The affidavit and letters being read, the Advocate General moved their Lordships to grant the rule for the criminal information against Mr. Law, in which the Bench immediately acquiesced.

Mr. Ferguson, Counselfor Mr. Law, requested, on account of the length of the allidavit, that their Lordships would permit the rule to be one of eight days, justend of four days, as customary on cases of especial informations in the Court of King's Bench; which was agreed to, with the assent of the Advocate General.

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1810. The Advocate General having moved to make

the rule absolute. The Bench being unanimous, the rule was made THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1811.

The Defendant filed a plea of "Guilty." An athidavit by Mr. Law, in mitigation of judg

ment, was then read, as follows: Matthew Law, of Tank-square, in the town of Calcutta, the defendant, maketh outh, and with, that in the afternoon of the 8th day of October last past, this deponent was informed that Charles Milper Ricketts, Esq. had written a private letter to George Uday, Esq. tending deeply to injure this deprenent in the good opinion of the said George Uday, a person not only nearly connected with this deponent by marriage, but to whom this depo- to him near had, for a course of years, looked up with sentiments of the highest respect, and by whom he had always been treated with peculiar kindness; and this dependent saith, that having been at Chowringhee in the course of the afternoon of the same day, whilst he was returning along the course in the dosk of the evening, with feelings greatly irritated on the occasion of the said private letter of the said C. M. Ricketts, he saw a carriage preceding him on the course, which, when this deponent got alongside of it, he perceived to be the carriage of the said Charles Milner Ricketts, upon which this deponent called out "is your name Ricketts;" that the moment he had so called out, the said Charles Milner Ricketts stood up in the carriage, and that by reason of this circumstance, and of the hood of the said carriage being high, and the seat low, he did not see Mrs. Ricketts, the wife of the said Charles Milner Ricketts, nor did he know or believe that she was in the said carriage, until after the act of this depouent further saith, that he did not go on the course with the intention of finding the said C. M. Ricketts, but merely as it was the road from Chowringhee to his own house, and that he had no permeditated intention of offering an insult to the raid Charles Milner Ricketts, but that the same was crushed by a momentary impulse of passion; and this deponent further saith, that the private letter so written as aforesaid by the said C. M. Ricketts to the raid George Udar, was the sole cause of the couduet of this deponent towards the said Charles Milner Ricketts, and this deponent lastly saith, that a representation in writing having been made by the said Charles Milner Ricketts to the Board of Trade, stating, among other things, the circumstances of the as ault on the said Charles Milner Ricketts, this deponent was on the 12th of the said month of Octoher suspended from his office, and that he is not now in the receipt of any pay, salary, or allow-MATTHEW LAW. Company.

Sworn this 17th day of January, 1811.

The adidavit having been read, the Advocat Goneral addressed the Court. He lamented that the very ampleasant duty should have fallen to his lot of esiling the attention of their Lordships to facts, which rendered the offence of the defendant at the her a misdemeanour of a very aggravated nature. An unpleasant duty he should have thought it under any circumstances; but he certainly now performed it with the less inclination, as the defendant had evinced a sense of submission to justice in not attempting to obstruct its course, by pleading guilty to the charge on which he had been arraigned. He wished that he could have satisfied his mind, that by this submission. Mr. Law had made a sufficient atonement for his offence; but he felt himself emphatically called upon as a public officer, in discharge of his duty, to show the aggravated inture of the defondant's confloct. He was aware that part of the facts stated in Mr. Ricketts's nilidavit composed another substantive offence, which was hereafter to come before the Court; yet he could not forget that those Chief Justice, might go to the support of two se- power of any resistance to his attack; and struck By the officious confession which you made to him,

they be considered by their Lordships in measuring did not know, or see, that Mrs. Ricketts was in of humanity, or relax a little from the street

onblic, inasmuch as the outrage was committed; he did not see Mrs. Ricketts - 1 d he; Mr. Smith) | do I think it would become new body observed. puone, masmorn as un outrage nas usa muest i mont.

against a public officer, for an act growing out of | had no right, or any disposition, to impute to him | even his employers, so to do--lor before you can matter connected with his public duty; it was a case that he had sworn talsely; but this homight certains in which example became especially necessary; since Is say, that if Mr. Law did not see Mrs. Ricketts if officers of Government, in the discharge of help in the carriage, he must have been blinded by pas-Milner Ricketts, with an intent to provoke the said public trust, were not protected from the violence of men rendered desperate by the fear of detection of for it happened in a moralight evening, early in the their crimes, there was an end to the honourable discharge of the public service; and questions of right and wrong would be left to be decided by strength

What were the circumstances of the case? Ma Ricketts, holding an appointment of high trust and importance, is ordered by his superiors to make inquiries regarding certain frauds, alleged to have been mmitted in the Salt Department. In the cours of this investigation, Mr. Law suddenly starts up. and proclaims himself the principal delinquent in the depredations at the Gollah. A confession which was made to Mr. Ricketts when all suspicion of his (Mr. Law's) guilt was absent from his mind. He tells Mr. Ricketts he is ruined, and expresses deep contrition; and proposes, if his guilt is not disclosed. to make every reparation in his power, to quit the salt line, and to accept of an inferior situation in any other department of the service. Mr. Ricketts, with impressions natural in such a case to every humane mind, and with feelings of compassion for Mr. Law, tells him, that he will not take advantage of the confession that he had made; that he should go on with the inquiry as before; but that Mr. Law had deceived himself, if he thought that Mr. Ricketts erer would wink at any circumstance which might publicly be brought before him, and that if any thing so came out, in the course of the investigation, to criminate Mr. Law, be should immediate-Is, in obedience to his duty, lay it before the Board of Trade : at the same time, that should nothing an pear publicly against him, he could not even in that ase admit of his continuing in the Salt Department and that he should require of him to quit that branch of the service, as he had himself proposed. Upon that condition alone Mr. Ricketts had agreed to take no advantage of the confession that had been made

This was the initiation of the affair. In its progress it appeared, that Mr. I aw seconduct was such as to mise in Mr. Ricketts's mind the most unfavourable sentiments; and to render it necessary for him. to put a stop to all further personal intercourse with | all that bad happened. Mr. Law. Still Mr. Ricketts made no use of Mr. Law's confession, but continued the investigation as before; and he swears, that he neglected no means to detect the fraudathat had been committed: execut, that he did not avail himself of the private onfe sion that had been made to him by Mr. Law. When the inquiry was brought to a conclusion,

Mr. Ricketts naturally expected that Mr. Law sould have fulfilled his engagement, to retire from the Salt Department; but this Mr. Law refused, notwithstanding the remonstrances, and all that rould be urged by Mr. Ricketts. Under these circumstances what does Mr. Ricketts do? he does not immediately, though Mr. Law's refusal to fulfil the ngagement would have fully justified the step-he violence was committed by this deponent; and this does not make a disclosure of the case; but he takes deponent saith, that he had less reason to suppose that course, which ought to have inspired Mr. Law that Mrs. Ricketts was in the carriage, from the said | with a sense of gratitude. Instead of publishing the Charles Milner Ricketts having thiven out for se- facts, which had been brought to his notice, he veral erenings before without Mis. Ricketts; and writes a letter, full of consideration and kindness, Mr. Law's private relation, Mr. Udny, submitting to him the circumstances of the case, and arging the necessity of Mr. Law's compliance with the promise which he had voluntarily made.

It may be said, and he knew it had been said, that Mr. Ricketts in this transaction is not to be rousidered a public officer; because he did not place the facts that were disclosed to him before the Board of Trade; and that he could not, consistently with his public character, conceal the confession of guilt made to him by Mr. Law: But in answer to that, he would say that it was idle to expect that the minds of all men would be so framed, as to exclude the feelings of humanity. Such was not the rule by which public servants were judged, it was not by such a rule that the Government have judged the conduct of Mr. Ricketts in this affair; but, with longe. more includence to the honest feelings of human nature. It was not in such scales that he had weighed auster, whatsoever, as a servant of the said United | the matter, when it was submitted publicly for his pinion. Government did not judge their servants y rules of such austerity. God forbid that he hould ever become the servant of a Government that in the discharge of public duty, should exact the exclusion of every sentiment of compassion and | ed on the laws of the land. humanity. What has Mr. Ricketts done? He has done no more than Government themselves might

have done in their mercy, had they become acquainted with the circumstances, in the same manner. By this principle they had judged Mr. Ricketts, and by this, Mr. Smith trusted that he would be judged by their Lordships. Goreinment had ronounced by the course which they adopted, that they had considered this to be a fit case to take up, as the cause of the public; and Mr. Smith must add. that there is nothing in the transaction from beginning to end, that can derogate in any degree from

the public or private character of Mr. Rickett . The assault for which their Lordships were to pronounce judgment was, as he had before observed. of a very aggravated nature; he had no hesitation in saying, that the outrage was committed in a base, unmanly manner. The defendant came up from bevery facts rendered the outrage for which Mr. Law | hind the barouche, in which Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts was now to receive judgment, peculiarly a public in- were returning from their evening drive-he came lowances he made for you, how humane he was in

The transfer of the state of th stated went to we see the normal, in so an would seef Mrs. Ricketts. The defendent had sworn that he tuntion, in which he must either violets of out the number of which they were now to award. The carriage; and therefore he would not cavil with | therefore of his daty—if he cried in the latter i ... on the punishment which they were now to award. I the carriage, and make a Mr. Law has sworn that it does not become you to reproach him with real. sion; nay, he might say, by his eager malevolence, mouth of October.

Mr. Fergusson,- 1 do not believe it is so stated any where in the amdavit; Nir. Law swears that the circumstance happened in the dask of the even-

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Fergusion was mixtaken, for Mr. Ricketts politicely stated that the ning was light; but admitting that Mr. Law did of see Mrs. Ricketts at the first, that deducts nothing from the offence; for before the outrage was at the end, he did see her. - After he had drive a from the carriage he returned, and after having heard her screams, he veriferated a challenge to her her band, across her face.

The infliction of such an outrage as had been thur ommitted, must be a grievous insult to any man; and, in this instance, it was attended with circumcances of peculiar as 3 wation; but he did not press them in behalf of Mr. Ricketts; for the case has been peremptorily, by Government, taken out of Mr. Ricketts's hands; and, he must add, wisely and

It now rests on public grounds; and upon these he urged their Lordships for a Judgment, which, if merciful to the defendant, might at the same time be

Mr. Fergusson, in reply, observed, that he had augured from the opening of the speech of the learned Advocate, that some leniency would have been shown to the defendant, who had bleaded guilty but from the sequel of his speech, it appeared that the acknowledgment of his offence had no weight with his learned Friend: he trusted, however, that t would have some weight with their Lordships. It was an offence which he could not justify; he never did justify it, nor did the defendant attempt to just tify it : on the contrary, he believed that since it happened, Mr. Law had felt more sorrow and con trition than from any other act of his life. In this issault, and in the violence he committed, he was as the Advocate General had said, blinded by his passions; that was the fact, and that was the key to

Chief Justice .- "Mr. Law must stand committed. Let him be brought up on Mouday, when the Court will give judgment."

MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1811. The defendant being brought up, the Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Court, nearly in the following terms:

MATTHEW LAW. You have pleaded guilty to an information filed gainst you, for making an assault on Charles Milor Ricketts, with an intent to provoke him to fight

Some moult has been claimed for you for pleading guilty. I am at a loss also to discover that merit, for you knew that the charge could be easily proved against you, and you knew, also, that you had nothing to say in your defence. This, I presume, was the reason for your pleading guilty. I fear it did not arise from contrition and repentance for your crime; for had contrition operated on your mind, they would have produced, as soon as the paroxym of your rage was over, an acknowlednent of your crime, to the person you had injured, and supplication for his forgiveness. The plea of guilty, therefore, under such circumstances, leaves you, I think, in the same predicament as you would have been in, had the Jury found you guilty.

By the laws of England, a man who kills another a a duel is guilty of murder; and, therefore, the provoking a man to an act which may involve him n a capital crime, is properly held by the same law to be a high misdemenner.

In answer to this I know it may be said, that although this be the law of England, there is another law—the law of honour, which often compels gentleman to give, and oftener to accept a chal-

As judges, we cannot allow of this excuse, and vet, as men, we are often obliged to lament the delicate and distressing situation in which the best of men are sometimes placed, by this unbending law of onour; when that is the case, stern justice is sometimes disarmed; and compassionate verdicts as well as judgments have been given, which have trespass-

But in your case I fear it would not avail you in he smallest degree, could we try you by the laws of bonour instead of the laws of your country, for you have equally violated both. By the laws of honour, I presume a gentleman is bound to make out sufficient provocation before he call on another to fight a duel; and having such provocation, he i also bound, by the same laws of honour, to cal this adversary to the combat like a gentleman. In both these circumstances you have violated the laws of honour, for you had no provocation! and if you had, instead of calling on Mr. Ricketts as a gentleman. you assailed him like a ruffian.

When I say you had no provocation, I fall very hort in expressing my feelings on the subject, for you not only were without provocation, but yo owed gratitude to Mr. Ricketts, for a degree of forbearance, which some people may think was blame. able; but when I see how liberal he was in the aljury. The same facts, as had been observed by the ap in such a way, as to deprive Mr. Ricketts of the his feelings for your family, I cannot blame him.

expect men to be so severely just, you must . dicate from their hearts feelings from which virt. epring, that abundantly counterbalance the want such extreme correctuess. As to the letter which Mr. Ricketts wrote a

Mr. Udny, and which you state has been the form

dation of your arger against him, it appears to a to have been the most humane and the mildest marin in which he could have called up in you to do to which you ought to have done; to quit an emply. ment in which you had confessed yourself not to be faithful servent; and in which Mr. Rickett, the S. on they to your department, could no longer repoconfidence in you. I have perused this letter to Mr Udny with great attention, and think it does M. Ricketts much benour, as a man of education, a good lease, and a Gentleman. You appear to me therefore, to have acted without any provount. but if you had the greate t provecation, would can excuse the brutal violence of the a hult, if first step with you took, (and in that, this case &!. for from every other that I ever heard of between centlemen) the first step, Lists, was to chills confloman several blows with a whip, co the public road, at the time he was taking an alring with the wife, in an open carriage, and sitting so close to be that she received some of the blons. I amagain that you have sworn that you did not see it a Mrs. Ricketts was there, but that, I think it not sufficient-vou ought to have seen and known that she was not there, the probability being that the should be. Your blows, moreover, were atcompanied with opprobrious words, which I will not degrade the Court by repeating. This done you went round to the other side of the carriage where Mr. R. was, when you must have both seen and heard her, and then speaking across her to her nisband, you uttered the following words, which you must have meant as a challenge, " I shall hear from von, Sir, I shall hear from you."—Is it usual or conistent with the laws of honour to challenge a man la the hearing of his wife? The person in the world the most likely to take steps to pieront her husbrad's being engaged in a duel. This circumstance alone i ufficient to deprive you of every excure to be derived from the laws of honour, and leads me to the mers

he laws of your country. You have been guilty of a violent and outrageous estable upon a Gentleman, holding a high public other, for the unlawful purpose of proved is a him to fight a duel, that you might revenge yourself on him, even to the taking a any his life, because he had done his duty in endearonting to remove you from an ofice, which you had confessed yourself not fit to fill. This duty he performed in the mildest manner possible, by communicating the business privately to a Member of the Board, indeed, under which vev served, but who was so nearly connected with you, that he was a person the least likely to use the come munication harshly against you, and the most likely o prevail on you to act as you ought to have done. Less Mr. R. could not have done without betraving public trust, more he abstained from doing out of compassion to you.

appropriate duty of addressing you as the violator of

It has been urged that in this transaction Mr. Ricketts acted, and was to be treated, as a private man-that is by no means the case; it was from the situation in which he stood, as Secretary in the Salt our guilt; and it was in that character he found himself obliged to see that you were removed from that department. This outrage must be considered to have been committed agrinst a public officer, fr performing his duty; and this is a great aggravation of your offence; for if public officers are not allowed even to remontrate against frauds, without exposing their persons to violence, and their lit 5 to danger, who will serve the public?

Fortunately for you, and honourably for Mr. Ricketts, he refused a challenge given ou such corrupt grounds, and in so brutal a manuer-fortunately, I say, for you, because if he had gone out with you, and had fallen, I think no consideration of the laws of honour could have saved your life from being forfeited to the laws of your country; honourable. I say, for him, because the laws of honour are bepreserved in not being extended to those who, I acting a part unbecoming a Gentleman, forfeit t right of being treated as such.

It is impossible to have enumerated all the circum stances of this case, without observing many of gre ggravation, and that your offence calls for yet exemplary punishment; at the same time considering that you still remain answerable for the francis which you are stated to have confessed, and for which you are not to be punished now; comidering that you are not in affluent circumstances, and considering, also, that which it belonged rather to yes than to us to consider, that you have a wife and family, who must be involved in great distress, en count of your violent conduct, the Court have miigated your punishment as much as their duty would allow them to do; and do therefore adjudge that, for this offence,

You pay a fine to the King of 1000 rupees—that on be imprisoned in the common goal of Calcutta. or the space of six calendar months—that you find reties for your good behaviour for jeren years :ourself in 10,000 rupees, and two sureties in 50 opees each, and that you be further imprisoned (al our fine be paid and your sureties given.

WATERFORD: rinterland Published by the Proprietor, Against Binxir, Bookseller and Stationer, Qu. r.

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,184.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.

ON THE LANDS OF MATTHEWSTOWN. POUR HORSES, five MILCH COWS, and eight HEIFERS, with some OATS and BARLEY, the properly of Michael Kerway or his under Tenants. istrained for Rent due to Thomas Christmas, Esq. September 12, 1811.

#### TO BE LET,

From the 29th of September, Instant, GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, in excellent Order, in Quay Lane, next door to the Mirror-Office. Or, for a long term, a very commodiant HOUSE to the Manor, (with GARIPS) and STARLE) of for the reception of a genteel Family. Apply to Mr. Wit-Materford, September 12, 1811.

### TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THOSE extensive PROVISION STORES situated in Lerontay-Brings, County of Carlow, lately occupied by Messes. Journal and Baken, with every necessary Centil for the Bacon Business—with Smook and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to one 10,000 Pics yearly - Also a SOAP and CANDLI MANUACTORY, in complete working Order; with a good DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, all one

The above is well worthy the attention of any per sons engriging in the above Business, being situated in one of the best parts of Ireland for Pigs, with the navirable River Barrow running along side the Con-For further particulars, enquire of Messix, Journ-

For further particulars, e.g., e.g., e.g., e.g., e.g., beighlin-Bridge Sept. 6, 1811.

## TO BE LET,

URING the Minority of John Congarys, pow no about the age of Ten Years, and immediate Possession given, that part of the Lands of Kills. CULHEEN, lying between the road to Ross and the ABBEN-CHURCH, containing about Eight Acres bounded by the River to the South .- Proposils to be received 5 / Wm. Dissipu, Eeq. 26, Parliament-Street, London; or Mr. S. Roberte, Waterford, Waterford, Sept. 6, 1811.

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

A LARGE MALT-HOUSE and STORE in the Town of Dungangan, For particulars apply to Mr. Thanger Come, Unbliff, or No. Torong A. Lhonero. Waterford .- JAMES BYRNE will then the Concerns. September 5, 1811

# TO BE LUT.

For One Year, from the Oth Day of September need, FINES LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Mile from this City, at the Krikenins

Proposite to be received by Mr. A. Biggs, and Mr. THUMAS QUAY. Waterford, Aprest 97, 1811

# TOBACCO.

100 Free c 66. 300 Cry 1410.

Weich they will commune lunding on Monday, the 5th Instant, per the Caston, from Virginia. Angust 1, 1811

# CAPPOQUIN.

70 BE LET, FROM THE COME OF STITEMBUR NEXT,

THE YEAR TERM AS HAY BE AGREED ON. A Will large CORN SPORE, containing three Lotts. 134 Lest long, and 52 Feel wide, with a space Said, and a nest Dwilling-House, attached t I store, consisting of a Sittinggroom, Three Red. ualiers, a kiechen and Fantry, all errreunded with Wall 19 Feet high, and adjoining the Wooden Broker of Cappagna, where Vis. Sec. 100 Tonglars be leaded, direct from the star. The grown tree they make are in capital one I Order, a Assistance man as been lately expressed in proportional and process

approximate - Appropriate to be unde to Me. J. Augart vol. 1811. in said County, was, on the 1925 day of July instant

roticed there's considered a Stronger, his in a lately come to reside on said lands of Georgestown i jung dictric to grid the possession of his House; and, on the Sanday hollowing, was again reflect to quit said Homes, offerwive his be, the rould be put to Death. -- 150 mt mess on Youday night, the said last, bis said House was borred to the Ground, to Ther with 30 his Lucakure and Provinces ..... NOW The R. o. St. A. H. T. Supplier Corr., Paging the two person

Committee of the control of the pay the bein of OUT HEVERUD I SUND to any berein or Persons who shall, within any Calendar. Mor the from the dise beneal properties a consist on the Presence Person of Persons concerned in . J. C. Pringer, "D. A. J. Alv. 95. de de Colm

For har the barrent and seed on the form accenta-Lia said Outrige. Thereas offer a range, be wish altern will Sunt Storth Sproved, to rate Couon of all Persons on Strate or to my Person the grant of Intomation as will be of to a des-

DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

Master and an ale of the unit has a Sor Master, and on sale at literann Jacon & por Yard, 130 Pieces BALK-19 Hond, O'Qrs. O'Ps. Inch DEALS and 50 Hourt of Qrs. 22 Pe. 2-meh BEALS, of good Quality; which, with their assortment of Augminay, Lovesouve, & Arendania, the will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, 8th Month 28th, 1811.

#### TO BE SOLD,

FINE laterest for two Lives of one-third part of the Sallow Island of Fiddowe, containing about tirte axet, and sounted in the Riversuir, County of Kilkeney, between Waterford and Carrick-on-Sur -It got disposed of before the 30th of September, the Interest will be sold by Auction on that day, at the hour of one o'clock, at the Exchange in this

For particulars, apply to John Vero, Req. Attor Waterford, September 3, 1811.

#### TEAS AND SUGARS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON (IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER SUTPLY) AVE received, per the Frincess Mary and Active, from London, 321 (hests TE 4, and 230 Bags East India STG ARS,

and per the .fnnc, from Liverpool, St Hhds, and Tierces Museovado SUGARS, ich, with a general assortment of GROCERIES DYL STUFFS, &c. therwill sell on reasonable Terms Waterford, 9th Mo. 7th, 1811.

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

TVIL HOUSE and extensive STORES in Rose Loss: , formerly held by Mr. Josnen Dwynn: iso about 17 Acres of the Lands of Gracedien, late r in the teamre of Mr. Wm. James; also, about 80 Acres of the out Grounds of Relmont.-Apply to WM. Nawrous, Esq. or at the Buck. Waterford, Sept. 7, 1811.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, JOHN'S-STREET HOUSE, With an excellent GARDEN, STABLE, and COACH

House adjoining. The Property of J. Dr. La Pour Portur, Esq. I I case of 49 Years can be given of the Premiser. A large Sun has been expended thereon, and the

House is in thorough Repair. The above Concern would answer extremely well er a Horse Barrack, as there is an Acre and a Half Ground in the rere thereof; or for a Bank; or env ther Mercantile Concern, it being convenient to Water Carriage, and excellent Water on the Premises.

Application to be made to him, at said House; or lames's-equare, Tramore August 3, 1811.

# TO BE LET,

AND IMPLIBIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, 400 While for Salely Jone Acting and Son, Or the INTEREST and all the MACHINERY sold, HE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the er ion of Thomas Penson .-- For Particulars see Hand Bills, maich may be had at the Office of this

Application to be made to Anthun Binner. September 8, 1810.

In the Matter of JOBE SOLD, on Monday, the 16th September next, Honor Whiti & Co. [ Bankrunts. The Auction, and by Order of the Commissioners at the Ho d. Carrick on Suir, said Bankrupt's interest in the

Moving Properties: No. 1-1 Profit Rent of £111 Is, 6d per Ann. arising partly out of the extensive Concerns in Carrick beg, on which are erected an excellent Brewery, Mail Store, &c. &c. leased to T. & J. WHITE; and also, other Concerns held under Mr. Walt, for two young Lives, at the yearly head Rent of 215 o. 2 -A Profd Rent of £50 Os. Od. per Annum arising out of several Dwelling-Houses, situate in Carrick-bog, County of Waterford, set to different Terants-held under Mr. Wall for two young Tives, at the yearly Head Rent of £6 175, 6d. o. 2:—A Profit Rent of £45 17s. 6d. per Ann. arising

Tenants-held under Mr. Wall for two young o. 4 & 5-£112 104. 6d. a Profit Rent arising out of several Holdings in Carrick-beg, set to different Tenants at the yearly Head Rent of 430.

o. 5 -- A Profit Rent of £27 6s. per Annum, arisin out of several Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, &c be, in Carrick-beg, and set to different Tenants held under Mr. Wall for two young Lives. Se. 6 - A Profit Rent of £34 %. 6d. per Ann. prisin out of the Lings of Carroughdoff, Co. Waterford, containing 704 Acres-held under Mr. Masserman,

for two Lives, at the yearly head Rent of £11 75. 6d o. 7-A Profit Rent of £117 16s, 10d, per Ann. arising out of Lands adjoining Carrick-beg, and set to defer at Tenants-held under Mr. MASSFIELD for 5 Years, from 1st November next, at the year Is head Rent of £49 10s. 5d. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Honns, Car rick-on-suir; Mr. Briscott, Tinvane; or Mr. Michael

N. B. There will be considerable Rises on some o the above Concerns, at the expiration of the present Tenents' Leases-hesides the Advantages of making JOHN RARROW. | Propried Pres for the County Waterford.

By wor, Enstace-street, Dublin, Assignees.

STORES. TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in Indiana, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Missons and recention of Conn. and are so confunently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

Cashs.
For Particulars apply to Jone Atkins, No. 7 Waltrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jones BARRY, Waterford. August 29, 1811.

TO BE LET.

For a long Term of Years, or the Interest sold, AND IMMEDIATE POSSISSION GIVEN, THE House at Tramore, (commonly called the Wooden-house) with Coach-house and Stabling

for three Horses, Out-offices, &c .- Most excellent Water on the Premises. Also to be let, from 1st Jone next, the House in Bank-lane, with Coach-house, Stabling, &c .- which Major Rosers now occupies

Application to be made to Thomas Backas, or Mr.

Waterford, August 19, 1811.

# TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH SEPTEMBER MEXT,

TME Extensive Brewery, Dwelling-House, Malt House, and Mores, situated at New gate, in this City, in complete working order, with Casks, I tensile, &c. &c. fit for the immediate carrying on of the Business. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Thomas | the 46th of his Majesty, intituled "An Act for au-MiGrath, Carrick-on-Suir, or John MiGrath, at the | therising his Majesty in Council to allow, during Biewers, who will show the Concerns.

Waterford, August 10, 1911.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 9. Butter, first Quality, - - - - £5 194. 0d. ---- 5 7. Oil. ---- tecond - ----- third - - - - - - 5 % 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - about \$54 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - 01. 0d. - 01. 0d. Pork . - - - - - - - 311, 0d. - 331, 0d Beef. - - - - - - - 0s. Od. - 02. 0d. Cathical - - # - + - 185 03 7 185 63 Plour, first Quality, - -1, -d. - -1, -d --- second, - - - - - 46s, Od. - 53s, Od. - third, - - - - 504, od - 565, od, --- fourth, - - - - 20s. od. - 25s. od. ] Wheat, - - - - - - 354, Od, - 404, Od, Barier, - - - - - - 00%, od. - 00%, cd. Oats (common) - - - - 189, 0d, - 00s, od (potatoe) - - - - 144. Od. - 009. od. Malt, - - - - - - - 35s. Sd. - 88s. od. Coals, . . . . . . . . 44. 6d. - 59. 0d. Tallow (rough). - - - 84. 0d. - 94 3d.) Potatocs. - - - - 6d. - to 8d. perstone Beef (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 5d. (joints). - - - - - 4 d. - nd

quarters). - - - - 4d. - 5 d. (foints), - - - - - 4id. - od. Pork, . --- - 3d. - 4 d. ---- £45 101. -- per Tan Whisker . . . . . . . . . 85. 6d. - 94. 0d -per Gal1 Carn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

£1 00. 0

INTERESTING NARRATION.

00 Barrels Wheat, )

on ---- Barley.

Extract of a Letter from a Private in the Old Buffs, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Albuern, and effected his escape from the enemy :-

Averaging

"I was knocked down by a horseman with his lance, who luckily did me no serious injury. In getting up, I received a lance in my hip, and shortlyafter another in my knee, which slightly grazed me. I then rose, when a villain hurried me to the rear a few yards, striking me on the side of the head with his lauce. He left me, and soon another came up, who would have killed me, had not a French officer come up, and giving the fellow a blow, told him to spare the British, and to ro on, and do his duty with those of my unfortunate commuder. This Officer conducted me to the rear of the French lines; and here the sight which struck the eye was dreadful -men dead, where the column stood, heaped upon each other—the wounded crying for assistnoce, and human blood flowing down the hill. I found a vast number of my own regiment, with a land right of first occupancy, he has constituted and good proportion of Officers, prisoners, like myself; umbers of them desperately wounded, even after they were prisoners. Here then I offered up my ferrent thanks to Heaven for having escaped so safe. I remained prisoner seven days; and the whole I received from our enemy (marching six leagues every | The first acts of his Sovereignty have been to proday on the road to Madrid) was three ounces of rice, nine ounces of bread, and a pound of meat. of these, in his proclamation, is described as bear-However, when on the line of march, they indulged us by entering bean-fields-using the same language to us as the Spaniards to the swige-" Hur- at present employed in digging his own garden and rah! Hurrah!"-Conceive my feelings, for, believe me. I cannot describe them. On the seventh | by the tenor of his manifesto; but this may be one evening I left them, in open day-light, and after | i.g to his accidental want of subjects. He has comgetting two miles, by down. Shertly a picquet | manded his dominions to be known and respected by

FATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN | passed close by me, but they did not see me. Seen after I arose, and although a mere skeleton, rushed forward to a hill, crossed it, and entered a corn. field, where I was again alarmed by the trampline of horses. Limmediately fell on my face; it again pleased Heaven to save me; they passed me, and did not observe. Lagain rose, and travelled over mountains, through valleys and rivers, till exhausted by exercise fatigue, I sat down, and was unable to risc. Here a refreshing sleep allayed my hunger, and recruited exhausted nature. I arese, and procorded to a village, where I was received, according to the Scripture .- " I was naked, and they clothed me; I was hongry, and they fed me." Sich treatn co- a never before experienced as going through this extensive country, every person buttying with each other to soften the hardsbigs I had endured .-In sixteen days I reached Elvas, and soon after joined my regiment."

## ORDER IN COUNCIL. It was publicly stated on Saturday, and seemingly

remauthority, that, at the Council held on Friday. at which the Prince Regent provided, it was determined " to issue an Order of Council, prohibiting the entrance of American vessels into British ports. except those laden with wheat or flour, which ressels were also to carry back a freight of the produce of this country or her colonies." This was stated to be a measure retaliatory on the Non-intercourse system of the American Government. The Gazette of Saturday, however, contained no Order in Council to the above effect, but an Order grounded on an Act of the 46th of his Majesty, intituled " An Act for authe present war, and six weeks after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships, into and from his Majesty's territories in the West Indies and Confinent of South America." By virtue of this Act, Orders in Council have been made at different periods, permitting the importation late the territories above-mentioned of certain articles, goods, and commodities special fied, for the most part the products of the United States, or of the ficheries of the same; but by this new Order it is directed, that, after the 1st of Docember, no importation of the under-mentioned articles shall take place into any of our West India islands, " in which there shall not be, at the time when such articles are brought for importation, the following duties on such articles, being of the growth or produce of the United States of America :namely,

Por every quintal of dried or salted Cod, or Ling Fish, cured or salted - £0 2 6
For every barrel of cured or pickled Shads, Alewives,

Mackarel, or Salmon, a proportionate duty. Current Mones of Jamaica. Wheat Flour per barrel, not weighing more thin one hundred and ninety-rix pounds,

net weight, - -On Bread or Biscuit of Wheat Flour, or any ther Grain, per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred pounds, net weight, 0 3 4 On Ercad, for every hundred pounds, made from Wheat or any other Grain whatever, imported in hage or other packages than

barrels, weighing as aforesaid, - 0 3 4 On Flour or Meal made from Ryo, Peas, Beans, Indian Corn, or other Grain than Wheat, per harrel, not weighing more than one hundred and ninety-six pounds, On Pear, Brans, Rye, Indian Corn, Callivances, or other Grain, per bushel, - 0 0 10 n Rice, for every hundred pounds net wt. 0 3

for every twelve hundred (commonly called one thousand) of Red Oak Staves, For every twelve hundred (commonly called one thousand) of White Oak Staves, and for every one thousand pieces of Heading, Q 15 of Horses, Neat Cattle, or other Live Stock, for

thereof, at port or place of importation, 10 0 0 SOUTH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

every one hundred pounds of the value

JONATHAN THE FIRST.

The foundation of a new State is always an event equally interesting from its novelty and appearance. It appears that Jonathan Lambert, a native of no matter where-discovered some small islands on the long shore of South America. Fixing his residence at the chief of these islands, on the principle proclamed himself and heirs, Kings and proprietors for ever and ever! Being, however, without other subjects than his own family, he is obliged to be at once both Soverereign and Secretary-and printer, publisher, and cryer of his own absolute edicts. claim his national and merchant flag. The former ing diamonds and half diamonds, placed transversely, and the latter plain white. King Jonathan is clearing his estate. He seems disposed for peace.

storation of the works at Silistria, with scarcely any interruption from the Russians, who occupy the opposite bank of the river.

#### THE ARMY

So farourable has the wind been, since the fleet for Portugal sailed on Wednesday, that by this time fleet to Lord Wellington. Another fleet is now preparing to sail from Portsmouth and Plymouth for Officers of that distinguished corps, have been marched to Portsmouth to embark.

suite have left town for Portsmouth, to embark for leffect: Halifax, where Sir John succeeds Sir George Prevost, who has gone up the country to take the chief command which that very able officer Sir James Craig held. At the present moment, and under the existing circumstances of this country with America, 10 Bermuda.

Among other Officers, Sir Brent Spencer is mentioned as the successor of Sir John Sherbrocke, in the Eastern District. Lieutenant-General Mackenzie is appointed to

the Staff in Ireland. A largereinforcement of men and Officers is about to sail from Portsmouth for the Royal African Corps, Colonel Gordon's regiment.

Transports with convicts as well as troops are about to sail from Spithead for New South

Colonel Cooke, of the 7th Royal Veteran Batta-Hen, with several invalided Officers and men, have just arrived from Gibraltar.

General and Mrs. Hawker and family are arrived at Plymouth, from Portugal. Tuesday, the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion sail

ed from Dover for the Isle of Man. We have received some additional particulars from Portugal, but not of a later date than those we

have already mentioned. When active operations were rendered necessary by the movements of the French forces, the following were the cantonments arranged for the British Army: hir Brent Spencer, with 1st division, at Portalegre.

General Hill, 2d division, Villa Viciosa and Barba General Picton, 2d division, Castello Branco. General Cole. 4th division, Esteemos. General Dunlop, 5th division, Portalegre. General Campbell, 6th division, Alpedriaha.

General Houston, 7th division, Niza.

General Crauford, light division, Castello de Vide CAVALRY-COMMANDED BY SIR STAPLETON COTTON.

General Slade. 1st Dragoons. } Castello Branco. General Delgrey.

3d Dragoon Guards,

General Anson. 18th Light Dragoons, Assineur and Montefort. 16th Light Dragoous, Santa Olaia and Barbacena.

Evora

Villa Viciosa and Barba General Alten

Rodondo and St. Migue 14th Light Dragoons, The subsequent is an extract of a letter from a Officer on active duty at Abrantes. We trust that the reinforcements of the French are much overstat-

" I do not think the army will remain long it cantonments, as there is, I believe, little doubt that the French have lately marched 65,000 men into Spain in two divisions. They are, I understand. making towards the North of Portugal, in which case we shall, perhaps, again resume our old station among the mountains at Gallizes; indeed it is strongly reported that the 5th division have already commenced their march towards Almeida.

i The army is becoming extremely sickly; the typhus ferer at present rages to a great degree."

Wearesorry to find, on the information of an Officer who arrived by the last packet, that this account of the unhealthy state of the forces is confirmed. The number of sick by the latter is said to exceed 12,000 men. From the same authority we hear, but with some disposition to incredulity, that one material cause of the dissatisfaction of the Portuguese, which has been lately so much talked of, is the want of punctuality in regard to their pay.

We understand that the troops and stores now or their way to Portugal are to be disembarked at Figueira, which is situated in the mouth of the Mondego. This new arrangement is adopted in consequence of the campaign being transferred to the north of Portugal, as the march of the troops and the transport of the stores will be shorter and more expeditious by the road which leads from Figuera to Guarda. Oporto would have been still nearer the scene of operations, but the troublesome bar at that port presented considerable obstacles.

A reinforcement of nearly 2000 men is at this moment under orders for Sicily. The regiment of Watteville, however, is on its way from that Island new piers, and are to be put on board two hulks, to ments in each direction, likewise preserving his in-

A gentleman well acquainted with the shores of

couth, bank of the Danube, with which the Russi- mitted a plan to the con ideration of his Majesty's S. S. W. the ere prevented from commendating by the de- Covernment to convert Soutona into a military stastruction of the bridge over the Danube near the tion, from whence the patriots in that neighbourhood above town. It is also said that the works of Ruds- | might conveniently obtain supplies and reinforcethat part of the ramparts still remains, and the insulate the promoutory, and by such means, at an Cherbourg. Turks can establish themselves there without much | inconsiderable expence, it might be rendered almost difficulty. They are already labouring at the re- | impregnable; but should the assailants succeed in any enterprize against it, the retreat of the garri-

son might be secured by the shipping on the ceast.

Our readers will recollect that we gave an account of a duel which took place a few months ago at Canterbury, between two Officers of the ? 3d Dragoons. The dispute originated from some liberties taken with the characters of certain individuals in a saturical publication entitled " The Whim," and supposed they must be near Lisbon. Brigadier-General to be written by one of the Officers of the regiment Campbell, Colonel Macdonald, Lord Clinton, Dr. The business has since been brought before the Laffin, and many Staff Officers, went out by this | Prince Regent, and the following letter on the subject has been addressed to Lieutenant-General Nicolls, Commander of the troops in the Kent district. Portugal. A detachment of the Guards, and many | The 23d Light Dragoons, and the Troops stationed | the three French prisoners had stolen on Monday in Canterbury, murched to Barbam Downs, on Suturday the 24th August, when the commands of hi Lieutenant-General Sir John Sherbrooke and his | Royal Highness the Prince Regent were carried into

# " Horse-Guards, 15th August, 1811.

" SIR-Your letter of the 10th July, and the several documents which accompanied it, have been under the Commander-in-Chief's most serious conthis command is the most important, as artillery and sideration, and I am now commanded to inform stores of every description have recently been sent you, that the circumstances under which Captain out to our North American possessions, as well as Peter Hunter, of the Queen's Regiment of Diagoon Guards, and Captain Francis Goulbourn, and of war for the Downs. Lieutenant Quillinan, of the 23d Light Diagoons, are implicated, are so novel, and at the same time so exremely prejudicial in their tendency to the discipline of the service, that his Royal Highness has felt it incumbent on him to submit the whole of the case to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"I am commanded to direct you, Sir, at the head of the 23d regiment of Light Dragoons, and in the presence of the garrison of Canterbury, publicly and sofemnly to inform Captain Hunter, Captain Goulbourn, and Lieutenant Quillinan, that by condescending to become the authors of an anonymous publication, in which the feelings of their brother Officers, and some of the most respectable inhabitants of Canterbury, have been most unjustifiably and wantonly injured, they have lowered themselves much in the estimation of the Prince Regent, and have placed themselves in a situation very derogatoy and inconsistent with their rank and station as oficers in the military service. The offence of which they have been guilty is most particularly reprehensible, nor is the mode in which they have thought proper to offer reparation to the parties injured, less the object of his Royal Highness's most decided disapprobation, such conduct being a great aggravation of the offence they have committed against military discipline, and against that regard that every man owes to the laws of his country.

" Under these circumstances his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is alone restrained from exerting the power with which he is invested, of removing Captain Hunter, Captain Goulbourn, and Lieutenaut Quillinan, from his Majesty's service-by the hope and persuasion that they were not aware of the evil tendency of the measures they were pursuing, or of the fatal consequences with which they

were likely to be attended to themselves. " His Royal Highness, however, commands that they shall be informed that their conduct hereafter shall be watched; and it is only by a representation from their superior officers, that they have propriety of their future behaviour, both as officers and Members of Society, that his Royal Highness will ever be induced to allow them to be promoted

" Captain Peter Hunter has been ordered to Canterbury, with a view of receiving from you. a the mode pointed out, his Royal Highness's com-

" It is the Prince Regent's pleasure, that thi etter shall be inserted in the orderly books of all he regiments in the Kent district under your com nand, and in that of the Queen's Regiment of Dra-(Signed)

" HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-General Nicolls, &c. &c."

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOURIS, SETT. 4 .- Went up the harbour th Belle Poule, 38, to refit. Came in the London. Oldney; Dame Fortune, Edwards; and Polly, Thomas, from London. Sailed the Mermaid, 36. for Portsmouth. Leopard, with Freuch prisoners will sail for Leith the moment the wind is fair .-Previous to the sending off the French prisoners to Leith, and on board the prison-ship, several burrowed under the wall, stole a pleasure-boat belonging to Capt. Worth, Royal Navy, Stonehouse,

carried it off, and have not since been heard of. The engineers who are to superintend the two now here, making a survey of the situation of those | Castello Branco, and proceeded northward, taking two places. The ground-work of each pier is to be the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo. This movement is composed of immense blocks of marble, sunk to the | said in some of the letters to have been rendered bottom in frame-work, which is to be the foundation: the extensive quarries of the Western Hoe, it is said, are to be worked for that purpose. Seven hundred convicts are expected here from the hulks in the river, and at Portsmouth, to work on these munications, and assisting and supporting his move- victorious. is an immense undertaking, and will be a great ser- frustrate this plan, it has been said that Lord Wel- lebration of a Jewish wedding in Smith's tea-gur-

The American frigate Huron, 41, having on

PORTSMOUTH, SIFT. 6 .- This morning, at nine o'clock, the Algeriae Ambassador embarked on bould the Argo, 44, Capt. Warren, which sailed | Ciudad Rodrigo. camediately with a fine wind, for Algiers. Sailed the Locust, Lieut, Godge, on a croise .- The Northampton Militia, Colonel Phillips, embarked this norning for Cork.

FALMOUTH, Serr. 3 .- Passed by about 15 or 20 sail of vessels to the Westward, supposed to be

Drate Serv. 5 .- Remain in the Downs his Maesty's chips and transports as per last.

PLYMPT IN DOCK, SIRE, 5 .-- Arrived the Foxhound, 18 guns, from a cruise; brought in with her the pleasure-boat belonging to Capt. Worth, which evening last from the back of the Marine Barracks, near Mill Bay Prison, from whence the prisoners had made their escape .- Yesterday arrived the Bersey, Captain Wellford, 36 days from Quebec: on the 8th of August she spoke the Bellona of North Shields, nine leagues from Rosiere, she had been out

A very fine American brig, taken by the Cadmus and sent in here, was taken going into Borderux with a number of French Gentlemen on board.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 6 .- Sailed the Rosina stoop of war, with a fleet for Ireland; and Skylark sloop

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 4 .- Arrived the General Porter, Bouden, from Coronna. Deal, Sept. 6 .- Sailed his Majesty's ship Diomede, on a cruise.

## LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. " Windsor Castle, Sept. 6.

" His Majesty's symptoms have not varied since yesterday."

The account of the Duke of Sussex, this morning, t Kensington Palace, is, his Royal Highness is very indifferent. The Duke of Cumberland went

WINDSOR, SEPT. 5. His Majesty rose this morning at six o'clock, and ook his accustomed exercise of walking, &c.

The Prince Regent arrived about noon from Oxford, and after seeing the Queen and the Princesses, set out for London.

Some letters have been received from Paris to the 4th instant. It will not be unpleasant to our readers to hear that Guineashave lately fallen in value in France 15 per cent. The reason alleged for this is, the great probability of war between France and

The American frigate, Constitution, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, with Mr. Joel Barlow on board, the new Ambassador from the United States to France. A Messenger was landed from the frigate, which is to proceed immediately to Cherbourg, where Mr. Barlow will be landed. Two Consuls accompany him, Mr. Lee, the Consul at Bourdeaux, and Mr. Warden, the Consul-General at Paris. The Constitution has on board specie to pay the Dividends due to holders of American Stock resident in Holland. The appointment of Mr. Barlow is, perhaps, one of the strongest proofs of Mr. Madison's dislike of this country: for of all men living. Mr. Barlow bears to us the most determined hatred. In all Bonaparte's measures of hostility towards us he will most readily concur, and no trait of that impartial character, which should belong to the Minister of a Neutral Power, must be expected from him.

The North of Spain begins to be the scene of more portant operations than it has been for some time. Castanos having been sent to take the command of the troops in that quarter, events of considerable onsequence may be expected. In the mean time the guerilla leaders are keeping the enemy on the alert by a most harassing warfare. A Corunna Bulletin Extraordinary, which we have inserted, gives an account of a very gallant achievement of the Guerilla Leader, Porlier, who surprised the French garrison in Santander. Some places near Santander were also surprised. A detachment from three English frigates entered Santauder on the night of the 15th ult., and after doing some damage to the nemy, embarked without interruption. The army of Asturias is to be under the command of General Mendizabal; that of Gallicia under General Casta-

Of Lord Wellington's intentions nothing nown with any certainty. Opinions are still dividd between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo. But o accounts have yet been received from his Lordip later than the 15th ult. Government have ve y properly preserved secrecy with respect to their ontents, which most probably announced some important enterprize in contemplation. From the unnew piers to be constructed from the Shag-stone official advices we are only able to collect that the westward, and Penlee-point to the eastward, are main body of the allied army have broken up from necessary in consequence of the enemy having manifested an intention to take up a position in a line with the Tagus, which would be a central situation both for the North and South, facilitating his combe manned for their reception in Cawsand-bay. It tercourse with Old Castile and Extremadura; to

to expend an ago of every the error of the the the the the the the the total control of the the the transfer and the same of the transfer of the theory of the transfer of t

mont could arrive to relieve it. At present French manifest no intention to molest his Lordsha board Mr. Joel Barlow, Ambassador to France But if it be his wish to bring Marmont to action from America, came off here last evening, and lay his march towards Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamano chuck were demolished with so much precipitation, ments. The project is, by a deep and with fosse to to for two hours for letters, and then proceeded to will probably oblige him to break up from his pre-

Since writing the above, we understand that it is pertainly Lead Wellington's intention to attack

LISBON, AUG. 18. We have just received accounts that a small convov of provisions and water, going to Ciudad Ro. drigo, has been intercepted by our troops. Lord Wellington has pushed forward on the road to Salamanca, and has only left a small corps of observation on before Ciudad Redrigo. It is supposed in the army that this movement is in consequence of his having received information that a large French form had entered Gallicia, and of his wish at the same time to prevent the junction of Marshal Bessieres with the army of Marmont. Great events are or

the eve of taking place. It was reported at Lisbon, that on the 12th Join a considerable number of patriots entered Malaga b surprise. Having slain the centinels, they rushed onward to the Alameda, and proceeded to the premises occupied by Mauri, the commander of the Ci vic Guard, from whence they took some horses and other effects. The like was accomplished in other parts of the city, which, after some hours, they abandoned. The French in the place, it is said shut themselves up in the castle of Gibsalfaro, and from the battlements they fired ineffectually upon the assailants for a short time.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. " Windsor Castle, Sept. 7 " His Majesty continues in the same state as yes-

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

Yesterday was the day appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to receive the Spanish Ambassador. About three o'clock the Duke do Infantado, accompanied by Admiral Apodaca and Mr. Chester, the Assistant Master of the Cerenonies, arrived at York House, St. James's Palace. where his Excellency was received by the Marquis Wellesley, who introduced him into the presence of the Prince Regent. His Excellency was most graciously received by his Royal Highness, and afterwards his Excellency had a private audience, and delivered his credentials.

His Royal Highness afterwards helda Privy Counil, which was attended by - The President of the Board of Trade, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the three Secretaries of State, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Viscount Chetwynd and Mr. Buller attended as Terks of the Council.

After the Council, his Royal Highness gare auliences to the Marquis Wellesley, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, Lord Manners, Messrs. Perceval, Ryder, and Yorke.

Lord Caledon is expected to return from his Goernment of the Cape of Good Hope by the next ships that arrive from India.

Mr. Liston, who is going out as Ambassador to Constantinople, embarked on Thursday last at Portsmouth, on board the Argo, which sailed immediately for the Mediterranean. He was accompanied in the carriage to the sally-port by Admiral Sir R. Curtis, and Lieut-General Whetham. A Captain's guard preceded the carriage. On the barge's leaving the beach, a salute was fixed from the platform.

Lord G. Cavendish is the purchaser of the revertion in fee of and in the manor of Casterton Parva, near Stamford, consisting of Tolethorpe-hall (the present residence of S. R. Fydell, Esq.) five farms, besides other houses, and 1098 acres of land, terether with 47 acres of land in Ryal, and the perpetual advowson to the living of Casterton, after the decease of Lord and Lady Pomfret. His Lordship pought the whole for £17,050.

We have already stated, that in consequence of Mr. Foster's negociation in America having been ispended, some decided measures were about to be adopted by our Government with respect to that ountry. One of the measures will be a retaliation on the Non-Importation Act of the American Congress.—This subject, we understand, chiefly occupied the attention of the Council which was yesteray held by the Prince Regent; and an Order of Council is said to have been signed, and will very shortly make its appearance, prohibiting American ressels from entering British ports, except such as are laden with flour and wheat, and providing that they shall carry back freights, the produce of this country or of its colonies.

The men who are said to have been found in arms at the capture of the Isle of France, to the number of 45, are now on board the guardship at Portsmouth, waiting their trials.

An Edinburgh Paper describes a cabbage in the garden of James Cunningham, Esq. of Kelso, of o enormous a size, as to cover with the external leaves a circuit of 18 feet, and measuring in the solid body of the plant, 39 inches in circumference.

We this morning received Paris and other French Papers to the 4th inst. from which we have given a ariety of extracts. They furnish us with little or no intelligence of any Importance from the Peninsula. They contain a long article from Constantineple, which professes to give an account of the late militay operations of the Turks against the Russians, and in which the former are said to have been uniformly

BRUTAL VIOLENCE.—A circumstance happened in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall, at the recent ce-

dons, which calls for inquiry and justice. It seems that a certain Nobleman, not distinguished for the morality of his conduct, was in a pleasure-boat, with a party of friends, who had their vessel brought near the shore in order to witness the spectacle, and were particularly struck with the appearance of three young women, who were drawn to the spot by the same motire. The Nobleman and two or three of his party attempted to force the girls into the boat. but did not succeed, and the latter went to another part of the gardens. They were followed, however, wilden's seized, and carried into the vessel, and the boatman ordered to proceed to Richmond. The violent acreams of the girls at length induced the Hamilton, Moody, Caldwell, and Pennefather .head of the party to order the boat back to Westminster-bridge, where two hackney-coaches were brought, in each of which one of the young wo- | take place in Leitris on the 14th, and in Wexmen was placed, and the third was taken into a ronn and Lourn this day. phaeton by the Nobleman himself, but covered in uch manner by a box-coat that she was unable to struggle with him. The girls in the coaches, in spite of all attempts to restrain them, made such a noise as to draw people about them, and with a des perate effort one of them escaped, but the other was taken to a house of a certain description in the neighbourhood of Soho; luckily, however, she craght hold of the iron-railing at the door, and, by the assistance of the passengers, was enabled to escape. The third girl, hearing that her companious

cut of the phaeton, and was also rescued by the efforts of the passengers in the street. Maxiat. A most interesting looking female. about 18 years of age, dressed in a style of fashionable elegance, attracted the attention of several per sons in Bond-street, by the singularity of her demeanour. She held in her hand a beautiful workbasket, in which were small bundles of straw, which she exposed for sale to the passengers, asking them. at the same time, if they would buy any matches So extraordinary a circumstance soon drew a crowd round her, who continued to listen to her ravings for some time, and many, from curiosity, purchased her little bundles, for which she returned the most grateful acknowled ments. At length, an elderly the throng, and, catching the female in his arms, he was for a moment lost in the greatest anguish. Several gentlemen offered their assistance, and a coach bring procured, the unfortunate maniac was placed in it. To this she made no resistance, but continued erving her matches. She was driven to the house from which she had wandered, in Baker-street.

had escaped, threw herself, encumbered as she was,

## Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Since our last publication, we have received the LONDON Journals of Friday and Saturday. No mail These Journals have furnished various articles of

interest, but, with the exception of what relates to AMERICA, none of importance. Every circumstance that transpires with respect to affairs between BRI-TAIN and America augments the difficulties of adjustment, and proclaims the hopelessness of peace. It is expressly stated by the Ministerial Journals. that an Order of Council was signed on the 6th, prohibiting AMERICAN Vessels from entering BRIrish ports, except such as are laden with Flour and cargoes consisting of the produce of Britain, or it's Colonies." This is, indeed, a very important addition to former Orders in Council, and one likely to terminate the long-protracted negociation between the countries; but we shall forbear entering into the subject, until the matter shall be established on offi-

cial authority. Several Journals have once more resorted to the sabject of war between FRANCE and Russia, and are again current. It is particularly said, that Paussia is prepared to take a share in the conflict. The Dublin Correspondent, in accounts from Corning, states that Prussia has one hundred thousand men ready for the field . that these troops have been disciplined in small bodies without uniform; that, by these means, the whole have been initiated in the use of arms; that Colberg has been rendered almost impregnable; that an extensive camp was formed in it's neighbourhood: that the Furners, aware of such proceedings, had marched considerable forces, belonging to the Confederation of the Rhine, into HANOVER, HAMmind, and other places; that the troops assembled in Saxony had taken a position close to the frontiers of Paussia, and that the Russians continued chengly fortified on the frontiers of POLAND. As to Patsar, the Confession Dear strongly expresses doubts of the truth of the statement, and justly remarks, that such preparations would instantly excite the suspicion and immediate resentment of the Tausen Emperor. The same Journal adds-66 In the mean time, the people of the Continent are silently looking on, expecting every day to hear of a great blow being struck, which, it is apprehended, will come from FRANCE."

The Courier, for what special purpose it best can tell, says, that a material alteration, for the botter, in his Majesty's malady has taken place. The Bulletins say no such thing, and we feel it our duty to state, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report. We have received authentic accounts from London, which represent the afflicted Monarch as reduced, both mentally and corporeally. to a situation the most distressing and lamentable, in which, not withstanding, he is expected to linger or some time, but which, at the same time. resents no other prospect than that of a fatal

tioning, on good authority, that not half the number of men are in that situation.

The Catholics, supported by Protestants, contioue to assemble in various quarters, and to take measures for forwarding Petitions to the Legislature A numerous Meeting was held at News von the 9th. where, amongst others, were present, the High Sheriff of the County of Down and his two brethers, Colonels Ogle and Hamilton, Counsellers One of the only two Parishes in Dublin which had not assembled, met on the 9th. Meetings are to

A young man was drowned at Tramore on Monday last. The utmost exertions were made to re store animation, but unhappily without effect.

The following information, respecting Confres

ill, probably, be acceptable to our Readers :-Comets are heavenly bodies in the planetary re cion, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. and, like the planets, moving in a proper, though very eccentric orbit. They are popularly called Ulazing stars, but are distinguishable from other stars by being usually attended with a long train of light, always opposite to the sun, and which is of a fainter lustre, the farther it is removed from that body. Hence arises a common division of them in to three kinds, bearded, failed, and hairy, comets; but this division rather belongs to the varying circumstances of the same comet, than to the phenomena of several. Thus, when a comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, it is said to be beardcd. because the light precedes it in the manner of abcard; when the comet is westward of the sun, and sets after it, it is said to be tailed, because the comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the gentleman, in great agitation, forced his way through | body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, or coma,

> omet is derived. As to the nature of these bodies, the infrequency of their appearance; together with the seeming irregularities of their phenomena, has left philosophers of ancient, and even modern, times much in the dark. The following opinion of Sir Isaac Newton is now generally adopted—" Comets," said that illustrious philosopher, "are compact, solid, fixed, and durable bodies; in one word, a kind of planets, which move in very oblique orbits, every way with the greatest freedom; persevering in their motions even against the course and direction of the planets their tail is a very thin, slender vapour, emitted by the end, or nucleus of the comet, ignited, or heated by the saa.''

whence it is called hairy, and whence the name of

The magnitude of comets has been variously estinated, but not with accuracy, for a proper disinction has not always been made between the incleus and the surrounding atmosphere. Sometimes, they appear only of the bigness of the fixed tars; at other times they equal the diameter of Venus, and of the Moon. Some, from the apparent magnitude and distance compared, have been judged to be much larger than the Moon, and even equal Wheat, and providing, that they shall carry back I to some of the primary planets. The diameter of that which appeared in 1744 was about three times the diameter of the earth. History records some comets that have appeared as large as the Sun. and hence it has been conjectured, that some of the solar eclipses, which cannot be verified by calculation from tables of the San and Moon, have been occasioned by the interposition of comets between the Sun and the Earth; and lafter having viewed it he was about to descend, hence, also, some have thought, that the darkness THEOUS NEW reports relative to such an event | which occurred at our Lord's Crucifixion was pro- | into the trank, at the bottom of which lay two very duced by a comet then passing between the Earth and

The relocity of comets is sometimes inconceivably great. Mr. Brydone observed one at Palermo, in July, 1770, which, in twenty-four hours, described an aich in the heavens upwards of 50 degrees in length, according to which he supposes, that, if it was as far distant as the Sun, it must have moved at the rate of 60 millions of miles in a day.

The mar approach of comets to the Sun subjects them to intense and inconceivable degrees of heat. Newton calculated, that the heat of the comet of 1680 must have been near 2000 times as great as that of red-hot iron. The same author computes, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarcely be cool in 50,000 years If the comet be supposed to cool 100 times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was 2000 time greater, and supposing it to be of the bigness of he earth, it would not be cool in a million o

The number of comets, belonging to the sola ystem, is thus stated; before our zera, 100; since bout 500. The periods of their appearance are not accurately ascertained; some of them have a period of 76 years, others of 129, others of 531. and others of 575 years. Dr. Halley calculated the periods of 24 of them, and since his time, the periods and elements of about 25 more have been calculated. Dr. Herschel's sister discovered six comets that had no nucleus, and which appeared to be mere collections of vapours condensed about a centre. The Doctor himself observed five more, of nearly the same nature.

Comets derive their light from the Sun, and their nuclei, which are occasionally called their heads and bodies, exhibit a very different face from those like a coal dimly glowing, or a rude mass of matter | respondent.

Some of the London papers have stated the illumined with a dusky fumid light. That of 1661 amount of sick in the Allied Army in Portugal, displayed different appearances at different dates to be 12,000; but we feel much pleasure in men- | being at one time of a bright and golden colour, at another, like a lucid star, and at another, obscure and confused

Sir Isaac Newton shows, that the atmosphere of comets furnishes appear sufficient to form their tails, the length of which is, at times, of prodigious extent, exceeding, in some instances, 23 millions of rolles. Dr. Hamilton, of Dublin, objects to thi theory of the formation of the tails of comets, and maintains, that these tails are streams of electric matter. But this opinion will not account for their various phenomena, which is in a great degree satisfactority done by the Newtonian hypothe-Sir Isaac Newton conjectures one use of comets

to be that of recruiting the sun with fresh fuel, and repairing the consumption of his light by the streams continually sent forth in every direction from that luminary. In support of this conjecture, he observes, that comets in their perihelion may suffer a diminution of their projectile force, by the resistance of the solar atmosphere; so that, by degrees, their gravitation towards the sun may be so far encreased, as to precipitate their fall into his body.-Thus, also, fixed stars, which have been gindealy wasted, may be supplied with fresh fuel, acquire new solendour, and be taken for new stars: of this kind are those fixed stars, which appear on a sudden. or shine with surprising brightness at first, and afterwards vanish by degrees.

Comets have in all ages been contemplated with error, and if the Decrees of Omnipotence have not circumscribed them within impassable bounds, their contact with other planets may be deemed capable of producing the destriction of Worlds. Mr. Whiston attributes the universal deluge, in the time of Noah, to the comet which appeared in modern times. namely, in the year 1680. Hitherto, no other comet has threatened the earth with a nearer appulse. or contact, than the one just mentioned. Dr. Halrain follows it in the manner of a tail; when the ley found that, in the year stated, it was not above one semi-diameter of the Earth to the northward of the way of the Earth, at which time, had the Farth been in that part of it's orbit, the comet would have had a parallax (distance) equal to that of the Moon. What might have been the consequence of so near an appulse, or, perhaps, a shock, of these two bodies? If the Earth had been at this time in that part of her orbit nearest to that node (point of intersection) of the comet, through which it passed, their mutual gravitation must have caused a change in the plane of the orbit of the Earth, and in the length of our year.-Dr. Halley adds, that if so large a body, with so rapid a motion as that of this comet near its peribelion (its point nearest the Sun) were to strike ngainst our Earth, a thing by no means impossible, the shock might reduce this beautiful frame to its original chaos! The same comet, many authors have imagined, would probably, by coming near the Earth, after being heated to an immense degree in its perihelion, be the instrumental cause of that great catastrophe, the general conflagration, foretold in Scripture, and, from ancient tradition, mentioned by heathen writers!

> bourhood of Londonderry, from New York, who relate a very extraordinary occurrence, which happened to a young man who emigrated some years ago, from the parish of Gleudermott, to the United States. It seems that the latter, accompanied by a middle-aged man, was travelling through somethick woods, when he espied a large tree, on the branches of which appeared a path-way to the top; being struck with its appearance, curiosity prompted his to ascend its summit, which had been previously broken off, and displayed a vawning hollow trunk; when by some accident he missed his footing and fell young bears. Here he remained for some time before the old man had courage to search for him; when he did, he was unable to render the other any assistance. He went, however, to find a rope. During his absence the old bear came-and what must be the sensations of the unfortunate youth on seeing the huge body of the feroclous animal darkening, in its descent, his dreary habitation, which he might then literally consider his coffin! The nature of the place, however, rendered it necessary for his frightful neighbour to descend with her tail foremost, as otherwise she could not have returned. Finding her in this posture, his only remedy, he thought, was to lay fast hold of her posterious, which so affrighted the bear that she immediately ascended, dragging him up to the top, and her fear was so great, that she fell from off a branch and broke her heart; while the other quietly descended, to the great satisfaction of his old companion, whom he met returning with assistance. He has since, it is said, become immensely rich.

Two Gentlemen have lately arrived in the neigh-

We are sorry to have to state an outrage which took place in Inishowen last week. Government, it seems, had determined to quarter some troops a Green Castle, in order to assist in putting down illicit distillation; and some huildings had been hired there for the purpose of a barrack, which was fitted up with every accommodation for soldiery, but not yet inhabited. In the middle of the night of Wednesday this barrack was surrounded by a party, consisting, we are assured, of two hundred men at least, and burnt to the ground; after which exploit the mob leisurely dispersed. We have not heard that any of the incendiaries have yet been taken.

On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Cozens, for many years, a Roman Catholic Priest in Enniscorthy, read his recautation in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, and afof the fixed stars. The comet of 1680 appeared | terwards partook of the Holy Communion .-- Cor-

We understand the following are to be the St. Jones Cornwa!l Londonderr Cornish Miners Enniscorthy Montgomerie New Geneva. Northumberland Cork. Westmorland Radnor Armagh Mullingar 2d Surrey Cernaryon Longford Merioneth Gran and. West Middlesex Loughren Anglesca Omagh Dublin. Limerick. Nottingham Dublin.

CORK. SEPTEMBER 10.

Maurice Nunan, who was found guilty at the last essizes, for the attack on Sir J. Purcell's house at High Fort, was yesterday executed, pursuant to his entence, at Gallows-green.

At the place of execution, he acknowledged the astice of his sentence, and was perfectly resigned and contries. He said, that in the course of the day, he had not the least intention of going to r John's, but was sent for by one of the party, nd accompanied them there; he acknowledged to have had in his possession, the piece, which Sir John swere was discharged at him; but said, that he fired it is a different part of the house, and that it was another piece was discharged at Sir John, by another person. He also sald, that this atteck was the only one in which he had ever been con-

Sunday morning two grenadiers of the 37th Regiment, who were sentries on the Judge's lodgings. on Morrison's Island, having had some cause of quarrel, the nature of which was not discoverable to the spectators of the transaction, charged each other with their bayonets, and but for the intervention of Mr. Sheriff Deane, who, upon perceiving the quarrel, instantly hastened from the Judge's apartments down to the quay, where the sentrics stood, some serious consequence appeared to be inevitable The soldiers were disarmed, taken in custody, and handed over to the military authority of their Regiment, which has always been distinguished for high character and exemplary discipline. One of the ombatants received a puncture in the breast from the bayonet of his adversary.—Cork Intelligencer.

PRICE OF ENGLISH STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 7. per cent. cons. for money 634 4-do. for act. 634 64 Per ct. reduced shut—Navy 5 per cent. 9511 4 per ct. shut—Bonds 17s. 18s. prem —Om. 1 dis. par Ex. Bills (3) 1s. dis. to 1s. par-Do. (31d.) 4s. 5s. prem.

Price of Irish Stocks, Sept. 10. Government Stock, 5 per cent.............. Grand Canul Stock..... TRAMORE RACES.

MONDAY-LAST DAY. Mr. Hunter's b. m. Maria, - -Mr. Porter's g. m. Hannah Pet, - - - 2 2

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 11.

ARRIVED. 9th-Mary, Southampton, George, ballast, Prudent, Portsmouth, Macklin, staves.

10th-Auckland Packet; Margaret, Cardiff, Davis, oals: Cornwallis, Bristol, Rich, luggage: Lark, Liverpool, Feeling, white salt. 9th-Stag, Bristol, Griffiths, wheat and flour

Camden Packet; Nancy, Liverpool, Askew, oats; Bristol Packet, Bristol, Gilmore, troops, &c. ; Bnicholas, ballast; Britannia, from Poole, Mace, pipe clay, Liverpool. 10th-Earl Sponcer, bired cutter, Lieut, Bothwell,

Cork : Reliance, Portsmouth, Beale, butter, bacon, &c : Famo, Preston, Pearson, oats : Mermaid, Milsheat, flour, &c. , Auckland Packet.

11th-Dispatch, Shoreham, Beech, butter ; Ageoria, Swansen, James-and Fame, Whitehaven, Stobe, ballast.

Wind-N. E. at 8 A. M.

MARRIED-Yesterday morning, Mr. Henry Lovi

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST. ON THE LANDS OF MATTHEWSTOWN. FOUR HORSES, avo MILCH COWS, and eight HEIFERS, with some OATS and BARLEY, To property of Michael Kenwan or his under Touants, strained for Rent due to THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq.

TO BE LET,

-From the 29th of September, instant, GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, in excellent Order in QUAY-LANS, next door to the Mirror-Office. Or, for a long term, a very commodious HOUSE in the Manor, (with GARDEN and STABLE) fit for the reception of a genteel Family. Apply to Mr. Wil.

September 12, 1811.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST FOLD, THOSE extensive PROVISION STORES situated in LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, County of Carlow, lately ccupied by Messrs. Journeaux and Baken, with very nocessary Utensil for the Bacon Business-with moak and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to ure 10.000 Pigs yearly .-- Also a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, in complete working Order; with a good DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, all one

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

For further particulars, enquire of Messes. Jour-For further particulars, conjuin-NEAUX and BAKER, Leighlin-Bridge. Sept. 6, 1811.