FROM THE DUBLIN EVANING POST.

The Catholics of the County of Kildare had been convened to meet at M'Donald's, in Naas, on the 3d inst. but the attendance of Gentlemen (Protestant as well as Catholic) was so numerous, that it became necessary to hold the Meeting in the Courthouse of the town.

Dominick Wm. O'Reilly, of Kildangan Castle, Esq. was called to the Chair, when Wogan Browne, of Castle Browne, Eq. addressed him in the following words:

Mr. Chairman-Before you proceed to the business of the day, I hope you will allow me, a n zealous well-wisher, to address a few words to you. Little accustomed as I am to speaking in public, and not wishing to trust a fallacious memory, that may be incapable to recal at the moment the proper argument, I beg leave to refer accasionally to a few memoranda which I hold in my hand.

"Mr. Chairman-Previous to you and the Roman Catholic Gentlemen of this County, of whom I see so many respectable names annexed to this call, and so full an attendance here, I hope it may be allowed to one of your zealous well-wishers, to offer to you and to them his congratulations on the cool and temperate manner in which this Meeting has been called. and on the legal as well as constitutional objects which it has in view. To your friendship, to your confideuce in me, I owe and feel much indebted for the communication of the Resolutions which are to be proposed at this Meeting; and the very discreet manner in which you intend to act has rendered unnecessary much of the topics upon which I did intend to address you. My intention had been to trace the history of the Convention Act, and the secret motives which prompted the framers of that law. This led into animadversions upon some now alive, upon many now dead; the discussion is wendered useless, and let us allow their ashes to remain undisturbed, lest, in my owninstance, it should be supposed that I was more prompted by private plaue than public justice. The same motive will prevent me from animadverting upon one of the living characters, who has brought this law into effect-not that I forget the injury, but think it beneath me to re-

"I need not remind you, or the Gentlemen who hear me, that the first duty of a good citizen is obedience to the law, however impolitic or arbitrary he may think it, or however anxiously he may wish its repeal. Nor need I mention to many respectable Magistrates met here, that a confidence, inspired by our long acquaintance with the loyalty of our Fellow-countrymen of the County of Kildare, emboldened us to attend here-certain that in our situation, as Magistrates, we should have nothing to reprehend; for I cannot avoid declaring it to be my fixed opinion, that after the solemn Proclimation of the Law Officers of the Crown, of the construction put by them upon the Convention Act, we must have abstained sedulously from an attendance upon any Meeting which had Delegation for its

Gentlemen, in the anxiety which I feel for the strict and legal propriety of the Roman Catholics of this county, you will, I am sure, perceive my real motive, the desire I have to prevent any of your enemies from being able to attach any blame to the conduct of men, who, in pursuing the objects which you have in view, are not merely securing themselves, but are essentially forwarding the real interests of every Protestant in Ireland-who are fixing upon its only true and solid foundation the love and unanimity of the Subject-and the grandeur of the Sovereign-(Hear, hear, hear.)-Yes, Gentlemen, I am bold to declare it, with the Catholic cause is embarked all that is dear—all that is honorable-all that is safe to Ireland; with its success we shall rise, and with its reverse would be our downfall.-(Hear, hear.)-What a picture does this country exhibit-how different now from the state in which it was on my first acquaintance with it! To what cause ascribable? To the partial repeal of the Penal Code. See the Sons of Ireland now fighting the battles of their Sovereign, foremost to meet every danger. Heretofore, when in foreign service, they once wrested from George II. at the battle of Fontenoy, this exclamation: "Cursed be the Laws which thus array my own subjects against me, and

secure victory to my Enemy." "The number of Irish Officers in the Austrian army, in the year 1774, amounted to six hundred, and at least as many more in the service of France and Spain. No such emigration now obtains, and the splendid achievements which mark the progress of our army, where they meet the enemy's, are evident proofs of that which they have lost, and we have gained. Look at the state of our agriculture -the land smiling with plenty, which, during the American war, in 1775, was starving with want; theinterest the Tenant is allowed to obtain in the land stimulating his industry, and making ample recompence to the Protestant Landlord for the liberality of his policy; the income of the land more than trebled during that period; giving to the rich proprictors of our own soil the means of keeping up a suitable rank in the sister Country; and when, it the exertions of the Leinsteis, the Downshires, and the Donoughmores, we see rank and consequence centending against bigotry and self-assumed authority; then we feel that all-wise dependance established in society; the rich borrowing their consequeuce from the exertions of the poor, and the poor. in return, securing the affections and protection of the upper orders in the State. Look again to this same impulse given by the abrogation of that Code to the exertions of our manufacturers-to our matended commerce-to our home-felt comforts; you will recognize in that one departure from the nar- try without saying a few words. He had not come have uniformly given to our Claims.

row policy of the century which had preceded it, the hidier, normy of his fedow-subjects, for the purtrue cause of the high situation which these countries | pose of implying any anticipation of the course of occupy in the face of the world, and perceive that in Ireland, half-won to English feelings, Great Britain has obtained more than an equivalent for that try. He approved of mild and conciliatory language which an illiberal scheme of policy was the occasion of wresting from her-I mean America. Near twenty years have now elapsed, Gentlemen, since the seed of Irish greatness has been sown, and now the time is come by increased exertion to reap the harvest of benefit which it promises. The moment is fast approaching, not for concession—the name is odious-but for the restoration of all their rights-o all the rights of loyal subjects in a free state, to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Delay, the mildew of disappointment, will blast your past increases; you will lose all the benefits which twenty years have been ripening for you. The present generation has been educated in every line to be useful to their country-lawyers are ripe to be judges-Colone's to be Generals: perhaps by so glorious a change l may be blessed by the restored society of the dearest of Brothers, impelled into foreign service by the Penal Code, and contending, and successfully, though repugnantly contending, in foreign service, against the Ally of his Country. Will you refuse from the valourously employed his sword in your cause, the

44 It seems a high and portentous dispensation of Providence, that the great behest shall have been so long withheld, in order to give to that high-minded Prince, who is soon likely to wield, without unconstitutional restrictions, the power of the State, an portunity, a never-to-be-neglected opportunity. f linking, by ties of gratitude, the Subject to the State, and thus secure, if possible, additional at- any improper proceedings. This Meeting was contachment to his Royal Person. Let the wise, the liberal, and enlightened wish of his Protestant Irish subjects resound from every part of this Country. and he will call the Roman Catholics into the bosom of the State; he will thus consolidate the power of the empire: he will reduce our enemy, now despairing to divide us, to consent to a safe and honourable peace: or, if the war is to be continued, with means ten-fold augmented, with renovated zeal, with energy not yet experienced, we will wage it, till other nations, roused by our example and our perse- | peace of the country in which I am so deeply inteverance, shall join, to disappoint the proud but rain pretensions of Napoleon to the empire of the his right cannot be said to use compulsion .- (Hear,

Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, then moved he following Resolutions:

Resolved, That being impressed with an unalterable conviction, that the full participation of all the Privileges of the Constitution, by each and every class of his Majesty's Subjects, is an object essentially inerwoven with the prosperity of the Empire, we consider it a duty we owe not only to our Body but o the State, to persevere in our course of Petitioning the Legidature for their plenary attainment.

Resolved, That the interests of the Protestant and the Catholic are connected and inseparable, and that to benefit the latter is to serve both.

Resolved. That to the persevering and decorous exercise of the right of Petitioning, the Catholics are indebted for the portion of the Constitution they Resolved, therefore, That we request the follow-

ng Gentlemen, possessing our entire confidence, riz. Ambrose O'Farrell, of Ballina, Esq.; Christopher Nangle, of Garrisker, Esq.; Dominick William O'Reilly, of Kildaugan Castle, Esq.; Thomas Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, Esq.; Robert Archbold, of Davidstown, Esq.; Alexander Mansfield, of Yeomaustown, Esq.; Philip Roche, of Donore, Esq.; John Cassidy, of Monasterevan, Esq.;— Thomas Rvan, of Ballynakill, Esq.; and Daniel Caulfield, of Kilkea Castle, Esq. to prepare and cause to be presented Petitions to the Legislature, carly in the coming Session of Parliament, for the total Repeal of the Penal Laws still affecting our

Christopher Nangle, of Garrisker, Esq. seconded the Resolutions.

On the question being put, Robert Latouche, Esq. M. P. for the County of Kildare, spoke to the following effect: He (Mr. Latouche,) approved of every word in

he Resolutions, and he was happy in having an opportunity of expressing his zealous wishes for the Catholic Cause .- (Loud Applause.) - He always ousidered the Claims of the Catholics to be founded in Justice, as every Class of Persons in those Realms had a right to enjoy all the privileges of the Constitution. With regard to the support which those claims received from their Protestant fellow-subjects, he (Mr. Intouche) thought the argument deducible from the circumstance most forcible. It proved that was the conviction of the persons most interested the safety of the Country, that unanimity was nost desirable at so critical a period. The Aggregate Meetings throughout Ireland had been attended by Protestant Gentlemen of rank and fortune he (Mr. Latouche) conceived, that, in doing so, they acted wisely, because it was their duty, as well as interest, to manifest the utmost confidence in their Catholic Countrymen. (Loud Applauses.) It yould have the double effect of increasing the zeal of the Catholics to preserve the Country against the England that the Protestant Gentlemen, who knew heir Catholic Countrymen best, trusted them most. Hear, hear !-cnthusiastic applause.) He con--luded by declaring, that, as one of the Representatires of the county, he would endeavour to render

them every service in his power. Mr. Joseph Henry said, he felt great embarrassment in addressing the Meeting; but he thought he could not discharge his duty to his God and his Coun-

justice, nor of insinuating any ridicule against any man entrusted with the administration of the counin the pursuit of the great object of their wishes, and he deplored that enthusiasm of the moment which might be carried to any excess injurious to the cause. It might afford a handle to their enemies to misrepresent their intentions. It would place in the hands of their enemies a formidable weapon. A word had fallen from his most respected friend (Mr. Wogan Browne) proceeding from a similar cause, which he could not avoid noticing. The Gentleman (Mr. Browne) was unwilling to use the word " concession," but he (Mr. Heury) would ask, in the name of common sense, how they (the Catholics and Protestants) were otherwise to obtain the great object of their wishes, unless through the medium of conciliatory language. It would be quite improper to pass over such a phrase unnoticed. It would arm their enemies with weapons which could not be

wrested from them. There was also another subject of regret. He alluded to the mention of the name of the man holding the highest situation in the country. If an error grasp of the meritorious officer, who has so long and was committed it was certainly an error of the most innocent kind. It was the duty of the Maruncheon of command, which he wishes to wield gistrate to point out what he conceived to be the breach of the law. He (Mr. Henry) would not hold any man in estimation who would not point out the error — He knew that man, but, waving all personal feeling, he made the observation for the sake of

their great and good cause. Lord Cloncurry .- Mr. Chairman, I did not come hither intending to take any share in your debate, nor am I a person who would countenance vened for the purpose of claiming those rights of which the Catholics have been deprived, and sorry I am to find that one of the best of men-whom I and every person who knows him most highly esteem, has cavilled at the expression of my respected friend. concur in his sentiment, and I say, do not call it oucession, but demand your right. It may be said, would you use compulsion? I am not a man like ly to be disposed to agitate the People. My stake n the country would prevent me from disturbing that rested, but I will maintain that a man demanding hear.)—The Catholics had that right confirmed by the Treaty of Limerick. The Catholics of Ireland were robbed of their rights. (Loud applause for several minutes) - With the greatest humilitywith modest respect, they have often approached the Legislature for a restoration of their rights.-Their petitions were sometimes unheeded-sometimes they were listened to-sometimes they were rejected with the greatest indiguity; and these privileges which they now possess were given rather through fear than a sense of justice .- (Hear,

As an individual I shall support the Catholic cause, and I am happy to think that the time is very near when the complete emancipation of my countrymen will take place. But emancipation is only a small matter of what you will get. The atainment of this great object will confer national trength and prosperity, and it will secure us from he machinations of that Enemy, who seems to be gifted with far more talent than is to be found in the Administration of this country! - (Repeated peals of the most enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Browne regretted that he had used any exssion which could have excited the disapprobation of his friend. That with respect to Lord Manners, t was impossible to sit down without expressing his feelings-but that any further animadversion was endered unnecessary, by the ability with which his Noble Friend (Lord Cloucurry,) had vindicated his conduct. Mr. Browne then contended, that as the Claims of the Catholics were founded on strict right, "restoration," and not "concession," was the proper word to be used.

Mr. Henry explained-declaring that he objected to the word, lest the Enemies of the Catholic Claims should use it as a weapon against the great and good cause which they had all so much at

The Resolutions were then put, and carried unaimously.

The Protestant Gentlemen were then requested o withdraw, and Lieutenant-Col. Fitzgerald, seonded by Mr. Nangle, moved the following Reco-

Resolved, That the most cordial Thanks of this Meeting are most justly due, and are hereby given to the Right Hon. Viscount Cloucurry, Sir John Bradstreet, Bart. Seacumnie; Robert La Touche, Esq. Harristown; Rev. Kildare Burrowes, Kilcullen, Rev. Henry Annesley, of Ballysax; Rev. Matthew West, of Claine; J. Joseph Henry, Esq. Straffan; Wogan Browne, Esq. of Castle Browne Thomas Tickle, Esq. Carnolloway; Arthur Henry, Esq. Lodge Park; Christopher Baggot, Esq. Nurney; Maurice Clifford, Esq. Furnace; Thomas Kelly, Esq. Gilltown; Thos. Kennedy, Esq. Ballyshannon; Joseph Atkinson, Esq. Barberstown, and to the other Protestant Gentlemen present, for Common Enemy, and of convincing the People of the honor of their support and attendance on this day, for their comprehensive patriotism, and for the high example they hold forth to Great Britain of distinctions buried, prejudices annihilated, and li-

> berality triumphant. Resolved, That the most cordial Thanks of this Meeting are most justly due, and are hereby given, o our worthy Representatives, Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Robert Latouche, Faq. for their general conduct, and particularly for the steady support they

Resoired, That the Thanks of this Meeting of minently due, and are hereby given, to the max trious House of Leinster.

Resolved, That the most cordial Thanks of this Nies ing are most justly due, and are hereby given, to the Right Poor the Earl of Denoughmore and the Right Hon, Henry Grattan, for their constant, powerful, and unrivolled support.

Resolved, That the most cordial Thanks of this Meeting are most justly due, and are hereby giren. to the supporters of the Catholic cause, both in and out of Parliament, who by their enlightened and li beral conduct have endeavoured to promote the bear interest of the Empire.

Resolved, That the warmest Thanks of this Moor ing are most eminently due, and are hereby giren, to the Right Hou, the Earl of Fingall, for his zealous, judicious, manly, yet temperate exections in our cause, and for a long series of invaluable services rendered to our body.

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 31.—French Privateer.—The brig Coffee Planter, belonging to this port, Capt. Hercules Jenkins, came in on Wednesday last, from Curacoa; left that place six weeks since with a valuable cargo, bound to I ondon; she states, that about eight days after sailing, when in the Mona Passage, a schooner privateer was observed horering about an American ship, which being fired at by the former, brought to, and in a short time after stood away from her assailant, but it was notknown whether she had been taken possession of or not.-The privateer then continued cruizing within a short distance of the Coffee Planter (which vessel's crew were only sufficient to work her), as if to observe her force; and, after reconnoiting her, came up and took possession without any resistance; Capt. Jenkins and his crew were immediately put in irons, in which state they remained the following night and part of the next day. Their ship was anchored under the Mona Island, (which is situated in the Mona Passage, and uninhabited,) among the breakers. and boats were launched from the privateer to plunder her, which, we are happy to state, was not carried into complete effect; however, about one hunfred dollars belonging to the Captain, tegether with all the guns, part of his provisions, &c. were taken away. During the time this scene was carrying on, a large ship, that had a very warlike appearance, hore in sight, which alarmed the privateer; the latter took very precaution to prevent her being discovered. to effect which she anchored behind Mona Island, ear which the stranger passed. Previous to this. Captain Jenkins and his crew had been released rom their fettered confinement, and, on the vessel passing, he immediately cut his cable and stood toaards her : she proved to be the ship Minerva, from the West Indies, with a cargo, bound to London Capt. J. gave her an account of his capture and the niding place of his enemy, when she stood away rom her. The privateer was at this time observed to be preparing to chase, but her design was frustrated by the appearance of another ship in the offing, which turned out to be the Cumberland, from the West Indies, with a cargo, bound to London, for whose safety apprehensions are entertained, as the privateer was observed to watch her movements, and the two former lost sight of her in a brisk gale during the following night. The privateer is called the Marengo, is a fine vessel of fourteen guns, and about 140 men, who are of all natious:the Captain, it is said, is a Frenchman, named Augereau. It is supposed she was fitted out at St the Coffee Planter, she had captured thirty-one sail of vessels, among which was a British packet, with mail from Curacoa, bound to St. Thomas's, and a Spanish packet brig, from Cadiz, bound to Carthagena and Porto Rico: the latter maintained a running fight with her, for which 35 out of 40, who composed her ill-fated crew, were butchered in cold blood by these inhuman monsters; a like fate, no doubt, awaited the crew of the Coffee Planter, if she had been taken. Captain Augereau stated, that he was looking out for the ship Exchange, from Curacoa, belonging and bound to London, having a large quantity of specie and a valuable cargo on board, likewise the Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Curacoa, and his family, passengers; she was to sail about five days after the Coffee Planter, and it is feared may have been fallen in with by the privateer, whose intention was then to proceed to some port to refit. Colonel James Christie, of the army, came passenger in the Coffee Planter, and on the Captain of the privateer mentioning the circumstance relative to the ship Exchange, he told him she was o be convoyed to England by a British sloop of war, in order that he might give up his object, but it did not in the least daunt the courage of Augereau, who said he had not seen a British cruizer for some time; his cabin was full of dollars and letters, plundered from the different vessels he had captured, the greater part of which were destroyed, but what became of their crews it is not in our power to

Bonaparte is making every effort to subdue the inflexibility of Pius VII. and bend him to his purpose. The private letters from Vienna say, that & correspondence has for some time been carried on between the Emperor Francis and his Holiness the Pope. The object has not transpired, but from French Envoys being chiefly employed in conveying the letters, it was conjectured that they meditated an accommodation between his Holiness and the French Ruler.

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,183.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1811.

TRICE FOUR PENCE.

WENFORD MEETING.

T is the general wish of the CATHOLICS of THIS COUNTY that their Meeting, which was post pouch, shall be held in the TOWN of WEXFORD-CHURSDAY, the 18th instant, is accordingly fixed THOMAS, ESMONDE. September 9, 1811.

LIGHTER FOR SALE.

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst, at nine o'Clock, at the New-Market-House, a strong and well-built THREE-QHAR-TER LIGHTER, burthen Twenty Tons and upwards, with all her Muterials.

N. B. The Purchaser may have 4 Months for the Payment, by giving good Security. FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, Sept. 2, 1811.

TO BE LET,

WRING the Minority of John Congress, now about the age of Ten Years, and immediate Possession given, that part of the Lands of Kill-CULLIHEEN, lying between the road to Ross and the Annay-Church, containing about Eight Acres. bounded by the River to the South .- Proposals to be received by WM. Disser, Esq. 26, Parliament-Street. London; or Mr. S. ROBERTS, Waterford, Waterford, Sept. 6, 1811.

#### FIDDOWN

FUO BE LET, from the 25th day of March next, for such a Term as may be agreed on, the DWTLLING MOUSE OFFICES GARDEN and DE MESA Correspondence in the Co. of Kilkenny, situated wallia eight miles of the city of Waterford, and four of Carrick-on-Suir, containing about twents acres. The Tenant can be accommodated in May, 1813, with fire acres more, adjoining Fiddown. The House inverve roomy, in thorough repair, and fit for the reception of a large Family. There are suitable Offices some of them lately built, a Garden in full bearing. the Ground well divided, fenced, and in the highest perfection. It's situation on the Banks of the River nir, and the Improvements lately made to the House and Ground, render it one of the most delightful situations in that country.

John Corjabic will shew the Grounds, and the

House may be seen from cleven till five o clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in each

Proposals in Writing (post paid) will be received by Mr. Peter Walsh, Attorney, Waterford, September 4th, 1811.

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

LARGE MALT-HOUSE and STORE in the Town A of DUNGSANAS.—For particulars apply to Mr PRAYERS CODD. Dublin, or Mr. Joseph A. Leonard. Waterford .- James Byrne will show the Concerns. September 5, 1811.

OR SOLD.

#### TO BE LET,

For One Fear, from the Wh Day of September next, FATHE LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenny Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Bicon, and Mr.

THOMAS QUAN. Waterford, August 57, 1811.

## TOBACCO.

400 Hhds. for Sale by John Alling and Son

300 Crop 1810. Which they will commence landing on Monday,

the 5th Instant, perthe Castor, from Virginia. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 9.

Butter, first Quality, £5 128, 6d.
4ccord 5 7. 0d.
Chird 5 24, 0d,
Tallow (readered) about 35s, 0d.
Lard (flike) 0s, 0d, - 0s, 0d, per Cert
(Chsks,rendered) = 63s, 00, = 63s, 00,
Eurat Pigs, 08, 0d, - 68, 0d.
York, 31s. Od 36s. Od.
beef 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. y
Out, neal,
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.]
second, 40s, 0d 53s, 0d. \ nor Bar.
second, 405, 0d 536, 0d per Bag.
tourta, 204. Od 54. Cd.)
Wheat, 35% od - 40% od.
Parley, 00s. Od 00s. Od.
(htts.common) 13s. 0d 00s. 0d nor Ror-
(potation) 13s. 0d 00s. 0d.   per Ber-
- 1,3,71, 3,41, 3,11, 1,1
Confa 44. 6.1 55. 0d. \( \)
Tillow (rough), 8s. Od. 9s. 3d. perStone
Beef ( (quarters), 4d 5d. ) (grants), 45d 6d. )
( Joints), 4 3 d 9d.
Multon (quariers, 4d 5 d. quariers, 4d 5 d. quariers, 4dd ad. per lb.
Voil, 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Pork,

Batter, - . . . . . - - - 22d. - 24d Train On. - - £45 105. - - per Ton Whistory. - - - - 85. 64. - 95. 04. - per Gall Som Returns for the W. sk culting on Saturday. C) Barrels Wheat, Averaging (£1 0), 0

Burley, Averaging (6 0) 0

THE CARACCAS.

In this part of Spanish America, a club has been ormed, calling itself the Patriotic Society of the Carners : the evident phiect of whose labours is to disserer those colonies from the mother country. It furtherance of their views, they have resolved to publish a monthly Journal, the prospectus of which has been transmitted to us, and which is to be called El Patriota de l'enezuela. In this prospectus the Society assume a very high tone; they are to " disipate the gross ignorance in which many of their fellow-citizens are sunk, and to raise their ideas to the ofty dignity of free men." But their lucubrations are pet only to instruct the people, but even "t give form and stability to the constitution, and to strengthen the indissoluble lies of the great Venezuelan federation."

The principles on which the work is to be conducted will be sufficiently understood from the following extract:---

" The principal essays it will contain shall be directed to demonstrate the necessity of declaring our absolute independence; to point out the means of attaining it—the obstacles it will be necessary to ermount -the eternal and imprescriptible foundations of the rights of the people -the frivolous falsehoods of those rights which prejudice might yet ascribe to Ferdinand de Bourbon-and the incomthe latter, a preliminary without which the greatest vertions must be considered as useless. In prosecuion of these views, the education of a free man shall e another of the objects of the Journal. It will also treat of public economy, population, industry, public instruction, and all the great means of general prosperity. Lastly, the politics of the nations of Europe and America, the nature of their Governments, their interests, the relations which they have or mar form with our's, will supply other fit subjects for this Journal.

" It will also contain the most important details with regard to the state of the war, and of public affairs; of foreign, and particularly of domestic events. above all, giving exact views of the public and donestic policy of the United States of North Amerien, and of the causes of their rapid progress in strength and prosperity."

Citizens Vicente Salias and Antonio Munoz Februare to be the Editors of the Journal. It appears, then, that the plans of this society tre completely revolutionary. They do not even peak with common decency of their unfortunate Monarch: but assert, that prejudice alone can asribeauv rights of sovercignty to Ferdinand de Bourbon. We are sorry to see this disposition to descrit the mother country in her utmost need. It is not consistent with that hatred of tyranny which they profess to feel; for the country of their ancestors, with which they were connected by so many ties, is now a prey to the most unprovoked and perfidious aggression; and to afford it liberal support and aid broke up some waggons which were there, and would display a real abhorcence of oppression. It again re-embarked without any interruption. ed, that this Patriotic Society will no eventually turn out another jacobin club. We are also assured, that Longa has collected his force have been told, from good authority, that it has against Escudo. seen formed with a view to destroy the Congress, nd to assume the absolute direction of affairs. The famous Miranda is supposed to be at its head, and it is secretly supported by the President of the Executive Power. This Society, we are also told, has acceeded in influencing the Congress to imprison some of its Members, and is increasing in numbers. Sometime ago its members amounted only to 159, but they now exceed 200, and among them re several French and Mulattoes. Indeed, from the authoritative style which the Society adopt in their prospectus, it is evident that they consider themselves

as the real legi lators of the country. We are farther informed, that they are succeeding in establishing that federative system which they have projected; for Valencia, Vale Aragua, and other provinces, have already refused to obey any authority

but their own.

## CORUNNA BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

CORUMNA, AUGUST 23. That the public may be apprised without delay of some fortunate results of the operations of the 7th army, of which Don Gabriel de Mendizabel is General-in-Chief, we have published the present builetin, which contains accounts transmitted by a Spaniard from Santona, dated 9 o'clock in the evening of the 16th instant.

Between 7 and 800 men, with some cavalry of the division of Sener Porlier, arrived upon Santander at half-past four in the morning of the 14th, after marching the preceding night eight leagues, with so much secrecy, that, surprising and killing the first sentine's, they got possession of the entrance to the street S. Francisco, and the gate of Los Remedios and Santa Clara, and several of Santa Lucia, before they were at all perceived; and the first notice of their movement was given by a discharge from the guard of the hospital of S. Rafael, in the High-

could collect only about 50 gendarmes; and with | blo Mammusson. A signal was also made for two them, and a part of the Oshcers, not half-dressed, I large frigates, having the French colours flying at

they took to the high road-all of them who could, I the main and mizen-masswith a blue flag at the tojboth Others and men, persons belonging to the hes- mart. Beats were than sent off to these vessels, supcrew of two brigs which were run a-ground and could not be got off, they manned the launches, which arrived in five or six of these launches. The Intend-

nck, and some were without shoes. A heavy firing was kept up on those who endeaoured to escape, but at nine o'clock it had ceased on all sides; forty Spanish Soldiers assembled in belonging to the officers and troops, and about 30 prisoners, many of them officers. They then march- | den, and M. Chretica, principal Surgeon, are ed off in the greatest order by the high read, with- | prisoners. The two frigates are still near Cot-

of them got off with more than the clothes on his

out causing the smallest loss to the inhabitants, or coman. patibility of the former rights with the existence of even asking from them any victuals. Up to this hour it is not known what road they took; whether that of Camargo, or Puente de Acre. In the New-square, one French sentinel was found dead; on the ascent to the tower there were

6: and on the repe-walk of Becedo there were found 9 gendarmes, and two chiefs of battalion killed. with a horse of the General. It is not known what became of him, but there is every reason to believe that he was made prisoner. One aid-de-camp was killed, and another arrived at Santona. Advices up to this moment state, that the fort

which the enemy had constructed in Salia, and which was garrisoned by 150 men, was yesterday ! taken by the Spaniards, and burnt; the garrison were making off by the mountains, and yesterday they had a sharp rencontre in Camargo; the result is not known. The principal attack was upon Torrelavegn, which was fortified at various points, and Princes. upon S. Vipcente de la Barqueras. It is raid that Torrelavega surreadered on the evening of vesterday, and that to-day the Spaniards would return to Santauder; but this requires confirmation. In Santander there is an Adjutant of Battalion, with ninety French, who keep the fort. This morning three English frightes and three small brigs anchored off the castle of La Cerda, firing upon the castle of S Martin; and five boats entered the bay, with their cannon, firing at various points short of the town -all this certainly operates a diversion. In the night of the 15th, the English entered Santander by . Martin; they assembled in the New-square, and

Campillo, with 900 men, is at Toranzo.

### FRENCH PAPERS.

O HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF MARINI

" Rochfort, Aug. 16. " Monstioneun-It is with the most lively pain that I inform your Excellency of the loss of the brig Teaser, which has been taken by the enemy.

"Two English frigates entered the Garonne the ight of the 24th, having French colours hoisted, and emained there the night; on the 25th, they apreached and took the Teaser, after an obstinate esistance. The Captain, Dubourg, fully persuaded that the frigates were French, had, as it appears. gone on board one of them.

" Such are the details which I have received con-

cerning this unfortunate event.

" It is extraordinary, that notwithstanding the signals, the enemy's frigates were not known by the eamen, by the way in which they were rigged ;that the pilots had not been on board, that they were not bailed, and that they were allowed to renain twelve hours at anchor, without being more losely reconnoitred; this is an inconceivable thing. It has been told me that the convoy which had sailed, not having been able to double Point Courbre. he brig Teaser, which escorted it, was met by the frightes, and that Capt. Passinera entreated the ort not to fire, because they were the frigates, the Elbe and Pallas; the managuvres of those two frigates were known by the signal vessels (Semaphoris) on their working out of the road of Basque, as sig ials were made that they were enemies. Deign, Monseigneur, to accept the homoge of my most rofound respect

" Rear-Admiral, Prefect Maritime." " ROTAN, AUG. 26. " M. Ordonnateur.-I have the honour to in-

The General, with all the Officers (who were form you of a very bad event which has happened of the Turks, and enabled the Hussian army again

double the number that properly belonged to the | in this read. Yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the afgarrison) were in bed; he had about 200 gen- termoon, the course, excerted by the Teaser, which darmes, and 100 infantry; but in consequence of sailed in the morning, was by signal said to be rethe surprise, though he sailled out to the street, he turning into the circy, not having been able to dou-

pitals, intendancy, commissariat, and other depart- | posed to be reench, but the pilots did not return at ments. As soon as they arrived at the quay, they | night. The frightes anchored at Point de Grave, plunged into the water, in order to seize certain and put up lights. In this state of things, one could boots which were lying off the beach, and with the have no suspicion in respect to these ships, nor thesame they were enemies. On the 25th, at seven in the morning, they set sail and manageved to reach they got into with the greatest precipitation, wading | Verdan. M. Lubourg, Commander of the correcte up to their middle in water. They then put off for | Lo Planier, then went in his bont to go on board Santona, where about mid-day from 40 to 50 of them | the frighte bring the Commodore's pendant. Soon after the two frigates sailed towards the Teaser and ant Aldamar was taken near Santa Lucia; not one | Pluvier; one reached the Teaser, shot away her top-mast, and commenced a brisk fire, yard-arm and vard-arm, the other directed her way for the Pluvier, which was anchored at Point Vautiere; this correcte quickly made sail to get into Royman, which she happily executed. Then the frigate let the Old-square, having taken from 60 to 80 horses | gotwo anchors, and cannonaded her two hours without effect. Messra, Page, Saint, Vanst, and Bour-

> "It is not in my power to give you at this moment more extensive details. I shall have the henour of conding you to-morrow a more circumstantial report upon all these inconceivable events.

" I have the honour, &c. " Dr Bray." (Signed) MADRID, AUG. 15.

The day before vesterday at sun-rise the solemnity of the fere of his Majesty the Emperor of the French was announced by salutes of artillery. Yesterday the salute was repeated. His Majesty received the felicitations of his Ministers, of the great Officers of his Liousehold, of the Diplomatic Body, and of the Officers of the garrison. In the evening there was a bull-fight, at which his Majesty condescended to be present. There were afterwards grand Illuminations and fine fire-works. It was remarked yesterday and to-day that his Majesty were the dress of the French

The French Ambassador gave to-day a brilliant ntertainment in his palace, in honour of his august overeign. The Ministers, the great Officers of the Crown, the Diplomatic Body, the principal Civil and Military Personages of the Royal Household. and the French and Spanish Generals, were invited

At the suit of the authorities of Valladolid, the King has graciously pardoned 32 persons who were arrested on various accounts. They were culpable. without being actuated by criminal intentions; the perfidy of the enemies of Spain had led astray their

understandings, without corrupting their hearts. The King has sent D. Pablo Aribas, the Minister of General Police, into the provinces of Segovia and Avila, there to organize definitively all the branches of the Administration. During his absence his place will be filled by the Minister of the Indies. Persons distinguished for their knowledge and devotedness will be sent into other provinces.

TOULON, AUG. 22. His Majesty's ships the Majestucux, Boreas, Ulm, Danube, and the Impregnable, spent the whole of the 20th in chasing some enemy's ships which had approached the port.

On the 21st, the Austerlitz, Wagram, Sceptre, Suffrein, Donnwerth, Breslaw, and some frigates, oined the above division, and performed evolutions he whole day in presence of the enemy's equadron. This day 10 of our ships manœuvred in presence of the enemy.

Vice-Admiral Emerian has given an activity to his squadron which cannot be exceeded. PARIS, AUG. 31.

It is believed that the stay of their Majesties at the Castle of Complegue will not be long.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 24. The fete of his Majesty the Emperor and King nas been celebrated in the principal cities of the departments of Holland. Every where the same spiit characterised the new subjects of his Majesty .--The cities of Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dort, Leyden, Delft, Schiedam, &c. rivalled each other in their rejoicings. Every where the National Guards had grand parades in full uniorm, before the feter and amusements of the afternoon. In the evening, the theatrical representations were followed by the most briliant illuminations: while dances and other modes of rejoicing, accompaifed by an open galety, were prolonged to a late hour. Order, perfect harmony, and decency, every where corresponded with the illustrious object of

VIENNA, AUG. 19. Letters from the Turkish frontiers announce, that great discontents prevail in Moldavia and Wallachia on account of the destruction of the fortress of Rudschuck; because, with even a small garrison, it might have protected Wallachia from an invasion 1 3th of submission to his Dinjeste Chergethe Thire, ming of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Register will be opened in one of the offices of Government for the inhabitants of Port Louis, who will repair there to sign it, between the bours of 11 in the forenoon and two in theafternoon.

These who in 20 days shall not have taken the will therefore hold themselves in readiness to depart for France at such time as they shall be ordered. Long live the King.

R. T. FARQUHAR, Governor, &c A. BARRY, Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.-From the representations made to us by the Prize Agents, and conformably to the 3d additional Article of the capitulation, it is ordered that the owners of all vessels taken and seized in the and thus produced this afflicting event. roads, and which are become the property of his Britannie Majesty's forces, do restore on board each ship all the rigging, appurtenances, sails, cables, anchors, and all articles generally of this kind which | per :form an integral and essential part of the said ships, and which ought not to have been taken away. R. T. FARQUHAR, Governor, &c. &c.

Pert Louis, December 27, 1810.

HAYTI.

CORONATION OF THE BLACK KING AND QUEEN. The Coronation of Christophe and his wife, as King and Queen of Hayti, was performed with great pomp on Sunday, the 2d of June, in the Champ de Mars, at Cape Francois. After the ceremony their Haytian Majesties and some of the Grand Officers of State received the Sacrament from the hands of the Archbishop. A splendid repast of 600 covers followed, to which Captains Douglas and O'Grady, and all the English and American merchants were invited. At this entertainment the King, rising from his sent, gave the following tonst :- " My Brother, the King of Great Britain," which was drank with three times three; to which he added, " May he prosper and be successful against Bounparte, and continue the barrier between that tyrant and this kingdom." The next toast was given by the Archbishop-" The King of Havti," which was also drack with three times three. After this their Majesties returned to the palace, before which a great body of troops, to the number of near 10,000, paraded for a long time, every company preceded by it: band of music. The Royal Pair then took a | ger. The boat then returned again for the rest of the ride about the town, and scattered money in great profusion among the people; and the business of this great day was at length concluded with splendid Pluminations, and an opera at the theatre. On Monday High Mass was celebrated, and To Doum sung at the cathedral.

MADEAS, Manch 16.

A very singular rencontre occurred a few eronings ago, which deserves to be made public, as it shows the enterprise and ferocity of the Tiger, in a field of nction that hitherto has been thought secure from his attack. The crew of the Kedgeree Dawk Boat, while at anchor near Saugor, in 7% fathoms, were alarmed by the noise of a tiger, awimming towards them. He approached the boat, and having get so pear as to reach it with his claws, attempted to get on hoard, from which he was prevented more by the height of the gunwale above the water than by any opposition from the crew, who were too much alarmed to exert themselves with effect. The tiger contimed, according to the report of the boat's crew, upwards of 40 minutes (two glurries) alongside, frequently renewing his attempts to climb on board The marks of his claws remain distinctly visible on the planks above the copper.

NAPLES, Acquist 16.

The unfolding of the manuscripts found in Hercukineum is continued with great activity. There have lately been published fringments of a poem or the war between Mark Antony and Augustus, and long extracts from the second book of Phicurus upor Nature. We hope to find the whole Trentise. A markl work of Polistocrus, the disciple of Epicurus, has been published. Eragments of Colotus upor Plato, and of Coniscus upou Friendship, will also be published. An entire work of Philodemes on Rhetoric is in the press. The excavation of Pompeinis continued with fresh rigour. A part of the superb and rich tables of marble found there has been placed in the gallery of the Royal Museum. It is impossible to imagine any thing more rich and

Through so official channel we have been favoured with the first and recond numbers of an entirely new publication; which has appeared at the further extremity of the Southern Continent, and is called G Diarto Secreto de Lima." from which we copy the following paragraph :--

We have positive information that the Council of Regency has been discovered by the English to have been privately intriguing with Bonaparte. In a very short time the last scene of this farce will be shifted, and before the curtain falls the eyes of Lima will be opened."

We have selected this extract to show the disdain with which the Spanish Government is contemplated je the Colonies.

FLYMOUTH, AUGUST 31.—We were informed some time ago, by French papers, that his Majosty's ship Alacrity, Capt. Palmer, had been taken by the Abeille, French brig of war, in the Mediterraneun. This account is confirmed by a letter just received, which informs us that an engagement took place between the two vessels, and that the enemy rous enemy re-hoisted her colours, and, taking the joined him there some time after, without being men sent on board, again engaged the Alacrity, sent for by the presence; that, after an inspection The letter W.

weakened, she succeeded in capturing. On the 19th last, the Broughton Tower, Capt.

Wm. Campbell, laden with lime, came into Balcarry Bay. In the evening, the Captain told his crew, three in number, to turn in, and he would keep the watch. About eleren o'clock, he supposed he heard the boy making an unusual noise, and upon going Onth, shall be considered unwilling to do so, and into the cabin he found the whole of them speechless. With great difficulty and exertion, he succeeded in bringing them upon deck successively. The boy and one of the men recovered upon being brought into the air, but the third was gone past recovery. It appeared that the lime had heated in the course of the voyage, and the crew having shut down the door of the companion behind them, the smoak had proceeded from the hold along the ceiling into the cabin.

COMET.-The following account of the comet observed a few days ago, appeared in The Kelso Mail, in a letter to the editor of that newspa-

Sin-On Tuesday, the 27th August current, about 29 minutes past nine at night, I observed a comet in the N. N. W. quarter of the heavens, about five degrees and a half below a star of the first magnitude, in the posterior paw of Ursa Major, marked U. and answering to No. 34, in Flamstead's catalogue. An imaginary line will pass nearly thre' the centres of Dubbe and Flamstead's 34, and the comet, and another line, drawn from Lyra through Alcor, will make out the place of the comet on the first line. Its longitude at present will be nearly in the 20th degree of Leo, and nearly 233 degrees of north latitude; it is nearly round, with a dim light brushing out a considerable distance from the edges of its disc. When viewed by a seven feet telescope of the Newtonian construction, with a magnifying power of 180, it appears to be larger than Jupiter, but not so well defined. Being near the circle of perpetual apparition, it may be observed nearly the whole night by the naked eye.

J. VEITCH. Inchbouy, August 28. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT -On Sunday se'n night the late Duke of Bridgwater's Runcorn pac et, in her passage down to Liverpool, struck upon a sand-bank above the Dungeon Point, a flat of light burthen was sailing past about the same time, and part of the passengers were put on board by means of the small boat belonging to the packet, which was safely effected, though with considerable danassengers, in number about fourteen; it was some time, however, before they could make the flat a second time, and when close alongside, the boat swamped .- Notwithstanding the exertions of the people on board the flat, we are sorry to say three sersons were drowned. A Gentleman of the name of Smith, from Manchester, a daughter of the Captain of the Runcern packet, and a girl of the name of Collier, were the unhappy sufferers.

The instructions of Sir Joseph Yorke, on his latruise, were, to cruise off the N. W. part of Corvo (one of the Western Islands), with a view to fall in with the homeward-bound China fleet, which arrived three weeks since. Sir Joseph left Corvo ou the 19th uit. The only enemy special the squadron saw, during its six weeks' cruise, was the French privateer Admiral Martin. This vessel sails so inimitably, that it must be from some casualty if we ever capture her. She ran the fastest sailing ship in the quadron out of sight in six hours.

The Rev. John Davie, B. D. Fellow of Sidney Susrex College, Cambridge, was elected on Friday, the 30th of last mouth, Master of that Society, in and on the following day, the Rev. Thos. Hosking, B. D. also Fellow of that Society, was presented by the Master to the Rectory of Remotone, in Notinghamshire, vacant by the death of the said Dr.

Mr. Astell, game-keeper to Earl Spencer, who was so cruelly wounded in protecting his Master's property, after lingering a fortnight in pain, died on Saturday night at the Lodge, in his Lordship's

park at Wimbledon. We hear that a question of some importance bout to be discussed in Parliament : A Gentleman has been imprisoned in Guernsey for having 44 guineas in his possession, which were obliged to be taken at £1 3s. each, being the currency of that is land, the Gentleman baying preferred Bank of England notes, but owing to the stopping of the banks there was none to be had, with which guineas he was about to sail to England in the Governor's cutter Mary, Capt. White; the guineas being seized, he has complained of this, deeming it against the right of a British subject.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH AUGUST 31

Yesterday came on the trial of William Gates ate soldier in the 9th veteran battalion, accused of shooting Isabella Hutchinson, in the streets of Kirkwall, on the 27th of February last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared from the evidence adduced for the Crown, and from the Prisoner's declaration, that o was born at Darlington, county of Durham, was by trade a weaver, and was married, and had three hildren; that about 21 years ago he culisted, and and served in the 7th and 50th regiments of foot; that he had been a considerable time abroad, particularly in Egypt, where he was repeatedly wounded; that about six years ago he entered the 9th veteran battalion, at Berwick, where he got acquainted with Struck to the English. Capt. Palmer sent part of Isabella Hutchiuson; and that he lived with her his men, under the command of the second Lieute- there in a family way. Being sent to Orkney with a nant, to take possession of her, when the treache- detachment of the regiment, Isabella Hutchinson

shortly after his return home. the described came running down stairs, apparently in great terror. She at the distance of 20 or 40 pieces from him, fired his went up to the body, exclaiming, " My Bella, my Bella, what have I done!" and when several people had gathered round them, he said to one of the soldiers, who seized his bayonet, "Unfortunate job! I have shot my wife, the only friend I had in the world. Louly meant to frighten her."

A number of witnesses were examined in exculpaion, from whose testimony it appeared, that, in his sober moments, he was not like other men, and, when drunk, outrageous to an extraordinary degree, and had even, at times, threatened to lay viotent hands on himself, particularly once at Dorwick, when prevented by another soldier who happened at that time to be in the room.

Dr. Farquharson and Mr. Gillespie were also exnined, who stated it as their opinion, that the prioner had never possessed a very sound judgment being of a melancholic temperament, and having endency to by pochondria.

The Jury were shortly addressed, on the part of he Crown, by the Solicitor-General, and by Mr. Jeffrey for the prisoner, and the Lord Justice Clerk a a few words, briefly recapitulated the evidence They were immediately inclosed, and in a short time cturned a verdict, unanimously finding, that on he day libelled, the prisoner did kill Isabella Hutch ison, by firing a loaded musket at her, of which he died ; but also found, that, at that time, and since, ie laboured under a state of mental derangement. The Court delayed delivering their judgment till the 14th of November next.

A NEW SOVEREIGN.

The following communication was handed us by Centleman who is witness to the facts therein stated; and who thinks, notwithstanding the appearance of eccentricity which the parrative gives, that Mr. Lambert and his associates will be found an important and highly valuable settlement.—(Phil. True American.) (COPT.)

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jouahan Lambert, late of Salem, in the State of Masachusets, United States of America, mariner, and citizen thereof, have this 4th day of February, in he year of our Lord 1811, taken absolute possess ion of the Islands of Tristan de Cunha, so called, iz. The great island, and the other two, known y the name of the Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, solely for myself and my heirs for ever; with the right of conveying the whole, or any part thereof, to one or more persons, by deed of sale, free cift, or otherwise, as I, or they (my heirs) may perenfter think fitting or proper. And as no Euopean, or other power whatever, has hitherto publicly claimed the said islands, by right of discoery or net of possession, therefore be it known to all pations, tongues and languages, that from and ever after the date of this public instrument, I constitute my individual self the sole proprietor of the above-mentioned islands, grounding my right and claim on the rational and sure principles of absolute occupancy, and, as such, holding and possessing all the rights, titles, and immunities, properly

belonging to proprietors by the usage of nations. In consequence of this right and title by me thu sumed and established, I do further declare, that the said islands shall for the future be denominated the Islands of Refreshment, the great island bearing that name in particular, and the landing place on the north side, a little to the east of the Cascade, to be called Reception, and which shall be the place of my residence. The Isle formerly called Inaccessible, shall henceforth be called Pintard Island, and that known by the name of Nightingale Isle shall now be called Lovel Island .- And I do further dedare, that the cause of the said act set forth in this strument, originated in the desire and determinaon of preparing for myself and family a home bere I can enjoy life without the embarrassments which have hitherto constantly attended me, and rocure for us an interest and property, by means of which a competence may be ever secured, and remain, if possible, far removed beyond the reach of icanery and ordinary misfortune. For the above urpose, I intend paving the strictest attention to isbuddry, presuming, when it is known in the sorid that refreshments may be obtained at my residence, all ressels, of whatever description, and belonging to whatever nation, will visit me for that purpose, and, by a fair and open traffic, supply hemselves with those articles of which they may be n need. And I do hereby invite all those who may want refreshments to come to Reception, where, by lying opposite the Cascade, they will be immediitely visited by a boat from the shore, and speedily supplied with such things as the islands may produce. at a cheap rate.

And be it further known, that by virtue of the foresaid right and authority, above-mentioned, I have adopted a flag\* which shall ever be the known and acknowledged Standard Flag of these Islands. And that a white flag shall be the known, and considered as the common flag for any vessel or vessels,

. This flag is formed of five diamonds, transverse from corner to corner, and four half diamonds, placed on the centre of the top, bottom, and both sides. The two upper and lower diamonds are blue next the staff, or halliard, and red on the uppermost side; the centre white; the four half diamonds hear

A new at these pinters, there is more a defending which, become party of his position of the decading at the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and him party of the position of the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and him party of the plan to the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and him party of the plan to the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and him party of the plan to the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and him party of the plan to the morning of the plan to the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and the morning of the plan the merchant corner, and the merchant corner, they the werse of liquer, he had gone into a pub- And lastly, be it known, that I hold a cool many we lic-house, along with some of his comrades, and people, in the course of our traffic and in treeswith nov other people, to be bound by the rainel nles of hospitality and good fellowship, and the laws was followed by the Prisoner, who, when she was of nations (if new there are) as established by the best writers on that subject, and by no other lang musket at her, when she fell. On seeing this he whatever, until time may produce particular contracts, or other engagements.

> Witness to this signature, ASDRIW MILLET. Captain Lovell observes, that having left the abovementioned Jonathan Lambert, accompanied by two persons from Rio Janeiro, on Tristan de Cunha Island about the 1st of January, he proceeded on his voyage, and on his return to the Island, after the space of thirty-four days, Mr. Lambert had cleared about tifty acres of land, and planted rarious kinds of seed, some of which, as well as the coffee-tree and sugar-cane, were furnished him by the American Minister at Rio Janeiro. The above seeds had sprung up and looked very promis-

> > THE PUBLIC PRESS.

From The Staffordshire Advertiser. During a most lamentable absence of fact and mour, some of those Papers which are doomed to procure a certain quantity of news, have been cruelleput to it for subject matter of discussion. Mr. Colbett has rung the changes on Jacobin guineas, notes and Jubilee dollars, till his papers will fetch neither the one nor the other. He has discontinued the use of the double-barrelled piece; finding that its exceution did not pay for powder and shot .- The Exeminer, commonly a lively, light paper, has produced an essay or two on naval punishments. which might be called the art of being dull. These have been accompanied by letters on war, which would tire the most patient reader of The Evangelical Magazine.-The Courier has been copying letters on modern France, by an intelligent traveller, who has probably been confined in the Fleet during the late and present war; there is at least no evidence to the contrary in his letters .- As for the Great Globe itself," " all which it inherits" have been the provincial details of Assize trialsrape, murder, and robbery without end. The Country Sages have been still more lamentably deficient. One night fancy that they purchased poetry by the yard. "My little Boy." " My little Child." and My little Wife," have been most convenient substitutes for "Fallen Timber" and "Freehold Estates." There is nothing, however, which we so much dread to encounter in our countrymen as their wit, which sits upon them like the courtly manners that grace the Lobster's Levec. During the present dearth of news we would recommend them to a planlaid down in The Speciator; it will suggest to them a certain method of being the most important when they have the least to say.

THE POPE.

The Cadiz Papers contain the following article, under the head of intelligence from Italy :

" The Holy Father continues in custody, withut any acress to him being permitted, at Sarona-After he had promulgated the excommunication against Cardinal Maury, Archbishop of Paris, which was affixed to his own Cathedral, his Holiness was deprived of the use of pen and ink. The Cardinal of Pietro and M. Gregory were on the same account thrown into the public prison of Paris, and, after

ng threatened with death, were ultimately banishd. This circumstance has led to the belief of an inended change in the Holy See; but of this there is at present no certainty. Napoleon Bonaparte has given a commission to Cardinal Fesch, Borghese, and some others, to confer with the Pope, but to no purpose. Some have refused to accept the commison, because they anticipated the reply: 6 Restore myself and the sacred College to liberty, restore the natrimony of the Church, and then we will confer." The Cardinals Gousalvis, Mattis, Oppiazoni, of Pietro, and of Zitta, have immortalized themselves in the annals of the Church, especially the first. whom Bonaparte hates mortally. The Curates of Rome, the Canons, and Beneficiaries, afford mater of comfort and edification. In vain have atempts been made to draw them aside from their duy, by a new form of oath. Three hundred of them have been banished to Rotia, in Corsica, M. Falachapo, D. Arrero, Tibeci, Seclops, the Curate larbous, the celebrated Abbot Percira, the Canon Belli, in short, the flower of the clergy of St. John, St. Peter, St. Mary the Greater, and of all the churches, are suffering a glorious banishment in that disagreeable island. Some are left in Rome, were they do much good, supplying the places of those curates who are disabled by their infirmities from performing their duty. Three or four curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable Canons, are the only ones who have taken the oath. All the foreign clergy, even such as are travelling, have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman nuns have been reduced to four convents, of different orders; each has a pension of nine scudi. The same sum is paid to those who held situations under the former Government, and even to the Secretaries of State.

The Marquis Wellesley arrived in town on the 2d, from Ramsgate, and transacted business at the Foreign Office on Tuesday.

On the 4th a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship Tigris, Captain M'Dugald, was taken up, and stationed for St. Helena and Bengal, to be affeat on the 9th inst. and sail from Gravesend the 9th October.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEFT. 4.

" Windsor Castle, Sept 1. of The King had some sleep last night; his M. acts is this morning nearly as he was vesterday." We received some more Paris Papers this morning, but they contain no intelligence of much impor-

Bonaparte had not set out on his intended jour ner to the Coast. He was to remain at Trian su till the end of last week.

Ondingt, who has the command of the troops of the Banks of the Scheldt, is gone to Utrecht. He vetures soon to Autwerp, where Bonaparte is exsected. The Trajan, of 74 guns, was lately launchof at Antwerp.

A Mail from Anholt arrived this morning. S COPENHAGEN, AUG. 17.

is It is stated in the Commercial Newspaper, by a hier from Dautzie, dated 30th July, that the President or Senate has received information from Ge usual Rapps, that his Majesty the French Emperor has taken off the embargo at Dantzic, and permitted the expertation in future, on payment of 20 feates ver barrel duty, instead of 60 francs, as heretefore. The prices of corn and other Polish produce have, for this reason, experienced a rise." STATES NATIONAL STREET SIL

S Hostilities have aiready commenced between but some unimportant affairs; but every thing annonnees that great works will immediately take place on the Servian frontiers."

" COPENHAGEN, AUG. IS. at A placard was issued on the 9th August, for Donmark and Norway, by which it is declared, that the Hanoverian, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec flags, are no longer acknowledged.

GOn the 10th August another placard appeared. prohibiting the exportation of raw silks by sea from Denmark."

G PROCEHOLM, THEY 31. K Friest of a letter from the Chief of the Northemland District, M. Copet, to his Majorty's Adju tant-General of the Fleet:

4. According to the reports received both from the Pilot Commeders at Crequeud, and the Pilot Inspector at Giffe, we learn, that English privateers. rigged as luggers, had on the 23d July appeared off Masestum, and that an English frigute is cruising in the Gulph of Bothnia, which had captured three ressels off the Storing fou on the 27th July, of which one was from Stockholm, one from Brahested, and one from Jacobstant. The crews of the Swedish ressels were put on shore on the Swedish coast, but the vessels, with their cargoes, consisting of iron, were made prizes."

" PROTHUNGUALM, AUG. 19. G His Royal Highness the Crown Prince was posterday without any fever, and tolerably well, which is ascribed to the medicines administered. The fever to-day has been but in small degree. His Royal Highness merely feels a degree of lassitude with some heat."

66 AMSTERDAM, AUG. 10. An Imperial Decree of the 1st instant directs the calling out of the Conscription class of 1509, that is of the young men born in 1789. The contingent will be the same amount as that of the class 1808. The drawing most be ended before the 2d Sopt, which day is also appointed for the meeting of the Recruiting Council. The departure of the first part of the conscripts is fixed for the 20th of September, and that of the latter for the 1st of Octo-

We received this morning some more Jamaica Papers, which inform us, that fresh attempts have been made to set fire to the Town of Montego Bay S Notwithstanding the large rewards," says an arricle from thence, is which have been offered for the detection of any person concerned in the authorous attempts to set fire to this already in part desolated town, we regret to state that no discovery has yet been made; on the confrary, the wretches see a not vet to have abandoned their purpose, no less than wo attempts baving been made on Tuesday night hat the one on some buildings between the South Creek and the premises occupied by Mr. Henry L. Isanes - the other to the northward of the Perade Fortunately they were discovered before the flame had attained any considerable height, and were ex-\*inguished without injury."

> THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. " Windsor Castle, Sept. 5.

" His Majesty's symptoms are nearly the same as they were yesterday."

The Prince Regent did not return to Carlton Hone oas was expected yesterday moralag, and conmeatly the presuntation of the Duc de l'Infantao did not take place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is now onsidered out of danger, and had vesterday an easy by, breathing more freely. it was sometime ago confidently stated, that the

present Lord McWillia hold his late father's appointment of Keeper of the Privy Seal in Soiland, only Airing the continuance of the restrictions upon the Prince Reseat. We have been informed that this out the case: Lord Melville stands too high inhe estimation of his Royal Highness to furnish the ast ground for supposing that his Lordship's appointment did not meet with the entire approbation of his Reval Highness. In fact, the appointment | is held by Lord Melville upon precisely the same toure by which his fether headit, namely, for life. It is said that a new argingment is about to be rade by Government for printing The Gazette. A

concefor this purpose has been fitted up in Downing\*.

tors, and other State Papers, issued by the Govern ment, will be printed under the immediate inspection and control of the Members of the Governmost respectively concerned. The papers translated into foreign languages for circulatio supon the Contiment, are also, it is said, to be ex vuted in this establishment.

Lowly Tax Boards, but all Proclamations, Macifes-

It is confidently stated in the higher political cir cles, that in the event of the continuance of the nonintercourse with this country by the American Republic, his Majesty's Government bare come to the determination of adopting a rigid retaliatory system. and the last dispatches to Mr. Foster are said to have announced this decision of the Cabiact.

By the Gottenburgh letters we find, that the French have prohibited the letters from Hamburgh being forwarded in the usual way to Gottenburgh in order that none shall reach England through that medium: but the letters addressed to persons i other towns in Sweden have been suffered to proceed o their destinations, because it is supposed no British agents are resident there. It is impossible to conceive the hardships which

are imposed upon the merchants of Hamburgh. In conformity with the express orders of Bonaparte the heariest punishment is inflicted on those who are detected in a correspondence with England. The most respectable merchants are sent into slavery for the most trifling offence of this kind. A recent case the Turks and Services: there have been in fact | has occurred, which deserves mention. About three months ago, a young merchant of the name of Schroder was arrested, and sent to Paris, on a charge of having in his possession some caricatures and pamphlets reflecting on the conduct of Bounparte. It now ppears that this unfortunate youth, having been tried and condemned is to be branded in the forehead, and to be sent 25 years to the gallies," Bonaparte expressed his disapprobation of so lenient a sentence, and gave orders that he should be shot. This sentence, it was believed at Hamburgh, was immediate-

y carried into execution. The most recent advices from St. Petersburgh are to the 10th of August. The Exchange had fallen a ride; the last price was about 141d. Commerce wore a somewhat promising appearance; and it isagain stated that the ships at Riga have been

With respect to the Baltic floot, which had been dispersed in a gale, the following extract of a letter outries some information :

" Wingo Sound, August " "The homeward-bound convoy sailed at daylight vesterday morning, with a fine breeze, which still continues; they were joined off this port by the Tweed, Mercurius, and Plover, with about 20 sail of vessels which had taken shelter in Selo, and between that place and Marstrand. I have heard of are the Helder, Mercurius, Tweed, and Daring, for the Nore: Providence and Prince William, for the

No further advices from Lord Wellington had arrived when this paper went to press; but private letters by the Lisbon Mail, received by one of the most respectable houses in the city, contain the following important communication:

" LISBON, AUGUST 18. " Lord Wellington has entered Spain with a large force, and it is supposed his views are directed gainst Salamanca, as our advanced guards have left Ciudad Rodrigo, two leagues in the rear.'

Other letters of the same date contain the follow ing passage :-- Commerce is extremely doll, owing to the arrival of a great number of American vesde and the march of the army towards the North. At Oporto circumstances are different trade there appears to be very brisk, and depots are forming at Celorico, Pinhel, and Guarda, for the use of the Army.

The last accounts from Operto state, that a very reperal opinion prevailed there, that it was the atention of Lord Wellington to lay siege to Ciudad Rodrigo, which was strengthened by the great exertions made to hasten up the Douro all the heavy artifiery. Depots of provisions were likewise establishing along the banks of the river, and all the proeedings seemed to indicate that active operations ere soon to be commenced in the North. The Comissaries at Lamego had received instructions to prepare 2000 wasgons for immediate service at that tation. Meation is made from the same quarter. that the movements of the Gallician army are to correspond with and support those of the allies under Lord Wellington.

At Liebon it is generally supposed that the Brienterprize. It is well known that in consequence posed. Salamanca has been lately made the grand depot for the French supplies, and it is conjectured that an attack is intended by a coup de-main on that city.

Bessieres had ordered, that all the Spaniardsemployed in his service should be paid up to the 1st of April, but the specie in the military chest not being | have manifested so unguarded and so pure a malignifound adequate to answer the demand, he directed that bills, in the nature of assignats, should be drawn, to the amount of half a million of rials. This measure was adopted on the approach of King Joseph. Bessiores regulates every thing, exercises both civil and military authority, while the nominal Sorcreign of the country publishes no decrees, nor issues a single order.

The young Lady who, we are told, is following consist to Botany Bay for love, may with truth e said to be transported by passion.

The Guard which now makes its appearance at the hour of three in the morning, has a fashionable asto A for a Taipe printing establishment, where not | pect, being a crop I

dataterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The LONDON Journals furnish little, or rather no ntelligence, which claims particular attention.-Whatever may have been the nature of the dispatch es recently received from LORD WELLINGTON, Miusters still keep them from the public eye. In the mern time the Courier is again rousing public expectation, by its prophecies of great achievement and of important events, that are about to occur of the frontiers of Pontegan. According to that Journal, which is ever misleading the opinious of the people, Lord Wellington is to defend Oronto, to take Civoxo Robbigo by Coup-de-main, to advance to Salamasca, and in every place to drive of the Great Bear. the Franch like fogitives before him. Lord Wal-LINGTON has done much during the whole of the campaign; perhaps he has done all that, in such a land. war, nov General could have performed; buthe ie has done it on principles in all cases the reverse of those that the Courier has been in the habit of | Cork. pempously setting forth; and we are persuaded. that it is just as ignorant of his views on the present secasion, as experience has proved it to have been in every former instance.

The columns of the Loxpox Journals, with very lew exceptions, have of late been chiefly occupied with extracts from their contemporaries in Leki AND The Editors of the former, with that wisdom which duly appreciates the magnitude of the events now going on in this Country, and with that patriotism which labours for the common welfare with meriterious and honourable zeal, are exerting every nerveto collected the English mind on a subject which involves in it the best interests of the Empire at large. | of Baggot, Mr. Hunter, the Judge, declared it one of They have assumed a tone of the soundest policy, and of the most independent liberality. They watch selfishness and intolerance in all their insidious windings, and expose them to public view in naked and hideous deformity. Nor is this the case in Loxpox alone. From the capital to the remotest corners of BRITAIN, the Press is daily and strenuously engaged in the same great cause. Wherever talents, and minds delivered from the chains of prejudice, are to be found, there the genuine principles of the Constitution and the pure dectrines of Christianity are supported by a strength of argument that is irresiction ble, and by an eloquence which cocreases in energy as it advances in its course, and which is in every respect superior to what writers of this description have a former times displayed. So general and to powerful a combination in one common cause, while it acts in the face of danger of a formidable character, cannot have been purchased by interest, but must be attributed to an honest conviction of rectitude, no ressel being lost or taken. The convoying slips | and to a sincere and ferrent love of that Country to whose prosperity and glory it is solely and nebly devoted. There are, however, exceptions to this Humber: Plover, for Leith; and the Hebe, for statement, and we are not anxious to concent them. as they undesignedly promote those principles which it is their around object to destroy. The Journals. to which we now allade have sold themselves to the basest purposes; and it is to be presumed, that their reward is great, for their zeal is without bounds. To speak, in application to them, of teath, of justice, or of patriotism, would be a prostitution of the words, for they neither know their value nor carr for their establishment. Whatever deceptions faishood can invent, whatever calumnies malice canput forth, whatever abuse towards their opponents the lowest scenes of rulgar depravity can furnish, whatever encomiums towards their patrons the profoundest adulation can afford-these are the things which occupy their minds and fill their columns. All that an promote their views is given to their readers; all that is adverse is concealed, or misrepresented. The principles of the Constitution are persected, the doctrines of the Gospel belied, and every effort made to sow civil dissention, and to light up the torch of civil discord. For a time, these malignant labours were principally directed against the Catholics, who, with an ignorance of their character the most contemptible, and a defaming of their reputation the most gross and unfounded, were held up by these missionaries of social mischief, as actuated by views inimical to that Country which comprehends within it's shores all that is dear to them in life, or valuable in death. Now, however, Protestants themselves are associated in the worthless vituperation which has been so long and so copiously poured upon the Catholic name. All who love their Country are devoted to one common Anathema of reprobation, and virtue is exclusively claimed, where vice reigns paramount and supreme. Evil, when advance ed to its farthest boundaries, is often productive of sh Commander meditates a hold and important | good. It there loses all the allurements which se duce corresponding passions into it's snares. It of the danger to which Cindad Rodrigo has been ex- becomes so disgusting, as to repel attachment, and establish aversion and hatred in it's place. This is precisely the case with the writers in contemplation.

Their violations of truth have been so extravagant

their eulogies, upon what may at least be termed the

pretensions of a doubtful policy and a suspicious in-

tegrity, have so outraged decency; and their slanders

y, that the good sense of the nation has recoiled

with abhorrence from their labours, and consigned

them to that obliviou which covers in eternal dark-

ness the bloody records of persecution. At first,

and for a little time, they were successful in spread-

ing an infection which menaced the most serious ca-

lamities; and a few, mistaking assertion for argu-

ent, and clander for treth, may still, unhappily,

remain entangled in the impositions that have been

muloyed to delude them. Besides these, who will soon

misguided, there are others, and their numbers are

ed, because their interests and the interests of the wri-

and feel the trenchery by which they have been

ters in view are essentially and permanently the same All this, however, is little, when compared to the prerailing conviction of the nation; and that that conviction is now on the side of the most generous and liberal opinions, cannot be dealed, nor even questioned. The almost universal sentiment of the Press, did no other proof exist, is conclusive evidence of the fact. That sentiment is, also, a happy omen, that the designs of those who would for sinister purposes, divide the people, will be rendered abortive, that barmony will take place of discord, and that dissentions of every kind will expire with the power of those who would build upon them their own aggraudizement.

The Comet noticed in this day's and Saturday's paper, continues to be visible from about eight to ten o'cleck, forming a triangle with the two lower stars

Wednesday last, the Waterford militia marched from Cork to Monkstown, to embark for Eng-The Waterford Regiment of Militia will do duty

a the garrison of Portsmouth on their arrival from The Leitrim regiment have marched from Clon-

mel, for embarkation at Cork for England. TRAMORE RACES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Mr. Scally's b. g. Patch, aged, - - -Mr. Cooke's b. g. Baggot, 6 years old, Mr. Sullevan's h. h. Young Champion, 6 3rt. 3 2 This was the best running of the whole week; the horses came in nearly together the first heat. Patch was first by no more than half a head of Baggot, and Champion was at Baggot's anddle skirts. The second heat was nearly equal to the firs'-Patch won by half n neck of Champion, who was but one length a-head the best contested races that be hid ever witnessed. ret the bets were 16 to 1 against Patch at starting.

FORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 9.

ARRIVED 6th-Samuel Packet, which, through mistake, was returned the Gower Packet, in yesterday a Day Note: Nelson, Donohoe, Cardiff, cca :: Jane and Bell, f and from Dumbarton, Bannatice, glass, &c : arah, Duncan, Alloe, coals; Cerdiff Castle, of and rom Swansen, Crocker, conts and luggages Attred. Maine, Swanses, coals: Virgo, Allen, Liverpool,

white salt : Jane, M'Letton, Glasgow, coals. 7th, Severn, of and from Chichester, Gatehouse noops and luggage: John, Bernon, Liverpool, con's lower Packet: Britannia, Pool, Liverpool, pipe

8th-Queen Charlotte, Nicholson, Whitchaven. coals; Providence, Raby, Llanuelly, ditto: Filgrim, Julian, Liverpool, ditto: Amity, Jones, ditto, m. roods: Minerva, Holmstrand, Jargedson, timber and deals; Elizabeth, Dram, Evanson, timber and deals, a market; hall Spencer, hired King's cutter, Lieut. Bothwell, from Cork; Cander

6th-Beresford, from Cork, Outeridge, Bristol, roops, &c: Czarina, Newfoundland, Dwver, butter, ead, mon, vinegar, &c.

9th-Victory, Swances, Pages; and Eliza, Dram Michaelson, ballast: Tauntan, Scalourn-and Prince of Wales, Williams, Pristol, wheat, onts, &c. r Wilham and Ann, London, Slocombe, butter; Gower

9th-Wind, N. N. W. at 8 A. M.

WEXFORD MEETING.

TT is the general wish of the CATHOLICS of THIS COUNTY that their Meeting, which was post poned, shall be held in the TOWN of WEXFORD-THURSDAY, the 13th instant, is accordingly fixed THOMAS ESMONDE. for said Meeting. September 9, 1811.

TROM £1000 to £2000, to be secured by Mort gage on a well-circumstanced Property in the ounty Waterford .- For Particulars, apply to Guo. Chairman, Attorney, Carrick-on-Suir September 9, 1811.

WANTED.

LIGHTER FOR SALE.

WIO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY next. the 13th inst. at nine o'Clock, at the New-Mar cet-House, a strong and well-huit THREE-QUAR-TER LIGHTER, burthen Twenty Tons and upwards, rith all her Materials.

N. B. The Purchaser may have 4 Months for the Payment, by giving good Security. FIFLDING, Auctioneer

Waterford, Sept. 9, 1611.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, WILLIAM-STREET.

MR. SOUTHBY respectfully informs the Public, that the CIRCUS will remain open for ONLY FIVE DAYS longer.—This day (Tuesday) Mrs. Southy will repeat her so-much-admired and astonishing Performances on the Tight Wire; she will also appear on Harschack for the second time, and display a great Variety of extraordinary feats, with hoops, glasses oranges, flage, forks, &c .- As Mr. Brown has recoered from his indisposition, he will appear in the character of the Clown, the Peasant's Frolic, 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 performance Begin precisely at Two, during the whole of the

Waterford, September 10, 1811.

TO BE LET.

for a long Term of Years, or the Interest sold, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE House at Tramore, (commonly called the Wooden house) with Coach-house and Stabling or three Horses, Out-offices, &c-Mant excellent Water on the Premises. Also to be let, from 1st June next, the House in

Bank-lane, with Conch-house, Stabling, &c .- which Major Rogers now occupies.

Application to be made to Thomas Backas, or Mr considerable, in whom a change is not to be expect- Kealing.

Waterford, August 12, 1811.