Sin-Per bearer, you have a second sample o the New Translation of Horace by several Persons of Fashion. More another time. Your's, as before,

Biblior. TRYPHON. HORACE, ODE 22, LIB. 1. Freely translated by Lord Eld-n.

- (1) The man who keeps a conscience pure, (If not his own, at least his Prince's,) Through toil and danger walks secure. Looks big and black, and never winces !
- (2) No want has he of sword or dagger, Cock'd hat or whiskers of Geraus: Though Poers may laugh, and Papists swagger, He does not care one single d-mn!
- (5) Whether 'midst Irish chairmen going, Or thro' St. Glies's alleys dim. 'Mid dranken Sheelahs, blasting, blowing, No matter, 'tis allone to him.
- (4) For instance I, one evening late, Upon a gay vacation sally, Singing the praise of Church and State, Got (God knows how) to Cranbourne-alley.
- When lo ! an Irish Papist darted Across my path, gaunt, grim and big-I did but frown, and off he started, Scar'd at me, even without my wig !
- (5) Yet a more fierce and raw-bon'd dog Goes not to Mass in Dublin City, Nor shakes his brogue o'er Allen's Bog, Nor spouts in Catholic Committee !
- (6) Oh! place me midst O'ROUREES, O'Tooles, The ragged hang-dog Kinds of Tana; Or place me where B-s M-ar-s rules The houseless wilds of Connemana :
- (1) Of Church and State I'll sing my fill, Tho' ev'n B-a M-ar-n's self should grumble Sweet Church and State ! that stand up still (8) Like Jack and July, upon a hill, But ne'er, like Jack and JILE, to tumble !
- (1) Integer vite scelerisque purus.
- (8) Non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu, Noc veneratingravida sagittis Fusce, pharetra:
- (3) Sive per Syrtois iter æstuosas. Sive l'acturus per inhospitalem Caucasum, vel que loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes.

The Noble Translator had, at first, laid the scene of these imagined dangers of his Man of Conscience among the Papists of Spain, and had translated the words " que loca fabulosus lambit Hyduspes" thus-The fabling Spaniard lieks the French " but recollecting that it is our interest just now to be respectful to Spanish Catholics (though there is certainly no earthly reason for our being even commonly civil to Irish ones), he altered the passage as it stands at pre-

(4) Namque me silva lupus in Sabina, Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis Pugit inermem.

I cannot help calling the reader's attention to the poculiar ingenuity with which these lines are para-phrased. Not to mention the happy conversion of with what was saved, but could not positively swear phrased. Not to mention the nappy converse was to value.

the Wolf into a Papist (seeing that Rouvers was founded by Rosuckled by a wolf, that ho munus, and that the Pope has always reigned at Rome), there is something particularly next in supposing " sitra terminum" to mean vacation-time and then the modest consciousness with which the Noble and Learned Translator has avoided touching upon the words " curis expeditis," (or, as it has been otherwise read, " causis expeditis,") and the felicitous idea of his being "inermis" when " without his wig. are altogether the most delectable specimens of para-

phrase in bur language. (3) Quale portentum neque militaris aunia in latis alit æsculetis. Nec Jube tellus generat, leonum

(6) Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis Arbor mitiva recreatur aura; Quod latus mundi, nebulæ, malusque

I must here remark, that the said B-n M-ar-n heing a very good fellow, it was not at all fair to make a " malus Jupiter" of him.

(7) Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo Dulce loquentem.

(6) There camot be imagined a more happy illui tration of the ineeparability of Church and State, and Feb. or March last. their (what is called) "standing and falling together. than this anticut apologue of Jack and Jill Jack. of course, represents the State in this ingenious little

And broke his Crown, And JILL came tumbling after!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE DUBLIN PATRIOT. WITELAN AND HANWAY D. THE GLOBE INSURANCE

COMPANY. This was an action on a policy of Insurance against loss by fire, effected by the Plaintiffs at the Office of the Defendants, in the city of Dublin, on the 15th of December, 1811, and under which they sought to recover a sum of £609 2s. 11d. as the value of certain articles of household furniture, plate, linen, wines, mait and spirituous liquors, alleged to have been lost by an accidental fire in their house in Lower Abbey-street, on the 31st December, 1811 (being sixteen days after the insurance). The trial was called on before the Lord Chief Baron and a special Jury, at a late hour on Friday, the 3d of July last, when Mr. Goold, the Plain- and every other place, particularly in a small room ants. But, while we rejoice at the defeat of such

of the Jury; this was objected to by the Counsel for the Defendants, who stated, that it was not merely from the amount of the sum claimed by the Plaintiffs, or the items of which it was composed, that the company disputed their claim, but that, from the information they had received, and docunents laid before them, as well as from motives of public policy, they considered themselves bound to resist the Plaintiffs' claims altogether; the reference, fee, and wine, the night before the fire, in a coachhowever, being pressed, and the Court approving of it, the Company's Counsel acquiesced, and it was accordingly referred to three of the special Jury, namely, Edmund Nugent, Thomas Prentice, and William Sherwin, Esqrs, who were immediately sworn, as were several witnesses on both sides, and

the reference proceeded on. Mr. Goold, with his usual ability, stated the Plaintiffs' case, which, he said, the Referees were to take under their consideration, divested of all points of law, and narrowed simply to the question, Whether the fire was accidental or not?' The Policy of Insurance was then produced and admitted, as was also the account, furnished by the Plain-

tiffs, and verified by their affidavit. John O'Leary was then examined on the part of the Plaintiffs, who stated, that he knew the Plaintiffs' house, that it was burnt in December last, that he dired there almost every day, that the Plaintiffs were about a year and a half in possession, and believed that they might have expended about £200 in improvements-that Plaintiffs' tavern was a genteel one, and growing better; was there the day previous to the fire, and had seen wine in the bar, and in binns above stairs; also rum, brandy, and ge neva-that Plaintiffs often sent out gallons, dozens, and half-dozens of wine to purchasers; believed there might be about 20 dozen of wine in an apartment up stairs; Plaintiffs had the other liquors in kegs -had seen smuggled wine brought to Plaintiffs' house by porters about a fortnight before the fire: Plaintiffs' binns were always full, and believed they had other wine-stores in the cellar of the house, also spirits and porter; did not know what quantity of spirits there might be, nor of what value, or what number of casks, but believed they might have had fifteen gallons of rum, and the same of brandy and genera, and about ten gallons of whiskey-they might have had about 20 dozen of wine, worth about 50s. a dozen. Had drunk claret in the house-witness then described the premises, and that Plaintiff, Whelan, his wife and children, lived in the house, but being in a had state of health, and incommoding the business of the house, it being small, they removed to Marlborough-streetthat there was only one or two of the sents spoiled by the fire in the hox-room—that, when the soldiers were going away, witness and others took an inventory of the articles saved from the fire, which was the same as in Plaintiffs' account -did not believe the furniture was worth £100, deducting the articles saved-did not know that there were five pair of window-curtains in the house; knew there were small window-curtains in the two-pair sitting room, oak chairs, painted tables, a bed, and a small bed, kitchen furniture, plates, dishes, and a hot plate (which be calculated at 18 or \$20) and were worth upwards of £56, not including table-linen, china and glass-there were six tables in the boxroom, and three in the two-pair room; has seen plate spoons in the house; believed the articles in the house the night of the fire worth more than £80

is cross-examination, stated that he dined and drank toa in the house the day before the fire; that there was no change in it, but by the removal of Whelan's family; that there was wine in the house not permitted, which he advised Plaintiffs to send to Hanway's stores-believed nothing else was sent out—believed the fire communicated from the top of the house by falling on a sky light, or shed in the yard, which was pitched, and from that to the lower stairs -the stairs were burnt both above and below-the middle stairs not so much-It appeared to him, that the top and bottom of the house were on fire together without any communication of the fires with each other .--- Understood Hanway and the waiter were to sleep in the house that night, but the walter slept out .--

Witness is Whelan's brother-in-law. James O'Connor examined for Plaintiffs .- I know the house; was a carpenter and engaged in buildlogs; saw the house since the fire, and believed £150 would nearly repair it; admitted, on his ross-examination, that he did not see the house till

The Plaintiff then examined the Rer. Anthony M'Guire, Rector of Thomas's Parish, and Mr. Lever, the Churchwarden, to prove the certificate granted by them to the Plaintiffs, and the circumstances under which they first refused, and afterwards granted it; the Plaintiffs' Attorney stated, that he would not call any more witnesses.

Serjeant McMalion, on the part of the Defendants, stated to the Referees, that he thought it better to proceed at once on the examination of the Defendants' witnesses, and reserve the statement of their case until the Referees should be in possession of

The Defendants' witnesses were then examined, iz. Patrick Quin (the plaintiff's wuiter), Mr. Sheriff James, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Armstrong, the proved—that Whelau had ledged out of the ouse for 4 or 5 days before the fire happened, and hat Hanway lived therein-that the furniture had neen removing therefrom to Whelan's lodgings for 8 days before, and that, therefore, very little renained on the night of the fire-that there was no plate, nor any pieces of linea or disper in the house -that search was made in the cellar and lockers,

destroyed, nor even a broken bottle to be foundand but very few empty bottles in the house, and those were in the lobbies and bar-that Plaintiffs had been removing wine for about 15 days before the fire-that Hanway had taken away ginger, cofthat a coach came three or four times, and carried things away each time-that whatever was removed out of the house at the time of the fire, and placed in the street, was guarded by a party of soldiers, and witnesses did not believe there had been any plunder-that Hanway had refused to give supper to 100 gentlemen on the night of the fire.

It was also proved in evidence by other of the Defendants' witnesses, viz. Mr. George Chase, Mr. Robinson, Peter Prentice, the engine-keeper, and Hugh Byrne, the constable of the watch—and also by Mr. Sheriff James, Messrs. Quintin, Paterson, Griffiths, and Nath. Quin, that there had been two different alarms of fire at the Plaintiffs' house, the first about 2 o'clock, the other between 3 and 4 in the morning of the 31st of December-that, on the first alarm, Hanway declared it was only the chimney on fire, and, on being offered assistance, said, he did not want any, that it was only the chimney-that one of the witnesses, with other persons then present, extinguished the fire, and went away, leaving Hanway alone in the houseand at that time there was no fire elsewhere in the house. That on the second alarm being given, about 1 o'clock, the house was discovered to be on fire, and no person therein, and on the door being forced open there was a strong fire in the hall, and the upper back room was also on fire at the same time, and he door thereof fastened—that Hanway was seen filling two bottles with oil in the bar the night before the fire, and on being asked at the time refused to give a reason why -that, on cleaning away the rubhish from one of the upper rooms, two bottles were found in the recess of the grate, which seemed to have contained oil-that Hauway told one of the witnesses, that the fire commenced in the kitchen, but was suppressed, and that it afterwards broke out again in the cellar by a hogshead of spirits taking fire, and on being replied to, that, if so, it would have blown up the house, he said, " that fortunutely two horsheads of porter burst at the same time, and put out the fire in the cellar"-that Hanway was requested to shew the cellar, but refused-that several of the witnesses had afterwards examined the cellar, but there was not the smallest appearance of fire in it, or the remains of any staves, hoops, or chimes of a hogshead—that there was a quantity of straw on the floor of the kitchen, and some under the table, but no appearance of fire on the kitchen story-that the back door of the yard lay open, and was partly burnt, but it was evident, that the flame which burnt it had burnt outwards and not inwards-that the stairs from the hall to the first floor were almost entirely burnt out; that the tap-room and a small room, on the same floor, had no appearance of fire—the first flight of stairs was burnt so much that it was dangerous to go up, the second flight was not so bad, and the third flight less than the second; that the staircase which was on fire did not communicate with any fire-place, and that the fire at the upper part of the house and

the lower could not have been caused by one another. Several other witnesses on the part of the Defendants were examined, every one of whom corroborated the evidence of the former, and the Plain:itls none of whom, however, were able to shake the evidence given on the part of the Defendants; on the contrary, one of the witnesses, produced by the Plaintiffs to contradict the Defendants' witnesses, admitted, that he had been in Newgate on a charge of highway robbery, but was acquitted in conse-

quence of his not having been identified on his trial. The examination of witnesses being closed on both sides, Serjeant M. Mahon addressed the Referees, and, after commenting at large on the evidence produced before them, called upon the Referees maturely to consider the vast importance of the case, important to the utmost in its nature

though triffing in the amount. Mr. Charles Ball, on the part of the Plaintiffs, replied at considerable length, and having concludd, the Grand Jury-room was cleared of all persons but the Referees, who, in less than ten minutes, eturned a resulct for the Defendants.

Thus ended, after a patient investigation of three days, one of the most wicked and audacious attempts ever made, in this or any other country, to defraud a most respectable Company of a considerable sum of money, and that, too, at the risk of the lives and properties of the innocent inhabitants of the neighbouring houses; an attempt which, in every point of view, the Company were not only fully justified in resisting, but which they would have been highly criminal had they not resisted. For the sake of public example, it is perhaps to be regretted, that the period at which the trial was called on (being on the eve of the Assizes) should have prevented its being tried in public Court, and under the immedirte controll of the learned Judge who presides there, who would, no doubt, with that quickness and discomment for which he is so eminent, not only have ortened the case, but have given an useful lesson o those who might be inclined to try their hands on similar speculation, this being, as we regret to state, the second attempt lately made in this country to defraud Insurance Companies; the other case we allude to is that of the Manister Mills, near Limerick, and the Atlas Company of this City, which was tried the last Assizes but one of Limerick, and a similar verdict found for the Defend-

tiffs' leading Counsel, proposed to leave it to three off the box-room, into which a quantity of rubbish attempts, it is still to be regretted, the Solding had fallen from above, where Hanway had stated formed, as the Insurance Companies may be maily his wine was kept, but there was not the least trace are, for the benefit and advantage of the public is or appearance of any wine or stock having been general, should be obliged either to acquisse in such fraudulent schemes, or defend themselves against themat an almost equal expense, for in this case and the one we have alluded to (and we trust they are the last we shall have to record) the Plair. tiffs are, as we mentioned, unable to reimburse the Defendants in a shilling of their costs.

THE ARMY .-- A detachment of 200 men and Of. ficers of the Royal Scots arrived from North Britain at Tilbury Fort on Monday last, where they could only be accommodated with tents for the present The 20th Regiment of Foot, and the 1st battalion of the 6th, are to embark forthwith from Ireland for Spain; the 1st battalion of the 91st Regiment has the same destination. Four hundred rank and file of the 7th and 82d Regiments may be speedily expected at Portsmouth from Jersey and Aldernes o embark for foreign service. Detachments for the following regiments at Cadiz are preparing for embarkation: 2d battalion 47th regiment; 4th battaion 67th ditto; 95th ditto, and De Watteville's.

The Army in general have been under some alarm especting the curious charge lately brought before a Court-Martial, in Edinburgh Castle, against Capt. John Robins, of the Ayrshire Militia, by his Lieutenant-Colonel, " for keeping an improper woman immediately opposite the house of the Lieutenant. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, contrary to good order and common decency, &c." However, an equittal of this second charge has relieved the unwedded part of the army from all apprehensions of so serious an abridgment of their Barrack privileges!

POPULATION OF ENGLAND, &c. The total Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, in 1801, was males 5,430,202; females 5,492,354-total 10,942,646. Ditto in 1811. males 6,381,037; females 6,262,716-total-12,596,803. Absolute increase of the Population from 1801 to 1811, 1,654,167, or about 15 in a hundred; or setting aside the increase of the army and navy, the Population of England appears to have increased 141 per cent.; Wales and Scotland

Table of Population throughout the last century n England and Wales :- In

 I) (1 K Im etter			
1700,	5,475,000	1780,	7,953,000
1710,	5,240,000	1785,	8,016,000
1720,	5,565,000	1790,	8,675,000
	5,796,000	1795,	9,055,000
1730,	6,064,000	1801,	9,168,000
1740,		1805-6,	9,828,000
1750,	6,467,000		10,488,000
1760,	6,736,000	1811,	10,100,000
1770,	7,428,000		

RECIPE FOR THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP .- FIRST wash the diseased part, and nipe it dry; then take equal quantities of Train Oil and Gunpowder, well nixed to the consistence of salve, and apply it with int or hards according to the situation of the disease: wrap it neatly up with rag, and then put a piece of bladder over the whole foot to keep it dry; and over that a piece of strong canvas, or a bit of an old glove. to keep the bladder from being cut by coming in contact with the ground. Once dressing is generally sufficient: much depends on doing it well and sougly, so that no strings or rags are left to catch the other foot and disturb the dressing; and let it remain

on a fortnight. The Ministerial papers say that there is no truth in the report that an attempt is to be made to recover Hanover, or to fritter away our force by sending a part of it to the Baltic. Imbecile and inconderate as we think Ministers are, we did not believe it possible that they could be so feeble and indiscreet as to enter on a project so desperate. But andoubtedly there was such a rumour, and it was said to be a scheme of the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness is desirous of raising his standard in the North of Europe, and it was stated that he was to have the dragoous as a guard of honour-We imagine that the whole story was a hoar; because it was added, that the Martial Duke's great auxiety in taking the field was to shew, that as he is superior in rank, so he is also better entitled to a Marshal's staff than Lord Wellington.

A Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, according to the Charter, was on the 17th held at the Company's Court-room in Threadneedle-street. It was also a balf-yearly Court, under a bye-law of the Company. Mr. Manning (the Governor) stated, as the opinion of the Court of Directors, 1st. That £5 per cent, interest and profits should be paid for the half-year ending on the 10th of October next. 2d. That it should be paid to the Proprietors, in the same maaner as the last half-year, without deducting the property tar of 10 per cent. from the dividend warrants. And, 3d, that the dividend warrants shall be delivered and paid on the 11th of October next .- These three propositions were unanimously acceded to by the Pro-

prietors, and the Court immediately adjourned. It is a circumstance which should be generally known, that, by the Mutiny act, " No Magistrate can receive what is called smart-money, from any person enlisted, unless a non-commissioned officer of the party who enlisted him is present, unlest it shall be proved to such Magistrate, upon examina tion, that the recruiting party has left the place where such recruit was enlisted, or that such recruit could not procure any non-commissioned officer belonging to such party to go with such recruit before the justice of the peace." Nor can any Magistrate receive smart-money from any other person than the recruit himself, for which no Magistrate's Clerk can make any charge to the party.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER WATERFORD: BIRNIB, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj-

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,346.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRACE.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, WATERFORD.

THE ASSIGNRES of Messes, Atkins and Co. earnestly request the Trustees and Holders of Debentures in this Rstablishment to meet them at the Commercial Hotel, on the 29th inst. at one o'Clock for the purpose of effecting a final arrangement re-Waterford, September 24, 1812.

TIMBER AND DEALS. ST arrived to RICHARD Jacon and Son, per the Providence Arent, Captain Rossovers, direct from Holmstrand, near Dram, a Cargo of fresh DEAL ROARDS, 10 to 13 feet in length, and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, which, with their present Assortment of NORWAY TIMBER, AMERICAN PUTCH PINE Common PINE, and HARDWOOD, they will sell on reasonable Terms-As also sundry other Articles in the BUILDING LINE. Waterfor I, 8th Mo. 28, 1812.

LIST OF GAME CERTIFICATES

TINKEN out from the Distributor of the County of Waterford, from the 25th of March to the 25th September: 17-Alcock Henry, Wilton. 19-Alcock Alexander Mann, Waterford

March 27 -- Bagge Simon, Ardmore. April 8-Barron Edward, Stridbally 2-Barron James, Sarahville 28-Barron William, Carrickbarron. 6_Barron Luke, Knockmahon.

21-Barley William, Abbey-Lodge. 21-Barrett Edward, Snugborough, Bolton Cornelius Henry, Faithlegg 4-Barron Pierse, Castletown. 11-Briscoe Robert, Tinvane.

8-Cody Edward, Ballykohen 20-Crowler Cornelius, Game Keeper to th Marquis of Waterford. 25-Cherry Richard, Waterford,

22-Cottom George, jun. Ballymaclode. 21-Coghlan David, Dungaryan. 5-Crowley Charles, Game Keeper, Clones 19-Clancy Malthew, Waterford 22-Cooke John, Tramore.

1-Devereux Rev. John, Stradbally 30-Dunn James, Game Keeper, to R. P. O'chea. Gardenmorris.

17-Diniel Richard, Portlaw. 6-Enclish Richard, Violets-town 14-Frazer Rev. William. Waterford 21-Floury Rev. Henry, ditto.

25-Uniteane Benjamin, Bullyscanlin 19-Penton Edward, Game-Reeper to the Duke of Devoushire. 19-Farle Joseph, Milton. Frazer Rev. John, Waterford.

22-Fleming Arthur, Mount-Congrese 12-Graves Marmaduke, Turcullen. 1-Gleeson John, Cove-hill. 2-Greene Rodolphus, Dungarvan. 12-Giles George, Ballygally March 31-Heron David. Shanakill 2-Hearn John, Prospect.

Hely Pierse, Rockville 18-Hissard Sir Francis, Waterford. Hassird William H. ditto. 24-Hunt Charles, Kilmacthomas 15-Hassard Jason, Waterford. Hoiel James, Stradbally 27-James William, ditto.

22-Jones Ralph Hawtry, Mullinabro 12-Keily Arthur, Belmont. 23-Keefe Denis Scart 29-Keating Brien, Lismore 22-King Thomas, Waterford April 6-Lymbery Gregory, Ballylough.

18-Lynch Jeremiah, Waterford. 23-Long in Thomas, Ballinacourty 27-Lawler John, Prospect-hall, 16-Lanphier J. Philip Cosby, Waterford. 18-Leonard John, ditto.

19-Leonard William, ditto. Langley John Donse, Ballyduff 23-Malone Michael, Glantico. 17-M'Guire Walter, Clonea. 3-M'Guire Thomas, Clonca. 21-Moore William, Sapperton 30-O'Shea Richard Power, Gardeni 24-O'Reilly John, Ballyine.

17-O'Brien Robert Joseph, Brooklodge. 19-O'Grady John, Kilmeaden. March 25-Phelan David, Tramore, April 4-Penrose Henry, Waterford 30-Power Matthew, Dunbill Lodge. 8-Penrose George Randall, Waterford.

25-Power William, Pembrokestown. 8-Power Nicholas, Snowhill. 18-Power Thomas, Butlerstown 19-Purcell Peter, Waterford. 24-Phelan Robert, Ballincoragh

29 -- Ronayne William, Ballindudd. 16-Revell Joseph, Waterford, 23-Roche George, Woodbine-hill 29.-Rogers Major, Passage. 29-Rochfort Edward, Game-Keeper to M chael Creagh, Kilbrack.

7-Ronavne Gabriel, Tinnock. 16-Robins Joseph, Firgrove. March 26-Sheppard Thomas, Waterford. 1-Smith William, Headborough. 25-Scroder William P. Waterford 23-Sheehan Patrick, Grange.

25-Shaw Charles, Aunscourt. 22-Sheppard John, Waterford 21-Sparrow Thomas, Grolowa 7-Wall Richard, Waterford 17-Wallace James, ditto. 21-Walsh Peter, Belline.

Walsh Thomas, Dungarvan. Aug. 22-Wallis Thomas, Rosbercon. The Commissioners for managing the Stamp Dutie give Notice, that they have given positive directions

NOTICE.

TILE feverish attacks now so general amongst Children may in a great measure be attributed to orms, and an improper use of unripe Fruits-to obviate the evil which either may produce, a timely Application of BENNETT'S WORM POWDER (mor particularly recommended at Autumn) will be found to produce the most beneficial Effects .- Mr. ARTHUR Binnie has just been largely supplied with this Medicine by the proprietor, Mr. Lucas, Apothecary September 23, 1812

THE LANDS of KILOWEN, ROCKET'S-CAS-TLE, GURTHARDA, WOODLOCK, and that part of COOLROE belonging to Jon's MEDITICOIT Esq. have been within these few days strongly po sound to preserve the Game. Rocket's Castle, September 21, 1812,

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25T

DAY OF MARCH NEXT. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND, highly improved. The Garden is well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. BARRON, August 31, 1812

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. Dovie, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady ane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shertock. Inquire of MICHARL DOBBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 29, 1912.

> TO BE LET, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, ■ MRE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years. They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Te nant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. Latter, at Mr. Milrara, Hatter, on the Quay; and by Mr. Annauran Biogs, Water

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812. THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJES-TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Major Rogers, Ordnauce Store keeper at Waterrong, will, on Monday, 5th of October next, received scaled proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying five Hunfred Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncaunon per Phousand. The Proposits, which ire to be scaled up, and endorsed, " Proposils for onveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same, and the Proposals will be transmitted by Major Ro gens, to Dublin, for decision.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract; and no tender will be received after twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible Persons to become the Proposer's securi-

TOBACCO

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale. Thirty
Hhds, of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value .-Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1819.

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY. FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON, CIEVERAL Lots of LAND, within three miles of The Town of Carrick-on-Suir, being that part of the Lands of CASTLETOWN and ANNSBOROUGH, now out of Lease, and on the high Road from Carrick to Kilkenny. These Lands are in good condition and will be set without reserve when the value is of

ALSO, IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY, That Part of the Lands of CLONORA, within three Miles of Killenaule and seven of Thurles, now in the

Possession of Wm. Cooke, Esq. of Pointstown, and his Under-tenants—the whole of which will be set for such term of Years as may be agreed on, and every Encouragement given to secure Tenants. Application to be made (in writing only) to Wm HARDER BRADSHAW, Esq. Carrick-on-Suirs or b RICHARD B. OSBORNE, Waterford. ALSO TO BE SOLD.

The Lands of INCHINSCULLUP, in the County Tipperary, within three Miles of Cappagh, and six teen from Clonnel, containing 447 Acres, as now set to RICHARD SAUSE, Esq. of Carrick, at the low Rent of 3s. 13d. per Acre. The Fee simple will be sold if the value is offered.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, ♣ the County of Kukemiy, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Prier Walsin, Attorney, William-street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

RINGWOOD acquaints his Friends and the ●P • Pablic, that he has some London-made PIANO to the several Inspectors and Distributors of Stamp

Daties, to prosecute all Persons who shill offend

will dispose of on the most reasonable terms—He will against the Game Duty Act, and to levy the Penal- let his HOUSE on John's-hill, with or without a Fine-

ENGLISH SACKS.

THOMAS and ROBERT JACOB have recently received a fresh Supply of best ENGLISH SACKS, direct from the Manufacturers, which the can sell on moderate terms. Bridge-street, 9th Month 19th, 1812.

NOTICE.

NY Person found sporting on the Lands of Green A ville, Ballynoney, Dangan, Grany, Dankit, Ulid, Rahard, Mullimvat, Ballintushy, Mount-Neill, Monveen, Lecketstown, Knockbrack, Lake's well, or Ashgrove, will be prosecuted as the Law di

N. B. The Estates of Mr. Boyca and Mr. Jones

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD

and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of Carrier-on-Suin, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

ALSO TO BE LET.

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LET,

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of Car-RICK aforemid, late in the possession of LAWRENCE Smyth, Big. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD. DRY HOÙSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently every suitable and necessary convenience, are well worth the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And t these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD ! the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, t the whole of which there is a quick and easy commu nication to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled-in GARDEN, in good of der, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwolling-Houses above mentioned Proposals for the whole, or any part separately will be received by Ednond Shyth, Esq. Callan. May 29, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TURM AS MAY BE AGRED ON, From the 19th September, or 1st November next. DART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing about 72 Acres, midway between Carrick an Clonmel, adjoining the river Suir, and beautifull situated .- Proposils (in Writing only) will be receiv ed by Mongan Kennedy, Esq. Dungarvan; or Dr Krynepy, Waterford.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 25. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. Od. ---- second, - - - - - - - 111s. Od. --- third, - - - - - - 104s. Od.

fallow (rendered) - - about 90s. 0d. ard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d - (casks, rendered) - 76s. Od. - 78s. Od. urnt Pigs, - - - - 60s. Od. - 62s. Od. Pork, - - - - - - - - 00s. Od. 00s. Od Beet. - - - - - - - 40s. Od. - Os. Od. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 32s Od. - 33s. Od Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. ---- second, - - - - - 70s. Od. - 80s. Od. - third. - - - - - 50a. Od - 60a. Od. ___ fourth. - - - - - 40s. Od. - 40s. Od. Wheat, - - - - - - 524. Od. - 554. Od Barley, - - - - - - 21s. Od. - 24s. Od. ()nts (common) - - - 21s. Od. - 22s. Od. -- (potatoe) - - - - 221. Od. - 23s. Od. Malt. - - - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Coals. - - - - - - 4s. 0d. - 5s. 0d Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. 5d. to 7d. ∫ (quarters), - - - - 5 d. ~ 6d.* (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 8d. Mutton { (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 53d. - 7d. - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork, - - - - - - - - 4 d. - 5d. Butter, -- - - - - - - 22d. - 20d.) Frain Oil, - - - - - - £40 00s. -

Whiskey, ----- .4s. 4d. - 14s. 8d. per Gab Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. Barrels Wheat 1260 £3 0s. 11 d. - Oats . . 40 Averaging { 1 4s. 54d. 0 0s. 0 d. ---- Barley ---

> LONDON GAZETTE. WHITTHALL, SEPTEMBER 17.

Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the following anonymous threatening Letters have lately been received by George Bellamy, Esq. Mayor of the borough of Plymouth, of which the following are copies, viz.

"To the Mayor of Plymouth " Beware of your Life

" You must inevitably die Don't be too secure"

" tis doubtful if the £500 reward will save | parent; it is hard as stone, but not so beavy as the

" your Life! the Plot is deep and resolutely determined upon-When you go from the Guildhall, after tis dark, take care how you pass by the Lane that leads flown to Courtis's Waggon-Warehouse-And be sure to avoid going through the Old Church Yard after Nine D'Clock"!!!

"This comes from one who Repents hav-" ing been Concerned in the Plot, who Wishes " to preserve your Life but who being Swara

" will not betray." The Mayor' " of

" Plymouth"

. Dublin Augt. 27, 1812." " George Bellamy Esqr."

" You shall die soon, nothing Human can pre-" vent, Your Death." "The Enemy's of Ireland shall get a terrible

" blow soon." George Bellamy Esqr."

" Mayor"

" Plymouth"

His Royal Highness, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in writing and sending such Letters, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any of them (except the person who actually wrote the same) who shall discover his, her, or their accomplicaor accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

And, as a further encouragement, a reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS is hereby offered by the Mayor and Commonality of Plymouth, to any Person making such discovery as aforesaid (except as is before excepted) to be paid on the courietion of any one or more of the offenders.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

There was published lately at Stockholm, in Swelish, a very interesting Account of a Journey, undertaken in 1807, by M. Valenberg, under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, for the purpose of determining the height of the mountains of Lapland, and observing their temperature. The mountains visited by M. Valenberg make a part of the great chaln which runs through Sweden and Norway, and stretches In some of its branches even to Finland and Russin. They are aitunted between 67 degrees and 68 degrees north latitude, and belong to the Polar regions. On several points, their bases are washed by the sea, and from their summits the immense plain of the Northern Ocean is discoverable. These mountains had been uly hitherto viewed in all their majestic grandeur v the Lapland Nomade, following his flocks of cer and his game. A few travellers had contemplated them at a distance, and M. de Bruck, a learned German, during his travels in Norway, approached within a short space of them; but no person had ever yet penetrated into this asylum of nature, and attempted to struggle with the difficulties of ascendaing these summits, eternally covered with so-wand The ascents were mostly excessively steep, and in climbing them the traveller was by turns suspended over deep excavations, lakes, torrents, bottomless marshes and gulphs. He had no intelligent guide, there was no habitation on his route, and no assistance to be expected. He frequently was obliged to make circuits of many leagues to reach a summit ;-and he crossed not only snow and ice full of crevices, but also marshes, where he ran a continual risk of being buried in the mud and stagmant water. He passed the nights on naked rocks, without a tent or the smallest shelter; and he was frequently reduced to quench his devouring thirst by swallowing now, which occasioned him inflammations and

painful suppurations in the mouth. M. de Valenberg's measurements give the Lapland mountains an elevation of from 5 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. Although this elevation is less than that of the mountains of Switzerland and the Pyreenes, all the phenomena of the Alpine regions, and particularly Glaciers, are observable. At such proximity to the polar circle, the region of eternal snow commences at nearly 4000 feet above the ocean, while in the Alps it begins at from 7 to 8000, and in the Pyrenees at 8000 feet.

On the 14th July, M. de Valenberg ascended the most considerable glacier, called Sulitelma, a Impland word, which signifies Solemn mountain, because formerly the Laplanders adored on one of its summits their principal idol. This mountain, which is the Mount Blanc of the north, is composed of a succession of summits, of which the base has an extent of several leagues. Its greatest elevation is 5700 feet above the sea. To reach this elevation, our traveller was obliged to make his way over enormous crevices, where recently before some hunters had been engulphed with their deer and their dogs. Seas of ice have descended into the vallies 700 feet below the line of snow. There is a border of earth surrounds the ice, consisting of slime and stones. The ice of Sulitelma is very clear and almost transwings, and the two companies of infantry in the alacrity. After the first discharge the British retreated-we continued advancing. Three times them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two ken prisoners. We fearn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded, und some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. It consisted of a considerable detachment from the 41st regiment, some militia, and a body of indians. The goard at the bridge consisted of 80 Canas, discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but nant-Colonel Miller conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satistied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Wery respectfully, Sir, I have the honour be, your obedient servant. (Signed) " LEWIS CASS, Col. 3d Regt. O. Vol.

His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Hull.". WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8 .- Letters from the North-western army, under General Holl, dated July the 21st and 22d, state that the result of the Indian council at Brownstown has been communicated to the General, by which it appears that the Ottamas, Chippewas, Pottamatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Munsues, some, Kickapoos, Sees, and the Six Nations, are possimous for remaining meutral. Tecumseh and Marpol are the only chieft of consequence remaining with the British ... A party of the British, with all their Indians, passed the giver Aux Conards, twelve miles from the encampment The General detached Colonel M'Arthur; with t part of his regiment, to protect the inhabitants.-The Colonel attacked and drove them back -two of the Colonel's men were slightly wounded-the loss of the enemy is not ascertained. Colonal M'Arthur's conduct on this, as well as all other occasions,

THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

CHILLICOTHE, JULY 25 .- Late on Saturday evening last an express arrived in town with a letter from Gen. Hull, to Governor Meigs, stating, that the army was very deficient in provisions, that Mr. Platt was authorised to fornish a supply for two months, and that the communication must be oneserved by the militia of this State, or the army would perish for the want of provisions. The letter concludes with saying, " we have the fullest confidence that you will dould in your power to prevent so distressing a calamity."-A letter was at the same time received from the contractor, stating, that proxisions were deposited at Urbauna, ready to be packed on horses, but that he should be obliged to wait for a route, of troops to protect it, and open a new

entitles him to credit.

road, as the old one is almost impass ble. At the time the above dispatches were received, the Governor was at his residence in Marietta. The next Sunday they were opened by the Secretary of State; and immediately upon their contents being made known the drum beat to arms.

From the Quebec Mercury, Aug. 18, 1812. of the Rumour says that General Dearborn has agreed to an armietice of 30 days, that time might be given to hear from Washington, supposed to be in conseguence of the revocation of the Orders in Council; four days notice to be given prior to the recommencement of hostilities. If the above be coupled with some observations in our columns from the National Intelligencer, un inference may be fairly drawn. that an accommodation of the differences between (Great Britain and the United States is within the mentof positility ('particularly as the Americans imust atready have felt the power of Great Britain chrough the Hallfax appedron, though in a fur less degree than what they may expect to feel it if the war be continued: Letters from New York, of the 8th mindanta uny, that a gettlement with Great Britain -was expedied of Rumour further says, that Goverrefor dbull hab been repulsed, for the fourth time, at Bort Maiden, with the loss of 30 men. It is addeth, that as Gen. Brook was mustering his forces, it was expected that he soon would become the assailant; wher Mr. Hull may think himself happy if he has the good fortune to effect his escape."

FRENCH PAPERS.

- PARYS, SEPT. FS. - Private letters from the Grand Army speak with enthusiasm of the ardour that animates the French troops and their Allies. Despondence, on the contrary, is on the increase in the Russian Army. The light troops of the French Army are rapidly approaching Moscow. That prowince affords already abundant resources to the conquerors." The Emperor continues in good health. -Journal de Puris.

The following are some details relative to the roads from Smolenak into the interior of Russia :--From Smolensk it is 23 leagues and a quarter to Dorogobouchi; to Vissma 16 leagues and a quarter-this town is situated upon a river of the same name-carries on a great trade in grain and hemo -it has 7 or 8000 luhabitants, and the country is fortfibrand agritable; to Gratsk, a town of 2000 souls, on the Wesage, 15 leagues and a quarter. From Gratskito Mosaisk, the first town of the go-

march up a mile, in order to effect a passage over spersed with woods, gardens, parks, and palaces. the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their From Smolensk to Moscow 92 leagues, from Vitearrangements, and prepare for their defence. On ma to Moscow, 55. One road of about 90 longues, coming down the creek we found them formed ;- In a South-east direction, leads from Smolensk to they commenced a distant fire of musketry. The Orel, the head of one of the most fertile and popusao, Kursk, and other governments, the finest proof 60 leagues leads to Tala: its trade is with Peters-| prayers, I remain, with affection, burgh, Riga, Dantzic, and Breslau. Tala is the they formed, and us often recreated: We drove Sheffield of Russia : It has 600 iron forges, and besides the grand manufactory for arms, founded by Peter the Great, which employs 5500 workmen. privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and ta- | Thus the position of the French armies menaces on one skle the ancient capital, and on the other the finest prorinces.

Toulon, Sert. 4 .- A convoy of 16 ships, with ball, grape shot, howitzers, and other naval stores, is just arrived. They left the ports of Agde, Cette, and Arles, Some English frighter attempted to cut men. Our riffemen, stationed on this side of the | them off, but in vain-they were protected by the forts, and continued their voyage without any accitheir number considerably exceeded ours. Lieute- the line, and seven frigates, set sail, and favoured their entrance into port.

Berlin, Sert, 1 .- The convoys of provisions &c. which were approaching the Niemen, have received counter orders, the Russian territories affording abundant supplies for the French armies for some time. According to accounts from Warsaw, the Prince of Schwartzenberg arrived on the 14th ult. at Ralno. General Reguier was at Ruduo, nd the cavalry at Uckrang. Since the affair of he 13th at Diwin, nothing has happened of import-

VIENNA SEPT. 2 .- Reinforcements are on the oint of being sent to the Prince of Schwartzenberg. Private letters announce that he has gained fresh advantages. From Hungary a great many horses nd oxen are sent, and a train of heavy artillery rom hence.

Bentin, Sept. 2.—The two official Gazettes of his city contain the following article :-

"There has been circulated, under the title of Appeal to the Germans, a Russian Proclamaion, signed by the General in Chief, Barclay de Tolby, whose object is to rouse the people of Germany o insurrection, and the German troops to the vio- on Bonez ation of their ouths, and to desertion. It would be an injustice to the German nation, so respectable always for loyalty and fidelity to their Sovereign and country, to think that a single German could suffer himself to be so led astray from the path of hought the least to expect it, having given such uninrrupted proofs of fidelity and attachment to their King and Country. The ties that attach Prussia and her Monarch to the Emperor of the French in the war against Russia are sacred. His Majesty may onfidently promise himself, that each will go beand his paternal intentions, and not suffer himself be misled by the false reasoning of a foreign polihis loyal and brave subjects, and above all upon his troops, who have already in this war distinguished themselves by their courage, discipline, and

COTTENBURGH MAIL.

" GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 9 .- The ships engaged or the expedition have been inspected and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service; such as had been dismantled are refitting. It is reported that the French have suffered a defeat near olensk, and a great part of their army put in complete route. The result of the conference at Abo has not transpired, but it is said Finland will be restored to Sweden.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated

Sept. 6. "The obtaining possession of Smolensk cost the French upwards of 10,000 men. Revel holds out bravely, and no besieging artillery has yet ar-

From the St. Petersburgh Paper of 6th (18th) Aug. 1812. "We have the pleasure to lay before the public

he letter of his Eminence the Metropolitan of Mos-Emperor, and his Majesty's reply to the Metropolitan : —

" Most gracious Lord and Emperor-The chief Metropolis, Moscow, the new Jerusalem, eccives as a mother her anointed into the arms of her affectionate sons, and whilst she has a foresight through the rising mist of her shining future glory of her Mouarchy, sings in joyful transport, Hosauna to him that comes in the name of the Lord! Let the vaunting insolent Goliath carry the terrors of death from the borders of France into the provinces of Russia; the holy faith, that sling of the holy Russian, David, will suddenly slit the forehead of his blood-thirsty haughtiness. This sanctified image of the holy Sugues, the ancient champion for the welfare of our native country, is presented to your Imperial Majesty. It gives me pain that my decreasing faculties will not permit me to enjoy the view of your Majesty's beloved countenance. I send my prayers up to Heaven, that the Almighty may of his grace advance his beloved people, and fulfil your Majesty's wishes.

" Most gracious Lord, your Imperial Majesty's most submissive intercessor.

" PLATON. (Signed) " Metropolitan of Moscow. ANSWER.

" Most venerable Platon-I have received your letter, and, with the same, the image of the holy vernment of Moscow, 14 leagues. From Mosaisk | Sugues. The hist I have received with pleasure, as | sonable for fighting.

and found our progress checked by a creek, which ! to Moscow, 22 lengues and a half, in a straight ! coming from a shepherd of the church, who is highwas then impassable. We were then compelled to | line. The environs of Moscow are fertile, inter- | ly respected by me, and the latter with veneration. The sanctified image of the holy protector of the Russian armies, I have commanded to be given to the arched population of Moscow, who are training for the defence of their native country. May be obtain it through his intercession before the throne riflemen of the detachment were formed upon the lous places in all Bassia. More to the Fast are Rie- of God, and may be, by his prayers, lengthen the term of your years, which are ornamented with hocentres. The men moved on with great spirit and | vinces of the Russian empire. From Viasma a road | node and renown. Recommending myself to your

"ALEXANDER." The original is signed in his Imperial Majesty's own hand-writing.]

BOXING.

A pitched battle, which excited more sporting attention than any which has occurred in the present year, took place on the 18th, in the neighbourhood of Ealing, such having been previously announced for Uxbridge Common, whither the populace first started for. The combatants were a promising, athletic young candidate from Lancashire, belonging dent. As soon as they neared Toulon, 18 sail of to the Gregson School, who entered the list with the qualifications of the renowned Jem Belcher's weight, milling mug and fearless resolution. Many adventurers from Lancashire had failed in establishing themselves on the boxing list since Gregson's resolute combats; and that pugilist knew too well the lack of a bit of science to suffer such to be withheld from his adopted youth, and Carter, from native rusticity sent forth from the purring part of Lancashire, profited by the lessons and advice of the first sparrers of the day. His antagonist, Bonc, who has often displayed in pugilistic combats, had aspired to a more elevated notion of honour, by joining the ranks of the army, and he was like a stranger to fear in the field of either bayonets or marrowbones. The men were of tolerably equal weight, and they set to at 1 o'clock. Betting was even, but Carter had the turn.

THE BATTLE.

Round 1. Bone made two good hits, left and right, without receiving a return. The distance was not well judged, and the hits failed of effect; he, however, got from the close, and hit his adversary down handsomely by a right-handed blow in the cheek, which also produced first blood. - Five to four

2. Carter evidently felt the effect of the hit, and sparred with great caution. He commenced a rally by a left-handed hit; which told, but it was return ed with both hands. A sharp rally ensued, in which Bone shewed himself the best fighter, and placed nour and duty. It is from the Prussians that we most hits. He drove his adversary away, and Carter went down, after having much the worst of the round, by a slip in getting his heel into a hole whilst retreating, which caused considerable injury. Betting six to four on Bone.

3. Both appeared confident, and Carter hit his man a lunging blow on the body, which was followed by a sharp rally. Bone shewed much quickness, but he was met in this round by Carter's left hand at His Majesty relies upon the obedience and aid the head. After exchanging several hits, Carter washrown in a close.

4. The combatants were alike in want of wind and each made play. This was also a rallying, advantageous at intervals to both, but Carter had not the gift of throwing in his right hand with any destructive force. An irregular close ended the round. This round turned the betting in favour of Carter, | zoff, Marshal Tolstow, and other Noblemes, who had recovered his wind, and seemed to begin to I his Royal Highness. All the highest Russian D. feel that he was fighting. He met the rallies of his adversary with his left hand very successfully at the | was illuminated in honour of him. He was to be head, and although his right was employed in a sort | Abo on the 31st. of chop, yet, from the eagerness with which it was We communicate the contents of the Paris Paper administered, it told, and Bone was down. He had from this time the lead, and it was never wrest-

ed from him. In the fifth round he kept a sort of superiority and in the seventh he signalized himself with that sort of temperance and courage which could not fail o secure victory.

After this, until the twelfth round, he carried every obstacle; and fought better in the twelfth round, which vanquished his adversary, than he had done in any preceding one. Bone in the latter part of the fight gave his head to his adversary's arm, and Carter gave him some smarting tastes of the Belcherian fibbing with the other hand. The contest, ow. Platon, of the 26th July, to his Majesty the which was sharp and resolute, lasted seventeen mi-

REMARKS.

This Lancashire adventurer promises to reach the summit of a London boxer, in this degenerated day of pugilistic talent. He is doubtless true game, and resolute, regardless of fear, and of strength equal to his athletic form. It augured much to see an adventurer, who made his debut, fight at worst, as was his case in the first two rounds, and then lead and win. He is effective and violent with the left hand, but not gifted with punishing much with the right; but his practice will gain him that requisite. In an observation after the battle, Carter said, on being asked why he did not begin earlier, " You've zeed sought of fight," meaning that he had scarcely got at it. Bone, as before observed, has shewn off on former occasions; and he is a quick fighter, but being out of condition, as alleged, was one cause of failure; but the more prominent one was the hardihood and gameness of his adversary. Thos. Jones and Norton seconded the winner.

Another battle was fought between two Kitle genimen, denominated Catsmeat and Snuff, and it was a merry one in favour of Mister Snuff, when a Magistrate did his duty in spoiling the sports in propria persona, and his mandate of pence was instantly obeyed, by a dispersion of the populace. The ring was througed with the usual motley. Very few tain was unnecessary, and that they would so of the pugilistic corps were present, it being unsca-

NAUAL INTELLIGENCE

DEAL, SEPT. 18 .- Came down from the several outward-bound, and sailed, with the of the Merchantmen, &c. under course Folkestone lugger, for Portsmouth.

Arrived the Favourite sloop of war, with confrom Plymouth; and the Rapid, from Fth. the whole are detained in the Downs, by con-winds; and his Majesty's ship Sceptre, free, Flushing. Sailed the Matilda transport, with French

iers, for Leith. Pontsmooth, Srrt. 18.—Arrived his Mis hip Macedonian, from Plymouth; and the !:

loop of war, from a cruise. Sailed the Melpomene, for the Down; Be m a cruise; and the Misletoe, with a com-Guernsey and Jersey.

His Majesty's ship Parthian is appointed PLYMOUTH, SECT. 17 .- Arrived the Gu ketch, from New York; she landed her men

with the disputches, at Penzance. The Hamburgh ship Maria, Francisco, ent in here by his Majesty's ship Misletoe been liberated, and sailed yesterday for Bourd she was met at sea by his Majesty's ship Zem and again sent in.

Salled the Glarence man of war, for Portra FALMOUTH, SEPT. 16 .- Sailed the Queen (otte packet, for Surinam.

The Lord Hobert is detained until Pride ousequence of the American war. The packets are to have six guns and 12 me

iddition to their present number. SHEERNESS, SEPT. 18 .- The extra concept he Baltic sailed this morning, under the protein of his Majesty's ship Starting, with transports w merchant vessels were not permitted to sail with The regular convoy will sail on Monday next.

ISLE OF WIGHT, SEPT. 18 .- Arrived his Maj ly's ship Amaranthe, with the Leeward Ishadi under convoy, consisting of about 26 salt fleet left the Leeward Islands, 47 in company veral of them have previously arrived.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Price of Stocks this day at one. per Ct. Com. 5941 f Exeli. Bitte (344) 33 Omnium 6#4 pm.

per Cent. Navy 90111 Consols for Acct. A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this mofile and we are glad to find, that all the ships eng for the Expedition are ordered to be la immed readinesse. We hope to hear by the next Mil its imving salled. The intended restoration of F land to Sweden, in return for Swedish success Russia, is mentioned in the Gottenburgh letters. We hinted at it a few days ago. There was a sep of the French having experienced a defeat near S lensk. The loss of the French, in their attack b on that place, is stated, and probably over-pand, 10.000 men.

The Swedish Papers give a long account of the Crown Prince's voyage and reception at Abs. 1 was received with distinguished honour. The faperor Alexander paid him the first visit, and, the a long private conference, presented Count Romders were conferred on him, and the city of A

we have received to the 14th inst. They conti as we stated yesterday, no additional Bolletin; they give us the substance of some private lette which speak of the rapid advance of the French light troops towards Moscow; the ardour of the Freed and the despondence of the Russians; the manufacture of the latter, and the comparatively triffe ones of the former. But we remark that, polah standing this statement. Bonaparte is pressing in reinforcements from all quarters. In the Papent fore us we find Austria sending more troops, " Prussia. Saxony is sending her body guards, the little paltry Prince of Piombino has been all upon for his contingent.

There is an article from Nuremburg of the which asserts that Victor's corps is arrived on right Bank of the Duna. But the Fifteenth Bite tin said, that Victor had only begun his march for Tilsit, about the 27th ult. and added, that hidesi nation was not the Duna, but Wilna.

An article from Berlin of the 1st would perm is, that the Russian territories afford such abusdan supplies to the French, that the convoys of prosions which were approaching the Niemen have be stopped - And yet Bonaparte assured us the Ram ans laid waste the country, and destroyed all the

magazines as they retreated! The King of Prussia has been made to drinks her cup of humiliation in the answer he has rein ed to Barclay de Tolly's appeal to the German The ties that attach Prussin and her Mount o the Emperor of the French in the war wife Russia are sacred. His Majesty may confident promise himself, that each will go beyond his pate nad intentions, and not suffer himself to be mis by the false reasoning of foreign policy."

Alas! What is the policy of France tows Prussia :

Am article from Toulon of the 4th talks of the ival of a convoy with naval stores, which carl gates had ineffectually attempted to cut off-At a meeting held at Plymouth (Massachuse resolve was passed, that the war with Great B

concerned in fitting out privateers.

The Concord, Stewart, arrived in the Clyde from | This is really a notable piece of information, and the | indulge the hope of its having really taken place. Quebec, sailed on the 23d ult. with 120 vessels, un- public ought to be grateful to the Courier for the It would be of considerable moment, as manifesting war, and parted off Newfoundland, on the 29th, the Senate form the American Congress. But the with 40 sail.

This day se'nnight a distressed female, with a child, was soliciting alms at Plymouth, in order to known, that the House of Representatives is freenable her to proceed on her journey to her home at quently called the House of Assembly, and that Marazion, in Cornwall. She had just returned it is so denominated in various parts of the Constifrom Spain, having followed the fortunes of her tutional Code of America, as well as in the historihusband and son, a fine young man, 18 years of cal details of it's proceedings. This circumstance, age, through two campaigns. Her husband was in therefore, would have been no solid objection to the the front rank, and her son in the centre, when a shot in hattle brought the former to the ground; her son stepped into the front rank, and occupied the place of his father. In this situation, and with one foot unavoidably placed on the body of his fallen parent, the gallant youth also received a ball, and fell lifeless. On mentioning the fall of her son, the mourner was particularly affected. Both father and not convey to America intelligence of rescinding the юп were Cornish men.

Yesterday forenoon a person, belonging to the suite of Mr. Foster, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from America. He came in the Gleaner ketch, which sailed from Halifax the 26th ult. The dispatches, it is understood, do not contain any thing very material. At the same every appearance of truth, that they went no fartime, letters were received from Admiral Sawyer, at Halifax by which is learned the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his Majesty's schooner Chub. It appears, that on the 23d ult. in a gale of wind, she upset, and every soul on board unfortunately perished.

Among the prizes carried into Halifax, are two from London, and three from Liverpool (one of tile complexion. A temporary and conditional susthem with a license on board), valued at £200,000.

DAWSON'S CONFESSION. -- So many reports have been in circulation, and so many names implicated he the confession of this convict, that it might be the prosecution of the war. It is, besides, ascerdeemed by many desirable it should have been pub- tained, that certain qualifying contingencies, with lished to the world, if only for the exoueration of those who have been unjustly accused of participating in his crime. The following extract, from the Second Edition of "Dawson's Trial," will, however, explain sufficiently why this has not been already done : --" His confession with respect to persons said to

have been concerned with him, or having a know-

ledge, direct, or indirect, that something was going on which would prevent certain horses winning, will be expected to be stated; but the assertions involve in themselves so many delicate points, and were uttered under such circomstances, that, upon minute deliberation, such would not only be unjustifiable, but would also subject the writer to separate actions of indictments. The question of publishing names has been canvassed in a consultation of Barristers, who decided that such would be illegal; and from the circumstances of Dawson having been somewhat deluded into a seductive hope, that any promulgation of names would save him, the Learned Gentlemen, who discussed the business, were of opinion that credit did not attach itself to the ipse dixit of the Prisoner, who was considered dead in the eye of the law, and that self-protection was a very probable cause for his declaration. I shall not indulge in any risk on this head, but leave the accused accomplices to their own reflections of guilt: and whilst dwelling on this subject, I feel it a duty to state a few words on the subject of the first trial, where the name of a Mr. Trist was tolerably backneved by Bishop, the acknowledged accomplice of Dawson. Mr. Trist afterwards published a statement to the public, in vindication of his character, wherein he complains of injustice-and certainly he is a most ill-used individual. I am a total stranger to Mr. Trist's habits of life, or in what sphere t mores, but what I have to state is, that I merely did my duty as a reporter of the first trial, and somewhat influenced, perhaps, by an indignation at Mr. Trist's alleged misconduct; but from circumstances which have since transpired, together with the prisoner Dawson's repeated confessions to Mr. Harmer, his legal adviser, in his interviews with him, that " Trist knew no more about the business than he Mr. Harmer did"-the conviction on my mind is, that Mr. Trist is innocent; and from the circumstance of his character having been stigmatised by my pen, it is a justice due from me to him, publicly to express my conviction of his having been slaudered and injured for bad purposes."

ddiaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The observations made in our last publication, relative to the intelligence from Liverpool which stated that America had recalled her Declaration of War, were sufficient to throw total discredit on the news. We have since learned, that the letter from Liverpool was a gross and scandalous fabrication .-It purported to be dated at the Office of a Liverpool Journal, called the Mercury, and to be signed by EGERTOR SMITH, the conductor of that Journal. Mr. Sыти, who will probably in due time contradict the wicked assumption of his name, is not supposed to have been the writer of the letter, and it is conjectured, that it was intended to injure his repufation, or to promote some mercantile speculation. The letter itself was unquestionably conveyed by Post hom Liverpool to London, and no blame is to be muched to the Star and Statesman, for having, in the first instance, given credit to a statement whose falsehood they had no means of detecting at the time. In their publications of Saturday, they have homestly discharged their duty, by laying the whole transaction before the public. On this subject, the Courier has sneeringly observed-" It is a pity, that those who inserted, or who believed, the account, did not recollect, that there is no such House as a House of Assembly. There is a House of Representaiver, and a Scuate, and these two form Congress."

der convoy of the Minerva frigate, and a sloop of discovery, that the House of Representatives and a belief in the American General, that the repeal Courier, before it presumed to impugn the knowledge of it's contemporaries, ought itself to have account from Liverpool, had it not been otherwise wholly disproved.

The effect which the repeal of the Orders in Coun-

cil produced on the American Executive Government is still unknown. We stated a considerable time ago, that the Gleaner, whose return to a British port was mentioned in our last publication, did Orders in Council. She sailed from Plymouth on the 19th of June, and the Proclamation for repealing the Orders did not appear in the Gazette until the 23d of that month. To what the official docoments, of which she was the bearer, amounted, we know not, but it is generally understood, and with ther than a proposal of a temporary and conditional suspension of the Orders. That such a proposal would not be satisfactory to the American Government or Nation, may be concluded with absolute certainty, and it is thence to be inferred, that the dispatches brought home by the Gleaner, if, indeed, she had any dispatches on board, would be of a hospension of the Orders in Council would produce no change in the American mind; or, If it did produce a change, it would rather excite a greater energy in which even the conditional repeal was clogged in it's first formation, were not removed till after the departure of the Gleaner, that she carried these contingencies with her, and that they were better calculated to aggravate the resentment of America, than to renew her friendly dispositions towards Britain. These, and these alone, then, are the topics to which the intelligence conveyed by the Gleaner must have been confined, and it would at once be absurd and improdent to form any conclusive opinion as to the probabilities of Peace or War, till the decision of the American Government on the actual and onqualifted repeal of the Orders in Council shall be fully and officially known.

In the mean time, discontent continues to spread broughout the United States, and to menace consequences most alarming to their internal tranquillity. In some places, the inhabitants have enered into resolutions of neutrality; whilst, in others, the troops have refused to march to the field at the command of their Government. These are new and striking occurrences in the history of wars. Combined with the prevailing detestation of the present war, they must produce a powerful effect on the Executive Government of the Country; and, if the feelings of America were so strong prior to the revoration of the Orders in Council, what must they have been when the actual adoption of that measure was known. The tone of The Intelligencer, the organ of Mr. Madison and his party, has undergone a change which unequivocally intimates the wish for conciliation. It's number of the 8th of August, indeed, the latest received, and at which period the revocation of the Orders in Council was unknown to it, contains a long document relative to the impressment of American Seamen, whilst it is wholly silent on the subject we have just mentioned. This contrivance is evidently an appeal to the feelings of the Nation, in order to rouse the public indignation on a point which was likely to touch their minds to the very quick, and with respect to which Britain cannot justify herself upon any grounds; but the appeal at the same time proves the conviction of the Intelligeneer, that the idea of uniting. the whole country in the war is utterly hopeless, and also its full persuasion, that even the Orders in Council were not sufficient to produce the anxiously desired unanimity. We are well aware, that there are American Journals which speak the language of anqualified hostility towards Britzin, and, as we conceal nothing from our renders, whether for or against our own opinions, we broadly and plainty state the fact. A Philadelphia Paper has the following words—" As to the secession of the States from the Union, the idea is farcical, and I will venture to say, that nine-tenths of the People of the United States will give the present Administration their decided support, in waging a war which they conceive to be forced upon them, in defence of their most essential rights." In a country, where the spirit of party runs so high, such expressions as these are not to be wondered at, and we are ready to concur with this writer in thinking, that the war has been forced upon them, and that it is a war in defence of their most essential rights; but we are confident, at the same time, that the Journalist will adopt a different strain of reasoning, when informed of the change which has taken place in the British Government.

The extracts from the American Papers, which ire inserted in our columns, will be found of strong and peculiar interest. They speak the sentiments of the most enlightened members of that community, shilst they forcibly show the wretched state of preparation with which their Government has commenced hostilities. It is with deep regret, that we are compelled to throw doubts on the armistice of 30 days, mentioned in the Halifox paper of the 21th ult. The account is, unhappily, discredited by letters of the 25th, which state, that no such event had taken place. It was, however, so cirit rested of so public a nature, that we would still Herald.

of the Orders in Council would close, at least for a time, the calamities of war; whilst it would prereut much effusion of human blood, and diminish those difficulties which uninterrupted hostilities will throw in the way of final pacification.

Since the foregoing articles were prepared, the Dublin Papers have communicated some additional ntelligence from America. The Evening Post states, " that it is informed by a letter from New York, dated August 18, that the Gazette, conaining the revocation of the Orders in Council, had been received there several days before, but that it had not changed the features of the war, and that Pence was by no means likely to flow from this tardy and reluctant measure on the part of England's Ministers." The following article is extracted from The Correspondent:

The American Papers, brought by the last arrival, do not, in their general tenor, considerably strengthen the hopes of Peace. The National Inselligencer, after observing upon the proposed conession of the British Government as to the Orders n Council, and their promised revocation, adds the following intemperate remarks:

" The Orders in Council of the British Govern ment are now no longer a question with the United States-the question of Peace now requires only a proper and a vigorous use of the ample means which the Government is possessed of, to render it speedy, decisive, and glorious. A Peace, when it comes, must bring with it more than the confession of British outrage, by the retraction of its arowed tyranny; it is not a mere cessation to do wrong, that can now produce a Prace. Wrongs done must be edressed, and a guarantee must be given, in the face of the world, for the restoration of our enslaved citizens, and the respect due to our flag, which, like the soil we inherit, must in future secore all that sails under it.

" The rights of neutrals must be recognised, and the British, like the first tyrants of the Swiss, must no longer expect a free people to bow down and worship the symbols of British usurpation."

Private letters from Washington do not hold out a our hopes more pacific prospects. Mr. Munkok was absent in Virginia; but the opinion of persons, who appear to understand the sentiments of the American Government, was, that even if the Gleaner had brought out the revocation of the Orders in Council, it was now too late for such a measure to replace matters upon a footing of Peace. " No thing," says an American Correspondent, " can now be done but by negociation-that is, in fact, as I understand it, that Great Britain must sue for Peace.'

These statements are certainly of no favourable promise, but still, they are not of a conclusive cha-

Government is said to have received dispatches from Russia, which state, that, in the battle of Smolensko, the French lost 12,000 men, in killed, rounded, and prisoners. Sir Robert Wilson is also said to have sent home accounts to the same purport, adding, that the loss of the Russians did not exceed 7000 men. Other accounts make the loss of the French to have been 20,000.

Accounts from Riga state, that an action had aken place in the neighbourhood of that city, beween the French and the garrison, in which the former lost 600 prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery. Russia is reported to have obtained the friendship of Sweden by the cession of Finland. It is added, that an army, of 40,000 Russians and 20,000 Swedes, is to make an immediate descer apon Zealand, in order to force Denmark into a co-operation with the Northern Powers; the same army is to attempt to rescue. Pomerania from the French, and to menace the French army of reserve.

The dissolution of Parliament, about the middle f next month, would appear to be almost certain. It is said, that the Marquis Wellesley was for four and twenty hours in the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but that the whole negociation broke off on the ground, that Lord CASTLE-REAGH would not resign the lead in the Commons to Mr. Canning, who insisted on being placed in that station. No Mail due.

The Schooner, Yeoman's Glory, of Teignmouth, Captain Bibbins, bound for Liverpool, with wheat, n going down the river on Monday morning, struck on a rock in the King's Channel, and was sunk .--It is feared the vessel and cargo will be totally lost. Crew saved. CLONNEL, SEPT. 23 .- On last Thursday night

he house of a Farmer named Thomas Hennessy, living at Glanacunna, near Bullyporeen, was at tacked by an armed Party of Villains, who demanded that he should instantly come out to them, declaring that they would have the worth out of him of the Eight Pounds he got as a reward for assisting in apprehending the Robbers of General Mabon .- Hennessy had secured his cabin so that the Villains could not immediately break in; but they had provided that he should not receive any succour from without, by placing guards on the only two houses that were immediately near him. Finding that he was resolved, the scoundrels at length succeeded in forcing the house, which they searched for Hennessy, but in vain, the poor man having effectually concealed himself in a cupboard. The ruffians then turned the rest of the family out of the house, which they deliberately set fire, and remained during the conflagration, expecting that every succeeding minute would force Hennessy from his concealment. He kept his ground, however, until the flames and roof falling in threatened him with instant death, when he luckily bolted, and, making his way through a back window, escaped cumstantially detailed, and the authority on which into his garden and hid amongst the cabbages .-

The following is the total amount of the Grain exported from Ireland, from the 5th of Junuary, 1811, to the 5th of March, 1812.

Barley 993,702 Barrels. ..481,173 Do. Oatmeal 44,474 Do.

If we allow 7 barrels of Wheat, 12 of Oats, and 14 of Barley, as a good average acreable produce, and allow each barrel of Wheat to yield 13 stone of Flour, and each barrel of Oats to turn out L cut, of Ontmeal, the number of acres tilled to produce this stock for exportation will be usarly as follows:--

Under raw Wheat 61,596 Acres. Wheat ground into Flour 19,813 Barley13.919

Here is a total of Land occupied under Tillage or foreign consumption, amounting to 151,170 Irish, or 245,651 English Acres.

There is a small return of Beans; which are a rop, we believe, merely local, and that in a Disrict of no very great extent -no account of Rape, or of Rape Off, or Rape Cake, all of which were exported to a very considerable amount-to account of Porter and Whikey, though in both of these articles the produce of many acres was sent out of the country.

Let us now see the value of her exported crops, that was returned to Ireland, either in monics nume bered, or in koods equivalent, and it will turn out

nearly thus, viz. 223,702 harrels of Barley were worth £1 50 0d. per barret, or £270,627 584.547 Do. of Oats were worth £1 63. 0d. 63 13s. Vd. ber barrel, or 1.616.906 46,088 Cwt. of Flour were worth ±1 100. Od. per Cwt. or - -44,474 Cwt. of Outmeal were worth £1 5s. 0d. per Cwt. or - - - -

The above are, we believe, as we ntend them to e, rather under than over the medium prices, addng to this the monstrous return brought by the repidly encreasing Exportation of Live Stock of every description, and the supply of the comtant foreign market in salted Beef, Pork, and Butter; the influx of wealth into Ireland is much beyond the depondency of those who look, not with more south bility and regret than we do, at the encreasing weight of our Public Bardens, but do not take the same pleasure in contemplating these great and growing sources of national Wealth and Prosperity.

Price of Irish Stocks-September 21. 34 per Ct. Gov. Deb. 724 | Treasury Bills 1004 per Ct. Gov. Deb., 1004 | Do. 4 per Ct. Deb. Exchange, 8 per Cent.

DEATHS .- At Gibraltar, where he had resided ipwards of half a century, as an eminent Merchant. ohn Smith, Esq. aged 75 .- The Hon. Astley Bennett. Captain in His Majesty's Navy, and third son of the Barl of Tankerville.—At Downham Market, William lawling, Esq. His death was occasioned by a slight round he received in his thumb, from cutting a caious cheese, which, causing an immediate juffamnation in the hand and arm, ultimately terminated nis existence.-At Stanwell House, Middlesex, Miss Stanhope, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir H. Stantope, Bart.-At Shooter's hill, in the 84th year of his age, Major-General William Grant, of the Royal Regt. of Artillery .- At Craigbrien, in the County of Clare, George Stackpole, Esq.-In Cornwall, the Lady of Sir Vvell Vyvyan, Birt .- In Spain, of a gun shot wound, Lieutenant Lindsell, of the 11th

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 93.

ARRIVED. 21st-Camden Revenue Cruiser: Auckland Packet. Wrd-Camden Packet.

23d-Lidy Fitzgerald. Dore-and Britagnia, Betington, Bristol, m. goods: William and Ann, Courtney. London, ditto: Agenoria, James, Swansen. oals; Ant, Edwards, Cardiffo, dille : Louisa, Evans, Aberystwith, slates; Hopewell, Evans, Cardiffe,

21st-Ann and Mary, Evans-and Lively, White,

Liverpool, wheat.

21d—Mary, Hunt—and Diligence, Ellis, London, butter, &c. &c.; William and Alexander, Wells, London, butter and goat-skins; Carolus Magnus, Gjurding, St. Ubes, ballast : Hannah, Hammond, Cork. coals; Providence, Jones, Swansen, bullast; Lord Nelson, Lewis, Newport, ditto: Gower Parket. 23d-Wind-N. N. E. at 8 a. m.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, WATERFORD

THE ASSIGNEES of Mours. ATKINS and Co. onrnestly request the Trustees and Holders of De-centures in this Establishment to meet them at the commercial Hotel, on the 29th inst. at one o'Clock. for the purpose of effecting a final arrangement respecting the Concern. Waterford, September 94, 1812.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

TUST arrived to RIGHARD JACON and SON, per the Providence Arent, Captain Rosauman, direct from Holmstrand, near Dram, a Cargo of fresh DEAL BOARDS, 10 to 12 feet in length, and 2 to 3 inches NORWAY TIMBER, AMERICAN PITCH PINE. Common PINE, and HARDWOOD, they will sell on reasonable Terms—As also sundry other Articles in

be BUILDING LINE. Waterford, 8th Mo. 28, 1819. NOTICE.

WHE feverish attacks now so general amongst Children may in a great measure be attributed to Vorms, and an improper use of maripe Fruits-to obviate the evil which either may produce, a timely Application of BENNETT'S WORM POWDER (niest narticularly recommended at Autumn) will be found o produce the most beneficial Effects. - Mr. Autuun france has just been largely supplied with this Medicine by the proprietor, Mr. Lucas, Apothecury, September 23, 1819.