RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOR

The sage, the statesman, and the patriot's mind, To matchless eloquence and taste he join'd: No cherow views for transient fame and sway. To rean the idol of a fleeting day a No mean expedients, and no tricks of state, Sunk and debas'd him to the yulgar great. Alike he scorn'd the demagogue's wild schemes. His artful projects, or Utopian dreams: To couct the mob he never would descend, Yet prov'd through life their firm consistent friend His cen rous temper ne er a foe opprest. His manly candour rivalse er confest; In many a storm he freedom's cause maintain'd : When falling succour'd, and when weak sustain'd: With voice prophetic, ev'ry ill foretold Of haughty councils, or the thirst of gold, Which made an empire Albion's sway disown, And rais'd fierce Gallia to her guilty throne. Unmov'd he met, in all these toils of state, His sov'reign's anger, or the people's hate : Undanuted hore c'en l'overty's cold hour. And spurn'd the trappings, or the froms of Pow'r With knowledge stor'd, his unassuming mind Liv'd but to feel-and felt to serve mankind : Not check'd by climate, not confin'd to place. He heal'd the wounds of Afric's suff ring race, Restor'd those rights their great Creator gave. And tore from As 'rice her much-injur'd slave. When far remov'd from cares of public life.

Its varnish'd tinsel, and its thankless strife, In the calm shelter of his Sabine farm. (Midst Faction's din. or Folly's false alarm) Screne, composid, his only wish to please, With long-loy'd friends, with books, and letter'd case He each soft charm, each milder grace display'd, That cheers Retirement in her classic shade : Stilly each fierce passion rous'd by love of pow'r. And strews with flow'rs each dear domestic hour. Hall, gentle spirit! the' in dust you lie.

While England lives, the virtues ne'er can die. The many a veer to barren toil you leut. Tho' many a year in fruitless labour spent ; When our loy'd country. Freedom's ast retreat. Of arts, of arms, alike the favour'd seat, Sees the black prospect opining at her feet; When all she lost by Bigotry's vile league, By wild Profusion, or by low latrigue : When all she suffered passes in review. Thy slighted councils and advice she'll rue: Thy upright heart, devoid of guile, record, Invoke the shade, and pay the just roward. For come it must, the time, (however late) When head-like Envy sleeps with party Hate; When all the actors of this busy age Will pass, like phantoms, from life's chequer'd stage, Our siern debutes, our stormy conflicts o'er. Alike forgotten on Oblivion's shore : Then you shall rival, with increasing fame.

Hampden's proud wreath, and Alfred's spotless nam Then you shall live in many a polish'd strain. Thro' many a distant, many a pine-clad plain; Where wild La Plata rolls her foaming wave, And ev'ry clime Atlantic billows lave. The young, the gay, the warlike, and the hold, Shall plant the cypress round thy hallow'd mould :

Beauty's fair hand shall deck thy trophied bier, Beauty's bright eye shall drop the silent tear : Her fairy form, with ev'ry grace array'd, Her pensive look shall soothe thy honour'd shace The wise, the good, shall all lament thy doom And crowd, like pilgrims, to thy long-mourn'd tomb.

COURT OF SESSION-EDINBURGH.

SECOND DIVISION-AUG. 21.

BIURRAY P. HIS CREDITORS.

Robert Murray, the Pursuer, had for some time acted as town-clerk of the burgh of Queensferry. At the general election in 1802, a very keen contest occurred for the district of burghs to which Queeusferry belongs; and the election of a Commissioner for this burgh thus became of very great imperiance. Two candidates appeared for this appointment; and on the day of election, the Council of the burgh, which consists of 21 persons, was divided into two parties, nearly equal in numbers. When the meeting for election was originally conscitated, twenty members of the Council only were present, one of them having been previously apprehended by a messenger, on a warrant which appraced to have been illegally obtained by those in the opposite interest, for the purpose of withdrawing this Counsellor from the meeting. There was no evidence, however, that the clerk had in any shape participated in these illegal proceedings. The meeting, consisting of twenty members of the Council, with the senior Magistrate (who has a easting vote) in the chair, immediately proceeded to the business of the election; when ten of the members, including the Preses, who had the casting vote, chose Mr. Maconochie, advocate, to be their delegate, and declared the business of the meeting to be concluded. Before all this had been accomplished, however, it would appear that those in the interest of the other caudidate had made their way into the council-room, bringing with them the abovenon'ioned unfortunate counsellor, whom they had by this time rescued by violence from the heads of the nessenger. There were now eleven members assembled in the interest of the other candidate, and

upon to minute the proceedings of both parties, and any moral represent could be fairly imputed to him; merchants could obtain them from long land. Airc was unfortunately prevailed upon to grant two dis- but at all ever to this is not the question at present, fraying two months at Lriping without receiving any was unfortunately prevaied upon to grant two dis- | the at a reserve times one of the go boyond the exist fidings from Peris, I determined on returning this times commissions to the respective delegates elected | as the Cent is not cetified to go boyond the exist fidings from Peris, I determined on returning this by the contending parties. It would be swoethings to detail the arguments and threats by which he was he has been netrisoned. That do not we pronounce | porfaces to the theorement, being the direct line induced thus to violate the express provision of an Act of Parliament, by which he subacted lanself | vere and jenlous of the election from A statute | seeing the cost expandence of the Pogli h Ministry not only to a severe pecuniary penalty, but to the pains | which imposes penalties, not so much in proportion | with their Michister at Dresden; and though Sixony of imprisonment, and perpetual disability to dis-

charge the duties of his office. Mr. Syme's election having ultimately been surthe penalty of \$2500 sterling, besides six months imprisonment and perpetual disability, for having commission to a person not elected by the majority of votes. After some progress had been made in this complaint, an objection was stated on the part of Mr. Murray, that, as it was of a nature strictly penal, it rould not be entertained without the concourse of the King's Advocate. After very fail pleading on this point, the Complainer at length | nalty of £500, which he contended was due to him, s a sum of damages for the injury he had sustained by Murray's irregular conduct, and which he was of course entitled to insist for, without the concourse of the public presecutor. The Court witinately sanctioned this distinction, and, after very full consideration of the merits of the complaint, pronounced a decree for the penalty of £500, and iowards of £200 of expenses.

gence, on which Mr. Murray was imprisoned in the retrievable, he then proceeded to raise his action of the following grounds:

The benefit of the process of cessio is given to those only who have been reduced to insolvency by innecent misfortunes, and against whom no fraud can be sileged. The remedy is founded on equity alone, and can never be extended to those whose difficulties have originated in their own fraudulent and culpable behaviour. The process of cessio was borrowed by us from the law of Rome, and the best commentaries on that system of jurisprudence agree in restricting the benefit of the action to those debtors who can vindicate themselves against any charge of fined. It must be quite obvious, indeed that were fraudulent bankrupts entitled to recover their liberty by this easy and obvious resource, the extitled would be made to afford every encourageand to fraud that an immunity from punishment

That the Pursuer's conduct was highly enipable, is stablished by the judgment of the Supreme Court, heding him tiable is the populties prescribed by a very severe statute, whose enactments are directed towards the punishment of a most beingus offence. Pe- I if any correspondence existed between the English nalties so very serious would never have been imposed by the Legislature, had the crime to which My first proceedings on the borders of the Rhine they are attached not been viewed in the most serious light. And in point of fact, had the Pursuer taken 1 500 out of Mr. Syme's pocket, he would have lone him an injury, but triffing compared with that for which the penalty is awarded.

1st. Whether every culpa, on the part of a pursucr of a cessio, was sufficient to exclude from the of the name of Vandremont, a French endgrant. distinction must be made, there had been, on the part of the Pursuer, such a degree of criminality as to warrant a sentence of perpetual imprisonment against him, the necessary consequence of his failure in the present application? These were the ge- of remaining more than a day or two, and then to neral grounds which be took in point of law; for, although he contended that in the confusion and tumult of the Queensferry election, the clerk might | compelled me to quit Berlin in three days. It is head commit an error, without incurring any very seririous charge of mala fides, yet he did not think it necessary to enter fully on this branch of the cause, but contented himself with referring to the decree of the Court, tantum et tale, as it stood against him ; and with contending, that if, indeed, any blame whatever could reasonably be attached to his con- the route from Berlin to Paris. I knew the Preduct, it was at all events not such as to exclude him tender had Agents at Leipzig. I was nearly having

from the benefit of the cessio. That the action of cessio has often been found empetent, even where the Pursuer did not come into Court with his moval character unimpeached, can admit of no question. No fair argument can e maintained on this subject, from the analogy of the Roman law, in which imprisonment for debt was viewed as a punishment for a crime, while in our system it is employed only as a mean of forcing disclosure of effects. Under the Roman law the benefit of the cossio was of course granted, with limitations infinitely more numerous than are imposed in our jurisprudence. The rule which the Court | Emigrant. I also saw some letters from the Count seems, in the greater number of the reported cases. to have followed, is this, that where the bankruptev has originated in a fraudulentemberrlement of funds the cossio cannot be granted, while it must be givn in every case where the imprisonment is merely for a sum of money, although the debt should have originated ex delicto. In support of this doctrine, a variety of cases were referred to, in which bankrupts had obtained cessios, although imprisoned for damages, on account of the most immoral acts, such as defamation and seduction.

The benefit of the cessio, therefore, being thus extended to cases of heinous moral delinquency, the they accordingly proceeded to elect Mr. John Syme, only remaining question is, whether there has been troops. I without delay informed Mr. ——— of W. S. as the delegate for the burgh to the then ensuing election. Amid these violent and tumultuous from this miserable remedy? There is no reason for that French troops were stationed at Meppen, and proceedings, it became no easy matter for the clerk | thinking, that even on the most accurate scrutiny | that English merchandize ceased to pass this place,

dence contained in the decree in virtue of which ther. I refind to refurn to Leipzig as of greating ed, on a complisint, in terms of one of the most see from Paris to Warsaw, and having the means of nitude of the evils, which may arise from circus, England, yet when affairs of mement are treated of whether innocept or criminal. The statute on in the English Califor, intimation is always made tained, he brought a complaint before the Court of which the complaint is brought clearly does not of the same to their Ministers of Foreign Courts. Session, founded on the Statute 16th Geo. II. and | preceed on the supposition of fraud committed by | Daring my residence at Leipzig it would not have concluding that Mr. Murray should be subjected to the clerk; for it purposely emits the world will- been percent to have get forged the small of the fally," when describing the punishable acts, a world | British Cabinet (athing servess anial for our plan). which had been introduced into the previous statutes. It consider the arrest of Burthman, at Hannae, very contrary to the provisions of the statute, granted a The statute, therefore, indicts the penalties, with- important to the French Generalment, as well as out supposing any moral delanqueacy; and the de- | that of Gine i and Buzzi, at Dipzie. If these incree proceeding expressly on the sentate cannot be dividuals are trained, they may disclose every thine construed as implying any imputation of the Purs | that may be wished. I beg Mr. - to recel to suer's character, which ought to bar him from claims | this remembrance what I said to him before my de-

condemnation in terms of the election statutes, but | all the Governors of sea-ports to be upon their gunid presed from all his conclusions except that for the pe- | press on the present question with infinitely more force, when the peculiar circumstances in which the decree was obtained are taken into consideration. It will be recollected that an objection we started to | 1800, and in my work, called " Les crimes des the want of the King's Adverse's concented, and Cabinete;" I tion warned Mr. Otto of this affair, pressly on the ground that the complete was of a Mr. -- -- - will see by the annexed account nature highly penal. This objection was no tropolled till after Mr. Syme had restricted his corclusions I shall not be left without a sous. I should be to the penalty of Child, which he described as her large happy to obtain a respectable situation in ing nothing else than civil compensation to him for the Ministry, or in the Aimy or Marine. You Upon this decree Mr. Symeraised ultimate dili- the injury which to had sustained. Mr. Marray knew well I have no place of refuge on the face would, therefore, have been entitled to the costie. month of September, 1810. As his circumstances were had his conduct been in some measure criminal; dent to you, Sir, that I have not received now thing were, even independently of the incarcerator's debt, | but in the whole of the above circumstances, and | but my sclary, which is all expended. I would with reference merely to the deer so itself, which | satisfied with whatever you resolve, and I may erra ressio b norum; to which Mr. Syme objected on formed the warrant of his imprisonment, it was maintained that there existed no evidence of such | I have of yours. I hope you will give me you

With the majority of the Court, the argument of the Pursuer prevaited, and he was acordinely found entitled to the benefit of the exercise. Δ to γ tion for Mr. Syme was afterwards presented, which was followed by answers from Mr. Murray : on advising which, the Court adhered to their former judgment, and pronounced decrees of costs in the Pursuer's favour.

The case has since been brought under appeal.

LEWIS GOLDSMITH

DEFINITIVE REPORT

OF M'S SECOND MISSION TO GERMANY,

I received verbal instructions from Nions. o proceed to Warsaw, in order to complete the ob ject of my first mission; but on my journey I was to endeavour to discover on the borders of the Rhine. Minister at Munich, and his Agents in France .were at the Post-Office at Rashaft, and as I was enployed as one of the Dramacis Persone in the farce of Drake and Mohor, it is no dless to say more of this part of my mission. At Frankfort, I took some memorandums relative to Bulow, who In the pleading for Mr. Murray the following was shot at Ostend, which I transmitted to Mr. At Hamburgh I was informed, that the Agent in that city for the Pretender was a person nesit of the action? and, 2dly, Whether, if a While at Hamburgh I gave my ideas to Mr. on the facility of obtaining, during the winter, the letters coming from Germany and England, b seizing on the little ressels that convexed them from Heligoland to Husum. At Berlin I had no intention set out for Warsaw; but the Count of Schulenbourg prevented me from proceeding thither, and unnecessary to relate our conversation, having already communicated it from Perlin. For knowing whether the Government might wish me to retain immediately to Paris, or to go elsewhere, I deternined to remain at Leipzig, until I received letters from Mr. - This city I preferred, being the Post-Office at my disposal. Here follows a summary of my discoveries at Leipzig. I was soon informed of the name of the Agent for the Count de ille, who was called Grassi, an Italian. He had lso another, called Auton Buzzi, an Italian merhant, resident in Leipzig. The Abbe de la Mar refixed eight days after me, of which I immediately iformed M. de la Rochefoucault, at Dresden. As had gained the Post-Odice at Leipzig, I saw nearall the letters wrote to, and received from, Warw. By this I learnt the Pretender had an Agent at Hannau, in Hesce, named De Valdene, a French D'Avaray, at Vienna, to de la Mar. An individual of the name of Barthman, a merchant of Hannau. n Hesse, is likewise an Agent of the Pretender .saw besides a letter from a merchant at Maesricht, addressed to the Count de Damas, at War saw, &c. &c. &c. From Leipzig I sent to the French Minister a copy of an infamous libel, entided " Nap Bomparte," and indicated to him the

nerns of discovering the author. At Leipzig I was

formed by the merchants that great quantities of

Frankfort, through Meppen, being obliged to pass

the territory of Hanover, where there were no French

to discharge the duties of his office. He was called | of the evidence respecting his conduct in the election, | which was the only channel by which the First of a proture, regarding the expedition to

These arguments apply exce to a full and perfect by the English. I recommended to him to write to against similar enterprizes. At the end of the last war, I exposed a like expedition (that failed) in my Poper, called the Ailmon, of the 10th of October, that I have to return 10,456 frames; but I here return to Laipzig, when you incline, with the noney le bion as even as possible. Though the office of Warraw filled, it was undoudtedly not my fault. How is what I wrote you in my last letter from Warraw- is the person who is able to give me whatever I have occasion for, and to whom i should trest, teld me vesterday that he thought I triffed with him about the officir in question, and that I made the proposition to him to try his integrity, Yen, Sir, who know the heart of men, cannot be ignorant that is a repugnant or demicrimical attur, one dama not reflect seven weeks. Perhaps the individual ney change his opinion, &c. &c." Unfortunately this

prediction is verified. L. GOLD: MITH. (Signed) Poris, 17 Florest, year xii. Here' de la Chancellerie.

Rue de Bons Entans. Received 10,000 france at Paris. 24,000 livres from Mr. , at Ramburgh.

\$1,000 francs. Expences 23.656 (per contra)

10.356 (still in hand).

EXPENDES. Repairing the chaise, according to annexed

account Two Scale Paid to Mr. ----, postage of letters, before my departure from Paris Paid to Mr. - and Co. at Hamburgh, their commission, at 1 per cent. -The Courier that I sent to Mr. _____, at

Dresden, by his order - -Journey from Paris to Strasburgh 60 posts. from Strasburgh to Frankfort 80 ditto, Frankfort to Hamburgh 50 do. Hamburgh to Ber lin 38 ditto. Berien to Leipzig 25 do. return to Paris by Strasburgh, 132 dil o-Total 383

posts, at 8 francs per post, agreed with you 2,661 Howance for six months, from Primaire to the month of Floreal, at 100 livres per menth 11.400 The Post-office at Leipzig-two persons -

> TARTARY. BAGHVAN-HO THE FIRST.

One of the last German Papers states, on the authority of some Merchants lately arrived as Mosow from China, that an adventurer, named Baghvan-Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunion with several wandering tribes of Mingals, to submit to his authority in the double characters of Princ and Pontiff. His followers, believing him to be per essed of supernatural power, profess the most arden devotion to his will; and their conduct, on several orasions, when attacked by other tribes, was characerized by that zeal which marks the adherents of a new religion. The caravans which traverse the desert pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were istroduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the aulionce; he spoke to them in four languages, and was ourteous in his manners. The Chinese Governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sert ome individuals in his confidence with presents, and rtlers to learn his views, resources, &c. Baghvan-No, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his fullowers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows and arrows, lances, and indifferent guiss. To show the influence he possessed over them, he made English goods were conveyed from Embden to a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death 1;

> IF ATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, August Binnin, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

stabbing themselves to the heart.



Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

Nº 11,185.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARYAN CATHOLIC 1 MEETING.

At a Meeting of the Catholics of the Borough of Dungarvan, convened by public Notice, and held mu-Figure thereto, on Tuesday, the 10th Day of Septemper, 1811.

TUBICK LORGAN, of Bullynneourty, Esq. in the Chair TTHE following Resolutions were moved by En-WARD SHANAHAN BARRON, of Shandon, Esq and unanimously agreed to: -

RESOURCE-Phat, in common with every leish Ca those, and, as we true, in common with exers honot Immount, we feel the Cruelty manifested towards us, as a Propte unjustly suffering, and lawfully wekmy Constitutional Rights, in the late attempt to intrainite our efforts, by inventions of constructive could and in the application of Law, as owedly on ete inguist Usirpation of Logislative Power, to the only method we still have open to us, for expressing unequivocally our great Sufferings and our just Claims to the Imperial Pariament, and to our Severeign. Brackyrp -That we view with extreme concern this great stretch of Power, inasquich as it lears the open's hostile to granifor Catholics and further Redress; but most of all do we amoent, this la cand maelement proceeding, because, in order to gain for it a colour of experiency, the aids of misrepresentation have been employed, charging us with views and de erm, beyond the Constitution, and by such insulious perication, tending not only to array every intolesant prejudice against our security, but even to alienite from our Cause the Legislature and the Sovetorga Executive Power, before whom our supplier-

Resource That, convinced, as we are, that the application of our Boly for Rederes by Constitutional restroning, is not only our Right, but is at this eriors our pluty, as a National Declaration of our Allearner to the Consultation itself, and of our hope IN IT Around me consider those lite Measures, ex-

Resauces - That, be every honest and local means. no well proceed and piersere, our simbing a total and untertored Emerging them of the Body ; that we will personers in Petit eving zeld in complaining of our universited degradation, of which degradation, we now prochain the late but or Rigour to be an instance without a partilet in the untile of streety.

Reportune - Phit Parnick Losean, of Ballanacourty; Enwenn Successor Bannon, of Shandon VALUATITE TALLOW, of Abbeyville; WILLIAM GAL way and Jone Russia, both of Dangary in, Esque, as also Withiam Barry, of Abbey Lodge, Esq. our secretary, possess our rullest confidence, and are not requested to consult on the best means for carrying into effect the particulars of the foregoing Resolute ons; but especially that of finishing, without deliv-Polition, to Parliament; and that they be at blocks. exoften as to them may seem expedient, to conter wit the General Committee of the Catholics of Ire-Irod, for the attainment of this our grand object.

Reserved. That we return our sincere Thanks to the Honographe General Guerge Warrence, our steady Pricad and Representative in Parliament, who has on all occasions supported with patriotic zeal the Rights of the Citholics of Ireland, and that our wirminst Academical graphs are due and are hereby given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dosovonwone and the Right Honougaille Hanay Grantan, as well as to all our other liberal and enlightened Finance, who have so unit opinis supported and adve-Reserve to ... That the warmest Thouke of the Meetof Burlof Cryan, and the Compattie over which be

with so much dignity provides, forther Zool and inne distribe Exertions to be made the hiterests of our Boly, particularly on the 31st bar of Cals ! st. Remotived That one Translation will are here're given to our Protest, at Pello vecili ats who have la Sourcd this Meeting with their presence. PATI ICK LONGAN, Chile page

WILLIAM BAYLY, Someon Mir Language in wipe to the Chair, and Vantarian Tree, e., Esq. having he specified thereto, one Thanks of the Meeting were up to monet; voted to Exercick Fine es, Esq. for his very proper Could act in the

VII. TALLON, Chair . . . WILLIAM PAYSY, procing.

TO BL LLT, Transfer 195 Some begin to

OR THE INTERS CHILLIES OFF. TEXAL TAVELLING HOUSE TAX AND, & CON CURNS, in Good pass treet, Louis occupied be not be as a few tracking decrees to being held to were down or haven the committee stretch in said A get must be gold by Andton no bridge the tot is not the viously desposed of by journate. Con-Core to, and Unimitate three Deciling House

by will be received by Airs, 21. Lacon

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1811.



FUNDERSONAL AMERICAN SIDE TO DIS Ser. the suggest will prosper in any for set of the the most, Wind and We specified in the 19th of heart of all Wheat, Med. and Flour hought or to take a Pis world for an experimental to the specified in the Act of Parliament Stophan Cryder, an board, artolly see a see their The call the treatment meters.

والوحائير وإرجوان أيدما أوراناها والمراك

(1) Whose spacement, the 18th instruction the Manual the Remainder of Mrs. Asingosal's SHOP GOODS and on Monney, the 23d, the Entire of her HOUSTHOLD FURNITURE.

FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, September 14, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE NOT PREVIOUSLY DISCOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE. A TITHE ENCHANGE, in the City of Waterford, on Thursday, the 19th September instant, the COPPERED BARK or VESSEL, called the Mary of Loxpox, burthen about 130 Tons, James Clarke. Master-For Inventory and Particulars, apply to the I ister on Board, at the New Quay: or at Mr. Rich-

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1811.

CAPPOQUIN.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE ACREED ON ■ THE large CORN STORE, containing three Lofts 1.31 Feet long, and 2º Feet wide, with a space as Yard, and a neat Dwelling House, attached to aid Store, consisting of a Sitting-room. Three Bedhumbers, a Kitchen and Pantry, all surrounded with Well 1 1 feet high, and adjoining the Wooden Bridge of Cappoquin, where Vesicls of 100 Tons may by harded direct from the Store - The above Pro mises are in capital good Order, and a large Sumhas been lately expended in permanent and useful Improvements - Application to be made to Mr. J

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

TIND BE LET, two-thirds, or the Impropriate TITHES of the Parishes of Mothill, Rathgormuck, and Mountargie, Iving near Curraghmore; also, those of Ballylanine, between Kilmacthonia and the Sex; likewise, several desirable LOTS of BUILDING 1200 ND in the City and its Vicinity, extending from o "Till of Waterford to John's Hill.-Particular. in be had of, and Proposals will be received, and iberal Cacouragement given for Improvement, b Lieutenant-Colonel HARDY, or in his absence, by Annanam Symes, Esq. Waterford, Aug. 5, 1911.

BUSTERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES TO BE LET

T ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES as convenient as any in Indusyr, capable of doing a large Basiness in the Manufacture of Paco visions and reception of Cons. and are so convenently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereis siving much labour and preventing injury to the

Casks. For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7 Walbrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jons. Banny, Waterford. Autoust 23, 1911.

neard County, was, on the 12th day of July instant noticed (being considered a Stronger, having lately one to reside on said hands of Georgestown, cimme dritely to guit the possession of his House; and, on the Sunday following, was again noticed to quit said House, otherwise his family would be put to Death - ISD whereas on Monday night, the 22d inst. his

and House was burned to the Ground, together with all his Edirnitare and Provisions . -- NOW We. R. P. O'Snar and their, Grover Cour, Esars, the two next residing Magistrates, do promise to pay the Sum of ONE RUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons sho shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, prosecute to conviction any Person or Perons concerned in said Outrages. - Dated July 26 R. P. O'SHPP.

for For the better discovery of the Persons cor ned as said Outrages. Thereby offer a further Reand or FIFLY GUINGAS for the prosecution to Conthought any Persons concerned a or to any Person he will give such Information as will lead to a discovery of the Perpetrators.

JOHN BARRON.

H ST G COLC

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIDE OF BREAD.

By Order of His. Worship the Mayor of said City. THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour cas taken by Act. of Parliament to form the Assize , was est week 15s, 54, per Barrel, besides an Allowance ot Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament. on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker. und Ten Shillings on Tiousehold.

WHITE, BASGED, HOUSEHOLD

Ib. oz. dr. [Ib. oz. dr.] Ib. oz. dr. Ponny Leaf, 0 3 7 0 5 6 Two Penny, 0 7 6 0 11 4 0.15 0 . Penny, 1 7 0 2 2 5 2 13 1 a 2º All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pretion and besides the two initial Letters of the William M. Ker's Name, the White Bread must be or collection W. the Ranged with an R. and the How will with an Hismaid the Weight must like be manufacted by so each Loaf, otherwise to be and, And the several Bakers and Dealers in L. then 360 Time-have ever on Account measured When New and Four, are required to make due Weekly itelanos, on every laturday, before Twelve

Zr, 1. 14. CORNELIUM BOLTON, Mayor.

with the Pierra, according to the Act of Parliament

of Mr., Pating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties

Gronge Ivit, Esq.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. SOUTH TEEN ACRES of the LANDS of BALLYDAVID, adjoining Hernormann, the Scat of Copy of a Letter from Captain Ferrise of his Majesty's Witters Monnis, Esq -These Lands are beautifully situated for building on .- Application to be made to

DRAM TIMBER AND DEALS.

Master, and on sile at Richard Jacob & Sos Yard, 240 Pieces BALK-22 Bund, O'Qrs. O'Pa. 3.

Inch DEMA and 50 Hand & Ore 99 Ps Offich DEALS, of good Quality; which, with their assortment of American, Longsonno, & Amendania, they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, September 14, 1811.

Waterford, 8th Month 28th, 1811.

TO BE LET.

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

WAUE 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 June next, the House

Bank lane, with Coach house, Stabling, &c .- which Application to be made to Thomas Backas, or Mr.

Waterford, August 12, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

■ THE Interest for two Lives of one-third part of the Sallow Island of Fiddown, containing above hirty acres, and situated in the Riversonic County of Kilkenny, between Weterford and Carrick on Suc. -If not disposed of before the 20th of Sentember the interest will be said by Austron on that day, at the hour of one o clock, at the Lachange in this

For particulars, apply to John Vero, Esq. Atter Warerford, reptember 3, 1711.

TO BE LET,

For One Year, from the 29th Day of September next, THE LANDS of BALLTROBBIN, containing about 200 Acres, Plantation Measure, at the distance of a Maje from this City, at the Kilkenny of the hears,) and succeeded in galating possession

Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Bigos, and Mr. Waterford, August 27, 1911.

400 Hhds, for Sale by John Allen and Son, 100 Prime oid.

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

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. in Leigner's Bridge, County of Carlow, lately occupied by Messrs, Journaux and Bakes, with very necessary Utensil for the Bacon Business—with nock and Scalding Houses, and fully adequate to cure 10,000 Pers 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 pr sons engaging in the above Business, being situated in one of the best parts of Ireland for Pigs, with the navigable River Barrow running alongode the Con-

For further particulars, enquire of Messes, Jour waxex and BAKER, Leighton-Budge.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 9 Butter, first Quality, - - - - #5 174, 04.7

second - - - - - - 5 7. 0d. --- third - - - - - - - - - - - Od Tallow rendered as a about 90s, od Land Baker - - - Cr. od. - Os. od --- (Casks rendered) - 61s. Od. - 70s. Od. (Burnt Pags, - - - - - 0s, od, - 0s, od, Pork, - - - - - - - 2014, Od. - 394, Od. Bort, - - - - - - - 04, 0d - 04 od Datment, - > - - - - 15s, Od. - 17s, Od. Flour, first Quality, - - s, d, - - s, d -- second, - - - - - 16s, Od, - 53s, Od. - third, - - - - 34s, od - 49s 0d. Barley, - - - - - - - 004, Od. - £64, Od. Oats (common) - - - 11s, od, - 12s, od potatoe) - - - 12s. od. - 12s. od. / per Bar Malt, - - - - - - 36s Cd. - 40s. Od. (oals, ~ - - - - 4s, 6d, ~ 5s, 6d. Beef $\begin{cases} (quarters), - - - - 4d, - 5d. \end{cases}$ (iomts), - - - - - 4 d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 4d. - 5 d (joints), - - - - - 4 td. - od. > per lb. ". 6d. - 25d. |

- - - - 15d. - 24d.

€1 00a. 0

Train Oil. - - - - - - £15 109. -

00 ---- Barley,

00 ---- Oats,

After engaging some time, I found the guns of the borts haul up to quit her. Whiskey . - - - - 8s. 6d. - 9s. 0d .- per Gall Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

At this time the barge, piunace, and cutter, rejoined me: I ordered Lieutenant Gardner with these boats immediately to board the enemy, which was gallantly effected after receiving his broadside.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Stip Diana, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sic Thomas Williams, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker, Esq. Sin -I have the honour to inform you, that while

standing towards the Cordovan Light-house, in company with his Majesty's ship Semiramis, in the afternoon of the 21th instant, I discerned four sall inside of the shoals at the mouth of the river Gironde, noder escort of a national brig of war: I meditated either their capture or destruction, which could only be accomplished by artifice and promptitude, without the sacrifice of many lives. Stratagem was used, which had the desired effect, as they sent a vessel with pilots to our assistance, and I anchored after dark the two ships midway between the Cordovan and Royan, under whose guns the brig had taken refuge, and close to the brig stationed for the protection of the several convoys passing either

way. I dispatched three boats, under Lleutenant

Sparrow (Second), Licutenant Roper (Third), and

Mr. Holmes, Master's Mate, from this ship, second-

ed by four boats, under the orders of Lieutenants Gardner, Grace, and Nichelson, and Mr. Renean, Master's Mate, from the Semiramis, to capture of destroy the convoy then anchored up the river, about four miles distant, but the tide prevented their accomplishing it until late in the night, and at days light, finding the captured ressels with the boats far up the river beyond the two brigs, I determined to attack them with the ship, but not without using the same artifice as the preceding nights to prevent suspicion; and so convinced were they of our being friends, that the Captain of the port, Monsieur Michel Auguste Dubourg, Capitaine de feegate, and commanding the in shore brig, came on board to offer his service, and was not undeceived until hohad accorded the quarter-deck. The Diana laid the outer brig on board, and Lieutenant Robert W. Parsons (First Lieutenant), Lieutenant Madden, First of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Mark G. Noble. Beatswain, headed about 30 seamen and marines, (as many as could be spared by the absence of his Majesty's late gun-brig Teazer, mounting twelve eighteen-pound carronades, and two long eighteen-pounder gons, commanded by Monsieur Alex. Papineau, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a complement of eighty-five men, and without loss on either side. It adds to the lustre of what these officers and men achieved, the humanity they displayed to the overpowered captives, in putting them below without the force of arms and an unnecessary effusion of blood. It was at this time that alarm was given and the batteries opened their fire upon the ships, when Captain Richardson in the Semiramis, in a manner which characterises the Officer and seaman. pursued, drove on shore, and burnt, under the guns of the batteries, the French National brig Lo-■ BOSE extensive PROVISION STORES situated | Pluvier, mounting 16 guns and 136 men, whose Captain, I have before spoken of, was decoyed on

> Having obtained to the utmost the object in view. in hered in the Gironde, out of gun-shot, to repair the damage sustained by the different vessels, when I was rejoined by the boats of the captured convoy. a list of which I have the honour to enclose. The services I received from Captain Richardson, the Officers and Ship's Company of the Semiramis, merit my warmest acknowledgments, and I should be committing a great injustice to the Officers and Ship's Company I command, were I not to speak in terms of the highest admiration for their steadiness and zeal throughout the whole affair. And could I add stronger encomiums to one than another, it would be from the great assistance I received from Lieutenani R. W. Parsons, and Mr. D. Berans, the Master, whose unremitted attention in piloting the ship in the most intricate navigation greatly tended to insure the object of pursuit. I also enclose you a letter I received from Captain Charles Richardson, narmting his attack upon the brig, and enclosing a list of wounded in the affray; and I regret to add I lost one man overboard, after the brig was in our full possession. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) W. Fennes, Captain.

To Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.

His Majesty's Ship Semirants, Royan Roads. Aug. 25. Sin -I have the honour to report to you, that as

soon as the Diana ran on board the enemy's outside brig, her consort, at anchor in shore of her, immediately out her cable and made sail for the beach near the battery of Royan, where she grounded. I followed into five fathoms, anchoring with a spring; the broadside was brought to bear on the enemy's brig, and how guns on the battery, within grapeshot of both.

the enemy's vessel almost silenced, and perceived

cessaries by the King himself, in his own navy (consisting of one boat).

Royalists as we are, we rejoice to see in these King-making Times, the Easilen-poysis-(will the Correspondent never lend us his Greek Types?) thrown into ridicule. The Faction which is so anxious to term the Usurper of France Emperor, can hardly object to giving these Sovereigns of at least equal Right, the stile which they are as truly entitled to assume. The black Monarch of Hayti appears to be our friend, and poor Jonathan seems to be a good sort of personage :- but we do not give to the Bandit of Corsica one atom more of respect than to Baghran-ho, the Baudit of Tartary.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

The London Gazette of the seventh contains the following threatening letters, which have been lately sent to the Count De Lille (Louis XVIII.):

Whitehall, Sept. 1, 1811. Whereas it has been humbly represented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that various anony mous threatening Letters have been sent to the Count de L'Isle, and others of the French Princes, of which the following are extracts:

A Moner. Count De Lille Hartwell House Aviosbure

You are of a bad Race, mercy is in the Protestant, -you imposing Vagabonds Die by nostra manus. I visit your House every week you dainn'd Villain look at your Effigic inclosed.

The Count de Lisle a French Refugee, Aylesbury

signed Cordonius. Boue has offered a Dutchy for your Head, he shall

Mind. a good Boat and many of us Prisoners o War will seize on you, put you into it at Yarmouth von Enemy of Europe. A Man can die but once you

Vagabond Louis. The Count Lille.

Hartwel: House Ayleshury

Your proceedings will not do, our intentions have been delayed in boyes of something being abjured or done on your part and the Prisoners of War your Comprehen restored to their Native land our Party encrease very strong against you and only temporize for atime, but many are near your own Person of our Party which makes us sure of our designs. So if I do not get my Priends home you shall be arrested. you first, You are at our Bar and renounce, adjure. or die by our hands.

Le Comte De Lisle near Aylesbury

You shall be attacked from us in our Prison Wincanton, Tiverton, and other Places.

Lis Hignhess's or De Condo or De Lillo

Wimbledon If there be any commotion among the People. The Populace know the Road to the House you live at. Resign your pretensions, live in peace, or be over-

Given at our association of Warning (Here follows an offer of a reward of 2001. for discovery.)

LETTER I.

FROM GENERAL OF DIVISION COUNT BROISARTE TO THE MAJESTY KING JOSEPH AT MADRID.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY-I have the distinguished honour to inform your Majesty, that the differences with this country would be accommoon the 2d of August I arrived at Vittoria, having quitted Bayonne on the 23d ult. in consequence of marching orders transmitted to me from his Majesty the Emperor, to proceed to Spain with the division of 5300 men placed under my command. On the same day I again left Vittoria, and shall renew my march to-morrow upon Burgos, having entered this place last night at a very late hour.

I am charged with a letter from his Majesty the Emperor to your Majesty, which accompanies this dispatch. I send them both by my Aide-de-Camp Colonel Solit, it not being consistent with the orders I received to come to Madrid to lay my services at your Majesty's feet.

" I have to jusorm your Majesty likewise, that my division was accompanied across the Pyrenees by 700 men under Colonel Cotinnier, who, according to instructions, proceeded to Pampeluna, to cooperate with the army of the South. With the most profound respect, I kiss your Majesty's hands. BROISARTE, General of Division.

" Miranda del Ebro, Aug. 5."

LETTER II. FROM NAPOLEON TO JOSEPH, TAKEN FROM THE SAME COURIER.

" DEAR BROTHER .- The reinforcements you reto remain at your disposal, being fully sensible of the difficulties you have to encounter.

C This letter I have entrusted to General Count Broisarte, who will transmit it to you as soon as possible, being himself under orders for Valladelid, where he will arrive before the middle of August .-He shall be followed by others, but at this moment the trade of Nova Scotia and Canada. The value and the destruction of the bands of brigands, as the will afford an high degree of satisfaction to our fel

ment. Any ressens lying to off his harbours, and been for some time posted in the most northern the impolitic measure, to which the American Go- brigands are like the bydra. For three years the hoisting a giviousignal, may be supplied with ne- parts of my empire. As soon as matters shall be so arranged as to authorize it, fresh reinforcements shall be sent.

" Your affectionate brother, " NAPOLEON.

" Paris, July 18, 1811."

On the 30th, the Printers and Proprietors of The Dublin Evening Herald and The Freeman's Journal received a long notice or letter, signed by Messrs. Kemmis, Crown Solicitors, to attend at the Attorney-General's House, Stephen's-green, on Saturday, at three o'clock, to show cause why an information Ex-officio should not be granted, if any they had, why The Freeman's Journal on the 1st of August published a libel, and why The Herald on the 9th also published a libel -- to which they attended with their Counsel, Mr. Wallace, and Agent, Mr. G. Connor. On entering the house and inquiring for the Attorney-General, they were told he was not at home. They then inquired for the Crown Solicitors-they were informed they were not there, and that they had no instructions as to any meeting at that hour. On which the Printers and Proprietors produced the letter, and said they would wait until the Crown Solicitor was sent for to explain. After an interval of half an hour, Mr. Kemmis appeared, and said that he had got directions from the Attorney-General to summon them, but that he had forgot himself the hour, and also forgot to inform the Attorney-General; but that he would take care to be punctual at three o'clock on Monday, and requested their attendance. On Monday at three o'clock they attended, and were told by the Attorney-General they were to be prosecuted and tried next Term for the report of Mr. Scully's speech on the last Catholic Meeting in Dublin.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

" Windsor Castle, Sept. 8. " His Majesty remains in the same state as for the last few days."

" Windsor Castle, September 9. " His Majesty's symptoms have not raried since

A Heligoland mail arrived this morning. It will be seen from the following article that there are still strong grounds for supposing that Russia and France are preparing for hostilities:

HELIOOLAND, SEPTEMBER 5 .- Nothing particular has transpired here for some time. We very murdered, shot or slain. Charlotte Corday shall visit | rarely have any communication with the opposite coast. Those who have the best connections or the Continent, are most of them without any advices from their friends and even relations for six from the Mediterranean. months. The latest accounts mention the circumstance of French troops continuing to march towards the frontiers of Poland, and state that bullock-drivers, with other appurtenances belonging to a great camp establishment, lately moved through

> Some of the latest advices from Lord Wellington's head-quarters state, that his Lordship was blockading Ciudad Rodrigo, preparatory to his besieging it, and that if the enemy attempted to interrupt this operation a general action might be expected before the close of the autumn.

Saturday two ships arrived from Ostend with letters to the 6th inst. and conveying some licences. Highnesses are to be joined by the Dukes of York requiring that the returned cargo should consist of wine, brandies and silks, of equal value with the commodities exported.

A Gentleman who has arrived at Plymouth from New York, after a passage of 26 days, reports, that it was generally believed at New York, that dated, and a Minister immediately appointed to propeed to this country. Several persons had been named, among whom were Mr. Randolph and Mr. Eustace. The former, it was supposed, would be

The statement which was copied from a respectatention of Government to issue an Order of Council retaliating upon the Non-Importation Act of the American Congress, is incorrect. An Order of Counil was published in Saturday's Gazette, continuing the Orders in Council, which have grown out of the 46th of the King, for allowing, " during the present war, and six weeks after the ratification of

ral ships, into and from his Majesty's territories in the West Indies and Continent of South America." These goods and commodities are stares, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, or any kind of provisions. But from the 1st of next December none of the above articles, being of the growth or produce of the United States, are to be imported into the West Indies, unless there shall be, at the time of such This, though not a retaliatory measure for the Nonquire it is not in my power to send at present to the | Importation Act, will tend to diminish the profits | the Guadiana. Great efforts seem to be making to full extent, but I have given orders to several divi- of one branch of American commerce, whilst it will slong to march to the frontiers of Portugal, and one encourage the rapidly thriving trade of Nova Scotia sive that Lord Wellington meditates an attack upon division I have directed to repair to Madrid, there and Canada. We apprehend that these valuable ter- him-yet the French Papers represent his Lordship ritories will soon be capable of supplying our West they stand in need, flour not excepted. But it is of troops on both sides, we infer that some imporby us to the price of the articles they import. Boit taken place. so, and this will be an additional encouragement to

rerument has had recourse against us .-- Courier.

went Into the Gironde, and remained there twelve and courage as unsubdued, as ever hours, deceiving the enemy and capturing one of their brigs, is mentioned in the following letter from Plymouth. It adds that we have burnt a gun-brig :

" PLYMOUTH, SEET, 7 " A very gallant exploit has been performed in : French port by two of our cruisers. They stood nto the port. The French Commodore, mistaking them for two of their own cruisers, went on board n his barge, and was greatly surprised to find himelf a prisoner. Taking advantage of the tide, they boarded and captured a corvette, which they will bring in here with the French Commodore. The British frigates were the Diana, 38, Semiramis, 36. Ther also burnt a gun-brig."

Saturday morning, Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. arrived at the George Inn, Portsmouth, and hoisted his flag on board the Owen Glendour frigate, Captain Hodgson, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Sir Samuel returned to London in the evening : he will sail in about a fortnight. Coptain of the Chaplains, Principal and Assistant Surgeous, Webley is arrived to go out with Sir Samuel Hood, and to take the command of the Minden, of 74 Cadets, Serjeant Adjutants, Serjeant Quarter Masguns. Lieutenauts Biddulph, Case, Campbell, Tucker, Trial, and Walcott, are appointed to the Min-

Gen. Sir John C. Sherbrooke, K. B. Commander u-Chief at Nova Scotia, and suite, embarked on Saurday afternoon at Portsmouth, on board the Manila frigate, Captain Joyce. The Manilla salled that rening for Halifax. Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost, we inderstand, removes to the command at Quebec, eacant by Sir James Craig's resignation.

Sir Joseph Yorke having resumed his seat at the Admiralty, the ships lately under his command have been ordered on different services. The Ediuburgh, 74. Captain Rolles, has received pressing orders to sail immediately and join Admiral Young off Flushing - the Danemark, 74, Captain Bissett, and the Vengeur, 74, Capt. Brown, we understand, are attached to the Channel fleet.

The Rover, Capt. Finley, will sail this day from Portsmouth for Lisben. She takes on board Gorernment money, which arrived from London on Saturday evening. Lord Clinton (Aide-de-Camp) to Lord Wellington) goes out in her.

The Venerable, 74, Sir Home Pepham, and the superb, 74, (the latter to undergo a thorough repair for the commission) are taken into dock at Portsmouth. The Crocodile, 28, Capt. Lumley, and the Braave, receiving ship, are taken out.

The Northamp'on Militia, from Portsea Barracks, embarked on Thursday, and sailed on Friday from Portsmouth for Cork, under convoy of the Gannet. The Cumberland, 74, Capt. Otwas, and the Canopus, 80, Capt. Inglis, may be daily expected

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. "Windsor Castle, September 10. " His Majesty's symptoms the same as yester-

Yesterday, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the Prince Regent set off from York House, St. James's, in his carriage and four, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, for the seat of Lord Yarmenth, at Sunbury Hall, near Woodbridge. On their way they were to stop at the Earl of Chatham's at Colchester, and take some refreshment. Their Reval which are likely to be extremely advantageous to the | and Cambridge, on a shooting party. The Royal | NIES will be supplied independently of AMERICA; parties concerned, as they comprehend no clause party are to dise with the Earl of Chatham, at Col- but it has been emphatically inquired, what is to

hester, on Thursday. Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at Cowes in the Isle of Wight on Friday, on board Commissioner Grey's yacht, from Southampton, and landed under a salute of 21 guns. Colonel Drury and Dr. Walshy had the honour of conducting her Highness from the boat to the Parade, where her Highness was received by all the fashionables in the vicinity.

We received last night Paris Papers to the 7th. They contain some intelligence of interest relative o the troops and operations in Spain. A new army of reserve is said to be forming in the North of Spain. ble Morning Paper of Saturday, of its being the in- which is destined, when complete, to occupy Old Castile. A part of the Army of the North, that which was under Bessieres, has advanced into the Provinces of Leon and Salamanca. It is this army for which Santocildes has found such employment in the country between Leon and Astorga. Its head- and equipped 100,000 men, as among the houses quarters are to be removed to Salamanca; not being of the day. sufficiently strong, we apprehend, to continue longdefinitive treaty of peace, the importation and ex- er in the district which it occupied, particularportation of certain goods and commodities in neu- ly as Castanos and Mendizabel are collecting the armies of Gallicia and Asturias. Part of Marmont's army which remained at Salamanca, that part which required relitting after its expulsion from Portugal, has begun its march for the Guadiana, us rell as the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo. But it is added that Marmont, whom they are going to join, s master of both banks of the Guadiana. This is incorrect, unless he has changed his position since he date of Lord Wellington's last dispatch: for mportation, certain duties imposed upon them .- he was then on the Northern Bank of the Tagus, at Coria and Placentia, and had wholly abandoned reinforce him, the enemy probably being apprehenas concentrating his army from an expectation of an India Islands with most of the articles of which attack himself.—From the movements and march said that the Americans will add the duties imposed | tant operations will soon, if they have not already

The siege of Cadiz is to be pushed with vigour,

the fitte and denomination of the Isie of Refresh. I cannot, with perfect security, recal those who have | of that commerce has been principally developed by | patriots are called, zoo, on white success. But the work of destruction has been going on, and yet The gallant exploit of two of our frigates which their numbers seem as great, and their constance

The activity of the intercourse between us and Russia is mentioned in the following letter from

ANHOLT, AUG. 22 "We are a good deal collisened by the understanding that seems to be carrying on between Russia and ourselves; every convoy that passes either conveys to them ammunition, or to us naval stores in vast abundance. The commercial people here have great hopes things may mend, from the arrival of a very valuable cargo of wrought six overland from Italy by the way of Strawund; fire or six more of the same are daily looked for," " CINTRA, AUG. 10

" The Order of the Day of this morning direct, that, by the command of the General-in-Chief, th Officers having under them regiments of Infanty, Cavalry, Artillery, and Royal Guard of the Police do send to the Adjutant-General two lists of the age Riding Masters, Bearers of Colours and Standards. ters, and Prime Serjeants. These lists are to contain the company to which they belong, the years and months of service, and the ages of the persons. " MOZINHO, Adi.-Gen." (Signed) " CINTRA, AUG. 7.

" His Excellency the Murshal has determined that the vecmen who were promoted to the rank of Officers in the Militia shall immediately join their respective regiments, in chedience to the Decree of his Royal Highness the Prince Regentour Sovernign. respecting such persons as have not been dismissed from the public service, &c. &c.

(Signed) " MOZINHO, Adj.-Gen." A letter received in Plymouth, from Lisbon, tates that the deaths in the British army had been welve per day, but they had been reduced by removing head-quarters, &c. to eighty per month.

Her Majesty held a Council on Saturday at Windsor, when the Physicians attending on the King were examined. We understand that the Report of the Physicians represents his Majesty to be at times extremely violent, and at others com posed and collected. His appetite continues good but, unfortunately, no amelioration has been observed in the malady with which he is afflicted since the last investigation before the Queen's Council.

delaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The intelligence received from London, of the dates of the 9th and 10th, although not wholly without importance, is yet of such a nature as to require in this place but little attention. The reported Order in Council, relative to importations from Anna nica into Britain, now appears to have been without foundation. An Order, however, has been issued, the details of which will be seen in another part of our paper, and which the Courier blazons forth as striking evidence of Ministerial wisdom. According to that Journal, it is to injure the trade of Aur-RICA, and powerfully to promote that of the Bri-ISH COLONIES: but it may be asked-are not these Colonies to pay the imposed duties, and are not their distresses already sufficiently great, without the accumulation of new burthens ? The same paper prophecies, that, in a short period, these Cosohowever, for these things, and much more that might besaid upon the subject; it is the work of Ministers, and that is ground enough for the Courser's

No direct intelligence has recently arrived from PORTUGAL, and it would be worse than idle to repeat or animadvert upon the wild and contradictory peculations which are sent forth. The accounts from France, relative to the Peninsula, are of some moment; the full details disclose little beyond the abstract statement of them presented to our readers. On one part of that statement it may be observed, that it seems sufficient to discredit the intercepted letters, given in another part four publication. We may here mention, that The Morning Chronicle considers the rumour, that the King of PRUSSIA has, secretly, levied, trained,

BONAPARTE appears to have relaxed somewhat in his restrictions upon commerce. On Saturday last, erveral ressels arrived from Ostennal London, under the sanction of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, with enrgoes, and several more were expected. The port of DANTZIC is opened to a free trade, but the stroduction of English merchandize is forbidden. The public has heard much of Lewis Goldsmith. In authentic document, relative to his labours when in the pay of BONAPARTE, will be found in

our last page. It will speak for itself. The Cathelics of the County of FERMANAGE net on Monday last; these of Armaga on the 9th; and, also, those of some other places; but the details have reached us at too late an hour for present insertion, or to permit us to dwell on the

The Gazette of Saturday last contains a long list of Military Promotions, which shall appear on the first convenient opportunity. In the mean time, we cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of ansouncing the following, which, we are confident,

the citizens: - Captain Simon George Newbort, I tions. Let the subject be contemplated as it becomes edest son of WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the 102d Re- who are to decide, whether their own existence. giment of Foot, without purchase, rice Goddard, whose promotion has not taken place.

Preparations for a GENERAL ELECTION are still going on in Exocusp, and in some parts of IRE-1 150, with encreasing exertion and energy. Whecier the Recent will deem it adviseable, or not, spec-City to dissolve PARLIAMENT, it is impossible at precont to ascertain. If he should signify his intention to change his Ministers, and to have the restrictions on the REGAL POWER annulled, the attainment of a majority in both. How is would, perhaps, be no impracticable object. In the opinion of many, Lawrence, a more decisive policy than this is recarded senecessary, in order to extinguish that influence and hathe Men, yow at the head of affairs, have contrived to consolidate in their cause, and which, even if it should otherwise be overpowered, may still to able seriously to obstruct those measures which the exigency of the times demands. On this ground, and probably on another of a different nature, not a few have thought it prudent to strengthen their exportations of success by immediate and active canensing. Among those who will enter the field of contest, there are many who have proved their merit be their integrity and their labours, who have resistel with equal firmness and honour the blandishments and the fromus of the Count and the Mi-SISTER, who have toiled with incessant zeal to -em the torrent of corruption, to avert impending columities, and to turn the affairs of the EMPIRE into that course which can alone secure her effety and promote her fame. There are some, even, who have grown poor in the ardnous wartire, but who might have rolled in wealth, had they departed from their duty, and who have been stigmatized as enemies to their Country, because they refused to witness in silence her degradation, and to fatten on their portion of her spoils. To such men, all that a nation can bestow is due. They barea claim, stronger than language can express, to the warmest gratitude and to the most unbounded confidence. They have a right to the suffrage of every Exector to whom they appeal; and he, who refuses to support them, betrava the interests of his Country, joins the maks of her most deadly foes, and entails indelible infamy upon his own name and reputation. He excommunicates himself from the station of honourable citizenship, and becomes the essociate of those who, although they may neither 13b nor steel, can vet, on such occasions, descend to action, which vie with the greatest crimes that are numbered in the code of moral and social obliga-

There are chiefly two considerations, which render this duty on the part of Constituents of peculiar and irresistible force at the present period. In the first place, the temptations to which the virtue of political men has, for a considerable time party been exposed, are great beyond all former example. To secure overwhelming majorities, what artifices have not been resorted to-what intimidations have not been held out-what emoluments have not been promised and conferred-what public interests have not been sacrificed? When, therefore, all that ambition can desire, or avarice coret, was to be obtained by a dereliction of the sense of duty, what evidence is wanting, of the purity of those who preferred poverty to aggrandizement, and who looked upon defeat as more honourable than the victory in which they might have hared? 'Against every seduction, and in the face of every danger, they have stood with unshaken fidelity on their post. The good of their Country was formed the motive and the basis of all their actions. They have watched over her prosperity with | Though but an individual, he may be emphatically leopless vigilance—they have arowed and asserted er rights in the firmest tone of patriotism-they have proclaimed her perils, and denounced her enenies, with fearless, though unavailing intrepiditythey have done all that men could do. In a short space of time, they may have to appear before the tribunal of the people, whose province it will then 5%, to decide upon the part they have acted. Can that decision be questioned, or suspected? Will ELECTORS send back to Parliament the man, if such man there be, who has bartered public good for ciacte advantage, or drive that man into obscurity, ho has passed the ordeal with unsullied reputation, cid who has earned by his services —unrewarded and damnialed services—the confidence of the nation? Such injustice and ingratitude have, indeed, been anown; and, amidst all the blots on the pages of our history, this treatment of faithful Regulses-TATITES is one of the blackest and most deplorable. But a purer and more independent spirit begins to 'estify its operation, and a sanguine hope may be indulged, that it will triumph, on the day of trial, over every inworthy and opposing principle.

The duty of Constituents in this respect will has been the conduct in social life of the man who, he denied by none, at least in the abstract riew of for the first time, solicits their support? What are t, whatever may ultimately be its fate, when it the principles of his political associates? Is he placomes to be practised. The second consideration, ed, either by wealth or by moderate and frugal dealthough not more binding, is yet of even more solemn and improssive importance, as it is closely and inseparably connected with the well-being of the Sate itself. There is no inhabitant of the British CAPIRE. possessing any knowledge of the times in which he lives, and capable of calmly reflecting upon who can be insensible to the dangers to which all times incumbent upon them, but at the present the exposed -who does not see and deeply feel, use the words of a Member of Parliament, " that her definy trembles in the beam!" By a power fore formitiable than any of which history has furhed an example, the is externally assailed almost o death; at home, she is distracted, divided, fafflicted. How is she to rise above her perils? of their Country will for ever perish! Here we are hit are the sources of her safety? Let not prejuobliged, for the present, to close; but the subject Ger and faction start up in arms against these quer- shall be resumed.

men who are to determine on their own fate-Mas. Souther's Benefit for Monday pexi-Were it necessary, it would only be justice, the existence of their children, and that of futo call the public attention to the merit of that sinture generations, are to be passed in the enjoy. gular Performer; but the curiosity and astonish- garvan, convened by public Notice, and held pur ment she has already so universally excited, will se-Here, at least, party-zeal will not mingle it's cure the attendance of numerous and respectable deceptions, nor ignorance that it's eyes upon spectators. Indeed, so eager is the general desire the light of truth, nor selfishness stimulate to that on the occasion, that the Circus is expected to be insanity which would overwhelm all in one commo: crowded at an early bour. Those who have alreaand irretrierable ruln. The tempest rages with tredy seen her will embrace the opportunity of renewmendous forebodings; but &'s prophetic warnings ing the pi-resure of their surprise and gratification, ought to nerve the mind of patriotism, and to bring while those, who have not hitherto had a similar opforth public virtue into instant and effectual exer portunity, will embrace the present, when, it may tion, throughout the whole nation. From the be fairly anticipated, she will exert herself to the throne to the cottage, there is but one interest and very utmost of her power. one duty -to save the country. To that safety the

ment of freedom, or in the chains of bondage .-

BRITISH EMPIRE is equal, if she will only be true

and faithful to herself. Her enemy is crafty and

powerful, but she has wisdom and strength that can

repel his assaults, if she will only call them into ac

ion: She is discontented, injured, and maltreat

ed at home; but she has in a great degree means of

driving those from their high stations, who are in

capable of conducting affairs, and of inflicting up-

their successors in office. These means may be de-

scribed by few and simple, words-SEND VIRTUOUS

REPRESENTATIVES, AND NO OTHER, TO PARLIA

MENT. But how, it will be asked, is this to be done

how is the sincerity of professions to be ascertain

ed-how is the evil, which flows from the numerous

prings of influence, to be destroyed? In accomplish-

ng this important object, there is much difficulty

urmounted, or overcome. The system of unconsti-

utional influence is too deeply rooted, to be all

at once extirpated, and placed in too powerful

hands to be suddenly wrested from them. Besides

the necessity of the times, and great is that necessity

the instantaneous performance of all that can b

done. The influence alluded to, therefore, must

be left to legislative deliberation, and to a season

present only concerns what the people themselves

can perform, by the prudent and ancorrupted exer-

cic of those rights which the Constitution has

committed to their guardianship. In this quarter,

they have much in their power, although to do all

hat is remained is not within their reach. The

line of conduct, not the language of promise and

profession, which their Repursest trives have al-

rendy pursued, is the criterion by which Consti-

TUENTS are to form their expectations of future ser-

rice, and firmly and honestly to regulate their

choice. The responsibility, to which REPRESENTA-

rives are made amenable by a dissolution of PAR-

LIAMENT, is one of the noblest and most valuable

erinciples of the British Constitution; but it Is

privilege empty and unavailing, when those to

shom it belongs do not reduce to practice its sa-

red injunctions. It has been said, that the pledges

of the Candidate are frequently forgotten in the

Member, and that many have joined that very po-

itical phalanx which was most hostile to the views

and expectations of those who sent them to the Se-

SATE, as well as to the general good of the nation at

arge. This, then, is the very point at which the

Constituent is to begin to guard himself against

new imposition. The safety of his Country

depends upon the husbanding and the due ap-

plication of her resources, together with a free

and equal communication of the blessings she

confers on all who obey her laws, and promote her

prosperity. On this ground, he is firmly to rest

his foot; by this political faith, in which he cannot

er, he is to regulate his choice and his rejection.

for, if he knows that the Candidate who appeals to

his suffrage has already broken the trust that was re-

posed in him, that he has supported measures of cor-

ruption and designs of ambition, and, if he gives his

voice for the restoration of such a Candidate, he must

be set down as having voluntarily relinquished every

principle of public honour, as having sold himself

for reasons which may be concealed by secret com-

pact, but whose turpitude is open as the day, and

as having contributed all he could to hasten the down-

fal of his Country. If all Constituents, or

even a majority of them, should follow this criminat

example, the consequences will be as certain as any

revolution that takes place in the natural World.

To decide upon the claims of those who have alrea-

dy acted in the capacity of Sunators, is a task which

s rendered easy by a knowledge of their conduct,

and which requires only integrity and firmness in

discharging it. It is more difficult to penetrate the

riews, and to anticipate the actions of the new and

untried Candidate. Ye!, even here, Constituents

are not wholly left to the guidance of chance. What

sires, above pecuniary temptation? Is his integrity

inflexible and incorruptible? These and similar

questions, if duly applied, will generally disclose

the plain and secure path, and point with almost

noral certainty to the decision that ought to be

idopted. Such, then, is the duty of Electors, a duty at

moment of unprecedented force and obligation. If

they fulfil it, they will flot only have less to com-

plain of in their future Representatives, but they will

lay a strong foundation for that national safety in

which their own best interests are all involved, and

in the rains of which their happiness and the glory

said to have the fate of an EMPIRE in his power;

preses forward with orgent rapidity, and calls for

while there are, also, some obstacles that cannot b

them merited punishment, as a warning to all

On Thursday night, another melancholy accident eccurred in the river. A young man fell from on board one of the ressels and was drowned, although every exertion was made to preserve his life. His body was soon recovered, and the utmost efforts made, but wholly in rain, to restore animation,

CORK, SETTEMBER 12.- Yesterday past by our narbour his Majesty's frigate Coração, Capt. Towers. having on board Lord Calcion. The Curnexo left the Capr of Good Hope on the 4th of July last, and previously to her sailing the following intelligence had been received at the Capa: Three French firgates, with troops on board, attempted to relieve the Island of Bourbon on the 8th of May, but finding it in the possession of the British, they made for the Mauritius, and arrived off that place on the 13th of the same moth. Being disappointed here also they shaped their course evidently for the Island of Madagascar, and were followed on the 15th by his Majesty's ship, Galatea, Astren, and another frigate. The French frigates were much distressed for water and provisions, and there was every reason to believe eccount of them.

s the substance of all the intelligence on this interesting subject which was known at the Cape at the time of the departure of the Curação .- Adverpropitious to it's final extinction. The question at | tiser.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVED. 11th-Earl Leicester Packet.

19th-Simuel Packet; Bountiful, Swanska, Rec ulm; Enterprise, of Yarmouth, Scott, timber and deals; Thomas, Whitehaven, Drewn, coals; Wil liam, Whitebaven, Boadle, ditto \$411.ED,

11th-Susanna, Guernsey, Evans, wheat, butter &c.: Melantho, Lishon, Murphy, wheat, lard, &c. Auspicious, Lewis-Catherine, Francis-and Es ape, Flord, Swansea, ballast : Ceres, Swansea, Evans, live cattle; Earl Leicester Packet, 12th-Polly, Air. Gibson, ballast; Prespere outhampton, Mitchell, butter, &c. Wind-East at 8 A. M

BIRTH-At his Lordship's seat at Garbally, on the thinstant, the Countess of Clancarty, of a daughter. MARRIED-On Tuesday, the 3d instant, at Brighon, the Honourable H. Butler, third son of th ate Viscount Mountgarret, and brother to the Earl of Kilkenny, to Anne, daughter of the late John Har-130h, Esq. of Newton-House, North Riding, York-

DIED-At her lodgings in Bandon, in the prime of ife, Mrs. English, wife of R. English, Esq. Captain n the Waterford Regiment of Militia, and eldest daughter of the late John Reynell, Esq. of Balnalack, County Westmeath.

OLYMPIC ČIRCUS, WILLIAM-STREET.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. SOUTHBY.

S. SOUTHBY most respectfully bees leave to A acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public is general, that her BENEFIT is fixed for MONDAY next, the 16th instant—on which occasion there will be presented a great variety of Entertainments, o the most astonishing and interesting description. Mrs Secretar, always most anxious to please, hopes she does not presume too far, in soliciting for her Benefit a share of that Generous and Liberal Patronage which has ever distinguished the Jubabitants of Waterford and it's Vicinity.

Doors to be open at One o'Clock, and performance to begin precisely at Two.—Sitting places 2s. 6d.— Standing places 1s. 3d. September 13, 1811

TO BESOLD BY AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst. at the Mallis the Remainder of Mrs. Ambrose's SHOP GOODS-and on MONDAY, the 23d, the Entire of her HOUSEROLD FURNITURE FIELDING, Auctioneer Waterford, September 14, 1811.

MR. POWER O'SHER'S preserved Grounds thickly poisoned for the Protection of September 13, 1811.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th September inst. OR THE INTEREST THEREIN SOLD, THE DWELLING HOUSE, TAN-YARD, & CON-CERNS, in Georges's-Street, lately occupied Mr. Peren Sr. Legen, deceased, being held for a long Term of Years. The remaining Stock in said Tan-Yard will be sold by Auction, on Priday, the 27th inst. if not previously disposed of by private Con-

tract, as will also the laterest in said Dwelling-House,

and Concerns, and Furniture therein.-Proposals i

writing will be received by Mrs. Sr. Legen. Waterford, Sept. 14, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, SEVENTEEN ACRES of the LANDS of BALLY-GEORGE IVIE, Esq. Waterford, September 14, 1811.

An Advertisement in this day's paper announces . ROROUGH OF DUNGARVAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

> At a Meeting of the Catholics of the Borough of Dunsuant thereto, on Tuesday, the 19th Day of Sep tember, 1811.

> Paraick London, of Billingcourty, Esq. in the Chair. I THE following Resolutions were moved by Frwand Shawahay Bannen, of Shunder, Esq. and unanimously agreed to:-

> RESOLVED-That, in common with every Icish Co. tholic, and, as we trust, in common with every he nest Irishman, we feel the Cruelty manifested towards us, as a People unjustly suffering, and lawfully seeking Constitutional Rights, in the late attempt to intimidate our efforts by inventions of constructive guilt; and in the application of Law, arowedly coacted against Usurp illion of Legislative Power, to the only method we still have open to us, for expressing unequivocally our great Suffering and our just Claims to the Imperial Parisment, and to our Severeign. RESOLVED-That we view with extreme concern

> this great stretch of Power, inasmuch as it bears the hateful marks of its origin from an Administration openly hostile to granting Catholics any further Redress; but most of all do we lament, this late and in clement proceeding, because, in order to gain for it a colour of expediency, the aids of misrepresentation have been employed, charging us with views and designs beyond the Constitution, and by such insidious tibrication, tending not only to array every intelerant prejudice against our security. But even to alienite from our Cause the Legislature and the Sovereign Recutive Power, before whom our Supplies tion is to appear.

> RESILVED-That, convinced, as we are, that the application of our Body for Redress by Constitutional Petitioning, is not only our Right, but is ut this crisis our Duty, as a National Declaration of our Allegiance to the Constitution itself, and of our hope IN IT ALONE; we consider those late Measures, ex clusive of the malignity they betray, to be most un friendly to the Peace of the Empire.

RESOLVED-That, by every honest and legal means our squadron would come up with, and give a good we will proceed and persevere in seeking a total and insettered Emancipation of our Body; that we will We have good authority for stating that the above | persevere in Petitioning and in complaining of our inmerited degradation, of which degradation, we now proclaim the late Act of Rizour to be an instance without a parallel in the annals of Slavery.

Brantyno-That Parrick Longan, of Ballyna curty: Edward Shananan Barron, of Shandon; VALENTINE TALLOW, of Abbeyville : WILLIAM GALway and Jone Russen, both of Dungarvan, Esquisite at also WILLIAM BATLY, of Abbey-Lodge, Esq. on: Secretary, possess our fullest confidence, and are non requested to consult on the best means for carrying into effect the particulars of the foregoing Resolute one; but especially that of framing, without deley. Petitions to Parliament: and that they be at liberty as often as to them may seem expedient, to confer with the General Committee of the Untholics of tre land, for the attainment of this our grand object.

Resouver-That we return our sincere Thanks to the Honourable General George Walrobs, our steady Friend and Representative in Parliament, who has on all occasions supported with patriotic zeal the Rights of the Catholics of Ireland, and that our warfnest Acknowledgments are due and are hereby given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Donouou MORE and the Right Honourable HERRY GRATTAR as well as to all one other liberal and other heard Friends, who have so uniformly supported and advorated our Cause in both Houses of Parliament. Rusouv no-That the warmest Thanks of this Meeting be and are hereby given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Fixour and the Committee over which he

with so much dignity presides, for their Zeal and indefatigable Exertions to promote the Interests of our Body, particularly on the Sist Day of July last. Resource-That our Thanks be and are hereb given to our Protestant Fellow-subjects who have for

roured this Meeting with their presence.
PATRICK LONGAN, Chairman. WILLIAM BAYLY, Secretary Mr. LONGAN having left the Chair, and VALERTINE TALLON. Esq. having been called thereto, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to PATRICK LONGAN, Esq. for his very proper Conduct in the

WILLIAM BAYLY, Secretary.

WILLIAM MACKESY,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST. CKNOWLEDGES with Gratitude the decided pre-A ference his Priends and the Public have been pleased to grant and continue to him since his commencement in Business. He respectfully acquaints them, that his House is, as usual, supplied with every Article in the DRUG LINE, of the first Quality .-- As he imports his own MEDICINES, he is enabled to sell, wholesale and retail, at Dunzan Prices .- Horsz-Medicinus, of every kind, and of the very best Materials, made up on the shortest Notice, and all com-

mands carefully attended to. Broad-Street, Waterford, Sept. 14, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE. A THE EXCHANGE, in the City of Waterford, on Thursday, the 19th September instant, the COPPERED BARK or VESSEL, called the Mary of LONDON, burthen about 130 Tons, JAMES CLARKS, Master-For Inventory and Particulars, apply to the Master on Board, at the New Quay; or at Mr. Rick-AD Pore's Office

- Waterford, Sept.-14, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY DEXT, the 18th instant, at ABBEX-SIDE, the SLOOP ELIZABETH, from Bonmahon, about 18 Tons burthen, in thorough Repair, to gether with her BOAT, and a new THRALL NET, &c. September 13, 1811.



THE fast sailing AMERICAN SHIP LYDIA, bur then 300 Tons-has excellent Accommodations for Passengers; will positively sail the 1st of Octo-DAVID, adjoining Hannounview, the Seat of ber next, Wind and Weather permitting. Any that WILLIAM MORRIS. Esq. -These Lands are heautifully | wish to take a Passage in her, are requested to apply situated for building on .- Application to be made to to Captain FRANTE, on board, or to JONATHAN GATCHell, at the Glass-House.

Waterford, September 13, 1811.