bring it to a particular room has been with Mr. Eyre since the accident took place-never talked of this story to any one-did et hear that Mr. or Mrs. Montgomery had resolved to turn me away—they did not give me any notice of it-was not charged with thicking or Ising-Father Bryan was his Parish Priest; the prisoner returned home that day; does not know where he was shortly before the death of Mrs. Montgomery; does not know whether it was a day of two before the accident be returned; is sure he attended them on that day; swore before the Coroner that they appeared to be on very cood terms, and they appeared so at table: Mrs. Montgomery was not as pleasant that day as she was every other day; heard no word of difference between them at the table; when I left the room, the prisoner was about as far distant from my mistress as I am from that gentleman (pointing to a gentleman who was about four feet distant rom him); he was standing up; she was sitting at

Mary Curley examined. Lives in Eyrecourt, and lived there last November-is a midwife-recollects the 13th of last Norember-was called to attend Mis. Montgomeryknew her since she was born-did not see her for a orthight before that day, because I was not at home -she was then, when I saw her, in very good health -I saw her on the evening of the 13th-when I was called in, I met her in the breakfast room—I got her in a very delicate state—I got her in such a state, that she was not able to answer me, when I asked her what was the matter-she never acquainted me how far she had gone—to the best of my opiulou, she had but five or six mouths to go at the time—at the time I was called in, I got her as if she was taken out of a tub of warm water-she was all in a perspiration—she was sitting in a very delicate state-she had a great less of blood-[this part of the examination was of such a description as to bo unfit for publication | -- I considered by what they told me, that it was a fall she got; certainly, if she got provocation, such a flow of blood would follow-it very often happens without provocation to the best of my opinion, it was from a fall the blood proceeded-I was there at nine o'clock, and she was dead at ten-there was a maid present when I went in, and that was all; while I was there Mr. Groom came, and her mother was there-I was about five minutes there when I sent for her mother, and she remained there—the mother was there for about three minutes before she died-she desired us all to leave the way -it was Mrs. Montgomery did so-I had an opportunity of hearing any thing-heard no conversation between Mrs. Montgomery and her aunt-heard Mrs. Montgomery in some time say, "open the windows, for I am in strong labour"-she said, in some time after, " the Lord have mercy on me-let you all pray fer me"-her mother was in the room at this time, and her two aunts-she uttered those last words about fifteen minutes after the first -the same persons were

the same side of the table. The questions were re-

eated here, whether he told the Coroner the evi-

lence adverted to before, and the witness answered

that he did not recollect.

Cross-cramined.

Is a midwife by profession-her mother was one

nlso-knew Mrs. Montgomery from her infancy-

the was rather a lusty woman- here the witness! mentioned the cause of her death |-there was nobody in the room when I went in but the maid-Mrs. Montgomery was sitting between the maid's knees—the maid spoke to me—it did not appear that Mrs. Montgomery was in her senses-I asked the maid what happened her --- the maid said, that when she heard the child cry she ran to it, and, when she asked her what happened her, she said a fall on the fender, and, I am inclined to think, that cause of her death -a sudden fright might have caused it -- a very little thing might have caused itif was her mother said that they should leave the way for her. (In answer to the court) -- Lattended her before as a midwife-Doctor Bovce examined her after her death -I saw that she was soured in her arm by the grate -- there was about half the breadth of a circl burnt off the bottom of her back-I thought it was the great working she had that caused her to be burnt in that manner-she was in great pain; these were the only marks of violence I saw; I did not examine her in bed : I supposed it was the fall which occasioned her death: I am sure the flow of blood was brought on by the fall; saw the prisoner that night; his nunt brought me up to his room; I cried out for a Doctor; we met the prisoner coming down; his aunt said, why do you not send down for a Doctor; he said, why did you not let me know the state she was in? she said, why did you not know the state she was in yourself? he said. how will I send? and I said, send to Mr. James where he could get a Doctor; I told him, in Bamagher; this was fire miles off; he asked me what Doctor he would get: and I told him, Doctor Boyce; after he was told this he gave a direction to his nunt that the horse was in the stable to send for the Doctor; he was not sent for; she was dead before we returned to the room; it was Dr. Boyce examined her after. The Prisoner had not sent for a Dector before she went up to the room; he knew nothing about it; did not since then see the maid who she said was present; the maid's name is Jane; but does not know what is her other name.

Bridget Jennings examined. Knows Mr. Montgomery, and knew his wife I saw him giving her a kick and throwing her down off her chair; that happened in the House at breakfast; Theard her screeching, and I went into the parlour; I saw him giving hera kick, and I took her up; he took a poker to strike her, and I took it out of his hand; I saw the right side of her face all red from his violence; this was a couple of months before I left them.

Mr. Finlay objected to this evidence as inadmis-By the Court.—In my mind, any fact showing

previous abuse is a circumstance to go to the Jury. Witness cross-examined. I saw Mrs. Montgomery off and on, always cry-Ing; when I went in they were at breakfast.

The prisoner is a young and healthy strong man, and I nevertheless venture to assert that I wrested the poker out of his hand.

[Mr. Smith observed, " I will submit that to the Jury?"] He was after striking her when I came in.

Burth. Connor was again called up by the Court, and examined. Says, that Mrs. Grooms, and Miss Eyro, and

Mary McCulloch were in the house when his mis-Counsellor G. Moore. - My Lord, Miss Eyre attends, and will be here in one minute: Mrs. Grooms was served with a Crown Summons, and

does not attend. Miss Catherine Eyre examined. Was acquainted with the late Mrs. Montgomery who was her niece; saw her the Sanday before, which was two or three days before the accident she was then in a state of perfect good health; did not see her that evening before she met the injury, but saw her after; I did not live in the house, but sin her between 8 and nine o'clock; I found her on a mattrass not able to speak to me; she lived about an hour; she never spoke to me, nor did I hear her speak to any body; saw the prisoner after she died but not before; he had not sentany message to the room for the hour I was there; to the best of my knowledge be always behaved very well to her be fore me ; be gover went into the room, until his wife was dead, and I pushed him in myself; I know Mes. Groome; she is well, but not here; she was in the room at the same time that I was there; she said she was not able to come here; she is married to the

uncle of the prisoner. Mary Coulaghan examined. Lived with Mrs. Montgomery on the 13th of last November; saw her that exening; new her about one quarter of an hour before him death; before him death she was in excellent health; never saw Barth. Connor from the time the accident happened until who was doubt add not see him shortly after her deth; the mistress seat me down word to go to the stable and hold the candle, because he was prejectful, and I found my mistices stretched on the rug in clout her she called out to raise the window, that naothering her; this was very shortly before her appeared.

she died in about a quarter of an hour after—the | my master from the time be was in the kitchen about 1 this month to the 4th of October. At that period, a month of the line, as representative of V. distroct. breakfast room is up stairs—they call it the draw- | the fish until he came into the room, and saw him | it is incumbent on the Queen's Council to make | took a scott coth, which, at a, implied his absent ing-room - while the mother was there, she never | throw himselfon the top of the corpse; was examinopened her lips more than what I mentioned before | ed on the Coroner's Inquest; did not make use of state of his Majesty's health, if he shall not before | chact. In some inspectant arrangements, the Course any expression myself.

John French Madden, Esa evamined.

Attended the inquest held on the body of Mrs. Moutgomery. I took down Connor's evidence that time. I am prepared to say that my note of the evidence is correct, so far as my judgment could go. Mr. Madden here read his notes of the cridence of Connor, in which he stated that he was fifteen years of age; he also differed materially as to the time when his master went to the stable; he also gave an account of the maid's having gone with the fire to a | assemble forthwith, independent of the Preroparticular room, and of his master having rung the bell; it did not appear that he stated before the fall must have caused the which was the Coroner that he had heard the blow; there were some circumstances stated before the Coroner, which he did not state in Court this day: there were also some circumstances mentioned by him this day which he had not mentioned before the Coroner; as to the words made use of by Mrs. Montgomery, there was not any material variance between the evidence given before the Coroner and that given in Court. A considerable part of the testimony read from the notes appeared to corroborate strongly that given in Court by the same Witness, and by others.]

Doctor Bonce called up : - is a surgeon ; practises midwifery, surgery and physic, recollects he was sent for to examine the body of Mrs. Montgomery, and never was paid for his attendance. A letter was sent from Mr. Richard Eyre by Mr. Barret, to send me to see the body; she was dead, and Iving near the fire-place, this was about eleven a treaty of Commerce with the Sicilian Government. o'clock: Linspected the body; it was on Thursday morning; I found a mark of violence along the belly and back; the mark was a discolouration of theskin, it was on the lower part of the body and Skirret, and you will get a messenger; he asked me the side; I believe it was owing to a fill; it is a general observation that the subsiding of the blood leaves a mark after it such as I saw; the discharge from her womb was the cause of her death. Cross-examined.

I saw her on the day of the inquest; I remained the whole night; the inquest was held immediately after I examined the body; I think from my study and experience it might be the case that irritation of mind might cause her death; I think it was occasioned by external violence; at such a stage of pregnancy it is particularly dangerous to have any violence offered.

The Judge, after recapitulating the evidence, observed, the first question is whether homicide was committed, not by accident, but by violence, and that violence committed by some other person than the deceased; if you believe the homicide was so committed, and if you believe the testimony of O'Counor, the homicide must have been committed by the Prisoner-but before you are to believe that, you are to take into your serious consideration, the great body of the evidence of the midwife, and of the physician above all, who think that the cause of her both was occasioned by a fall; this is most materially supported by Curley, for she says the maid told her that the Mistress had fallen, and that no charge was brought against the Prisoner; you cannot suppose that she made this assertion, under any dread of the Prisoner's resentment, for it was not made in his presence at all, but in the presence of Mrs. Groome and of Miss Eyre. She did not then allege it was caused by the Prisoner. If you believe it was caused by the Prisoner, that is if you believe the evidence of the boy; and it appears there was no dispute between them, though it appears him long before; but if you believe her death was so caused by the Prisoner, you must then pronounce him guilty of the murder. But you are to judge as to the material facts how he contradicts his former evidence.--The Prisoner, itappears from undoubted evidence, remains in his own house, goes up stairs to his room, and you are to judge whether the presence of a man would be right on such an occaion: he remains in the house while her mother is sent for, and further remained in his own house in the town, where all her friends and relations lived, and you are to judge whether that was likely to be the conduct of a man, who conceived himself to be

The Jury having retired for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, brought in their verdict not

delaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

The details communicated by the Gazette, and brieff allade I to in Saturday's Paper, will be found in the last page of this day's publication. Forther extracts are, also, given from the London Journal) of Monday, which are followed by extracts from those of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. One Mail due.

The domestic Intelligence, communicated by the London Paper, of these succeeding days, is almost entirely confined to descriptions of the melancholy situation of his Majesty, whose accomulated disordors seem to be fast conducting him to that state of happiness, where the pains of body can no longer affict, and where the temults of the World shall for ever coase from troubling. The accounts of his Jane's arms, near the fire-place; Jane was the | sufferings are vague and full of repetitions, one prchildren's maid; she appeared to me just pictured | per manufacturing its statements from the glooner death; she lived about an hour; never heard | ings of another, and all of them delly releasing r say any thing only as thus, when her aunt came | the same unsatisfactory details. Nothing on this Important subject is withheld from our Readers, she are in strong labour, and that they were all and we have nothing to add to what has publicly

eath; Mrs. Groom, was in the room; never saw Parliament has been prorogued from the 22! of

Should be still survive, and should be still be incapable of resuming the regal functions, it is imagined, but Parliament will be summoned to meet, for the isparch of business, about the 20th or 25th of Oc ober, when a whole year of his Majesty's locana city will have elapsed. The first subject of delibe-

On the 21st, the funds experienced a rise before 22d, they still continued to advance, and the faustment with Russia. The Duke of Sussex, who was alarmingly indis-

osed, his been pronounced by his Physicians out of

Foreign intelligence is not of so much importance is to require any very particular notice. The British Merchants in Sicily have addressed a Memorial o the Board of Trade, on the subject of the restrictions and embarrassments to which Commerce with that Island is exposed. This Memorial is couched in very strong terms, and details many specific grierances, the only remedy for which, according to the suggestion of the Memorialists, must be After enumerating a variety of impositions, the Memorialists say, " Our rights are entirely subverted-our connections are despised-our tree ties with Spain are held as futile, and inapplicable to Sicily-our Consul (Mr. Fagan) treated with insult and disrespect -- our privileges are wrested from us-the duties on our merchandiz amount to one-third more than those levied on the same kinds of merchandise, the product of any other country-and every day some new burthens are laid pon us-eren the assurances, the premises, and onventions, guaranteed to us by the reval word, are considered as null and void." These things exhibit a melaucholy picture of the Commerce and the Povernment of Sicily, and forcibly call back the re-

offection of the Render to the sentiments delivered y Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons on this opic. Ministers denied his representations; now hey have them confirmed, authenticated, and laid before them in an official and unquestionable form. Not long ago, the Marquis De Circelto, Minister or Foreign Affairs to the Court of Palermo, issued a State Paper, declaring, that there was no truth in certain reports, in which it was alleged, that a secrettreaty was under negociation between that Court and France, according to which even the Island of Sicily was to be given up to the nominee of Bonaparte, in consideration of an indomnity. It has since, however, appeared, from sources of information entitled to the fullest confidence, that placards have been posted up in the most conspicuous places, both at Messinn and Palermo, announcing, that the people were determined to get rid of the Government, professing, at the same time, to avoid all tumult and bloodshed, and to spare and respect all strangers, particularly the English, who were requested to avoid interfering to prevent what was described as the fixed resolution of the people. Of these things Ministers are said to be fully aware; and it is added, that Lord William Bentiuck has carthere was some considerable violence committed by | ried out instructions which will enable the British commanders to act with more decisionthan they have A coasid rable time ago, the British Governmen

ade an offer to the Cortes of mediation with the

panish Colonies in America. After long and secret

iscussion, the Cortes have passed a decree, consist-

ne of time articles, in which that mediation is ac-

epted, on condition, that an acknowledgment o Sovereignly of the Cortes be the basis of the treaty, and that the British Government should, on the failure of the negociation, suspend all intercourse with the refractory Provinces, and assist in reducing them to subjection. Whether the British Ministers have concurred in this extraordinary stipulation, is as yet not publicly known; it's wisdom, on the part of Britain, is something more than questionable and it is not easy to see how the Cortes are to find my means to a .. omplish their proposed subjugation. In the mean time, the American Provinces are proceeding with calmoers and dignity in the great work of independence. The first appearances of revolution were of a character formidable to all the feelings of humanity, and threatening is their laye to lay the foundations of military despoism : they have now, however, assumed a far more nomising and satisfactory aspect. In the Caracas, the Provisionial Junta have resigned the powers and authorities, with which they were invested, ito the hands of the first General Cortes elected and onrened in South America. Twenty distinct Cies and Territories have appointed their Represenatires to this illustrious assembly, which has recived the appellation of the General Congress of Venezuela. These Deputies have been installed with all the solemnities which religion enjoined, patriotism could suggest. The oath administerd to them bears, 5 that they will persevere and defeed the rights of the country and those of Ferdiand the Seventh, without any connection with or ofference by France, and independently of any form of Government adopted in Sprin, that they will acthe General Congreta of Venezuela, and that they Elloppo walrather authority over these countries, which may contravene it's absolute and legitimate lindependence? The Minney Governor and Com-

their quarterly report to the Privy Council, of the late obedien once the law, which Congress might then have sunk under the violence of his maladier, I of the Isla of Izon are out of the question, one. although the came of Ferdinand is mentioned, it is evident, that the nutbority of the morber country over her country has ceased for ever.

There have been some recent accounts from North America; but there is nothing in them which clucidates in the slightest degree the great question of ration will then be, whether the restrictions on the her situation with respect to Great Britain. The Regent ought to be any longer continued. In the violence of political parties is every hour augmentevent of the King's demise, the two Houses will ed, and each gives that colour to facts and speculations which is most conformable to its peculi indesigns Dirisions exist erea in the executive departments of her Government, which seem wholly uncertain the close of the market. Omnium left off at | dis- | what line of policy it will be most prudent for them count. On the day before, it was at 14. On the to adopt and pursue. Mr. Foster has commenced some kind of accociation; but what that is, or what coundle change was ascribed to the prospect of ad- | are its special objects, cannot be ascertained. It mny, however, be said, that America and Britain never can come to an adjustment, while the Orders in Council remain in their present form.

Affairs between Britain and Russlaute in the same state of uncertainty in which they have so long existed. On this head, an article will be found in our last parte, which at first appeared of some value, but which has since been directed of a principal part of its importance, as it has incorrectly stated the intelligence prought by Mr. Gelson. The greater part of the two hundred ships, said to have arrived in Russian ports, are Americans, loaded with coffee, sugar, and cottons. From this it is justly concluded, that the mission of Mr. Quincy Adams to Petersburgh has been attended with considerable advantage to the mercaptile interests of America.

No direct intelligence has vet arrived from the British army in Portugal. The French news from that quarter, ailuded to in our last publication, will be found under the London head of Monday.

For a considerable time past, there have been no sublicamusements of any kind in this City. Those, therefore, who are attached to such entertainments, will be glad to see announced the immediate appearance of an Equestrian Cours of the first respectability and talents. Mr. Southby is in every respect ably qualified for the superintendance of this interesting Exhibition, and he has In his Company some Performers, particularly Mr. Woolford, of unrivalled eminence in their profession. The public has heard a great deal of the introduction of Quadrupeds upon the London Stage, of their astonishing sagacity, and of the crowds they have attracted to the representations in which they bore a part. To the usual scenes of Equestrian Performance, Mr. Southby has added this striking norelty, furnishing to the inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity on opportunity of witnessing in all its perfection what has in London been so much admired. Many other norelties will, we understand, he also exhibited, the whole affording such amusement as will exceed all former representations of the kind.

At a very late hour last night, we received the Mail of the 23d. It his conveyed accounts from Lisbon to the 5th. The greater part of the allied army had quitted its contonments, crossed the Tagus and was marching towards Castille. The head-quar ters were at Castel Branco, and the light division had advanced in the direction of callugal." Marmont was moving northwards, in conformity to the movements of the affice. Soult had quitted Seville with 6060 nen, taking the road to Cordova.

Bulletin of the 23d-" His Majesty is to-day nearly as he was festerday." With the exception of the above, and the capture of the French frigate by the Atalanta, already known to our readers, no intelligence of moment has arrived .- No Mail duc.

MR. SOUTHBY

HAS, at considerable expense, exected a CIR (18 in William-Street, wherehe will introduce such Feats of Equestrian Performances as were never before exhibited in this City, and hopes to have the Patron . c. and Protection of its liberal Inhabitants, which he will endeavour to deserve. Equestrian Exorgines in all their various departments -- Stack Romi and Street Vacidated - Astropran Frats-Tight Rorn Dancing, by that wonderful Performer, Mr. Woodrogo -It is needless to dwell on Mr. W.'s abihties, as he is allowed to be the first Performer in Europe. To conclude with the whole of the Horses dving, as in the Field of Battle, and performed in the last Scene of the Bland-Red Knight, Peter-street, Dub lin, with unbounded applause -- 67 Standing Places 14. 30. -Boxes 25. 6d. -- Half price takenfor Children in the Boxes -Doors to be open this Day at One o Clock, and Performance to begin at Two.

TRAMORE RACES

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 3d of September 1977 her. From the number of HORSES already entered, and the TWO SPANISH BADGERS, arrived from Sexia, the Amateurs, who are fond of Racing and Fighting, will be highly Gratified, as the Badgers are to light every day during the Week—The emo-lument arising therefrom to be disposed of in Charita-DON No. FERNANDES LOTEZ. ble Purposes. August 27, 1811. Badger Holder.

TO BE LET,

For One Year, from the 29th Day of September next, THE LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing about 200 Acres. Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenny

Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Bioos, and Mr.

Waterford, August 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

[30 be set by public Cant, at Dungarvan, on Monday, the 9th of September next, for one or two Years, to commence from the 26th day of October next the TOLLS of CAPPOQUIN TURNEL GATE. newledge no Representation out that which exists The Tenant must give good Security for the punctual schaffe and Converged Officeracia, and that they Payment of the Rent Monthly, and pay a Month's Rent in advance.

Signed by Order, MICHAEL BARRON.