#### SICILY.

Retract of a Letter from Palermo, August 26, 1812. 1. I suppose you in England will be much elevated at the news of the British Constitution being established in Sicily, but that you may not be deceirbriefly as possible, to explain the whole fallacy to Resolutions is the frue revolutionary spirit which they Wrenthe throughout a not one word of any of the fourdamental maxims of the state, nor of the Jaws which have hitberto existed; congenial to Whenth reloym they lend to pull down every established law and custom, while they reserve for a fu-Yore bellod the regulations they propose to substitute. You will perceive by the tenth article, that This white judicist and penal laws are virtually abo-Hished, while a new code is promised, on which every . thing hi future is to depend. Here, then, in one moment is overturned the whole fabric of an ancient government, which has existed nearly ten conturies,; without opening one of its records, or examining the Toutstaffon on which it rested, and with the same precipitation it is voted, that the British Consti-Intion is to be adopted. You are no doubt sensible, that, to adopt any system of Government, it is necessary that the changes made should be intro-Marcel by degrees, and that the effect of one new or-Montton should be well ascertained before it be followed up by another; also, that the operation of these taws and regulations should produce the same effect on the soriety to be reformed as was observed to result hi the State we took for our model. To copy ifaw verbation, and to apply it to a people in totally different circumstances, is to counteract and spoil the very effect we listended. In order to elucidate It now trands on paper, is purely republican, and that the King is as completely dethroned as Lowis

By the first article the legislative power is declared to belong exclusively to Parliament, and the Executive to the King.

XVI. was by the Constitution of 1792.

By the ninth article, the nation, as they style themselves (a very revolutionary phrase in the manneed to there applied); begin by depriving the crown of all its insided property and revenues, which they say belong to the nation, and then give to the crown provision for an annuity on their own word, -This he state all's for, after having declared the executive power to belong exclusively to the King, the Parliament williame the administration of the revenues, and declare, that they will pay them into the hands of the Minister of Finance, to be employed according to their will and pleasure. Thus virtually all power is centred in the two ficuses. legislative. executive and administrative; the King is a pensloned pagennt, without functions or influence, or patronage. The depriving the present of its demesnes is a dangerous violation of property, for if it be examined by what title these lands were held; It will be found that at the Norman Conquest Roger de Hanterille assigned them to the Crown, as he did the fiels held by the pobility to the present day. If, therefore, the nation consider themselves as having a right to take them from the crown, the same right of resuming the lands of the nobility holds good; and why should not the nobility thus be turned out of their estates?

"It will most probably be considered by the renerality of the Prople in England, that the nobility, in destroying all feudality in the tenures of their lands, have most virtuously sadrificed their privileges to the public good; we, who know the Sicilians, are, however, not to be duped by such artifices. It must be remembered, that the only title these hold their lands by is the obligation of military service, afterwards commuted into a tribute, independent of the other tributes they were also bound to self, and their esteem of us is daily decreasing. Lichfield-G. Auson, Esq. and G. G. V. Vernon, Esq.

by King Alphonsus of Arragon, at the petition of Italian shore, and the opportunities that a disaffectthe Parliament. The nobles of Sicily, by thus sanc- ed city so situated must command to correspond with tioning the plunder of the crown lands, and emancipating themselves from the obligation of military service, have no other end in view than to exempt themselves from the commutation which they would otherwise be obliged to submit to on that separate recount: by segreeing to the plunder of the crown lands, they are not aware that they tacitly admit the principle, that, as they hold of the crown, they may also in their turn be obliged to restore their own estates to the nation, which may on the very same plea resume them. Thus the glorious revolution of Sicily has already overturned the civil and criminal code of the country, before they re-established a new one: it has established a precedent destructive of the security of landed property; it has wrested from the crown the right of administering the resources of the State, and has put it into the hands of the commone; it has set affoat every established principle, and it has the impudence to call itself the British

46 When it is remembered, that this close imitation of revolutionary French legislation is produced by a British nobleman, commanding a British army, one is naturally filled with astonishment and indignation, and as it is impossible to conceive it to be the result of a wicked or mischlerous mind, but from the best intentions, which every one here will do him the justice to allow, it follows, of course, that Lord William Bentinck, in allowing such resolations to be formed, so subversive of all order and good government; has proved himself ignorant in the extreme on two material points, viz. The Sirillan Government, which he has overturned with a view of reforming; and the British Constitution. which he thinks he has been establishing; for how can it be said that the English Constitution is established, where the patronage of the State belongs to any body but the King?

" In Fogland, you know, the commons propose all money bills, but in England these possess immense ed by this plece of mummery, I shall endeavour, as siches, as well as extensive knowledge and refined education. What are the commons of Sicily? A you. No doubt the Resolutions voted by the Par- body of men for the most part both poor and ignoliament will have been made public, but lest you rant : among them the most energetic are a few, who should not have seen them, I herewith inclose you at a little while since were distinguished by the true enpy. The first object which will strike you in these revolutionary French principles. These are the men who are to frame taxes; those who have nothing are to tax those who have every thing : and those who have every thing are to throw out these bills, and throw them back again on the labouring poor, who have nothing. In the mean time, the old taxes on bread and other commutables are abolished, and no new system of revenue resolved on, and the consequence must be, that, In a few months, the revenue of the country will totally fall, and the treaspry of Whitehall must be drawn on to supply the deficiency. - Brave, my Lord !

" An alruse had crept in for many years past, quite contrary to the laws of Sicily : it consisted of a right approach by the nobles on their estates to prevent the free sale of the produce of the sail, either will a view of selling their own product exclusively. or of extorting money by the sale of the monopoly of the same to individuals on their own domain .-These rights they have refused to give up, unless they are bought of them at twenty years purchase by the antion, and charged on the townships. These abusive rights are called dritti angarici, oppressive rights, and are expressly prohibited by the 38th capitolo of the kingdom, passed in the reign of Frederig III. This usurpation they have refused to abandon without an equivalent, although they can only pretend to it as a feudal right. Thus they declare the abolition of these rights, when it is to exempt this proposition, I must endeavour to shew, from themselves from the conditions of their tenure, and the resolutions of Paillament, that, Instead of the yet pretend to hold them when it is to oppress the These are the lamentable effects of overturning Governments without knowing what they really are, and renouncing the authority of laws. which, from their antiquity, the nobles themselves must respect. This, you see, in the picture of the | Honiton-G. A. Robinson, Esq. and R. W. H. Vyse English Constitution, as established in Sicily: that is, the Monarchy is overturned, and the power wholly engrassed by Prince Ventiniglia and his creatures, who has had the ability to make Lord William Bentinck his dupe; the thing is so pripable at Palermo, that the former, among his nearest confidents, laughs most heartily at him, and holds

> him very cheap. "This, my friend, is the deplorable state of this country; all men of discernment, in silence, 12ment the prospect; they see an oligarchy carrying every thing according to their caprice, under the specious title of a British form of Coverument: they have assumed all power, which they must, of course, use as they may think fit, because they have leclared the old laws null, while they have established so new ones on which to regulate their conduct, and every thing must go into confusion. The intention of an amelioration of the affairs of Sicily s now entirely defented; for the consequence of all this absurdity on one side, and dupery on the other, has already made men, who see the danger of such violent measures, regret the old order of hings, and you may rest assured, that the Court Party will, from henceforward, gain strength every day. How mortifying a reflection to see a British Minister employed in copying the system of French Legislators, and all the white imagine he is imitat-

all Europe his total ignorance. 44 Before I close this long letter, I must point out to you another consequence of these measures. As the oligarchy at Palermo have assumed all power, he Messinese, who were, from the first, attached to the British, which the Palermitans have never been, find they have only changed masters; their disappointment is already beginning to discover it-

og that of his native country, of which he proves to

pny, as appears from the 420 capitolo promulgated | When you consider the vicinity of Messina to the | Gladare n=1. Du Pre Porcher, Esq. and & Mexing the enemy, the danger of such a disposition, in a place of such consequence to our interest and our sufety, must be obvious to you. I think you will not blame me for expressing my anxiety, that Government in England will not be too supine on a matter of such importance.

terference of the British in the Internal government of this kingdom; the one from a principle of justice, to alleviate the mise-les of the people; the other, that we might have a greater influence than Corfe Castle-Henry Bankes, and P. W. Baker, Esqu. we had during the old regime. You see by the derision of the Peers in the case of the dritti augarici. as above, that the people will be just as III off as ever; and as for our influence, that must inevitably diminish. Lord William, and he had the free use of his faculties, might have seen, that it is much easier to govern a country through a Minister, than by the means of an assembly which he can never manage, and which is already beginning to give him cause to repent of his rashness and presumption, in pretending to legislate for a people of whose hislory, customs, laws, and even language, he was totally ignorant."

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT. prwich-Alex. Crickett, Esq. and John Round, Esq. Barough of Gatton-Sir Mark Wood, Bart, and W.

Congresse, Esq. Gulliford The Hon. C. Onslow, and A. Onslow, Esq. Temkraburg J. E. Dowdoswell, Enq. and J. Martin,

Gloucester-Henry Howard, Esq. and Robt. Morris,

Esq. Huntingdon-J. Calvert, Esq. and S. Farmer, Esq. Seckbridge-J. F. Barham, Esq. and G. Porter, Esq. Arumtel-Gen. Wilder, and H. H. Molineux, Esq. Coventry-P. Moore, Esq. and J. Butterworth, Esq. Northampton-Earl Compton and W. Hanbury, Esq. Woodslock-Sir G. H. Watkins Dashwood, Bart. and Lieut.-General W. Thornton." Maldon J. H. Struft, Esq. --- Gaskell, Esq.

Eresham-Writ. Manning, Esq. and Humphrey Howorth, Esq. Berford Sun. Whitbread, Esq. and the Hon. Lord Win Russell.

Warrenk-Lord Brooke, and Charles Mills, Esq. Eye-Sir Win, Garrow, Solicitor-General, and Mark Bury (S)-Lord Chas. Fitzroy, and Fred. Foster.

Laq. Chichester-The Earl of March, and Wm Huskisson.

Dorer C. Jenkinson, Esq. and J. Jackson, Esq. Ameraham-T. T. Drake, Bsq. and W. J. Drake. Harwich Right Hon. J. H. Addington and Right

Hon. N. Vansittart. Reigate-J. Cocks, Esq. and Hon. J. S. Cocks. Heriford, opposed by Lord Cranborne—Hon. E. S. Cowper, and N. Calvert, Esq. Portsmouth-Admiral J. Markham, and SirT. Miller,

Windsor-Colonel Edw. Disbrowe, and J. Ramsbot Seaford-J. Leuch, Raq. and ..... Ellis, Raq.

Cambridge-Hon- General Fineli, and General Man Ditto, University-Lord Palmerston, and J. H. Smyth.

Andorer-H. Smith, Bsq. and Hon. N. Fellowes. H'ells (S)-C. Tudway and C. W. Taylor, Esqris Abingdon-bir G. Bowyer, Bart.

Oxford University—Right flow C. Abbott.
Watingford—W. L. Hugher, Esq. and F. Maitland. 1.sq. Minchead-J. F. Luttrell, sen. Esq. and J. F. Luttrell jun. Enq. Hereford Col. Symonds and B. Scudamore, Esq.

Monmouth-Lord C. Somersel. Bridgeienter-G. Pocock, Esq. and W. Astell, Esq. Prote-B. L. Dester, Esq. and M. A. Taylor, Esq. Heytesbury-Hon. Sam. Hood and C. Duncombe

Raq. Oakhampton-Albany Savillo, Esq. and Lord Graves. Stafford-Ra pin Benson, Esq. and Colonel Wilson. Pontefract-tion. Henry Lascelies, and Robt. Milnes,

Emworth-Sir R. Peel, Bart: and Lord C. Towns Grimsby-Sir R. Heron, Bart, and J. P. Grant, Esq

Bligh Wycomte-Sir J. D. King, Bart, and Sir T. Baring, Bart.

orwich-Smith and Harvey. feginon-C. Johnstone and A. Brown, Esgrawike-Sir J. Perring, Bart, and M. White, Esq. ast Grinstead-G. W. Gunning and J. Stephen, Esqua urham-R. Wharton and B. J. Lamton, Esqrs. . cicenter-5. Smith and T. Babington, Esura.

yme-Lord Burghersh and Col. H. Fanc. Newark-Licut.-Gen. S. Cotton and H. Willoughby

Peterborough-Right Hon. G. Ponsonby and Hon. W Varlemere-Right Hon. C. Lope and R. Wood, Esq Mull-J. Steniforth and G. W. Denys, Esqrs. andwich-Sir J. S. Yorke, Kut. and J. Murryatt, Esq. Bath-Ligut.-Colonel Palmer, and Lord G. Thynne. turion- O. Williams, Esq. and P. Greufell, Esq. armouth- E. R. Lucon, Esq. and W. Loftus, Esq. udbury-Sir J. C. Hippesley, and Capt. C. Wyatt. ewer-T. R. Kemp, Esq. and G. Shiffner, Esq. camber-J. Irving, Esq. and W. Wilberforce, Esq. Iquings—Sir A. Hume, Bart, and J. Dawkins, Esq-latton—Visct. Duncannon, and J. C. Rameden, Esqflye-T. P. Lamb, Esq. and Sir H. Sullivan, Bart.

Bradshaw. King's Lyun-Roratio Lord Walpole, and Sir M. E Folker, Bart. lucturgham-Lord Viscount Errington, and W. H

avele Rising-Hun. F. G. Howard, and Hon. C. A.

Freemantle, Frq ancaster-J. F. Cawthorne. Rau. and - Doveten Grantham-W. B. Welby, Esq. and Robt. Smith, Esq. errhy-Hon. H. F. C. Cavendirh, and E. Coke, Esq. brackley-R. H. Bradshaw, Esq. and H. Wrottesley,

Esq. Carnarnon---Hon. Captain Paget. emport (life of Wight)-Sir L. W. Holmes, and Rd

hippenham-itt. Hon. R. Peel, and C. Brooke, Esq. alne- J. Jekyll, Esq. and the Hon. J. Abercrombie. Tending-C. S. Lefevre, Eag, and J. Simeon, Esq. Midhurst-G. Smith, Esq. and T. Thompson, Esq.

Salishnry, City-W. Hussey, Esq. and Lord Viscount

York-Hon. L. Dundasand Sir M. M. Sykon, Bart. Exeter—J. Buller, Esq. and W. Courtenay, Esq. Darchester—C. H. Bouverie, Esq. and R. Williams, jun Esq. Rochester J. Cateraft, Esq. and Sir T. E. Thompson.

Tchester-Hon, J. W. Ward and Geo. Philips, Esq. St. 4Ean's - J. Halsey, Esq. and C. Smith, Esq. Ludien - Lord Clive, and H. Clive, Esq. Taunten - A. Baring, Esq. and H. P. Collins, Esq.

Bridgmorth-Hon. C. Jenkinson, and T. Whitmore

Ranbury-Hon. F. S. N. Douglas. Carlisto-Sir. J. Graham, Bart. and H. Fuwcett, Ban. Boston-Hop. Mr. Burrell and W. A. Madocks Ra Canterbury - S. R. Lushington, and J. Baker, Logis. Toristock-Lord W. Russell and Hon. R. Fitzpatrick Wigan-R. H. Leigh; Esq. and J. Hodgson, Esq. Beverley-J. Wharton, Esq. and C. Forber, Esq. Thetford-Right Hon. Lord J. Fitzray and T. Cree-

vbv. Esq. "
Whitehurch—Hon. W. Broderick and Hon. W. Townsener.

Steyning — J. M. Lloyd, Esq. and Sir J. Aubrey, Kat.
Oxford University—Right Hon. C. Abbott and Right
Hon. Sir W. Scott.

Horsham—Sir A. Piggot and R. Hurst, Esq. Winchelsea—Hou. G. F. Vane and Col. Bewick. East Metford-G. Osbaldeston and C. Smith, Pages. Wilton-Hon. C. Herbert and R. Sheldon, Esq. Downton-Sir T. Piomer, Kat. and H. C. Bouverie Fsq. Shafteroury—R. Bateman and H. Gurney, Esgra.

Lungershall-M. Dorrienhagen and J. H. Everett, New Ramney-Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and W.

Milford, Esq.

Ashburton—flon, J. Sullivan, and R. Preston, Esq. Maidetone - G. Simpson, Esq. & Sir E. Bryd, e., Kat. The foregoing list contains all the names of Nicospers returned, with the places for which they bers seen elected, that have appeared on the London Papers down to the 10th of October, inclusive.

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND.

Richard Nevil. Esq. has been returned Member or the town of Wexford-Sir F. Flood a d is. Carety, jun. Esq. will be returned for the County of Wexford, without opposition, Mr. Ryn Luca for the present declined - The County of Cork wil we understand, be strongly contested, the He :: chard Hare, son of Lord Ennismore, having acco v started as a new Cardidate, with rery pour iterest to support him - Mr. Cotter, son of Sic. Cofter; will come in for Mallow, on the inneres Mr. Jephson-Colonel Burton, hong any ... forernor-General of Canada, has declined see for the County of Clare-Mr. John Design fered himself for the City of Cork, but were noted tolessing any very sauguine expectations of success-Mr. Hamilton has addressed the County of Dollar, is also Frederick John Falkener - Mr. Brown at diffrested the County of Carlow - Mr. D. D. D. Y. ins addressed the County of Cialway, as ale site James Daly -Mr. Dawson, son of the late respons ed Gentleman of that name, has offered himself or the County of Monaghan - The Electors of Newir are making great efforts in favour of Mr. Cours -John Foster, Esq. has addressed the County of

The Right Hon. W. C. Planker made any of-the ottowing expressions on his being chosen Reposeuative for Dablic College : - " So help ma Coll, 41 that nere betray your rights, or barter the trust, imported to hie by this respectable body erely hope that every representative may howerly. make use of the same expression.

The following Intelligence has appeared on the London Gazette: - A letter from Captain Banley, of the Eagle, states the capture, by storm, and subequent destruction, of the baftery of Cape Ceste, n the Adrintic-Two letters from Sir P. Parker, of the Menclau's, state the capture, near Civila Vecchia, of the St. Esprit, French letter of marque, and the enpture, at the entrance of the Orbitelle Lake, of La Ffdelle, a French Government trausport—An account from Sir E. Pellaw, of seven owers of batteries having been destroyed on the coast of Valencia - A report from Captain Hamilton of his haring captured two French privateers-A small convoy was attacked in the port of St. Stefans, two of the ressels were taken, and a battery gallantly stormed, with the loss of Mr. Munco, wilshipman, and one seaman, killed, and fromen

sounded. Capt. Torrens, of the 19th Light Dragoous, (bre her to the Military Secretary), is appointed an Acsistant Quarter-Master-General in Dublin.

The British army in Canada has received a reio orcement of 2000 men, by the arrival at Quebecel the 1st battation Royals, and 103d regiment. In the event of a reconciliation with the United States, this army can now formish a large effective force to the Penipsula. The 41st and 49th regiments, that were ordered home for that purpose, have been countermanded, and detained in Canada in const quenco of the declaration of war.

Upon reference to our files for the last fortnight (for the correctness of which we can vouch) we find that there are 5596 men under orders for Spain; upon whose arrival, and that of the Foot Guards and 91st Regiment, already disembarked at Coranpa, or on the way thither, the Marquis of Wellington will have received from Great Britain, a reinforcement of about eight thousand men, since the battle of Salamanca; and this, independently of the aid he has received in Cavalry and Artillery.

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# Kanisep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,356.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1812.

PRICE PIPE PENCE.

### GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the got FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN. By the Dissolution of the late Parliament, you are 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 committed to me; and you may rely on my persever ing 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.

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 to offer myself to your Consideration, to serve as your Representative in Parliament.

I must still depend on your kindness to excuse of personal Canvass, as my professional Duties and my Wounds prevent my leaving Spain at present -I trust, however, that the day is not distant, when circumstances will permit me to return to my native 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.

Gentlemen. Four much oblined. Most faithful, humble Servant, W. C. BERESFORD. Salamanca, September 7, 1812.

I have the Honor to be,

THREE FRIENDS of Mr. BOLTON, who have Freeholds in the County of NATER-FORD, are requested not to engage their VOTES for the ensuing Election for that County. October 10, 1812.

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

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

Repeated Testimonials of your distinguished Approbation are the Honourable Credentials with some Person properly authorised on his behalf, be which I rolicitits Renewal; and if, on a Review Assent to become his Securities, whose of my past Conduct, you shall believe me to have, with my best ability, zealously discharged the Duthe which bled me to you, and to Ireland, I canand doubt the result of this Appeal to your Unbiussed and Independent Suffrages.

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

As a Dissolution of the present Parliament is expected shortly to take place, the FRIENDS of Mr. BOLTON and Mr. ALCOCK are requested to keep their Votes for the Representation of the CITY of WATERFORD disengaged.

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

GENTLEMEN, Allow me, at the same time that I once more tolicit your kind Support at the ensuing Election, to reluce 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 as 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.

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

Kilkenny Castle, Oct. 6, 1812.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1812.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

inst. at the House in William-street lately occupied by Wm. BARRON, Esq. a rariety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mahorany and other Bedsteads and Hangings, Bedding, Car pets. Window Curtains, a large Sidebontd, Sofas, good Piano Forte, Mahogany Dining and Card Ta-bles, Mahogany and Rush-bottomed Chairs, Deal Tables, Pier and Dressing Glasses, Lustres, useful and ornamental, China a Dinner service of painted Ware, Green-house Plants, Stages for a Green-house an excellent eight-day Clock, Books, Prints, a variety Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

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

Waterford, October 13, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL LUP, containing 470 Acres, situated within miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappa white, let many years since to R. Sause, of Carrick on-Suir, Esq. at the low Bent of 3t, 14d, per Acre, fo 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 Two-Guinea Fine, containing 187 Acres, situated within 2 miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under a Lease of 3 Lives, by Simon Brundin. Elq. made nany years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of 285. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Rr-CHARD BOYSE OSBORNE. Esq. Waterford, or Ww. HARDEN BRADSHAW, Esq. 48, Harcourt-street, Dubn, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the

Waterford, October 10, 1812,

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 5TH OCTOBER, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord-Monday, the 9th day of November, receive sealed Proposals (in writing), from such Persons as may e willing to supply FORAGE for the ORDNANCE HORSES in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the Stat of December, 1813, at the underpentioned Places, viz. :

Enniskillen. Athlone. Fermov. Limerick. Ballincollig, Longford, Loughrea. Charlemont, Cloumel, Island-bridge. Pigeon-house, and City of Dublin.

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

Ballincottig Horses of Civil Department. THEY,

Ration per Horse per Davi COR'E. Straw. The Respective Officers of the Ordnance reserving

to themselves the Power of accepting such Proposals welve Months, as they shall think proper. Security will be required 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, onless the Proposer, or

Writing, ander their own Hands: The printed Regulations may be seen on Applien tion at the Office. Lower Castle Yard; or to the Offieer commanding the Artillery at each Station.

## OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

ривина вти остовки, 1812, THE Respective Officers of his Majorty's Ord nance 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 fo the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS In IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the

Places, viz. t Athlone, Belfast, Duncannon Fort, Bandon. Enniskillen, Bantry Bay, Permoy. ∫Banagher, Shanno**n** Bridge Limerick, Longford, Mcelick, and Loughrea, Killogue, Loughswilly, Carrickfergus, Naas, Omagh, Charles Fort. Stations in Cork Harbour, Tullamore, and

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

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m Mould} \longrightarrow } {
m per Pound}.$ 

The Contractor is also to deliver such Fuel and Candles 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 f the Contract, and no Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended o, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, be present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Assent to become hi surcties must be produced in writing under their own

The printed Regulations may be seen on Applicaion at the Office, Lower Castle-Yard; or to the Officer commanding the Artillery at each Stat.on.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TWO BR LRT, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with au excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 24 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher, of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a

very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford. 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 Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissons, Shanbally, Cloghoen-or to Rooks Cashin, Waterford.

October 1st, 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 15 Acres, and 14 SLATE 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 Leases can be given to sulvent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. LANIGAN, Req.

THE SEASON FOR CANDIDATES HAVING ARRIVED.

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

BCH EM E. of £20,000 are £40,000 } 3000 are 6000 10 of \$0 are \$00 4000 1000 are 10 of 40 are 400 1800 1950 of 1900 | 10,000 Tickets £100,000 Every number will be drawn, and one number will gain

£40,000! TICKETS and SHARRS are now selling at Jon: Bull's, S. PHELAN'S, R. FARRELL'S, and A. Bin-October 10, 1812.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City Fill & Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken L. by Act of Parliament to form the Assiza), was lust work 57s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Right Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Tear Shillings on Household.

WHITE RANGED. SOS SERNORD Penny Loaf, 0 3 0 0 4 4 0 3 7
Two-Penny 0 6 0 0 9 0 0 11 7 Six-Pouny, 1 9 0 1 11 1 . (GT. All other Sorts of Louves are to wells in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Bakee or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be Household with an H and the Weight must likewise belimprinted upon each Louf; otherwise to be seizud. And the several Bakers and Bealers in Wheat,

havied according to law. October 17. JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayer.

MATERFORD MARKET PRICES-OCT. 19. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 4 116s. Od. third, - - - - 104s. Od. Tallow (rendered) - - shout 90s. Od. Lahl (flake) - - - - 04. od. - 04. od. ---- (casks, rendered) - 160. Od. - 180. Od. Burnt Pige, - - - - 59s. Od. - 61s. Od. Outment, . . . . . . . 240. Od. - 251. Od. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. ---- second, - - - - - 029. Od. - 68s. Od. ---- third, - - - - - 50s, od - 58s. od. ---- fourth, - - - - 40s, 0d, - 46s, 0d, Wheat, - - - - - 45s. 0d. - 50s. 0d. Barley, - - - - - - 211. Od. - 231. Od. Oats (common) - - 195. 0d. - 006. 0d. ---- (potatoe) - - - - 201. Od. - 001. Od Mult. - - - - - - - - 43n. Od. - 45s. Od. Coals. - - - - - - 4n. 0d. - 80. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 9d. (quarters), 4 - - - 4 d. - 5d. ((ointa), - - - - - 44d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 0d. ( (joints), ----- 5 dd. - 7 d. > per 1b. Pork . - - - - - - - - - 4 d. - 5d

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday Fust. 481 Barrels Wheat, } ∫ 62 01. 31d. 2119 ---- 0414. Averaging ( 0 191. 23d., 1 d. 1 2158 - Barley, J

Whiskey, - - - - + 14s. 8d. - 19s. 0d. per Gal-

Butter, ----- 28d. - 28d.

Train Oil. - - - - - £40 00s. -

LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton-Hones, the 13th of Detober, 1812, present, his Royal Highness the l'rince

Regedt in Council.

Whereas, in consequence of Information having been received of a Declaration of War by the Goroment of the United States of America against his Majesty, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprised by the said Government against his Majesty and his subjects, an Order in Council, bearing date the 91st of July last; was issued, directing that American ships and goods should be brought in and datained till further orders; and whereas his Royal Highpers the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. forbore at that time to direct letters of marque and reprisal to be listed against the ships, goods, and citizens of the said United States of America, under the expectation that the said Government woulds undn the notification of the Order in Council of the 23d of June last, forthwith seculi and south the said declaration of war against his Majesty, and

also nunul the said letters of marque and reprisal. And whereas the said Government of the United States of America, upon due notification to them of the said Order in Council of the 23d of June ast, did not think fit to recall the said declaration of war and letters of mardud and reprisal; but have proceeded to condemn, and persisted in condemning, the ships and property of his Majesty's subjects as prize of war, and have refused to ratify a susension of arms agreed upon Between Lieut. Genes al Sir George Prevost, his Majesty's Governors General of Canada, and General Dearborn, comnanding the American forces in the northern pro-

vinces of the United States, kild have directed hose illities to be recommenced in that harrier? His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his agreety, and with the advice of his Mujesty's Prive Council, is hereby pleased to order, and it is barthy ordered, that general reprisals be granted aminst the ships, goods, and citizeus of the United States of America, and others Inhabiting within the territories thereof (care and except any vessel to which bla Majesty's icense has been granted, or which have been directa ed to be released from the embergo; and have not terminated the original voyage on which they were detaided and released), so that as well his Maj sty's florts and ships, as also all other thing and ressels that shall be commissionsted by felters of flurque or general reprisals, or otherwise by his Majecty's Commissioners for executing the offire of Lord High Admiral of Grent Beftain, shall and may inwfolly seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens tie cot, or others inhabiting within the territories thereof, and bring the same to jo 'gment in any of the Courts of Admiratty within his Majesty's dominions: and to that and his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admirally, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at this Board, authoriging the Commissioners for executing the office of Lard High Admiral, or kny person or person ered and appainted, to issue forth and grant letters f marque and reptisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall Mical, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly deem fitty qualified in that behalf, for the apprehend-Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve, o'dlock, o'f all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assizo of Bread, or the Panalties will be ing, selzing, and faking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens thereof, or others inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominious thereof (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and lauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former presidents; and his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admirat to will and require the High Court of Admiratty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the mid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also thoseveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majorty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of endtures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of Admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Government of the United States of America, or the citizens thereof, or to others inhabiting within the countries, territories, and dominious thereof (except as aforesald); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former preceden '3: and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at this Board,

a draught of such instructions as may be proper to

be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's

foreign Governments and plantations, for their guid-

ance herein, as also another draught of instructions

for such ships as shall be commissionated for the pur-

hose above-mentioned.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 10, 1812. Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sawyer to John Vilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Africa, at Halifax, the 15th Sept. 1812.

SIR-It is with extreme concern I have to request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commiskioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Dacres, of his Majesty's late ship Guerriere, giving ah account of his having sustained a close action, of near two hours, on the 19th uit. with the American frigule Constitution, of very superfor force, both in guns and men (of the latter almost double), when the Guerriere, being totally dismusted, she rolled so deep as to render all further offorts at the gons unavailing, and it became a duty to spare the lives of the remaining part of her valuable crew, by hauling down her colours. The masts fell over the side from which she was about to be engaged, in a very favourable position for raking by the enemy. A few hours after she was in possession of the enemy, it was found impossible to keep ber abore water; she was therefore set fire to and shandoned, which I hope will satisfy their Lordships she was defended to the last. Captain Ducres has fully detailed to particulais of the action, as well as the very gallant conduct of, and the support he received from, the whole of his othe cers and ship's company, and I am happy to hear be, &c. he is, with the rest of the wounded, doing well; they have been treated with the greatest humanity and kindness, and an exchange having been agreed on, I am in daily expectation of their arrival here. A list of the killed and wounded is berewith seut. which, I regret to say, is very large.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) H. SAWYER, Vice-Admiral.

Boston, September 7. Signal ametery to inform you of the capture of his Mujesty's late ship Guerriere, by the Americki frigate Constitution, after a severe action, on the 19th of August, in latitude 40 deg. 20 min. N. and longitude 55 deg. W. At two p. m. being by the wind on the starboard tack, we saw sand on our weather beam bearing down on us. At three, made herout to be a man of war, best to quarters, and prepared for action. At four, she closing fast, wore to prevent her raking us. At ten minutes past four, hoisted our colours, and fired several shots at her; at twenty minutes past four, she hoisted her colours, and returned our fire, wore several times to avoid being raked, exchanging broatisides. At five, she closed on our starboard beam, both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free, his intention being evidently to cross our bow. At twenty minutes past five, our mixen-mart went over the starboard quarter, and brought the ship up in the wind; the enemy then pleared himself on our larboard bow, raking us, a few only of our bow guns bearing, and his grape and riflemen sweeping our deck. At forty minutes past five, the ship not miswering her helm, he attempted to lay us on board; at this time Mr. Grants who commanded the forecastle, was carried below, badly wounded. I immediately ordered the marines and boarders from the main deck; the master was at this time shot through the knee. and I received a severe wound in the back. Lieutemant Kent was leading on the boarders, when the ship coming to, we brought some of our bow guns to bear on her, and had got clear of our opponent, when, at twenty minutes past six, our fore and mainmasts went over the side, leaving the ship a perfect unmanageable wreck. The frigate shooting ahead, I was in hopes to their the wreck and get the slip had cleared the wreck, our spritzail yard went, and the enemy having rove new braces, &c. wore round within pistol-shot, to rake us, the ship laying in the to, slightly trough of the sea, and rolling, her main deck guns under water, and all attempts to get her before the wind being fruitless; when calling my few remaining officers together, they were all of opinion, that any further resistance would only be a needless waste of lives, I ordered, though reluctantly, the

colours to bastruck. The loss of the ship is to be ascribed to the early fall of the mizen-mast, which enabled our opponent to choose his position. I am sorry to say we suffered severely in killed and wounded, and mostly whilst she lay on our bows from her grape and musketry; in all fifteen Affled, and sixty three wounded, many of them severely; none of the wounded officers quitted the deck till the firing ceases. The frigate proved to be the United States while Constitution ef thirty twenty four-pounders on her main deck, and twenty four thirty-two-pounders and two elglamen-pounders ou ber upper deck, mid four bundred and seventy-six men; her loss in comparison with ours is triffing, about twenty, the flist lieutenant of marines and eight killed, and first lieutenant and master of the ship and eleven men wounded, her lower musts bodly wounded, and stern much shuttered, and very much cut up about the rigging. The Guerriere was so cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were got out of her, they set her on fire, and I feel it my duty to state, that the condict of Captain Holl and his officers to our men has been that of a brieve enemy, the greatest care beingstuken to prevent our men losing the smallest trille, and the greatest attention being prid to the wounded, who, through the attention and skill of Mr. Irvine, Ser-

geon, I hope will do well. I hope, though success has not crowned our ciforts, you will not think it presumptuous in me to say; the greatest credit is due to the officers and alip's company for their exertions, particularly when exposed to the heavy raking fire of the memy; I feel particularly obliged for the exertions of Lieu-

ter, continued to assist me; in the second Licutenant, the service has suffered a severe loss; Mr. Scott, the Moster, though wounded, was particularly attentive, and used every exertion in cleaning the wreck, as did the warrant officers. Lieutenant Nicholl, of the royal marines, and his party, supported the honourable character of their corps, and they suffered severely. I must recommend Mr. Snow. master's-mate, who commanded the foremost main tleck guns, in the absence of Lieutenant Pullman, and the whole after the fall of Lieutenaut Ready, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splitter. I must point out Mr. Garby, acting purser, to your notice, who volunteered his services on deck, and commanded the after quarterdeck guns, and was particularly active, as well as Mr. Baunister, midshipman.

I hope, in considering the circumstances, you will think the ship, entrusted to my charge, was properly defended—the unfortunate loss of our masts; the sheence of the third Lieutenaut, second Lieutenant of marines, three Midshipmen and 24 men, confiderably weakened our crew, and we only mustered at quarters two handred and forty-four toen; and nineteen boys, on coming into action; the enemy had such an advantage from his marines and riftemen, when close, and his superior sailing enabled him to choose his distance.

I enclose herewith a list of killed and wounded on board the Guerriere; and have the honour to JAS. R. DACRES. A list of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and

wounded on board his Majesty's ship Guerriere, in the Action of the 19th Aug. 1812. KILLED.

Henry Ready, second lieutenant i William White capiain of the forecastle ; George Griffilm, quarter chimer: Henry Brown, ordinacy scaman'; William Brown. (2), able seaman; Alexander Cowie, detto: Richard Cheesman, landman i John Peterson, able seaman ; Joseph Tuck, ordinary seaman ; Robert Rogers, able scaman : John Smith (Y), gunner's melle : William Baker, ordinary seaman : JA. Fox. serjeant royal marines: Thomas Fratt, private marine : William Woodcock, dilto. WOUNDED.

James Richard Ducres, Esq. captain, severelt Bartholomew Kent, first lieutenant, slightly; Robert Scott, master, severely i Samuel Grant, master'smate, do. : William J. Snow, do contusion; James Bushe, midshipman, slightly : Robert Bailie, boatswain's mate, dangerously i H. M Kinles, ordinary reaman, dangerously i W. Stone, captum mast, siight ly : P. Murphy, quarter-ganner, dangeroussy : Henry Dent, ordinary seaman, slightly i. J. Little, able seaman, dangerously i Peter Peterson, do. sightly i W Millington, orthwary seaman, dangerously i L O'tlare, do. do. r W. Cooper, able scarran, sughtry ; Lincence Norman, do. dangerously i William Jones, landman, slightly : Kenucth M. Donald, able scaman, severely : James Cromwell, gnarter-master, severety : Robert Taylor, able scaman, dangerously i Samuel Milier, captain afterguard, ditto; James Milier, ordinary seaman, do.: George Read, able scamau, severely R. Williams, osdinary do. slightly i Jos. Copland, do dangerously : Heary Virdue, dillo, severely : Philip Dwyer, hudman, nightly; Alexander Ferguson, ordinary seaturn, ditto: William Somers, ditto, do.; John Hebbs, do. severely : James Cumpbell, ditto, do. 1 Peter Steinsted, do. slightly : George Emmerson, sail-maker, severely: George Meather, able seaman, slightly, Mathew Reardon, ordinary sea man, severely t Wm. Hall, able soaman, slightly David M'Michan, carpenter's trem, ditto : Joh Southgate, ordinary seaman, ditto; Thomas Chandlors, tandman, severety; John Smith (3), able scaman, dw.; Henry Holt, ordinary scaman, slightly J. Crooks, able scaman, do. 1 A. Griffin, landman, do. T. Rirdy, ordinary se imaa, do.; Jinues Morris, able seaman, do. : Sholes, boatswain's-mate, ditto: T. Har rington, armourer, slightly; J. Roach, ordinary seaman, ditte; Stephen Kelly, boy, ditto; J. Robson, marine, severely; Thomas Crowther, do. do ; Roger Spry, do. do.; John Tahe, do. dangerously; Melchisedech Archer, ditto, do.; William Jones, do. slightly: John Gos, do. dangerously; Thomas Cham-bors, do. severely: Subsict Long, do. slightly: J. Fountain, do. severely : William Coope, do. dangerously; Edward Daken, do. do.; William Ryan, dit-

15 killed: 63 wounded. Total 78. (Signed) JAMES R. DACRES. JOHN IRVINE, Surgeon ALLIED AND FRENCH FORCES IN THE PENINSULA. J. THE BRITISH. Rank and File, effective

British, under Lord Wellington and General 15th 40 000 Under General Mattland 6 000 Garcisons of Cadix and Carthagona . 6 000 Total Effective British ...... 53,000 Portuguese Total Effective ...... 24,000 Total dispossible British and Portuguese ..... 76.000

2. SPANISH ARMIES. The 1st Army is stationed in Catalonia, under the general command of General Lacy. This army amounts to 11,000 men; of whick number 60,00 are in the garrisons of Montserrat, Vich, Manresa, Cardona, and at some other posts of less importance. The disposable army, amounting to 11,000 men. & thus distributed :-

Suder Lacy's immediate command ...... 3,000 Eroles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 000 Sursheld 3,000 Ruvira, the Conqueror of Figueras 2,000 11,009

The 2d Army is that of Valencia; the 3d Army that of Murcla. Both of these were under the omand of O'Donnel, who was lately defrated by General Harispe, at Castella. They are now under the orders of Elio, the late Viceroy at Moute Viden; including Roche's division. These two mmies amount to 18,000 men, of which number 10,000 are disposable and effective.

The 4th Army is that of Andalusia, and is comnanded by Collasteros. It amounts to 23,000 men, of which Ballasteros has 9000; there are 14,000 tenant Kent, who, though wounded early by a splin- men at the Isla de Leon, at Tariffa, and at Serille. of returning to Madrid.

The 5th Army is in Ustremedura, and is comnahded by Monsalud, an old Spanish Officer, and Captain-General of the Province. Under him are Murillo, the Conde de Penne Villemur, and Downie; and the total force, including the garrison of Badajoz, where the head-quarters are, and where General Monsalud is stationed, is 7000 men.

The 6th Army is the Army of Gallicia, and ndunts to 12,000 effectives. This includes the force under Porlier and Santocildes, and is under the general direction of General Castanos, Tiore is also the corps under the command of Don Carlos D'Espana, which cannot certainly exceed 4000 men.

The 7th Army is that of Asturias, and is commanded by Mendizabal, having upder him Renorales. This force does not, it is believed, exceed 3000 effective.

Abstract, including Garrison Lacy, Counds 17,000 Catalonia. 14 000 Murris & Valencia, Ello. Ballastero 27 0: 0 Andalusia 1.000 Estremadura 5th Army Castanos. 12 000 Gallicia, 6th Army Corps under 3 4,000 Madrid.

Total 84,000 To this, let us add the Guerilla parties. 3000 in Navarre Mina - - -9500 Armgon. 1)uran Montijo 12 Grandee) 2500 Valentia 3000 Arragon The Emperimado 15(n) La Mancha. Martinez 2000 Cuenca. Bassecourt Don Julian Sanchez - 1500 Total - 15,000 } 20,000 The detached parties -5000 84,000

Total Allied Armies - - 180,000 The composition of this large force is understo not to be equal to its amount; and the British and Portuguese are alone, in our opinion, to be yet de

Total Samish regulars & irregulars - 104.000

Add the British and Portuguese -

Add regular troops

pended upon in action with the French. At the same time, many of the Spanish corps, both regular and irregular, have displayed great bravery agains the French, and must every day improve.

3. THE FRENCH. 1st. The Army of Soult .........

2d. The Army of Suchet amounts to 26,000 Suchet has under his command the provinces Valencia, Upper and Lower Arragon, and New Arragon; which latter province contains that part I the movime of Catalonia, to the westward of Balaguer, Cervera, and Villa Franca; and includes the cities of Tarragona and Tortosa, which is So thet's principal depot, and is strongly fortified. The remainder of the province of Cataloula is annexed to France, and is noder the orders of General Decnen, who lately was Governor-General of

the Mauritius. Suchet's corps is thus divided :--In Valencia......9,000 Total ..... 26,000

Of this force, 10,000 are stationed in the diffe ent garrisons of Tarragona, Tortosa, and Mequienza, in New Arragon; those of Saragossa, Hu езсв, Balliastro, Benavane, Benaschi, Jaca, and the Cinco Villas, in Upper Arragon; the garrison of Valencia (400 men only), and the garrisons of Catataynd, Daroca, Alcauix, Caspe, Morella, and feruel, in Lower Arragon. The French, in the towns of Sasagossa, and of Velencia, have demo lished the works of the towns, and confined themselves to the citadels, which they have strengthened by ditches and other works, and which they are thus enabled to maintain with a small force. The disposable force under Suchet is therefore 16,000:

3d. The Army of Catalonia, under Oeneral Decaen, amounts to 20,000 men; of which 13,000 are in the garrisons of Figueras, Bascara, Olor, Rosse, Gerona, Labisbal, Palamos, Hostafrich, and Barcelons. But from these garrisons Decaen can, and does, when necessary, withdraw 4000 men, so that his disposable force may be 11,000

4th. The Army in Nevarre, which is a separate continued, amounts to 9000 men, of which 3000 are in the garrison of Pampeluna, and other posts. 5th. The Acmy of the North, under Cassarelli,

imounts to 2000 m n, of which 7000 are effectives 6th. The remains of Marmont's Army amounts to 30,000, of which 25,000 are disposable, and the remainder form the garrisons of Burgos, Pancorbb, Vittoria, and other posts.

7th. The Army under Joseph, Intely called that of the "Centre," is certainly 10,000 men, and is commanded by Marshal Jourdan-

Antikati	
Soult South of Spain, all Greundant present	45.000
Suchet Valencia	96,000
Decaen Catalonia	\$0.000
ViAstre Simbeldur	9,000
Caffarelli L. Army of the North	9.000
Marmont Burgos	30,000
Joseph Valencia	10.000
301cpn	-
Total	139,000
Of which there are in Garrison	32,000
Total,	107,000

The French disposable force may be certainly es-

timmted at 100,000 men. An opinion, to which we pay great respect, has induced us to believe, that Soutt will not now think FRENCH PAPERS

TWENTIETH BUILDIN OF THE GRAND ARE

Moscow, Sept. 17 .- The Russians have brated To Deum for the battle of Polotek Deums have been sung for the battles of Rigg. the battle of Ostrowne, and for that of Smolent According to the Russian accounts, they were where conquerors, and they drove the French is great distance from the field of battle. It wash amidst the strains of the Russian Te Deum that army arrived at Moscow. There they thoughthen solves conquerors, at least the populare themely for well-informed persons knew what was part Moscove is the enterpot of Asia and of Enterpe, Its warehouses were immense; every bone wi provided for eight months with necessaries alex description. It was only the crening belove, an the day of our entrance, that the danger becau known. We found in the house of the miseral Rostonchin some papers, and a letter half writen he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, and of the fairest and richest clim the world, is no more. On the 14th the Hand set fire to the Exchange, the Bezer, and the Ho pital. On the 16th a violent wind atose. Th or fout hundred ruffians set fire to the city In s different places, at the same moment, by order the Governor, Rostopchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood : the fire surend will prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of firme. Charches, of which there were 1600-above 10 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fal a prey to the flames. The Kremelin has been n served. Their fees is inculculable for Russia, her commerce, and for her nobling, who had he all there. It is not overrating its value, to state at many milliards. About 100 of these incendiaria have been apprehended and shot; all of them & clared, that they acted under the orders of Roster chin, and the Director of the Police. Thirty thessand sick and wounded Russians have been bunk. The richest commercial houses in Russia are raised The shock most be considerable. The doubling the magazines, and the equipments of the Russia army have been consumed. They have thus los every thing; they would remove nothing, became they always thought it impossible for us to rec Moscow, and because they were willing to decine the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of a froying, by fire, this first capital, this hely city, th centre of the Empire; and they have reduced a beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This the crime of Kostopchin, executed by felous libers

ed from the prisons. The resources which the army had found ar onsequently much diminished; however, weber ollected, and are still collecting, a number of m essaries. All the cellurs are unfouched by the fire and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-foor hours, had saved many articles. They endersome to stop the progress of the flames, but the Gorenor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off ordertroy all this engines.

The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and atter regetables; ment, salted provisions, wine, braudy, sugar, co-ee, and in short provisions of all sorts. The advanced goard is twenty wersts on the road to Kastan, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road b St. Petersburgh, where the enemy has not a single

The temperature is still that of autumn; thesel diers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and fors for the winter. Moscow was the

The Monitour of the 4th gives the sequel of the Bussian Military Reports, Proclamations, and other production, ridicaled in a previous Bulletin.]

ARMY OF CATALONIA

Brigadier-General Expert, in murching for krens-del-Mar to Mataro, with the 221 light b fautry, the 5th of the line, and a squadron of 29th horse charseurs, was attacked between 4 and o'clock in the evening of the 19th September, h Minn, with a force of from 2 to 3000 men. To enemy were defeated, driven across the mounting and pursued until night came on. We made 70 pr soners, including one officer. The field of link was covered with upwards of 100 kHled, and Gen Expert calculates their wounded at more than 300. Expert's brigade had two subalterus killed, and officers and 20 soldfers wounded.

PARSS, Oct. 5 .- Yesterday her Mifety th Empress and Queen repaired to the palace of Their leries, where she heard mass in the chapel, and we present at the celebration of To Doum, for theretories of his Majesty the Emperor and King. Th Bishop of Versailles, Chief Almoner to the peror, officiated. After Mass there was a less, o which her Majesty received the compliments of Princes, Grand Dignitaries, the Grand Office of the Crown, the Ministers, &c. &c. Afeit Levee her Majesty returned to the Palace of S Cloud.

The same day To Doum was performed by Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in the Metropoliti Cathedral. The Prince Arch-Chancellor, the V Grand Elector, the Grand Officers of the Empire the Ministers, the Senators, Counsellers of Sa to attended upon the occasion. There were the discharges of artillery, one at eight o'clock, another at noon, and a third at half-past two o'clock; in the evening there was a general illumination.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 30 .- On the 31st ult. a not er of English ressels made their appearance of t port of Dantzic, and bombarded, without succe the forts at the mouths of the river. The atter lasted some hours, but their fire was returned "

off, abandoning, according to every appearance, his designs upon that point, where the F ench are al- demption of public privileges from private monopoly. ways ready to give him a warm reception.

## dataterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17

The Twentieth Bulletin of the French Grand Army will be found in our columns, and never from the tent of the conqueror did there proceed-never in the anual's of history has there been set down-a record of such extensive and complicated horror Neither language, nor even imagination, can exceed the tale it has told, and we leave it to the meditation of our readers, who will feel, when they have perused it, that they have almost outlived humanity We dere not trust ourselves to speak the feelings of our hearts, either with respect to Russin, or France.

On the subject of subsequent operations, the Bulletin states, that the Russians were retreating to Kazane, (the place is so set thewn in the generality of our maps) and that one part of the French army had advanced a very considerable way in pursuit of them. Kazane is a city in Russia, capital of a Government of the same name, situated on the Volga, approachfing to the confines of Asia, 400 miles to the east of Moscow, and nearly 700 miles to the south-east of Petersburgh. In the Torkish and Tartarian lauguage, Kazane signifies a caldron, large enough to contain victuals for many persons; and this name the Crim and Budziak Murses give to their vassals, about ten men being reckoned to a Kazane. The inhabitants, partly consisting of Russians and partly of Tartars, may be about 40,000. The town is chiefly built of wood, with the exception of a tolerably strong fortress, constructed of stone, but wholly incapable of defence against an army. To this place the Russian army is said to have retreated. Was this the change of position of which Lord CATH-CART's dispatches, giren in our last publication, spoke? Let the country ponder this piece of information. Another French army was advancing upon Petersburgh, 348 miles from Moscow, and where there was no Russian army to oppose them. We might have believed Lord Cathoant's dispatches from the Russian Government. We might have doubted of BONAPARTE's victory at Borodino, and have, at the same time, giren some credit to the Sunderland tales; but this division of the French army, this undertaking of two great and distinct enterprizes, in quarters directly opposite, speaks volumes, and it is as impossible, as it would be impolitic, to conceal the truth from the eves of the nation. Petersburgh is defenceiess, and its capture will give to Bonaparte the sovereignty over the best part of the Russian Empire in Europe. What remains? What becomes of the English Merchants, engaged in the Russian trade? That trade is almost entirely carried on by English capital, advanced long before the acticles are brought down to the place of shipping, sometimes so long as even two years before that period. These questions will, unhappily,

appiness of attaining a complete and signal triumph.

We have public motives for watching this important

cause: Some time has elapsed, since we began to

mark it's course, and we shall continue to accom-

pany it with unabating diligence. Obloquy from

pertain quarters is, no doubt, the portion of it's pa-

trons; but they have on their side the approbation

of those whose praise is alone valuable, and they will

be instrumental in exalting their Country to it's

The issue of the Election in the County of Wex-

ford may 🔯 auticipated from a statement in another

part of our paper. Off this subject, we have heard

I a circumstance which is well cutitled to public

notice. Mr. Ram had no sooner determined to

withdraw his claims for the present, than he instant.

ly communicated his intention to the other Candi.

dates, delivering them from all the anxieties which

attend the prospect of a contest, and leaving them

Sheriff of the County, with an attention equally

concumble to his character, sent them information,

that he was ready to appoint the Election for what-

ver day might best suit their convenience. This is

ach other, and it will every where receive that ap-

The State of the Poll at Newry, on Wednesday

last, was as follows :- Corran 75-Needham 71.

BULL-BAITING.

In our former number, we briefly alluded to this

candalous practice. That allusion was called forth

by the following occurrence, which has been in our

cnowledge for several days, but which we have not

till now had room to state, On Sunday last-a

day consecrated to other duties, but generally cho-

sen as the time best fitted for this inhuman practice

-a large crowd, with the devoted object of their

ferocity in their possession, assembled together in

Ballybricken, and made the usual preparation for

an amusement from which every feeling beart recoils

with indignant horror. Before they proceeded to

the place appointed for the execution of their pur-

pose, they were accidentally encountered by the

Mayor of the City. Influenced by those sentiments

which guide every well-regulated mind, and remard-

s pureus their conses without obstruction

robation to which it is so justly entitled.

ruest and most lasting dignity.

Accounts from Falmouth state the arrival of dispatches from Lord Wellington, brought to that port by the Walsingham packet, which left Corunna on the 3d inst. The head-quarters of the British army were, at the clate of the official accounts, at Villa de Toro, and at that period, it appears, the eastle of Burgos had not surrendered. An unsuccessful attempt to get possession of it by escalade was attended with some loss, but as it was of importance to reduce it quickly, expedients promising more advantage were resorted to. A mine, which had been sunk, was expected to produce very offivient consequences. The advance of the Aliied Arto Vittoria. Byllastenos, it was rumoured at Corunna, had obtained some important success over the ther of Soult's army. Sir Home Pophlam was preparing to make another attempt upon Sautona. A Spanish regiment, of 1400 men, had arrived at Corunna, to join Lord Wellington, and recruits for the army were hourly coming into Corunna. The Guards marched from thence on the 27th and 28th ult. General Hill was expected at Oropeza, on the lagus, on the 18th, on his way to Madrid, by the Talayera cond.

have their solution too soon.

A view of the affairs of Sicily will be found in our last page. How far it is founded in truth, we preread not to say, but it is perfectly consistent with the reasonings, which, no inconsiderable time ago, we presented to our readers on this subject, and it has not taken us by surprize.

The Gazette has presented the public with the official details by Captain Dacuts of the capture of his frigate. We have already published so many particulars of this occurrence, that we need not now well upon the ambject; but we cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of saving, that it is " a tale wyalopr, with gallant modesty rehearsed," and that it's author, although vanquished, must be exalted in the esteem and approbation of every imparfind render of his affecting narratire.

The minute details of the Allied and French Forces in the Peninsula form an interesting and important document.

Whatever the Democratical party in America may think of Mr. DE WITT CEINTON, it is well known, that he is hostile to the war with Britain. He has fledged himself to the Citizens of Boston to oppose Mr. Maddison at the next election for a President, and has consented to stund Campidate for that high

The London Papers of Sunday (the only ones re-Mails due.

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of Galway purtue the patriotic measure, of their enfranchisement

such elgour, that the enemy thought proper to sheer | moderation of mind, which place them in an elevated | which they were actuated, and in doing which he | soms obtained at different times should have been station amongst those who so nobly seek for the re- | received material attention from Mr. Duneny, Mr. | made to go so far, and to avail so long. These funds CAULFIELD, and another citizen, whose name we | are now not merely exhausted, but the Gentlemen, in have not beard.

At a general Meeting, held in the Town of Galway, on the 11th of this month, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted-" That we consider the attempt to put forward a second time a total stranger, as a Candidate for the representation of the of his firm determination to repress an evil of so ve-County of the Town of Galway, in direct opposiry serious a nature. We could wish here to gult tion to the expressed wishes of it's population, as a the subject, and still more would we wish never political degradation; and we feel ourselves bound o use every exertion in our power, to frustrate the Election of such a Candidate-That, in thus expresing our unwillingness to the re-election of the Hon. EREDERICE PONSONRY, we wish to be distinctguise. To the amusements of the industrious clauses | poor as they themselves, but for the little work understood as not meaning, in the slightest degree, of the community we are not only not enemies, but | which she could perform, and for the Rhid ald which disapprove of any part of that Gentleman's polical conduct, our objections being, not to the tenor if his politics; but to the manner of his proposed situation in life will allow; but that right is limited | but seldoni expenienced, resolution of deroting the Election - That, in order more effectually to recover the long-lost possession of the Elective Franchise. laws of social order, and the special obligations im- | been their norse, and their amisble dispositions made end its attendant privileges, we do forthwith preare an Address, and immediately present the same, VALENTINE BLAKE, Esq. of Menlough, requestng him to offer himself, at the ensuing General Election, as a Caudidate to represent us in the next Parliament. Resolutions of Thanks were also vot- | Cruelty to animals is a direct and during violation of ed to WALTER BLAKE, of Dran Castle, Esq. Chairthe laws of HEAVEN, and they who are guilty of it man, and to several public-spirited individuals, who defend at once against those feelings with which their have been zealous and active in vindicating the rights | MAKER has endowed them, as the guides of their of their Fellow-Citizens. The conduct of the Inconduct, and against the express and repeated injunctions of that Recigion in which they profess to habitants of Galway possesses a characteristic which is most homourable to their reputation: They place | believe, and on the promises of which they rest the Gentleman whom they oppose in the most retheir best and most exalted expectations. It were spectable point of view, and resist him, not on his useless minutely to describe the savage practice in own account, but on a great and paramount prin- view, or to bring it to the poluted test of these plain ciple of public duty, summoning them to the defence and universally admitted principles. It is a pracand recovery of public right. Mr. Possonny they like but too well known; and there is not in the esteem, but with Mr. Possonay's claims they rewhole compass of human depravity a crime which fuse to comply, because they know them to be in- has fewer appliagies to plead in its behalf. It is the consistent with their luberent and imprescriptible offspring of wanten and more than brutal insensiblprivileges as Men and Citizens. If the Gentlemen lity. It is the manifestation of a heart where cowof Calway, so circumstanced, have thus felt, what ardice dwells, and which delights in bloom: It is must be the sentiments of the inhabitants of those not, perhaps, too much to say, that the same hand which ties the helpless and unoffending being to the umerous places who have so long bent beneath the rown of ignorance dressed in a little brief authori- stake, would, If even slight temptation impelled it. e, and beheld the public good sacrificed to sinister plunge the dagger into the bosom of a fellow-creature! How degrading to the character of man. ed degrading designs? The overweening authority and power of such are hastening to their close. The how inconsistent with all his obligations here, and his progress of knowledge, with Independence, it's virhopes hereafter, is such a practice ! How monstrous tuous attendant, has opened to the view of mankind is the truth, that it is shared by some of a higher the necessity of reform—not that reform which is the rank, from whom better things might have been exoffspring of the dreams of the theorist, but that repected, but who thus place themselves on a level noration which the colmest reason justifies, and with all that is infamous and base, or rather, whose which long-continued abuse has rendered indispensaguilt far exceeds that of their associates, if there be ble. The same causes have inspired that resolute any truth in the declaration that " from those to determination of mind, which will grow in strength | whom much is given, much will be required." is it encounters opposition, and which will have the

This simple view of the matter, to which those only will object who are capable of deriving pleasure from the practice, is, one would imagine, sufficient to put an end to it for ever. But even this is not the whole extent of its enormity. It often ation we have described in simple truth, and withcommences with forcibly depriving another of his property, an offence which in other cases is nunished with death, and which, in this case, is perhaps more criminal than in any other that can occur.-The robber can unge his necessities for the violence to which he resorts, but the plea of the bull-builer is pleasure, not want; a species of pleasure, if the name must be prostituted, which is slien from the nature of man, and for the indulgence in which the DEITY himself will exact the severest retribution. The seizure of the unhappy animal is the commencement of scenes of tumult and disorder, which are disgraceful to a country that assumes the name of civilized, and which would lead a stranger to be. Thain titues Human stings to virtue-to PREliere, that humanity is unknown to our code of BERVE THEM FROM MINERY AND RUIY. ARE THE operate unchecked and uncontrouled. Wherever the practice obtains, terror accompanies it, property is disregarded, life endangered, and the moral feelings blunted, or destroyed. What a school is the fair and manly conduct of Gentlemen towards | this for youth ! What can be expected from them in their future progress through the world! Divest the young mind of the sensibilities which nature has conferred upon it; train it up in these scenes of hardened iniquity, and you prepare it for the perpetration of every crime. The seeds you have sown will produce their proper and timely fmit.-These observations are founded in truth, and sanctioned by the experience of every quarter where this practice has been permitted to pretail. They are offered as a source of serious instruction and warning to those who may be ignorant of the evil, and unconscious of its dangers. They point to a violation both of Divine and Haman Laws, and they are meant, in good and carnest friendship, to goard the unwary, against incurring the wrath of Heaven. and the penalties which man may inflict. More than this we cannot say, and we leave the sabject.

In the ardent hope, that we shall not have spoken in THE THREE DESTITUTE CHILDREN During the space of Five YEARs, these lateresting it as his duty to protect the common peace from ing objects of public benevolence have been supported violation, he exerted himself to the utmost of his by public bounty, and we are not aware, that any power, by entreaties, arguments, and menaces of charitable exertions, numerous and honographe as ounishment, to prevail upon them to desist, but these are in this city and it's neighbourhood, have ever wholly without effect, whilst he at the same time | been undertaken with warmer next, or more effectuexperienced the most indecent insults. The crowd | al generosity. The story of their orphanage, for afterwards proceeded past the barracks with their such it may in truth be called, is too well known, victim, and even let loose their dogs against a cow, to require on this occasion any description at our hands. We, therefore, proceed to state, that we which was lacerated in the most cruel manner. The Mayor went to the Barracks, and required a guard have, after a long interval, once more to appeal to to assist him. This was refused by the Officer to the public in their behalf. Such collections, as have Gived since our last publication) contain nothing of whom he applied, but we are persuaded, that the heretofore been made for them, have been entrustimportance, besides what we have stuted.—Two refusal proceeded entirely from a misapprehension, ed by the Committee to the management of the taining between 10 and 80 Acres well enclosed and that it cannot occur a second time. A guard Mesics. M'Dougazus, and a regular and careful was afterwards sent out, but the Mayor declined it, examination of the disbursements has not only provfollowed the crowd alone, and was finally success- | ed. that the most rigid economy has been observed, from aristocratical influence, with a firmness and ful in putting a stop to the worthless design by but has excited no small degree of surprise, that the

whose hands they were, have, of their own accord, These exertions of the Mayor will afford a high | made considerable advancements. It has, then, bedegree of gratification to the best feelings of his fel- | come unavoidable to renew those solicitations which low-cilizens, whilst they offer sufficient testimony | bare, at every former time, led to the most cheerful and hondurable liberality.

The children are three in number, without a relative in the world who is able to confer upon them hercofter to have the painful occasion to touch upon | even the slightest favour. Of friends they have not it; but the exposure and reprodution of vice of eve- found themselves destitute. When totally descrited, ry kind come within the duties of the Press, and we almost in infancy, and without the means of proare bound to speak with freedom and without this- curing even a morsel of bread, an aged woman, as friends. They have an unquestionable eight to such her son, a chaise-driver, afforded, took them under relaxations from their toils as their circumstances and her protection, with the truly christian, although and circumscribed by the principles of humanity, the whole efforts of her life to their good. Sin had posed by the precepts of the Christian Religion, a group and indelible impression upon her affection. The DIVINE LEGISLATOR has given the shimele of are heart. In this situation they were found by the the Creation for the use of man; but the same boun- Mesers. M'Douwars, who, spen ingular, discoty which conferred the boon, has passed a plain, a sered, that their support was beyond the power of rigid, and irrevocable luterdiction against its abase, their humble benefactors. Their Gentlemen, whose exertions in favour of the poor are above any encomfum of ours, brought the case of the disfortenate children, all of their females, before the public. A sum of money was collected for them, and a Committee, consisting of some of the most respeciable Gentlemen of the City, formed to watch over the progress of their early years. On this blan they have been maintained till the present period, and their conduct, as well as that of their aged friend, who displays towards them even a parent's fore, has been such as, lit every respect, to merit the most unqualified approbation. The eldest was bound, about four years ago, with a len of twenty guineus, to Miss Conzaroup, from whom she has received every possible kindome together with thate instructions which will by and by qualify her to provide for herself, and to contribute her all to the maintenance of her sisters. Her unfortunate blue. tion, but, above all, the mildness of her manners. and the propriety of her conduct, have interested several Ladies in her hehalf, amongst whom it is but justice to mention Mrs. W. NEWPORT. of Belmont, from whom she has received several obligations, whose value was enhanced by the silent and unostentations way in which they were conferred. The two other sisters, as yet too young to do any thing for their own support, are parsuing an education suited to their circumstances, under the immediate direction of the Right Ber. Dr. Powra, and they, also, we understand, promise to become use-

ful and sirtuous members of society. These particulars we have felt it incumbent upon us to state, for the satisfaction of those who have patronfied these children. Of the continuation of that patronago they yet stand in need. Their situout exaggeration. We have avoided every expression calculated to awaken the feelings of humanity. because the case itself is far more affecting than any words of our's could make it, and we well know, that those to whoth we appeal require no incentive to benevolent deeds, beyond the knowledge of the dependence and the privation of the objects, in whose behalf their kindness is solicited. We have, therefore, only to state in addition, that Donations will be received at the Bank of Messrs. Newcour and Scort, by Doctor HEARN, JOSEPH WARRELLD. Counsellor M'Dougall, at the Office of Mears. M. Dobuati, and at the Office of this Paper .- To

Donations. On Monday last, the 20th regiment marched from Middleton to Cove, and also the 2d hittallon of the 6th, to embark for Corunna. On Thursday, a detachment from the 40th regiment passed through this city for Cork, for emberkation for Portugal.

MARRIED—On Thursday moraling, in the Cathodral, by the Rev. B. J. Bohnes, John Cowac, Eq. to Mile Mary Wood, daughter of the late George Wood, Eaq. of Derry.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTUBER 16.

ARRIVED 14th—Wellington, Mandell, Whitehaven, coals; General Johnson, Cooke, Bristol, lugger; Disab. Owen, Diverpiol, white salt; Autora, Nichols, Swansca, coals; Gower Facket; Grey.

Swances, coasty tower races, trey.

15th—Printe of Walds, John—Kew Blessing, Ted-ball—Agenoria, Hillman—Pilgrim, Julian—Cullp-den, Davis—and Mary, Allon, Swansen, coals a Heart of Oak, William—Thomas and Sally, Martin and Heart of Oak, Jones, Cardiffe, couls : Eliza. awson, Whitehaven, ditte ; Commerce, Jenkins, wantes, culm : Jane and Bell; Bannetyne, Glasgow, lass; Cathorine, Ropland, Liverpool, rock-salt.

BAILED, 14th-Grace and Peggs, Morgan-Victory. Thomis-Charlotte, Pearson-and William, Beer, Swansea, bailast : Montague, Brownrig, Bideford, ditto : Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, Bristol, provisions : Earl Leicestor Packet, Steel.

15th-Margaret and Jane, Lewis, Millord-Milton, Hanson—and John Thomas, Trawhella, Swapses, ballast : Thomas, Drewry, Whitehaven, ballast and ullrushes; Active, Payuter, London, butter; Wiliam and Am, Courtemy, Chatham and London, buffer, beef, &c., Barl Sandwich Packet, Jonkins

> TO BE LET. FOR LIVES RENEWABLE,

Or for any Term that may be agreed upon, TRAIT Part of the LANDS of DRUMDOWNEY called CASTLE JOHN, adjoining Mr. Lar-zay's Demens : commanding a fine View of the River Suir, from which Manure may be drawn, at taining between 10 and 80 Acres, well enclosed. A Quantity of well sived upland HAY to be disposed of, on encouraging Ferms. Proposals will be received by Mr. Joan King, Waterfor

Ostober 17, 1812.