Moses Lippitt, Esq. Moderator, The following Resolutions, submitted to this meeting, having had two several readings, were unanimously adopted; and it is voted, that they be published in the several news-papers of said

Whereas our nation is involved in war with to predatory intrusions from the foe; and as, in times like these, populous cities become the places of resort for profligate, disorderly foreigners, and Extract of a Letter from Havanna, dated Aug. 13 others, who may have an interest in raising riots, and exciting tumults, to the great annoyance and utter destruction of public peace and private security: and whereas this town is unprovided with any portion of the national defence; and until such is supplied, must be protected by the voluntary exertions of the citizens:

Resolved, therefore, That it is the duty of every citizen promptly to aid in repelling all incursions of enemies, made for the purposes either of plander, bloodshed, or devastation, or with any view to infract the rights, usurp the privileges, or interropt the political freedom of any person what-

Resolved. That we consider it most indispensa bly needful, at this time, to give all aid for suppressing all riots, tumults, and mobs; believing that, however horrible war may be, between nation and nation, his terrible features almost soften with mercy, when compared with the grim and bloody visage of civil commetion.

Resolved. That we will, at the hazard of all things, sid in the support and complete execution of the laws, knowing that safety cannot be found when law is trampled under foot; and believing that neither life, liberty, or property, can be secure, when once secret threats or open force have with impunity violated the freedom of speech, of the press, or of election.

Resolved. That we do all pledge ourselves. promptly and on all occasions, to resist, and if nossible repel, all hostile incursions from the enemy; that we will assist in quelling riots, tumults, and mobs; and do all in our power to discourage and discountenance every thing tending to those direful conflicts; hereby guaranteeing to all persons, so far as our influence and the effect of our exertions can extend, the perfect protection of the laws, so that they may, at all times, in all places, and on all occasions, freely speak and publish their opinions, and nominate and elect their public officers, nor be amenable therefore to any man, or collection of men, nor to any tribunal on earth, but such only as are established by the laws of the land.

Resolved, That for obtaining the objects aforesaid, we do recommend to all persons capable of bearing arms, forthwith to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition, and be ready, at a moment's warning, to aid in defence of themselves, their families, and their country.

NATHAN W. JACKSON, Town Clerk. We were happy to hear George Blake, Esq. United States Attorney of this district, arow is Town-meeting yesterday, that the cause of the war was extinct, by the Repeal of the Orders in Council. Bost. Reper. Aug. 6.

SALEM, JULY 28. nual war expense, in addition to the ordinary expenses of government, will not be less than 20 millions of dollars, and the taxes on every man will be increased fourfold. The whole of the prizes sent into this port, since the war began, will not probably bring more than 30 or 40,000 dollars. The single cargo of the Marquis Someruclos, of this port, carried into Halifux by the British, was worth upwards of 300,000 dollars, and the duties to Government would have been nearly 100,000 dollars. Thus far the balance is vastly against us.

A company of the militia of Georgetown, who had been ordered to march for military duty, but who deserted their officers, are advertised in a public paper, and ten dollars reward offered for the apprehension of each of them.

The Freedom of the Press, or the Right of Opi tion, are privileges which will never be surrendered by Americans. They cost our forefathers too great a price to be given up, without a glorious struggle to transmit them unimpaired to their pos-

Extract from De Witt Clinton's Address to the Grand Jury of the city of New York.

" A state of war does not destroy or diminish the rights of the citizen to examine the conduct of public men, and the tendency of public mearures. And if, in the exercise of this right, he should deviate into slander or sedition, he is liable to punishment in the ordinary channels of justice. But there can be no state of things more deplorable, no condition of society more harrible, than to subject him to the fury of a mob, or to the rengeance of frantic and unprincipled incendiaries. It has reached the ears of the magistracy, but in the shape of rumour only, that menaces have been thrown out with a view to destroy that freedom of investigation, which is the birth-right and boast of every down those barriers and asylums, which the laws to the poor old man, remarking, that they were not | nicl say to deceased, "dammation seize him (meanhave erected to secure the tranquillity of domestic at war with unarmed fishermen.

life, and the liberties of the people. It was impossible to remain insensible to the magnitude of the considerations involved in this state of things. The triumph of a mob over the majesty of the laws, would inflict a doubly wound upon the character and interests of the city; it would render the property and person of any man insecure; and it would degrade our republican form of government in the eyes of mankind. We have therefore prepared ourselves for the crisis; and, with the blessing of Heaven, we shall not only suppress tumultuous and riotous assemblies, but we shall bring the authors and abettors to condign punishment. And as long as we occupy these seats, be assured that we shall foreign enemy, and alarmed with the apprehensions | put down and purish, in the most exemplary manof many and various calamities: and whereas this ner, all attempts to invade the public peace, to detown (situated as it is on navigable water,) is liable stroy the lives and property of individuals, and to impair the freedom of opinion and inquiry."

AUGUST 7.

We have this moment received news that a fresh reinforcement of troops has arrived at Mexico from Europe, with which, there is no doubt, we shall be enabled to aunihilate the banditti, who have so long infested the roads between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico."

Town-MEETING .- After the adoption yesterday of the Resolutions, a Committee of the Senators of Suffolk, and the Representatives of Boston, recomnended the appointment of delegates to meet in Con-

Mr. Dexter objected to this proposition. He perfeetly agreed that, in extreme cases, the people had a ight to resort to a Couvention; but he did not think the crisis which at present existed required it. He, however, condemned the war as unnecessary and antimely, and as not prepared for by Covernment; and declared it ought rather to have been against France than England.

Mr. Otis followed in favour of the recommendaion; contending that the circumstances of the counry warranted the measure; and that it was a legal and peaceable expedient, to assist in obtaining the

restoration of peace and prosperity. The meeting having continued to a late hour in the forencon, a motion to adjourn was made and carried-and the meeting was accordingly adjourned to

this morning, at 10 o'clock. From the Philadelphia Political Register of the

It is with heartfelt sorrow we learn that the gal lant distinguished soldier of the American Revolution. General Henry Lee, continues dangerously ill of the wounds which he received from the assassins in the Baltimore meb, when disarmed, and under the protection which had been pledged to him by the Mayor and Militia Commandant of that degrad-

From the Connecticut Herald, of August 4.

THE CITY OF BLOOD. The bloody city of Biltimore, the Paris of America, has wrought indelible disgrace upon the American character. And yet, native Americans compose but a small part of her blood-drinking bauditti of assassins. They are chiefly, and almost altogether, the ripers vomited upon our shores, recking from the gleas of Ireland, and the shumbles of France, thirsting, even to frenzy, for human gore. They, and such as are like them, are the imported curse of our country. A Frenchman has been the leader of this murderous mob from the beginning, and French and Irish have followed his steps, and plunged their daggers into the hearts of tome of our best citizens. Irvine, a villain of an Trishman also, is the infamous publisher of the " Baltimore Whig," which, on the day following the attack upon the Federal Republican office, and preceding the night of butchery at the gaol, issued column of combustibles, instigating the murderers to pursue their work, which they promptly and

Great fears are entertained in many of the southern States, of an insurrection of the black slaves. The delusion is rapidly spreading among them, that when the whites are gone to Canada, then will be the time for the black men to become free. We have seen a letter from Virgioia, of a late date, which says, " Aunttempt has been made by the negroes belonging to Col. Burrill, of Frederick county, but providentially was discovered before any mischief was done. Two or three hundred muskets have been found in St. Mary's County (Md.) which had been collected by the negroes. We fear a day of terrible retribution awaits the instigator of French outrages and assassinations."

It is generally conjectured at the Southward, that Commodore Rodgers is bound to France.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Is-Fund of St. Vincent, to his Correspondent in this City communicated for Publication in the Mer-

cantil- Advertiser. " Our volcano has lately made a most awful display of its horrid entenils, and has laid a full third part of this fine island under its ashes. All the lands n its vicinity, both to windward and leeward, are rendered wifit for cultivation, and two of the largest rivers dried up. They have been dug for, and found boiling. The mountain exhibits a frightful deceased, against John-deponent told deceased prospect. Nothing to be seen but lava, not a tree nor shrub; and even most of those awful chasms, glens and falls, formerly seen, are filled up; yet,

strange to tell, very few lives have been lost." A small fishing bont from Nova Scotia, on board of which was the owner, a man of 74 years of age, | fell; as Mr. S. fell, deponent and his party ran American citizen; and that abominable attempts having been captured and sent into Boston, the Boswould be made to invade the dwellings of individuals | topians raised a subscription, bought the boat, fitwith the ruffian hand of violence; and to break | ted her out for a three months' voyage, and gave her | out; when deceased came to the house, heard Da-

HORRID OUTRAGE.

FROM THE KERRY HERALD.

TRALET, SEPT. 21.-With sincere regiet we are to announce a circumstance which, for depra- was fired. vity and wickedness, no precedent is to be found on the records of this county. The crime we allude to is that of the murder of a Magistrate, in, what we conceive, the legal execution of a legal order of law. The circumstances which led to this nelancholy affair have been so fully and satisfactorily developed by the evidence produced on the Inmest held by John J. Hickson, Esq. a Coroner for his county, on Friday last, that we shall lay the entire before our readers.

Morean O'Connell Busteed, Esq. Surgeon, was the first witness called he viewed the body of John | Pennington and John Pennington, both of Farm Segerson, perceived eight wounds on his head, apparently inflicted by balls or slugs, two of which intered the brain, and another lodged near the ear-and he has no doubt of his death being occaioned by these wounds.

John Moriarty, of Ardmoneal, in this county. farmer, sworn, saith-that he was one of the bailiffs named in the warrant against Daniel Pennington, of Fairantoreen, near Killorglin, farmer, at the suit of John Sogerson-that, on Wednesday, morning last, deponent, deceased, and fire others, went to the residence of said Pennington, for the purpose of executing said writ-the door was closed against them—they continued watching the house until about three o'clock next day; about one, the deceased went into the house of John, which immediately joins that of Daniel, suspecting that a communication was formed by a breach in the wall, which separated the two houses, and that thereby Daviel might effect his escape; on the deceased entering the house, the wife of John used very abusive language to deceased, and desired him to quit; to this deceased replied that " he would not hurt or injure her, or any thing belonging to her, nor did he come with any such intent." Depought saw the breach in the wall, and also saw the wife strike at deceased with a shorel; deceased begged she may be quiet, still assuring her that no joinry would be offered her; she then laid by the shorel, and deceased sat down ; John, the husband, was standing by at the time. While the deceased was thus sitting, the wife took a pot of potatoes off the fire, and emptied the water into a peck which was no scouer done, than John Pennington took up the ressel, and threw the contents of it on the head of the deceased, which was uncovered at the time, and would have struck him with the peck, if the deponent had not prevented him ;deceased made for the door, crying out " murder !" deceased retired to a neighbouring house, where he dried himself and shared-after which he began to write, and while writing was informed by Cornelius Hayes, that fire-arms were coureying into the house of John Pennington, and nsisted that deponent should accompany him to the door, in order to prevent the arms being carried in-deponent went accordingly, but being afraid to stand opposite the door, took his station on one side-Mr. Segerson came up shortly after, and seeing the wife at the door, be called on

deponent and the rest of the party to come forward;

they did so-heard the wife repeat some words, as

people's children are outside," to which John, the

husband, replied, " by G-d he would,"-de-

ceased at this time came up to the house, and stood

within three or four yards in front of the door, and

situation he was about a minute, when the muzzle

the door, heard the discharge, and saw Mr. Segen

son instantly fall-has no doubt but the gun was

fired by John Pennington. After the discharge,

deponent and the rest of the party fled. Before the

shot was fired, and previous to the deceased com-

ing up, heard Dan. Pennington say " let me see

cautioning the husband-heard her say " the

the soldier that will be as good as John now." Cannot say whether Daniel was in his brother's house at the time the shot was fixed. Among the seven of which the party consisted, there were but two pis armed-is positive, that no attempt whatever had then sent for Informant, who declined going; the tols and a sword; nor was the deceased at any time been made to force either of the houses. Cornelius Hayes, a Police Constable, swornwas called upon, on Wednesday last, by John Segerson, a Magistrate, to assist him in preserving the peace, and arresting Dan. Pennington on a Sheriff's warrant, to deponent and others directed-did attend accordingly-found the house of Druiel, which is immediately adjoining that of John, closed against them -heard Diniel Pennington frequently abuse and threaten deceased, on said day, from a window; deceased having heard, that provisions were conveyed, through a window, by a woman, to Diniel, deceased followed and struck her-was not with the party during the entire of the ime from Wednesday to Thursday; returned on Thursday-found deceased applying remedies to his head, which he heard was scalded by Pennington -- saw Edmund Murphy, (one of the Jurors) writing informations, at the dictation of that arms were conveying into the houses, and that their brother, Michael, endcavoured to get in ; deponent and deceased repaired to the house, and while Mr. Segerson was standing within a few yards in front of the house, a shot was fired through a hole close to the door, and the deceased instantly off, seeing the friends of the Penningtons collectlog; heard Michael call on his brothers to come

ing his brother John) for not killing you at once."

Deponent Learl Durler, on Nobel of very best rections to a female relation of his, to have her friends come to his house to protect him against de ceased-cannot say whether they did come, or who ther they were in either of the houses when the de-

John Sweens, a Police Constable, sworn, lis evidence went only to prove, that he saw D. del make his escape from the house, and was ninion that he had a gun in his hand at the time

Here the cridence closed, and was read over and ommented on by the Coroner, after which the Jareturned the following Verdict :-" We find and present, that the deceased lob

Segerson, Esq. late of Fortwilliam, in said countr. was, on Thursday, the 17th day of Septemberinstant, feloniously and wilfully murdered by Deniet torsen, in the parish, barony, and county afore said, farmers, with a gun leaden with powder and slugs, value about 5s. at Farrantoreen aforesaid :and we find that the said Penningtons fled after the commission of said murder."

We have to add to the above, a circumstance which, in its nature, as not having even the sem. blance of cause, may be considered, if possible, of more brutal and savage character :- As the Core per and Doctor Busteed were on their return to town in a carriage, a shot was fired among some trees inside the road, near Kiltallow, which, previdentially, had no other effect than that of a half. as it is supposed, passing in at one side and out a the opposite side of the carriage.

[From the Limerick Advertiser.]

On Friday last, George Smith, Esq. Records of this city, proceeded from hence to Newbort. Co lipperary, where he arrested Authory Bourke iso, formerly a Captain in the Army-on the subined information of Mr. Philip Broughan, of this city. He was lodged and remains in custody at the Mess-house of the 90th Regiment.

COPY OF THE INFORMATION. County of the City The information of Philip of Limerick, Broughan, of Bread-street, in the parish of Saint John, in said city publican.

Informant being duly swern on the Holy Erangeist, and examined, saith, that about a fortuicht igo, a man of the name of Anthony Bourke, whe. s Informant heard and believes, lives near Newport, in the County of Tipperary, called at Informant's house, in company with another person, eemingly a countryman, and asked Informant up dairs; and, on their seeing the place rather public he the said A. Bourke requested to be shewn into private room; that he was accordingly shewn and hed into muother apartment in Informant's house, and thereupon Mr. Boucke desired Informant to i down, which Informant did; immediately after, Mr. Bourke desired to have the door closed, and produced a sheet of paper, which he said he wished to submit to him-it contained a plan he long hid in contemplation : he then read near two pages of said paper, which was in manuscript, and contained several resolutions, the purport of which was, in part, to organize the people in this city and he neighbouring counties, for seditious purposes; and that monthly returns of all men so organized were to be made to him the said Authory Bourke, by committees in the several parishes appointed for thit purpose; these returns to be made on the first Tiesday in every month, as the meetings would be held on the following day, for the further progress of all their proceedings; that he the said Mr. Bourke rested his hand on deponent's shoulder, in which would attend such meetings at certain stated periods, and that he Mr. Bourke was to be commander. The of a gun was thrust through a hole at the side of solutions, with other objects, concluded with a de termination to the success of the Catholic Cause and that the orders of the said A. Bourke were to be obeyed .- Informant saith, that he the said Mr Bourke then said he would attend at said house the next day at two o'clock, with some friends; that he the said Mr. Bourke with four or five others accordingly came to Info: mant's house and went up stains, and remained there for nearly one hour, during which time they sent down for pen, ink, and paper and called for some porter, wine, and water, and they sent a second time for him, saying, that the wanted him up stairs to copy a paper; Informan still refused going to them; saith that they short after left his house, and held no meetings theresim that : and that Informant told Matthew Carey that he would not allow any such meetings in future his house-and saith that his residence and situation

are herein mentioned. Sworn before me this 18th day of Sept. 1813 GEORGE SMYTH, Recorder

nformant bound in the sum of £100 sterl. to prosecute at the next General Assizes, and General Gaol Delivery, to be held in and for the county of the said city.

The Gazette of the 19th offers a regard (1200) for the discovery of the persons who aide the escape of the French General Maurin, and h brother Captain Maurin, who absconded from Aber gavenny on the 1st inst. in violation of their page of honour. The Gazette states, that the pri soners are supposed to have embarked at Delor it neighbourhood, on board a boat named the St John Lewis, Master, and to have been landed to Boulogue, about the 4th instant. It is added, the the persons who aided their escape are supposed be the same that aided in the escape of General Le febrre from Cheltenham.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Qual.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,317.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

In Hertfordshire, the Salisbury family, they within

In Berkshire, the rival Candidates have already

In Sussen, Bir Godfreg Webster oppoden the sit-

In the more distant Countles there will be equal

ting Members, and Hampshire will also be con-

out hopes of success, mean to bring forward Lord

TO BE SOLD,

FASHIONABLE CORACLE OIG, mounted on Body and Shaft Springs-with Brass Ornaments and Globes, &c. The Harness and Corriage perfectly new. For further particulars, apply to Mr. An-September 26, 1812.

CONMERCIAL BUILDINGS, WAFERFORD.

PHYSIC ASSIGNESS of Mesers. ATKINS and Co. enri nestly request the Trustees and Holders of Debentures in this Metablishment 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 24, 1818.

NOTICE.

FETHE LANDS OF KILOWEN, ROCKETS-CAS-I TLB. GURTHARDA, WOODLOCK, and that part of COOLROR belonging to JOHN MEDLYCOTT, and, have been within these few days strongly poi-

soned to preserve the Game. Rocket's Castle, September 21, 1812. TO BE LET. FWARE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr

hare, lately occapied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of Michael Dobnen, next door to the latter House. will be offered. Proposals; in Writing only, will h Waterford, May 28, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIT, BEPTEMBER 14, 1812. FENDE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJES. TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Major Romens, Ordnance Store-keeper at Warenrong, will, on Monday, 5th of October next, receive scaled proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hundred Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncannon per Thousand. The Proposals, which are to be scaled up, and endorsed, " Proposals for conveyance 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 Robens, to Dubin, for decision.

sometr will be required for the due performance twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended touniess accompanied by the written assent of two reponsible Persons to become the Proposer's securi-

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 124. On, per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Right Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker

and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. RANGED. HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 3 0 3 5 0 4 6 Two-Penny, 0 4 7 0 1 2 0 9 5 Four-Penny, 0 9 6 I Six-Penny, 0 14 5 1 5 7 1 12 7

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in protion -and besides the two initial Letters of the Bater or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Runged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz ed. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Beturna, on every Salurday, before Twelve o'clock of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regul hing the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

levied according to Law. September 26. JOHN DENIS, Mayor,

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 28.

J. 27.
Butter, first Quality, 116s. Od.
second, 111s. Od.
third, 104s. Od.
Lation (rendered) about 90s od
Andru (Bake) Os. Od Os. Od.] /
(Casks, readered) - 160 Od - 140 Od (PET CHE
Build Fight For Od - 60- od 1
No no house 1 No
Beef,
Valincal,
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.)
second, Tos. Od 80s. Od.
- third, 50s. 0d - 60s. 0d. per Bag.
fourth 501. 0d - 605. 0d.
Wheat
Wheat, 521. Od 551. Od.
Barley,
Oats (common) 21s. 0d 22s. 0d.
Coals, 4s. od 5s. od.
Tallow (rough), 9 . 0d 10 . 0d.
matocs, 5d. to 7d. [perstone.
Egg) (quarters), 4 d 3d.)
) (ioints) 43d - 8d)
Mutton (quarters), 5 d 6d. Yes! (joints), 5 dd 7d. per lb.
(joints), 5hd, -7d, ner 1h
t cont
-utter, and a second of the se
Whishey, 14s. 4d 14s. 8d. per Gal:
175. 40 148. 80. per (ral)

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. Barrels Wheat 864 Onts 290 Averaging £2 161. 54d.

Barley 290 Averaging £2 161. 54d.

1 3s. 25d.
1 3s. 6 d. TIMBER AND DEALS.

TUST arrived to Richard Jacon and Son, perthe Providence Arent, Captain Rosmunger, direct from Holmstrand, near Dram, a Cargo of fresh DEAL ROARDS. 10 to 12 feet in length, and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, which, with their present Assortment of NORWAY TIMBER, AMBRICAN PITCH PINE ommon PINE, and HARDWOOD, they will sell or casonable Terms-As also sundry other Articles in reasonable Terms.
the BUILDING LINE.
Waterford, 8th Mo. 28, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29TH DAT OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH

TOT SUCH TERM AS MAY BE ADREED OF 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. Binney August 31, 1812

TO BE LET.

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY. Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford THE 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

received by Mrs. Latten, at Mr. M'LEAN'S, Hatter on the Quay ; and by Mr. ABRAHAN Broos, Water September 12, 1812.

IMPRESSMENT IN THE HARBOUR OF The following circumstances will present the read r with a detail of proceedings, which excite very sensible feelings of commiseration for the unfortunate sufferers. Whether the instructions of the Commander of a vessel, engaged upon the impress ser vice, do or do not extend to the present case, we are

not here prepared to say, but as such a question may be likely to become canvassed in a more public mar ner, we shall refrain from any farther observation, and confine ourselves to a mirration of the particu-It appears that, shout nine or ten o'clock on the morning of Tursday the 8th inst. a large vessel appeared in the Bay of Kinsale, and sailed about the

Bay, so as to induce an opinion, that she was a dictates of a man's own conscience. strange merchant ship, ignorant of the coast, and in distress; her port holes closed, and her entire appearance of such a lubberly description, as is usual with vessels after a long voyage. The pilot-boat | that, as soon as a new Parliament shall be chosen, colled the Nelson immediately put out to her us- a Bill is to be brought in to make a second dissolusistance with four men. There were a few other boats fishing near to the coast at the same time, and the present being virtually the new reign, in the no sooner had the pilot-boat reached the ship, than sense for which an appeal to the people was providthe three men above mentioned were seized, and led by the Act. Every man of sound principles must three long hoats put out, with an armed gang on | be aware that a more during attack on the represenboard of each, to attack the fishing boats. Some I tative system could not be devised, than such a meaof the men jumped out of the boats, intending to | sure would be, if attempted; and we are sure it will wim towards the shore · some, when ascending the steep rocks, were cruelly dragged back into the sea with boat hooks. Of the crueltles that attract. Itests. We cannot see the wisdom of exacting an ed my notice (says the correspondent who communicates this article,) none was more observable than | that he shall vote on any particular subject in a certhe following circumstance:

"On board of one of these boats there were two

Brothers, one of whom nothing could dismay I he proposed to his companions attacking the first boat I finite province of man; but if there be any one point hat would have the audacity to board them, and oledged himself to them, that, with their co-opera- formed, it is this, that the wholesome law, so delition in his design, he would sink her, but suother of | berately enacted, requiring a new Parliament withthe men not thinking this expedient sufficient, and in six months after the accession of a new King, confiding in his strength to stem the torrent of the shall not be departed from under any pretext or waves, chose rather to attempt swimming than fall subterfuge whatever; and, without putting it to into the hands of those merciless pirates, which he | Candidates as a test, we hope that no body of Eleceffected with an exertion and perseverance only to I tors will take up the cause of a man, in whom, by be found in an Irishman. The other, with true bro- his known constitutional principles, they cannot therly affection, fearing nothing for himself, as he have confidence for his strenuous emposition to such was an unmarried man, proposed giving himself up, I an attempt. The next Parliament, from every thing ou condition that his brother, who was a married that we see at head-quarters, as well as from the man, should not be molested, which terms he pro- internal state of the kingdom—the condition indeed proof to the Lieutenant commanding the gang, and of the world-and the eternal interests of the huon the latter pledging himself that his brother should | man race, is likely to be the most critical that has not be disturbed, he complied with apparent resigna- occurred since the period of the Revolution: and tion; he entered on board the press gang's boat, but | there is a heavy responsibility, therefore, imposed became exasperated at the Lieutenant's conduct, who on the elective body, as to the choice of men that ordered his brother to be dragged along with the rest. | they shall make on the important occasion. Roused with indignation at such an act of perfidy, he determined to lose his life in revenge—seizing the Lieutenant by the collar on the fore-sheet, he threw him headlong into the fish-hole, where he remained the Ministerial Baronets, as it is said that five new apparently stifled-then attacked the rest in a simi- | Candidates are to start : and in Middlesex the ar manner, more like a lion than a man; after per- | friends of liberty have a Candidate to start against forming prodigies of valour, he was at length over- Mr. Mellish. powered, and so cruelly beaten, that his companions thought he was dead."

The vessel which was so disguised proved to be the Virago, and the Commander of the Gang was | timate friend of the Prince Regent, the Earl of Barof the name of M'Clure, as we have learned. We understand that the number of the captives amounted to thirty or forty; and, by the occurrence, it is melancholy to state, fourteen wretched Wives, and I tion, though he had declined, and Sir Thomas Sut-Forty-nine poor Children, are thus consigned to ton has pledged himself to stand the poll. an untimely widowhood and orphanage, by the In Essex we have great pleasure in seeing that Mr. achievements of that day. The men were conveyed | Western has started. Mr. Montague Burgovne has by the Virago to Plymouth, and there put on board | also pledged himself to stand the pell.

of the Salvador. We have learned, that their afflict-] ed relatives have been driven almost to distraction by this unprecedented attack; the unfortunate women and children bemoaning their misfortunes, and the men concealing themselves in the faterior of the

GRNBRAL BLECTION IN ENGLAND:

sessions, so that there is but little time for treating

and corruption before the teste of the writs. There

hefore the meeting, on account of the Irish Elec-

tions-so that Parliament will not sit till the end of

November. Cornwall is in a state of commotion

and there will be some unaccountable changes there.

The new Lord Warden has not been idle. And

we find that the Sidmouth party are setting up men

n opposition to the friends of the late Mr. Perceval.

In Ireland the Elections will go universally against

the enemies of civil and religious freedom; and in

the great cities and populous boroughs in England

a sense of moral rectitude has been so happily and

seasonably spread by the influence of preaching and

teaching, that Candidates will be returned of a cha-

racter very different from that of political truders

We have heard of several places where they have

come to the wise resolution of returning men more

distinguished by their upright lives, than by their

personal fortune --- who, not being addicted to courses

that distract their attention from their serious de-

ties, are likely to be invertably at their posts; and

whose chief object in going to Parliament will be,

to promote the deliverance of the human mind from

all obstacles to religious worship according to the

There is one matter which has made a deep im-

pression on the hearts of all constitutional men

throughout the kingdom; and that is, the rumour

tion unnecessary on the event of the King's demise

put on their guard. We are in general inimical to

engagement from an honest and enlightened man,

tain predetermined way, whatever reasons may be

presented to his mind for the contrary. It is an ar-

rogant assumption of prescience that is beyond the

upon which a sound and final judgment can be

The contests in all the Home Districts are likely

In London there will assuredly be a poll against

In Westminster there is a report of a Candidate,

but we cannot speak with certainty of the fact .---

We can only state the report, which is, that an in-

In Kent, Sir William Geary offers himself again.

In Surrey, Mr. Thornton will be put in nomina-

rymore, means to stand.

be attempted, if the people si

must be allowed at least between 50 and 50 days

country, dreading a repetition of the visit.

No wonder that our Ministers were not able t contention. Yorkshire is to have the Hon. H. Lasprocure a Cabinet Countil for several days! While telles for a Candelate. Mr. Wifferforce has pub-Hely declined standing for that County. the Prince Regent took his short excursion, they Staffordshire will be contested by more then one were all employed in convarring. They have had Candidate; and Mr. Portman has again presented the start, because they knew their intention of dissolving a month agn. The Lord President of the himself in Dortetshire. Council crossed the county, from Staffordshire to In the gient towns there will be, as we have eald, Tiverton; the Lord Privy Seal stole away from Liverpool will return Mr. Brougham and Mr. Apethorpe to Lyme Regis: Lord Sidmouth puld in visit to his friends at Devices, &c. The whole country is on the qui vive; for it is understood, that

taken the field.

Coventry will elect Mr. Butterworth, the weethy ponkseller in Fleet-street. the day of dissolution is fixed, and that Ministers do not mean to wait either for harvest or quarter-

Worcester has invited an independent man to

hiand on the principles of freedom.

And Bristot, we know, will do itself civilit by the election of Sir Samuel Romfily.

Mr. Sheridan is to be returned for Stafford. Mr. C. Smith has offered himself for St. Alban's. In Truro, Mr. Davies Giddy, as agent for Lord De Dunstanville, has begun a cunvass for a Mr. Gell and Mr. Hobert, the son of Lord Buckingbamahire.

Mr. Barnett starts for Rochester, and Maldetone only walts for an independent Candidate.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 44.

We are happy to be able to contradict any the nour of his Majesty baving experienced the return of a severe paroxysm. The Klag's bealth, during the past week, has been as good as at any period since the last report of the physicians.

Lord A. Beharlere reconnoltred the enemy squadron in the Texel on the evening of the 8th Inst. then consisting of nine sail of the line, four frientes, five brigs, and some smaller vessels. " They," says a letter from the blockading ships, " appear as quiet as ever, and discover not the least intention of putting to sea. Five or six sail get noder welgh atmost every day to exercise. They manage their ships very badly, and when they anchor take in but one will at a time: which fends to confirm the information we obtained from a vessel which came out of the Texel, that they are very bodly manned a and that almost all the troops have been thrawn from the Texet, hardly teaving a sufficient number to guard

It is now said that the Prince's regiment of Harsars, after all the Cabinets de Modes which have been held on the important article of dress, is to wran blue and gold. We are sorry for it. All our nrhappen either in battle, or at night, as to the identity of friends.

All the battalious in England are to send detachments to the Peninsula, so as to leave themselves skeletons to be filled up by recruiting. This is certainly the best mode of reinforcing Lord Welling-

The Irish papers are talking at random about the appointment of Earl Moirs to the place of Lord Lieutenant. Nothing can be more distant from probebility. The Noble Fari is a constant and warm advocate for Catholic deliverance from hondageand he sees that Parllament is to be dissolved with the hope of strengthening the bands of the Household Ministry in opposition to that measure. How then can the Irish entertain the idea of seeing the Noble Earl accept of office under a system so diametrically apposite to that which he was appared by the highest authority would be adouted?

Dispatches were received yesterday at the Admiralty from the Admiral commanding at Newfoundland, which state that the Alert sloop of war, of sixteen guns, has been taken by the American frigate Essex, of 44 guns, after a very severe action.

The following extract of a letter, on the subject of the war, from Mr. Adams, formerly President of the United States, to E. Watson, Eaq. is inserted in the American Intelligencer.

" QUINCY, JULY 6, 1817.

"To your allusion to the war I have nothing to my, but that it is with surprise that I hear it pronounced, not only by newspapers, but by persons in authority, ecclesiastical and civil, and political and military, that it is an unjust and unnecessary war: that the declaration of it was altogether unexpected. How it is possible that a social or a moral creature can say that the war is unjust, is to me utterly incomprehensible. How it can be unnecessary is very mysterious. I have thought it both just and necessary for five or six years. How it can be said to be unexpected is another wonder. I have expected it more than five-and-twenty were a radhave had great resson to be thankful that it has been postpensal so long. I saw such a spirit in the Bris tish Islands when I resided to France, to Holland,

respecting its internal composition, the figures by which it is characterized, and the crevices formed ou it. The snow is sometimes 100 feet in depth, and so hard that the footsteps leave no mark on it. That which is detuched from the summits, or crevices, rolls to immense distances. Fortunately, these avalanches in their descent act only on Inanimate nature; whatever direction they take, they seltlom encounter living beings, or the abodes of men. All is desert in these regions, of vast extent, where industry has gained no conquest over the solitary thomain of the primitive creation

The traveller terminates his account by general considerations on the temperature, and by tables of meteorological observations. He determines with characterizes them by the productions which he found there. In proportion as the line of snow is approached, the productive force of nature diminishes, and men, brute animals, and plants, yield to the rigour of the cold. At 2000 feet below the habitations. At 2000 feet, the only tree is the birch; and its degraded form and indigent verdure attest the inclemency of the climate; at the same time the greatest number of wild animals disappear, and the lakes contain no fish. At 800 feet below the same line of snow, the Laplander's progress is stopt for want of moss to his rheln deer. Above the line, every thing presents the picture of agony and death. The most robust lichens are only to be found at 1000 and 2000 feet in the cresices of perpendicular rocks, and the bird, named emboriza nivalis, is the only living creature to be seen. The heat on, which is 5000 feet above the sea.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Sin-In this age of imaginary plots no one is safe from the imputation of them. That with which I have been charged I disdained to take notice of, while the rumour of it was confined to a few obscure individuals in England; but, hearing that it is now trumpeted throughout Ireland, I beg leave, through your widely-spread l'aper, to clear myself of it, in the presence of my enemies as well as of my friends. The imputation, in its proper shape, is nothing less than that of having tampered with an illustrious prisoner of war in this neighbourhood to make friends for himself and his supposed political cause in your island. The real facts, Sir, are these : having occasion to write to'a person connected with the celebrated stranger, at a time when an illiberaland unfounded report was circulated by most of the English Newspapers, that his family legured the bouses they inhabited by their neglect of cleanliness; and, seeing the inhospitality and injurious tendency of this report properly exposed in a paragraph of your paper, I cut out the paragraph, and sent it enclosed in the letter to my correspondent; at the same time observing to him, that I believed there' was a more hospitable and liberal disposition towards the injured personage among your countrymen than among my own. When I wrote my letter, I was aware that it would pass through the hands of Ministry, which consideration, if a higher one, that of the duty I owe to my King and Country, had been wanting, would certainly have suffixed to restrain me from committing any improper sentiments to writing on that particular occasion .-As a public man, I know nothing of that distinguished character, except what the world knows, namely, that, true to his principles, he has refused to be the tool of ambition in the second station on the Continent, and therefore deserves well of his country and of mankind. In the very little that I know of him as a gentleman, a scholar, and a protector of the arts, I perfectly agree with all those who are

better acquainted with him than I am. Wolverhampton, Sept. 13, 1812.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY. On Friday night last, the 18th, a robbery of bank notes, to a large amount, was committed in this city, attended by the following very singular circumstan-12 at night, a prostitute was accepted in College. green, by a person having the dress of a gentleman. and somewhat intoxicated, who took her to a house of Ill fame, in Tucker's-row, when, after drinking some punch, she contrived to pick his coat pocket of £1900 in single nates of £100, contained in a first went to her father, to whom she gave one of the notes; she next repaired to the house of one Catrusted another, to procure change, but from whom whom she had formerly lived, and committed to his care two more of the notes, under a promise of getting change for them. Mr. Lynch counted the remaining property in her possession, but incautiously how he should act. With this intention he repairwith Casey, to whom he communicated all he knew, the intention of violating, and turning the transac- Melpomene and Thalia are to be placed in the tion to his own advantage, in confederacy with one | niches on either side of the proscenium, above the M'Lin, a next-door neighbour, for, on the return | cornice, and the royal arms, with appropriate

ice of the sea. The traveller gives several details | Mr. Smith, and under pretence of getting change for I hemicircular pannel formed by the arch which ap-1 the notes, they got possession of the entire, and then threatened her with certain punishment for the | The uniform shape of the back wall of the boxes crime, and turned her out, with an injunction to | gives an unobstructed range to the sound, at the fly; this she did for a few hours, but afterwards gave herself up, and disclosed the entire facts here detailed. Casey and M'Lin are both in custody. but the most extraordinary circumstance in the whole case is, that no person has yet come forward to claim the property .- Saunders's News-Letter.

rence took place on Thursday evening, in Swineshead, North Fen, the particulars of which are as precision the different regions of the mountains, and | follow: - About four in the afternoon of Thursday, as George Daybell, farmer in Swineshead, and Charles Roberts, a labourer, were reaping wheat, four Irishmen came up to them, and asked for work as reapers. The road was close to the field where Daybell and Roberts were reaping, and one line, the pines disappear, as well as the catt'e and of the Irishmen, who was in liquor, got over the ditch, and was inclined to be very quarrelsome .-Being told by Daybell that he had no work for him, he began to cut off the ears of the wheat with his sickle, and throw them about the field. Daybell expostulated with him, and requested him to desist consented to do, and with his companions went away. In passing Roberts's house, however, which is hard by, the Irishman wantonly plunged his sickle into a pig which belonged to Roberts, and which was on the road at the time. The children of Roberts, on seeing this, called out for assistdoes not rise to one degree of Resumur in the regi- ance, when their father and Daybell, who had also been witnesses of this outrage, ran immediately towards the spot, having first called to their aid John Carnull, a neighbouring farmer, who went into his house and took down his gan, which had been prelously loaded to shoot the birds among his corn. These three pursued the Irishmen, who were making off as fast as they could; and coming up with two of them, one of whom was the fellow who stuck the plg, Roberts demanded satisfaction for the injury, which after some altercation was agreed to be given, and a piece of dirty paper was tendered as a guinea note; but it appearing to be only a part of an old newspaper, Roberts refused to accept it. In the mean time, the two Irishmen who had gone away returned with five or six more of their companions, armed with sticks, sickles, &c. Alarmed at their appearance, Roberts requested of Carnall to let him have his gun, which was complied with. Roberts, however, did not think proer at that time to use it, and he, with Daybell and Carnall, retreated precipitately, and were in their turn closely pursued by the frishmen, brandishing their sticks and sickles, and exclaiming, " we'll give you satisfaction for the pig!" Roberts, who was the hindmost, finding himself almost exhausted, and perceiving that his pursuers were nearly up with him, turned suddenly round, and discharged the gun at the man nearest him, who was only a few yards distant. The contents of the piece entered he stomuch of the unfortunate person, and he expired on the spot. This put an end to the pursuit, and fortunately no farther bloodshed ensued. Roberts, who was greatly affected at this dreadful catastrophe, made no attempt to elude justice, but readily yielded himself up to the constable sent to apprehead him, anxiously awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. On opening the body of the deceased, whose name was Terence Feagan, aged 20 years, it was found, that seven shot-drops had passed through the heart. The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of-" justifiable homicide;'' the witnesses Daybell and Carnall having sworn, that they considered their own lives and that of Roberts to be in danger.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The interior decorations are now nearly finished. The ceiling is very finely painted, and the carved ork on the fronts of the boxes has a very pleasing effect. In the construction of this edifice, the greatces. It appears that between the hours of 11 and | est attention has very properly been paid to those essential requisites, seeing and hearing; its plan being believed to be the best calculated for enabling the audience to see and hear what is passing on the stage. The audience part of the house forms three-fourths of a circle, which, making some little allowance for the deviation in the drop within the proscenium, may small envelope. On the morning afterwards she be said to be completed by the circular sweep which connects the outer wall of the boxes with the proscenium. The necessary consequence, therefore, is, sey, a meni-mad, in King-street, to whom she end that as the spectators will all be in some part of the circumference, they must unavoidably see all that she then concealed the extent of her booty; and fi- passes in any point within the circle. It is only nally to a Mr. Lynch, in Stephen's-Green, with when the actors have to perform any part of their duty farther back than the proscenium on the stage, that an imperfect view is to be had in any part of the house; and even in that case, more than threefourths of the surface of the stage will be visible to permitted her to retain it, determined, however, to the worst-circumstanced seats in the house. The disclose the transaction instantly, and take advice | view of the stage is relieved by the appearance on either side of two magnificent Herculean columns, | Coach-makers, in the repair of broken carriages, ed to the banking-house whose name appeared to the | representing verde antique marble. Columns of a notes, where he was desired to arrange the best | similar description ornament the grand saloon. The | Metropolis in constant employment to equip their means of securing the delinquent on her return, that | lustres, by which the house is to be lighted, are the property might in the first instance be recovered | made from designs formed by the architect. On the for the owner. Upon this he had an intercourse | stulrcases, at each pillar, are to be placed antique lamps of curious taste and exquisite workmanship, and agreed with him, that in case the woman should | resting upon tripods designed by Mr. Wyatt; and cuil on the latter first, she should be detained, and in the circular saloon there are some niches, in immediate notice given to Mr. Lynch; this agree- | which superb antique lamps, formed upon a moment. It appears. Casey very soon after conceived | delaho constructed by the architect, are to be placed.

of the woman, she was decoyed into the house of a | trophics and decorations, are to be painted on the

pears to surmount the pillars over the proscenium same time that its thickness (three feet) is an effectual security against the spreading of flames. In the corridors which surround and lead to the boxes, the floors are formed of stone, and rest upon brick arches without any intermixture of timber. Another wall, nearly three feet thick, surrounds these corridors, so that in case even the stage or spectatory were to take fire, there would be a space of nearly nine feet, including two walls of three feet each in thickness, without any combustible matter o arrest the progress of the flames towards that part of the house through which the spectators would ave to retire. The means provided for the extinc tion of fire, if it should ever take place, are the inrention of Col. Congreve, and consist in the application of compressed air, by means of which water can be forced through pipes already laid to every part of the building. In the centre of the ceiling there is a head of Apollo upon a circular board, upon which the rays of the sun are painted, and which hangs a little lower than the rest of the ceiling round To this part of the ceiling a great pipe is con-

veyed, from which, by the operations of machinery over the ceiling, water may be discharged in great and seek for work elsewhere, which at length he abundance, and by the horizontal whirling of the circular board beneath, be spread in a heavy shower over every part of the pit and boxes. The quantity of water in the reservoir at all times will be two hundred hogsheads, which will be fully sufficient to keep all the pipes fully supplied about half an hour and in order to secure a constant supply, in case i should be wanted, the Directors of the York-buildings Water-works are engaged by contract, upon : moment's notice, to put their steam-engines in activity, and in twenty minutes to replenish the reser-

roir. This magnificent building will be completed for the sum of P112,000. The expense, including lamps, lustres, stores, grates, furniture of the most tasteful and costly description (which is supplied by Mr. Oakley, of Bond-street), and Architect's commission, will not exceed £125,000;and the whole amount of the expenditure, including scenery, wardrobe, and all other property ne cessary to be provided for opening the Theatre fo theatrical performances, will not exceed £150,000. This beautiful structure was on the 17th lighted

up for the purpose of judging of the disposition of the lamps, and the effect of the decorations, scene ry. &c. &c. It is not our wish to raise extravagan ideas of the magnificence or beauty of this building, but we certainly never saw, in any country, a theatre of the same dimensions that appears to combine so perfectly all the requisites for sound and spectacle, which are comprehended in this. Though the area of the circle is really large, yet by the form it brings every part so near to the stage, that the eye and ear of every one must be gratified. There is not a point either in Pit or Boxes where the sound and sight are not equally audible and clear. The tone of the colour, and richness of the ornaments in the proscenium, and fronts of the Boxes, afford a high treat to the spectator, even before the curtain rises and when it does, these decorations are subdued by the superior light and elegance of the scenery. Twelve or fourteen of the new scenes were tried for the first time; they are made to move on a railway, which gives them unusual precision and rapidity, to which also the comparative narrowness of the stage contributes; for it does not, as at the Opera and Covent-Garden, extend to the full width of the box circle, but is contracted by beautiful columns in imitation of the verd untique. This, however, will not prevent the Performers from acting in the full scenery is painted with great taste, and it was moved with great ease and accuracy. We are persuaded that the house will be found admirably adapted for the representation of the drama; and that not a syllable will be lost to any person in the house. The grand staircase, the saloon, and all the entrances are spacious, and from the form of the construction the company are not likely to be disturbed by noise behind. Ledeed every nuisance is removed. We shall

The following article will suit more cities than

have to congratulate the public on a Theatre where

our Tragedies and Comedles may be seen and heard.

the one for which it was written :-Grateful for the increase of fractures and dislocations during the summer months, in addition to their winter stock of Patients, the Corporation of Surgeons lately voted a piece of plate to the Conservators of the Pavements of the Metropolis, and to the Directors of the various rival Water Companies. The latter Gentlemen seem now to have redoubled their exertions to evince their high sense of the honour thus conferred, and there are but few streets of the Metropolls which are without deep ravines and reservoirs of mud water within the distance of a few paces. The exhalations from these pools must greatly contribute to enrich the Disciples of Galen, during the approaching winterbesides furnishing additional employment for the and keeping all the Laundresses in and about the customers in clean linen. In addition to these adrantages, we ought not to omit to mention, that in case of fire, a ready supply of water will thus be secured. But this is not all: if the worthy Gentlemen o whom we have just alluded meet with suitable ncouragement, the Strand will be navigable about Christmas; and the Honourable Company of Waermen will then follow the praiseworthy example of the College of Surgeons. The motto for their service of plate will no doubt commence with

" --- In freta dum fluvii currunt, " Semper bonce nomenque tuam mansbit."

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

LONDON.

The interview between Bernadotte, the Crox. Prince of Sweden, and the Emperor Alexander took place at Abo, in Finland, on the 28th of As gust. The Emperor, who had been waiting tona days in expectation of the arrival of his guest, if sited him the moment he had entered the house appointed for his residence. All ceremony between these two personages was banished, and at the forinterview a conference took place, which level nearly four hours, and from which all their attendants were excluded. The letters from Gottenburgh and Stockholm both concur in stating, that the Ex. peror Alexander had agreed to restore Finland to Sweden in six months, as the price of the assistance which the latter should afford him. This assistance was stipulated to consist in a military force of at least 20,000 men. There is every probability that the Swedish expedition, which has been so long delaved, will now be fitted out with the utmost dispatch. The ships had been refitted and surreyed; the greater part of the troops were encamped on the coast; and orders were expected at Gottenburgh very day for their embarkation. Letters from Halifax of the 25th instant wholly

discredit the intelligence of the armistice of thirty days, said to have been concluded between the American and British Commanders. The first surcess of the Americans, in being permitted to adrance, appears to have so elated them, that they calculate upon the conquest of the greater part of the Canadas. It appears that, notwithstanding their menaces, so little credit was given by the British Government to their hostile intentions, that when war was declared, two regiments had actually received orders to embark for Europe. It is to this reakness on our part, and the promptitude of the Americans, in availing themselves of it, that Gen. Hull is indebted for his first success. Fort Malden s likely, however, to oppose obstacles to their furher progress, which he will not easily surmount. A considerable body of troops had assembled in the eighbourhood; and Colonel St. George, the Goernor, was fully prepared to sustain a siege. The Americans are building 150 gun-boats on Lake Champlain, each capable of containing 1(X) men.-They were likewise crecting barracks at Burlington. t has transpired that an attack was meditated pon Montreal.

The Government of the United States are makg preparations to occupy the whole of East Floida. At the date of the last accounts, orders had een transmitted to Col. Smyth to resume offensive operations against St. Augustine, and 1400 troops had been detached from Amelia Island, to assist in ts reduction. Baron Kinderland, the new Governor appointed by the Cortes, had arrived with a mall reinforcement of Spanish troops from the Havanna, and more were expected to follow. It is said that he had offered to surrender, on condition that the fort should be occupied by the Americans, to the exclusion of the patriots. A body of troops rom Georgia blockaded St. John's.

A contract of marriage was signed at Fredericksorg on the 22d Aug. between the Princess Julia Sophia of Denmark, and Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse Philippstahl.

Another revolution has taken place in the affairs f St. Domingo. Letters from thence state that etion, after his last advantage over his rival Christophe, had obtained possession of St. Mark's, Capo-Nicholas Mole, and Gonaires, and was advancing to take possession of Cape Francois, Fort Danphin, and all the North. All Christophe's soldiers had deserted him, in favour of his rival. Christhe had himself fled into the mountains with on y a handful of men-his staff officers had abandoned him to join Petion. He narrowly escaped the parv which was sent in pursuit of him, and which he duded by taking refuge in the mountains, with a ew followers.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that Petion had advanced to Cape Francois with 12,000 men, and that that seat of his rival's power had quietly submitted to his authority. The garrison consisted only of three hundred men. The treasure which Christophe had amassed by the most unjust exactions, to the amount of 7,000,000 dollars, bad fallen into his hands. Petion, it is said, had issued a proclamation, declaring that this money should be applied in establishing the affairs of the island. He was extremely popular. It was expected he would sue a proclamation, recalling all the former whiteinhabitants. Several vessels filled with passengere had gone from Jamaica and St. Thomas's, under the persuasion that they should be protected by the new government. Morn Nor, it is said, was the principal fortress which held out against him.

APTURE OF THE ROYAL BOUNTY, OF LEITE

Extract of a Letter from M. John's, dated August 18. " On Monday evening last arrived here Captain Henry Gamble, with part of his crew and passengers, belonging to the ship Royal Bounty, of Leith-This vessel, on her voyage from Hull to Prince Edward's Island, in ballast, was attacked on the st inst. four or five leagues to the southward of Se-Peter's, by the Yankee brigantine privateer, of 18 guns and 120 men. Captain Gamble, being unaprised of the war, was in some degree unprepared or the attack of the American, who chased her utder English colours, but, on coming near, hoisted he American flag, and commenced the engagement. The Royal Bounty had 10 guns, 18 men, and four assengers, one a female. Captain Gamble 505tained the unequal conflict for an hour and a quarter, when, having the boy that was at the helm killed, himself wounded, together with his second mate, boats nain, and cook, the colours were struck.

Several shots were fired afterwards, one of which wounded the chief mate. The Americans then took possession, and ordered all people on board the privateer, where the wounded received surgical assistance, but the others were treated very harshly, having their clothes, some of which they wore, taken from them.

"Two Americans were badly wounded, and i is supposed some were killed, but this was not acknowledged. The American Master was quite enraged at the resistance he had met with from Captain Gamble, whose conduct on this occasion, as well as that of his gallant associates, deserves the approbation of every brave man.

" The privateer shortly after boarded the Thetis of Poole, Captain Pack, from Sidney, with coals, which was set fire to, as well as the Royal Bounty The crew of the former escaped. At 11 at night Captain Gamble, with his crew, were set adrift in the boat. They reached the land of Placentia Bay the next morning -after receiving the most hospi table treatment at Lamillio, they were conveyed from thence to Burin, where they also experienced every attention from Mr. Butler and Mr. Harrison. who provided them with a conveyance to Saint

"The privateer, we are led to believe, has done a good deal of mischief on the south-west coast, but we hope Captain Cookesley, of the Hazard, who must have been near that part of the coast, will put a stop to his career "

The following extracts of letters from on board his Majesty's ship Maidstone, commanded by Capt. Burdett, contain some very interesting circumstan-

" HALIFAX, Aug. 23 .- This letter goes by the convoy of 62 sail, which I am happy to tell you have at length got safe out of the Bay of Fundy-though we have had a very troublesome job of it. After we had got off St. John's, Captain Burdett received Intelligence from the pilot that came on board of us, that the convoy was blockaded up at St. Andrew's, by two American frigates, and that Captain Breston, in the Spartan, had sailed for that port to raise the blockade. -- We immediately made all the sail we could, to join her, in hopes of falling in with the Yankees; but in this we were disappointed, as upon coming up with the Spartan, we found this mighty American squadron dwindled into a parcel of privaers. However, our Captain sent all the boats into a small fiarbour, called Bryan's Mistake; and aid the marines landed. We drove the enemy from three small batteries, took and burned two privateers, and cut out a vessel loaded with flour. We have ilso taken a small schooner, with 8000 dollars on hard. Another time we, in company with the Sparun, took three small privateers, a revenue cutter, nounting six guns, a large sloop loaded with provinens, and some smaller craft, out of a small harbour, alled Little River, where we landed our marines, and took possession of the place, in order to effect he taking or destroying these vessels. At last, owerer, the Maidstone and Spartan made a clear weep, and got our convoy safe out. We have been unlucky in having some of our prizes retaken, but we are all looking for their Indiamen, one of which would console us for their loss. There has not been my valuable prize taken on this station yet, though moumerable small ones.

" We are now going to collect a large convoy i the Gut of Causo, which we are to see in safety part of the way to England, and then to return

Extract of another letter, same date,

"The war here was most unexpected by the Ameicans, and is very unpopular in most of their proces, in several of which they held country meetogs, and declared it to be made without just provoalion, and that they will not come forward to supof it, nor even permit their militia to be embodid. We have been employed along the coast on the at side of the Bay of Fundy; and, what with soners and others, I have seen much of the peohwho appear all peaceably inclined. This same and Scotia is a very fine country, and only wants be thickly inhabited, and cleared of timber, to requal to any we know. The soil is exceedingly e, and raspherries, gooseberries, and currants, ow within the woods."

We have been favoured with the perusal of seveletters from Paris to the 15th inst. The only fitical intelligence which they communicate is, the Conservative Senate had terminated their tret deliberations with a consultum for raising a conscription of 120,000 men, in three succeseries of 40,000 each. Though the decree had as usual, been published in the Bulletin of ar and Moniteur, it is stated, that orders had espedited to the Military Prefects in all parts the Empire, for carrying it into immediate efand that in the departments contiguous to the हैंबी, considerable progress had already been made aising their quotas for the first levy. The con-XI, it was understood, would be coarched off ma as embodied, to depots in Prussia and Poin order to replace, whilst under training, the pathat had marched on to reinforce the grand-· The first conscription is said to include cerchases of the National Guards.

A M of Jamaica Journals scarcely ever reaches Panty that does not contain a number of sui-* committed by the soldiers. The last Kingston *n contain the names of four privates—two of miled themselves, a third hung himself, and a Thout his throat !

report of Mr. Wilberforce having expressed ention to retire from the representation of the of York, is contradicted on authority. Saturday, Lord Moira gare a grand dinner elect party of Noblemen and Goutlemen, at Waterford Chronicle.

impeach neither. Will the nation, however, be-

of Richmond, will receive from the present Minis-

ters the power of granting the full possession of those

constitutional Rights which Ireland has solicited

rom the Throne and from Parliament? What secu-

hall be instructed to make shall not ultimately prove-

o have been hollow and illusory? How is he to know

that his appointment is to be no more than tempo-

rary, and to serve a temporary purpose? What

bond can he receive, which will prolong his Vice-

regal authority even for one hour after the returns

for the new Parliament shall have been completed?

We do not put these questions forth as grounded

upon absolute certainty, but we do set them down

from repeated experience, must know, that Lord

Lieutenants have been appointed for merely momen-

fary designs-to obtain money-to secure a majori-

ty in a new Parliament -to accomplish the Union

of the two kingdoms. What has been, may be again,

and, if ever there was a time when she ought to be

upon her guard, the present is that time. What

evidence has the Secretary of the Home Department

given, that he is a friend to Religious Liberty, and

to Catholic Emancipation? What confidence is due

to the vaunted patriotism of Lord Castlereagn?

Lord Morn & arrival as Lord Lieutenaut has been

anticipated with joy, and will, probably, if it should

take place, be haifed with exultation. The honours

which may be due to that distinguished Statesman

will be conferred upon him in their proper season,

when he shall have done the work of his country.

and not of the Minister. That Catholic Emanci-

pation will be granted, we have never doubted, but

it is not to be expected from the present men, in that

full and unqualified sense, in which alone it can be

useful, or satisfactory. It is, therefore, necessary

that their proceedings with respect to this great cause

should be watched with eager and unceasing anxiety.

honest and determined energy for the expected elec-

tion. The Constituent ought to remember with un-

shaken fidelity and attachment the Representative

who discharged honourably and zealously his pub-

ic duties. To desert him, and to accept in his

place doubtful pretensions, or ascertained political

sepravity, is to desert his own cause, and the cause

f his country. The Catholics, especially, have

an important part to act. Their best interests, and

oot their's alone, but the interests of their country,

ire likely soon to be brought to a serious test. As

Body, they have bound themselves to the public,

y the most sacred obligations, to support those

Candidates alone who will maintain the cause of

religious and civil liberty. This pledge they have

given, and the integrity of the promise, or the pu-

ity with which it will be executed, cannot be ques-

oned. In pursuing the meritorious course they

ave chosen, they will find arrayed upon their side

multitudes of Protestants of the largest property,

It behoves Ireland, also, to prepare itself with

ify can Lord Morna receive, that the promises he

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

It is still rumoured, that Lord Moins is to be mand their acquiescence in every just and constitunvested with the chief Government of Ireland .tional claim. such an event may be in contemplation, but, from The Galway Chronicle contains a requisition for all that we have heard, we continue to think its ocan Aggregate Meeting of the Freeholders, Freemen, currence extremely improbable. His Lordship is at and Inhabitants, of the Town and County of Galpresent in London, and jet his name has not reway, for the purpose of considering the most eligicently, nor for a long time past, appeared in the ble mode of extending the Elective Franchise, and lists of visitors at Carlton-House. This leads to a thereby procuring a more complete Representation strong suspicion, that he does not enjoy his wonted in Parliament of that County and Town. This is intimacy with the Master whom he has so zealously another instance of that public spirit which is rising served, whilst, under such a circumstance, if foundin the Country, and which has for its great and hoed in truth, his appointment to the station alluded nourable object the assertion of constitutional rights o can hardly be expected. There are, on the other against the monopolizing influence of private indihand, considerations that would lead to a different | viduals, or public bodies. The City of Limerick conclusion, and it becomes the friends of rational has acquired the distinguished praise of being the liberty in Ireland to weigh these considerations with first to set an example which is worthy of the best the most mature deliberation. Ministers are on the days of national patriotism, and which will especieve of trying their strength in an election for a new ally curof the name of Lord GLENTWORTH amongst Parliament, and, however much they may on other he illustrious records of his country's friends .-occasions have disregarded public opinion, it may be ' The public spirit," says the Dublin Corresponheld as certain, that they will on this adopt every meadent, " which essays to throw open the City of 11sure which wears the promise of popularity and sucmerick, and to reinvest it's affluent population with cess. It may, also, be readily conjectured, that their true rights as constituent citizens, cannot fail ther will not encounter this contest in Ireland on of being universally imitated, wherever a narrow precisely the same political principles which have and selfish influence enriches itself at the expense of atherto regulated their conduct towards her .the people's rights, and triumphs in the spoil of their These principles have called forth a spirit of remost valuable privileges." It will not, indeed, be sistance to which they know opposition to be vain leasy to overthrow those usages, however corrupt, to and fruitless, and they will, therefore, make an which antiquity has given it's sanction, but they are offer of relinquishing them, ostensibly for the wholly incompatible with the interests and the chagood of Ireland, but virtually for the purpose of racter of the times, and they must either retreat by securing a return of their friends to the new Parvoluntary compromise, or sink beneath a superior liament. It would not, for these reasons, be power. This, in itself, will be an important rematter of surprise, if a speedy change in the Viceformation in the State. The voice of the People royship should take place, and if a Lord Lieutenant will then be more honestly and more audibly heard; ame over, well and duly instructed to hold the flat- their rights will command that respect which has ering promise to the ear, but without the power of hitherto been almost unknown; and their preponits ultimate accomplishment. There have been in derancy in the general concerns will attain it's just stances, great, memorable, and warning instances, and proper magnitude. In this struggle, however, n which such things have actually been done. These they cannot attain success, unless their union be instances we need not mention. If they are forgot- firm, and their fidelity underiating. To gain much, ten, or if they be neglected, then is Ireland a fit | they must make many sacrifices of time, of labour, subject for the repetition of such a game, and Lord and money; but the result, both to themselves Castlereage may add to his former fame the boast and to their posterity, will be far more than a reof another victory over his country. Now, if Lord moneration for all the sacrifices that may be re-Morna should be sent over as Lord Lieutenant, it is of the very highest importance to the public, to know omething of the privileges he may be authorised to confer. That his Lordship loves his country, honestly, ferrently, and steadfastly loves it, it would be extreme injustice both to his character and priniples to suspect in even the slightest degree, and,

An Affidavit of a most extraordinary nature will be found in our last page. The Limerick Evening Post, of Wednesday last, has dwelt upon the subject at considerable length, with an eloquence which places the talents of its Editor in a superior light, and with that zeal and animation which mark the as he has disclaimed every tribute of honour to his purity of its love for the welfare of its country .heart at the expense of his understanding, we shall That excellent Journal, it seems, has been calumniated for saying so much as it has done about Padliere, that either he, or any successor to the Duke | dy M. Kew in Limerick. If, however, its labours stood in any need of justification, the Affidavit, which its highly respectable contemporary has given to the public, is more than sufficient for its acquittal. The Limerick Evening Post states that Capt. Anthony Bourke is not a Catholic, that he refused his name to the Petition of the Protestants of Limerick to the Legislature in farour of Catholic Emancipation, and that some important discoveries, connected with the Plot, were made at Castle-Connel on the preceding Sunday. What these discoveries are, will, we doubt not, be hereafter told, for Paddy M' Kew has, in Limerick, as well as elsewhere, been fortunate in meeting with n faithful historian of his transactions. The Jouras entitled to the most profound attention. Ireland, nal to which we allude asks, with warm indigua-" why Mr. Bourke was not committed to the King's Castle, or to the Jail of Limerick?-What is the practice of the Constitution in such cases-or, is the Constitution suspended in this District?" The Editor properly abstains from pushing these questions farther for the present, on the laudable principles of not prejudicing the public mind, and that no man is to be presumed guilty until convicted by his Peers.

The only London Journals, received since our ast publication, are those of Sunday, the mails of Monday and Tuesday being still due. The Sunday Papers do not furnish any intelligence that requires particular attention. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, which sat nearly three hours, and it was generally understood, that a dissolution of Parament was then finally resolved upon by Ministers. t is publicly hinted, that one motire with Ministers for this measure is, to get rid of the pledge which Parliament has given fully and freely to discuss the Claims of the Catholics, as the Members of the new Parliament may be presumed not to hold themselves bound by such a promise on the part of the former Representatives. How far this lotimation is well founded, time only can show, but it may at least be said of it, that it affords another warning to the independent friends of their coun- THUR BIRMIN.

The Packet Company at Donaghadee and Portpatrick have recently adopted a very salutary regulation, by which all passengers, previous to their going on board, pay to the agent the amount of their fare, as also all the fees which are due to the boatmen, emphatically denominated " robberymen ?" thus the latter are prevented from making an unreasonable demand, and the passengers are relieved from their importunities, which were frequently urged in language and manners not the most courteous. The reform, thus introduced by the Packet Company, we should be glad to see adopted by the chaise-hirers on all the roads la the kingdom. In posting, the demands made by the drivers greatly surpass those of the robbery-men; and the vocabulary of these knights of the whip is certainly and of the most splendid talents. Thus faithful to not a whit more refined than that of the roughest son

their cause, and thus supported, they cannot but f of Neplune. Formerly a shilling was considered a succeed. Whatever may be the views of Ministers reasonable allowance for a stage of 10 or 12 miles, towards them, the public voice, in the Country and but now twice that sum will not satisfy them. This in the Senate, will become too powerful for resisis a severe tax upon the public, levied also without tance. It will controul their purposes, and comthe sauction of law. The chales-hirer ought to pay his own servant for driving, in the same manner as a tradesman pays his workmen; but, if the public must pay, the sum ought to be fixed, so that travel-

lers may not be subjected to extortion or abuse. The following are the Contractors for supplying

a military a many the chapting year:					
M	7	ri. Berf		Tre. Perk.	
Messre Callaghan, Cork, -		4000		10.000	
prever & Duff, Dublin, .	_	4000	_	. 4.300	
New, March, & Co. Hull	-	6000		- GUNI	
Comming, Cork,	-	2000	-	. Vivo	
Hannan, London,	-	3000	-	- 3000	

CHRONICLE-OFFICE, Soven o'Clock. The Mail of Monday the 21st has just arrived, but without bringing any intelligence of importance from any quarter. Paris papers, to the 17th, communicate the Sixteenth Bulletin of the French Grand Army. It is dated the 31st August, at Viasma, which was then to head-quarters of Bonaparte. In his advance from Smolensko, sereral encounters had taken place, but none of them of magnitude, in all of which the French are represented as having had the advantage. The Russians continue their retreat, destroying every thing in their course, while the population fall back upon Moscow, in which there is said to be a million and a half of inhabitants and strangers. The Grand Duke Constantine has left the Russian army, lu bad health.

A fleet of transports had sailed for the Bultic, to be employed in the Swedish Expedition. - The disa urbances in England anhappily continue.-On Monday, there were large arrivals of Wheat In London, and the trade was experiencing a declension in price of about 2s. and 3s. per quarter.

There are no new accounts from the Peninsola, or from America. The American General is again said to have been repulsed at Fort Malden. Nothing is said as to Parliament.

TRAMORE RACES.

First Day-Thursday, September 21.

econd and third heats. Second Day-Friday, September 25. Mr. Power's b. b. Symmetry..... 1 Sullivan's b. h. Champion 8 9 Mr. Hatchet's b. in. Little Molt 8 The running of the second day was also excellent. reat numbers of People are assembling from all quarers, and the subsequent days promise to be producve of the highest amusement

Price of Irish Stocks-September 23. Exchange, 64 per Cent.

BIRTHS.-The Lady of William Monsell, jun-?eq. of Trevoe, in the County of Limerick, of a son adheir.-At Spring Lodge, Athy, the Lady of N. J. Moore, Rsq. of a son. MARRIED-In Cork, Mr. Daniel Corbett, to

Miss Honora Cremin. DBATHS .- In the County of Kerry, Mrs. Sandes. liet of William Sandes, Esq. - The Rev. Michael canlan, P. P. of Killidy, in the County of Limerick. Gentleman whose picty was solid and unaffected. whose simplicity and innocence were proverbial, and whose classical and philosoph cal attainments were the admiration of all who knew him -- in Fl place, Dublin, Mrs. Tanffe .- At Landovey, Carmarthenshire, on his way from Ireland to his seat in Essex, Michael Pepper. Esq.-In Dublin, Margaret, relict of Joseph Leathley, Esq. and eldest daughter of Edward Bell, Esq. In the same city, Mrs. Gil-

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 25.

ington, wife of Mr. John Gillington.

23d-Charlotte, Lloyd, Newport, coals; James, Galgey, Swansea, ditto; Earl Leicester Pucket; Aurora, Nichols, Swansea, culm : Cores, Evans, ditto, coals; Daddon, Beer, ditto, ditto.

24th-Hope, Bell, Liverpool, rock salt and earthenware : Mary Ann. Mather, Liverpool, in. goods a Sidbury, Rich, Quebec, staves r Flora, Stobe-and Nymph, Davis, Whitehaven, coals : Mary, Pisher, Liverpool, m. goods : Ann, Harrison-and Holcombe, Penson, Liverpool, rock salt; Catherine, rancis and Charlotte, Pearson, Swanson, coals ; Eliza, Randal, Swansea, culm.

23d-Brothers, Jenkins, Swansea, ballast ; Auckand Packet.

Wind S. S. W. at 8 a. m.

TO BE SOLD. FASHIONABLE CORACLE GIG, mounted on Body and Shaft Springs—with Brass Ornaments and Globes, &c. The Harness and Carriage perfectly new. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Aa-

September 26, 1812.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONART WARE-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very ex-tensive Assortment of FNGLISH and IRISH LETTER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms. - He has also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in different Benoings, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER. in a variety of Shapes and Sizes, Plain and Lined. which he can have made into BOOKS, under his own Inspection, on the shortest Notice, in any Blanner of Binuino ordered, and executed in the very neutest and best Manner, in either HALF. WHOLE, or Spaine-Back BINDING; and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if any fault is found in the Bindido .- Scaling Wax, Quilty Pens, coloured Paper, Paste-Boards, Drawing Papers, and every other Article in his Line.

Waterford, September 20, 1819.