If it would criminate yourself, you are not. Would it injure the cause of your client if you answered the question? I will not tell you.

A discussion here arose if the witness was bound to answer the question. The question was again put Where is the list your son alluded to? I have it: it was made for the purpose of coabling me to make challenges. Here the list was produced and handed to Mr. W. Kemmis.

Is that the list? It is a duplicate of some of the names.

Are there any private marks upon it? No. Mr. Johnson.-If it be stated that the list agrees

with the pannel, can it be possible the Court will not let me discover that fact? Do the pencilled numbers in the list agree with the

number in the pannel? No. Rend this. Look at the name of Joseph Atkin

non. His name is the same number in each list?-He is in fact 39 in the list, and 38 in the pannelbut there is a mistake in the numbers. The first name in the pannel is Sic Thomas Newcomen, but that name is erased, and the number was allowed

(Here it was shewn that several names had the identical same number in the list and in the pannel. On your oath did the coincidence proceed from design, or a miracle? I cannot tell.

Do you believe it could be accidental? No. Can you explain what purpose the numbers i

pencil could have answered in your challenging? Why did you put some of the names out of the order?

Here the list was pressed to be seen. Judge Day said, if the marks are unintelligible they may be seen: but it was contended that they referred to the character of the Jury, and ought not to be disclosed.

Mr. Bunto's said .- It appears that the pannel is merely an amendment, or rather a rider, upon Sir-Charles Saxton's list; but if the marks to the names are unintelligible to all but Mr. Kemmis, surely the list might be produced.—It was agreed that the Officer of the Court should copy the list without the marks, in order to compare it with the pannel, and the list was made out accordingly.

Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. JOHNSON contended that the paper list, with the private marks of the Crown Solicitors, should be allowed in eridence, to prove, from the coincidence between it. the list given by Sir Charles Saxton, and the She riff's pannel, that the former suggested the latter.

The Court over-ruled the point. Edward Corker examined by Mr. Johnson. You have attended this day as one of the Jury,

to try this issue? I have. When were you summoned to attend this trial On Saturday morning last.

(By one of the Tryers.) - Have you the summon In Court? I have not. What was the date of it? I do not know.

It appeared that none of the summonses were

Not cross-examined Shoriff James examined by Mr. Solicitor-Gen.

Pray Sir, have you- Mr. BURROWES .- I have, my Lords, conferred with my brethren, and we are of opinion, that Mr. James is not competent to give | nel ? I was. evidence on the issue; and particularly as Sir Charles Saxton is in Court, who, if called upon, can best explain the transaction.

Mr. Solicitor-General.—Do you make a difficulty on the point?

Mr. Bunkowes .- We submit our objection to the Court. Mr. Solicitor-General -My Lords, the only sides would agree. I would give each party a copy, ed, is, that Mr. Sheriff James would criminate him-

ground upon which this objection could be sustainself. In the first place, no testimony that he can give here would be evidence against him upon au indictment—and if the objection was to be finde at all, it should be made by himself, and not by the Counsel for the Traverser, who do not wish him be examined for fear of leaving his moral character to the mercy of his oath.

Justice OSBORNA.-The objection only goes to his credit.

The Court over-ruled the objection Mr. Soliciton-General .- (to Sheriff James.)

-You prepared this panuel as Sheriff? I did. When did you send out your summouses? think it was on Thursday evening last; except one, which I sent out on Saturday last.

When had you completed this pannel in the form in which it stood, before two or three emsures were made? I think, on Thursday morning last, in my house, the Sub-Sheriff and I. On your onth, on the forming of the pannel,

as it first stood, did you receive any suggestion, or nomination, or assistance, or directions, directly or indirectly, from the Crown Solicitor, or any person employed by him? On my eath I did not. Did any person connected with Government dic-

tate to you, or insinuate, or in any way intimate, or solicit, or suggest, a single name on that pannel as it was first formed by you? Certainly not. I see two or three alterations in it; were they

made before or after you sent out the summonses for the Jury? There were three or four alterations after I sent out the summonses.

The first alteration is Sir Thomas Gloadowe Newcomen; will you say why you struck out his name On my return from Church yesterday, I was requested by Mr. Montgomery to take out Sir Thomas Newcomen's name, which I at first refused; I afterwards crased his name this morning.

Was it merely on account of Mr. Montgomery's

request? It was. Did the Crown Solicitor, or any person on behalf of the Government, solicit you to crase Sir Thomas's name this morning out of the panuel?

I see the name of Daniel Kenihan; is he in the

I pannel as it now stands? No: he is on the present Grand Jury, and, therefore, I took his name of the Petit Jury Pannel.

When did you do that? On the first day of Term That afteration was made then before you sent out he summonses for the present Jury? Yes. In striking out his name, were you influenced by

inv other motive than his being on the Grand Jury

he was incapacitated to be on the present Jury, and put Mr. Maquas in his place. In doing so, were you influenced by the sugges-

ion of any person? No. The next name is James Nugent; when did you trike his name out? This morning.

Why did you strike his name out of the pannel n consequence of a note I received from his brother. in which he stated he would deem it a personal fa your, if I would erase his name out of the pannel. It was a personal favour to Mr. Nugent's brother.

and not at the suggestion of any person, that you struck his name out of the pannel. Go to the next name, Robert Law; when did you

strike it out? This morning. For what reason? In consequence of a similar

application from Sheriff Harty; which at first I de clined but afterwards yielded to. Was there any solicitation from either of th

Messrs. Kemmis to do so? Certainly not. Look at the alteration of Mr. Darley's namehow do you account for that? It was in consequence of a medical certificate from Doctor Jack-

on, that he could not appear in Court. Had you any other motive for striking out his name : or were you influenced by the Messrs. Kem-

mis'c? Certainly not. Why did you crase Mr. Beaumout's name? It

consequence of a request from the Sub-Sheriff, and also from Mr. Beaumont himself Were you solicited to do so by any other persoor for any other motive? I was not : and I put Mr.

Smith's name in his place. All these alterations were made since Thursday

norming? Some this morning. But all on account of the reasons you have men ioned? Certainly; for no man's application should influence me in the discharge of my public duty.

Did you ever alter or transpose the order which the names now stand? On my oath I did not. Was there ever an application to you from the Government for a copy of the pannel, or did you ever hear that Sir Charles Saxton got a copy of it? did not.

Did you directly or indirectly give a copy, or auhoriseany person to give a copy, to Sir Charles Saxon, or to any other person connected with Governnent? I did not.

Did you make any alteration in the order of the pannel, at the request of Mr. Kemmis or any other erson? I did not.

Are you able to form a belief as to how a copy of that pannel, or a copy of any part of it, got into the hands of the Crown Solicitor? Mr. Burrowes objected to the witness answering on his belief.

Mr. Soliciton-General -- You were applied to by Mr. Kemmis to give him a copy of the pan-Did you give him a copy, or did you refuse it

I did refuse it; and said, at the time, I was the

officer between the Crown and the People, and would not give a copy. Did Mr. Kemmis request to get a copy of the pannel from you claudestinely, or openly? He laimed it from me as a right; I refused it, and at he same time I remarked, that if the agents on both

in order to expedite the business. What did Mr. Kemmis say to this? He said he would apply to the Court for it.

Did Mr. Kemmis, or any other person on his behalf, or on behalf of the Crown, come to you, or d any person to you, in order to suggest that you should return any particular man, or omit any nan, or arrange or put any names in any particular order on the pannel? Certainly not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goold. Is this the only list you ever made? I might have

What do you believe -don't you believe you did? believe I did. Where is that list? I do not know.

Whether was the other list you made, subse quent to, or before the present one? I never made any since the one from which I took the pan-You heard the evidence given this day? I did.

You observed the miraculous coincidence? Very extraordinary, indeed. You do not believe it was chance? It is quite

unaccountable by me. That does not answer my question : do you think it was chance or design? I can taccount for it. Do you believe that miraculous coincidence was

by accident? I really cannot form a belief. Do you think it was miraculous? I don't believe n miracles. Mr. Goorn. - My Lord, if he does not believe

n miracles, he is not a competent witness. Do you believe it was design? I do believe it ana desiru. Where is your Under-Sheriff? He was in Court

That particular list you made yourself, where did you keep it? In my private secretary.

Was the list out of your possession? It was, How long? About an hour. When was it out of your possession? On the

fifth day of Term. Will you renture to say, that the list you now produce contains the same names with the list you ande before, or a different list? I dare say it

In whose hand-writing is the list which came from against this positive proof, and that arising a r Charles Saxton? I do not know.

How long before you made the tast list, did you take the first? About fixedays or a week. Did you make it after you received the Venire?

Was not the Mr. Montgomery, who spoke to on about Sir Thomas Newcomen, the man who moved the resolution in the Corporation against the considered that, by his being on the Grand Jury. Catholics? Howas.

Don't you believe that in this pannel there are several sworn Orangemen? I cannot answer that. Don't you believe it? I can't.

You are an Englishman, I believe? No, I am ot ; I am an Irishman.

Is the pannel in your own hand-writing? It and I was so particular in forming it, that I had the Sub-Sheriff to breakfast with me, that it might not go through the Sheriff's office, in the ordinary

Mr. Burrowis .- Gentlemen, you are to try whether this array was the nomination of the retion of the Crown Solicitor. The substance of our challenge is, that the Crown Solicitor did, by ma- lifthe Crown had the nomination of the punnel, they nagement and illegal contribance, procure a Jury to be returned, which would not stand indifferent betion for the Triers is, whether, de facto, the pannel was tampered with, through the agency of any person connected with the Crown, their Solicitors, or any person connected with the Sheriffs. It appears clearly that the Crown Solicitor was determined, if possible, to have the exclusive copy of the pannel, | challenge. and the names of the persons that composed it. It appears that the gentleman, who, on his examination this day, has denied any direct management with the Jury, did on Friday last receive from the Secretary of State from the Minister of the Crown, and from his own hand, sent for on purpose, a list of names containing one hundred and fifteen of those on that pannel, which was not dirulged until this morning! Is that the effect of chance? Is it a coincidence? Is it, as the Sheriff said a micacle? Gentlemen Triers, would ver establish such an array as this?—No.—Give the Catholics of this country a fair trial by a Protestant juv that is all they seek for -if there had been at identity of the two lists, not being by design, it must be by miracle; and all we can say of this case. there not being an identity, if there are degreein miracles it is not quite so miraculous. Sir Chas Saxton might have had that list before the pannel was arrayed; can you presume that Sir Charles did not send for Mr. Kemmis on this very business: No Mr Kemmis could not tell on what other busiess he went to the Castle! and he received, in the Secretary's office, a list of that Jury which was to try this important question. Do you think the list of the Jury was not long in his possession, or that he had not long examined it, for the purpose he had procured it for? It is impossible that you, Genlemen, must not believe that the Crewn Solicito was put into possession (by some management) of the pannel to be arranged, in order to give him as advantage over the Traverser. Mr. Kemmis says ne numbered the list of the names of the Jury, it order to assist him in his challenges. How the num ber twenty-seren before the number four could assist him, he could not tell himself, and it is for you o judge. The facts give us a solution to the pro blem-it does coincide with the actual situation of the names in the pannel! and the fact is so, that the names being numbered would direct the Crown

fould rely upon, and where they were placed in the CHIRF JUSTICE.-It is as ancient as any usage

in their challenges, as they knew what men they

n our law. Mr. Burrowes .- It is, however, plain, that the list either suggested the pannel, or the pannel suggested the list and it does appear that another pannel was framed a week before, which the Sheriff has sworn was different from the present, and he knows not what has become of it; and it does also appear that this list came from the Castle, from the Minister of the country! and, therefore, is there not more than suspicion, is it not consincing proof. that it was the paper handed to Sir Charles Saxton, and thence transferred to the Crown Solicitor? What right had the Minister of this country, deepy interested in the decision of this cause, who acts for the Crown in the direction of those trials—what husiness had he to send for the pannel, to comment on it, and deliver it to the Crown Solicitor for his uspection? Do you believe he got it for love of justice?-No; he never could have claudestinely got it for a fair and honest purpose; and therefore I must conclude, in the words of the challenge, that his Jury has been summoned by the Crown Solicitor; and, therefore, Gentlemen, you will exercise a sound judgment on this question between the Crown and the subject, and I anticipate your verdict to be, that there has been a tampering with this oannet.

Mr. Attornet-General .- Gentlemen, vou are to try whether this panuel of Jurors has been made. by the Sheriff, at the nomination and instance of hose concerned on the part of the Crown or not .-If it was done by the Crown Solicitors, or any one for them, I would concede that the array should be mashed; but in order to come to that conclusion, you must convict Mr. Kemmis and his son, as also Sheriff James, of absolute perjury; for they have all sworn, positively and directly, that they did not. directly or indirectly, nor did any person employed for them, apply to, or solicit the Sheriff as to the nomination of the Jury. The Sheriff has sworn positively that be formed the pannel, and that he did not do so at the nomination of any person whatsoever, much less, of any person on behalf of the Crown. Then there is nothing but suspicion Portugal.

the circumstance of a copy of the primet prigot into the possession of the Crown Solicitor Gentlemen-rou have been led into a mistake. and that by the warmth and enthusiasm of ma Lorened Friend, as to this matter; for if the Sheeter had given the Crown Solicitor's full copy of the primel, that would be no ground for quashing the array : for the Sheriff is under an oath not to disclose his pannel, and, in fact, the parties are entitled to that disclosure at a reasonable time before the trial in order that they may know the qualifications of those Jurous they may wish to chillenge. It appears that the Jury was fixed and ascertained, upon Thorsday last-it is not pretended there was any copy of the pannel until Friday; and it is most probable that Sir Charles Saxton, as soon as he received that paper, put it into the bands of the Crown Solicitor. It was not obtained by the Crown Solicitor until after the Jury was summoned -and as to the charge of the alterations being made at the instance of the Government, that is rebutted by the evidence turning officer of the City of Dublin, or the selec- which has pointed out the manner, and the occasion moon which those alterations took place. In fine, might have obtained it long before the summonses had been issued -they would have known who was tween the Crown and the Subject. The sole ques- to be put on that pannel, and they would have had no occasion to apply to the Sherill for a copy of that, of which they themselves were the origin; and therefore, unless you outweigh the positive testimony of three unimpeachable witnesses, by conjectures on improbable facts, your verdict must be against the

The Chief Justice, having read the challenge to the array, proceeded to charge the Triers, and said -Gentlemen, if those facts are established to your satisfaction, you can have no doubt, but it is an unfit Jury to try this case. But in deciding this question, as in all other cases, you must see whether the evidence bears out the facts which are allored. In this case there have been three witnesses, and only three witnesses, examined; and all of them. in the most pointed terms, so far as relates to themselves, utterly deay all interference, directly, or indirectly, with the formation of the pan el, and the Sheriff utterly denies any interference with them, or any other person on the part of the presecution; and therefore, there must be the most strongly imasinable circumstances to satisfy you, that the facts are contrary to their testimony. If, Gentlemen, con are of opinion that the pannel, as alleged by the challenge, was dictated by the Crown-Solicitor to the Sheriff, you will find accordingly; but if you lo believe it was fairly arrayed by the Sheriff, you will find against the challenge, and thereby establish that this is a Jury competent to try the question.

The Tryers retired for about three minutes, and then brought in a finding against the challenge. The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

On the second day, after some preliminary procedings, which shall be given in our next, the Juv were called as follows:

The Hon. P. Blackwood, sworn.

Joseph Goff, sworn. W. S. Magee, sworn. M. J. Plankett, objected to by the Crown.

James Donovan. Mr. Donovan was asked by the Counsel for the Traverser, if he had made any declaration touching the trial? He said, he had heard nothing about it

before. He was then sworn. W. Calville, jun. objected to by the Crown, Thomas Jameson, sworn.

Thomas Rochfort, sworn. John L. Maquay, objected to by the Crown. Thomas Prentice, sworn. Foliot Magrath, sworn.

William Armit, sworn. William Watson, Bookseller, objected to by the

Crown, Edward Hendrick, objected to by the Crown Ralph Shaw, sworn.

Richard Cooke, objected to by the Crown. Thomas Meade, objected to by the Crown. Richard Cane, sworn. Thomas Reed, sworn. Messis, Rochfort and Shaw stated, that they had

een summoned to give evidence for the Traverserbut they stated, they did not know for what purpose. They were therefore admitted to be Jurors Mr. Kemmis opened the pleadings, and the At torner-General addressed the Court, after which the trial of Mr. Kirwan commenced. Mr. Haddle stone was first examined. A Police Constable was

LONDON.

ourned.

inder examination when the Dublin Papers went to

ress, and it was thought that the trial would be ad-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

The Darlington packet, on Wednesday se'nnight, on her passage from Cadiz, in lat. 41, 10, long. 15. 30. fell in with two frigates and a corrette; one of the frigates chased the Darlington twelve hours .-I wo days after, the Darlington fell in with the urveillante, Sybille, and Spithre, and was informd by Sir George Collier that a French squadren were at sea, and that they chased him a few days before, and that, having fallen in with His Majesty's ships then in company, he was going in pursuit of

A NOTHER ACCOUNT The Surreillante frigate was chased, on the 15th ustant, off Cape Finisterre, by three French frigates and a brig, supposed from the Loire. On the 17th, he Surveillante fell in with the Sybille and Spithite. loop, and immediately sailed in pursuit of the French squadron, which, it is supposed, was cruising with a view of falling in with the supplies for

with Letters and Papers to the 15th instant. They state that a war between France and Russia, in conjunction with Prussia, is spoken of with more confidence than ever, as likely to break out in the begianing of next month. The gallant Prussian Geperal. Blucher, is to have a command in the allied army. The batteries at Cuxbaren, and other parts of that coast, have been dismantled of their guns, tar have astonished the enemy, exasperating them to prevent their falling into the hands of the Eag-Jish, in the event of its being necessary to march off the troops to the scene of the expected campaign.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 6th instant. The head-quarters of Lord Wellington continued at Freynada, and the troops were all in excellent health and spirits. General Hill made a morement on Christmas Ere, and a few days there was some slight skirmishing, which terminated in our farour. The Spaniards are reported to have cutered the port of Tarragona, and burned all the | dores of the Camp of Gibraltar, and the second of ships in the Bay.

Government have received dispatches from Lord Wellington, which, we presume, relate to a new en- and Manilya they have given evident proofs, and on terprize achieved by Lieutenant-General Hill, with his usual ability and spirit.

This gallant officer, in consequence of information he had received, as well also as sudden orders. lest his position on Christmas day for Merida, where the enemy was known to have taken up his quarters. In the morning of the 30th, he reached the place, from which he found the enemy had retired in great confusion. He immediately made himself master of the town, in which he found an immense booty, magazine, &c, and immediately proceeded to strengthen the position, by fortifying every important access to it -to guard against any sudden surprice, as it was supposed. Our Lisbon letters of the 5th say, that General Hill was able to pursue the enemy beyond Merida, but they do not state any particular result.

These letters also state what we shall be very hanpy to find confirmed -that Suchet, under circumstances of embarrassment and loss, had been obliged to withdraw from before Valencia.

From the fortress of Badajos a number of soldiers have deserted. The Governor Philipon only pays the French troops, and the foreigners, in cons quence of this injurious partiality, desert whenever

Our caralty, it appears, have maintained their superiority in a variety of skirmishes with the enemy pear Merida. The head-quarters remained, according to the best advices, at Freynada,

" LISBON, JAN. 5. - Before General Hill entered Merida, that place was occupied by 1500 infantry and 30% carality -they had thrown up fieldworks outside, and barricadoed the streets. On the 29th, a party of our cavalry fell in with some of the enemy near Los Navas, of whom they kided 25, wounded 20, and made 18 prisoners. The British had 2 killed, and 1 officer and 20 men wounded. General Hill, as before stated, entered Merida on the 30th, and took possession of the magazines, &c. The 1st and 2d Heavy German Legion, from Cork, 11(X) strong, with 12(X) horses.

landed at Lisbon on the 2d inst. under General Bak. " It is confirmed that Philipon behaves with the greatest rigour to the German soldiers, keeping them

without money or clothing. "There are disturbances at Badajos, owing to the difference of usage between the French and Ger-

"The Emperinado is preparing a plan to rescue the 2500 persons taken in the Castle of Sagunto. "The expedition which went from Salamanca, to collect money at Sona, was attacked by the infantry and cavalry under Don C. Hispana, previously to their accomplishing their object. The enemy lost, in this affair, 2000 men-two officers and 46 men were taken. The English assisted in this operation,

by passing the aqueduct, but arrived too late for The Mail from Cadiz brings papers and letters from thence to the 1st iestant. The Letters from Cadiz are written in a desponding tone as to domesticuffairs. They continue to forcbode great convulsions at Cadiz, and the people murmur loudly against the imbecility and something worse of the Cortes. Trade was never so dull, nor money so scarce. In order to raise a supply of cash, the Government have resorted to new duties on several descriptions of goods brought into Cadiz. The sourcity of provisions at Cadiz, will be seen by the extract of a letter and decree from Cadiz, which is

as follows: " CADIZ, Drc. 20.-The demand for wheat and flour continues, and the Government, convinced of the pressing necessity for those articles, in order to encourage importation, has, by a late decree, extended the permission of exporting specie, duty fice, in return for flour. Annexed is a copy of the

Order: " Drc. 28, -The General and Extraordinary Cortes decree, that the permission of exemption from duties, granted by a decree of the 19th of last October, on the exportation of specie, proceeding from the importation of cern into the Peninsula, is extended also to the exportation of what proceeds from the flour which is imported into the same, whateever is derived from that, which may be produced. In virtue of the contracts made before the date of the present, not being comprehended in the said Permession. The Council of Regency will be informed of this, and will take the necessary steps for the Circulated

" G you in Caliz, the 16th of Dec. 1811." Germal Cooms has issued to the inhabitants of Tariffe, a proclamation, dated the 17th of De-Comber, ordering them to Gibraltar, Algesiras, or Cent i, for the safety of their persons and property, District of Great Britain, from the 25 m cent, " For," says he, " your remaining here would I

Two Mails from Heligoland arrived this morning, | sell augment my care, and my duty will compel me to be deaf to your wants and so figures.

" SAN ROQUE, DEC. 13 ... Go mat B Hastero has issued the following Proclamation :-

" Sommers-You have hoished the campaign which has immortalized you; - the constancy and fortitude with which you have supported the inclemency of a rigorous position at the Rock of Gibralso much, that they have desisted from their boasted you to re-embask, founded only in their force of 15,000 men. Neither the bittles in which you were engaged, nor your innumerable skirmishes, give so much splendour to your merit, as what you have grined these few days back; nor have their coursequences been so great in a national point of viewour gallant ranguard, composed of the light troops, first of Catalonia, volunteers of Barbasho, Cazathe Sierra, have manœuvred in the rear of the enemy, to the atmost of my wishes; and in Estepena many other occasions, that they are worthy of being stiled companions.

"The troops which ought to reinforce Suchet i Valencia, and those which the enemy had in the South of Spain, have all fallen upon you. Marshall Soult, who, by his hasty reproach, caused the death of General Godinot for basing lost a campaign, bad formed the plan of operations to the General of the 4th corps, Leval, who commanded the said troops. This plan, which, for the third time, was commuiicated to him, has been intercepted by a loval natriot, and has come to my hands; certainly, in o one point has Loral deriated from his instruc-

" Southers-Persuaded that neither Marshall Soult, or the Emperor himself in person, are capable of compelling you to quit this spot, where I ommand, our noble allies, the English, are interested, as well as I am, in its preservation; and the deuthaloue of every one of us shall compel us to desist i our enterprize, which is founded on our experience of having gained three campaigns in the course of three months, against 10,000 men at least."

Mr. Secretary Pole is expected in town before the obate, and he does not mean to return to Ireland a the office of Secretary

In addition to the above, the report of the Duk of Richmond's removal from the Government of Ireland daily gains ground.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

We have received letters and papers from Gibraltar to the 31st last. The following is an extenct: " Since our last, no farther particulars have reached the garrison; it being only known, in goneral, that the enemy are making regular approaches

" His Majesty's brig Ephira was lost a few days ago on the Porpoises, near Cadiz. We are happy o understand, that the whole of the crew was sar-

We lately aunounced a shock of an Farthquake t Portsmouth and other places on that part of the oast. On Saturday last a similar shock was felt in Oxfordshire and the neighbouring counties. Yesterday an express was received from Wind-

esty had a very restless night, and was not so well n hodily or mental health as when the last report eft Windsor." An express was received from Windsor last night,

or, at Carlton House, stating, " That His Ma-

t Carlton House, stating, " That his Majesty's ritation had rather increased during the day, and was not so well as in the morning An express was received this day from Windsor at

Carlton House, stating, " That His Majesty was

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26. Windsor Castle, Jan. 25, 1812. " His Majesty is in the same state in which he

as previous to the late encrease of his disorder."

not better, and had a bad night."

GENERAL ORDERS Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, January 20. The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the appointments of the following Officers, upon the Staff in Ireland, ceasing from the 24th inst. viz. - General the Earl of Harrington, General Floyd, (in consequence of his recent promotion,) by religious persuesion in the City, and the benefits Lient.-General Sir C. Asgill, Lieut.-General Win-

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to aprote of the following General Officers being placed mon the staff of the army in Ireland, from the 25th ostant, viz .- Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir John Hope, as Communder of the Forces, Lieuenant-General Lord Forbes, Lieutenant-General George V. Hart, Lieutenant-General Gordon' Drummond, Major-Gen. Wm. Raymond, from the 1st. inst. and Major-Gro. P. O'Loughlin, from the 1st. inst. in the room of Major-Gen. Le Cou-

The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the following appointments, from the 2d i stant, Lieutenant-Colonel Jasper Nicolls, of the 14th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces verying in Ireland, vice Major-General Raymond; Lieut. Colonel Samuel Brown, of the York Light Infanexecution, causing it to be printed, published, and | try Volunteers, to be Diputy Quitter-Mister-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Major-Jen. Marray.

> The Prince Regent has be a pleased to direct that Major General William Marris half bor. moved from the Staff of Listend, in the Victoria

## Edaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30. On the evening of Tuesday, accounts reached us from Lavincoon, stating the arrival of a ressel at that port in 24 days from New York, bringing at lligence, that all the Resolutions, introduced into Congress, and so hostile in their nature to GREAT BRITAIN, had been passed by large majoriies. In consequence of this news, cotton immediately rose considerably in price, and the holders of tobreco and other articles refused to sell at any price. These accounts are fully confirmed by the ork Southern Reporter, received yesterday, in ong extracts which that respectable Journal has given from American papers to the 24th of last

The Loxnon Journals of Finday contain a long lebate in the Commons on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts. In consequence of what passed during the discussion, Sir W. Scott pledged himself to ring in a Bill for the reformation of these Courts. The proceedings communicated by the Loxpox Papers of Saturday, are of little moment, and consisted chiefly of conversations on a variety of minor topics. Notices of motions were given relative to the Orders in Council, and the production of the orrespondence between Mr. Fosten and Mr. Mus-ROE. On a question being put to Mr. PERCENAL, if he had any intention of making a provision for the Members of the Royal Family, he replied, that he had no instructions .- No Mail due.

The first day's proceedings in the Court of King's Bouch, Dunris, are detailed in another part of our paper, with the addition of the names of the Jury sworn on the second day to try Mr. Kirway. The detail of the proceedings on the second day, and of whatever else may arrive, shall appear on Satur-

An American ship (of which we have not heard the name) laden with flax-seed, stares, &c. has gone on there near Fethard, in the County of Wexford. The crew were fortunately sared.

Some time ago, we took the liberty of colling the attention of our Fellow-Citizens to the Institution which is known by the appellation of - FRIENDS OF POOR-ROOMKEFFERS. The benefits this class of inhabitants has derived from that Institution, and the recent arrangements which have been formed for its greater extension, and permanent support, bring it before the public with more than common claims to consideration and regard. The plan was, in the first instance, suggested by Miss Wargen; in the romotion of it, the experienced a ready and ardent ocurrence from her Female Friends. The Surw Days, at her Lodyings upon the Quay, were eagerly attended, and the fair hand of industry was often imployed at home, in preparing those articles, whose ale was to relieve that indigence which shrinks back. from the resource of common mendicity, but which has a tale of sorrow to unfold of far deeper agony than any that comes from common mendicity, even though aided by every artifice and every fabrication. It is now about two years, since the Institution was commenced, and it has been carried on during the whole period with that zeal and success which fully justify the attempt now going forward, to give it a wider range, and to lay the foundation of its lasting establishment. A statement of its nature, containing an enumeration of the distributions it has been able to make, together with a brief outline of the system on which it is hereafter to be conducted, is now in circulation through the City, in every part of which, we are confident, it will meet with that approbation to which the labours of Charity, although forbearing to intimate the right, are largely entitled, and which the compassionate and generous heart is ever most willing to bestow. That statement will speak more forcibly for itself han any language of our's can do, and we shall merely affect to a few of the general and most pro-

It is the sublime nature of Christian Charity, to rise superior to all distinctions which belong to the peculiarities of religious creeds, and only to remember, that all men are the children of one impartial and equitable PARENT. In this respect, the Institution in view possesses merit of the very highest order. The Ladies by whom it is managed are of evethey confer embrace every sect without distinction. So liberal and so elevated has this their leading principle been, that the Catholic visits the abode where the Protestant is sinking under the heavy hand of poverty, and the Protestant that where the Catholie languishes under similar privations. Whatever may be the respective merits of peculiar tenets of unset. Faith, this at least is the genuine spirit of that Gosbel which was declared from Heaven by the Savioua of the human race. The persons, to whom the relief afforded by this Institution is exclusively confined, are, of all other sufferers, the truest and most interesting objects of benevolence. Many of them to Grammy ferry, containing about one Acre and a have, to use the impressive language of the Poet, Haf, held by Lease, of which Twelve Years are to the times has largely and sadly augmented the unhaps py number. Their times py number. Their lives are wasted in solitude and affliction, for the feelings of their hearts withhold them from making that appeal to public compassion, from which they might, perchance, derive precarious and humiliating aid. Need we, then, my, that, of all the children of indigence, they have the most powerful claims, and that, of all thealms humanity ives, assistance to them is the most meritorious? -Their sufferings cannot be known, without being seen; the pleasure that flows from softening their griefs cannot be conceived, without the delightfulin- William Blain, Merchant. D. Congrander, Lieut.-Con. A. A. G. I struction which is afforded by experience. Beauty may

minent features of the Institution, with the cheer-

ful, but unsolicited intention of contributing some-

thing to it's future prosperity.

shine in the circles of fashion, and attract the admiraon of surrounding gaiety-here, in the house of nourning, it will be met by the applause of Heaven! There is one regulation of the new arrangements that is marked by the most refined delicacy. The Governesses will receive the work of all those who are disposed to assist themselves by their industry, but who are ashamed to have their labours, publicly known. This species of shame may, perhaps, be justly called a false and groundless sentiment, for the honest labours of industry being with them honour, not disgrace. There are, however, many, who cannot so far command their feelings as thus to judge, and the Institution, indulgent to these feelings, holds out to them the means of disposing of the fruits of their toils, and pledges itself to secrecy in all their applications. Every part of this plan is admirably contrived, but in no part of it does it promise greater utility than in this. There are many, females especially, whose early education fitted them for works of this kind, but whom adverse circumstances. have thrown down from their independence and their hopes. Here, the means of subsistence are offered to them, and that, too, in a way which wounds no feeling, and requires no exposure of their name or habitation. Even to the very poorer, and less educated class of Room-keepers, a similar expedient is held out, and employment presented to them, as far as they can be employed, either by their capacity, or by the extent of the funds. The prudence of this branch of the system will immediately strike every reader. No careless donations -donations that often do more injury than good-are to be givon; industry is required, and its reward ensured. Not only may the necessaries of life be thus obtained, and comfort introduced where penury resided-Idleness may, also, be reclaimed, and virtuous habits substituted, and finally established, in its place.

The FRIENDS of Poor Room-KEEPERS have laid the statement, to which we have in all these observations been alluding, " before the public, in the hope that, if their exertions are approved, it may be rendered more extensively useful than, without nasistance, it is in their power to make it, soliciting only the small subcription of 5s. 5d per Annum. The importance of the Institution, the advantages it has hitherto conferred, and the still greater advantages of which it presents the unquestionable promise, are an ample foundation for the appeal here made. That appeal cannot but be successful. Who is there, that will not approve? Who is there, that will not subscribe? It would be an insuit to the Public, to say one word more on this part of the subject. We conclude, therefore, with simply observing, that a better plan of Charlty can hardly be derived.

PORT-NEWS-PASSIGE, JANUARY 19.

ARRIVED, 27th-Camden Revenue Cruiser: Gower Packet : Thomas, Repicy, Newfoundland, fish, &c. Ross :-Swift, Canning, St. Ubes, sait and fruit a Gulf, Night, Bristol, merchants' goods, Cork : Lord tollingwood, M. Lochlin, Liverpool, m., goods, Limerick & Valante, Joze, Liverpool, earthenware, butter, &c. Oporto-25th-Union, Shepard, St. Ubes, sait and fruit ;-

Mary Ann, Hamilton, Oporto, fruit, &c. Wind - S. W. at 8 a. # SAILED-None. CHARITY SERMON. ON SUNDAY NEXT, THE 2D OF FEBRUARY,

CHARITY SERMON will be preached in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of this City, by the Rev. FRANCIS NEWFORT, and a Collection made FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK POOR.

Waterford, January 30, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, T THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERPORD. On Wednesday, the 19th day of February next, ■NHE following CONCERNS, part of the property

of the late Jours Pra, Esq. deceased. No. 1 .- The House, Offices, and Demesne Lands of NEWTOWN, situate in the Liberties of the City of in the County of Kilkenny, containing 32 A. I R. 0 P. plantation measure, be the same more or less, held under a Lease for 99 Years, from May, 1905, at the yearly rent of #225 15, od.

These Lands are within 10 minutes walk of the Ciof Waterford, and command very beautiful Views of the City and River; are well enclosed and planted, and large sums have been lately expended, both on the House and Grounds. No. 2 .- That part of the Lands of KILCULLIHEEN.

ontaining I A. I R. 28 P. plantation measure, held by Lease for 31 Years, from 25th March, 1806, at ∡6 16s. 6d. These Lands are on the Road side, and nearly op-

posite to the Gate of Newtown House. No. 3 .- A LOF of GROUND fronting KING-STREET containing, in front, 100 feet, and running backwards 200 feet, be the same more or less, held by Lease for 90 Years, from 1st January, 1781, at the yearly rent of £33 0s. 0d.

Part of these Concerns are set to solvent Terants for long Terms, at a Profit Rent of £136 2s. 6d. and a part, on which is crected an excellent Elable, is No. 4.—CONCERNS on the QUAY. formerly beld by CHERRY and SIRE, and now in possession of

BENJAMIN MOORE, held by Lease, of which I'z Years are yet to come, from 25th March next, at the coarly Rent of £20. These produce a Profit Rent of £30. per Annum. No. 5 -A FIELD, situated near the Road leading

CHARGE of £200 per Annum, two 60 Years and in Half, from 29th of September last charged a suche Dwelling-House, Ware Houses, Cellars, and Yard, formerly in the possession of Rosenz "Arros and lately in possession of Markano in the wee we and of Josuth TRANGMAN and HALLAN CHR AL SONS. and Co mituate in Kingst treet and also used the Dwesling House, Come for and Yord, no confidence possession of TH MAS PR SSOR

For Part culars apply to the nor lyre. Attorney, Waterlord. The Premises . is be viewed on upp cation to Mr.

January 30, 1812.