TO THE PUBLIC.

O The very head and front of my offending Hath this extent, no more !"-OTHER to.

After having endeavoured for several years to confluct the STATISMAN in such a manner as to merit public approbation, and by every means in my power he hoped that those who have honoured this Journal with a perusal will excuse my soliciting their attention to the following narrative of my sufferings, connected with two very important objects in view, that of being a useful lesson to my contemporaries, and of proving to his Majesty's Government and the public at large, that I have not merited the weight of affliction which has pressed heavily upon me during the last two years of my life.

Previous to entering into any forther detail, it is but justice to say, that the national character of my countrymen has ever been, that of readily sympathising with misfortune, from whatever cause it might spring; how gesteful then must be the exercise of that virtuous aling, when applied to those become objects of unrelenting resentment; and have not only been deprived of liberty and property, but of all those other enjoyments, without which life becomes a melancholy existence.

If there be any, who may object to this mode of addressing the Public, I request them to recollect, that during the course of my imprisonment, it is the first time I have obtruded the whole of my case upon their notice; and as the fate of one man to-day, may be that of another to-morrow, this statement of facts, though it may produce no favourable consequences to myself, its circulation will, I trust, be calculated to benefit others.

To enter into a recupitulation of all the ex-officio prosecutions in which I have been involved, since I became Proprietor of a Newspaper, might be deemed superfluous, although they were all attended with considerable expense, and great personal anxiety, a must ever be the case in similar proceedings; I shall therefore confine myself simply to those two which led to my imprisonment in HIS MAJESTY'S GAOL OF NEWOUTE, for which I have already suffered upwards of twenty-one months incarceration.

The first ex-officio prosecution against me wa for publishing an account of the riots in Piccadilly, when Sir F. Burdett was committed to the Tower. The article was merely a literal copy from a Morning Paper (the Day), and originally written by order of one of the Proprietors and principal Managers of that Journal, asrwas proved by their ostensible Editor's affidavit, when brought up for

judgment. On the process being served upon me, I informed the Treasury Solicitor, Mr. Litchfield, that I had copied the article from the Day, and that if it contained any libellous matter, I presumed the Editor would be made responsible. He replied that an luformation had been also filed against the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of that Paper, and that I was left to take what course I thought proper. With the advice of my friends, and relying on the impartiality of my Judges, I entered a plea of Not Guilty, under the impression of not being accountable for the conduct or writings of others; my hopes, however, proved fullacious. In the interval between notice and day of pleading, I consulted the Gentleman under whose direction the article was written, who was decidedly of epinion, that it would be better to withdraw the plea of justification-and throw myself on the lenity of the Attorney-General, addling, that he had every reason to believe, in consequence of his influence with persons of high rank, and various other causes, that the prosecution would never be pushed to an extremity; and, above all, that I had no reason whatever to be under any setious apprehensions of the ultimate consequences, the more especially as I had only copied the article from their Paper. Being persuaded that this Gentleman was actuated by the most honourable motives, I agreed to suffer judgment to go by default, and the Printer and Publisher of the Day, as well as myself, were ordered to come up for judgment in November Term -when the sentence of the Court was, that we should all be committed to Newgate for tweive calendar months; and at the expiration of that time, I should find security for my | corroborates my own statement : good behaviour in the sum of £1000 for three years.

The Editor of the Day was not brought up for judgment till the following Term, owing to the proceedings against him not being in so forward a state: in the mean time he made un affidavit, to exculpate himself and criminate others, who were not included in the prosecution. The sentence upon him was, that " he should be imprisoned in the King's Bench for twelve calendar months." It is, however, a well-authenticated fact, that he was permitted to live in the Rules-consequently III6 punishment was merely nominal. How far my being pumahed so severely for merely copying an article, may appear just or unjust to the Public, I cannot say; but of one thing I am certain, that when my case is hald fully before them, they will appreciate it with that humanity which distinguishes the character of

When my twelvemonth expired, on the 28th of November last, the measure of my troubles had a min to recommence—and another year was to be passed in bondage-caused by the following cir-

cumstance: Mr. Collyer, a respectable tradesman of Manchester, seeing himself aggriered by the Tax Commissioners having obliged him to pay a larger sum of money than he conceived to be right, determined to lay his case before the Public; and for that purpose 4 was wholly ignorant of the contents thereof, un- attack, I determined in the night, between the 5th

lars of his complaint-which was accordingly published in two Manchester Journals; and, at his particular request, afterwards put into the Statesrian. The Commissioners, in consequence of the publication, instituted a prosecution against all the Proprietors t when one of the Manchester Mitors informed me that the nuther, Collver, could une-

quivocally prove the allegation, or facts, stated in the advertisement. In such a case, it appeared to me the most proper line of conduct to pursue, would to sustain the best interests of my country, it is to be to plend Net Guilty; and I found that the Manchester Editors had done the same. Previous to the day of pleading to the information, one of the Defendants contrived to make his peace with the Commissioners, withdrew his plea, and suffered judgment to go by default, on a promise from them that made an apology; that Gentleman also recommended me to pursue the same course. Not entertaining the smallest doubt but that I should experience the same lenity as he had himself, A accordingly did so; and even employed an agent at Manchester to wait on Mr. Dauntsey Hulme, one of the Commissioners, and present a letter from myself, in which I offered to make a public apology for the offence, and concluded by throwing myself on their lenity. who, in supporting the cause of the People, have I am indebted to Mr. Hulme for having received the person I deputed with the utmost politeness; and he not only expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the step I had taken, but promised to interest himself with his colleagues upon the subject of my

> him in putting a stop to the prosecution against all the parties. After several subsequent interviews be- fend. tween Mr. Hulme and my agent, the result was, that some of the Commissioners rejected my apology, and jusisted that the law should take its course. In consequence of which, by the plea of Not Guilty having been withdrawn. I received notice to appear for judgment, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, to commence after the first period had expired-and, at the expiration thereof, to give security for my good behaviour in the sum of £1000 for three years. As to the two Manchester Editors, Messrs. Cowdroy and Harrop, neither of them was called upon; nor has any punishment whatever been passed on them, although they were the first aggressors! Surely such an extraordinary circumstance would have justified the language of complaint, yet it has never escaped

letter, who, he had no doubt, would agree with

Ministers, but to an impartial and unbiassed Public. With respect to Mr. Collyer, to whom I am indebted for my sufferings on the subject, the Public | The first army was to approach Smolensko, or act will hardly suppose, that he was not prosecuted until two Terms had elapsed; nor is it believed that he ver would have been molested, had not the pecuine hardship of my case excited the commiseration of Lord Folkstone, who kindly made it the suhject of discussion in the House of Commons-but with-

me; and I now content myself with submitting the

whole of my case, not only to the consideration of

out producing suv effect. The last subject upon which I shall venture to Transport Board, still undecided; and, though last, it is certainly not least, in the catalogue of my misfortunes. It will probably be remembered that I appeared in Westminster Hall on the 20th of April last, to answer the charge of an Ex-officio prosecution instituted against me at the suit of the Hon. Commissioners for the Transport Board, for have mander-in-Chief of the Second Army, and serves NESTUS, reflecting on the conduct of the Commissioners in their treatment of the French Prisoners In this country. On that occasion I stated to the Court, my total ignorance of the letter in question, until it had absolutely appeared in the STATESMAN; time, in order to discover the Author, and bring him forward. To effect this, I dispatched a messenger to a distant part of the country, and published several advertisements, offering a reward of £50 to any person who could give me information on the subject. All these endearours were, however, unsuccessful; and, in the end, I resorted to the expedient of addressing the Honourable Commissioners through the medium of the STATESMAN, on the 29th of May last, and made a public apology, as an atonement for the offence given them by inserting the above Letter.

The following Athidavit has likewise been made by the late Conductor of the STATESMAN, which

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

KING D. DANIEL LOVELL. cc George Houston, of Fleet-street, Gentleman, maketh onth and saith, that he was engliged by the above-named Defendant, Daniel Lovell, as Editor of the Statesman Newspaper, in the Month of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and has had the chief management of that Paper ever since. And turther saith, that all Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor, are opened by this Deponent. And farther saith, that he, after mature deliberation, verily believes, that the Defendant, Daniel Lovell, was unacquainted with the contents of a certain letter addressed to the Editor of the Statesman, under the signature of ' Honestus,' reflecting upon the conduct of the Honourable Commissioners of the Transport Board, previous to its being published in the Statesman, on the 19th day of March last. And further salth, that he, this Deponent, received another letter, dated Oakhampton, 25th of March last, signed 'A FRIEND TO Bagintion time to arrive without opposition at the TRUTH,' in answer to and in refutation of the

Goomer one, signed GHONISTUS, which be, this

Deponent, did not communicate to the said De-

prepared an advertisement, expressing the parties | " til the 15th day of April 1st, when he, this De- | and 6th (17th and 17 ) At | 200 h (17th and ponent, informed the said Defendant, Daniel | tog possession of the suburbs, collect St. P. Lorell, thereof, who directed it to be immediately and with the whole army take por a second

> it by done the same day. " Croper Houston.

- Sworn by the Deponent, George . Houston, this 3d day of July,
- 44 1812, at my Chambers, in Ser-45 jeant's lun, before me

DANIEL LOVELL.

To enumerate the various prirations I have endure! since my confinement—the decay of healththe immense loss of property - and the inexpressible distraction of mind, inseparable from my unfortunate condition, would, I think, sicken the heart of may one possessed of common feeling. I will not, the prosecution should be discontinued, he having therefore, enter into a recapitulation of that which relates simply to myself; and, in concluding this Address, without entering into any disquisition on the Liberty of the Press, I shall merely observe, that the foregoing statement is a plain and unaderned record of facts, and a necessary justification of myself. I became the Proprietor of an independent Journal from the purest motives, for which I have the satisfactory testimony of my own conscience. And although my sentence has been attended with the loss of liberty, property, and friends, yet the consolation will accompany me through life-that of never having wantonly, or upon slight grounds, inured the feelings or character of any individual :in a single instance, recanted any popular priuiple, or betrayed the Public Cause, which it has itherto been uniformly my pride and practice to de-

> State Gaol, Newgate, Sept. 16. BATTLE OF SMOLENSKO.

> > OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

FROM GENERAL BARCLAY DE TOLLI, DATED UMOLZE, 9TH (21st) AUGUST, 1812. After my last official Report to your Imperial Uniesty, very important events have taken place sespecting the positions of the army. On the 3d (15th) lug. a report was received from Major-General New erousky, that the enemy, who advanced in great orce towards Krasmoe, had pushed on his advanced quards to Lady; in the mean time I also received nformation that Napoleon had left Witepsk, and oncentrated his whole force near Balemoutzchy, Orecha, and Dubrowne. In consequence of this it was immediately determined that the second army should march to Smolensko, and, after uniting all Its corps on the left bank of the Duieper, halt .offensively, should the enemy divide his forces. On the night of the same day, Lieutenaut-General Rejousky reported, that Major-General Newerousky after having been attacked by a superior force, had found himself under the necessity of retreating, having suffered considerable loss, and that he was only even wersts from Smolensko. All the other accounts agreed in stating that the enemy, with his whole trouble the Render, relates to my affair with the force, was passing to the left bank of the Dnieper in consequence of which, without loss of time, I in mediately put the army in motion, and on the night of the 4th (16th) arrived near Smolensko, just a the enemy were making a heavy attack on Lieut. Gen. Rejewsky's corps. This affair has already been made known to your Majesty, by the Com-Commissioners for the Transport Board, for have mander-in-Chief of the Second Army, and serves long after, Major-General Totschkow was much ing published, in the STATESMAN, a letter signed Hose as a new proof of the invincible courage of your long after, Major-General Totschkow was much as a new proof of the invincible courage of your long after, Major-General Totschkow was much as a new proof of the invincible courage of your long after, Major-General Totschkow was much my concentrated their whole force at one point, and had even drawn Prince Poniatowsky's corps to their assistance, it was to be supposed his real intention was to anticipate us in Dorogubush, or any other and requested their indulgence to allow me a little point by which he might obtain possession of the Moscow road. Taking this into consideration, we determined, together with Prince Bagration, that the First Army should occupy Smolensko, and remain on the right bank of the Dnieper, and by that means cover the march of the Second Army to Dorogubush. In the night between the 4th and 5th (16 and 17), this plan was executed. The Sixth Corps, to which was attached the 3d division of

> "The Second Army, which put Itself in march n the same night, took its position 15 wersts from Smoleusko, and sent the irregular troops towards Jelna and Rosbowl, to observe the enemy; meanwhile the enemy concentrated their whole force, and brought 150,000 men against Smolensko.

lufantry, took possession of Smolensko and all the

" On the 5th (17th) at one, P. M. they attacked our troops, who were drawn up on the road from Krosno, and other points round Smolensko, but after an engagement, which continued, without iotermission, for three hours, they were repulsed at every point. At five, P. M. after bringing a strong column of their forces, and an uncommonly numerous artillery forward, they attacked the city in every direction, their efforts and endeavours were vain, although they drove back our advance troops, even to the ruins of the walls of Smolensko, and appeared determined to storm the city. Our valiant troops defeated and drove them back to such a distance, that at night our advanced guards were placed without the walls. The attack of the enemy was very impetuous; but they received their recompence in their loss, which was so incredibly great that ours bears no proportion to it, although we had 4000 killed or wounded. Our intention, in defending Smolensko, was to arrest the enemy and prevent their arrival a Jelua and Dorougubush, and thereby give Prince latter place : the further defence could have been no further useful; but only, on the contrary, have occasioned the loss of our valiant soldiers, for which " fendant, Daniel Levell," and, consequently, he reason, after having successfully repulsed a severe

inserted in the Scatesman, which was according- heights opposite Smolensko, and to eposite waiting their attack. The enemy, after garrises the town, skirmished the whole day with our Yagen who were posted in the suburbs, of which during the whole evening they attempted to take possession but were constantly driven back. Nevertheles during the night they succeeded in throwing a bridge

across above the suburbs, and in repairing the old

" At seven P. M. when no further athek from

one in the suburbs.

the enemy was expected, a part of the army, which formed the second column, and consisted of the 2 and 3d corps of caraliv, and 5th and 6th of infan try, and a part of Major-General Newcrouk under General Docytrow, put themselves in me tion, and continued their march through Sakelena Peesklaw, and at nine P. M. the first colum consisting of the 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions of infan ry, and of the first four of reserve of ciralunder the command of Lieutenant-General Kuti sow, marched by the way of Kracpatscheni, Godo iow, &c. to the high road of Deroguhush: but the troops under the command of Major-General Baroskof, who garrisoned the Petersburgh suburbs marched on the 7th (19th), two bours after mi night, and formed the rear-goard of the first co lumn. General Platow detached part of his lies troops, and formed a chain of detachments from Smolensko to Porelscheji, in such a manner that we could approach with both columns to the Duieper, and that these detachments should approach each other and form a mass, which could be freely used on a sides. On the retreat of Major-General Koif, at same time detached a great part of his troops on the your Representative in Parliament. corps passed the village of Gedensyowo, where the the other to Bridubens, to which the first column marched, when the enemy drove back the retrsession of these points, which the rear-guard of me that my Services jor-General Korl's division had to pass. To present any danger to this General's detachment, which coefficient me the Confidence and Approbation and was still at six wersts distance from the 2d corpt and was still at and the necessary quantity of artillery, till Majore General Korf should arrive with his detachment. Notwithstanding the immense superiority of the ensmy, the Prince of Wirtemburg kept possession of this post, till Major-General Kerf, with his detachment, joined him, and then protected our mirest "The enemy, who did not succeed in this opeation, now began to force Major-General Kor's corps, which was posted slong the great food to Moscow, and to pass troops from the left to the

masters of the points which lend to the great roll, before the arrival of the Second Corps. " The Third and Fourth Corps were already drawn up in order of battle at this place; but in order to detain the enemy, the advanced guard, under Major-Ceneral Tutschkow, was sent againg them. He was already four wersts from the high road, on which the second division of cavalry and Major-General Kort's detachment must pass. Not 3d and 4th divisions of caralry, in order to assist in

right of the Duieper, above his position, to become

repelling the furious attacks of the enemy. At 6 P. M. the enemy attacked Major-Gene ral Tutschkow with their whole force, consisting of Davoust, Ney; a part of the Viceroy of Italy, and with the cavalry of the King of Naples' corps, en deavouring by every possible exection to drive him from his position. In the meantime Major-General Korf's detachment, and the 2d corps, arrived on the high-road, from whence I also sent a part t the troops to support General Tutschkow. The action, which continued from 1 P. M. till 104 night, was hot and bloody. Your Majest troops acted most gallantly, and, notwithstands the immense superiority of the enemy, kept poss

sion of this, to us, important point. " Our loss on this day is very considerable, be that of the enemy greatly exceeds it. We lad on valry attached to our left flank, which, notwith tanding the superior numbers of the enemy's care ry, repulsed several desperate charges; at # o'clock of the morning of the 8th (20) the army liself in motion, taking the direction of Solowjers whence yesterday a part of the troops had passed to Docister, and the remainder to-day.

	THE ARMY.	
The following for Portsmouth, From Deal Canterbury Malden Ashford Blatchington Horsham Hetchington Chelmsford Easthourne Brabourne Lees Ditto Little Hampton Battle Winchester Ditto Hythe Ditto Shorneliffe	Detachments has to embark for Li 1st Battalion 1st Battalion 2d Battalion 2d Battalion 2d Battalion 1st Battalion 1st Battalion 1st Battalion 1st Battalion 1st Battalion 1st Battalion	re received shon, viz.: 3d Ref. 9th Dil 24th Dil 31st Dil 45th Dil 45th Dil 50th Dil 50th Dil 50th Dil 65th Dil

WATERFORD: rinted and published by the Proprietor. BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

# Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

... Waterford, Oct. 18; 1819.

New-Ham, October 12, 1812.

A FASHIONABLE GIG: with Tandem Hernesk to

wanted. Apply at the Carenicie-Office.

paid to all Orders given him.

he sold-and a STEADY MAN, as BUTLER

APPRENTICES WANTED.

RICHARD ROSSITER will take an Apprentice to the Brown order and Blandwark Business,

and one to the GReckey, That Wink, and bring

Trails. Nonewill be taken without solvest resprits :

ind, if agrocable, an Addition of Trumwill be taken

He need to assure his Relends, that both Thops are

now fully asserted, and that avery sticution shall be

ACCTION OF FURNITURE.

HOO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Threaday, the 20th

inst. at the House in William street lately ocen-

pied by Wm Bannow, Boy, a variety of HOUSEHOLD

GENERAL ELECTION.

TA THE GENTLEMEN, CEERGY, AND TREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

By the Dissolution of the late Parliament, non are call a upon to elect two Representatives for the County; give me leave, therefore, to solicit the benour of your Votes and Interest on this

My Presentions are sounded on a just and idischarge of the Trust you so often comsitted to me; and gru 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 19, 1812.

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

GENTLEMEN, Encouraged by the unanimous Support which I received at the late Election, I beg leave again three A. M. the enemy began to pursue, and at the to offer myself to your Consideration, to serve as

high road to Moscow; and scarcely had the second 1 a laust still depend on your kindness to excess gricual Canvass, as my professional Duties and road divides, one of which leads to Moscon and I will ounds prevent any leaving Spain at prevent Higgst, however, that the day is not distant, when groupetances will permit me to return to my has guard, which was on the high Moscow road; and hoe Country; and of I should be so fortunate as whilst they were furiously advancing to take possion of those points, which the rear-guard of session of those points, which the rear-guard of session of those points, which the rear-guard of session of these points, which the rear-guard of session of these points, which the rear-guard of session of the s

Nost fuithful, humble Servant, W. C. BERESFORD. Salamanca, September 7, 1812.

ENTILE FRIENDS of Mr. BOLTON. whi have Freeholds in the County of WATER. FURD, are requested not to engage their VOTES for the ensuing Election for that County.

FOJEL PREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF . THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

TATIE Dissolution of Parliament has replaced I in your hands the valuable Trast which, during Ten Teach you have confided to my charge. Spectore it (at I hope) neither deserted by Indolowe, nor sullied by Misconduct.

Repeated Testimonials of your distinguished with stee hest ability, acubously discharged the Duthe which bindere to you, and to freland, I caland doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbi-Seed and Independent Suffrages.

I have the honour to remain. Your bolleed and milached Friend and Servant, JOHN NEWPORT. Newporks Odober 3, 1812

Al a Ditrolution of the present Parliament'is VI expected thorsty to take place, the Friends of Mr. BORTON and Mr. ALCOCK the requested keep their Voles for the Representation of the MY of WATERFORD divengaged. October 3, 1812.

O THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY. GENTLEMEN,

Allow me, at the same time that I once more olicit your kind Support at the entiting Election, eseturn ma most unfeigned Thunks for the Hotour you have to repeatedly conferred upon me Should you, by a continuance of that Favour, win elect me as one of your Representatives, I will endeavour by my Conduct to prove myself not morthy of that distinguished Situation. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, With sincere gratitude and respect. Your obliged, humble Servant, JAMES BUTLER. Kilkenny Castle, Oct. 6, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET. as hereorn advertised. Apply to Peren Walsh, Attor-

OF HOT-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING UTEN 51LS, &c. . &c.

100 BE SOLD BE AUCTION, at the House SUIRVIEW, of Monday, the 19th instant, a large and well-choics Collection of Prints, Crayons, &c .- sundry Articles of Household Furniture, China. and Glass Ware-a Refracting Telescope, made by Dolland - a Barrel Organ, Smale in London - a large Collection of Hot-house and Green-house Plants range Trees, in full bearing-Hot-bed fromes-ar excellent Horiz, and so Englus-built Gig-Care, Carls, and madry Parming Utensils, as will be particularly expressed in Hand-bills.

The Sale to commence at 19 o'Clock. TO BE LET, by Mr. Willow, for a long Term

of Years, either together or in Two Divisions, FIVE ACRES and THREE PERCHES, part of the Demestic of SUIRVIEW. This Land is most delightfully and onveniently situated for building Villas, or Stores, or for any Manufactory that would require a constant supply of water. Rent, Twenty Guineas per Acre, yearly

Suirview, October 15, 1912,

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT. For such Term as may be agreed upon,

TDART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR-NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLAFE QUARRIES adjoining These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir, and six of Callan, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Leures can be given to sol vent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. I. snrasn. Rsq October 14, 1819.

> OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord-I nance do hereby give Notice, that they will, t Monday, the 9th day of November, recoive sealed Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be withing to supply IORAGE for the ORDNANCE HORSES in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the Sist of December, 1815, at the under mentioged Places, viz.

A'hlone. Fermor. Limerick. Ballincollig. Longford. Charlemont Longhren, Island-bridge. Pigeon-house, and

City of Dublin. The Rations per Day for each Horse are to b ixteen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Oals, and Six Ballingollig Borses of Civil Department.

Ration per Horse per Day,

The Respective Officers of the Ordanice reserving themselves the Power of accepting such Proposits as may be offered, either for the Term of hix or Twelve Months, se they shall think proper. Security will be fequired for the due Performance

of such Contract as may be accepted, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o Clock on the above day, nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, o some Person properly authorised on his behalf, be present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Writing, under their own Hands.

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November, receive scaled Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may he willing to supply FUEL and CANDLES for he ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRBLAND, from the 1st day of January heat, to the 31st day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned Places, viz.:

Clonmel. Belfast, Duncannon Fort, Bandon Enniskitten, Bantry Buy. Baoagher, Limerick. Shaquon Bridge, Meelick, and Longford, Loughrer, Killogue, Loughswilly, Carrickfergus, Charles Fort. Omagh, Stations in Cork Harbo Tullamore, and Charlemont,

The Proposals to mention the Price of Coals (best Quality) per Ton; Turf, per Kish or Box; and Can-

{Moald - } per Pound. The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Can

dles 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 Touder will be received after I welve o'Clock on the above day, nor any 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 Suretice must be produced in writing under their own

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applica tion at the Office, Lower Castle-Yard; or to the Offi-Waterford, June 27, 1812. | cer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE ...

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLB. MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an exceilent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularwell lituated for the Cornand Flour Business, being the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmet, 5 of Caher, of Litmore, and one mile of Clogheon. There is a rery annual examination of Market, and Water Carriage from Laughe, and also from Cloumel to Waterford N. H. I not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and lodges would be let for the Season, on remountie ternis, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corp. Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Liewonn. Shanbally, Clogheen-or to

ROGER CASHIN, Waterford.

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

In the matter of TO BE SOLD BY AUG-B. SKOTTOWE, & the 17th instant, at the hour ACHARD ROBERTS, of one o'Clock, at the Cost-

known by the BANK House, containing in front 44.

erm of 99 Years, from the 25th March, 1805-sub-

ect to the yearly Rent of £91 sterling, payable half-

carly, on every 23th of March and 29th September

This House and Concerns hre very commodious,

having been built in the best Style about three years since, and cost \$23190 5s. Sd. The Bankrupts having

occupied it as their Banking House, there are Suits

f Apartments on the Ground Floor, with every po-

ible Convenience for extensive Business, which ren-

fer it peculiarly well adapted for Merchants' or Pub-

No. 3-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right,

Bouse Quarter of the LANDS of CHRISTENDOM

containing 16 Acres, 7 Rood, 16 Perches, plantation

acasure, situate in the County of Kilkenny side o

the Liberties of the City of Waterford, together with

the full and free use and liberty of the Lime Kitn for

the use of said Premises, 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 29

years, to commence from the death of said life, sul-

ject to the yearly Rent of £126 steeling, payable bulf-

These Lands lie alignt one Mile from the Bridge of

Waterford, are in the bost state of cultivation, hav-

ing been highly manured, and the greatest part faid

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 In-

crestin all that Part of said LANDS of CHRISTON

DOM, situate in the County Kilkenny side of the Li-

berties of said City of Waterford, containing 2 Acres

Road, and 38 Perches-to hold for the same life

for which the above-mentioned Lands are held, and

r 295 years, to commence from the death of said

fe, subject to the yearly Rent of 222 15s, payable

This denomination is also in very fine heart, and

ies on the opposite side of the Road from the above-

and in the hands of the Assignees of said Bankrupts

No. 3-And also all that the said Bankrunts Right

Title, and interest in all that and those the TOWN

LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS of

GARRIENAGERAGH. (the portion of Land therein

belonging to Mr. GRIFFITH only excepted) contain-

ing 230 English statute Acres, situate in the Barony

of Decies, and County of Waterford-to hold for two

good Lives, and for the Term of \$1 years, from the

ubject to the yearly Rent of the ner Arre.

No. 4-The FIXTURES in the BANK.

Waterford, October 13, 1812.

3000 are 6000

1000 are

NIR'S, Waterford.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

st May, 1807, whichever shall longest continue,

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 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 yote

in the Borough of Dungaryan, as well as in the

SOUTH DOWN RAMS.

TO BE SOLD AT FAITBLEGG.

APPLY TO MA. EDWARD KENNEDY.

THE SEASON FOR CANDIDATES

HAVING ARRIVED,

TME numerous Candidates for the favour of Por

L. tune will please to take notice, that the day

f Election is fixed for the 20th instant, apon which

vill be returned for Twenty Thousand Pounds cach.

BCH RM R.

£40.000!

TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at John

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

October 10, 1812.

1950 of 22 are 42.900

Immediate possession can be given to a Purchmer.

sulf-yearly, on lat of May, and lat of November.

yearly, puleyery lat of May, and lat of November

litle, and interest in all that and those Part of

FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mahogany and other Bedsteads and Hangings, Redding, Carpets, Window Chrisins, a large Sidebours, Sofas, a good Piano Forte, Mahogany Dining and Card Ta-hies. Mahogany and Rush-bottomed Chairs, Deal MERCIAL BUILDINGS. Water Tubles, Pier: and Bressing Glasses, Lustres, theful and ornamental. China a Dimer service of painted Ware, Green-Rouse Plants, Stages for a Green-Bouse, on excellent eight-day Clock, Books, Prints, a variety No. 1-All that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, nd Interest in all that and those the DWELLING-IOUSB and CONCERNS, situated on the pleasantest part of the Mall in the City of Waterford, and com-manding a Beautiful View of the River—called or

The Sale to begin at IV o'clock each Day, and to continue tiliali ara sold. nd in depth 80 feet, or thereabouts; to hold for the FIELDING, Muclioncer. Waterford, October 13, 1812.

of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD

THE FERSIMPLE ESTATE OF INCHINSCUL-LUP, containing 410 Acress situated within 9 miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappawhite, let many years since to H. Savas, of Carrickon-Suir. Esq. at the low Rent of 3s. 14d. per Acre, for he Term of three Livet, one of which went to Ame-

rice, and has not been heard of these 12 years.

Also, the LANOS of PHYSICIANETOWN, held for a lease of Lives senowable for every at a Two-Guinea Pino, containing 187 Acres, situated within 2 miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a Loase of 3 Lives, by Sindn Bronnen, Reg. made many years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of E83. Proposale (in writing only) will he received by Ht-

CWARD HOVER OFBURNE, Rag. Will collerd, on Wh. HARDER BRADARAW. Ken. 48. Harcourt-street, Dubin, who will close with a Purchaser ds soon as the Value is offered.

Waterford, October 10, 1812.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT WARE HOUSE, CORNER OF LADY-LANE.

ROBERT TOBIN has received from Cork a few Puncheons of real Malt WHISKEY, which be offers for sale on very liberal terms. Purchasers of ten Galtons and unwards will find his Prices and tho Quality of his Spirits equal to that of the other Wholes sale Dealers. He will have a complent supply of the purest Spirits twiedle on Commission. Housekoopses canget any quantity they may want at the lowest estail prices. Ho is well assorted with TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c. &c. and which in future he will sell at

roduced prices. for ready Morry only.

Michael-Street. Waterford. October 8, 1819.

TOBACCO. TATILLIAM ROBINSON has fir Sale, Thirty

BAGE OF VINGINIA TOBA (CO. of superio picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. 'ayment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, in George's-Street, in which Samuer, White now resides. For particulars apply at his Office, Hanover-Street. Waterford, 10th Month 13, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

TEN COUPLE of the thoroughest bred BRAGLES in either England or Ireland, whose Fedigree can be traced back for Twenty Years. Enquire of Antuun Binnin.
Waterford, October 13, 1812.

WATERIORD MARKET PRICES-OCT. 16. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. 0d.7 ---- second, - - - - - - 1110. Od. ----- third, - - - - - - - 104s, od fallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. od. ---- (cusks, rendered) - 16s. Od. 4 78s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 58s. 04. - 604 0d. Pork . - - - - - - - 51s. Od. 30s. Od Beef, - - - - - - - - 30s. Od. - 35s. Od. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 24s Od. - 25s. Od. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -e. -d. ---- second. - 4 - - - 69s. Od. - 66s. Od. --- third, - - - - - 500. Od - \$40. Qd. --- fourth, - - - - 40s. od. - 40s. od.) Wheat, - - - - - - - 44s. Od. - 48s. Od. Barley. - - - - - - - 21s. od. - 23s. od. Oats (common) - - - 19s. O.L. - 00s. Od. lay the Lottery-will be all drawn, and two Members --- (potatoe) - - - 20s. Od. - 00s. Od. Malt, - - - - - - - - 48s. (N). - 459. Od. Couls, ----- 4a. 81. - 5s. 5d. of £20,000 are £40,000 | 8 of £100 are £800 Tallow (rough), -- 9s. od. - 10s od. Potatoes, -- Od. to Sd. 10 of 50 are 500 10 of 40 are 400 25 are 490 Boof { (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. 🕽 (jointe). - - - - - - 45d. - 6d. 200 are 1200 10,000 Tickets £100,000 Mutton { (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. Every number will be drawn, and one number will gain | Veal, - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 4 d. - 51.

October 10, 1812. Whiskey, - - - - 14s. 8d. - 15s. 0d. per Gal-

sis, the enemy's miren-mast fell over on the starboard side; at twenty minutes past six, finding we were drawing a-head of the enemy, luffed short round his bows to rake him; at twenty-five minutes | had heped might have uitinately terminated in an pust six, the enemy fell on board of us, his bow- amicable settlement of the differences subsitting besprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and mainmost went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his gons, but soon extinguished without material injury at thirty minutes past six shot a-head of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal of submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set fore-sail and main-sail, and hauled to the custward to repair damage; all our braces, and much of our standing and ruuning rigging. and some of our spars, being shot away. At seven wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize; sent our boat on board, which returned at eight, with Captain Dacres, late of His Britamic Majesty's ship Guerriere, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and beggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's-mate to assist in attending the wounded; wearing ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At in enty milarboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear | threatened. In the same spirit of conciliation which for another action; at three the sail stood off again; bas uniformly influenced his Majesty's Ministers at day-light was hailed by the Lieutenant on board the prize, who informed be had four feet water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition : all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our damage, through the remainder of the day. Friday the 21st commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant: our boats and crew employed as before. At three, P. M. made the signal of recal for our boats, having received all the prisoners, they immediately left her on fire, and at a quarter past three she blew up. Our loss in the action was seven killed and seven wounded: among the former, Lieutenant Bush, of marines; and among the latter, Lieutenant Morris, severely, and Mr. Aylwyn, the Master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 18 men killed, and 64 woulded. Among the former, Lileut, Rends, 2d of the ship; among the latter, Captain Dacres, Lieutenant Kent, 1-t; Mr. Scott, Master, and Master's

During her short cruize, the pride of Boston, the Constitution, besides the above gallant achievement, has destroyed two English brigs, one with lumber, and the other in ballast, and recaptured the Adeline, of Bath, from London, with dry goods, which had been taken by the British sloop Avenger, Captain ed into. In this expectation his Excellency has been Johnson, of 16 guns; and which Captain Hull refusing to continue the suspension of hostilities. manned and ordered for America. though with the certain evidence before them of the

On Monday morning the Constitution came up to town, and was welcomed and honoured by a fe deral salute from the Washington artillery, under Captain Harris, and by the hearty, unanimous, and repeated cheers of the citizens on the wharfs, the shipping, and housetops.

Captain Ducres, of the Guerriere, landed on Monday on parole, and resides in town. The other Officers of the ship are to be paroled in Concord .-The British wounded men were immediately landed, and sent to the hospital on Rainsford island, 40 which place Marshal Prince has sent surgeons, and every necessary for their comfort and recovery, under the direction of Captalu S. Prince, Deputy-Marsha whose attention and humanity to the unfortunates under his care are highly speken of. They were brought up yesterday from the island, and are now in the Naval Hospital, Charlestown. The well p.isoners have all been put on board the prison-ship in Charles river.

The Constitution, from excellent management, is so much wounded, that it is expected she will have the proxince, under the command of their distinguisha new malu and foremast.

The Constitution rates 44 guns, and mounts 55 her complement 450 men. Her gun-deck guns are 24-pounders, her carronades 32-pounders. The Guerriere rates 38 guis, but mounts 49; her complement 300 men. Hergun-deck battery 18-pounders, and carronades 32-pounders.

# AMERICAN SQUADRON.

We with pleasure announce the safe arrival in this port on Monday, of the United States squadron, commanded by Commodora Rodgers, which sailed from New York the 21st of June, on a cruize .-The squadron, composed of the President, of 44 guns, bearing Commodore Rodgers's flag; the United States, 44, bearing Commodore Decatur's flag; Congress, 36, Captain Smith; Hornet, 16, Capt. Lawrence; and brig Argus, 16, Capt. Sinclair-came into the harbour lua handsome style. The squadron had been 70 days at sea; during which time they had nearly been to the chops of the Euglish Channel, along the coast of France, Spain, and Portugal; to within 10 leagues of the rock of Lisbon; to the vicinity of the Western Islands; and back by the banks and coast of Nova Scotia to Boston; during which time they did not see a single Brisish national vessel, except the Belvidera, with whom the President had a running fight of some hours. They have captured seven English merchantmen, two of which they burnt, and sent the other five for American ports, none of which, as we have learnt, have been fortunate enough to an-

# GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Aug. 31, 1812. It is with real regret that his Excellency the Governor-General and Commander of the forces anrounces to the troops under his command, and to the public, the failure of an important arrangement | dence, under the protection of Divine Providence, the Continental States. It was not long before this

\* Now recovering.

United States of America, and myself, for a suspension of active hostilities, and which his Excellency

Captain Pinkney, Aid-de-Camp to General Dearborn, arrived at nine o'clock last night, being the bearer of dispatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, with the information that the President of the United States of America had not thought proper to authorise a continuance of the provisional measures entered into by his Excellency and Gen. Dearborn, through the Adjutant-General, Colonel Daynes: and that, consequently, the armistice was to cease in four days from the time of the communication reaching Montreal, and the posts at Ki gston and Fort George. At the same

time that his Excellency cannot but lament so unlooked-for a decision bpon the friendly proposition made by him, through General Dertyorn, to the Government of the United States, he trusts it will be hatter of high satisfaction to all his Majesty's subjects in this province to know, that he has used all the means in his power to prevent a farther increase of the breach subsisting between Great Britain and America, and to ward off from these provinces the calamities of war with which they are the United States, his Excellency availed himself of the earliest apportunity of communicating to the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces the dispatches he had received from Mr. Foster, at Halifax, containing the intentions of his Majesty's Goveriment respecting the repeal of the Orders in Council; and as his Excellency could not doubt but that conciliatory measure, removing the alleged principal ground of difference between Great Britain and America, and which had been transmitted to the Government of the United States, through Mr. Baker, Inte Secretary of Legation at Washlegton, would be met by a similar disposition on

actual repent of the Octors in Council, has proclaim-

ed, le language not to be misunderstood, that

other objects, independent of these held out to the

originally in their contemplation. That the con-

quest of the Canadas, either for the purpose of ex-

tending their own territories, or of gratifying their

desire of annoying and embarrassing Great Bri-

tain, was one amongst others of these objects, can-

not be doubted. The invasion of the Upper Pro-

vince, undertaken so immediately after the declara-

tion of war, shows, in the strongest manner, how

fully they had prepared themselves for that event,

and how highly they had mastered themselves with

iess of the force opposed to them, and the spirit of

disaffection which they had previously endeavoured

o excite amongst its inhabitants. Folled as they

have been in this attempt by the brave and united

efforts of the regular forces, militia, and todians of

tured, and their only remaining fortress and post in

the adjoining territory wrested from them, it is not

to be doubted, but that the American Government

will keenly feel this disappointment of their hopes;

and, consequently, endeasour to avail themselves of

the surrouder of Detroit, to term it an invasion of

their country, and to make it a ground for calling

upon the militia to march to the frontiers for the

conquest of the Canadas. A pretext so weak and

unfounded, though it may deceive some, will not

fail to be received in its proper light by others; and

it will be immediately perceived, by those who will

give themselves the trouble to reflect upon the sub-

which they may retire for safety, a measure indis-

of the country originally attacked.

ensibly necessary for the accurity and protection

Under all these circumstances, so strongly in-

licative of the moderation, forbearance, and true

of America, and of their determined hostility to

the forces trusts that the troops, regulars and mi-

itin, under his command, as well as all His Ma-

esty's other subjects in this part of his dominions,

any further attempt the enemy may have the teme-

finding it an easy conquest, from the supposed work-

American people as the ground of the war, were

their part, he submitted to General Dearborn the propriets of a suspension of hostilities, until the determination of the President should be made known upon the subject. The ready acquiescence of that Officer in this proposal, excepting as far as it related to General Holl, who was acting under the im mediate orders of the Executive Government of Amein, and the orders immediately issued by him, strongly manifested his friendly disposition on the occusion, and led to a reasonable expectation that his Government would not fail to approve of his conduct, and to confirm the armistice he had a ter-

His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Gover-

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, Aug. :- " The Negroes up the coast have begun to kill their masters, and the Indians, within thirty niles, are killing all before them. Numbers have

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN. The gallant General Lee, a man who has grown grey in the service of his country, the favourite f Washington, the hero of the revolution, and he late Governor of Virginia, after spending the night at Rockville, the residence of Mr. Hauson, passed through town yesterday, on the way to his family residence in Alexandria. It was agonizing to behold the features of such a man distorted by counds inflicted on him by a savage mob of foreign renegadoes, for bravely defending, in his old age. hose liberties which, in his carlier years, he in so eminent a degree contributed to establish; although that eye which has so often singled out the enemies of his country, has been rendered almost sightless and that voice which has so often animated the patriot soldier to rush to battle, has been almost hushed, yet it is confidently expected that the General will speedily recover, and once more become his country's shield, and a terror to the foes of law and li-

# RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

PORFIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 8, 1819. A disputch has been received from Lord Cathourt, dated at St. Petersburgh the 18th September. His Lordship incloses the following official account, published at Petersburgh, of the proceedings of the Russing army from the time Prince Kutusoff took the command to the 8th of September. His Lordship had not ascertained any subsequent movements, but ject, that the pursuit of an invading army into he understood that a change of position was detertheir own territory, is but a natural consequence of mined on, of the particulars of which, however, no the first invasion—and the capture of the place to intelligence had been received.

Official Intelligence from the Army, dated the

8th September. "The Prince Katusoff, appointed by his Majesy the Emperor Commander-in-Chief of all his armies, arrived at the head-quarters at Czarevo Saipirit of conciliation manifested on the part of His mische, on the evening of the 29th of August. He Majosty's Government towards the United States found the first and the second armies in junction, but etreating upon Gchatzk, and abandoning Wiasma, Front Britain, his Excellency the Commander of position favourable enough for accepting battle .-Prince Kontousoff, on his part, resolved not to give battle until he should have received the reinforcemimated with sentiments of just indignation at the nents which he expected from Moscow and Kulouextraordinary pretensions of the enemy, and their unwairantable riess of conquest upon the Canadas, it got nearer its resources; whilst the Freuch armies will be prepared to repel with firmness, and with that invincible spirit and true British conrage, which has so gloriously manifested itself to Upper Canada, is the total defeat and capture of the impaling foe, rity to make. His Excellency looks with confi- by the immerse means placed at his disposal by all

FROM THE NOTA SCOTIS ROYAL GAZETIE

(Circular.)-Treasury Department, Aug. 26. Sin-The Non-Importation Act being still in orce, must in every respect be carried into effect.-It is your duty to seize and libel British merchandize in whatever manner and by whomsoever it may be brought or sent into the United States, with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the importation of which is permitted by the 14th to Mojaish. The General is Chief, to guard agricult section of the Act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods. In the cases which, from seculiar circumstances, may be entitled to relief, this can be granted only by a special Act of Congress, or spon application for a remission of the forfeiture in the mainter precribed by law. — I have the ho-A. GALLATINA nour to be, &c. Collector of the Customs.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLLIGENCER. ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. - Public and pri-United States coming from British ports to the ousequence of the alleged repeal of the British Olders in Council; but are, on the contrary, to gire aid and assistance to the same, in order that | which the hardness of the ground had presented us such ressels and their targoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent au-

VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Be it remembered, that James Madison, Esc ed. All which is against the peace and dignity of the nation, to the great injury of the people, and an cup of abomination fills rapidly.

ngton for his native residence in Virginia, on Thursday morning last. We infer from this circumstance, and the silence of the National Intelligencer, that he late Cobinet Conneil has resulted in an abortion. It is not fully ascertained that the Government has yet been officially informed of the recovation of the Builish Orders, and this, perhaps, may be the cause

nor of the Indian territory, has been, we learn, apcointed a Brigadier-General in the Army of the

aken refuge on board the gun-boats on the lake."

Calatertord Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15. The last London Journals have put a total end to rumour, that the Nineteenth Bulletin of the reach Army was a fabrication, as it is now ascerhined that it was extracted from The Moniteur of 1631. The Bulletin was attributed to some perm interested in the sale of Russian produce, who The believed to have adopted this mode of advancthe price of their articles, on the idea that all furintercourse with Russia would speedily be closed ious letters to that purpose were in circulation, M the report was sent forth in second, third, and both editions of The Courter, and several other ming papers. The disputches of Lord CATHGART. the stile of the Bulletin itself, so extraordinary anature, and so poorly adapted to the great the recorded, gave plausibility to the rumour, ded multitudes to rely implicitly upon it's truth. hours, however, overthrew the whole state-"to and placed the authenticity of the document In grounds that, unhappily, cannot be question-The sentiments of not a few of the London ornalists open this subject are clothed in lauage of the severest invective, both against Lord

At the had been released from sequestration, on advanced guard being at that time within fifteen mistice, for it is impossible to conceive, that the leagues of Moscow, they should have found reason | conquest of Canada was so powerful a motive with to pause before they would commit themselves, or incur the hazard of imposing upon the country a hostilities on an expectation that is now hopeless. persuasion, the truth of which was doubtful, and We have not been able to ascertain the time at the falsehood, when recognized, equally painful and | which Congress was to have met, if it was really ridiculous. We have, Heaven knows, in these summoned. On the supposition of it's having been times and in this capital, more than enough of that odious and disgusting self-interest, which makes men, knowingly and designedly, sport with events involving the existence of nations and the fate of mankind, merely to promote some paltry and pitful purpose of personal advantage. But we cannot suppose of personal advantage. Dut we cannot suppose it possible that a British Government could be In noticing the repeal of the Orders in Council, town Pery, the Lady of Lord Viscount Gentworth, o lost to it's own dignity and to it's duty towards they say, that the event lays sufficient grounds to of a son. the country, as to propagate, for the purpose of in- arrest the progress of hostilities, and to enter into an fluencing their elections, or for promoting any other | honourable negociation for the restoration of peace. object of Ministerial interest, a tale of triumph, the enthasiastic joy of which must, in a few hours, be changed into the bitterest sorrow. No! we must. us rejoice for a signal victory on the part of the Rusfor that rejoicing, although there was an evident want of caution and judgment in giving way to that belief, and still more in propagating it." Such are few instauces of the animadversions which this occurrence has called forth, the last of which the more poignant for its being attered in the Ian guage of ironical apology. It may have been the duty of Ministers to have pursued a more guarded cted return of Bonaparte to that capital, and it is line of conduct, but justice compels us to observe. no means improbable. However he may tell his that a clamour of a different character would have been excited against them, if they had kept back Moscow, we do not expect he will take up his Lord Carneaut's dispatches from the public, and that they are not responsible, beyond the simple act of publication, for that cuthusiastic jos which these lispatches produced. That joy is chiefly to be acounted for by the rash credulity which receive very article of favourable intelligence with ready and implicit faith. It is the duty of Ministers, when some great and paramount interest does not nterpose, to give to the nation whatever dispatchs they receive, let their complexion be what it may, and they are only to be regarded as criminal. when they employ such dispatches for the promotion of personal and party views. What their motires in the present case were, we presume not to letermine. With respect to Lord CATHCART, we are wholly anable to discover in what respect he was at all culpable. The Russian Government may have deceived their country. They may have claimed a victory where they suffered a defeat; but how vas I ord CATHEART to ascertain the truth? He was 500 miles from the scene of action, and he had o information but what he received from that offirial authority which he had neither the right nor he means to question or dispute. That informaion he faithfully transmitted to his Government. nd, although it should be found false in every line, andour must exculpate him from every imputation The Morning Chronicle speaks of him as possessng only mediocrity of talents, and it may be right in its idea of his intellectual endowments, but we know not what talents could have penetrated and detected the deception that is alleged to have been

With regard to the French and Russian accounts and all question, that there was on both sides much truth and much falsehood. That the Russians were defeated, cannot now be doubted, but it is evident, that the victory was purchased by their adrecearles at a heavy price, and that the latter, as well as the former, have concealed from their comry a great part of the losses which they sustained .--Both have presented to Heaven the offering of thanksgiring. What acceptance the obtations of the warrior meet from the God of Mercy, let the moralist and the theologian determine.

In a former number, we alluded to the terrific views which the anticipated advance of the French apon Moscow presented to the mind. The Ninecenth Bulletin has realized these views in all thele forror. Its stile, as we have already remarked, s poor and inadequate to its object, but still, it describes events from which humanity recoils -bloodstained fields, covered with innumerable dead bodies-towns and villages deserted by every living inhabitant, and presenting only smoking rulus, or consuming flames - Moscow itself, one of the largest ities of Europe, distinguished by the striking conrast of surpassing magnificence and wretched povery, abandoned by vast moltitudes of it's immense population, and burning before the eyes of insatiable but victorious ambition! The narratives of ancient sars, although painted in all the glowing colours of Greek and Roman eloquence, or in the still more splendid diction of the Author of the Decline ind Fall of the Roman Empire, will slink almost into nothing, when they come to be compared with those records of blood and devistation which will swell the pages of the historian of the present times! What a sum of happiness has here been for ever lost o man! What a creation of lasting and extensive voe! The subject is too painful for contemplation.

Some important interesting American news will e found in our columns, but we are still unable to speak decisively as to the effect produced on the Executive Covernment of America by the repeal of the Orders in Council. Although what has appeared is unfavourable to every peaceful expecuation, our hope of final adjustment remains undiminished. history," says one Journalist, " never recorded | If it be true that the President has summoned Con-Strater instance of ignorance or diplicity, in pub- gress, there are the strongest reasons for believing,

The Java country ship sailed from Columbo, with ment," says another, " lad the French accounts, commend something like an attitude of hostility. I The Jara country surpenses and was to proceed dated from Mozaisk, three days after the battle, but it is probable, at the same time, that it will enhere to Java, to take in a cargo of sugar and cof- and, in the circumstance of the date alone, inde- join a renewal of negociation. We indulge this due. pendent of the signal victory claimed, and of the al- lidea even in opposition to the opinious expressed in legation contained in the same Bulletin of the French | the Proclamation relative to the rupture of the ar-America to begin the war, or that she will continue called together, it is probable, that nothing of a definitive nature will transpire till it's proceedings shall be made known. The American Journals speak with great severity of the capture of General Heat. and his army, and represent their Government as in every point of view culpable upon the occasion.

The London Journals communicate no new in elligence from the Peninsula. Some extracts from

the French papers have appeared, but they merely detail a few minor and uninteresting operations, nost of which are already known to the public. An allusion is made in another part of our paper o an engagement between the French and Russians near Moscow. The account is particularly given in an Edinburgh paper, which states, that a packet had arrived at Sunderland from the Baltic, with dispatches from Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, bringing intelgence of a great battle having been fought between the French and Russians, 12 miles from Moscow. which the former were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, and 1000 pieces of cannon. The hief Megistrate of Edinburgh received a similar emmunication from the Mayor of Newcastle, with he addition, that the King of Naples was killed, with several other French Generals, that the French and retreated 40 miles, and that the Postmaster of underland had proceeded to Lendon with the dispatches. Another letter, addressed to the same Genleman, states, that the fate of the day was turned by the opportune arrival of the Russian army from Torkey, amounting to 70,000 men, and that he packet which arrived at Sunderland left Gotenburgh six days later than the mail from that port which had previously been acknowledged Withe London papers. It is to be apprehended, that all those statements refer to the contest of Borodiuo. The letter from Sunderland is dated on the 6th of October. That place is distant from London about 270 niles. We have before us the London Journals of he 10th, four days after the date of the letter, and they are wholly silent as to the arrival of the Postmaster from Sunderland, who, if he had actually indertaken the journey, ought to have reached Lonlop in time to have had his arrival made known prior. o the publication of the papers of Saturday. Still, however, we do not mean to say, that the statenents are wholly unfounded. They are circumstantially told, and, although they are at variance ith the Nineteenth Bulletin, they accord with the previous intelligence of the approach of the Rusion army from Turkey. The Bulletin said nothing

ion, we must for the present leave the subject. The Russian details of the battle of Smolensko will be found in our last page, from which, amongst other things, it appears, that it was not underta ken by the Russians for the purpose of defending that place, but merely to give Prince BAGRATION time to reach Dorogobush.

of the Russians, and it is not altogether improbable,

that they should have given the enemy battle even

after the fall of Moscow. In this doubtful situa-

In our last page will, also, be found an appeal o the public, which cannot be perused without the strongest feelings of interest.

The London Journals have furnished various reorns of new Members to serve in the ensuing Parinment. The length of the dispatch from Lord obliges us to postpone these returns till Saturday.-As other returns reach us, they shall be regularly published, till a fall and correct list of the new Representatives shall be placed in the possession of our renders. Mr. Pronger has been returned for Dub-

lin Coilege. Mr. Sheredan has been thrown out at Stafford. Sir John Newbort is the only Candidate who has canvassed for this City. Seven of the robbers of the Galway Mail were

aken on Friday last, not far from the place where the robbery and murder were committed, by the accurate information and active exertions of Mr. WINTER. One of the gang has turned King's evidence. Collier was of the party, but was not apprehended.

The brutal and ferocious practice of bull-baiting has once more commenced in this City. We shall ake an early opportunity of entering more at large nto the subject, in the hope of being in some degree estrumental in repressing an amusement, falsely so called, as inconsistent with every feeling of humanity, as it is with every moral and religious obligaion. At present, we have real pleasure, and we are certain that our fellow-citizens, with but comparatively few exceptions, will warmly share in that pleasure, in stating, that the Mayor is determined

came has appeared to an Address from the Democratic Central Committee of that State, recommend- Persons interested or concerned therein we be ing Dr Witt Chinton for President, in opposition heard, and are to give their attendance a condong ye ally a Gazette Extraordinary containing the dis- that the decision of that Body will not be in favour of the continuance of the war. It may re- not possess energy sufficient to carry on the wer.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, it is said, is to receive £31:0 for his new Poem, ' Rokeby.'-No Mail

The election of a Representative for this City is fixed for Saturday, the 24th of this month.

#### Price of Irish Stocks - October 12. Exchange 11.

BIRTHS .- In London, the Right Hon, Lady Fo'er, of a daughter.-The Lady of Robert Going, 1sq County of Tippersey, of a son and hoir -At Hoil. n Yorkshire, the Lady of Capt. Kirkwood, of a son and here .- At his house at Kensington, the Lady of

MA' RIAGES .- The Princess Poyal, Caroline, of Denmark, to her uncle, the Prince of Herse. - In Dublin, John Gahagan, Liq. to Miss Geoglogan — In the same City, G. W. Scott. Esq to hiss Knox, daughter of the late Aribur Knox, Loq -On the win January inst. at the iteritlener at Bardad, on to Wisconan, Birt. Capt. in the Rocal Nicy, to Cathe? rine, third daughter of Sir James Mackintosh - The Rev. H. L. St. George, Rector of the Parish of Ballibay. County of Sonaghan, to Elizabeth eldest nighter of Edward Warren, of Lodge, County of Kickenhy.

UEATHS.-Yesterday, in this City, Mrs. Poke. wife of Mr. William Poke, deeply and deservedty tamented by her relatives and friends .- On Tuesday, after a lingering illness, Mrs Power, wife of Mr Robert Power, sincerely regretted by all her connections and acquaintince - On I riday last, Mrs Flink, mother of the Rev. Thumas Fling, P. P. o. 51 Michael.

# PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 14.

12th-Langton, M'Kean, Whitehaven, coals. 15th-Margaret, Manlaws, Liverpoor, white salt; Lively, White, ditto, ditto; Jupiter, Natwig, Arundel, timber and deals: Corawallis, Muxsey, Bristol, luggage; William Smith, Hamson, Chester, bricks, iles, &c. : Prince William, Williams, ditto, ditto-Earl Leicester Packet, Steel-and Earl Sandwick Packet, Jenkins.

19th-James, Galge, and Friendship, Hernstnan, Swansen, bellast; Gower Packet, Grey; Portitude, Griffiths, Milford, ballust. 13th-Camdeu Packet, Nüttaff.

14th-Wind N. N. W. at 8 ar m

#### AUCTION

OF HOT-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. FARMING UTEN SILS, &c. &c. &c.

'13O BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of SUIRVIEW, on MOSDAY, the 19th Instant, a large and well chosen Collection of Prints, Crayous, &c .- sunder Articles of Household Furniture, China, and Gines Wars—a Refracting Telescope, made by Dolland-a Barrel Organ, made in London-a targe Collection of Hot-house and Green-house Punts-Orange Trees, in full bearing-Hot-hed frames-an excellent Horse, and an English-built Gig-cars, Carte, and sundry Farming Ulcusi's, as will be particularity expressed in Haud-bills.

The Sale to commence at two Clock.

TO BE LET, by Mr. Wilson, for a long Term of Years, either together or in Two Divisious, Five ACR .. S and THREE PERCHES, part of the Deniesuo of SU.RVIEW. This Land is most delightfully and conveniently situated for building Vilias, or Stores, or for any Manufactory that would require a constant supply of water. Rent, I wENTY GUINEAN DEC

Acre, yearly.

Suirview, October 15, 1512.

A PASHIONABLE GIG, with Tandem Harness, to be sold—and a STEADY MAN, as BUTLER, wanted .- Apply at the Chronicle-Office.

### Waterford, Oct. 15, 1819. APPRENTICES WANTED.

RICHARD ROSSITED will take an Apprentice to the IROSHONDERY and HARL WARE business. and one to the GRO ERY, TEL, WINE, and SPIRIT Trade None will be taken without servent Securary i CATHCART, and of the intelligence from America, and, if agracable, an Addition of Time will be taken

He begs to assure his Friends, that both Shops are now fully associed, and that every attention shall be

paid to all Orders given turn. New Ross, October 14, 1812.

# TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon,

DART of the LANDS of AHENNY and PAR-NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing These Lands are within three Miles of Crarick on Soir and six of Cathan, and will be set together of in separate Lots. Long Lenses can be given to sol real autimproving lemats. Proposals in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. Laniaan. Esq.

Waterjord. Chancery of treland, and under the Seal necest, his Majesty's Writ, to the Sheriff or the COUNTY of WATERFORD directed, bearing test too third day of October, instant, for the Election of TWO KNIGHTS to serve for said County of Waterrond, in the Partiament to be holden at the City of Westminster, on the twenty-fourth day of November

Now L. John Nugent Hennes High Sheriff of mid that the public peace shall not be disturbed, nor the County of WATERFORD, do, in obetience to the said character of the City disgraced, by this wanton and Writ, and of the several statutes in the case in de and provided, hereby proclaim, and give purite Notice. that at a Special County Court, who he will be held The Dublin Evening Post states, that THOMAS | At SAINT PATRICK's HALL, WATER, AD, in and for Annis Emmert, Esq. has been appointed Attorney - | the County of Waterlord, on I know the incuty-General of the State of New York, and that his third day of October instant, between the hours of deven and twelve, in the forenoun of said our. I will proceed to such Election, when and we ere all

JOHN NUGENT HUMLL, Sheriff.

sminding before the wind; at fitteen minutes past | lately entered into between Major-General Dear- | and to the zeal, loyalty, and courage of all de- | forded a grand and brilliant result. Even before his hern, Commender-in-Chief of the forces of the E. BAYNES, Adj.-Gen.

SEPTEMBER 10.

It might be turned by the old road from Smolenek doubt in front of it, at one cannon shot and a half off. This redoubt was considered as an isolated

rate armed ressels of the United States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to Citizens of the United States, laden with British merchandize, in

President of the United States, stands charged with riolation of the express stipulation of the law of the United States, of the 1st of March, 1809, commonly called "The Non-Importation Law," which law was signed by his own hand. He also stands charged with the violation of his own oath of office, in which he swore to see the laws faithfully executevil example to others to offend in like cases. The

We are informed that Mr. Madison left Wash-

of the inaction of the Cabinet. disappointed, and the American Government, by

ined States.

General Barchy de Tolli having not thought that | guine hope, ga. Our army was thus continually reinforcing as were getting farther from their reinforcements, and weaker as they advanced. This plan had been judged the most proper, in order to compensate for the uperiority in numbers, which the enemy obtained

fee for England. tis of the Government of Moscow, under the orders At New-York the British manufactures which of Lieutenant-General Count Marcoff, to be directed upon Mojaisk. The village of Borodio, situatbond heing given in the appraised value of the goods, ed twelve wersts in advance of this lown, is the point and for dable duties. At Boston, the petitions on which it was determined to await the every. The for the same indulgence had not been answered, and position behind the village was strong enough on the

right and the centre, covered by a various and a deep

rivulet. But the left, supported by the village of

Semenoffka, did not afford the same advantages.

these disadrantages, gave orders for fortifying that

wing. He ordered some reduct to be constructed

on the left of the rillage of Semenofika, and a re-

work, which, even if lost, would make no chaire

in the system of defence, and was intended more par-

ticularly to be of service in keeping the enemy some

time at a distance. These points were searchly for-

tified, when the enemy appeared on the 5th, and

directed his ranguard upon the advanced redoubt.

A very sharp action commenced, in the first place

with the rear-guard, under the orders of Lieute-

va it-General Kanovnitzen, which was just reaching

the position, and afterwards with the army of Vilico

Bagration, which formed our left. The rederbt.

from entirely completing, was vigorously defeeded

from four o'clock in the afternoon muit sight. It

was taken and retaken four times by the 27th divi-

sion, which had the charge of maintaining it, and

was not abandoned until night. The 21 division of

Cuirassiers, which executed several brilliant charges,

of which the result has been the capture of S pieces

of cannon, particularly distinguished itself during

that day. The 6th passed in skirmishes of no im-

portance. The enemy defiled towards his right the

principal part of his forces, and covered his left by

batteries. The Commander-in-Chief, who had fore

seen that his left would be the principal point of at-

tack, made the following dispositions: the 2d, the

4th, 6th, and 7th corps formed two lines of infan-

try, behind which were placed all the corps of ea-

itiv. That of the Guards was in reserve between

be centre and the left, which was moreover covered

by the eighth corps. In order the better to means the

defence of the weak point of the position. Lieute-

nant-General Toutschkoff, with the third corps and

a part of the Militia of Moscow, was placed in an-

buscade behind the brushwood at the extremity of

the left, with orders to act by the old road from

Smolensk upon the right and the rear of the French.

as soon as they should attack, and endeavour to tera

our left. The grenndiers of Count Woronz, a de-

Prince Kutusoff, immediately on his arrival at

this position, and assembled the Generals, and ha-

angued the Staff; be was received eith acclaus-

ons of the warmest enthusiasin. For of the man

cred cause they had to defend, the many more ifested

a feeling, which even then gave an access of the

glorious deeds, of which the dee of the 700 cas wit-

ness. At four o'circl is the morning the enemy,

availing themselves of a thick fog, began their more-

ment towards our left. Soo, afterwards the buttle

became general, and continued until night. The

principal efforts took place on our left. The attack

on the tetlans was extremely sharp, and they were

most elgorously defended. They were disputed from

seven o'clock in the morning omil ten o'clock, with

an unexampled obstinacy. It was in this sanguina

ry combat that Major General Count Woronz ff,

was wounded, in a bayonet charge againstable cur-

my. The Commander-in-Chief of the 2d atmy,

Nevertheless, all the attacks which the enemy made

igniust the left of our position, as well will his in-

fantry as his cavalry, were fruitless, and repulsed

with such loss, that towards night he was even forced

to abandon the little ground he had gained in the

morning. His attacks upon the centre did not met

with better success. Repulsed at every point, here-

tired towards the beginning of the night, and were-

mained masters of the field of battle. On the fol-

Prince Bagration, was wounded soon afterwards.

feeded the redains.

ry otored British goods as cuemy's property. Nothing had transpired prior to the 7th September, at Washington, as to any change in the purpose of the American Covernment, in consepence of the revocation of the Orders in Council. An Edinburgh Paper says-" It is a fact, not

Mr. Gallatin had given no hopes of a favourable

The owners of privateers had claimed the

generally known, that the American Commodore Rodgers is a Scotsman. About twenty years ago his father rode with the Mail, then carried on horseback, between Montrose and Arbroath. The Commodore was bred a baker in Montrose, but left that business early, and went to sea, and being soon after persed into our navy, he took the first opportunir of deserting, and entering into the American service, where he has gradually risen to the station he and will believe, that the Ministers, when they bade now holds. It was on his desertion from the Brifish navy that he assumed his mother's name, Rod- | sians, sincerely believed, that there was real cause ger, his own name being Gray.

# SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Price of Stocks this Day at one o'clock. per Cont. Cons. 5413 | | Ex. Bills (31d.) par 2 dis Omnium 411 prem. tper Cent. Red. shut. Consols for Acct. 5817 er Cent. 884 🔾

Some recent letters from Paris speak of the exear that they will find comfortable winter-quarters

infer-quarters there himself. Since the arrival of the 19th Bulletin, there have en various rumours of an armistice and a negociam-that the Emperor Alexander had solicited an mistice, which Bonaparte had granted, upon contien that a negociation for peace should be immedutely entered into at Moscow-and that a som west to three millions should be instantly paid Rossia ... that the treaty should proceed, amous her things, upon the basis of shutting the Rusin ports against England, and of adopting, in its foliest extent, the Continental System. We do not lieve that there is the slightest foundation for these

It is reported that the Marquis of Wellington ni Burges on the 30th ult, and that the castle of Burgos was expected to surrender in a few days. ad cabt this ramour, believing that the castle mest ne been in our possession before the 30th, the iks un St. Michael's Hill being nearly completed the 21st, the date of die Londship's last dispatch was expected that the assault would be made on ie 22d or 23d.

It is mentioned in one of the Morning Papers that the main body of the Swedish Expedition is des fined to make an attack on Norway, and that the maxinder is to be sent to join the Russian force, t Righ. We are sorry that any part should be dierted from that which is the only object of great importance, the strengthening Russia against France. It was reported last night that a decadful battle hed been fought near Moscow, in which the French were defeated. The report rested on the authority of a letter from Newcastle, to Mr. Astley, of the of the battle of the 7th, it appears to us to be beithertro which stated the arrival at Sunde and of a cutter from the Baltic, with the intellipice. It mentioned the battle to have been conthird during the whole of the 15th, 16th, and 17 h; but this we take to be a confusion of dates with those of the battle which preceded the fall of loscow; for all the other circumstances are precise the same as those stated in the Russian accounts of We affairs of Borodino. The intelligence was anrancel at the Theatre at Newcastle, and received

The following was the state of the Poll for the ly, this day at one o'clock : mbo - - - 4404 | Atkins - 3916 Waithman - - 2126 - 3530 Wood - - 1984

h the audience with rapturous shouts of joy.

lowing morning General Platow was sent in pursuit of him, and had come up with his rear guard, at deven wersts distance from the village of Borodin-" Such are the impressions which result from the first reports dispatched from the field of battle. The oss of the enemy is immense, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these last is the General of Brigade Bonami. Our loss has been severe the sides the two Generals above mentioned, the Levi tenant-Generals Toutschkoff, Prince Gotschakeff, and Kanosnitzin; the Major-Generals Boehmeth,

1st and 2d, and Kretoff, are among the wounded, " Prince Koutousoff reports, that the troops sun passed themselves in valour on this memorable day; and that it is impossible for him to do justice to the courage of the militias of Smolerak and Moscos." We are cuabled to add, that so late as the 12th the enemy were employed in burying the immens heaps of their dead. The spirit of the Russians remained unbroken, and all were still big with sin-

# LONDON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9. We have received, by way of America, letter

from Calcutta, to the 16th April. They do not contain any news of moment. The Cornwall and Barrosa, country-ships, and Baring, Templer, were Barrosa, country-ships, and Daring, 14 inputs to sail from Rengal, for England, in the latter end to sail from Rengal, for England, in the latter end

The Charlton and Sir William Inc. taking in cargoes for England, and to the confirmed discipline of His Majesty's troops, plan, directed and executed by Prince Kutuson, af patched as soon as they completed that