

Mr. West afterwards, in the course of the day, saw Mr. Kitson...

Witness, Jaidon Pultagee, P. R.S. KITSON.

These papers the Defendant insisted on the Complaint signing immediately...

Such are the circumstances under which the Complaint charges the hood to have executed...

My Dear Amy—It appears to me that you feel yourself awkwardly situated when in company with Mr. Kitson...

AMy DEAR AMY—It appears to me that you feel yourself awkwardly situated when in company with Mr. Kitson...

My DEAR STERLING—In answer to your harsh letter of this day, I have to inform you...

that my sister was gone to town on a visit, he requested me to go and sit with him in the front parlour...

Witness, Jaidon Pultagee, P. R.S. KITSON.

The Recorder observed, that he had submitted the evidence of a charge of criminal conversation...

The Recorder then put several questions to this poor young woman; but she was in a state of such indescribable weakness and agitation...

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Nothing happened to induce witness to think that any of the Gentlemen objected to were guilty.

My DEAR STERLING—In answer to your harsh letter of this day, I have to inform you...

TO BE LET, OR THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS...

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

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DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

AMERICA. NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

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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...

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

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HEATH CATHOLIC MEETING.

On Saturday we had not space to give as full a report of the proceedings of the Heath Meeting as its great respectability and importance demanded. It claims the gratitude of the country, and must excite the admiration of the Irish people.

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 a considerable difficulty; yet almost a stranger in this country, and so very young a man, I fear I can add little weight to the arguments already so ably urged, and which have come from such very respectable authority.

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 lessons of modern times, and calling himself a loyal man, thus counteracts by his efforts every purpose of loyalty.

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 motive, and dangerous in its effect; but a steady and enlightened wish to better the condition of mankind, and to adopt human maxims to human nature.

participate in the blessings of our Constitution. If forgotten, for a moment, of the plains of Busaco and Talavera, I could assent to the truth of that assertion—I would find upon that very assertion a conclusion a time tried the Penal Code and disabilities, and if it be true, as asserted, that they have not made a law, or an attached people, why, in the name of God, pursue a system so injurious? Why, then, 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 original species, inaccessible to culture or to kindness, and because they might have 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 profligation?

It comes to this, then—[The Catholics have deserved well of our Government, that Government owes them Emancipation from motives of gratitude. If they have not deserved well of our Government, let that Government alter its conduct towards them, and they will alter their sentiments 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 that can alone hope to accelerate so desirable a result: it is from the united and manly voice of a people that the demon of discord is driven.

These are the woes which have borne down Ireland, and made her fair and lovely form the favoured 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 Constitution itself affords them. Measures thus conducted with moderation, and founded on reason and justice, must be ultimately attended with success, must be ultimately productive of happiness.

My Lord—In claiming for a few moments the honour of your Lordship's attention, I confess I feel a considerable difficulty; yet almost a stranger in this country, and so very young a man, I fear I can add little weight to the arguments already so ably urged, and which have come from such very respectable authority.

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LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF TARENTO TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Camp before Figueras, Aug. 17, 1811. Most Excellent Duke—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the effective part of the garrison of Figueras, to the number of 2500, last night unsuccessfully attempted to make their escape.

This generally took place on the side towards the plain, but the fire of our advanced posts having given notice of it, the enemy was received with so warm a fire of musketry, accompanied with shots of Long live the Emperor! and 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 shattered remains.

From the account of several superior officers taken this morning, their loss is wounded as numerous; not a man was able to clear the first line of entrenchment; and he had besides other obstacles to surmount before they could reach our bayonets.

For two days the Spaniards had been employed in breaking and destroying what they could not carry off or burn; the others were destroyed. They had distributed a double ration of brandy and three days' bread. Such is the account which his Excellency the Colonel-General has sent up this morning.

My advanced posts at Liers were attacked yesterday by the Miqoulets; I ordered a general battery up, which by some days, the surrender of the fortress, yet I have given him authority.

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TRANSLATION OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY GENERAL JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ, COMMANDANT OF THE PORT OF SAN FERNANDO DE FIGUERAS, TO THE PRINCIPAL JUSTA OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF CATALONIA.

Post de Moulou, Aug. 18, 1811. Most Excellent Senor—After enduring more than four months obstinate blockade, without any relief on the part of the army, I have found myself under the necessity of surrounding the fort of San Fernando de Figueras, from the total want of provisions.

I have employed even the last resource; from our horses to the lowest insect, all has been taken up. On the night of the 16th I attempted a sally at the point of the bayonet, with all the garrison; and in spite of the obstacles which the line of circumvallation opposed, I myself reached the walls, or trunks of trees obstructing our passage, which could not be effected, in consequence of the great strength of this impregnable line.

The English squadron is constantly at anchor in this bay, without the reach of the batteries. It consists of eighteen ships of the line and two frigates; namely 14 ships at anchor, a fifth cruise with-out 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 Landou, which did not return till night, after performing evolutions the whole day, and keeping the enemy's ships of observation at a respectful distance.

On the 15th, the enemy having made no movement, the squadron of the Emperor celebrated the fête 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 protected the navigation of the coast, and after passing in safety the French vessels, which were on the entrance route, he bore up with all his squadron to the fort of the little channel. He there remained in presence of the enemy's squadron the whole day.

WINDSOR, SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Arrived this morning, on a visit to the Queen, the Duke of York; also some of the Members of the Queen's Council, namely the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Montrose, Earls of Aylesford and Winchester, 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.

This morning his Majesty sat at six o'clock, and walked the range of his apartments till near noon. Shortly after he sat down to breakfast, which consisted chiefly of rice milk; and in the course of the morning, was attended to detestation by the Rev. Dr. Morris, in his Majesty's own chamber.

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 explanation of the money transaction. This address only to remark, that the obsequy cast at me by Mr. Madison's friend, whatever may have been his intention, does not at all contribute to his vindication, as to any of the charges exhibited against him in the several articles in the Address.

The Belle Poule, Capt. C. Brisbane, which arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday night, with thirteen sail of transports from Malta and Gibraltar, left the former place on the 1st of July, and the latter on the 1st of August, with fifty sail of transports and merchantmen; some are gone to the British Channel; others went into the Western ports, and the remainder (excepting the above thirteen sail) are gone to the Downs, protected by the Lioness, Captain J. A. Griffiths. The only ship lying in Malta were the Trident and Pomona; and it was apprehended that many of the ships would fall into the hands of the enemy; and that those which escaped would sustain considerable injury.

The Tortoise, which arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from the Brazils, left Rio Janeiro on the 17th of June. Sir James Gambier (late British Consul there) and family came passengers in her. Sir James brought dispatches of importance from the

WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Monday and Tuesday.—No Mail due.

The French papers have announced the fall of Figueras. To the enemy, this is an important acquisition, and to the cause of Spain, a loss of the heaviest description. The garrison, reduced to the last extremity of want, attempted to cut their way through the blockading army, but an Aid-de-Camp of the Governor had, eight days before, deserted to the French, and given them such information as enabled them to render the enterprise abortive.

On the 23rd of March, by Monsieur de Flanqueaux, and soon till the end of May, when it disappeared, was distinctly seen yesterday morning in England, just before day-light, with the naked eye. Its appearance is nearly round, and answers to the description of the Hairy Comet; it was seen in the N. E. Hemisphere, nearly in the tail of the Great Bear.

At a late hour this morning we received the following Intelligence from Lisbon: Letters from Lord Wellington have also been received, dated the 15th ult. at Fuente Coimoldo. They contain no news of importance.

According to the accounts received from the Sixth Army of Galicia, we find that the grand reinforcements expected from France are now reduced to a reserve of 18,000 men, which are to assemble in Bayonne, through which town more than 30,000 have marched for France during the last five months of this year; in addition to which the enemy has suffered an immense loss in killed, prisoners, and deserters.

Had quarters at El Dado on the 12th. On the 12th Lord Wellington made a reconnaissance on Ciudad Rodrigo, covered by General Slade's brigade of horse and the light division; the garrison consists of 1600 infantry and a few cavalry, and has provisions for three months. Marmont remains in the vicinity of Salamanca. Our movements do not seem to have occasioned any alterations in his plans. Two divisions and a brigade of cavalry remain in the Alentrio with Gen. Hill. All goes on here as we could wish.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. Sullivan's b. b. Champion 1 1 Mr. Sullivan's b. m. Maria 2 2 Mr. Sullivan's b. m. Maria 2 2

Mr. Cooke's b. m. Little Moll 1 1 Mr. Hunter's b. m. Maria 2 2 Mr. Porter's b. m. Bugaboo 2 2 Mr. Porter's b. m. Marchioness 4 dr. Mr. Biscoe's b. m. Kitty 1 1

4th—John, Llanelli, Swifin, coals; William and Thomas, Llansantyllan, Swifin, coals; Integrity, Weymouth, Buck, ditto, Shamrock, Southampton, Weymouth, Buck, ditto, Philadelphia, Transit, Staffs; Byrne, hoops; Lydia, Philadelphia, Transit, Staffs; Morgan, Llanelli, Evans, bark; Jane, Cardiff; Morgan, iron; Xenia, Liverpool, Cutchen, coals; and earthware.

5th—Active, London, Paynter, m. goods; Mary, Swansea, Morris, coals; Dupatch, Scarborough, Beech, Newport, Neptun, Southampton, Payne, hoops and bark; Eliza, Swansea, Davis, coals; Delight, Preston, Richardson, coals; Valiant, Llanelli, Morgan, ditto; John and Mary, Glasgow, Owen, ditto; Ann, ditto; Fair, Leicester Packet; Favourite, Beaumaris, Whitehaven, Folliott, ditto; Victoria, Liverpool, Williams, Kennedy, ditto; Maria and Martha, Beaumaris, Griffiths, ditto; Maria and Martha, Liverpool, Evans, salt; Providence, Liverpool, Morgan, salt; William, Liverpool, Pierce, m. goods; Favourite, ditto; Billa, ditto.

6th—Betty, Whitehaven, Harrady, coals; Gover Packet, ditto.

4th—Auckland Packet. 5th—None. WIND, N. E. at S. M.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

BOMBAY, JUNE 25, 1810. KITSON & STRLING. 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 property of Mrs. S.—a 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 cause as his; and that he also required her assistance in taking notes, as he himself was deaf. The sequel of the cause, however, showed 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 liberties 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 went into a neighbouring shop, and Captain S.—went into the Mr. Kitson's;— wrote the following note to Mr. Kitson:—

Sir—You have taken improper and unlawful liberties with your wife's sister, whom I no longer look on as Mrs. S.—If you wish to save yourself and family from utter ruin, throw yourself on my mercy and generosity as she has done. An immediate answer is demanded by

JOHN STERLING. The Complainant having waited some hours to finish his business in the go-down, afterwards went to 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 S.—The Defendant in the mean time had 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 each, he at last went to Mr. W.'s house, where he found Mr. Kitson, with his wife and another brother-in-law. The Defendant's conduct on this occasion 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 ruin, 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 determined 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 in 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 truth, 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, &c. at which liberties took place between you and her, that I may thereby be prevented from taking further 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 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 family.

I expect your immediate answer, and am, &c. December 7, 1809. J. STERLING. Having put this letter into Mr. Kitson's hands, he drew him aside to a more private part of the veranda; where, by his menaces, he attempted to prevail on the Complainant to confess the fact; and informed him, that it was in vain for him to deny it, as Mrs. S.— had confessed all. The Complainant persisted, however, in asserting his innocence; till at length the Defendant appearing satisfied with Mrs. K.'s declarations, they returned to the place where Mrs. W. and Mrs. K. were, when the Defendant shook hands 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. W. West, a brother of Mrs. S.— and of Mr. Kitson, to come to his house. On this occasion Mrs. S.—, in the presence and harassment of the Defendant, asked her brother, if he did not recollect the Complainant coming to see her sister, who Mr. West's housewife enquired to see her sister, who happened to be out; and if he did not recollect that she (Mrs. S.—) had told him that Mr. Kitson had behaved rudely to her. Mr. W. West having answered that he recollects 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

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 ROSELANE, FORMERLY HELD BY MR. JOSEPH DWYER, ALSO ABOUT 17 ACRES OF LAND, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MR. W. W. JAMES; ALSO, ABOUT 30 ACRES OF THE OLD GROUNDS OF BELMONT.—Apply to Wm. NEWPORT, Esq. or at the Bank. Waterford, Sept. 7, 1811.

FOR BRISTOL, THE FAST SAILING PACKET, THE SURPRISE, JOHN HYDE, MASTER. WILL sail on Wednesday next, the 11th instant. Wind and Weather permitting, For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. RICHARD PORT, or the Master on Board. Waterford, Sept. 7, 1811.

TEAS AND SUGARS. THOMAS WHITE & SON (IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER SUPPLY) HAVE received, per the Princess Mary and Activer, from London, 230 Bags East India SUGARS, and per the Anne, from Liverpool, 80 Tons, and TONS Mace and SUGARS, which, with general assortment of GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. they will sell on reasonable Terms. Waterford, 9th Mo. 7th 1811.

TO BE LET, DURING THE MINORITY OF JOHN CONGREVE, NOW POSSESSION GIVEN, that part of the Lands of KILLCULLIBRY, lying between the road to Lotts and the Abbey-Church, containing about eight Acres, bounded by the River to the South.—Proposals to be received by Mr. S. ROBERTS, Esq. 26, Parliament-Street, London, or Mr. S. ROBERTS, Waterford, Sept. 6, 1811.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THOSE EXTENSIVE PROVISION STORES situated in the Liberties of BIDDAC, County of Carlow, lately occupied by Messrs. JOURNEAUX and BAKER, with every necessary Utensil for the Bacon Business,—with Smoak and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to 10,000 Pigs yearly.—Also a SOAP and CANDLE CURE, in complete working Order; with MANUFACTORY, in complete working Order; all on CONCRETE DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, all on CONCRETE.

The above is well worthy the attention of any persons engaging in the above Business, being situated in one of the best parts of the County of Carlow, with the navigable River Barrow running alongside the Concretes. For further particulars, enquire of Messrs. JOURNEAUX and BAKER, Leighton-Bridge. Sept. 6, 1811.