Head-quarters, Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. Sin-I hasten to apprise your Excellency of the enpture of this very important post; 2500 troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about twenty-five pieces of ordoance have been taken, without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than 700 troops, including Militia, and about 600 Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Col. Proctor, the whole of my Staff, and I may justly say every individual under my command. Believe me, &c. IRAAC BROCK.

(Signed) To his Excellency Lientenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Detroit, Aug. 11.

Sin-I have had the housur of informing you Excellency, that the enemy effected his passage across the Detroit River on the 12th ult. without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieut.-Colonel St. George and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the River Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, but Captain Chambers, whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regi-

In the mean time the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil-disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, Gentlemen of the first character and influence showed an example highly creditable to them: and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M. Donnell, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General, who, from the beginning of the war, has honoured me with his services as my provincial Aid-de-Camp. A sufficleucy of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th inst. and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort: that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve. This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and 9th inst. in which the enemy's loss was considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Captain Muir and Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 41st regiment, the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in his Majesty's service .-Batteries had been commenced likewise opposite Fort Detroit, for one eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and two five and a half-luch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th (having previously summoned Brigadier-General Hull to surrender,) and although opposed by a well-directed fire from saven 24-pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon, of the Royal Engineers, that no injury was sustained from

The forces at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after daylight on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, the whole was, in a short time, landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position, three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forwards and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left.

The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of 30 royal artillery, 250 of the 41st regiment, 50 of the royal Newfoundland regiment, 400 militia, and about 600 Indians, to which were attached three six-pounders and two three-pounders. The service of Lieutenant Throughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Capt. Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entireapprobation of their conduct

on this occasion. I crossed the river with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Colonel M'Arthur, an Officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the land side, I resolved on an as-

by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the pur- altar. pose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutes nant-Colonel John M Donnell and Captain Clegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honour herewith to transmit. Certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles.

The force thus surrendered to his Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five their hearts: they look not, they speak not; they hundred men. In this estimate Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered agreesbly to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the erening, with the exception of two hundred men. whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the Officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two roops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States regiment; detachments of the 1st and 3d United States regiments, volunteers; three regiments of the Ohio militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory.

Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have lready been secured.

When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it .- Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of provisions and ammunition, which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instrucions received from Sir James Craig, and since reseated by your Excellency.

From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion; they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliott and Captain M. Kee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them furing the advance, whom they treated with every humanity; and it affords me much pleasure to assure your Excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Major-Gen. THE CONTRAST: OR PEACE AND WAR.

Lovely art thou, O Petck! and lovely are thy children, and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps Blue wreaths of smoke ascend through the trees, and betray the half-hid cottage: the eye contem-

plates well thatched ticks, and barns bursting with plenty; the peasant laughs at the approach of win-White houses peep through the trees; cattle stand cooling in the pool; the casement of the farm-house s covered with jasmine and honey-suckle: the state-

ly green-house exhales the perfume of summer cli-Children climb the green mound of the rampart, and ivy holds together the half demolished buttress.

The village bell rings, the bishful bride advances; her eyes are cast down at the gaze of the admiring crowd, but conscious beauty dwells there, and love, miling through her fears.

The old men sit at their doors; the gossip leans r her counter; the children shout and frolick in

The house-wife's stores of bleached linen, whiter than snow, are laid up with fragant berbs; they are the pride of the matrou, the toil of many a winter's

The wares of the merchant are spread abroad in the shops, or stored in the high-piled warehouses; the labour of each profits all: the inhabitant of the north drinks the fragrant herb of China; the peasant's child wears the webs of Hindostan.

The lame, the blind, and the aged, repose in hos pitals; the rich, softened by prosperity, pity the oor-the poor, disciplined into order, respect the

Justice is dispensed to all. Law sits steady on her throne, and the sword is her servant.

They have rushed through like a hurricane, like in army of locusts they have devoured the earth, the war has fallen like a water-spout and deluged the land with blood.

The smoke rises not through the trees, for the hoours of the grove are fallen; and the heart of the cottager is cold; but it rises from villages burned with fire, and smouldering ruins, spread over the now naked plain.

The ear is filled with the confused bellowing of oxen, and sad bleating of over-driven shoep; they are swept from their peaceful plains, with shouting and goading as they are driven away; the peasant folds his arms, and resigns his faithful fellow-labourers

The farmer weeps over his barns consumed by fire, and his demolished roof, and anticipates the driving of the winter snows.

On that rising ground, where the green turf looks black and scathed with fire, yesterday stood a noble mansion; the owner had said in his heart, here will of my years of toil, my name shall descend with mine inheritance, and my children's children shall sport | ill. The Expedition, one of the fleet, has also arunder the trees which I have planted.—The fruit of rived here. his years of toil is swept away in a moment; wasted, not enjoyed; and the creuing of his days is left

Law and order are forgotten, violence and rapine are abroad, the golden cords of society are loosed.

The maidens look down as they walk, and salute no one; their faces are averted when their lovers approach. They looked down before; they blushed before; but a sweet smile played on their lips, and their rapid glances mingled souls: now a livid paleness is on their cheek; they shun the beloved of will never look up again, they will never smile again; the spoiler has passed over the gardens of delight, and his breath has blighted them; the flowers hang their heads, and wither on the stalk. Here is the shriek of woe and the cry of auguish; and there, suppressed indignation bursting the heart

with silent despair. The groans of the wounded are in the hospitals, and by the road side, and in every thicket; and the the Fancy cutter, with dispatches from Lord Keith, house-wife's web, whither than snow, is scarcely sufficient to staunch the blood of her husband and children .- Look at that youth, the first born of her strength: yesterday he was agile as the roe-buck; glowing as the summer's fruits; active in sports; strong to labour: he has passed in one moment from youth to age: his comeliness is departed; helplessness is his portion, for the days of future years. He is more decrepid than his grandsire, on whose head are the snows of eighty winters; but those were the

snows of nature, this is the desolation of man-As the scum ariseth to the top, when a pot is boiling over; so every thing unholy and unclean comes abroad from its lurking place, and deeds of darkness are done beneath the eye of day. The villagers no longer start at horrible sights; the soothing rites of burial are denied, and human bones are tossed by human hands.

No one careth for another; every one, hardened by misery, careth for himself alone.

Lo these are what God has set before thee : child of reason! son of woman! which does thine heart incline unto?

From the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The revocation of the British Orders in Council affords the most favourable opportunity to the President, to restore the state of things between Great Britain and the United States, so congenial to the wishes, and correspondent to the interests and prosperity of the people of America. The substitution of a system of conciliation in the place of war, before the evil and calamities attending it have been much felt, by suspending hostilities, and stopping the further effusion of the blood of those who are nnocent and unoffending, and in no respect concerued in the causes of the war, would cover the President with glory, entitle him to the honest applause of his countrymen, and remove all impedi-

nents to his re-election. The Orders of Council were the principal cause of the declaration of war; and that cause being removed, it behaves the President, as the great organ of the voice of America, and protector of her rights, to lay hold of the auspicious crisis, to avert the evils of war, and to resestablish the peace, happiness, and prosperity of America, by appointing a Minister, holding the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, with power to make peace, and adjust all the points of difference between the two countries, on honourable, just, and equitable terms. In this manner, peace may be restored; our seamen will be protected; commerce will be free and flourish; our revenue will revive; loans, taxes, direct and internal, will become unnecessary, drafts no called on; the poor will be supplied with salt, su gar, molasses, tea, and coffee, on moderate terms the agriculturist will receive a good price for his produce, wheat, Indian corn, &c. The feuds and ssensions arising from party prejudice will cease; the distinction of Federalists and Democrats will be heard no more. Americans will be united as a band of brothers, and become a rock of defence, that the empeatuous sea of tyranny will beat against in vain; every pretence for a Frenchallinuce will be removed; and the insidious schemes of the Tyrant of Europe and the destroyer of its liberties, aiming at universal dominion, will be frustrated, and the further effusion of Christian blood will be stopped; the blood of friends and relations, interwoven and connected by immutable ties.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 4.—Arrived the Polyphenius, from Jamaica; also, the American ship Amazon, from New York, prize to the Polyphe mus. The Polyphemus left Jamaica the 25th July, with fifty-five sail, and was joined off the Havannah by five or six more. O i the 27th of August, at 10 p. m. in lat. 32, 30, long. 70, 0, west, came on a hurricane, in which the fleet was dispersed. The Stranger, Oracubessa, Jonah, and Ellison, have arrived here—the masters of them report, that the gale lasted ten hours. The next day they saw a deal of wreck floating about, consisting of spars, sails, puncheons, bales of cotton, &c.; one ship they saw on her beam ends, and another with the loss of all her top-masts. None of the ships arrived here received any damage of consequence. After the gale of the 27th, the Duke of York and the Five Sisters, two of the convoy, parted and went for spend the erent g of my days and enjoy the fruit | Halifax. The Minerva is one of the ships reported to have foundered; her Captain was left at Jamaica

The Martha, Ocean, and Eolus, three of the above fleet, have arrived at Bristol. The Argus, Mudge, one of the first, has arrived at Liverpool,

sault, whilst the Indian's penetrated his camp. Bri- | sounds in the house of God; the marble parement | known to have foundamed. The lamb, es sault, whilst the Indiana penetrated his camp. Drigadier-Gen.Holl, however, prevented this movement, is trampled by from hoofs; horses neigh beside the men; she arrived at Post mouth y storday.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 2 .- Arrived yourday the Mary, packet, from Gibraltar and Madia, tu days from the former. Ann, packet, from the ward Islands, in 35 days; and to-day arrive Manchester packet from Corunna, in 6 days, all

The Marlborough took from here yesterday the hips bound to Spain and Portugal; they are still

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 3 .- The Rodney, 71, with . Inree convoy, is expected in a few days. The Prince f Wales is gone out to relieve the Ville de Paris which, with the Sultan, Centaur, and Kent, are soon after expected home. Arrived yesterday the Hermes, of 22 gues, Capt. Brown, from a cross off Scilly; Orestes, 18, from the westward; and off Brest. Sailed the Rota frigate, Capt. Somerville on a cruise off Brest. The Sen Lark schooner, Capt. Warrand, came into Hamoaze, having sprung ber mainmast. Arrived this day the St. Albans, 64, and the Centaur, 74, with Vice-Admiral Sir R. Kests on board, from the Mediterray can; they are both put in quarantine. Also, the Virago gun-brig, frem Cork. Sailed the Orestes, 18, on a cruise. The Helicon is getting under weigh.

DEAL, Oct. 4 .- Arrived the Norge, from of the North Foreland; Flying Fish, from off Flushing ; and the Redpole, from Portsmouth. HARWICH, Oct. 4 .- Sailed the Auckland, pac-

ket, for Gottenburgh, and the Lady Francis, packet, for Heligeland.

MARGATE, SEPT 30 .- We have been visited by a dreadful storm of wind and min, attended by a sea running tremendously high, and brooking horride ly over the Shingles. The utmost anxiety was masisfested throughout the whole of vesterday, for the safety of the different ships riding at auchor in these roads, particularly a Prussian three-mast vess which was torn from her meetings, with the loss of anchor and cable, about the dawn of day; and some after, by the masts coming by the board, rendered a nere hulk. Fox (the enterprising boatmin, who lately received for the salvage of a ship swed by tha o lessasum than (2,000), with three assistants, renured to a tempt stemming the tide, with a low-sail; the distance was about six miles. Every moment the boat was expected to be lost: the sea taking her on her larboard quarter, and she nearly, on seve al occasions, lying on her broadside. The Fier and the Cliffs were thronged by natives and visitors, to ries, the alarming scene; and the utmost anxiety an manifested by all the speciators. Happily their fear were not real sel. Fox and his brave compa-des succeeded in saving the vessel, and the lives of the

By an Officer just arrived from Gibraliar, we have received the following relation respecting the expulsion of the American Consul from Algiers :-On the arrival of an American brig, loaded with the usual presents from the United States to the Dry of Algiers, the American Consul, Colonel Lor, witted upon the Dey to know when he would receive the presents; to which the Day replied, he had expeded the American Government would have sent hims considerable nom er of cables and other naval store; to which the Consul replied, that such stores en considerably surpassed the sum stipulated by treety, and that his Government could not consent to such an exaction. The Dey, indiguant, informed the Consul, that if in three days he did not procure him a stated sum of money, he would put him (the ('onsul) in irons, confiscate the brig, make slave American seamen on board her, declare war against the Americans, and put into slavery the cres of all the American ressels that might be captured The Consul, after a residence of many years a Algiers, too well knew the Dey to offer any delay he had not long before seen, the day after the Fast of Ramadau or Ramasan, when all the Consuls ar obliged to pay their respects to the Deg, the King of the Jews (as he was there called) beheaded, as his body so placed in the palace gate, that every a going into the palace might be obliged to step of it;—this was done as a lesson of obedience to that might see it ! The Consul, therefore, precent the money, and so soon as he had paid it to the Dey, embarked on board the brig. The Algeria have a squadron at sea, and they now capture American ressels. The brig, with the presents, her arrival at Gibraltar, was seized as a prize, account of the war with this country; and the An

ican Consul remains at that place. Messrs. T enard and Chizel being sent to For ing to direct the means of health, they ordered then revels to be placed in the apartments for soldiers, as well as those where prisoners were of fined; these were filled with oxymurlade soil greatly diluted with water, and they obliged en man employed on the fortifications to dip his best into one of the ressels every morning before the out to his work. They placed similar research ditches of stinking mud, so that, from these the fumications employed, the workmen vere mersed day and night in an atmosphere of any riatic acid, and preserved their health. It for appears, that many of the prisoners infected the itch soon experienced the good effect of this mersion of their hands in diluted oxymuriatic One who had the disease all over him in an inch rate degree, and that had resisted every applicarequested permission to wet rags in the bowls rub his body with them, and by so doing was P feetly cured in a few days.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN. By the Dissolution of the late Parliament, you me called upon to elect two Representation for this County; give me leave, therefore, to tolick the honour of your Votes and Interest on this

My Presentions are founded of a just and faithful discharge of the Trust you so often committed to me; and you may rely on my persevering in the same Principles which have repeatedly procured for me your Approbation. I have the bonour to be

Gentlemen, Your faithful, humble Servant, RICHARD POWER.

Youghal, October 10, 1812. TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND

FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. GENTLEMEN,

Encouraged by the unanimous Support which I recrived at the late Election, I beg leave again to offer myself to your Consideration, to serve as your Representative in Parliament.

I must still depend on your kindness to excuse personal Canvass, as my professional Duties and my Wounds prevent ray leaving Spain at present --I trust, however, that the day is not distant, when circumstances will permit me to return to my natwo Country : and if I should be so fortunate as to be the Object of your Choice, it will be my Pride and my Happiness to find that my Services have procured me the Confidence and Approbation of my Countrymen, and that I have been thought worthy to fill the distinguished Place of a Representative in Parliament for the County of Waterford.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen. Your much obliged, Most fuithful, humble Servant. W. C. BERESFORD. Sala anca, September 7, 1812.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. BOLTON, who have Freeholds in the County of WATER. FORD, are requested not to engage their VOTES for the cusuing Election for that County.

October 10, 1819.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

VIIE Dissolution of Parliament has replaced I in your hands the valuable Trust which, during Ten Years, you have confided to my charge. I restore it (as I hope) neither deserted by Indoknee, nor sullied by Mitconduct.

Repeated Testimonials of your distinguished Approbation are the Honourable Credentials with | day, nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or which I solicit its Renewal; and if, on a Review of my past Conduct, you shall believe me to have, with my best ability, zealously discharged the Duties which bind me to you, and to Ircland, I connot doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbiassed and Independent Suffrages.

I have the honour to remain, Your obliged and attached Friend and Servant, JOHN NEWPORT. Newpark, October 3, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

THE FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL-LUP, containing 470 Acres, situated within 9 miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappawhite, let many years since to R. Sause, of Carrickm-Suir, Esq. at the low Rout of Sa. 1 d. per Acre, for the Term of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years. Also, the LANDS of PHYSICIANSTOWN, held for a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Twominea Fine, containing 187 Acres, situated within smiles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a lease of 3 Lives, by Simon Blunden, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of grad. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Rt-BARD BOYSE OSBORNE, 1 eq. Waterford, or Ww. Harden Bradshaw, Esq. 48. Harcourt street, Dubwho will close with a Purchaser as soon as the alue is offered.

Waterford, October 10, 1912. WHOLESALE SPIRIT WARE-HOUSE, CORNER OF LADY LANE.

ROBERT TOBIN, has received from Cork a few Puncheoes of real Malt Whitsh.E.Y., which he ellers for sale on very liberal terms. Furtheers of lea Gillons and upwards will find his Prices and the Quality of his Spirits equal to that of the other Wholeale Dealers. He will have a constant supply of the Purest Spiritally sell on Contrassion. Housekeepers langer any quantity they may want at the lowest rebil pines. He is well assorted with TEAS, SI GARS, Wives, &c. &c. and which in feture he will rell at teduced prices, for ready Money only.

Michael-Mreet, Witerford, October 8, 1512.

S a Dissolution of the present Parliament is BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE. | COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD CATHOLIC DINNER. of Mr. BOLTON and Mr. ALCOCK are requested to keep their Voles for the Representation of the CITY of WATERFORD disengaged. Odober 3. 1812

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEBOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Allow me; at the same time that I once more solicit your kind Support at the ensuing Election, to return my most unfeigned Thanks for the Honour you have so repeatedly conferred upon me Should you, by a continuance of that Favour, again elect me us one of your Representatives, I shall endeavour by my Conduct to prove myself not unworthy of that distinguished Situation.

I have the honour to be. Gentlemen, With sincere gratitude and respect, Your obliged, humble Servant.

JAMES BUTLER. Kilkenny Cartle, Oct. 6, 1812.

THE FREEHOLDERS of the Country WATERFORD are requested to keep them. selves disengaged, as a Gentleman of Independent Fortune, who is MEARLY CONNECTED WITH

THE FIRST INTEREST IN THE COUNTY, in-

tends to offer himself as a Candidate, in case a

Dissolution of Parliament should take place. October 4, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. ETHE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord nance do hereby give Notice, that they will. d Proposils (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to supply FORAGE for the ORDNANCE HORSES in IRELAND, from the let day of January next, to the Stat of December, 1815, at the under

neutioned Places, viz.:--Enniskillen Fermoy, Limerick, Bandon Ballincollig. Langford. Charlemont, Loughrea, Island-bridge. Omagh, Pigeon-house, and

City of Dublin. The Rations per Day for each Horse are to Sixteen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Oats, and Si Counds of Straw

Ballincollig Horses of Civil Department.

Hay, Oats, Ration per Horse per Day,

The Respective Officers of the Ordnance reserving o themselves the Power of accepting such Proposa as may be offered, either for the Term of Six of Twelve Months, as they shall think proper.

Security will be required for the due Perform of such Contract as may be accepted, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above some Person properly authorised on his benalf, he present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Ament to become his Sureties must be produced i Writing, under their own Hands.

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applica tion at the Office, fower Castle Yard ; or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord. uance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November, receive scaled Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to supply FUEL and CANDLES for the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the Stat day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned Places, viz.:-

Clonmel. Belfast, Duncannon Fort. Bandon Enniskillen, Bantry Bay, Fermoy, Bauagher, Limerick, Shannon Bridge Longford, Meelick, and Loughren, Killogue. Loughswilly, Carrickforgus, Naas, Charles Fort. Omagh.

Stations in Cork Harbour, Tullamore, and Charlemont, Waterford The Proposals to mention the Price of Coals (best Quality) per Ton : Turf. per Kish or Box ; and Can-

\left\{ \text{Mould - } \ \D:pt \ \ \dispt\} \text{per Pound.}

The Contractor is also to deliver such Puel and Can lles for the Engineers' and Storckeepers' Departents as may be required, at the same rate as for the Royal Artiflery, and Royal Artiflery Drivers. Security will be required for the due Performance f the Contract, and so Tende, will be received after Twelve o Clock on the above day, hor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorized on his echalt, be present at the time, to time his Security whose Visent to become his urefres must be preduced to writing under their own

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applica ion at the Office, Lover Cast'e Yard; or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

7 10 BE LET, and immediate possession given soo as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILES of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 40 Acres of LAND, plantation me-sure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher, 9 of Lismore; and one mile of Clogbeen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Libmard, and also from Clonnel to Waterland N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable

terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Core Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lismons, Shanbally, Clogheon-or to ROGER CASHIN, Waterford. October 1st, 1819.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

In the matter of ABRAN ATKINS. Sir TION, on Saturday, N. B. SKOTTOWE, & the 17th instant, at the hour RICHARD ROBERTS. of one o'Clock, at the Com-Benkrupts. weretal Buildings, Water

No. 1-All that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and Interest in all that and those the DWRLLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS, situated on the pleasantest part of the Mall in the City of Waterford, and comruanding a beautiful View of the River-called or known by the Bank House, containing in front 44, and in depth 80 feet, or thereabouts; to bold for the term of 99 Years, from the 25th March, 1805-uhject to the yearly Rent of £91 sterling, payable halfvently, on every 95th of March and 29th September This House and Concerns are very commodious, having been built in the best Style about three years since, and cost £3796 5s. 8d .- The Bankrupts having occupied it as their Banking House, there are Suits of Apartments on the Ground Floor, with every por sible Convenience for extensive Business, which reu der it peculiarly well adapted for Merchants' or Pub-

No. 2-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right Title, and luterest in all that and those Part of 1 House Quarter of the LANDS of CHRISTENDOM. containing 16 Acres, 1 Rood, 16 Perches, plantation measure, situate in the County of Kilkenny side of the Liberties of the City of Waterford, together with the full and free use and liberty of the Lime-Kiln for the use of said Premeses, and liberty or use of the Pier or Landing-place-to hold for one good healthy life, of the age of 25 years, and for the term of 294 years, to commence from the death of said life, su ject to the yearty Rent of £126 storling, psyable half-yearly, on every 1st of May, and 1st of November. These Lands he about one Mile from the Bridge of Waterford, are in the best state of cultivation, hav ing been highly manured, and the greatest part laid down. There are a neat COTTAGE and OFFICES. with an extensive and healthy PLANTATION, on the ground. The Bankrupts paid £800 for the purchase of these Lands, and have since expended a farther

considerable sum. And also the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and Inerestinall that Part of said LANDS of CHRISTEN. DOM, situate in the County Kilkenny side of the Liberties of said City of Waterford, containing 2 Acres. I Rood, and 38 Perches-to hold for the same life for which the above-mentioned Lands are held, and for 294 years, to commence from the death of said life, subject to the yearly Rent of 222 15s. payable half-yearly, on 1st of May, and 1st of November.

This denomination is also in very fine heart, and lies on the opposite side of the Road from the above mentioned Lands. These Lands are at present unset and in the hands of the Assignees of said Bankrupts Immediate possession can be given to a Purchaser. No. 3-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right Title, and interest in all that and those the TOW! LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS of GARRIENAGERAGH. (the portion of Land therein

clonging to Mr. GRIPPITH only excepted) contain-

ing 250 Kuglish statute Acres, situate in the Barony

Decies, and County of Waterford-to hold for two

good Lives, and for the Term of 31 years, from the ist May, 1807, whichever shall longest continue subject to the yearly Rent of 19s. per Acre. These Lands are of most excellent Quality, eithe for Pasture or Tillage, and produce a Profit-Rent o £108 10s. 8d. per annum, and are situated within half a mile of Dungarvan; and what will make this a very desirable Purchase is, that there are upwards of THIRTY FREEHOLDERS on this Land, who vote in the Borouge of Dungarvan, as well as in the COUNTY OF WATERPORD.

No. 4—The FIXTURES in the BANK HOUSE. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, October 13, 1812.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS, TO BE SOLD AT FAITHLEGG. APPLY TO MR. EDWARD KENNEDY. October 10, 1812.

HAVING ARRIVED. THE numerous Candidates for the favour of Fortune will please to take notice, that the day of Election is fixed for the 20th instant, upon which

THE SEASON FOR CANDIDATES

day the Lottery will be all drawn, and two Members

will be returned for Twenty Thousand Pounas each.

SCHEME. of 20,000 are 40,0003000 are 6000 10 of 50 are 500 1000 are 4000 40 are 400 **2000** 25 are 400 1950 of 92 are 42,900 10,000 Tickets £100,000 200 are 1200 Every number will be drawn, and one number will gain

£49,000!

TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at John BULL'S. S. PHECAN'S, R. FARRELL'S. and A. BIRmiss, Waterford. October 10, 1812.

THE DINNER to be given by the ROMAN CA-THOLICS of the COUNTY and CITY of WA-TERFORD will take place on the 20th instant. The following Gentlemen have been appointed stewards or the occasion, from whom Tickets may be obtained till the 15th instant :--

RICHARD POWER O'SHEE, Req. Gardenmorris. THOMAS WYSE, BOTTHOMAS FITEBORRAZU, JAMES QUAN, Esq. JOHN LEONARD, Esq.

VILLIAM BARRON, Esq. THOMAS WY'E, jun Esq. RICHARD POWER, Esq. Mahon-Lodge. WILLIAM BARRON, Esq. Carrickburron, EDWARD SHANARAN BARRON, Esq. Shandon. DAVID O'NEILL POWER, Esq. Tramere. ROBERT LONGAN, Esq. Ballioncourty. EDMUND POWER, Esq. Ballydioc.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

#NO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at the House in William-street lately occurred by W. Barnon, Esq. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mahogany and other Bedsteads and Hangings. Bedding, Carpets. Window Curtains, a large Sideboard, Sofas, a good Piano Forte, Mahogany Dining and Card Tabies, Mahogany and Rush-bottomed Chairs, Deat Tables, Pier and Dressing Glasses, Lustres, useful and ornamental, China a Dinner service of painted Ware, Green house Pinnts, Stuges for a Green house, na excellent eight day Clock, Books, Prints, a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. The Sale to begin at 18 o'clock each Day, and to continue till all are sold.

FIELDING, Auctioneer Waterford, October 19, 1812.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

MILITAIRE FRANCAISE. We were about hending the arricle with " French Alliance," but, with indignaut emotions, we would not taint our minds, nor insult our readers, by intimating a possibility that the sons of New England can ever be drawn into the recognition of imperial France, as an Ally. But it well becomes our copntrymon to be watchful " against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," and to deprecate, as the most baneful judgment of an incensed Deity, FRENCE INFLUENCE and FRENCH ARITY. At the approach of it, disguised by any name or apparent necessity, the People ought to repel it, as one man, and swear hat we will light our own battles, maintain our wn independence, and stand alone and aloof, desendent on our own valour and the help of Heaven. et the People beware! Airently is a Frenchman, La Croix, well known in this town, appointed a Colonet in the new army; and several of his counrunen have recently been commissioned by the President of the United States. This Freuch Officer mme to this country a few years since, " in disgust;" and had the assurance to solicit of Mr. Jula ferson the appointment of a Brigadier. Mr. J. acknowledged the letter under his own hand, complimented the generous ardour of the Frenchman. and promised to refer him to his successor. - Bor-

on Gazette. NAVAL FICTORY.

The best wall of defence of our country are the Wooden Walls of a Navy. FEDERAL DOCTURE. BOSTON, SEFT. 2 -- We have pleasure in announcing the arrival in this port, since our last, of the United States frigate Constitution, Isaec Hull, Esq. Commander, from a cruize, in which she engaged, and, after a short but warm contest, captured, the B itish frigate Guerriere, rated 38, but mounting 49 guns, and 300 men, and commauded by James R. Dacres, Esq. The Guerriere being a mere wreek, and leaking, Captain Hull ordered her to be set fire to, and she blew up in shout half an hour. The following particulars of the action are communicated by an Officer of the Countitution, and may be considered as essentially cor-

rect:--" Lat. 41. 42. N. long. 55. 33. W. Thursday, Aug. 20, fresh breeze from N. W. and cloudy : at two p. m. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at three, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close bauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W.; as half-past three; made out the chase to be a frigate; at four, coming up with the chase very first; at quarrer before five, he chase laid her maintop-sail to the mast; took n our top-gallant-sails, stay-sails, and flying gib; ook a second reef in the top-sails, hauled the courses up, sent the royal yards down, and got all lear for action; beat to quarters, on which the cien gave three cheers; at five, the chase hoisted three English ensigns; at five minutes past five, the enemy commenced firing; at twenty minutes past five, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the encmy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manæuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at six set the maintop-gallant-sail, the enemy having bore up; at five mi-

mates past six, brought the enemy to close action,

fess that I shall be highly, or at all gratified, by being returned a Member of an Assembly where cor-" dignation, in utter oblivion of every former maxim " and feeling of Parliament," have been impudently avowed, and shamelessly justified. This has brought limits of an advertisement, to depict. Nine hundred millioms of debt; inland fortresses, under the mercenaries; an army of spics and informers; of Tax and Excise Agents; an Inquisition of private property; a phantom for a King; a degraded Aristocracy; an oppressed People; a confiding Parliament; irresponsible Ministers; a corrupt and intimidated Press; pensioned Justices; packed Juries; vague and sanguinary Laws, sometimes shamefully I tect us. relaxed, at other times violently stretched beyond their tone; which, together with a host of failures of foreign Expeditions, and the present croshing burthen of Taxation, are some of the bitter fruit of corruption in the House of Commons. A House of Commons, the Members of which did, agreeably to a return laid before it in 1808, put into their own pockets £178,994 a year in sinecures, salaries, and pensions, besides their Staff-Appointments. and their Commissions, and besides the money received by their Wives and other Relations. In fact, the whole of the evil arises here. Those who vote the money are, some way or other, interested in the expenditure of it. The small number of Independent Men have no weight at all. Gostlemen, it is often affirmed, that the savings

In our power to make from Sinecures and Pensions would afford no relief to the People: let us take few out of numerous instances. The House of Commons itself, in sheer Places and Pensions, swallows as much as would give fifty shillings a-year to 71,224 families. Would this be nothing? Would it not be felt by the People? Lord Arden, brother to the late Minister, with reversion to the late Minister himself, receives from his Sinecures £38,574 a. year. This is the exact sum stated. But it is said, that be has besides immeuse sums arising from interest. Here is support all the year round, at 12 shillings a week, for more than a thousand families. The same may be said for the family of Grenville. The Duke of Grafton's sinecures and pensions would maintain haff as many; and, in short, it is in this way the nation is impoverished, and reduced to misery. The Lord Chief Justice, Ellenborough, besides his salary, receives in Smecures £8993 ayear; besides having offices to sell, and participating in the emoluments of his own guoler. The Sinecures of the Chief Justice would keep 300 families. Mr. Garnier, the Apothecary-General, has a clear £12,000 a-year, according to his own acknowledgment; -besides the sums giren to the Princes out of the Droits of Admiralty, the King's private property in the funds, exempted from the Income Tax, and Mr. Addington (the maker and the breaker of the Treaty of Amiens) in 1801, misapplying apwards of £50,000 (voted for the Civil List) as a loan to the Duke of York, only a small part of which has been repaid, and that without interest. What noble examples they set us, of making secrifices -and for reconciling the People to their sufferings, from the weight of the taxes, and the dis-

do those men deserve, who thus extort alms from every poor man in every parish in England? who embezzle, in unmerited pensions, and sinecure places, and divert into private purses, the public resources of their country.

Gentlemen, our usurping oligarchy assumes a power of making our most innocent actions misdemeanors; of determining points of law without appeal; and of imprisoning our persons without trial; of breaking open our houses with the standing army, and murdering the People in the streets, by soldiers paid by the People themselves for their defence .-Gentlemen, before recent experience, we should have hardly thought that a bare vote of the Lower House would have been of sufficient force, in any Court of Justice, to overpower the solemn enactments of King and Parliament. Gentlemen, the Judges, in the time of Charles I., decided against Hampden in the great cause of Ship-money-" ut secundum legem oneretur JOANNES HAMPDEN." Gentlemen, in the action brought against me by the present excellent High Baillff of Westminster, which I defended because I thought it my duty not to give up your rights, Lord Ellenborough directed the Ju- | growing old in drawing nothing up." ry to find a verdict for the High Bailiff, reasoning in this curious manner, " the burthen and the benefit ought to go together, therefore as I had had the benefit," said his Lordship, " by taking the seat, the Election expenses ought to fall upon me." As to taking the sent, that was compulsory, in obedience to the King's Writ, and what the benefit is, of a seat in the House of Commons, I am still to learn. How his Lordship could make so many blunders, both in law and logic, in so small a compass, it is impossible to imagine, unless it could, for an instant, be supposed, that his Lordship spoke from | jesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Afexperience; and that, having found a sent in the House a convenient stepping-stone to the Bench, he | Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipohad forgotten the ancient theory in the modern prac- tentiary to the Court of the Emperor of all the tice of the Constitution; with the latter of which his Russias. Lordship is said to be to the full as well acquainted as with the former. But there is nothing in the conduct of Judges, either ancient or modern, to induce us to resign, at the shrine of their authority, all

such language as deceptious, and to treat it with noble struggles of our forefathers against arbitrary of Brodine, between Mojaiske and Tjate, on the merited contempt. Neither can I, with truth, pro- power in the King, if we endure it in much worse great road from Smolensk to Moscow. It appears hands—those of our fellow-subjects? What signifies to us the law declaring, that no man shall be affair of Smelensk. Prince Koutousoff, on his part, ruption is acknowledged to be as "notorious as the imprisoned without lawful judgment of his Peers, if had selected a position, and had established his forces sun at moon day," and where " practices which the jargon of " Lex et consuctudo Parliamenti" " would have made our forefathers startle with in- | (a scrap of Latin is ever introduced to cover a cheat), can render all the Laws useless. How is the flock the better for being safe from the wolf, if they are devoured by the very dogs placed to defend them? us into a situation almost impossible, within the What avails resisting the Lion to fall into the jaw of the Jackall? to have pinloned the Engle's wing to become the sport or prey of Daws and Kites?name of barracks; an army of German and other | Despicable condition! cheated, sold, and arbitrarily ruled by our own servants, who exceed Judas in treachery, and equal him in guilt! The House of Commons, instituted to redress our grievances, is become the GREATEST OF ALL ORIEVANCES, itself the mist, the French again attacked the left with great ready instrument of all our oppressors; a twoedged sword to destroy, instead of a shield to pro-

Gentlemen, the People of England are entitled by several positive laws, as well as by that which is superior to all law, reason, and common sense, and ommon good, to annual Parliaments and free Elections. These are the vital principles of the neval. Prince Koutousoff dates his dispatch from the Constitution: the only means of ensuring justice, peace, and security to the community at large.

consent, and the laws made by common consent | wards of thirteen wersts. were the measure of the King's Rule and the subect's obedience. To use the words of our great Dramatic Bard,

- " Look here upon this picture, and on this: . The counterfeit presentment of two Brothers.
- " See what a grace was seated on this brow. A combination, and a form, indeed,
- Where every God did seem to set his seal. This was your Constitution. Look now, what
- " Here is your Constitution."

We may conclude by asking, with the Poet,

---- What devil was't " That thus has cozen d as at boodman blind?" Gentlemen, under the present system no change f Ministry can be permanently and importantly useful to the country. The present are just as good as any of their predecessors during the present reign, or as any that are likely to succeed them. The fault is not in the individuals, but in the system ;a system under which no nation ever did or can prosper; a system of the most infamous and complicated corruption. To this internal situation of the country, I desire to draw the attention of my countrymen, persuaded that from hence alone proceed all our internal sufferings and external weakness; by the removal of this system, you may have foreign conquest, if that is desirable; by the nonremoval of it, even victory and conquest would serve only to enhance and to confirm the national servitude, depravity, and misery. This system must be put a stop to by efforts from without the doors of the House of Commons, for, be assured, the Gentlemen within will never reform themselves. They will no more part with their rotten boroughs than a highway man with his pistols. The SPIRIT of HAMPDEN must revive in the breasts of our Country Gentlemen, and the People with united voice, must demand Reform in a language not to be misunderstood. - Until some such spirit shall manifest itself, I am desirous of with-Gentlemen, there was formerly a law for putting | drawing from acting a part in the low farce carried a badge of distinction on every pauper receiving on in St. Stephens; of resigning into your hands alms from his parish; but what BADGES OF INFAMY | your delegated trust; of returning to that retirement I had chosen when you so unexpectedly placed me degrading a state of the country, "the post of honour is a private station." At the same time. Gentlemen, be well assured that nothing can efface from my recollection the deep Impression of your noble and generous conduct. On this point all the world are agreed, whatever difference of opinion may exist about the object of your choice .- Gentlemen, your kind and considerate behaviour has made a burthen,

> single individual of your numerous body. Gentlemen, this conduct fills me with esteem and respect, and must ever bind me to the Electors of Westminster by indissoluble ties of gratitude and affection. But, Gentlemen, I do most earnestly wish to spare myself the mortification, and you the disappointment, of passing a painful life in undignified, because unsupported and unavailing, efforts to stem a torrent of corruption, as irresistible as infamons; of "dipping buckets into empty wells, and

far too heavy for my shoulders, sit easier than I could

have expected. Not only have I been free from im-

portunity, but even from the slightest request from

Gentlemen, I remain, with the most profound gratitude and devotion. Your humble servant, Oxford, Oct. 6, 1812. FRANCIS BURDETT.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 7, 1812. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Viscount Castlereugh, his Mafairs, from his Excellency Viscount Catheart, his

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 13, 1812. Mr Long-Inm most happy in having to begin my correspondence from St. Petersburgh, by announcing, that the arms of his Imperial Majesty

of the real condition of your country, not to regard | log of plain English .- How are we the better for the | action, fought on the 7th September, at the village | the troops, so far from hosing an inch of ground, de that Bounparte had concentrated his forces after the in its vicinity.

On the 4th September, the enemy made a recon oissance in force, and was driven back with loss. On the 5th September, the French attacked the left, and were repulsed with considerable slaughter, both in the action and in the retreat, and with the loss of even or eight pieces of orduance. On the 6th Sept. nothing of consequence took place; but Prince Kouousoff brought up his reserves, completed his dispoitions, and added several entrenchments and batteries on his left.

On the 7th September, under cover of a thick impetuosity, and with all the means and successions of fresh troops that they have hitherto employed in their most desperate exertions. They were receired by the divisions of grenadiers belonging to the left wing, commanded by Prince Bagration; and the centre of the Russian line having in its turn attacked the mass directed against the left, the affair became gefield of battle. The enemy are stated to have co vered their retreat by the Wirtemberg infantry, and Gentlemen, we once had this happiness; our laws by large corps of caralry. General Platow, howwere made by Representatives of our own chusing; ever, with the Cossacks; followed them, and killour money was not taken from us but by our own ed or took great numbers. The enemy retreated up-I have detained this dispatch two days. In expec-

tation of further events, and of a more detailed report, but as letters have been received as late as the 9th September, I have thought it expedient to transmit, in its present form, the account of an affai which must for ever add lustre to the military achievements of this empire, and which, tho' it may not be decisive, must at least prove a most important feature in the history of this war. I have seen letters from distinguished officers of great experience; they onsider this as by far the most dreadful and destructive engagement they ever witnessed, infinitely beyoud that of Prussian Eylau. Several general officers rive been wounded, besides those named; and the loss of officers of other ranks is stated to have been n proportion to that of the men. I have not heard the Russian loss estimated at less than 23,000 men. The loss of the French should be infinitely greater, because of the pursuit, and because the fire of their artillery ceased at an early hour, while that of the Russians continued as long as the guns could be brought to bear. The new-raised troops from Moscow were brought up, and appear to be perfectly efficient. Those who were engaged behaved well. The right wing was not much called upon; and of the guards one battalion only is stated to have sustained any loss.

Reports have been received of the junction of the head of the army from Moldavia with General Thormazorff's corps, which, with another corps, consisting of several divisions, which has joined that officer, will amount to an army of eighty thousand men, of the best description. The corps of eighteen thousand men, which embarked at Helsingfors. has landed at Revel, and is by this time near Riga, which will lend to an immediate reinforcement of General Wittgenstein's corps. Too much praise cannot be given to the national spirit which animates all ranks of the Russians, especially those properly so called; and the most sanguine expectations which were formed of their conduct have been exceeded.

It appears that much reliance was placed by Bonaparte on the effects of his attempts to introduce In your service; thinking that in so degraded and | tion and liberty; but that they have been received as an artifice to destroy their liberty and their religion; and it is very confidently asserted that he has given very strong marks of indignation against those, upon whose reports of the disposition of the people

I have enclosed herewith translations of the bulletins of the affairs of the 5th and 7th of September. new style. The accounts of the battle of the 7th reached the Emperor early on the morning of his nameday, which is always celebrated with religious and other ceremonies, and illuminations. His Imperial Majesty immediately sent an Aid-de-Camp to notify it to me; and after divine worship in the Cathedral, In presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court, an officer was ordered to read the bulletin aloud, which gave the populace an opportunity of expressing their exultation. A corps of militia, of 10,000 men, received their colours this morning, and are to march in two days from hence.

I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART. (Signed) [Translation.] - Bulletin, No. 1.

Prince Koutousoff, General of Infantry, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies, reports to his Imperial Majesty as follows, from the village of Brodino, under date of the 6th September:

After my last most humble report to your Imperial Majesty, in which I announced that I was waiting the attack of the enemy in the position of Brodino, the 5th September, the enemy directed a very strong force against our left flank, which was commanded by Prince Bagration. Observing the impetuosity with which the main force of the enemy threw themselves upon this point, I judged it necessary, in order to fix his attack, to direct it against the heights, which had been previously fortified. The engagement lasted, with great obstinay, from two o'clock until very late at night; and our Majesty's troops displayed, on that day, the | rod, and Kalouga. bravery which I had observed from my first joining the army. The second division of Cuirassiers, being obliged to make its second attack in the dusk, towski at Feminskoe. The head-quarters were or

fested the enemy on every side, with much greater loss than they sustained themselves; eight gum were taken, of which three, being rendered totally are less, were left on the field.

Many officers deserve to be individually named ; your Majesty, a list of whom I shall forthwith har the happiness of transmitting; for the present confine myself to giving your Majesty a short precis (Translation.) -Bulletin, No. 2.

General Prince Koutousoff, Commander-in-Chief of the armies, makes, most respectfully to his lope. rial Majesty, the following report from the field of battle, at the rillage of Brodino, the 8th of Septem

Since my report of the attack which the enemy had made on the 5th instant, with a considerable orce, upon the left flank of our arms, nothing of nportance was undertaken against us during the whole of the 6th. But yesterday, at day break that is to say, about four o'clock in the morning the enemy, availing himself of the foggy weather min directed the whole of his forces against our lef flank. The battle became general, and lasted until night—the loss on both sides is great; that of the nemy, to judge from his terrible attacks upon our fortified position, must greatly have surpassed curs. Your Imperial Majesty's troops fought with incredible valour. The batteries passed from the posses. ion of one party to that of the other, and the re sult was, that the enemy, with his superior force, has in no one point gained an inch of ground. Ire mained at night master of the field of battle. S. soon as I shall have recruited my troops, supplied ny artillery, and augmented my forces by reinforce nents from Moscow, I shall, trusting in the assist ince of the Almighty, and the incredible infour of he army, see what I can undertake against the one

Prince Bagration, to our great regret, has been rounded in the foot by a ball. Lieut.-Generale Foutschkoff, Prince Gortschakoff, Major-Generals Bachmstieff, Counts Woronseff and Kretoff, have been wounded. We have taken from the enemy come prisoners, some guns, and a General of Brigade. It is still night; and I have not been able to procure any more details.

His Imperial Majesty, in acknowledgment of the istinguished services of the General of Infantry, Prince Koutousoff, has been pleased to appoint him Marshal General, and to grant to him 100 000 oubles, and also five roubles to each soldier, who has had a share in this memorable battle

" Petersburgh, And. 30, O. S. (Sept. 11.) We have, thank God I glorious news grom the inteior. No news of the battle is published yet, and onsequently we cannot discriminate what is official from what is only report. Certain it is that a general and bloody battle was fought on the 26th, "O. . (7th Sept.) not far from Moscow, in which the whole of the two grand armics were engaged, and the enemy's completely defeated. It is said the mage of the Virgin Mary was brought from the Cathedral of Moscow, and placed in front of the Rusian army before the battle. General Kutugor, and all his Officers, then pledged themselves, by solemn oath, to conquer or die. This ceremon perated on the Hussian army like electricity, and the attack instantly commenced with an impetuosity beyond all example. The slaughter of the enemy said to be immense, and he was already driven 5 wersts from the field of battle, when the dispatch was sent off, which was done before any accounts of the number of killed, wounded and prisoners could be made up, that the account might reach the Emperor yesterday, being St. Alexander's day .-This intelligence arrived just as the Imperial Family reregoing to church, and it may easily be imagined with what grateful feelings the Te Deum (always sung on that day) was celebrated. The victory was nounced to the public by the discharge of 101 great guns from the citadel, and the town illuminate ed in the evening. It is said that Davoust is among the killed, Murat and Ney among the prisoners."

" St. Petersburgh, Sept. 12. (N. B.)-At 10 clock a Courier had arrived from Prince Kutuzoff, dated 111 wersts in the neighbourhood of Mojaisk, sho stated, that he had been attacked by the French it Borodina, and, in a general engagement, the French were repulsed at all points, leaving 25,000 killed and wounded, and 16,000 prisoners. The official bulletin was expected to be printed every moment, and it was with difficulty they could make the Russians take any prisoners. When the Courier had left the field of battle, the Russians had broken through the centre of the French army, which reired precipitately three wersts, and Platoff was in pursuit with the Uhlans and Cossacks.

" This is the report of the Minister to the people. The important victory was announced by the firing of guns from the citadel,"

" Petersburgh, Sept. 13 .- This moment has been published the official account, that Gererel Kutuzoff has totally defeated the French, and takes 20,000 prisoners, among whom are the Viceroy of tuly, and Marshal Ney. Davoust is dead.

" Another account says, that the battle was fought 20 wersts from Moscow, the (27th ult.) 8th Sept. It is said that Murat is among the prisoners."

FRENCH PAPERS.

NINETRENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND

ARMY Moscow, SEPT. 16 .- After the battle of the Mosk wa the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes, Mojaisk, Secuigo-

The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Landspretensions to common sense, and to the understand- have been victorious in a most obstinate and general particularly distinguished itself; and,, in general the 12th transferred from Mejaisk to Peselina; en

the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on | fruitlessly endeavoured to acquire? The question of | DIED-On Friday last, at his house in this City. the 13th they were at the cashe of the man, on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The war or peace with America is still in suspense, and would it not have been more consistent with the distance of the modern and the state of the sta wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he aban-

extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the Nobles of the Empire. The Russian Governor, Rostapchin, wished to ruin this fine city when he saw it shandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together G(XX) satellites, and distributed arms among them from the

Our advanced guard, arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor, Rostapchin, had caused all the merchants and shop-keepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken fire-engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which i in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, sur rounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment.

The Russians acknowledge that they lost fifty thousand men in the battle of the Moskwa. Prince Begration was mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle; It amounts to between forty-five and

Ediaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

An Extraordinary Gazette was published in Lon don on Tuesday last, containing the official details of the surrender of Fort Detroit, and of General Herri. and the army under his command. These details will be found in our last page, in the letter of Major-General Brock, addressed to Sir G. Prevost, Goveror in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces in North nerica. The Ga-ette also contained some other arides on the subject, of which it is only necessary agive the substance. Sir G. Parrost, in a better addressed to Earl Bernunst, communicates various particulars relative to the previous operations of the war, which are already, in one form or another, before the public, and which are no farther of moment, than as they prove the precipitation with which the American Executive plunged that country into hosblities, and the almost total want of preparation for the accomplishment of those menacing promises which were so pompously announced at the comencement of the measure. General Brock's disratch concludes with some well-merited compliments Licut. Col. Mayras and Capt. GLEGG, and is folwed by the Articles of Capitulation, and by a Prodamation addressed to the Inhabitants of the ceded uritory of Michigan, which fell into the hands of e British, in consequence of the surrender of Ded. The Capitulation provides as follows:-That rt Detroit, with all the troops. Regular as well as alitia, should be immediately surrendered to the offish Forces as prisoners of war, with the excepon of such of the Militia of the Michigan territory ts had not joined the army—That all public stores. documents, and every thing else of a public dure, should be immediately given up-That pridepersons and property should be protected.—That, impliance with the solicitation of Gen. Hunt, a etachment from the State of Ohio, on it's way to join tarmy, and one sent from Detroit, under the com and of General MeARTHUR, should be included in ecapituration, but that such part of the Ohio Militia. nd not joined the army, should be permitted to rem to their homes, on condition that they should discise during the war, and their arms, if belonggto the public, to be delivered up-That the garmshould march out on the 16th of August, and al the British forces should immediately take possess of the Fort—That the officers and soldiers of the Militia and Volunteers, and also of the Michia Militia and Volunteers, should be permitted to reed to their respective homes, on condition of erring during the present war, unless they should etchanged. The Proclamation announces to the ibitan's, that persons and property are proand, that the existing laws should continue in antilhia Majes'y's pleasure should be known. that all property of a public nature must be faithy delivered up to the British. The following is return of Ordnauce taken-Iron Ordnauce-9 24aders, 8 12 pounders, 5 9 pounders, 3 6 pound-Brass Ordnaucc-1 6-pounders, 2 4-pounders, mader, 1 8-inch howitzer, 1 3}-inch ditto-to-

foregoing event was announced in London on coming of Tuesday, by the firing of guns, and the log of official Butletins. Events of this nature raifying to the feelings of a nation, and more solarly so, when they are accomplished at a expense of numan blood and happiness. The toccurrence is at the same time highly honourto the British arms, and every man will rejoice, be proud predictions of General Hull have been abortive, and that the Executive Governof America has received so seasonable and so unt a check in a career not less adverse to the of it's people, than it is injurious to their Table interests. Justice receives at our hands ning tribute of approbation, but another cono presses upon calm reflection. Were the trings, enjoined by the British Ministers, drised? Was this a time to irritate the Ame against Great Britain, by what their fervid he will construc into a national insult? Was ent in the Ministers of Britain, if they be ready so this new scene of worfare, to give vianding them in obtaining that public contheir views, which they have hitherto Waterford.

would it not have been more consistent with the dig- and respectability. nity of the British character, and more congenial to true and benevolent policy, to have avoided unnecessary ostentation, and to have shown, by a manty The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an forbearance, that no wish existed amongst us to add fuel to the flame? Let these questions be duly weighed, and they will strike with force every impartial mind. Nor is it difficult to penetrate into the cause of rejoicings so ill-judged, and so prophetic of future evil. Ministers are engaged in an Election, on which their existence depends, and of whose result they are deeply apprehensise. Popularity is now their object, and there is nothing which they will not sacrifice to it's attainment. Every thing of a beneficial nature that takes place is to be their work. The laurels of the British soldier are to adoru their brows, and the peace of nations is to be sold for popular delusion and vulgar support. These things may startle the inconsiderate, but the time will come, when experience will manifest their truth, and when

they, who incautiously confided, will be rewarded with the contempt of those who were the objects of their admiration. The Gazette also contains a dispatch from Lord W. BERTINCE, dated Palermo, August 31, containing the details of a gallant exploit performed by Captain HALL, the officer who commands the Army Flotilla on the coast of Sicily. Captain Hear, having learned, that several large armed vessels were assen bled at Pietra Nero, for the purpose of carrying to Naples the contributions of Lower Calabria, confist ing of oil, silk, &c. &c. resolved to attempt their destruction. He was at first repulsed, but having obthe precaution of carrying off the firemen with the | tained assistance, he at length succeeded in burning or blowing up, cleven large vestels, richly lade and spiking the guns of the fortress, in opposition t a very superior force. His loss amounted to five killed, and fourteen wounded. The interesting narrative of Mr. Santer's perilon

royage, and an Electioneering Address, of a novel and extraordinary character, will be found in our first sage. These articles are followed by accounts from Russia, on which we hardly know how to offer any observations. To discredit them, is not our wish to receive them in their full and unqualified extent, requires a promptitude of belief that long experience in Foreign official documents does not warrant u rashly to indulge. The French and Russians are no more at variance on the field of battle, than they are with respect to the transactions near Mozaisk. To compare their respective accounts, and minutely t examine their claims to confidence, would exceed the limits of a Newspaper, and we must, therefore, leave their validity to the conclusive test of time. The Nineteenth Bulletin of the French Army, dated at Moscow, September 16, is subjoined to the Russian details. On this article we are prevented from offer ing any observations by a rumour which was current n London, that the Bulletin itself was a fabrication and that the author had been discovered. The stile in which it is written is certainly of a charicter not to have been expected, on the occurrence of an event of such magnitude as the occupation of the ancient capital of a great Empire : but it is useless to say any hing on the topic, whilst the authenticity of the dispatch remains questionable in even the slightest derees. There are accounts from Petersburgh, dated day later than those from Lord Catheant, which c-assert that the Russians were victorious on the 7th : for is it easy to imagine, that the Government of Russia, that Lord CATH. ART, and that the Hulers of fritain, would wilfully impose on the world a tabriation which would speedily be detected, and whose etection, they must have well known, would overwhelm their characters with the heaviest load of in-

A mail from Gottenburgh, to the date of the 28th ult, speaks of the assemblage of 4 1,000 5 wedes and of an equal number of Russiaus, adding, that a division had already arrived at Riga, which was the first object of their destination. On the 27th of August, eneral E sax is said to have attacked the Prussians before Riga, and to have taken 14 officers, 4 surgeons, I commissary, and 950 prisoners. He estiinates the whole loss of the Prussians at 1500 men, and

his own at 600. A Cadiz mail states, that Joseph Bonaparre entered Valencia on the 30th of August, and that his escort, Joined to Steners army, made the whole amount to 22,000 men. Joseen had in his train 370 aches, 800 waggons, and an immense number of baggage carts, in which were many families from . Seville, on the departure of the French, as completely divested of every thing valuable that they could carry with them. One important and valuable fact has transpired from Seville, and which we state with sentiments of approbation stronger far than language can express. An attempt was there made to re-establish the Inquisition, but it was frustrated by the determined firmness of General (aux, a Spaniard, and a Catholic, and over whose name should no other lustre ever shine upon it, this one deed will shed an inextinguishable glory!

Accounts from Halifax, to the 12th ult. state, that the American President had hastily assembled Congress. This event bears rather a favourable construction as to the future, than otherwise. Other accounts env. that there is not the most distant hope. of accommodation between the two countries, that the surrender of General Hour, which is ascribed to treachery, has tended to strengthen the war-party. and that it was believed to be the intention of the President, to call out all the forces at his disposal. These last statements are merely matters of opinion

A short time ago, the Princess of WALES went to Vindsor, with the intention of paying a visit to the Princess CHARLOTTE. Her Royal Highness drove to Augusta Lodge, where she understood the Princess lobe, but she had not the pleasure to see her daughter; in consequence of this denial, she solicited an udience of the Queen, which immediately took place. It is reported, that her Royal Highness, not satisfied with the interview, has expressed her deter mination, upon legal advice, to bring the matter of ier situation to an immediate question, which is to be done by moving the subject in Parliament on it's

Sir F. Bunnert and Lord Cochang have been to furned for Westminster. Alderman Comme, Sir W. Cuaris, Sir J. Shaw, and Alderman August, from he state of the Poll, are likely to be returned bir London City.

The foregoing statements, combined with articles inscrited in other parts of our paper, comprehend very thing of immediate from at which has appeard on the London Journals of Tuesday, Wednesday. and Thursday. Some non-troudable postponements shall be given in our next publication .- One Mail due His Excellency, the Look Lieutenant, has been graciously pleased to grant, by Letters Patent, to some Person properly authorised on his behalf be Richten Fower O'shir. Esq. Four Junual Fairs. on the taiday of April, on the 1st day of September. Cheary to the Connects of the American Ca- hearry to teller with a weekly market on every Tresday, to be held at Gardenmorris, in the County of

Price of English Stocks-October 8. 3 per Cent. Cons. 58111 | Rr. Bills (31d.) 2 3 dis. 3 per Cent. Red. shut. Omnium 41 prem. 5 per Cent. Navy 8811 | Comols for Acct. 59 581

Price of Irish Stocks-October 9. Bank Stock ! G. Canal 6 p. ct. Deb. 99 34 percent. Gov. Deb. 714 | 5 p. ct. Gov. Deb. Par. Exchange, 8 per cent.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 12. ARRIVED.

Oth-Wakefield, Transport, Graves, from Corun na, ballast, for Cork. 10th-Noac

11th-Minerva, Colbrook, Cowes, ballast: Auckland Packet, Richards-and Gower Packet, Grey: Fame, Rickerty, Whitehaven, coals; Fortitude, Owens, Liverpool, rock-salt. 12th-Cainden Packet, Nuttall.

9th-Aurora, Harvey, Liverpool, wheat, 10th-Liberty, Palmer-and William, Hannington 'ortsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; Speedwell, Drewett-and Alliance, Parkman, London, ditto; Thre isters, Jones, Plymonth, wheat and barley. 11th-Wakefield, Graves, from Corunna, Cork allast: Aut, Edwards, Liverpool, wheat, oats, &c. Friends Goodwill, Brannt-and Agenoria, Jones, wansea, ballast; Eliza, Randell, Southampton, wheal and oats; Auckland Packet, Richards. 18th-Wind-N. W. at 8 a. m

GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD. GENTLEMES.

By the Dissolution of the late Parliament, you ire called upon to elect two Representatives for this County; give me leave, therefore, to solicit the honour of your Votes and Interest on this

My Pretensions are founded on a just and faithful discharge of the Trust you so often comnitted to me; and you may rely on my persevering in the same Principles which have repeatedly procured for me your Approbation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful, humble Servant, RICHARD POWER.

Youghal, October 10, 1812.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE. #NO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Turspar, the 1 20th instant, at the House lately occupied by VILLIAM BARRON, Esq. a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mahogais and other Bedsteads and Hangings, Bedding, Car ets, Window Curtains, a large Sideboard, Sofas, e good Piano Forte, Mahogany Dining and Card Taics. Mahogany and Rush-bottomed Chairs, Deal thies, Pier and Dressing Glasses, Lustres, useful and ornamental China service, painted Ware, Greenhouse Plants, Stages for a Green-House, an excellent eight-day Clock. Books, Prints, a variety of Kitchen turniture, &c &c. &c.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock each Day, and to continue till all are sold.

FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, October 13, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, in George's-Street, in which Saмик. Wntre now resides. For particulars apply at his Office, Hanover-Street. TO BE SOLD,

DEN COUPLE of the thoroughest bred BEAGLES in either England or Ireland, whose Pedigree an be traced back for Twenty Years. Enquire of Artner Birrie. Waterford, October 13, 1819.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS, TO BE SOLD AT FAITHLEGG. APPLY TO MR. EDWARD KENNEDY.

October 10. 1819 OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 5ти остовек, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will a Monday, the 9th day of November, receive seald Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as maor willing to supply FORAGE for the ORDNANCE HORSES in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January

ext, to the 31st of December, 1813, at the underentioned Places, viz.:-Athlone, Baniskillen. Belfast. Fermor, Bandon, Limerick, Ballincollig, Longford, Charlemont, Loughrea, Clonmet Naat, Island bridge. Omagh. Pigeon-house, and Waterford City of Dublin.

The Rations per Day for each Horse are to be ixteen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Oats, and Six Pounds of Straw.

Ballincollig Horses of Civil Department. Ration per Horse per Day, { Oats, 12 Straw. The Respective Officers of the Ordennee reserving themselves the Power of accepting such Proposals

s may be offered, either for the Term of Six or welve Months, as they shall think proper, Security will be required for the due Performence of such Contract as may be accepted, and no Tander will be received after Twelve o Clock on the above div. nor any attended to unless the Proposer, or present at the time, to name his Securines, whose Assent to become his Suleties must be produced in Writing, under their own Hands.

The printed Regulations may be seen on Amplie; on at the Office, Lower Castle Yard: or to the Officer commanding the Artiflery at each Station.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE,

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1814: THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice; that they will; in Wednesday, the 11th day of November, receive scaled Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to supply FUEL and CANDLES for the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the 31st day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned Places, viz.:-

Athlone, Belfast. Duncinnon Fort, Bendon. Enniskillen, Bantry Bar. Fermov, Banngber, Limerick. Longford, Mechek, and Loughres. Killogue, Loughawilly. Carrickfergus, Nans, Charles Fort. Omagh,

Stations in Cork Harbour, Tullamore, and Charlemont, Waterford. The Proposals to mention the Price of Coals (best Quality) per Ton: Turf, per Kish or Box; and Can-

{Mould - } per Pound

The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Caniles for the Engineers' and Storekeepers' Departments as may be required, at the same rate as for the Royal Artillery, and Royal Artillery Drivers. 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 may attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, he present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Assent to become his sureties must be produced in writing under their own

The printed Regulations saky be seen on Application at the Office, Lower Castle Yard : or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

BANKRUPTS SALB.

In the matter of ABRAM ATKINS, Sir TION, on Saturday, N. B. SKOITOWS, & the 17th instant, at the hour RICHARD ROBERTS. of one o'Clock, at the Com-Bankrupts. MERCIAL BUILDINGS, Water-

No. 1-All that the said Bankrupts Right, Title, and Inferest in all that and those the DWELLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS, situated on the pleasantest part of the Mall in the City of Waterford, and comannding a beautiful View of the River-called or known by the Bank House, containing in front 44, and in depth 80 feet, or thereabouts; to hold for the term of 99 Years, from the 23th March, 1803-subject to the yearly Rent of £91 sterling, payable halfearly, on every 25th of March and 29th September. This House and Concerns are very commodinus, having been built in the best Style about three years since, and cost \$3790 5s. 8d.—The Bankrupts having occupied it as their Banking House, there are Suits of Apartments on the Ground Floor, with every possible Convenience for extensive Business, which render it peculiarly well adapted for Morchanta or Pub-

No. 2-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and interest in all that and those Part of the House Quarter of the LANDS of CHRISTENDOM, containing 16 Acres, 1 Rood, 16 Perobes, plantation measure, situate in the County of Rilkenny side of the Liberties of the City of Waterford, together with the full and free use and liberty of the Lime Kiln for the use of said Premises, and liberty or use of the Pier or Landing-place-to hold for one good healths life, of the age of 25 years, and for the term of xn years, to commence from the death of said life, subject to the yearly Rent of £128 sterling, payable halfyearly, on every 1st of May, and 1st of November. These Lands lie about one Mile from the Bridge of Waterford, are in the best state of cultivation, have ing been highly manured, and the greatest part laid. lown. There are a neat COTTAGE and OFFICES. with an extensive and healthy PLANTATION, on the

ground. The Bankrupts paid £800 for the purchase of these Lands, and have since expended And also the said Bankrupts' Right. Title, and Inerestinall that Part of said LANDS of CHRISTEN-DOM, situate in the County Kilkenny side of the Liperfles of said City of Waterford, containing 2 Acres, I Rood, and 38 Perches-to hold for the same life for which the above-mentioned Lands are held, and for 201 years, to commence from the death of said

life, subject to the yearly Rent of \$22 15s. payable half-yearly, on 1st of May, and 1st of November. This denomination is also in very fine heart, and ics on the opposite side of the Road from the abovementioned Lands. These Lands are at present unset, and in the hands of the Assignees of said Bankrupts. nimediate possession can be given to a Purchaser. No. 3-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right,

Title, and liferost in all that and those the TOWN LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS of GARRIENAGERAGH, (the portion of Land therein oclonging to Mr. Gairrith only excepted) contains ing 250 English statute Acres, situate in the Barony of Decies, and County of Waterford—to hold for two good Lives, and for the Term of 31 years, from the st May, 1807, whichever shall longest continue, ubject to the yearly Rent of 19s. per Acre.

These Lands are of most excellent Quality, either for Pasture or Tillage, and produce a Profit-Rent of £108 10s. 8d. per annum, and are situated with n half a mile of Dungarvan; and what will make this very desirable Purchase is, that there are upwards of THIRTY FREEHOLDERS on this Land, who voice in the Borotun of Dunganyan, as well as in the COURTY OF WATERPORD.

No. 4-The FIXTURES in the BANK HOUSE. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, October 18, 1812.

THE SEASON FOR CANDIDATES HAVING ARRIVED.

THE numerous Candidates for the favour of Fortone will please to take notice, that the day of Election is fixed for the 20th instant, upon which day the Lottery will be all drawn, and two Members will be returned for Twenty Thousand Pounds each

SCHEME. 2 of £90,000 are £10 000 | 8 of £100 are £806 3000 are | 6000 10 of 50 are 500 10 of 40 are 400 1000 are 4000 0002 car 603 16 of 25 are 400 2.3.1.2 1500 1950 of 22 are 42.5 m 200 are 1200 10,000 Tickets £100,000 Every number will be drawn, and one number will grain

£10.0601 TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at J. Bride, S. Phriax's, R. Fareren's, and A. E., I See , Waterford. October 10, 1515.