PRESENT Of DELEGATES FROM THE DIFFERENCE

TOWNS. The Delegates made choice of the Hon. Timothy Pickering, as President, and Lonson Nash, Esq. se Secretary of the Convention. A prayer, well ndapted to the occasion and to the calamitous state of the country, was then addressed to the Surneme Runn of the World, by the Rev. Doctor Dana. A general view was taken of the important business. for consideration of which the Convention had been proposed, and a Committee was chosen to prepare and report a draught of Resolutions, or a declaration, expressive of the sentiments which the mossures of our national Government, and especially their Declaration of War, appeared to have excited in the minds of the people of this country, and then the Convention adjourned to the after-

The Convention then made choice of 20 Delegates to represent this County in a Convention of Delegates from the several Counties in this Commonwealth, to be convened at Boston:

At the adjourned Meeting, the Committee mada Report, which having been read, considered, discussed, and amended, was unanimously agreed to, and adopted as the act of this Convention, as hereto subjoined, and ordered to be published. DECLARATION

sachusetts, bu its l'elegates, assembled in Convention

Of the County of Essex, in the Commonwealth of Mas at Ipracich, on suceday, the 21st of July, 1812: . "Our country, grievously, oppressed by prohibitions of trade, under the name of Embargo, and by other ruinous commercial restrictions, which, for many years, have been wantonly imposed by the Government of the United States; and its measure of iniquity being now filled up by a Declaration of War against Great Britain; a war impolitic, nunecessary, and unjust; and by which all our former sufferings will be aggravated; while our liberty and Independence are put in jeopardy by the consequent connection with France; whose government, noder every form, stamped with despotism and perfidy, is now in the blood-stained hands of a monster, whose falsehood, injustice, cruelty, ambition, and tyranny, have not in any period of the world been surpassed: In this awful state of things, it is the serious and orgent duty, as well as the perfect right of the Freemen of Massachusetts, to consult together, and to adopt the most suitable means of dellverance from the evils already felt, and the greater now impending, and which can be averted and removed only by the spirit and firmness of the People themselves. This duty has become the more presslog and imperious by the actual condition of the Government of this Commonwealth, of which one branch (the Senate) is in the hands of the usurpers : devoted to the iniquitous system of the National Government; usurpers who obtained their seats by means of an unjust and unconstitutional law of the last year's Legislature; by which permanence, in ill-gotten and abused power, was intended to be secured in that branch, in defiance of the roice of the People, demanding reforms of the abuses and evils desired and perpetrated by that Legislature. These tween the United States and the Floridas, pursuant usurpers have manifested a determination to deprive this Commonwealth of their voice in the election of | by bribery, to detach the State of Kentacky from a President of the United States, by refusing to concur in any one of the various fair modes of election tendered to them by the House of Representathes; They have also impeded the expression of atruction, in 1802, to the free navigation of the the public opinion by our present Legislature; and | Mississippi, and to our right of deposit of our merhence the large and patriotic majority of the House of Representatives have addressed the People, and | then in possession, she was no longer the owner of solemnly called on them to assemble in Town Meet- | Louisiana, and could have no possible motive to vi-

The remedy is in the People's own hands. Men.

deaf to the voice of reason and of justice, must be

deprived of power. The People, in exercising the

rily, it is but a small number of men, and chiefly

those who obtain offices, who can be benefited by

ple, whatever part they take, are common sufferers.

It is therefore as impossible for the People knowing-

lu to prefer such abusers of power to honest men,

as it is for them to prefer oppression and suffering to

freedom and happiness. But, misled by plausible

but false professions of zeal for liberty and the pub-

lie good, the People not unfrequently choose such

deceivers for their rulers. Hence it is essential, in

· free government, that the characters of men in

power should be examined and plainly described .-

ported by a greater number, alike unprincipled,

cerning men, they are enabled to trample on the

be more useful at this time than a review and dis- | Mr. Jefferson precured a ready adoption of the United States, but which were line in play of the principal acts and proceedings of the nien who for nearly the last twelve years have governed the United States. Such a review would show, that they are the chief authors of our sufferings, and of the ruin now impending.

" We have the confession of Mr. Jefferson himself, when, in an evil hour, he gained the President's chair, that the United States were in " the full tide of successful experiment," and that the Government, the Federal Government, " had so far kept us free and firm." And what has changed the scene? What has produced years of suffering, and at length the greatest of human calamities, war? The fatal departure from those principles of administering our Government which had brought in that full tide of prosperity, and kept us free and firm. Our France, and comity and ill offices towards her principal adversary, and now by declaring war against. Great Britain, have given proofs of their desire to life welfare. contribute to her downfall; though with the moral ertainty in that event of our own ruin, of the loss of our independence as a nation, and of our individual liberties. The Government of a free People, so conducting, deserves their severest reproach .-Thus viewing the proceedings of our rulers, and inconnexion therewith the character and conduct of the rulers in France, we make the following further declaration of our opinions and feetlings :

1. That most of the great political evils which. for a series of years, have afflicted our country, are o be ascribed to the intrigues and perfidy of the French Government under all its forms, monarchical, republican, and imperial, in concert with many ambitious and some unprincipled and corrupt men ment acquired a dangerous and pernicious influence.

2. That this French influence, at one period during our revolutionary war, was so predominant as to procure an instruction from Congress to our Minis ters, who were empowered to negociate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which put in jeopardy the fisheries, so highly important to Massachusetts, the free unvigation of that river, and exposed us to a continuance of that distressing war, by postponing the acknowledgment of our independence (an indispensable condition of peace) so long as might suit the convenience and the ambitious views of France. By that instruction, by which our Ministers were dishonoured, and our country degraded, they were placed at the discretion of the Minister of France, being required " to undertake nothing in the negociations for peace or truce without their concurrence and ultimately to govern themselves by their advice and opinion." This humiliating and dangerous instruction our Ministers had the dignity, firmness, and patriotism to lay aside; and not only without, but in opposition to the insidious advice and opinion of the French Ministers, negociated such a treaty with Great Britain as the honour and interests of the United States required. For which bold and independent conduct the French party in Congress, with Mr. Madison a principal among them, attempted to pass a vote of consure.

3. That to the intrigues of France are to be ascribed all the difficulties and delays in our attempts, in 1797 and 1798, to run the boundary lines beto our treaty with Spain, and the corrupt attempts, the Union : for France, it appears, had then contemplated the recovery of Louisiana from Spain. To the same intrigues is also to be attributed the obchandize at New Orleans; for, though Spain was ings and County Conventions, to express, at this polate her own good faith and injure the United momentous crisis, their sensiments on public affairs, States; she having before that time, in October, 1800, actually reconveyed Louisiana to France.

and especially their disapprobation of the war.-This we will do ; and, as they advise, without 4. That to the same intrigues of France and her fear,' unrestrained by any considerations but those influence with her American party, the party which of justice and truth. When a great People find | Washington denounced as the curse of their counthemselves oppressed by the measures of their Go- try, is to be ascribed the vehement and obstinate opvernment, when their rights are neglected, their inposition encountered by that patriot President in his terests overlooked, their aphnious discentred, and | entleavours to maintain an impurital neutrality, and their respectful petitions received with supercillous to preserve the peace of the United States, France contempt, it is impossible for them to submit in si- and her partizons using every means in their power lence. Under these circumstances, to repeat such | to prevent a settlement, by treaty, of the differences petitions would be unworthy of the spirit and dig- then existing between the United States and Great nity of freemen. We will not incur this reproach. Britain; instead of which, they urged commercial restrictions and war.

5. That if the preservation of the rights, property, and interests of the United States were the real right of election, must substitute persons of a diffe-Inducement to the measures of our rulers, in their rent character. "They who rule over men must be confimercial prohibitions and restrictions, no injust, ruling in the fear of Gon." Without such | trigues, misrepresentations and deceptions would rulers slavery and ruin await us. In every commube required or practised in proposing and recommending them. That the statement made to Congress by Mr. Jefferson, in his message of December the abuse of power; while the great body of the Peo- 13, '1807, of " great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, seamen, and merchandize were threatened, on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerents of Europe," and on which he formerly recommended his fatal embargo, as the necessary means of preserving " those essential resources," was not warranted by the documents he then laid before Congress as the evidence of those dangers. And the subsequent confessions of himself and Mr. Madison, concerning a measure of one of the belligerents (the Emperor's Berlin Decree), exhibit-Those who take the lead, and give form and effect | ed in one of those documents that it really presentto abuses, are always few in number, but sup- | ed no great and idcreasing dangers, from the inability of France to carry its decree into execution, and a still greater of uninformed and undis- and which they in fact pronounced "an empty threat"-demonstrate that the original statement the opinion of Mr. Jefferson's own ministers (Mon-Constitution, to violate the People's rights, and to | was in their own view unfounded and false; and, load them with oppressions. As men, like trees, therefore, that it was a premeditated deception. And administration) have been, and were in fact by them are known by the fruits they bear, nothing would the implicit confidence of a majority of Congress in adjusted on terms honourable and advantageous to

Mr. Jesserson precured a ready adoption of the measure recommended under the familiar name of Embargo—an interruption of navigation, according to the common understanding, of very short duration about which was a recommendation of the common understanding. tion-but which now was manifestly intended by its projector to be of long continuance, and which did in fact, for an unlimited period, 6 cut off our commerce with all parts of the world. This measure, thus founded in deception, so ruinous to ourselves, but so acceptable to the French Emperor with the various circumstaners attending it, is to be accounted for on one ground only -that it was taken in concert with him, to further his arowed de sign and attempts to destroy the commerce of Great Britain, by that means to subdue her, and thus remore the only burner in his march to universal empire. The public men capable of practising such rulers, by their long manifest partialities towards | deceptions are no longer entitled to credit, whatever may be their professions of sincere desire to preserve the peace of our country, and to secure and promote

6. That, under the same pernicious French influence, the natural sympathics of men for oppressed and suffering humanity, for the patriotic Spanlards petraved into the hands of the French Emperor, but revertheless struggling to recover and maintain their independence, such sympathies, if felt, were disountenanced and suppressed; and a multitude of American citizens, after the example of their rulers, whibited to the world the strange spectacle of Freenen indifferent to, or rejoicing at the success of a Tyrant usurping the dominious of an unoffending ation-of an Ally which, for many years, constrained by its situation, had aided his arms and laid. its treasures at his feet; Freemen thus wishing to add the strength of an empire to a power already among our own citizens, over whom that Clovern- vast and gleantic, a power which had subjugated many of the states of continental Europe, overawa ed the rest, and endangered the liberties and inderendence of every other nation.

7. That, by thus furthering the views of bound less and emprincipled ambition in a ruthless tyrant, our rulers have shewn their pretensions of superior attachment to liberty and the rights of man to be false extension of our territory to the Mississippi, and the | and hollow; and their often-repeated professions of exclusive Republicanism are made merely to delude and decrive the people. The falseness of these their pretensions is further proved by their unceasing comity and hatred towards England, the only country in Europe, the only country in the world beside our own, which enjoys a free Government a country which for ages has been the bulwark of the religion we profess, and is now labouring more than all other Christian countries, to extend the knowledge of it and its benign influences to regions where its voice has not been heard; a country which has hithered withstood the torrent of despot ism issuing from France to enslave a world, and whose powerful navy alone has prevented that torrent from rushing noon and overwhelming the United States. The American citizen must be void of understanding, or careless of his reputation as a man of sense, who will publicly question the truth

of this opinion: 8. That the preceding truths being so obvious and lear-the constant and glaring partiality of our rulers towards France, and as constant and glaring hostility to Great Britain, so manifest; while the best interests, the commerce and prosperity of the United States, are the sacrifice, and their liberty and independence put in jeopardy; while they talk of honour, and crouch at a tyrant's feet, submitting to the unexampled insults of the Emperor of France, who tells them to their faces, that they are destitate of policy, of energy, and of honour; while they petulantly complain of injuries from Great Britain, and patiently submit to injuries tenfold greater and of peculiar aggravation from Francewhile they affect a desire to protect our commerce, vet by their own acts have done more than all foreign nations to destroy it and at last have declared war in favour of a tyrant, against the country with whose extensive dominious, in every quarter of the globe, a free commerce is now more interesting to us than a trade with all the world beside : we are constrained to express our opinion, that such onduct is not to be accounted for on any fair and ionoumble firlitiples --we are constrained to be-Heve, and to believe, that, while an ardent desire to continue he power, clothed with all the honourable and profitable offices in the Union, might induce them to use the same means to maintain, which were employed to acquire it; that is, by cultivatng the known prejudices of the people, which are poeval with our resolution, in favour of France -and stiring up and embittering every evil passion and rescutment against England; while this might partly account for their previous measures adopted at the expense of the solid interests of the United States; yet their last desperate and atrocious act, in declaring war against Great Britain, by which an immense property of our citizens, and thousands of our seamen now abroad, are exposed to capture; a war by which our fisheries and foreign commerce will be annihilated, and the value of our agricultural productions thereby greatly diminished, and by which even our coasting trade from state to state, and from one port to another in the same state, may be distroved; a war by which our ordinary revenues will be cut off, and the expenses of government and war must, therefore, be supported by land and serving and securing our common interests, liberties, other internal taxes; while complete success against | and safety, now more injured, oppressed, and en-Great Britain, coding in her fall, would at the ame time seal our own fatal doom—and ill success

fistress — innsmuch as all matters in dispute between

Great Britain and the United States, prior to the

Orders in Council of November, 1807, might, in

roe and Pinkney, now members of Mr. Madison's

issued, had the United States retained Decree in the manner which their helical rest demanded—When we consider rest demanded-When we consider too we are compelled to believe, and do believe the conduct of our rulers, in preferring war to an adjustment, is not to be accounted for on ordinary principles of competition in a party tending for the maintenance of its power.

9. We, therefore, declare, that rulers, so e ducting themselves, having betrayed the trust we the people placed in their hands, have forfered public confidence; and that every possible effort succeeding elections, is required by our descent; terests, by our safety, liberty, and independence reduce them to private life.

10. That, as the embargoes and commercial strictions imposed by our rulers have been raled; deeply to affect the essential interest of Manach setts, to depress her agriculture, and to destroy fisheries, trade, and navigation -deprived of wh her citizens could exist only in poverty and distra those of her representatives in Congress who w ported and voted for those peruicious measures, finally for the desperate and atrocious actdeday war, have shewn themselves to be enemies of

11. That the violation of our commercial rig by our own government is the more pointedly reproduted, seeing that the equal and full protect of commerce in all the states was one of the gree objects in our federal union, the preservation which will be hazarded by a perseverance in measures which have already so deeply affected h essential interests, and which, if submitted to, man end in their destruction.

12. But another foreful evil rises to our vi The arbitrary strides of our rulers, the tyraony of najority in the national house of representation, nfringing and denying the liberty of speech to the faithful members of that bo y - lib ity desential lag deliberative assembly, " and formidable to tyrana ouly," and without which a free Government cannot exist-joined to the frequent practice of deid. ing in secret on measures affecting the vital interests of our country—these things justify the suspirion that if the conquest of Canada he seriously intended it is to be delivered up to France; that she may con troul the Northern States, from which alone our ra lers apprehend effectual opposition to their periid our and tyrannical measures. Or, if the conquest of Canada be the ostensible, not the real object in raising an army, then the only admissible inference is, that the army is intended to enforce the same per cious and tyraquical measures, by overawing the People, repressing the liberty of speech, and of the press, compelling silent submission, and finally e fecting a complete establishment of tytonny in the free States.

13. That the countenance and encouragement to mobs and violence exhibited by persons and newspapers devoted to our rulers, furnish a wallgrounded presumption, that, on failure of sufficient numbers in the standing army now rawing, mobsere to be the instruments to enforce the arbitrary acts of our Government; which, unless counteracted by general associations for mutual security and defence, may prove fatal to the lives and liberties of the real friends of the country, and introduce all the violences and horrors which in revolutionary France deluged that land in blood. With cornestness we seize this occasion to express our respect and veneration for the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and our cordial approbation of his conduct in refusing to surrender the command of any portion of the militia to an officer of the United States, who demanded them when none of the exigencies provided for in the Constitution had occur-

14. That the unequalled profligacy of the French Government, its defiance and contempt of all the obligations of justice and laith, joined to the prevalent infidelity and general prostration of morals in the Ereuch nation, present France as an object of horror to the civilized and Christian world. In this view, therefore, we also express our detestation of the war declared by our Rulers against Great Britain; as thereby we become associated with France; and because the war, in its progress, will naturally produce an alliance with her that will prove fatal to our religion, liberties and independence. This volumtary, this choten connexion with a Government and People so perfidious, profligate, and corrupt, is of itself sufficient to draw down upon our country the udgments of Heaven. These we deprecate; and would avert by all the means which the laws and Constitution have placed within our power; in order to effect a speedy and atter dissolution of that

15. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the magnitude of the evils here brought into view, and forcing themselves on our attention, calls for a more solemu and weighty expression of the public opinion by a Convention of Delegates from all the counties in this Commonwealth; and that, in convenient time, these Delegates should assemble at Boston to consult, advise, and act on the surest means of restoring peace and commerce, and of predangered, by the doings of our own National Government, than they were when, in 1775, we took and disaster would reduce these states to extreme arms to protect and defend them against the measures of the Government of Great Bilain.

> By order of the Convention. "TIMOTHY PICKERING, President."

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,361.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The Diomede, 44, arrived at Plymouth, did not

come from Lisbon, as has been stated, but from

Corunna. She brings accounts that all the minus

were ready to spring last Saturday, to blow up Bora

gos castle and convent, if they did not surrender :-

and we are glad to announce, from the accounts

jays excellent health. Our troops are fast recover-

g from the dysentery occasioned by eating so ma-

We have received Paris papers to the 18th inst .--

my grapes to assuage their thirst in the hot weathers

They contain another Bulletin (the twenty-second)

from Napoleon's head-quarters. It is dated Mos-

cow, the 27th September. Private advices come

down ten days later. The French army was at Mos-

cow, where its soldiers were employed in raking

the cinders of the conflagration of that recently rich

and flourishing city, and felicitating themselves on

the discovery of some articles of provision and cloth-

ing in the cellars and recesses, which the flames had

not penetrated! The Bulletin can scarcely be said

to contain any event but these important discoveries.

The army rests from its fatigues. No movement of

any consequence has been made; nor does it appear,

The following is an extract of a letter from the

44 LISBON, Oct. 10 .- The artillery is to march

from hence immediately, and outy a day's notice is

given. It is to proceed directly to Burgos, where

the British Commander is in great want of cannon,

be having only with him three 18-pounders and one

brigade of howitzers. The castle is extremely strong,

and from the want of the proper engines for a siege,

the troops have been able only to proceed by mining,

an expedient not adequate, litherto, at least, to ac-

complish the purpose. A portion of the French

army, lately near Burgos, in its refreat, has not

stopped at the Ebro, but has proceeded onward to

" General IIII, whose head-quarters are now at

Poledo, with the amistance of the guards from Ca-

diz, will be in a condition to encounter any force

Sould can bring against him; but I do not think that

A letter from Malaga, after a long suspension of

interior works, and blew up those of the castle.

The Telegrafo Portuguez, of the 10th Oct. al-

lusia, Jaen, Grenada, and Murcia, are going to

facampa, Empecinado, Medico, Ablad, and many

others. General Hill, who is now in Araij ca,

with the troops which were in Serille: an English

division of those under the command of the Great

Lord, with the division of General Espana, aug-

mented to 4000 men, as Madrid is free, will at

least form 65,000 men, who are sufficient to cover

Junite. Ello, with the army which is in Murcia, Vil-

that any is in contemplation.

Portuguese capital.

Vittoria.

GENERAL ELECTION

TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

MITOU have this day, by an unanimous Vote, renewed a fifth time, within Ten Years, the honourable confidence by which I am distinguished, and again appointed me to convey to the Great Council of the Nation the Sentiments, the Feelings, and the Wishes, of this opulent Commercial Gity.

I accept the sacred Trust with sincere gratitude to you, and the deepest conviction of the responsibility schick it imposes.

Labours of uncommon magnitude, in an .Era of unexampled danger, devolve upon this Parliament; it succeeds to an Inheritance fearfully in volved and wanted. Re-establishment of Public Credit-Arrangement of Indian Commerce and Empire-Conciliation with America, alienated, as I conceive, by intersperate Councils, are amongst its first duties -but, paramount above all, is that great Restoration of his Birth-right to every Subject of this Realm, which will found the Pilfor of National Security on the Basis of Perfect Lam, Gentlemen,

Your much honoured Trustre JOHN NEWPORT. Waterford, October 21, 1812.

SOLID SALT.

THE Patentees have given the above name to Salt of British manufacture, eto distinguish it from Stoved, Common, British Bay, Patent, or Kishery,) which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, if not superior, to the best Foreign Silt, possessing in a pre-e ninent degree its essential property, of durability and firmaces of grain in pickie, and between Javers of Provision, or Fish, and containing more TREAL SALT III a given weight.

The Manufacture of "Sours Saur" being fusion by heat only, without the intervention of either bride or water, renders it not only free from any adhering -moisture, but also from the quantity of water form ing a constituent part of every other variety-of Salt, Braish or Yoreign, amounting together frequently to 10 per cent.

The South Sattis recommended, therefore, in the Collect confidence of its giving the atmost satisfic tion in every department of the Provision Trade, and owing to its peculiar characteristic solisits partion acts for packing, not only Meat of all kinds, To : Patenters have also to observe, that by their

ocess they can manufacture the Source Skar of any lears I size of grain; small for the first operation of Micking or safting, or large-grained for packing. The Sorta Sair has been mide use of by many o the most eniment practical men in the Provision Trade, as well as those in the Fishery; in all enses gioing the greatest satisfaction. It has also, by orwof the Honourable the Commissioners of the Victre ag Board, been subjected to experiment at Deptford, where a most decided preference has been given

With the most perfect conviction of its superiority and value, the Patentees feel assured that it only requires to be known, to be universally made use of lones J and F. Maeshall and Co. of Northwich, the ous manufacturers of the solid Salt, have appointed Mears, Whitehouse and Gainn, of Liverpool, Agents for the size of it, to whom any orders and commupic dions are requested to be addressed.

The Price is Forty Shillings per Ton, of Forty imen of the Saltmay be seen, on ion to Mr. Engunater Kratico, of Waterford, ch the Patentees earnessly soricit the Houses in the Provision Teade to inspect, being confident it wid be found to possess every requisite, to ensure the general use of it

TO BE SOLD,

THATE FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL-L. P. containing 47u Acres, situated within g miles of the Town of Tipperary, and one of Cappawitte. let many years since to R. Sause, of Carrickone new Bequathe low Hent of 3s. 13d. per Acre, for the Term of three Lives, one of which went to America, and has not been heard of these 12 years. "Also, the LANDs of PHYSICIANSTOWN, held for a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Two-Guiner Fine, containing 187 Acres, situated within unies of the Town of Callan, and now held under a anse of 3 Lives, by Sisson Blunden. Enq. made nany years since, at the yearly Profit-Reat of £35. Proposes (in writing only) will be received by Ri-CHARD BOYSE OSCIONSE, Esq. Waterford, or WM. Hander Bradenaw. Esq. 18, Harcourt-street, Dubhat who we case with a Purchaser as soon as the Value is onered.

Waterford, October 10, 1812.

TO BE SOLD. VEN COUPLE of the thoroughest bred BEAGLES in either England or Ircland, whose Pedigree an he troced back for Twenty Years.

Luquire of Anthun Binsig. Waterford, October 13, 1812

APPRENTICES WANTED.

DICHARD ROSSITER will take on Apprentice L to the Individual to and Hardward Business, one to the Gromery, Try, Wash, and Stanta None will be taken without subject Security; Laf agreeable, an Addition of Time will be taken

legs to ascure his Friends, that both Shops are in this, assert to as I that every adection shall be aid to air Orucis given him.

New-Ross, October 14, 1512.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TAO BE LET, and immediate powersion given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGS TOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particular-Is well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Cloninel, 5 of Caher 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Liemore, and also from Clonicel to Waterford

N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Scason, on reasonable erms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lisuone, Shinbally, Clogheen-or to

Rogen Castin, Waterford.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

ревый, 16ти остовек, 1812. THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord nance do hereby give Notice, that, in conse queuce of the Proposals recently received, being much too high, they will on Monday, the 9th Novem her next, again receive scaled Proposals (in Writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying five Handred Thousand BRICKS from Youghal to Duncannon Fort, at roughal to Diffication Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposits, which are to be scaled up, and endorsed. " Fragosuly for conveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same.

Payment will be made monthly, by the Ordnance torekeeper at Duncanuon Fort

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 affended too unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible persons to become the Proposer's Sure-

> OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. **DUBLIN**, 5ты остовых, 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Migesty's Ord nance do hereby give Notice, that they will on Monday, the 9th day of November, receive seal ed Proposals (in writing) from such Persons as ma be willing to supply FORAGE for the ORPNANCE HORSES in IRODAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the sist of December, 1815, at the under contioned Places, viz.:

Athlone, Bandon, Ballincollig, Limerick Charlem Loughrea Istant bridge, Pigeon house, and

City of Dublin. The Ralions per Day for each Horse are to be teen Pounds of Hay, Ten Pounds of Oats, and Six Pounds of Straw. Ballincolling Horses of Civil Department.

Ration per Horse per Day,

Security will be required for the due Performance such Contract as may be accepted, and no Touder vill be received after Twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to, unless the Proposer, or some Person properly authorised on his behalf, I present at the time, to name his Securities, whose Assent to become his Surcties must be produced in Writing, under their own Hands.

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

DUBLIN, 6TH 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 be willing to supply EUEL and CANDLES for the ORDNANCE BARRACKS and STATIONS in IRELAND, from the 1st day of January next, to the 31st day of December, 1813, at the under-mentioned Places, viz. :

Athlone. Bc!fist, Duncannon Fort, Bandon, Enniskellen, Bantry Bay, Fermov. (Bunigher, Limerick, nannon Bridge ougford, Meetick, and Loughrea, Kittogue, Loughswilly, Carrickfergus, Naas, Charles Fort, Omagh. Stations in cork Harbour Tullamore, and Charlemont, Waterford.

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

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Vould} = \\ \operatorname{(Ppt} = \end{array} \right\} \operatorname{per} \operatorname{Pound}.$

The Contract a ivalso to deliver such Fuel and Canfles for the engineers' and Sorekeepers' Departuents as may be required, at the same rate as for the Royal Artiller, and Royal Artillery Drivers. Security will be required for the due Performance f the contract, and as funder will be received after Twelve o Cicel on the above day, nor any attended of unless the Price care or some Person properly. inthoris I on his behalf, be preent abothe time, to name his Securities, whose Ascont to become his fureties most so produced in writing under their own

The related Regulations may be seen on Applicaon it is tiblee. Lower Castle-Yard; or to the Officor commanding the Artillery at each Station.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER NEXT, AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Counof Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Jungarvan, consisting of Onk of 18, 18, and 21 Lears rowth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir-THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 12 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable brought by the Diomede, that Lord Wellington enwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beau-

tiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to John White, or John Noasn, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Spir, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must posiively take place on that Day, and will be found well vorthy the attention of Purchasers

October 19, 1812.

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY, TWENTY FIRST INSTANT. * FERY strong made Brown and White POINTER DOG, with large Head, large Feet, and cocked Tail s was seen last tentowing a Gig in John-street. It the Gentleman he followed will send him to Mr RYLLED, near Christ Church, all expenses will h paid. Any one keeping turn after this Notice will be prosecuted according to faw.

Waterford, October 27, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon, TOART of the LANDS of AHBNNY and FAR NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. These Linds are within three Miles of Carrick-on tur, and six of Callan, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to sol vent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. LANIOAN. Esq.

SACKS FOR SALE.

RNRY SMITH has just received, per the Bonns, a large supply of the best English SACKS, which he will sell at 4s, 2d, each, for approved Bills at Three Months date.

Waterford, October 20, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FOR LIVES RENEWABLE, the French Marshal will proceed in that direction." Or for any Term that may be agreed upon, THARAT Part of the LANDS of DRUMDOWNEY intelligence from that place, states, that when Soult called CASTLE, JOHN, adjoining Mr. Ear gave orders to evacuate the place, the French deman's Demester commanding a fine View of the manded a contribution of 35,000 dollars, and this Hiver Suir, from which Manure may be drawn, at exaction not being compiled with, they took away short distance, to the centre of the Farm, copwith them four Members of the Municipality as aiming between 70 and 80 Acres, well enclosed. A Quantity of well-saved upland HAY to be dishostages, who have not since been heard of. Beposed of, ou encouraging Terms. Proposals will be fore the enemy retired, he destroyed some of the

received by Mr. Joun King, Waterford.

FIDDOWN.

ter taking a rapid view of the events which have occurred in the Peninsula during the present year, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN. thus concludes :- " Soult, Suchet, and Jourdan's the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as here united corps, will at most consist of 65,000 men : ore advertised. Apply to Paren Waten, Attor the Anglo-Sicilian expedition, the army of Ballas-reros, with all the parties which come from Andaicy, William-street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

TO BE LET. MAHE HOUSE, in George's Street, in which SA it. Warre now resident. For particulars ap ply at his Office, Hanover-Street. Waterford, 10th Month 43, 1812.

TOBACCO WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hids of VII: GINIA TOBACCO, of superior icked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months.

----- third, - - - - - - - 104s. Od.

Tallow (rendered) ~ - - about 90s. 0d.

---- (casks, rendered) - 76s. Od. - 78s. Od.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 62s. Od. - 63s. Od.

Pork, - - - - - - 56s. 0d. 60s. 0d.

Beef, - - - - - - - - - 30s. Od. - 35a. Od.

Ostmeal, - - - - - - 24# Od. - 25s. Od

Flour, first Quality, - -- d. - -- d.

-- second, - - - - 68s. Od. - 72s. Od.

— third, - - - - - 50я. od - 58я. od.

--- fourth, - - - - - 40s. od. - 46s. dd.

Wheat, - - - - - - - 524. Od. - 584. Od.

Oats (common) - - - 22s. Od. - 00s. Od.

--- (potatoc) - - - - 23s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.

Malt, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 45%. od. - 45%. od.

Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. od. - 10s od.

Beef (quarters), - - - 4 d. - 5d-

Veal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - od.

Butter, ----- 24d. - 28d.

Pork, - - - - - - - 4 d. - 5d.

Train Oil, - - - - - 240 00s.

201 Barrels Wheat,]

1726 --- Oats,

1757 - Barley, J

Potatocs, ----- 6d. to 7d. | perStone

{ (joints), - - - - - 44d. - 6d.

(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

Whiskey, ---- 16s. 6d. - 17s. 0d. per Gal

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

((joints), - - - - - 53d. - 7d. > per tb.

€2 9s. 10 d.

Averaging 0 190. 944.

Coals, - - - - - - 4s. Od. - 5s. Od.

Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

Waterford, 18th August, 1812. " On the other hand, the Great Lord; after taking the castle of Burgos, and driving the French to WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-OCT. 30. the other side of the Ebro, all the French in the north, will do what we are accustomed to see. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. Od.) ---- second, - - - - - - - 111s. Od.

" Finally, in order to know how much we have to fear from the French, to destroy the fear of some, and overwhelm and shame, if it is possible, the terror of others, it will be sufficient that we look at the account, which we officially know the enemy harn suffered between the 18th July and 30th Sept. 1812, in prisoners, killed, wounded, and desert-

On the 18th July	5							
sed and yed ding	_		-	-	-	-	•	270
22d and 23d ditto		-	_	-	-	-	-	14,700
Garrison of Tordes	ılla	4	`-	-	-	-	-	256
Madrid	•	-	-	_	_	_	_	2,400
Guadalax	212		-	_	_	_		
Astorga					_	-	-	700
Taking of V-U-3-C	•	-	-	-	•	•	-	1,100
Taking of Valladolic	a	-	-	-	-	-	_	800
Manso, in Catalonia	ı	-	-	-	_	•	_	400
General Cruz, in Se	vil	lle	_	_	_	_	_	
General Mina, in to			:		-			500
Consest Manda	"	MC (101		-	-	-	300
General Mendizabal)	-	-	-	-	•	•	200
Mcrino	-	-	-	-	_	_		950
General Ballasteros	_			-	_	_		
Villa Campa					-	-	-	600
Duran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Duran -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
The garrison of Con	SU	egr		-	-	-	_	270
In Burgos	_				_	_	_	
7				•	•	-	-	63

On the 18th September Marmout and two other Generals arrived at Guchuzcos, escorted by 3000 men. Caffarelli, Boquet, and another General have marched from Vittoria with 5000 men, towards St. Sebastian. There proceed with them many of the. French partisans and 200 clergymen and friers.

Total - - - - 23,459

try. The communication had been opened from the net lements in the State of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, witch I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gunboats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisious, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack-horses. All its operations were successful until its strival at Detroit, and it a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition peemed to fall before it.

" One month it remained in possession of this country, and was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles in the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place; the militla from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, under the controll of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first justance, appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was eighteen miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, to make a breach in the first instance. The council i culled was of the opinion it was not. The greatest Industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of August, that two 24pounders and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprize. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to he gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians and they were swarming down in every direction Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburg, under the command of Colonel Proctor. The desertion of the militia ceased, besides the reinforcements that came by water. I received information of a very considerable force under the command of Major Chambers, on the river Le French, with four field-pieces, and collecting the militia o his route, evidently destined for Amherstburg; and, In addition to this combination and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottowatamies, Munsees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amhersthurg, and accepted the tomshawk and scalping knife. There being now a vast number of Indians at the British post, they were sent to the river Huron, Brownstown, and Maguago to Intercept my communication. To open this communication, I detached Major Vanhorne, of the Ohlo Volunteers, with two hundred men, to proceed as far as the river Raisin, under an expectation he would meet Captain Brush, with 150 men, volunteers from the State of Ohio, and a quantity of provision for the army .-An ambuscade was formed at Brownstown, and Major Vanhorne's detachment defeated and returned to camp without effecting the object of the expe-

" In my letter of the 7th inst. you have the particulars of that transaction, with a return of the killed and wounded. Under this sudden and unexpected tish shore on the Ningara river, by which it appear ed that there was no prospect of any co-operation from that quarter, and the two senior officers of the artillery having stated to me an opinion that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass the Turkey River and River Aux Cannard, with the 24-pounders, and that they could not be transported by water, as the Queen Charlotte, which carsied eighteen 24-pounders, lay in the River Detroit above the mouth of the river Aux Cannard; and as It appeared indispensably necessary to open the communication to the River Raisin and the Minmi, I found myself compelled to suspend the operations against Amherstburg, and concentrate the main force of the army at Detroit."

He then states the failure of the attempt to open the communication necessary for the supply of the troops, and that, in consequence, the want of provisions and ummunition, and the sickness of his army, compelled him to surrender.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8.-Captain Hull, in his brilliant and successful engagement with the Guerriere, hasfulfilled the expectations of the friends of our navy, and merited the thanks of his country. The official account of this action at sea, which we now publish, will prove a consoling bulm to the feelings of the patriots, which have received so severe a wound in the late disastrous and unaccountable and inexplicable incident in the war on land. " United States frigate Constitution

off Boston, August 30.

66 Sin-I have the honour to inform you, that on the 19th instant, at two p. m. being in lat. 41. 42, and long. 55. 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the masthead, bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and we soon found we came up with her. At three p. m. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack, under an easy soil, close on a wind; at half-past three p. m. made her out to he a frigate; continued the chase until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sails to be taken in, the courses hauled up, and habitants. Miranda, and several ringleaders, among the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase whom were many Frenchmen, were taken in atman marked his manney-sun, randog for us to come receipting to escape. On the news of the success of the North of Moscow, up to the 28th ult. inclusive, lived in habits of the closest intimacy with the best down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for Montirerde, and the desertion of Miranda's troops, the North of Moscow, up to the 28th ult. inclusive, lived in habits of the closest intimacy with the best down.

to close action immediately; but on our coming capitals, moster the summary of rendered within gun-shot, she gave us a broadside, and filled and arrested their revolutionary (thiefs. Barcelona cow, on all the roads leading to the northern, each away and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect, her shot falling short. She continued wearing and manœuvring for about threequarters of an hour, to get a raking position; but finding she could not, she bore up, and run under her top-sails and jib, with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to being the ship up with her, and five minutes before six p-m. being alongsitle, within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy

fire from all our guns, double-shotted with round and grape; and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 18 minutes his mizen-mast went by the board, and his main-yard in the slings, and the hull, rigging, and sails, very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth had escaped from La Guira, in a schooner to Amefor 15 minutes longer, when his main-mast and foremast went, taking with them every spar, excepting the bowsprit. On seeing this, we ceased firing; so that in 30 minutes after we got fairly alongside of the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull above and below water so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have car-

ried her down. " After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced Officer, had been totally dismasted, and otherwise cut to pieces so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of 30 minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command. It only remains, therefore, for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say, that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action girling three cheers, and requesting to be laid close alongside the enemy.

" Enclosed I have the hodour to send you a lis of killed and wounded on board the Constitution. and a report of the damages she has sustained; also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, " ISAAC HULL. with his quarter bill, &c. " To the Hon. Paul Hamilton, Esq."

The following is the opinion of A. J. Dallas, Esq. a gentleman at the American bar, and former-Attorney-General for the State of Pennsylvania. adverting to the most important questions, affect ing about three millions of property, lately sent from this country to the United States. It was givon on the case of the American vessel Superior, bound from England to Philadelphia, with a cargo of manufactured goods, partly on British, and parton American account. The facts were these:-The Superior was captured by an American gunbrig, and sent for Philadelphia, but was afterwards seized by the Collector of Delaware, for a breach of the Non-Importation Act, and stopped at Wilmington." The opinion is given in these words:

44 1. That the Declaration of War against Great Britain has rendered unlawful all intercourse of commerce and services between the citizens of the United States and the enemy, or the country of the enemy; and not only the property of the enemy, but the property of American citizens, engaged in trading to or from the country of the enemy, is liable, by the law of nations, the law of war, and the maritime law, to capture and condemnation as prize of war. The ship Superior, with her cargo, was captured in a course of trade from England, change of things, and having received an express after the declaration of war; but she sailed from eneral Hall, commanding opposite the Bri- England under circumstances so extraordinary, as troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unite a doubt, in many minds, whether the case, as far as it involves American property, does not constitute an exception from the general opera-

tion of the law. " 2. That the Non-Importation Act is still is orce, and consequently that it is unlawful to import into the United States any kind of goods from Great Britain or Ireland, or from the Colonies or Dependencies of Great Britain, and also to import goods of British growth, produce, or manufacture, from any other foreign country. The ship Superior has imported her cargo into the United States, in violation of the Non-Importation Laws, and both ship and cargo are liable to seizure and confis-

From the Dublin Correspondent. The following interesting article, the credit of which we can confidently recommend, states some facts of the revolutionary proceedings in South America, more explicit and decisive in their import than any other document we have seen on the same

TRINIDAD, SEPT. 10.-The late rebellion, and

consequent civil war in the Kingdom of Venezuela, are at an end, in all their branches. The whole of the territory, with the exception of the small village of Guiria, situated on the western coast of the Gulph of Parin, chiefly inhabited by Frenchmen, have returned to the allegiance of Ferdinand VII. without any foreign force to compel them, but by the general desire of the inhabitants. Don Diego Moutiverde, a Captain in the Spanish navy, who, about the middle of March, set out from Coro, with an original force of about 250 regulars, at the request of the oppressed territories by the Independants, having beaten Miranda and his partisans in several rencounters, and taken Puerto Cavallo, the Kings and nations. 6:h of July, and all the inland districts, the inhabitants of which eagerly embraced the opportunity of shaking off the yoke of Miranda, and returning to the allegiance of their Sovereign, entered Caraccas July 27, under loud acclamations of all the in-

bos 10th August; Cumana and Marguirita 16th August. All the coast within the Gulph of Paria, as far as Port Prida, hoisted the flag on the 30th of August. Sert. 11.—The news of Guiria having hoisted

Ferdinand's flag, has just come to hand.

SEPT. 12.—This moment arrived here, Gaynees, one of Miranda's Aides-de-Camp, e-caped from Cumana in an open boat, who confirms the whole of the above intelligence, and further states, that Miranda, and about forty other principal Revolutionary Chiefs, had all been tried and sentenced to death. The Marquis Del Toro, a principal leader,

ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

BY ORDER OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY. It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to it orm every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 3d (15th) of September. The glory of the Russian Empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is aspired with fresh courage, firmness, and hope, that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow, by overcoming, or weakening our forces; the Commander-in-Chief, by the advice of a Council of War. has found it expedient to retire at a moment of ne cessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the transient triumph of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the Empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possess. ed merely of bare walls, containing within their circuit neither inhabitants nor previsions. The hadghty conqueror imagined that on his entrance into Moscow he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian Empire, when he might prescribe to t such a peace as he should think proper; but he is decelted in his expectations; he will neither have required the power of dictating, nor the means of ubsistence. The assembled and faily lucreasing forces of the districts of Moscow will not neglect o block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moscow were valu, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows :- He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisting of natives of different kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will -not in the defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror. The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops, partly by desertion. and partly by hunger and sickness: with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious Irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt, gratify his ambition, and give him cause of boasting; but the character of that measure must be determin-

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the laws, religion, freedom and property to be trut pled upon : she will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus, no one despairs; nor is this a-time to despair, when exery class of the empire is inspired with courage nd firmness-when the enemy, with the remainder of his daily decreasing forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people, is surrounded by our armies, one of which stands before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements-when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke, but also threatens to luvade his territories-when the greatest part of Europe (exbausted and enslaved by him), serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the noment when she shall tear herself from his heavy and insupportable chains -- when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his

In the present disastrous state of human affairs will not that country acquire eternal fame, which, ifter encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by its patience and intrepidity succeed in procuring an equitable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; nay, even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a

enerous nation to render good for evil. Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supicating Russian church. Vouchsafe courage and patience to thy people, struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy; and in saving themselves, may also defend the freedom of

LONDON GAZETTE.

VAR DEPARTMENT. --- POREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 22. Disputches were this morning received from Geeral Viscount Catheart, K. T. dated St. Petersburgh, October 3, containing the following important parti-

the only communication which I had with my coun- action, I have down with an intention to bring him the Provinces of Paraguay and Barcelona, with their by which it appears that the advanced posts are a second posts are a s such parties have been met, they have been driven in, or cut to pieces.

concessions involving necessarily the safety

our religion; and who, on the other hand, would

office so to stigmatize a gallant people, as to say

t in our fleets and armies, the Irish were ever

netward and lukewarm in their country's cause.

backwaru and Protestant faith, we had a right to

at preserving and secured. No set of men bould

e individual, but was a trust for the people's bene-

nt. 27 in accret of affice and of honour; but the law has restrained the

percise of this power, by refusing admission to of-

fire, unless such tests are taken, as we deem indis-

ensible to our established church; and the law had

sid to the Sovereign himself, that in ascending the

Throne of his ancestors, such assurance should be

um in the presence of the People. Was it then

omuch to ask for assurances from the judge on the

ench, the statesman in the cabinet, or the general

Mr. Dundas spoke in equally profound and libe

FRENCH PAPERS.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND

ic The Consul General, Lesseps, has been ap-

cinted Superintendant of the Province of Moscow.

e has organized a Municipality, and many Com-

issions, all of which are composed of the People

f the Country. The conflagration has ceased-

te discover every day magazines of pelisses, furs,

ipon Kalouga and Toula. Toula is the grand de-

Our advanced goard is upon In Pakra. The

Emperor resides in the Imperial Palace of Kremlin

We have found at Kremlin many ornaments, con-

secrated to Emperors, and all the flags which have

The weather now is as the latter end of October, a

Paris. It rains at intervals, and we have had some

white frosts. We are assured that the Moskwa

and the rivers of the Country, are never frozen be

fore November. The greatest part of the Army i

- Hermite n.

LONDON.

een taken from the Turks these hundred years .-

ot of the Russian arms.

ils fatiguezi?"

Joseph Bonaparte.

An account has been received, that the follow-

ing ships, outward bound, which sailed from Ma-

deira the 14th June last, had, on the 11th July,

arrived in the latitude of 3, 46, N. long. 15, 30, W.

Webster, Juliana, and Diana.

be the scene of anarchy and confusion.

viz. 1-Lord Duncan, Thomas Grenville, Princess

Charlotte of Wales, Broxbornbury, Sir Godfrey

By the George Canning, arrived off Dover from

Buenos Ayres, we have received Gazettes from that

city to the 13th of August, and private letters to

the 20th of the same mouth. We observe, with

Yesterday, a Surinam Mail arrived, by which

the following information has been received :-

" Moscow, September 21, 1812.

ARMY.

nl remarks upon other topics of British policy.

By the law, the Sovereign was the source of

44 The main army, under Prince Kutusow, oc. cupies a strong position to the South of Moscow it the distance of little more than twenty wersts. It commands all the roads leading in a southern direction, and communicates with the patroles of the Northern Corps, in the castern and western roads. Several French detachments and convoys of ordnance and ordunice stores have been taken on the Smoleusko road, and detachments from the main arms, have been successful in other quarters, particulars of which are not yet received.

6 A powerful Russian force is assembling to the westward, of which the Moldavian army forms a part. Count Witgenstein has had several brilliant affairs with the enemy on the Dwina, and a corps from Riga took possession of Mittau on the 30th of September-the enemy every where retiring before

" Several supplies, intended for the French army, have been taken in that quarter. The French have burnt the greater part of Moscow, which they found stript, and evacuated by most of its inhabitants-the Steward of the Foundling Hospital being the most eminent public functionary they found io the city.

The army is reinforced, and the zeal of all ranks of the People continues to be manifested by contributions and personal roluntary service.

" Chief of the Staff, Baron de Wintzingerode. ports, under date of the 25th of September, at

" Upon the roads of St. Petersburgh, of Dmeriefsk, of Juroslaft, and of Wolodimir, all is well: and the enemy has made no movement in advance. My vanguard towards Moscow remains as in my last report; and Colonel Jelowaisky, who comnauds it, Bas reported to me, that the Soluik Pachenitachinkoff, who had advanced from Tchenor. iam towards Moscow, met with the enemy near the rillage of Nikols, and having charged his advanced guard, made 30 prisoners. At Nikols there are only ome caralty of the enemy, the patrole of his infanry having retired to Moscow.

" Having learnt that the enemy had occupied the own of Wolekolamsk, threatening by this movement my right flank, I immediately detached Colonel Benkendorff with the Cossacks of the guard and he regiment of Tschermosonboff. I ordered him reconneitre the enemy, and to drive him away, I it be possible, from Wolokolamsk. I ordered Colonel Jelowaskoy not to retire one step, that the nemy might not perceive my movement.

" In the mean while, I have advanced with the shole of my detachment towards the town of Klin and posted naself seven wersts off in the village of Davidsofska, in order the better to support Colo net Benkendorff, and auticipate the enemy in his novements from Wolokolamsk towards Twer.

or Testerday I received accounts from M. Bonrendorff, that Wolokolamsk was only occupied by party of the enemy, who had retired toward oussa. I have ordered M. Benkendorff to post mself near Roussa, and to occupy the environs of Mejsick; and then, after having joined the detachment of Major Prendell, to act upon all the roads which lead from Mojaisk towards the North.

" This very moment, I have received from M Prendell the intelligence of his having already had ome affairs with the enemy. I am convinced that he movements of Major Prendell were the cause of who, according to Major Prendell's report, suffered great loss. He has sent me 36 prisoners.

To-morrow I shall myself advance towards the town of Woskresetick, whence it will be easy for me to reinforce my advanced guard, which is st Techernoy Grjas, as well as Benkendorff's detachment; at the same time I shall attain by this means my principal object, which is to cover Klein and Twer, as well as the road from Petersburgh."

The following observations of the Right Hon Mr. Dundas, on his re-election to represent the City of Edinburgh in the ensuing Parliament, enterting in very liberal and enlightened consideration, the great national question, respecting the extension unrestricted privilege to the Roman Catholics of Ire land. And as the sentiments which he has expresed were known to constitute some portion of hi views of public policy, previously to his re-election the circumstance exhibits a very favourable states public feeling in the respectable and distinguished constituency, eminent in genius and learning, el which he has been unanimously chosen the represen ative, towards that important measure.

Mr. Daudas, after expressing his grateful seed of the distinguished honour of another unanimons election, said, " it was customary for the repair sentative to be explicit with his constituent, stating his political attachments, and the hias of his opinion on any public question of vital importunt to the State. As to the first point, he need not much; he held office under his Royal Highness Prince Regent, and was closely connected at some who formed his Government, As to the coud point, in the front rank of debate, ready & engagement, stood the Catholic question; on en side, it is said, concession will shake and sap !! foundations of the Protestant church : on the other without concession, Ireland cannot be conciliate and four millions of men will be lost to the country in her most trying hour. He was free to say, believed in neither extreme; it had been the laft ness, and must ever be the pride of his life, to be

Bitt, kindness and friendship as unbounded on Porto Rice. It is reported, that several ressels Pitt, kindings and including and deserved on his have been taken by American privateers. August 28.—The report of American privateers and revering the memory of that eminent

1; and reversing an American privateers being in these mas still continues. The capture of latesman, ne would not, our a monthly so brong ne tuest seas suit continues. The capture of some Drogers off Martinique appears to be consistent and the memory, as to think that his enlightened and some Drogers off Martinique appears to be consistent. st m-mon;, and would have entertained, with firmed. A report was circulated yesterday, that a revolu-

tion had taken place at St. Petersburgh, but it was so obviously false, we did not think it worth notice, nor, would we mention it now, did we not see it alluded to in some of the Morning Papers of this day. The report was not only without foundation but in the highest degree improbable, as being dioit well guant and the was not created for rectly in opposition to the spirit that is known to

MOST HORRIBLE MURDER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Wednesday morning was committed to Exeter gaol, by the Rev. Falw. Falmunds, Thomas Liscombe, labourer, charged with the wilful murder of Margaret Huxtable, at Dodbrooke, a child about nine years of age, in January last (for the discorery of the perpetrator the Prince Regent offered a reward of 200 guineas); also charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Ford, about 50 years of age, of the parish of North Hulsh, on Saturday morning last, whilst her husband was absent at his labour; who, on his return, fancied she was gone to North Hulsh, but not coming home, according to his expectations, broke open the door, and discovered her most inhumanly butchered. Strong suspicions were entertained against the said Thomas Liscombe, that he had murdered Sarah Ford, as he had been seen lurking near the premises, on the morning of that day, and his hat being found in the house. On Sunday morning every inquiry after the villain was made, and apon information being given to Mr. Stephen Lane, and Mr. Samuel Toope Weekes, he was apprehended by them at Torpoint, on Monday morning last, about nine o'clock. When brought to the kc. The Enemy's Army appears to have retired Dartmouth Inn, Plymouth, he volus larily confess. ed the murder of the said Sarah Ford, which he effected in a most barbarous manner, by first beating her with a broom-stick, and cutting her neck with a wood-hook; he then took from her person twentytwo shillings and sixpence, threw a bag over her head, closed the window curtain, went up stairs, broke open a box, took an entire suit of clothes belonging to the husband of the deceased, in which he dressed himself, left the bouse after locking the door, and throwing away the key; be then went to the iver, where he sunk the whole of his own clothes, except his hat, which he left near the corpse of the contoned at Moscow, where it is recovering from woman. He was conducted by the same constables to Kingsbridge, with a view, if possible, to ascertain if he was concerned in the murder of the child at Dodbrooke, on the 20th of January last, as he had been four times apprehended and examined by a Committee of Geutlemen and Magistrates, which had been formed for the purpose of invactigating that foul deed, but had escaped for want of sufficient eridence. Tuesday morning, after requesting his ancle to be sent for, in the presence of whom,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29. Price of Stocks this day at Onc. Consols - - - 584 | 5 per Cent. - 891 90 Reduced - - - 584 Long. And. - - - 15 Lisbon and Cadix Mails arrived this morning. The papers from the former city are to the 14th Instant. The French armies are marching from the side of and the said two constables, without any compul-Valencia into the interior. Suchet was at Cuenca, sion or threats, he confessed the horrible act by saying, "Well, I did murder the child;" upon being and Soult between that city and Clemente. These armies are evidently marching upon Madrid; and it nterrogated as to the particulars, he further stated, was probably with a view to support them, that that, about six o'clock in the evening of the 20th of Marmont's army lately extended its left wing along January last, he met the child between Bell Cross the Ebro; towards Logrono: A division of the latand the houses; that he entreated her to shew him ter, we find, lately advanced to Soria. General the way to Sentry-gate, and he would give her a Hill, apprised of the enemy's movements, had adpenny; she complied with his request, and proceeded over the stone steps and stile leading to it; that in vanced from Tolodo. The Lisbon Papers state, that he had taken a position at Gropeso, which the second field he took her out of the path, went commands all the roads from the south to Madrid, across that field into the next, where he attempted to but we apprehend that Orepeso is a mistake of the violate her person, but could not effect it, in consequence of her cries and resistance; he then took translator for Orasco, which situation answers the stick from the hedge, struck her twice on the head, description, and enables him to cover that capital. which he supposed to have stunned her, as she made The advance of the French was well known at Mato more noise, afterwards dashed her head to pieces drid, but no fears were entertained for its safety A division of 18,000 Spaniards of the Army of Ar y large stones, and It being dark, he says, to be ragon had arrived there to support General Hill. It quite certain she was dead, he felt with his hand, would appear also, that the Marquis of Wellington and found her brains were beaten out; he stripped her of all her clothes but her stockings, which he inhad naticipated the intention of the enemy, as his Lordship states in his dispatches, published on Monended to have taken away, but thinking them of little value, left them in the same field, except day, that Ballasteros had been ordered to advance from Granada to Alcaraz, which is in the line for he shift; he then went to a pool, near Sentryrate, washed his trowsers and his hands, and wiped Madrid to the South of San Clemente. His Lordhem with the shift, which he threw into the bedge; ship was also expected in that capital. King Johe returned to his lodgings at Moreleigh, at about seph, it is said, means to proceed from Valencia to Barcelona, there to await the pleasure of Napoleon, half-past nine o'clock. as to his mock Majesty's final destination.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Papers by the Cadiz Mail are to the 7th inst. The Conciso of the 1st states, that the Mar-Pontsmouth, Oct. 22 .- Arrived the Vautour, quis of Wellington has removed General Maitland 18 guns, Captain Lawless, from a cruise; the Plofrom his command of the expeditionary army at ver sloop of war, and Ferrent gun-brig, from the Alicant, and appointed the second in command in eastward; and the Favourite, 24 gnns, from Plyhis place. The Lisbon Papers notice this change, mouth. At St. Helena, the Cherburgh blockading and assign as cause General Maidand's neglect of squadron. orders, which he received relative to the pursuit of

PLYMOUTH-BOCK, OCT. 21.—Arrived the Fou-Broyant, 80 guns, Vice-Admiral De Courcy, from the Brizils; and the Arrow schooner, from the coast of France.

Stiled the Bittern sloop of war, Capt. Hire, fo Liverpool; and the Piercer gun-brig, for Basque Roads. Came into harbour, the Growler gun-brig, and

Acrow schooner, to refit. Went out of dock, after a thorough repair,

Revolutionaire frigate. Arrived the Lord Keith victualler, Capt. Hall. She left Falmouth the 14th instant, with a fleet of regret, that this unhappy colony is still destined to transports with troops, &c.; also several victuallers, under convoy of the Seaflower, for Lishon. The fleet experienced a most tremendous gale on Sanday last, in long, 8, W. which completely dis-GUADALOUPE, Aug. 11.- A rumour is in cirpersed them, and in which the Lord Keith was culation of several American privateers being in these seas. The master of a re-sel just arrived from struck by a heavy sea, which carried a kay her bouts St. Promas's, says, that a ship from Gibraltar to off the deck, and beat in her bulwarks -she is St. Domingo has been taken, and the crew landed at | leaky.

got on the rocks, but she is off again.

and is expected to be lost; but if the weather con- of the Society. thoses moderate, nearly the whole of the cargo will be said. The General Gates is still on her beam ends, but the cargo is getting out. The remainder, of the ships that were on shore have been got off. Arrived the Diomede, from Corunua; and the Annischooner, from off Brest.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 90 .- Arrived the Princese Elizabeth packet, Kidd, from Lisbon, in seven days, with mails; brings no news. For packet, from Cadiz, in 19 days, and the Duke of Montrose packet, from the Brazils, in nine weeks; both with mails. Put back the Scylla, with four transports and two brigs; parted from the rest of the fleet under convoy of the Scattower sloop of war, which sailed from hence the 14th instant, two or three days ago, in a heavy gale of wind.

DEAL, Oct. 22 .- Arrived a ship from Cadia; the boatmen could not learn ber name, but she reports that the transport Alexander, No. 253, Capt. Ross, was taken early yesterday morning by a French privateer, between Beachy Head and Dunge-

Put back by contrary winds the Speculator, and he whole of the outward-bound that sailed yester-

DOVER, Oct. 22.- Testerday thel wind having changed to the North, and become more moderate, a very large outward-bound fleet, including several ships, said to be bound on the Secret Expedition, (the rockets were shipped on board the Beagle sloop of war) got under weigh, but during the night the wind came round again and blew very hard from S. W. when the whole of the fleet were obliged to bear up again for the Downs. Two brigs, one loaded and one light, attempted the barbour, but could not make it on account of the swell. During the night one of our cutters brought in a man of war's auchor, but, while hoisting on shore, owing to a defect in the crane, the arm broke off the anchor and fell on board - providentially no person was inbired. Came in yesterday the Liberty, Sterriker, Unicorn, Harmer, and the Eolus, Read, of and for Doror, with coals, the latter having carried away her boom.

NARMOUTH, Oct. 22.—Sailed the Thistle, for the Downs; Gallant, for Leith; and Watchful, fo

Malaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

The London Journals of Friday, leaving those of aturday still due, reached us by Dublin vesterday fternoon. The intelligence they communicated in fully detailed in our columns, but the hour at which they arrived precluded us from noticing any part of t in this place. We are indebted to The Dublin Eccning Post for the French Bulletin.

Lord H. Fitzgerand, and Robert La Touche, sq. have been elected to represent the County of Kildure. The election for the County of Cork is going on, but we have not yet received a state of the Poll. Such statements of contested elections as have Mr. Pousonby will be returned by the Sheriff. The reached us, will be seen in another part of our Pa- County Election, it is very generally believed, is onper. We have good reason to believe, and we meuion it with pleasure, for the salsfaction of the friends of the Gentlemen concerned, that the dispute

between Mr. PRITTIE and Mr. BAGWELL has been

finally adjusted. A considerable extent of intelligence from Ameri ca appears in our columns, but by far the most important document is that which is inserted in our last page. It is a most able exposition of the situation of the United States; it discloses some historical facts of no small interest and moment; and its value is greatly enhanced by the name under whose sanction it is sent forth. By American Journals, transmitted to us from Liverpool, we learn, that the war is almost universally unpopular, and that remonstrances against it were daily poured in upon the Executive Government. Even the writers in Mr. Madison's interest speak with a timid and indecisive voice. The same Journals inform us that every Meeting which has taken place, with a view to secure the office of President for Mr. CLINTON, has entered into a resolution to demand from him an unequivocal pledge that, in case he should be chosen, he will immediately suspend hostilities against Great Britain. This the President is fully authorised to do by that Act of Congress which empowered him to issue letters of Marque and Reprisal against England and her connections. The suspension of hostilities, if such should take place, will lead to negociation, and it will remain with Cougress to decide the question of Peace or War.

A Bible Society, connected with the General Hibernian Institution of that name, has been established in Kilkenny. This Society is composed of number of Gentlemen of great respectability .-The Earls of ORMONDE and DESART are its Patrons, the Lord Bishop of Ossory its President, and Lord Viscount IREHRIN, the Hon. and Rev. Dean of OSORY, the Hon. F. PONSONNY, the Hon. JAMES BUTLER, and the Rev. Archdencon HELSHAM, its Vice-Presidents. Nineteen Gentlemen compose the Acting Committee. The Resolutions entered into bear, that the designation of the Society shall be " The Kilkenny Brauch of the Hibernian Bible Society," that its solo object is, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and that the copies of the Scriptures to be circulated shall be unaccompanied with Note or Comment, but that, whenever a Bible is given to a Member, or a Family, of the Established Church, next. a Book of Common Prayer shall be given along for the admittance of new Members. with it. Other Resolutious follow, regulating the

The heig Neptune, in running this morning from Proceedings of the Society, and desirg with at his Catwater, to the anchorage under Drake's Island, timation, that Subscriptions and Donadons will be received by Samuer, Manney, Esq. Treaturer, the The American ship Horace is still on the rocks, Rev. Petra Ros, Secretary, or by any Member

The communication of Hampden has been received. It is well written, and its sentiments breather The genuine spirit of a friend to his Country, but it is too long for insertion. We have, besides, been obliged to refuse many similar favours, and, where we cannot comply with the wishes of all our friends, it is at least our duty to be impartial,-The letter will be delivered on h quiry at the Odice. TIPPERINY ELECTION.

Tuesday, October 27.
Mathew 180
Prittie
Barwell 133
Maidente for Mathew over tiag well
Majority for Prittie over Bagwell
Gross state of the Poll on the 27th.
Baswell
Mathew
Drittie
Majority for Bagwell over Mathew
CITY OF CORK ELECTION. Tuesday, October 27.
Longfield
Hutchinson
Colthurst55
Gross state of the Poll on the 27th.
56.1.1°
Hutchingon
Cuthinget
Majority for Longfield over Hutchinson119 For Hutchinson over Colthurst

COUNTY OF CARLOW ELECTION. On Thursday, the 22d, the Election for the county of Carlow came on. The Candidates were Messrs. La Touche, Bagenal, and Bruen.

Second Day's Poll.
 Colonel Latouche
 101

 Mr. Bruen
 105

 Mr. Bagenal
 39
 Third Day's Poll. Fourth Day's Poll. Mr. Bruen 908 Mr. Bagenal 169 TOWN OF GALWAY PLECTION. Gross Poll on Saturday Evening. Hon. P. Ponsonby 139 Mr. V. Blake 138 Majority for Mr. Consonby 1

COUNTY OF GALWAY ELECTION. When the Poll closed on Saturday evening, the gross totals were as follow, viz. Mr. James Daly 1409
Mr. D. B. Daly 1038 The Town Election, it is thought, will close on his day, or to-morrow, when it is supposed that

ly in its commencement. COUNTY LEITHIM BLECTION. The Poli for the County Leitrim, on the 23d istaut, stood as follows : Luke White, Esq. 363

On the evening of the 24thit stood thus: John Latouche, Esq. 2018 H. J. (lemeste, Esq..... Luke White, Esq. 769 Irish Stocks-October 26.

Exchange, 74 per cent.

MARRIAGES .- In Cork, James Gilman, Beq. of Melane, in the County of Cork, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Tanner, of the City of , Ray,-If Limerick, John Sherlock, of that ity, Esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. Boulchier, Ray, of Baggotstown, in the County of Limerick .- At Rosemount, near Caher. John Jellico, Esq. to Miss Chaytor, daughter of Nicholas Chay-

or, of Caher, Esq. DRATHS.—In Cork, James Knight, the elder. aq -In the same City, Mrs. Hewitt, relict of the Hev. Charles Hewitt, of Clancoule. Near Kinsalu, Mrs. Callanan, wife of Daniel Callanan, Esq .- Mr. Cooke, the celebrated Actor, is said, in letters from America, to have died at New York, of a dropsy.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 28. ARRIVED.

28th-Provesteen, Roer, Arundel, timber and SAILED.

26th-Samuel and Camden Packets: Sally, Crewse, Bristol, provisions; Ann. Harrison-and Hope, Beil, Liverpool, wheat, oats, &c. 21th-Hero, from Dumbarton, Lang, glass ware,

iron, &c. Cork.
28th-Hope, Mills, Plymouth and Weymouth,
Williams, hutter, bacon, wheat, &c. a Agenoria, Williams, Lynn, rapo cake a Ann, from Liverpool, Noble, freestone, Dungarvan.
Wind-N. W. at S. A. W.

LISMORE HUNT.

THE Meeting of the LISMORE HUNT is postponed until Moxoay, the 9th of November There will be a Ballot on ATURDAY, the 7th, Lismore, Uctober 26, 1812.