Mr. West afterwards, in the course of the day, saw Mr. Kitson; related to him what had passed, and urred him, for the sake of preserving the peace of the family, to write an apology. Complainant at first refused, alleging, that he was wholly unconscious of haring given any cause of offence; at length, however, he was prevailed on by his wife and his brother-in-law to do so ; and the next day (the 19th) sent the Defendant the following letter

DEAR STERLING-I had left my house this morning under a full idea of paying you my respects in person; but having been disappointed by the nonattendance of my gorewalla, I take the liberty of forwarding you a few lines, and requesting your answer of the same. I have now to acknowledge. that whatever I have done or said, or given you the least pressiness. It was not from any had intention or motive, as God is my judge; and have to ask stor's and Mrs. Sterling's forgiveness of the same. I do most solemnly ask your's and Mrs. Sterling's pardon. Your answer I shall wait with much impatience.

R. S. KITSON. Such an apology as this, however, was not what the Defendant required, notwithstanding his professions to Mr. West on this subject. An apology, unaccompanied by any specific confession, much less an apology, which, in the very terms of it. shewed that it could not have any possible reference. to an offence such as the Defendant meant to charge the Complainant with, by no means answered the Defendant's purposes. It was his object to terrily and persecute the Complainant into some specific acknowledgment under his own hand, as the first and main step towards effecting his ultimate designs against him; we accordingly find Captain S., on the same day on which he received the above letter from Mr. Kitson, returning the following note in an-

Sin-In reply to your's of this morning, I have to inform you, that it is not my wish to see you at my quarters any more. A full and caudid acknowledgment of all the faults is what I demanded, and nothing short of it will satisfy me, whenever you are to acknowledge the time, place, &c. and the liberties that were taken. I am already in possession of the facts, in writing, from other quarters; on your candour alone depend my proceedings .-You had, therefore, much better shorten the huhappiness of all parties. It is far from my principles to wish for the destruction of any man, or his family. Put your hope in God's forgiveness, and rely on my generosity.

Iam, &c.

Tuesday, 12th of December. Return this letter with your immediate answer.

The Defendant did not suffer his brother-in-law t remain long unmolested after this. On the next day (the 13th) Mrs. S --- sent the following letter to Mr. Kitson :

Sig-I take the opportunity of informing you. that, unless you agree to Capt. S .--- 's proposal, and give him an immediate and satisfactory answer when he calls at the bunder to-day, it is his determination to lay the whole affair before the Recorder's Court, which will not only bring disgrace on me and our family, but be your ruin. Do, therefore, for God's sake, settle matters with him at once, and release me from misery. Return this note immediately per bearer, as I am under a promise to my husband not to correspond, nor have any thing whatever to say to you in future.

lam, &c. AMY STERLING.

Tuesday, 18th of December, 1809. Mr. Kitson had not recovered from the agitation Into which this note had thrown him, before he met with Captain Sterling himself; who came, as i should seem, fully determined to carry his purpose into effect. Before this, however, the Complainant, in consequence of the note he had received from Mrs. 8, called upon Mr. Sandwith, his soligitor; informed him of the unfounded charge Captain S. had made against him, and of his threats to proceed at law against him. Mr. Sandwith told him not to be alarmed, that Captain S., in his opinion, never would venture to proceed against him; but told him to be on his guard, as he suspected it was his design to extort money from him. Mr. Kitson then proceeded to Mr. West's, where he had not been long before the Defendant came. After some conversation, the Defendant asked Mr. Kitson to go with him to the bunder; the Complaniant at first hesitated, and refused, not willing again to expose himself to such an interview as had durred on the 7th, and being more particularly averse to such a meeting, after whathad passed between him and his solicitor. He at length, however, con-

On arriving at the Complainant's rooms in the bunder, the Defendant ordered the door to be shut; and accordingly drew from his breast a common blank printed mency-bond, and insisted on the Complainant's instantly filling it no in Mrs. S.'s favour, in the peralty of 40,000 rupees for the payment of 20,000 months ago, as nearly as I can recollect. Finding no person but an European servant, whom I desired I

and to be his rule if he persisted in refusing to exe- to me. After being seated a short time, he com- went out of the veranda to enquire of the servant cute his bond. The firmness of the Complainant at | menced telling me, that Captain Sierling, whom I length gave way; and he took up the pen, and at- had once before seen at his garden, intended to pay that he was mistalen, and be ged I would not mentempted to fill up the blanks; but his agitation was such that he could not proceed. The Defendant. however, was not thus defeated; for he instantly drew from his breast the bond in question, writte all in his own hand, together with another paper, purporting to be a declaration of secreca. It was to the following effect :---

Dombay, 13th Dec. 1809.

I do swear, and as I shall answer to God at the day of Judgment, that I shall not at any time, or or any account whatever, declare or discover to any person or persons the intimacy or connection that took placebetween me and Amy West Sterling, nor any of the circumstances connected with the arrangement which has taken place. R. S. Kitson.

Witness, Jaindon Putlagee, P.

These papers the Defendant insisted on the Complainant signing immediately. At this time the Complainant's agitation was so great, that he first signed his name in the place where the witnesses usually signed theirs; and so complete was the ascendancy which the Defendant by his conduct had gained over the mind of the Complainant, that the entrance of a third person, a purbhue, who was called in to sign his name as a witness, did not restore the complainant to his recollection. Such, however, was he effect of this transaction on the Complainant, that on his return home he was taken ill, and was delirious for several hours.

Such are the circumstances under which the Complainant charges the bond to have been executed. On the other hand, the Defendant alleged in his answer that the execution was altogether voluntary on the part of the Complainant, and that it was done n pursuance of his own previous promise to secure me provision for the Defendant's wife, in case a eparation should hereafter take place between her and Captain Sterling, in consequence of the criminal atercourse between the Complainant and Mrs. Sterling, which the Defendant charged was confessed and acknowledged by the Complainant himself to have taken place. The Defendant in his answer atempted to support the allegation of a criminal inercourse, by the production of a correspondence which had taken place between himself and Mrs. Sterling. This correspondence consisted of two of the most extraordinary letters that ever were writ-

ten. They were as follow:--Mr DIAR AMY-It appears to me that you feel urself awkwardly aituated whea in company with Mr. Kitson. Pray, Amy, what reason can you eive your husband for so extraordinary a kind of onduct towards your brother-in-law? I have observed a something of the same description in his conduct towards you; all of which bespeaks a reserve present unaccounted for : this being the case, and ly sole object that of laying a foundation for our welfare and future happiness, I conjure you in the most solemn manner not to hesitate one moment in making me acquainted with the original cause for such conduct, it being impossible for me to feel hapby while so situated. Amy, nothing is farther from my thoughts than that of treating you with unkindiess, or a rant of attention; and sorry am I to say, that I suspect from my own feelings for some days past that it has made my conduct appear to you as ordering on both. This letter will now explain t ay dear Amy the cause thereof; and I sincerely hope will not only draw such a candid explanation from ou as to reconcile my feelings, but also that forgiveness for my past conduct which your generous breast may consider requisite. Be, therefore, aware that what you write me in reply to this is founded in truth; I am not to be triffed with, nor is it my wish to know more than the facts; on these alone depends the point of view in which I am to look on this dunious attair. Let what you write be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God, and renounce the Devil and all his works : for in the event of its proving becoufter to be the contrary, I am determined never to see you more. Let me, therefore, again conjure you to be candid with me on this occasion; and you know how dearly I love on ; put your confidence in the Almighty's forgiveness for all your sins, and rely on my generosity towards yeu.

Amy, my dear, you have it in your power, per aps, for the last time, to make us both continue suppy, by a fair acknowledgment of the original nuse of your reserved conduct towards Mr. Kitson: do not therefore make a sacrifice, in your power to avoidit, by telling the truth; I want to hear nothing rom you but what is right, and what you can swear o, and let nothing tempt you to the contrary. Put cour hopes in God; I have promised to forgive and pardon your past misconduct: you have therefore nothing to fear from me, but you cannot expect the Almighty's forgiveness if you tell a lie. God be with you; may be grant you his aid and assistance on all | Woodhouse. The Defendant, Captain S-

occasions, is my sincere wish. Your most affectionate husband. JOHN STERLING.

My near Sterling-In answer to your barsh | Captain S. said that some persons had called at his letter of this day, I have to inform you, that the reason I felt to nakward when in company with R. S. Kitson, originates with his having taken very improper liberties, and behaved in a very rude manner to asked me how often I had been at his house in his me in the front veranda of my brother's house at By- | absence? I hesitated at first, and at last I told him culla, which was as follows :- Mr. Kitson, who | that I had called once at his house in town with was under promise of marriage to my sister Mary, Mrs. Gramlick, and left our cards; that I called came to Byculla one evening, between four and six | againon horseback about a month after, but saw

not observed something singular in the Labertions of propers. This paremptory demand was accompanied | that my sister was gone to town on a visit, he request- | to say that I called; he seemed much clieby real paremptory. and returned, and said the servant had left him, and tion what had passed, but keep it a secret. I went his addresses to me. Capt. Sterling being a person to Captain Storling's a second time, about the 19th for whom I had formed a great regard from the first moment I was in his company, and not conceiving da, and S--- said his mind was not satisfied on that my intended brother-in-law would think of behaving rude to me. Historical to his steery with great | the subject of the former conversation, and charged attention, and was so overloyed to find, that the me with having criminal conversation with Mrs very person for whom I unknowingly bore a great | S and that she would prove it; but that if I attachment intended to pay his addresses to me, that | would confessit, and give a bond to keep it a se-I was quite overloved. This being observed by Mr. Kitson, and no person or light being in the veranda. he seized me round the waist • • • • • • to prevent me from calling out, and pulled me on his knee, when he · · in spite of all my effects to the contrary. When I was able to rescue myself from him, I went to the workshop, and called my brother William to | proceeding to address the Court, when come out, that Mr. Kitson was here; which he did, and Mr. Kitson stopt but a short time after. When Mr. K. was gone. I told my brother that he behaved very rude to me, but refinited saving farther, from a dread that they would fight a duel; and that by disclosing the circumstance, my sister's marriage would not only be prevented, but it would also prevent which he cited, that the frequency of such charges apt. Sterling paving his addresses to me. This, my done Storling, is the truth, the whole truth, and their falsehood in the particular case before the nothing but the truth, so help me God; pardon | Court; that as this evidence had been received, the and forgive me for not letting you know of it

> I remain your sincere and affectionate wife, December 5, 1809. AMY STERLING.

The Counsel contended, that the style and manper of this correspondence furnished intrinsic evidence of its being nothing more than a contrivance, and that the description itself which Mis. S. had posed offences. given of the transaction between her and Mr. K. contained indubitable marks of the falsehood of it.

This correspondence is dated the 5th of December, and yet on the 6th, the next day, Capt Sterling and his wife spent the evening at the house of he Complainant; the parties were all on terms of ordial familiarity, and there was not the slightest appearance of any alteration in the behaviour of either Captain or Mrs. Sterling towards the Com-

William West, jun. being examined, deposed to the truth of the facts stated by the Counsel, so far as he was concerned. He recollected accompanying Captain and Mrs. Sterling, on the 6th of December. to Mr. Kitson's house, where they spent the evening. They were all very checiful, and separated in apparent cordiality. He called at C--- on the 11th, when Mrs. Sterling asked him, in her husband's presence, if he remembered her teiling him one evening when Mr. Kitson had called, that Mr. K. had behaved rudaly to her Witness was positive that she had not intimated any such thing. Captain Storling replied, that it was very singular witness did ot remember such a circumstance, as Mrs. Sterling seemed so very positive on that point. Captain Sterling said, he was very sorry that affairs had occurred on the 7th, that had caused any uncasiness in the family; he also said, it was not his wish that the family should be made acquainted with it, as it was an atiair that did not concern the family; he also observed, that all he required from Mr. Kitson, in the first instance, was an apology for certain liberties he had taken with Mrs. Sterling, and which it was as well to put a stop to, to prevent the like occurrence in future, or words to that effect; but did not make any further explanations as to what liberties had been taken. Witness afterwards saw Mr. Kitson, and entreated him, as did also his wife, to make some apology, in order that the family might be reconciled. Mr. Kitson was unwilling at first to do this, but at length consented. Saw Mr. Kitson very ill and delirious, after he had been forced to execute the bond. Witness then proved the improbability of the act alleged having been committed by Mr. K. when he visited witness's sister. - Witness was in the house the whole time Mr. Kitson was there. There was never any appearance of agitation in his ister, nor did her dress appear to be disturbed .--From the situation witness was in, he thinks it impossible for any resistance to have been made, but that be must have heard it; the distance he was off et being more than 24 feet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lewis, sworn and examined by Mr. Woodhouse, says, he is Judge-Advocate-General of the Bombay army; there were objections made by Captain Sterling to Lieutenant-Cotonel William Atkins, of the Honourable Commany's Engineers, Major Robert Vincent, of his Majesty's 84th regiment, and Captain H. Stackpole, of his Majesty's 47th regiment, for having had riminal intercourse with his wife Amy West, and which she was ready to depose on her oath. Nothing happened to induce witness to think

that any of the Gentlemen objected to were guilty. against his Client. Edward Pyde Gramlick, Assistant-Surgeon of The Learned Recorder then pronounced the indethe 84th regiment, sworn and examined by Mr. nent of the Court; decrecing according to the prayor of the bill, with costs. The Recorder expresswrote a note to me in December last, asking me to d his regret that the honourable uniform of his come and look at some things he wished to dispose ountry should still be disgraced by remaining on of, as he was about going to Europe. After lookhe Defendant's shoulders, and that he was not standing at the things, he begged I would walk with him ng as a criminal instead of appearing as a Defendinto the back veranda, and the door being closed, int. In the course of an hour, when the young oman had recoverd, and felt assured of the kindiess of her family, and the protection of the law, house during his absence, and had spoke and be haved improperly towards his wife, and that he was he swore that the was in fear of death from her determined to investigate the business; and he then usband: and a warrant was accordingly issued to mprison him, till he should find sufficient surcties

> WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Anguer Biants, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,182.

of November, and went again into the back veran-

cret, he would forgive. I said there was no foun

dation for such a charge. Captain Sterling went

away, as I supposed, to bring Mrs. Sterling: I

waited about ten minutes, and shortly after Captain

Seerling came, and brought Airs, Sterling with him.

Mr. Advocate-General, for the Defendant, was

The Recorder observed, that he badadmitted the

evidence of a charge of criminal concession with Mrs.

Sterling having been made by the Defendant against

several other persons; but that he admitted it with

some locitation, because without any express author

rity, though by avalogy to the principle of a case

undoubtedly afforded the strongest presumption of

Defendant would be allowed to rebut the presump-

ion by proving the truth, or even the probability of

these charges against the three officers whom he had

challenged as Members of the Court-Martial; and

hat any reasonable time would be granted to him

for preparing that proof, on condition of his in me-

diately specifying the times and places of these sup-

The Defendant appearing unable to satisfy this

The Recorder, Sir James Mackintesh, then ob-

ared, that he now conceived it to be his duty to

scertain whether certain horrible suspicions which

and haunted his mind during the whole day were or

were not well founded. He called upon Mrs. S. to

eave the side of her husband, and come up to the

Bench: on which Mr. Advocate-General (Counsel

for the Defendant) observed, that he hourd his

Lordship was now about to do what he had long

wished, though from his situation be felt a difficul-

v in suggesting it-to ascertain whether Mis S.

cted under the influence of terror and violence, and

to apprise her, if she did, that by averaging the near

against her husband, she would acquire the protec-

The Recorder then put several questions to this

cor young woman; but she was in a state of such

ndescribable weakness and agitation, as to be un-

able to give any coherent answers. He then en-

gofred whether her mother was near, and being in-

formed that she was in one of the adjoining apart-

nents, he desired Alre. S. to go to her for a short

time, that under her soothing care she might recover

presence of mind enough to give an intelligible ac-

count of her real condition. At the mention of the

word "mother," she started, and said, "my mo-

ther! I dare dot see my mother!" She was asked

why? She answered, "my husband forbad me to

ee my mother." The Recorder said to her, " what

sort of husband can be be who forbids you to see

your mother? Can his purpose be good? Can you

be bound to obey such a prohibition?" She faintly

Sir James Mackintosh then turned to the Defen-

lant's Counsel, and said, that if the Defendant did

not wish that the Court should think him capable of

any atrocity, he must withdraw this unnatural

prohibition. The Defendant muttered a hurried and

eluctant consent. His poor wife leaped from the

Bench with all the cagerness of jev. The Recorder

ed her to the apartment where her mother was,

nto whose arms she rushed, and crying out " O

ny mother !" she fainted. The Recorder returned

n a few minutes, and said, that though the unfor-

serenity of mind-though she was still influenced

either by dread or by the remains of affection for

her unworthy husband-she had already disclosed

enough; for she confessed that the present and ail

the other charges of a similar nature, some of which

she had sanctioned by oath, were false. The Re-

had any defence to make.

o keep the peace.

corder then desired to know whether the Defendant

Mr. Advocate-General, evidently much affected.

aid, that unless the Court should think it unsafe to

ct under the influence of feelings so strongly ex-

cited as those of every person present were, and

hould, on that ground, postpone the farther consi-

leration of the case, he felt himself bound to say,

that he had nothing to offer which he could oppose,

with any hope of success, to what had an cared

tunate young wiman had not yet recovered her

last condition, no answer was made on his part to the

Recorder's proposal.

ion of the law.

who said that I was not the person.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THOSE extensive PROVISION STORES situated in LEIGHTLIN-BRIDGE, County of Carlow, lately occupied by Messes. JOURNESUR and BARRR, with every necessary Utensil for the Bacon Business-with Smook and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to cure 10,000 Pigs yearly .- Also a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, in complete working Order: with a good DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, all one

The above is well worthy the attention of any per sons engaging in the above Business, being situated in one of the best parts of Ireland for Pigs, with the navigable River Barrow running alongside the Con-

For further particulars, enquire of Messrs. Jour

grank and Bakes, Leighlin-Bridge.

TO BE LET, DURING the Minority of John Congress, now about the age of Ten Years, and immediate Possession given, that part of the Lands of KiLL-CHILINEEN lying between the road to Boss and the Anney-Church, containing about Eight Acres. bounded by the River to the South .- Proposals to be received by WM. Disarr, Esq. 26, Parliament-Street London; or Mr. S. Roberts, Waterford.

Waterford, Sept. 6, 1811.

TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, OR SOLD.

A LARGE MALT-HOUSE and STORE in the Town A of Derganyan .-- For particulars apply to Mr FRANCIS CODD, Dublin, or Mr. JOSETH A. LIONARD Waterford .- JAMES BY RAE, will show the Concerns

CAPPOQUIN.

TO BE LET,

TROM THE TOTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. FOR SUCH TERM AS YOU BE AGREED ON.

FUNHE force CORN STORE, containing three Lofts 134 Feet long, and 22 Feet wide, with a space • 19 Yard, and a neat Dwelling-House, attached to mid Store, consisting of a sitting-room. Three Bed Chambers, a Kitchen and Pantry, all surrounded with a Wall 12 Feet high, and adjoining the Wooden Bridge of Cappoquin, where Vessels of 100 Tons may be loaded, wirect from the Store. The above Pre tauses are in capital good Order, and a large Sum has been lately expended in permanent and useful Improvements.-Application to be made to Mr. J August 26, 1811.

In the Matter of) T. THE sale of said Bankrupt's se near the Town of Carrick-on-auas formerly advertised in this Pa per, is adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th inst. who the entire will be sold at Kenny's Hotel, in said Town attwelve o'clock .- Application to be made to Messes William M. Ardach and William C Neill, Merchants Assignees, John Vorn, Esq. Attorney, Waterford, or to Mr. Joseph Wilson, 187, Abbay street, Dublin. FIELDING, Anchoneer.

A COACHMAN WANTED

[Naquiet, regular Pair ly. He coust be able to produce the most sat sfactory Testimone Is of his Character in every respect, a strict or quiry will be made.—Apply to Mr. B. B. Bookselier, Waterford or at the Post Office in New-Ross.

TO BE SOLD,

FARIE Interest for two Lives of one-third part of the Sallow-Island of Fiddown, containing about thirty acres, and situated in the River-Suir, County of Kukenny, between Waterford and Carrick on-Sui -if not disposed of before the 30th of September, the Interest will be sold by Auction on that day, at the hour of one o clock, at the Exchange in this

for particulars, apply to John Vero, Esq. Attor (2) Waterford, September 3, 1811. COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

TERRE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was list week 45s 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Rapred, for the Benefit of the Baker,

and Ten Shillings on Household.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City

WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD, | 1b. oz. dr. | 1b. oz. dr. | 1b. oz. dr. | 1b. oz. dr. | 1c. | 1c Four Penny, 0 15 1 1 6 5 1 13 5 Sty Penny, 1 6 5 2 2 0 67 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Protion and lead to the two mittel Letters of the sker or Naker's Name, the White Bread most be wirked with a W, the Ranged with an h, and the Household with an H .- and the Weight must like. " so be impristed upon each Loaf, otherwise to be soized. And the soveral Bakers and Dealers in . Med, and Flong, are required to make due Returns, on every Saturday, before Tweeze of all Wheat, Meal, and Plour bought or the Act of Parliament for Rey Cating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law. Sept. 1. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

JUST arrived, per the Unity, A.T. LORENTZON, Master, and on sale at Richard Jacon & Son's Yard, 240 Pieces BALK-22 Hund, 0 Qrs. 0 Ps. 3 inch DRALS and 50 Hund. 9 Qrs. 22 Ps. 2-Inch DEALS, of good Quality; which, with their assortment of American, Lonosound, & Arendani, ther will dispose of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, 8th Month 28th, 1811.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

110 BK LET.two-thirds, or the impropriate TITHE of the Parishes of Mothill, Rathgormuck, and Monalargie, lying near Curraghmore; also, those of Ballylanaue, between Kilmacthomas and the Sealikewise, several desirable LOTS of BUILDING GROUND in the City and its Vicinity, extending from the Mall of Waterford to John's-Hill .- Particulars may be had of, and Proposals will be received, and liberal Encouragement given for Improvement, by Licuterant-Colonel HARDY, or in his absence, by ABRAHAM SYMES, Esq.

Waterford, Aug. 5, 1811-

TO BE LET, For One Year, from the 29th Day of September next, THE LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing A about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenns

Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Bigos, and Mr. HOMAS QUAN. Waterford, August 27, 1811.

TOBACCO.

100 Prime old. 300 Crap 1510,

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

400 Hhds. for Sale by John Allen and Son

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of loing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pao- dered. visions and reception of Conn. and are so conveni ently actuated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, there by saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jones BARRY, Waterford. August 23, 1811.

County of Waterford. W HEREAS JOHN MAn said County, was, on the 12th day of July instant noticed (being considered a Stranger, having lately come to reside on said lands of Georgestown,) immediately to quit the possession of his House; and, on he Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said louse otherwise his Family would be put to Death -AND whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst. his said House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Furniture and Provisions -- NOW We, R. P. residing 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 conviction any Person or Persons concerned in said Outrages.—Dated July 26,

fr For the better discovery of the Persons concorned in said Outrages. Thereby offer a further Reward of FIFTY GUINEAS for the prosecution to Conviction of any Persons concerned; or to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to a discovery of the Perpetrators.

JOHN BARRON.

H. ST. G. COLE.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 9.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 65 124. 0d.

---- second - - - - - - 5 7. 0d.

third - - - - - 5 2n. od

[allow (rendered) about 854, 0d, [
and (flake) Os. Od! - Os. Od.	
(casks, rendered) - 61s. Od 65s. Od. per Cmt	
Burnt Pigs, 09. Od 08. Od.	l
Pork, 34s. Od 36m. Od.	
Seef, 0s. Od 0s. Od.	
Datineal, 169. Od 16s. 6d.	pl
Flour, first Quality, 4d 4.]	St
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Mutton (quarters), 4d 5 d.	Ι.
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Train Oil, - - - - - £45 104. -Whiskey 84. 6d. - 94. 0d .-per Gall Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday. 00 Barrels Wheat, 00 ——Barley, 00 ——Oats, Averaging £1 00s. 0 0 0s. 0 0 00s. 0

AMERICA.

NEW-TORK, JULY 16.

morning, we learn, that Mr. Palmer, who directs the Diving Bell, on board the gun-boats, now in Hurl-Gate, and who has been for two months past, without avnil, endeavouring to obtain a part of the wrecked British frigate Huzza, which sunk there during the revolution-on Saturday last succeeded in getting up her rudder. The augustity of copper which is on it, together with the chains and bolts, will be of considerable value. The greatest difficulty Mr. P. met with, is now surmounted; as the rudder, from the situation in which the ship lays, heretofore prevented them from taking her to pieces, which they now confidently expect to do. The HUZZE WES E frigate of TH guns, and was going to Boston, with money to pay the British troops then there, when she struck upon a rock, a short distance below the country seat of John Graham, Esq. and soon afterwards sunk.

She is described, by those who went down in the Bell, to lay on her larboard side, with her keel towards the Morrissina shore, from which she is not distant more than 180 yards. Neither time or the water have made any perceptible impression on the copper of her sides, and her timber still remains so strong and tight, that two men, who went down with axes, wedges, and other tools, could make no rubbed his hand over the top of one of the cannon, which, from its peculiar smoothness, he conceived to be brass. The copper bolts which were taken out of the rudder were so perfect that many would not believe they had ever been used; and the wood (which is of oak) one inch from the surface of the rudder, is as solid as when the ship was built. The aid and assistance which the government has afforded to the company who own the Diving Bell, give us reason to hope that the industry and perseverance of this sub-marine exploring party will be well rewarded, as there is little doubt but they will get up the cannon, and a great portion of the unperishable articles that were on board when she foun-

His Majesty's Sloop Tartarus, off Sanda Hook, 18th July, 1811. Having observed in the New-York papers, tha is believed there, that Ills Majesty's sloop Atalante did detain a schooner and send her to Hallfax on the 15th instant; I wish you would be pleased in the most public manner to contradict the said report, for no schooner has been detained either by the Atalante or this ship, and the only schooner spoken y either was one with live stock bound to the Westindies, out of which we purchased some sheep.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

To Thomas Barclay, Esq. British Consul, New York.

Horses killed by Lightning .- On Tuesday the th inst. a team of five horses, belonging to Henry and John Hampton, Merchants at Buckland, who were travelling from Alexandria, were caught in a the Governor, who will determine on its merits. violent storm near Centreville, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The horses took fright at the noise of the thunder and ran out of the road two or three hundred yards, when they were stopped by a fence, and immediately a tree near the warcon was struck by the lightning. From thence the lightning passed to the horses and killed every as well as those which shall be, to this end, addresshorse.—The waggoner, a white man, Jos. Thompon, miraculously escaped unburt, having that minute got from off the saddle horse and taken a stand about six feet from them. The value of the team was supposed to between five and six hundred dollars.

EAST INDIES.

MADRAS, MARCH 16. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Honourable the Governor in Councilleased to make the following appointments for the staff of the Expedition, preparing for foreign ser-Colonel P. Acnew, of the 21st Regiment Native

nfantry, to be Adjutant-General. Col. Eden, Quarter-Master-General of his Maesty's Troops in India, having obtained permission accompany the expedition, to serve as Quarter

Major P. V. Acuew, Deputy Adjutant-General of he Army, to serve as Deputy Adjutant-General. Major Burslem, of his Majesty's 14th Regiment f Foot, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General. Captain W. Carroll, of his Majesty's 69th Regi nent, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Officers undermentioned of the Corps of Engineers are directed to proceed with the Expedi Lieutenant-Colonel Colin M'Kenzie, Captain Farquahar, (at Malacca) Lieutenant Garrard, Licute nant Blackistone, Ensigns Fullerton, Proby, Coven-

try, Anderson.

(olonel Robert Rollo Gillespie, of his Majesty's 25th Regiment of Dragoons, will repair to the Presidency and join the troops proceeding on the Expedi-

Colonel James Hare, commanding the centre division of the army, is permitted to proceed with the division of his Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, ordered for foreign service.

Colonel Aldwell Taylor, to command in Mysore, during the absence of Major-General Warde. Colonel Ross Lang, to command the centre divisi-on of the Army, during the absence of Colonel

Major-General Croker to command the Northern Division of the army, during the absence of Major-General Pater.

Colonel P. S. Skinner, of his Majesty's 56th Regiment, to command in the coded Districts, during the beence of Major-General Croker. GAZETTE OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

> JANUARY 9. PROCLAMATION.

In the name of his Majesty, George III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Proclamation in the name of his Britannic Maiesty of the 5th of December, 1810, having announced that, by a future Proclamation, the inhabitants of the Isle of France would be forthwith informed of the way in which the Administration of this Island would be established; it is in consequence decreed at the Isle of Bourbon, as follows:---

Art. 1.—All the ecclesiastical establishments. and those who fill religious offices, shall be preserved under the British Government, under the same impression. One of the divers stated, that he had I laws and regulations which existed in the Island be-

fore its surrender. Art. 2 .-- All Establishments, as well judicial as those of the police, shall be allke preserved and continued, durante bene placito, under the British Government, on the same basis and rules as before the surrender, except with respect to the following regulations: 1st. All sentences shall be in the name of George III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, instead of being entitled as heretofore. 2d. All the decrees of the Court of Appeal established in the Island, against which persons might formerly appeal before the superior Courts of the Government, in France, shall be, until further orders, presented (provided the parties who consider themselves aggrieved shall be so disposed) to the Governor of these Islands, who will decide, after he shall have submitted them to the Judge and Magistrate of the Colony, for his advice and opinion; nevertheless, in all cases where the paries may wish to appeal to his Britannic Majesty in Council, that right is permitted as it formerly existed with respect to the Courts of Appealin France. In no case shall any cause be referred to his Britannic Majesty, where the judgment shall not exceed

the sum of four million pieces of eight. Art. 3 .- John Shaw, Esquire, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate and Advocate, has been appointed and commissioned Judge and Magistrate for this Island and its dependencies.

Art. 4.—All complaints, except for military offences, which can be brought against subjects of his Britannic Majesty, not already submitted to the laws of the colony, shall, till further orders, be subnutted by the complainants, without further delay, to the Judge and Magistrate, who will hear and examine the complaint, and make his report to

Art. 5 .- All the inhabitants of this Island may. and will enjoy the same privileges in respect to commerce, as are and shall be legally enjoyed by his Britannic Majesty's other subjects; all persons desiring it shall be informed of the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions which exist relative to commerce. ed to the Tribunals, and deposited at the Customhouses which are or shall be established in the co-

Art. 6 .- All the Public Functionaries formerly employed to make reports, will continue to do so, from time to time, to the heads of their Departments, who, when they submit to the Governor, will take care to be well acquainted with the situation of the Colony, as was the custom under the French Government.

Art. 7. - Whenever in other parts of the Administration, not hitherto mentioned, Government shaft please to make the necessary appointments, it will be avariably determined in its choice of persons whose morals, talents, and fidelity shall be particularly known.

Art. 8. - The Governor will receive at all times, either in writing, or in person, such just complaints as the inhabitants may have to make, in order to re-

dress them.

Lastly, from the publication of these presents, all persons shall be bound to obey them. Port Louis, Isle of France, 28th Dec. 1819.

The Governor of the Isles of France, Bourbon, and their dependencies. R. T. FARQUHAR.

By Order: The Chief Secretary to Government, A. BARRY.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of his Majesty, &c. The inhabitants in the several quarters of the Island will appear before the English Commanding MEATH CATHOLIC MERTING.

On Saturday we had not space to give asfull a report of the proceedings of the Menth Meeting as Its great respectability and importance demanded. It claims the gratitude of the country, and must excite the admiration of the Irish People. The amiable Nobleman who presided appears eminently worthy of being at the head of so great and distinguished a body as the Catholics of Ireland. The conduct of the Parl of Fingalt, in the General Committee, on the reposed in him, and in Meath, his native county, he has set a bright example to the nation at large. In truth, the conduct of the Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of every religious persuasion in that spirited and patriotic county, calls for unqualified praise. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Protestant Clergyman and Magistrate, came forward in the handsomest manner with an offer of the Town Hall, where the Meeting was held, and when a Vote of that Government alter its conduct towards them, and Thanks was proposed to the Pretestants, all the Gentlemen of that persuasion present exclaimed-" No, no, we consider your cause our own-it is the cause of the Empire-thanks are unnecessary." The attendance of Mr. Corbally excited much interest in the assembly. That much respected Gentleman, though deprived of the blessing of sight, had resolved not to withhold his valuable support, in the day of peril, when the rights of his suffering brethren had been so unconstitutionally attacked. We this evening lay before the Public the following admirable Speech, which we were reluctantly obliged to omit on Saturday, as we had only room for the Speeches of Mr. Winter and Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barrett (a Protestant Gentleman) addressed the Noble Chairman with great animation, and with a flow of eloquence and argument that made a lively impression on all present.

My Lord-In claiming for a few moments the honour of your Lordship's attention, I confess I feel county, and so very young a man, I fear I can add | Constitution itself affords them. Measures thus a considerable difficulty; yet almost a stranger in this little weight to the arguments already so ably urged, and which have come from such very respectable outhority: but as an Irishman, interested for the happiness and security of my country, and a resident in the town where this meeting is beld, I trust I may hope for its indulgence, if not for its attention. The object of this day's meeting is to promote the cause of Catholic Emancipation. As a Protestant, I feel particularly interested in the success of that object, and am its most decided well-wisher. This is not an opinion adopted because it is the opinion of a party-I am of none-nor is it the hasty ebullition of the feelings of the moment. No! it is the deliberate consideration of my understanding-a conviction that it is a measure which, by consolidating the power of the united empire, will make it glorious and respectable abroad, and give it peace, happiness, and security at home. I know of no better test of the justice of any political opinion. It is not then because I am an enemy to the Constitution that I would support Catholic Emancipation, but I would give Emancipation, because I am the friend of that Constitution. - (Hear, hear!)

He who calls himself the friend of his country, and would seek to govern that country by the steel of its Soldiers, and not by the Affections of its People, has been taught little experience by the awful lossons of modern times, and calling himself a loval man, thus counteracts by his efforts every purpose of loyalty. True loyalty is not a blind principle of action-an unthinking devotion to ruling power, which sanctifies every black and baneful passion of the human heart, and permits the commission of every crime without interruption or remorse, provided it he in the name of the Church, the State, and the King (Hear). No; it is that wise direction of reacon and principle which pursues the noblest ends by the justest means-not forgetful of the past, watchful of the present, and with an illuminated anticipation of the future.

It is the divine philosophy of social happiness, but not the vain philosophy of schools-not a wild and theoretic spirit of change doubtful in its motire, and dangerous in its effect; but a steady and enlightened wish to better the condition of mankind, and to adapt human maxims to human nature. Let us not, then, mistaking power for right, and prejudice for reason, accose others of a giddy love of new principles, and yet preserve in ourselves a more dangerous and obstinate attachment to old ones: the truly loyal is he alone who would give to Catholics Emancipation, because he not alone professes to support the Constitution and the State, but he seeks the means by which they can be supported - (hear.)-But it is said, the Catholic demands it as a right, and we would only grant it as a favor. Good God! and are we thus to be passing our time in these verbal contests, in this fencing of sentences, and studying the etymology of words, while every thing dear and sacred to us is at stake? But they have a right-a right not founded on the attestation of mouldering parchments, not established upon the laboured subtletics of diplomatic arrangements-but that right which demands for community of privations and danger, community of benefit and reward: a right founded on the immutable laws of nature and of instice; laws, which have emanated from the virtures of Irishmen, and been written with their dearest blood : Yes-that blood which has flowed in torrents for the universal cause of Liberty and England, that treasure which they have prodigally yielded, to support the holy war in which we are engaged :- these, these are the claims of Irishmen.

not trust the Catholic; nor therefore permit him to immense labours, have rivalled each other in zeel."

forgetful, for a moment, of the plains of Busaco and Talavera, I could assent to the truth of that assertiou-I would found upon that very assertion a conclusion directly opposite; for since we have for so long a time tried the Penal Code and disabilities, and if it be true, as is asserted, that they have not made a loval or an attached people, why, in the name of God, pursue a system so injurious Why, thus, in an enlightened age, act upon the maxims of a barbarous one? Are Irish Catholics a breed of animals, that must instinctively follow the propensities of their aboriginal species, inaccessible to culture or to kindness, and because they might have 31st of July, was worthy his rank and the high trust | been enemies to England under certain circumstances, must continue her enemy under any circumstances; or are they not rather human beings like ourselves, susceptible of political justice-capable of gratitude and propitiation?

It comes to this, then-If the Catholics have deserve ed well of our Government, that Government owe them Emancipation from motives of gratitude. If they have not deserved well of our Government, let they will alter their sentlments towards it; but let not Emancipation be delayed-let it be granted while yet the one party may yield it with good will, and the other accept it with gratitude. It is from such Meetings as these we can alone hope to accelerate so desirable a result : it is from the united and manly voice of a people that political benefits can be derived. Too long has the demon of discord appeared in our horizon; too long has every bad passion been made the instrument of every weak one too long has this unhappy nation been found too indolent or too furious-either immersed in apathy or stained with slaughter; too long has the love of country, that noblest passion of the human heart, been made to consist in the hatred of our countrymen. These are the woes which have borne down Ireland, and made her fair and lovely form the mangled subject for every political anatomist - (Hear, hear, hear-Loud applause .- But now, thank God, we behold this people addressing the organs of the Constitution by the legitimate means which that conducted with moderation, and founded on reason and justice, must be ultimately attended with success, must be ultimately productive of happiness.-May we long continue thus to act-may we never. assuming the name of a religion whose precepts lead to goodness and forbenrance, worship a God of Mercy and of Peace with bloody sacrifices! May we bury in mutual oblivion the memory of mutual wrongs!-that religion, whose essence is forgive ness, demands it from us-forgiveness was the language of him who died for our sins, and should be echoed by every heart that beats beneath the Christian banner. In God it was mercy-in man it is acknowledgment - it is a sound of sweet peace to the receiver-but to the giver it is like the dew from Heaven to bless the source from whence it sprang-Let us not then conjure up phantoms of past differences, nor exaggerate the existence of present. Let us not make the crimes of our ancestors an excuse for the crimes of their posterity. Let us not rake up the ashes of the dead to inflict calnmities on the living, but rather be united in the sa-

FRENCH PAPERS.

continued for a considerable time.

cred bonds of love, and peace, and charity-a nati-

on's virtues shall produce a nation's happiness. This

beauteous Island, too long tumultuous and disturb-

ed, shall then no more collect around its summits the

materials of woe and devastation; but its command-

departing sun of genius and of science, shall reflect

back its splendours upon admiring Europe. -[This

speech was followed by a borst of applause, which

ng and western heights, catching the rays of the

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

" CATALONIA .--- An Aide-de-camp of Martinez, he Commandant of Figueiras, deserted on the 8th f August, and announced that the garrison was in a frightful state of destitution, and reduced to a few ounces of bread and a little water: that, no longer expecting relief, they had determined to make a des perate ettempt and break through with the bayonet: but Figueirus was surrounded with a formidable line of circumvallation, more than 4000 toises in extent; this line was formed by a chain of strong redoubts, connected together by entrenchments, and protected by a double row of abattis. For some nights in increased vigilance took place; the Generals spent these nights in the lines; the Duke of Tarento had taken the most effectual measures for depriving the enemy of all means of escaping his fate. Having exhausted all his provisions and ammunition, Martinez, on the night of the 16th, attempted to force the lines at the head of all his garrison; he had advanced near the first abattis, when a terrible fire opened upon his column, killed 400 of his men, and compelled him to re-enter the fortress. On the morning of the 19th, he surrendered at discretion, demanding only that life should be spared. The garrison defiled, without arms, upon the glacis; it still consisted of 3500 men, and near 350 officers, of whom there was one Field Marshal, several Brigadiers, and 80 superior Officers; this garrison arrived at Perpiguan on the 21st and 22d. Two thousand men perished in Figueiras by our fire, or by disease, since the commencement of the blockade, which lasted four mouths. The place not having been attacked, and all the operations having been confined to those of a rigorous blockade, this important fortress remains untouched. The perseverance and activity displayed by the blockading troops cannot be too But, say the enemies of Catholic claims, we can-

LENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR. Camp before Figueiras, Aug. 17, 1811. C Monsteun Duke-I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the effective part of the garison of Figueiras, to the number of 3500, last night unsuccessfully attempted to make their es-

· This generally took place on the side towards no plain, but the fire of our advanced posts having given notice of it, the enemy was received with so warma fire of musketry, accompanied with shouts of Long live the Emperor! and by so many shells and chain shot, that he precipitately retired in disorder to his ramparts; day-break discovered to our view the field covered with dead, wounded, and shatter-

" From the account of several superior officer taken this morning, their loss in wounded was numeous; not a man was able to clear the first line of abattis; and they had besides other obstacles to surnount before they could reach our bayonets.

" For two days the Spaniards had been employed a breaking and destroying that which they could not arry off or burn; the ovens were destroyed. They had distributed a double ration of braudy and three thays' broad. Such is the account which his Excellency the Colonel-General has sent up this morning, sally at the point of the bayonet, with all the garat the same time begging to be authorised to take advantage of the confusion and terror which the above reception might have produced in the Spaniards by summoning them to surrender at discretion, on pain of being put to the sword. Though I place ittle dependence on the success of the summons, which would hasten, by some days, the surrender of the fortress, yet I have given him authority.

" My advanced posts at Liers were attacked yesterday by the Miquelets; I ordered a general heating up, which dispersed them all. It would appear that 7 or 800 of these people were endeavouring to

favour the evacuation of the fort. " Every thing leads to a belief that the fall of Ficuciras is near at hand.

"I have the honour to be, &c. " The Marshal Duke of Tarento, M. DONALD." LETTER II.

" Camp before Figueiras, August 19, 1811. " Mossieur Dukk-I have the satisfaction to nform your Excellency, that the valour, the zeal, and perseverance of his Majesty's army in Catalonia, have triumphed over the perfidy of the traitors who delivered the fortress of Figueiras to the enemy they are in irons. That fortress is this day re-con quered, and in the power of the Emperor.

" The Spanish garrison having in vain attempted escape in the night of the 16th, and with a loss of 400 men, has been forced to surrender at discretion, and the only farour granted is saving their

" It came out of the fortress this morning without arms, 3500 in number, and about 350 Officers. of whom are Field Marshal Martinez, several Ge perals of Brigade, 80 superior Officers, &c.; it was marched in three columns towards Perpignan, where it will arrive on the 21st and 22d.

This garrison lost during the blockade more than 2000 men by our fire, or by a natural death 1500 sick remain in the hospital, and there are 200 ion-combatants, who shall be dismissed.

"The army of his Majesty braved more than 50,000 cannon shot, and two million rounds of musketry, without much loss.

"It has borne, with a constancy truly exemplary, labour, fatigue, and the inclemencies of the reather, during a blockade of four months and nine lays; and since the 24th of July has spent nine sucessive nights under arms. " The works of the lines of countervallation and

circumvallation are immense; his Majesty will be able to judge of them, should be condescend to look at the plan which I transmit to your Excellency. "The engineer department directed them with

constant zeal and activity. "The artillery department has been excellent, as it always is; the General of Division Tamil comnands it; and General Nourry erected and pointed all the batteries, some of which were boldly placed at less than three hundred toises from the fortress.

" The redoubts of the 37th of the line, of the 8th light, 16th and 67th of the line, 32d light, 11th, 81st, 60th, 93d, those of the Imperial Gendarmeric and of the Westphalians, received the names of the corps which constantly worked there; the first nentioned were within musket shot of the covered way: the 2d, and 33d light, also laboured a great

"These corps, under the orders of Generals Quenet, Clement, Palmarole, Plansonne, Lefebric, Colonels La Marque and Petit, formed the line of blockade or reinforced it every night. The squadron of the 20th, and 29th Chasseurs, the squadron of the 24th dragoous, and the lanciers gendarmes, were also on horseback in part.

"In fine, a select reserve, consisting of the foot-gendarmerie, and of detachments from different corps, commanded in turn by Generals Favier, Nourry, and Prost, and Adjutant-Commandant Nivet, was destined to support all the points that were threatened.

" His Excellency the Colonel-General was every where. He displayed very great activity; in general every one has perfectly done his duty. I feel pleasure in doing this justice to the army, in the hope that the Emperor will deign to cast a look of Malta were the Trident and Pomona; and favour on these brave men; also begging your Excellency to cause his Majesty to remark, that the Theban and her convoy, for the East Indies, the army of Catalonia had nothing to do with well. the event which brought them under the walls of

the walls; it was saluted by an hundred rounds of Consul there) and family came passengers in hercannon: this salute will be heard by the English Sir James brought dispatches of importance from the

participate in the blessings of our Constitution. If | In the recommendation of the execution of the coast, and the assembling of insurgents. ture of Figueiras and the termination of the war in that part of Catalonia.

a I have the honour, &c. " The Marshai Duke of Tarento, MACDONALB

or P. S. Your Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, the Chief of battalion Schneider, bearer of this dispatch. has shared in the fatigues of the troops, passing whole nights in the trenches; he has seen the fort and the prisoners, and can give your Excellency all the information you think necessary." TRANSLATION OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY GENE-

RAL JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ, COMMANDANT OF THE FORT OF SAN FERNANDO DE FIGUEL-RAS, TO THE PRINCIPAL JUNTA OF THE PRIN-CIPALITY OF CATALONIA. " Pont de Moulin, Aug. 18, 1811.

" Most Excellent Senor-After enduring more than four mouths obstinate blockade, without any relief on the part of the army, I have found myself under the necessity of surrendering the fort of San Fernando de Figueiras, from the total want of provisions. I have employed even the last resources: from our horses to the lowest insect, all has been eaten up. On the night of the 16th I attempted a rison; and in spite of the obstacles which the line of circumvallation opposed, I myself reached the abattis, or trunks of trees obstructing our passage, which could not be effected, in consequence of the great strength of this impenetrable line. In fine, I have this day surrendered prisoner of war, with the garrison, which has been treated by the French with the generosity which characterizes that nation.

(Signed) " JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEE."

" RYERES, AUG. 18. "The English squadron is constantly at anchor a this bay, without the reach of the batteries. It consists of eighteen ships of the line and two frigates amely 14 ships at anchor, a fifteenth cruising without the great channel, and three at different distances within sight.

" On the 14th Vice-Admiral Emeriau sent out five ships and some frigates, under orders of Rear-Admiral Bandin, which did not return till night, after performing evolutions the whole day, and keeping the enemy's ships of observation at a respectful

" On the 15th, the enemy having made no morenent, the squadron of the Emperor celebrated tha fete of his Majesty in the roads.

"On the 16th the Vice-Admiral put to sea with three 3-deckers, two of 84, and seven of 74; he rotected the navigation of the ceast, and after placng in safety the French ressels, which were on different routes, he bore up with all his squadron to the entrance of the little channel of the Hieres Isles, with a fresh wind at east. He there remained in preence of the enemy's squadron the whole day. The latter had under sail only three ships and some frigates, which performed their usual manœuvies of observation.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. " Windsor Castle, Sept. 2 "There is little alteration in his Majesty's symptoms to-day."

(Signed as usual.)

WINDSOR, SATURDAY, AUG. 31. Arrived this morning, on a visit to the Queen, th Duke of York; also some of the Members of the Queen's Council, namely the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Montrose, Farls of Aylesford and Winchelsen, at the Queen's Lodge, where they held a consultation with the Physicians; they afterwards waited on her Majesty in the Castle, and held a Council.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1. This morning his Majesty arose at six o'clock, nd walked the range of his apartments till near seren. Shortly after he sat down to breakfast, which consisted chiefly of rice milk; and in the course of the morning, was attended to devotion by the Rev. Dr. Morris, in his Majesty's own chamber. " Windsor Castle, Sept. 1.

"The symptoms of his Majesty's disorder remain nearly the same as they were yesterday."

Mr. Smith, in a second address to the People of the United States, enters into a more full explana tion of the money transaction. This address ed cupies two columns, and concludes thus: I have only to remark, that the obloquy cast at med Mr. Madison's friend, whatever may have been be intention, does not at all contribute to his vindication, as to any of the charges exhibited against his n the several articles in the Address."

The Belle Poule, Capt. C. Brisbane, which are rived at Portsmouth on Thursday night, with thir teen sail of transports from Malta and Gibraltar, Id the former place on the 1st of July, and the latte on the 1st of August, with fifty sail of transports and merchantmen; some are gone to the Bristol Channel; others went into the Western ports, and the remainder (excepting the above thirteen sal are gone to the Downs, protected by the Leonidas Captain J. A. Griffiths. The only ships lying a Gibraltar, the St. Juan. The Belle Poule spot

The Tortoise, which arrived at Portsmouth Thursday from the Brazils, left Rio Janeiro on the 17th of June. Sir James Gambier (lately Britis Materford Chrontcle. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

British Minister, Lord Strangford. The Porcupine

frigate, Captain Elllott, was the only ship at Rio

the was to sall shortly for England, with some dis-

monds on board of great value. Admiral de Cour-

cr, in the Foudroyant, had gone to Bora with the

Portuguese ships Reine de Portugal, and Martin de

Fretis, of 74 guns each. The Nereus, Captain P.

Herwood, was at Buenos Ayres protecting the

trade, where she would shortly take on board two

million dollars for England. The trade was not

only very dull, but crippled by vexatious restricti-

ons, which had induced a number of Americans to

run the hazard of smuggling their goods. The Tor-

tallow, and condemned stores. Lieutenants Tuber-

" Part of our army is round Pinhel, and, it

of the movement of our army, trade is very brisk

here, but report states, that the greatest part of the

provisions will be sent up the Mondego. Col. Trant,

THE COMET.-The Comet that was discovered

to the description of the Hairy Comet: it was seen

in the N. E. Hemisphere, nearly in the tail of the

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

a According to the accounts received from the

Sixth Army of Galicia, we find that the grand rein-

forcements expected from France are now reduced to

a reserve of 18,000 men, which are to assemble in

of this year; in addition to which the enemy has

suffered an immense loss in killed, prisoners, and

deserters. This information is confirmed by other

channels. The army of Galicia continues to act upon

the offensive, and by the possession of the bridge

of Puente de Orbigo and Bahenza, cuts off the com-

C Head quarters at El Badon on the 12th. On

consists of 1600 infantry and a few cavalry, and

has provisions for three months. Marmont remains

in the vicinity of Placentia. Our movements de

not seem to have occasioned any alterations in his

pians. Two divisions and a brigade of cavalry re-

main in the Alentejo with Gen. Hill. All goes on

about to take the command at Cadiz, is unfounded.

His Lordship cannot be spared from Portugal,

where, we suppose, he is at present taking the ne-

cessary steps for making the army of Gallicia co-

" The Spanish Patriot, from Cadiz, landed eight

passengers; at the time of their leaving Cadiz, Lord

Wellington was expected there with 10,000 men;

the outworks of the place were all to be put into the

finness of the English, and the place, with English

troops to defend it, was looked upon to be impreg-

nable. The French had contrived to throw groundes

into the Market-place; but, in order to throw them

50 for, they were obliged to load them with lead,

which occasioned them to do little or no damage.'

His Royal Highness the Doke of Sussex had an-

other violent attack of his complaint yesterday. It

was considered on Saturday that his Royal Hightness

was so far recovered as merely to want strength to-

Distressing accounts have reached us from Gotten-

borgh relative to the fleet of meechantmen which

was dispersed on the 13th ult. in the Baltic. It was

derable number only had been assembled.

wards a complete re-establishment.

the 12th Lord Wellington made a reconnoissance

is not quite so well this morning.

lowing Intelligence from Lisbon:

mands the Banks of the Elsa.

here as we could wish."

operate with him :-

They contain no news of importance:

" Windsor Castle, September 3.

(Signed as usual.)

ELISBON, ACG. 14.

44 LISBON, AUG. 18.

46 DOVER, SEPT. 2.

came home in her.

(rom Oporto :--

bere to-morrow."

Great Bear.

toise has brought home a considerable quantity

Since our last publication, we have received the CONDON Journals of Monday and Tuesday .- No Mail duc.

The FRENCH papers have announced the fall of FIGUERAS. To the enemy, this is an important acquisition, and to the cause of Spars, a loss of the reariest description. The garrison, reduced to the last extremity of want, attempted to cut their way through the blockading army; but an Aid-de-Camp Mr. Hunter's b. m. Maria of the Governor had, eight days before, deserted to specie for British merchants, besides Brazil wood, the French, and given them such information as ensbled them to render the enterprise abortive. " It ville and Fuller, of the Royal Navy, invalided, is in vain," says a London Journalist, " that attempts are made to conceal from the BRITISH public The Tortoise brings no intelligence whatever conthe true condition of affairs in the Peninsuta. cerning the three French frigates, which sailed some The FRENCH are in possession of every military post time since for the Isle of France, and which were of the least importance in Spain, with the exception stated to have made several captures on the coast of] only of the City of Cadiz, and we unfortunately find that, though the hatred of the mass of the peo-We received this morning the following letter ple to their invaders continues unabated, their indignation is not directed to any vigorous system of action, but suffered to spend it's fury in scattered and unconnected attacks. The FRENCE, by their horsaid, Pack's brigade has passed Almeida, and is to rible system of depredation, have in their hands remain in front of Ciudad Rodrigo, of which forneans of temptation which we cannot, and would tress the French have changed the garrison. The not, use. Whenever a FRENCH Commander seizes stores are all gone from hence by water, and the upon the property of a Farmer, he gives him a Bon men, 200 in number, went yesterday. The army on some neighbouring estate, which, he says, i of Gallicia was in motion about a fortnight ago, confiscated by flight, or, as he calls it, the treason but is said to have halted again. We do not hear o of the owner; and he thus gives to the Farmer an any troops having entered Spain, though it was re interest in the success of the Revolution. This Bon ported at Corunna that some had. In consequence our own Commissariat has found to be much more

offer on the English Treasury." Recent intelligence has arrived from PORTUGAL who has been at Lisbon for some days, will be back out it has not communicated any event of moment. LORD WELLINGTON was in the vicinity of CLUDAD Roprigo, on which, it was imagined, he was preparing to make an attack.

cceptable to the people than the Bills which they

at Viriers, on the 25th of March, by Mousieur de Flangergues, and seen till the end of May, when it Russia has ordered 36 vessels, which, with their disappeared, was distinctly seen yesterday morning argoes, mostly English goods, were under sequestrain England, just before day-light, with the naked ional Reville, to be released. eve. Its appearance is nearly round, and answers

An insurrection against the French has broken out in DALMATIA, in the Bocca de Cattaro, and French troops were collecting for the purpose of suppressing it. The reported action between the Atalanta and the

Entreprenante is denied in several of the AMERICAN Journals, while others still continue to assert it's ac-

G His Majesty has passed a sleepless night, and The Jamaica Gazette states, that Gen. MIRANDA in custody of the Civil Authority at CARRACCAS, charged with inciting persons to insurrection.

At a late hour this morning we received the fol-Lieutenant Bunkn of the 45th regiment, sent hom y LORD WELLINGTON, has arrived in an English Letters from Lord Wellington have also been report. He is supposed to be in a state of insanity. crived, dated the 15th alt. at Fuente Comoaldo .-

A LONDON paper says, that the trial in the East INDIES (inserted in this day's Chronicle) bears a trong resemblance to a cause which will soon be publicly divulged, in the northern part of BRITAIN, and that the chief difference is, that the atrocious and infamous defence has been fabricated by the brother, instead of the husband, of an innocent Bayonne, through which town more than 30,000 have marched for France during the last five months

The Catholics of the County of Carlow have been called, by requisition, to meet on the 13th of this nonth. Those of Monaghan and Kildare met on he 3d instant. Both meetings were attended by a number of Protestant Gentlemen, among whom, in the County of Kildare, were Lord Cloncurry Sir S. Bradstreet, Robert La Touche, Esq. Rev. munication between Leon and Benavente, and com-Kildare Burrows, Rev. H. Annesley, Rev. M. West, &c. &c. Several of the Protestants spoke in favour of the Catholic Claims, particularly, Lord Cloucurry, Mr. La Touche, and Mr. Browne. The Resolutions were similar to those passed at other on Civeled Rodrigo, covered by General Slade's brigade of horse and the light division; the garrison

The ship Lydia, Captain George Trantz, arrived in this river with staves to Thomas Jacob, Esq. in 33 days from Philadelphia. To the obliging kindness of Captain Trantz, we have been indebted for several American Journals, from which we shall, with the first opportunity, give some extracts. Previous arrivals have auticipated their most important contents. We received this morning the following letter from Dover. The idea of Lord Wellington being

FROM THE CORK INTELLIGENCER.

ARRIST OF THE CATHOLIC DELEGATES. With the possibility of being in error, we can tate some circumstances upon this very important transaction, that tend almost to decide opinion as to the legality of the measures recently pursued, to interrupt the assemblage or discussion of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, when either have for their object, the nomination of deputies or delegates, whichever they may be termed, to represent the Catholic

Body at large, in the furtherance of their claims to the Legislature, for a repeal of those civil and religious disqualifications which affect them. What we state, we do with profound respect for the names we introduce, whether we represent their opinions accurately or erroneously. We understand, and although we speak with some reservation, we are assured that we are rightly informed, that Mr. Butler, the celebrated Conveyancer of Lincoln's Inn, has given a peremptory opinion against the legality of the arrests that have lately taken place in this country under the Convention Act, and it is added that Sir Samuel Romilly, than whom there is not a more eminent law authority, concurs fully in

apprehended that many of the ships would fall into the opinion of Mr. Butler. the hands of the enemy; and that those which es-We have also been informed, that Baron Smith caped would sustain considerable injury. Sir James and Judges Fox and Fletcher view the matter as Saumarez, the moment the storm abated, gave orthe English Lawyers do, and differ from the Lord dors for the collection of the scattered vessels, with Chief Justice upon the legal interpretation of the which view he dispatched several ships of war; but by the last accounts from Gottenburgh, an inconsi- Convention Act. The Catholic Gentlemen who had been arrested, it is mentioned to us, have tak-

en proceedings against the Chief Justice, and intend 1 bringing into a Court of Iaw what they consider a violation of their liberty, in the arrest of their persons under his Lordship's warrant.-These are not unimportant rumours, even giving them that shape which is most doubtful.

TRAMORE RACES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. Mr. Sullevan's b. h. Champion Mr. Green's g. g. THURSDAY, 5. Mr. Cooke's b. m. Little Moll Mr. Bushe's b. h. Bugaboo Mr. Porter's g. m. Marchioness Mr. Briscoe's b. m. Kitty A saddle race, between Mr. Hearn's bay mare and Mr. Collier's bay gelding, afforded much amusement. Mr. Hearn's b. m. Mr. Collier's b. g. FRIDAY, 6. Mr. Sullevan's Horse Champion Mr. Boyse's Horse Tallyho

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 6.

4th-John, Llanelly, Swelfin, coals; William and Thomas, Portsmouth, Owens, ballast; Integrity, Weymouth, Buck, ditto : Shamrock, Southampton. Byrne, hoops: Lydia, Philadelphia, Trantz, stares; Minerva, Liannelly, Evans, bark: Jane, Cardiff. Morgan, iron; Xenia, Liverpool, Cutchen, couls

and earthenware. 5th-Active, London, Paynter, m. goods: Mary. Swansea. Morris, coals; Disputch, Shoreham, Beech hallast: Neptune, Southampton, Payne, hoops and bark : Eliza, Swansca, Davis, coals; Delight, Preston, Richardson, coals; Valiant, Linnelly, Morgan, ditto : John and Mary, Glasgow, Owen, ditto : Ann, Whitehaven, Follings, ditto; Pomona, Whitehaven, Kennedy, ditto : Agenoria, Liverpool, Williams, ditto: Farl Leicester Packet : Favourite, Beaumaris, Griffiths, states : Maria and Martha, Liverpool, Evans, salt : Providence, Liverpool, Morgan, salt ; William, Liverpool, Pierce, m. goods; Favourite, ditto, Ellie, ditto.

6th-Betty, Whitehaven, Harrady, coals; Gower Packet.

4th-Auckland Packet.

WIND, N. E. at 8 A. M.

MR. SOUTHBY respectfully informs the Public. that the CIRCUS will remain open for ONLY SIX DAYS longer .- On Monday next, Mrs. South ny will repeat her so-much-admired and astonishing Performances on the Tight Wire; she will also appear on Horseback for the first time, and display a great Variety of extraordinary feats, with hoops, glasses, oranges, flags, forks, &c .- As Mr. Brown has recovered from his indisposition, he will appear in the character of the Clours, the Peasant's Trolic, and many other pleasing performances-The whole to conclude with the TAILOR'S JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD. Doors to be open at One o' Clock, and performances to begin precisely at Two, during the whole of the

This Day (Saturday) Mr. Wootroan will appear on the Tight Repe for the last time. By parti-cular desire, the Door will be open at half past ten, and performance will begin at eleven.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, FROM THE 29TH INST.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE and extensive STORES in Rose LANE, formerly held by Mr. JOSEPH DWYER also about 17 Acres of the Lands of Gracedieu, latey in the tenure of Mr. Wm. JAMES: also, about 30 Acres of the out Grounds of Belmont.—Apply to Wm. EWPORT, Esq. or at the Bank. Waterford, Sept. 7, 1811.

FOR BRISTOL, THE FAST SAILING PACKE THE SURPRIZE, JOHN HYDE, MASTER, ILL sail on Wednesday next, the 11th Instant. Wind and Weather permitting. For Freight or

Passage, apply to Mr. Richard Porn, or the Master Waterford, Sept. 7, 1811.

TEAS AND SUGARS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON (IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER SUPPLY) HAVE received, per the Princess Mary and Ac-

321 Chests TEA, and 230 Bags East India SUGARS. and per the Anne, from Liverpool, 1 Hhds. and Tierces Muscovado SUGARS, Which, with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. theywill sell on reasonable Terms. Waterford, 9th Mo. 7th, 1811,

TO BE LET, DURING the Minority of John Congreys, now about the age of Ten Years, and immediate ossession given, that part of the Lands of KILL ULLIHEEN, lying between the road to Ross and he Anney-Council, containing about Eight Acres ounded by the River to the South.—Proposals to be received by Wm. Disser, Esq. 26, Parliament-Street ondon; or Mr. S. Roberts, Waterford. Waterford, Sept. 6, 1811.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THOSE extensive PROVISION STORES situated in Leightin-Baidge, County of Carlow, lately

occupied by Messrs. Journeaux and Baker, wit. every necessary Utensil for the Bacon Business—with Smoak and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to cure 10.000 Pigs yearly.—Also a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, in complete working Order; with a good DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, all one

The above is well worthy the attention of any persons engaging in the above Business, being situated in one of the best parts of Ireland for Pigs, with the navigable River Barrow running alongside the Con-

For farther particulars, enquire of Messrs. Jours-HEAUX and BAKER, Leighlin-Bridge.
Scot. 6, 1811.

EXTRAORDINÁRY TRIAL.

BOMBAY, June 23, 1810. KITSON C. STERLING.

When the cause was called on in the Recorder's Court, the Defendant and his wife took their seats near his Counsel. The Hon, the Recorder, Sir James Mackintosh, intimated to the Defendant the propriety of Mrs. S---'s absence from the Court; and advised her to retire to some adjoining apartment. The Defendant himself, however, addressed the Court, and said, that he could not dispense with her attendance: that it was as much her causo as his; and that he also required her assistance in taking notes, as he himself was deaf. The sequel of the cause, however, shewed that this was a mere pretext, and explained the reason of his reluctance to suffer her to leave him for a moment. She was suffered to stay.

Mr. Woodhouse, for the Complainant, stated, that this was a suit in equity brought to set aside a bond for 20,000 rupees, executed by the Complainant in favour of the Defendant's wife, on the ground of its having been extorted from him by fear, and without consideration. The Complainant and the Defendant married two sisters, the daughters of a Mr. West, of this place, the former in July, and the latter in October, 1809; from which time till the 7th of December, the families of the Complainant and the Defendant had constantly visited each other on the kindest and most cordial terms. But on the 7th of December last, Mr. R. S. Kitson, the Complainant, being in a go-down, superintending the stowing away some bales of cotton, was surprised by Captain S-coming up to him, and charging him with having taken unlawful libertics with Mrs. S- previous to her marriage. Mr. Kitson having positively denied the charge, was requested by Captain S- to retire with him to

the Complainant's room at the bunder, or to the tavern. Mr. Kitson having refused to do this, Captain S- went into a neighbouring shop, and wrote the following note to Mr. Kitson :-Sin-You have taken improper and unlawful liberties with your wife's sister, whom I no longer look family from utter ruin, throw yourself on my mercy and generosity as she has done. An immediate an-

iwer is demanded by JOHN STERLING. The Complainant baving waited some hours to inish his business in the go-down, afterwards went o the house of his father-in-law, Mr. West, where his wife and her mother were, and communicated to them what had passed between him and Captain gone to the bunder, where he hoped to find the Complainant; but on being informed that he was at Mr. West's, he sent three several messages to him to come to the bunder; but having received a negative to ench, he at last went to Mr. W.'s house, where he found Mr. Kitson, with his wife and moher-in-law. The Defendant's conduct on this ocrasion was so violent as to excite considerable alarm in the minds of Mrs. W. and Mrs. K .- He addressed himself to the Complainant in menacing language, and, protesting that he would be his utter ruln, put

into his hands the following letter :-Sir-I have already put you in possession of the charge I have to prefer against you. If you are dermined to persist in denying the truth, forgive me if ruin falls on you and the family. You are as well aware from your own feelings as I can express n words what the state of mine are at this moment : I am nevertheless ready to make a sacrifice of what has happened for the welfare of all parties, on condition that you declare to me the truth, the whole ruth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God, as Madam has already done. I wait with impatience for your written answer, and request you'll enter all particulars, to the full extent, and the time, place, &ce. at which liberties took place between you and her, that I may thereby be prevented from taking farther proceedings, which are determined on in case of a refusal and want of candour. I conjure you in the most solemn manner to be fair, open, and candid, for on that alone depends your fate. Place your confidence in God, and rely on my generosity and goodness of heart; it is contrary to my principles to draw down disgrace on your or my own

I expect your immediate answer, and am, &c. J. STERLING. December 7, 1809. Having put this letter into Mr. Kitson's hands,

he drew him saide to a more private part of the reranda; where, by his menaces, he attempted to prevail on the Complainant to confess the faultand informed him, it was in valu for him to deny it, as Mrs. S- had confessed all. The Complainant persisted, however, in asserting his innocence; till at length the Defendant appraring satisfied with Mrs. K.'s declarations, they returned to the place where Mrs. W. and Mrs. K. were, when the Defendant shook bands with the Complainant, and requested him to restore the two letters he had just given him. With this request Mr. K. complied, and the Defendant went away

He had not, however, relinquished his designs on the Complainant ; for, on the 11th of December, he sent for Mr. Wm. West, a brother of Mrs. S., and of Mrs. Kitson, to come to his house. On this occasion, Mrs. S-, in the presence and hearing of the Defendant, asked her brother, if he did not recollect the Complainant coming to his (Mr. Wm. West's) houseone evening to see hersister, who happened to be out; and if he did not recollect also, that she (Mrs. S.) and told him that Mr. Kitson had behaved rudely to her. Mr. Wm. West having answered that he recollected Mr. Kitson coming, but not Mrs. S.'s complaint, the Defendant expressed his surprise that he should not remember so extraordinary a circumstance, and asked him if he had