the sap, between the exterior and interior lines of the castle of Burges, in both of which they mate- | Captain Ross, of his Majesty's sloop the Briseis, rights injured our works, and we suffered some loss. giving an account of his having, on the 9th instant, In the last, at three in the morning of the 8th, we had the misfortune to lose the Hon. Major Cocks. of the 79th, who was field other of the trenches, and twenty-three men; and on the 11th, driven and was killed in the act of rallying the troops who had been driven in. I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of | fore, and had not made any capture. Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack of the hornwork of the castle of Burgos; and I consider his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army, and to his Majesty's service .--Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, our troops are established within about one hundred yards of the enemy's interior line, which we have it in our power to assault; and we have effected a good breach In another part of the same line, and our troops are established close to the breach. We are carrying on our work under ground, and I hope, that I shall have another mine in readiness in a day or two.-The enemy have not made any movement to interrupt our operations; they are still upon the Ebro.

By the accounts which I have from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, of the 7th instant, it appears, that Marshal Soult joined Joseph Bona-79th September. A detachment of Marshal Soult's army occupied Albacete on the 3d instant, and a small detachment of cavalry was as far forward as Minaya, on the 6th inst.

I have not yet heard of Gen. Ballasteros having passed the Sierra Morena, or at all of his movements since the 17th of September, when he entered Granada : nor have I heard from Major-General Cooke, since he received my directions for the movement of ever, that the troops marched from Seville on the

I have the honour to inclose the return of our loss on the 5th inst. An abstract of the returns, with the names of

Officers, was given in the Chronicle of Saturday.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 27, 1812.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night at this office, from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Fictory, in Hawke, Oct. 17, 1812. SIR-Herewith I inclose, for the information o the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Stewart, transmitted to me by Rear-Admiral Morris, detailing the operations of the flotills at Rigs, on the expedition against Mittau.

The conduct of Captain Brenton and the Lieutenants under his orders, appears to have been highly meritorious upon this occasion, and I trust will be found to merit the approbation of their Lordships. I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, JAMES SAUMAREZ.

John Wilson Croker, &c. &c. &c.

Riga, October 3, 1812. Sin-In my last I had the honour to inform you, strong division of forty Russian boats, besides ten launches, under the command of Admiral Muller. up the river An. The enemy had withdrawn his approach of the boats. We therefore did not meet with any opposition until the 29th, when about mile distant from each other. Within pistol shot of the third boom, which was very strong, and well constructed, were placed three batteries of four guns each. The booms were soon destroyed, and as we arrived up, the enemy abandoned their positions with such precipitation, that four 24-pounders were left in the works. The English boats were atways in advance, and Admiral Muller has desired me to say, how much he is pleased with the exertions of Capt. Brenton, and the lieutenants employed in the boats. The flotilla took possession of Mittau about noon; the enemy had not time to remove some very considerable magazines of clothing, grain, and some arms and ammunition. He also left about 400 sick and wounded in the town. In the evening a detachment of the army entered

The Prussians retreated from Olai upon Bourski. where they had about one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, intended for the siege of this place; they there received reinforcements on the 29th, which Macdonald had sent them from Jacob-

On the 30th the Russians were compelled to retire from before a force of twenty-five thousand men, who had nearly eighty pieces of cannon. As the troops had retired to the vicinity of Riga, the sotilla left Mittau in the evening of the 30th; and after destroying a bridge, which had been erected to facilitate the crossing of the troops and artillery, arrived at Danamunde last night.

Ocr. 4.—The enemy's works, which were of a considerable strength at Olai, were destroyed.

verely, and many prisoners are arrived.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) Rear-Admiral Martin, &c. &c. Abouker.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 27, 1812.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from captured off Rennee a French cutter privateer, called Le Petit Poucet, of four guns and four swirels, three others on shore in Hammerhus Pay: they sailed from Rostock and Stratsund some days be-

From the Cork Intelligencer of the 31st. On Thursday, the City Election proceeded with-

out any particular circumstance, except that the party, who have set forward Sir Nicholas Colthurst. gained a majority of one upon the gross Poll. Mr. Hutchinson, in the course of the day, took occasion to ask of Sir Augustus Warren, Bart, the respectable Gentleman who proposed Sir Nicholas Colthurst, what was to be the public conduct of the young Candidate, should be be returned to Parliament, with regard to the Catholic Question, and other matters of importance, which Mr. Hutchinson ispecified. Sir Augustus replied, that he was uninformed as to the inquries which had been just propounded. Sir Nicholas Colthurst declared that he would give no pledges upon any political subject: parte on the frontier of Valencia and Murcin on the that if he were returned to Parliament, his conduct should be unfettered by any engagement.

Sir John Newport, whose intelligent and assiduous conduct in Parliament upon all occasions where the commerce, the prosperity, or the civil liberty of his country are concerned, is thankfully felt by the Irish people, gave his vote on Thursday for Mr. Hutchinson. He called upon the Electors of this commercial City, as they regarded the welfare and presperity of their trade and commerce, to return the troops under his command. I have reports, how- as their representative Mr. Hutchinson, to whose talents, and indefatigable dilligence—as well as his profound knowledge of Irish affairs. Sir John bore earnest testimony. Questions of great importance to Cork would be discussed. Sir John observed. early in the next Session of Parliament, and it was only a man like Mr. Hutchinson, whose extensive range of commercial knowledge embraced an accurate and enlightened view of Trade, who could be competent to advocate with suitable ability and care. the interests of this populous and important City.

Alas ! Sir John all this is very true, and you have spoken wisely, and justly, and becoming an enlightened Irish Gentleman; but do you not know, that the present Election has shewn, that the constituency of one of the most populous trading cities. in Europe is not composed decidedly of the commercial classes, or of those who should decide upon the fitness or unfitness of their Trustees in Parliament Do you not know, that the trading population of Cork can be overlaid, and their intelligent desires frustrated, by a Constituency wholly alien to their City, and scattered throughout Ireland? Do you not know that hundreds of rustic conscripts can be County, whom party politics have made Freemen of Cork, to stifle, whenever it may be necessary the wishes of the commercial inhabitants of this City? Talk of the resident Constituent body of wealthy and enlightened Citizens of Cork! nonsense .that an attack on the Prussians in this vicinity was | Count the followers of Provincial ambition; reckon intended to take place about the 26th ultimo. A | the retainers of those who, through the dark and | such vile measures to carry our Election-We neconsiderable body of troops, under Count Steinheil, dismal gloom of public discord, grope their way to in- ver sullied, nor we never will, the untarnished owns, and you may find among this pliant and obsequious mass voters enough to send a Being to Par liament, though possibly incapable of moving fo troops from Schlock, and his other posts, on the leave to bring in a Turnpike-road Bill-but you will not discover among those the trading Citizens of Cork-that body of intelligent and honest men fire miles below Mittau; the enemy had there placed | whose industry spreads wealth and comfort through three different booms across the cirer, about half a the entire County, but whose best interests, notwithstanding, those whom they enrich are ready to sacrifice, to obtain a low party victory.

Yesterday, a coalition was avowed to have taken place between Mr. Lougfield and Sir Nicholas Colthurst, which caused some shock, and not a small one, to the public feeling. Many thought that there existed at bottom, since the commencement of the others, who were willing to respect these Candidates, though they disapproved of all the motives which produced the party effort against the independeuce of this City, strenuously questioned the grounds of the suspicion. Men unversed in the morality of Elections of this sort may be permitted to he honournbly incredulous; and to doubt, that persons of high personal pretensions could possibly reort to a trick, or to any paltry stratagem, where the interests of one of the first Cities in the world was at stake, and which they would not presume to practice in the most ordinary dealings of common life. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon 1 this head, one fact is unquestionable—that such a unction at a late stage of a contested Election, of public feeling, and a most universal sense of public ense of strong apprehension in one, that the other some mask, and held out his hand without disguise ! to save a sinking Colleague - Upon this occurrence, Mr. Hutchinson delivered sentiments from the hust-

ings, worthy of his talents and his manliness.

The loss, on the part of the Russians, is esti- 1. As for the mediation of the Press, potent as it is Longfield's friends. He felt confident mated at two thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy must also have suffered setronsections of mankind are concerned, upon the verely, and many prisoners are arrived.

As for the mediation of the Press, potent as it is progration of the Confidence of the left con present contest for the representation of this City it known to declare, that there was no man whose is annihilated in all its energies and faculties. Fanaticism spurns its sober admonitions-prejudice is enraged at its calm and temperate counsels; and nothing passes current, for this unhappy and ignomiions moment, but the ravings of disordered minds, the eructations of outrageous nousence, or the wild Let (said Mr. Hutchinson) Colonel Longfield with ragaries of prejudice and absurdity, the sworn com panious of the time. There will be deep repentance in its season for all this portentous folly. Our countrymen are, at bottom, acute, liberal, manly, ingenions and good-hearted, and it is necessary that they should exercise all those main qualities of their character, to trample under foot the rash measures that have been taken to sacrifice their unanimitythe great anchor of their common preservation--to the temporary and contemptible objects of party.

From the Southern Reporter of the 31st.

[The above Journal details at great length the more recent proceedings of the contests now going played by the Gentlemen who supported him, and on in Cork, but we have only room for the following extracts, which relate to the City Flection.] Burrowes Campbell, Esq. upon being called o for his rote, said, "I have come a journey of two hundred miles to give my unsolicited single vote to the Hon. C. Hutchiuson."

Mr. Hutchinson - "I cannot suffer Mr. Camp bell to leave the Court without thanking him from my soul. Believe me, Sir, I would rather have such support than carry my election by bribery and corruption. He will allow me again to thank him. most sincerely, for coming such a journey to support a man hunted down by party and by faction My Honourable opponent on my right (Colonel Longfield) has stated, that, at the desire of his friends he has come forward to support Sir N. Col. thurst. I cannot conceive how any man's mind can be so groveling as to permit it to be dictated to him, to whom he should give his support."

Mr. I. Swete called on Mr. Hutchinson to explain to whom he applied the terms bribery and corruption. He said, that Sir Nicholas Colthurs was supported by as much wealth and respectability as the Candidate who had just spoken, though probably with less vain glorious boasting on their

Mr. II. " I feel the greatest respect for th Elector. But, if the Centleman was at all acquainted with the Election Law, he would know. this is not the time for me to prove my charges .-I do repeat, that this Election has been carried o by bribery, threats, cutertainment, every species of meanness, and every perfected exection of power and barefaced corruption. But I will stand by the City of Cork, and will discrace those who have disgraced it, and will place them in the infamous light they deserve—this, however, is not the time fo proof. Gentlemen, you have seen enough of me, since the first day of the Election, to know that, if any of those who have been working in the dark against me—that if any of those cowards dare come forward, I was ready for them." With respect to the expressions he had used, so far from retracting

them, he charged them more positively. Mr. John Bennett, one of Mr. Hutchins Aments, and an Elector, said, that the charges whipped in from the Towns and Villages of this which Mr. Hutchinson had made of bribery and corruption he was ready to prove in the proper place. He stated, that a certain person had come o Mr. Hutchinson's Committee, and made the base tender of a Sale of a number of Votes : " But," raid Mr. Bennett, with honest indignation, " We rejected his vile offer-We despised to resort to ime of our Candidate, by such iniquitous meaures. The person," continued Mr. Bennett, who dared to insult us with such a proposal, openred here since, and voted against us. We emained silent, indeed, but our resolution is taken. With respect to an expression which has fallen rom an Elector at the other side- vaia glorious pasting' - I confess I do not know what he means. If he intends to apply it to the services of Mr. Hutchinson, I am, for my own part, proud, that we have one Candidate whose merits and abilities afford a theme to speak on. If they have been often mentioned, it has been necessary to do so, to efute the foul, the abominably false insinuations that have been whispered against him. He has ought investigation—he has courted enquiry into his life-no one came forward to charge him openresent contest, an understanding of this sort; but |Iy-I| mistake, in one instance there did, but it was refuted and he who made the charge could not substantiate it, but shrunk pitifully away."

Towards the close of the day Mr. Hutchinson again addressed the Electors. "The contest having taken a new turn, by the unction now, for the first time, avowed, but long since plotted, cowardly plotted, against him, he felt it necessary to make some observations-He felt little hesitation in saying, that, had the junction een arowed early in the Election, every respectable supporter of Colonel Longfield would have deserted him -he could conceive no insult greater than that attempted upon this City by those wretches, who endeavoured, by the faction now formed, to thrust upon the City two Members of their nomina uch a nature, carried on by subornation, against | tion, one incapable, the other a child.—Had they dared to avow the coalition early, the independent interest, unequivocally displays a rank agreement in and respectable would have deserted them, and principles between the parties coalescing, and also a would not only have described them, but would have started a fourth Candidate, who, with him, would would be overthrown, unless he threw off an irk- | be then at the head of the Poll, and crush that party which should presume to return their two members. He said he would poll to the last man-he had many friends left, notwithstanding the exertions of the church, and the cowardly machinations of Mr.

turn he so much dreaded as that of Mr. Hutching and he maintained that, even though there appears a majority of 18 against him, he was then the Chan pion and the Victor, supported as he had been be the wealth and commercial respectability of the Ch to the Government this night. Let him say, the he has cheated the City of Cork of its Represent tive, Christopher Hely Hutchinson, by a juggle, and if the Duke of Richmond haven blush in his comp. sition, it must be called up by the perusal of that he ter. Mr. Hutchinson then adverted to what had fall. en from a respectable Elector (Mr. Longfield.) That Gentleman had given as his reason for roting for Sir Nicholas Colthurst, some expression had been used by a Freeholder from the epposite side Mr. H. denied having heard any thing which could induce any man to after his mind - he admitted, in deed, that all the elequence and talent had been dis did the opposite side the justice to say, that, during the whole of the contest, they had been elequent dumb; he said he considered the excess as pality and contemptible. Mr. H. would not have taken any notice of what had fallen from the respectable Flor er, but that he had co nected Church and State with the name of the Ho . Bart. -this was a jargor made use of, often without being understood - B. would any man dure charge him with not being friend to Church and State? " Let me see," 31 the Patriot, " the man-the entire 770 who has voted against me, let them dare come forward, ma by man, and declare that I am inimical to the Church and State, and man by man will I give them sain

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the Count of Cork took place in the City of Cork on Saturds last, William Coppinger, jun, of Barry's Court, the Chair. The following Resolutions, moved Alexander O'Driscol, of Creagh, Esq. and second d by Michael Galway, of Old Court, Esq. were manimously adepted ;—

1. That the Elective Franchise is the most in portant Privilege with which the Roman Catheli of this County are invested, and that when hoves and independently exercised, it must prove the nost efficient instrument towards the extinction njust and partial Laws, and the complete posse ion of all the Blessings of the British Constitution

2. That the Remain Catholics of Ireland are boun by every tie of Justice, Gratitude, and Public Dut support the sincere and unequivocal Friends Civil and Religious Liberty - and to oppose, mo strenuously, hostile or even doubtful Candidates,

3. That we have on repeated occasions, in the glowing language of the Heart, returned I hanks to the Hou. George Pousonby, for his steady and unkform Support of the Catholic Claims, and of every Measure calculated to promote the Prospecity of his Native Land-uninfluenced by Patronage and anawed by the threats of an Administration aroweds hostile to the Concession of our just Rights, and that we will support him to the utmost of our Power in the arduous Contest in which he is engaged,

4. That we regret that any Roman Cotholic Elector in this County has been found so shameful v inconsistent, so regardless of his own Character. and that of the Catholic Body, as to sacrifice every enerous feeling of the Heart, and every principle rauly Independence, at the shrine of corrupt Self-Interest, and at the very crisis of his Country's Fate, to abandon his Public Duty, and thus to have his Name recorded in the List of those Apostates who have become the ignominious. Accomplices of their own degradation, and a stigma upon their Race, and disgrace to their Religion and their Country.

5. That no fair or liberal Landlord can think of persecuting his Tenantry, for acting according to the dictates of their Consciences, and exercising hoestly and independently the Rights with which the Laws of their Country invest them.

~6. That we have observed, with much indignaion, an Address, purporting to come from M Hare, in which he expresses " Thanks and Gra titude to his highly respected Catholic Friends; because we cannot entertain a belief that any Re pectable or Independent Catholic did or could give is Support to Mr. Have in preference to Mr. Pos onby, of the Sincerity of whose Attachment to on Cause no Catholic can entertain a doubt-

CASTLEBAR, Oct. 29,-An occurrence so to zical in its nature, that we shudder in relating its took place a few days ago at Murrisk, in this cour ty .- Two female children, the one nine and the other eleven years old, were, in the absence of their parents, locked up together in a cable in which were both fire and tow .- How they communicated with each other is not known, but the melanchol! consequence was, that the two children were literally buent to cinders. The house was not consumed. and upon opening it, the remains (which consisted merely of the bones) of the eldest, as was supposed from their size, were found at the door, to which it is concluded that she repaired in her herrible situation, with the vain hope of effecting her escape. The bones of the other poor victim lay in the mid-

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 31. - Various persons have recently been detected in the forgery and circulation of Bank Notes, as also for passing bace roll

WATERFORD . Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTH-BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Qual-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,363.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

PELISSE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

mand T. M. DOUGALL have received a Supply of - the most fashionable Colours now worn in Lon don for PELISSES, MANTLES, GOWNS and RID-ING-HABITS .- They have also received a large asportment of WORSTED, ANGOLA, SILK, THREAD and COTTON HOSIERY, which will be sold, as usual, by the dozen or half dozen, at Wholesale Prices.-They expect, by the first arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, an addition to their extensive stock of CAR-&c. &c. which will be sold at moderate Prices. Waterford, November 3, 1812.

NOTICE.

FINHR several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, within the District of WEXFORD and Ross, are hereby required to pay in the same forthwith-those Persons living at a distance from the Excise Office are hereby informed, that Offices will be held for the Receipt of QUIT RENTS, At Enviscontur, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1812.

Ross..... on Tuesday, Nov. 3d.on Fednesday, Nov. 4th. At Envisconthy, on Monday, Ross, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, Dec. 9th. And all Persons in Arrear more than one Gale will

he driven within 14 days from the date of this Notice. unless the same be paid in-WILLIAM HARVEY,

Excise Office, Wexford, October 30, 1812.

STOLEN.

FROM THE LANDS OF GREENVILLE. On the Night of Friday, the 30th October,

A CHESNUT MARE, rising 8 years old, about 15 hands high; buld face, with a Chesnut Spot in the middle of the forehead; one of her hind legs while up to the ham; a white Spot under the Saddle i a small lump on the inside of one of her flanks; with whitish Mane and Tail; and was in Foal when taken

Whosoever will bring said Mare to Josepa GREERE. Esq. Greenville, shall receive TEN GUI-

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND QUEBEC PIPE STAFES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at One o'Clock, on the Custon A Cargo of Nova Scotia Red Pine TIMBER.

36 Pieces of Black BIRCH, 6000 Fort of PLANK, 3400 STAVES-and

Some LATHWOOD. Immediately after which will be sold

8000 (Standard) Quebec Pipe STAVES, of superior Quality. TRANS.-Approved Bills at Three Months will be aken in payment, for any sum over £20-under

SACKS FOR SALE. HENRY SMITH has just received, per the Bonus, a large supply of the best English SA(KS. which he will sell at 4s. 2d. each, for approved Bills at

Waterford, October 20, 1812.

Waterford, Nov. 3, 1812.

SOLID SALT.

THE Patentees have given the above name to Salt of British manufacture, (to distinguish i from Stoved, Common, British Bay, Patent, or Fishrv.) which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, i of superior, to the best Foreign Salt, possessing in a pre-eminent degree its essential property, of dura-bility and firmness of grain in pickle, and between layers of Provision, or kish, and containing more BEAL SALT in a given weight.

The Manufacture of "SULID SALT" being fusion y'heat only, without the intervention of either brine r water, renders it not only free from any adhering moisturer but also from the quantity of water form ing a constituent part of every other variety of Salt British or Foreign, amounting together frequently to 0 per cent.

The Sould Salt is recommended, therefore, in the fullest confidence of its giving the utmost satisfac tion in every department of the Provision Trade and owing to its peculiar characteristic solidity, par ticularly for packing, not only Meat of all kinds out Fish also. The Patentees have also to observe, that by their

rocess they can manufacture the Solan Salt of any esired size of grain a small for the first operation of wriking or salting, or large-grained for packing. The Source Saur has been made use of by many o most eminent practical men in the Provision rade, as well as those in the Fishery; in all case ving the greatest satisfaction. It has also, by or r of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Vic fualling Board, been subjected to experiment at Dept ford, 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 re tires to be known, to be universally made use of sses. J. and T. Marshall and Co. of Northwich, th manufacturers of the Solid Salt, have appointed turs. Whitchouse and Galun, of Liverpool, Agents the sale of it, to whom any orders and commu Alions are requested to be addressed. The Price is Forty Shillings per Ton, of Forty

Tihels. A Specimen of the Salt may be seen, on ap ation to Mr. FREDERICK KEATING, of Waterford ch the Patentees carnestly solicit the Houses in Provision Trade to inspect, being confident it A he found to possess every requisite, to ensure e general use of it.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. THURSDAY, THE FITTH OF NOVEMBER NEXT. AT BALLYCANTAN.

THE FURNITURE of said House, together with a new PIANO-FORTR, a London-made MAN-GLE, an excellent double-barreled GUN, Londonmade, with two sets of barrels, and case complete, all in good preservation. Also some PLATE and PLATED ARTICLES, BOTTLED WINES, of good Quality, an excellent HALF-LIGHTER, with materials, several Heaps of good MANURE, 14 Lighterloads of which are Street Manure, four Boat-Loads of LIME-STONE, with a variety of other Articles. The Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and to continue until all are sold. TERMS-Cash.

FIELDING, Auctioneer.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE. MINGSTOWN, in the County of Trpperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher, 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carringe from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Scason, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissone, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to

ROOFE CASHIN, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL-LUP, containing 470 Acres, situated within 9 miles of the Town of Tipperary and one of Cappawhite, let many years since to R. SAUSE, of Carrickon-Suir, Esq. at the low Rent of 3s. 14d. 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 or 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 Beunden, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Profit-Rent of £45. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by R1. снаво Воуки Отвоник. Req. Waterford, or Wu. Навови Ввадена w. Esq. 48, Harcourt-street, Dublia, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the

Value is offered. Waterford, October 10, 1812.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TTO be sold by Auction, on Tuesday, the 3d of November, at the House of Doctor France, (late of the Recruiting Staff, leaving Waterford) at the Manor, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant Mahogany dining Tables, Pembroke Ditto, two inlaid Tables, Carpets, Sofa, painted Chairs, Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Beds and sedding, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock each Day.

FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, October 31, 1812. The above Auction is adjourned until Tuesday

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon, TART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR-NANE, in the County of Tripperary, containing 75 Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on buir, and six of Callan, and will be set together of 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. LARIGAN. Esq.

g	WATERFORD MARKET PRICES_NOV. 4.	l
1- l.	Butter, first Quality, 116s. 0d.	l
0	second, 111s. 0d.	l
	T. D	1
C	Tallow (rendered) 110s 120s. 0d. Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.	ŀ
•	(casks,rendered) - 82s. Od 84s. Od. per Crit	l
	Burnt Pigs, 624. Od. 648. Od.	ı
,	Pork, 56s. Od. 60s. Od.	l
'	Beef, 354. Od 314. Od.	ı
r	Outmeal,	١.
y	Flour, first Quality,sdsd.	L
f		ľ
_	fourth, 46s. Od 54s. Od.	L
f n	Wheat, 60s. Od 62s. Od.	ı
	Barley, 24s. Od 25s. 9d.	L
	Oats (common) 23s. 6d 00s. 0d. per Bar-	U
٠.	(productive) = = = = 24%; Ott. Oth. Oth.	l
-	Malt, -, 43s. 0d 45s. 0d. Coals, 4s. 6d 5s. 0d.	ŀ
n	Tallow (accords) the different tallow (4.5)	l
., 1	Potatoes, 6d. to 7d.	ŀ
y -	Beef (quarters), 4 d 5d.	l
	l (ioints) = = = = 44d. = 6d. l	П
e l	Multon (quarters), 5 d 0d.	١,
1	! (1010ts),	l
,	Veal, 0 d 0d. Pork, 4 d 5d.	
٠	Butter,	H
,	Train Oil, £10 00s per Ton.	1
_	Whiskey, 10s. 6d 17s. 0d. per Gal-	١.
.		:
ij	Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.	Ľ
۱ ¦	905 Barrels Wheat, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1

THE IRISH FARMERS JOUREAL.

Str.—The very great utility the community at large are likely to derive from the extensive circulation of your valuable paper, I find has already induced Gentlemen, in different parts of the kingdom, to send you essays on Agricultural Improvements in general; and it is with much gratification I observe the subject of Potatoes to have engaged the attention of many, and that all agree in the essential point that their cultivation is of great national importance. Several gentlemen have, with a landable zeal, caused pamphlets to be printed on the subject, but chiefly, as I conceive, with a wish to have the drill method brought more generally into practice. I have not a doubt on the subject, that the drill crop is more productive, (especially in size,) and is certainly attended with less expense, both in labour and manure, than any other method of planting; but most assuredly, unless it succeeds lay outs or lay fallow, they will neither be so good for eating or keeping, as when planted in the lazy bed way,

and what is still worse, will greatly degenerate in

I think I have read all the pamphlets that have been printed on the subject of potatoes; they Ingeneral convey a very clear direction as to the manner of drilling, particularly that quoted in your Fourth Number, published Saturday, 26th September, by the Rev. Thomas Rudcliffe, of the county of Wicklow. But it is with concern I have observed the chief subject of emulation, with the respective authors, is as to the quantity obtained by the drill method, over that of the ridge or lazy bed, without any opinion or advice as to the kind of potato to be preferred. It is much to be regretted that, even in the south of Ireland, from whence came for a series the fire; this makes them remarkably dry and mean of years the best kind of potato, they are not now o be had. See the note in the Munster Farmers' Magazine, No. 3, page 183, viz. "The Apple " POTATO, which in quality surpasses all others, has so greatly degenerated in produce, in the last thirty years, that its culture can no longer be recommended on principles of economy," I believe it is admitted, by every person at all

onversant in potatoes, that there never was so good a kind as those called the Old Irish Apple, either for flavour or long keeping, and this being a subject on which I have made myself most completely master, I shall feel very little hesitation in stating the result of some of the trials I have made. About nine years since, I bought from a farmer in my neighbourhood some potatoes for cating, and observed they were composed of many sorts; on their being brought to table. I found some to have a very superior flavour, and, on examining them, they proved to be the Irish apple. I had the remainder of this kind selected and kept till the next season, when they were planted in the lazy-bed way on lay ground; the following season they were planted after lay outs; I found at their taking out many of them had changed their shape, by growing long and spiral at one end; I had some of those boiled, and found they had also lost their good flavour, which determined me to be very particular in the selection of seed in future; and have invariably practised the following care-At the time of digging or taking out, to choose the seed for the ensuing season, having regard to the shape and colour only; the shape should be that of a Crofton apple, as from its similitude, I should consider those potatoes to have derived their name; the cluster or crown side should be affia bright red, and rough, the eves of a brighter red, and the stalk or bottom side of a bright yellow, If inclined to red or streaked, reject it; some of this seed have been as small as garden beans, and the produce as great as from the cutting of the largest. It may not be amiss to observe that a small cut should be taken off the potato, be it ever so small. When your seed is so selected, let it be pitted or housed, and well covered from nir or frost. I am well aware that persons either speaking or writing on a favourite subject, are carried into extremes; and I am likewise certain that were volumes written on the subject of this potato's excellence, over every other kind known, (excepting the white, which are for the early part of the season only), time would not be mispent, provided a sense of the accessity of adhering to the selection of the seed was thereby Impressed. It would be intruding too much upon your paper to quote the various produce as set forth in the numerous pamphletz that have been written, as well as the statements published in the Munster Magazine: I think, however, proper to mention the produce I had for the last three years, was, on an average, 250 cwt. per Irish acre. Those that I have planted this season, I have the gratification to say, promise to equal my most sanguine expec-Governors of public institutions, such as the Foundling Hospital, Hibernian School, House of | with the gross impolicy, as well as injustice, of the Industry, and in short every public seminary, are in-

terested, and I most humbly conceive, that the subject should not be beneath the consideration of the Government of the country, and also, that the Farming Society will give the subject that due attention that I trust it merits.

This being the senson for taking out the crops, the opportunity of commenting the care recommended should not be let pass away unregarded. Your giving the foregoing a place in your paper will oblige one of your subscribers, and friend.

ROBERT WALKER Spring Park, Rathfarnham, 29th Od. 1812.

POTATOES .- The following extract from a Report of the Board of Agriculture, on the boiling of potatoes, so as to render them fit to be enten as bread. is of considerable importance :- "There is nothing that would tend more to promote the consumption of potatoes, than to have the proper mode of preparing them as food generally known. The pointness should be, as much as possible, of the same size, and the large and small ones boiled separately; they must be washed clean, and, without paring, put iuto a pot with cold water, not sufficient to cover them, as they will themselves produce a considerable quantity of fluid before they boil; they do not admit of being put into a vessel of boiling water, like greens. If the potatoes are tolerably large, h will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil, to throw in some cold water, and occasionally to repeat it till the potators are boiled to the heart (which will take from half an hour to an hour and a quarter, according to their size), they will otherwise crack and burst to places on the outside, whilst the inside will be nearly in a crude state. During the boiling, throwing in a little salt occasionally is found a great improvement, and it is certain that the slower they are cooked the better: when boiled, pour off the water, and evaporate the moisture by replacing the vessel in which the potatoes were boiled once more over

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The 11th ult. Robert Armstrong, joiner, residing at a public-house at Martin, in Cleveland, kept by Wm. Webster, thought proper, unsolicited, to ask a companion to let him down by the bucket into Webster's well, which is about 60 feet deep, but only two in water, to bring up two wooden dishes which had been in the welt for near five months. He had not been lowered more than 30 feet, before he fell out of the bucket into the well; his companion continued to lower the bucket to the water, and called to him, but obtained no answer. An alarm was given, when James Ingledew, of Martin, blacksmith, was lowered down in the bucket without being tied to a rope, which he refused to have done, in order to save Armstrong, if possible. He was scarcely lowered 20 fret before he fell in like manner. A ladder was then procured, and Joseph Tenison, of Martin, a labourer, was immediately, at his own request, lowered by the ladder into the well, to endeavour to save the other two: when he had been lowered a few yards, he was observed to fall on the side of the ladder senseless. It now occurred to the by-standers, but not before, that the cause of these disasters arose from foul air in the well; when a fourth ma Wm. Hardwich, of Martin, labourer, went down on the ladder from which Joseph Tenison had fallen senseless into the well, with a rope tied round him. Hardwich had not gone down more than 12 feet before he became senseless, and fell, when he was immediately hauled up, and on his arrival at the top of the well was black in the face, and apparently dead, but soon after recovered. Every effort was now made by a number of men with grapple-irons, but without effect, to bring up the three bodies. A well-sinker was then sent for, who endeavoured to take out the foul air, with which the well was filled, but in vain. An improvement was then suggested and made in the grappling-frons, when, after much difficulty, the three bodies were brought up to the top. A surgeon examined them. and found them to have been dead for several hours. A coroner's inquest has since sat on the bodies, and their verdict was-" Accidental death, by suffocation in the well from foul air." Ingledew has left a widow and five children. To this melancholy narrative, it may be proper to add, that no person should venture down a well of any depth, before he tries whether a candle will burn down to the water or not. If a candle will burn, he may go down with safety; if not, it is certain death. The foul air, the carbonic acid gas of chemistry, is heavier than atmospheric air, and always sinks to the bottom. It may be drawn out of the well by a bucket, in the same manner as water.

TRACTS ON THE POPERY LAWS. BY THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. (JUST PUBLISHED.)

It appears from a note affixed to these Tracia, that Mr. Burke was impressed at a very early period Penal Laws in Ireland, and so far back as the year 1765, he commenced a history of those Laws, with occasional reflections on their destructive and odious tendency. This work he never finished, but such fragments of it as were found among his papers, are here published under the Title of " Tracts on the

peral will not undertake any thing. The enemy and every aroune in the rear of Bonaparte is now occupy Fuente la Higners, Magente, St. Felippe, Albayda, Alcira, &c.; they have 3000 men is Gaudia, 2000 at Requera, and are fortifying the passes of the Cabrillas, to secure their flank. Suchet is organizing the mack King's army, and will, I should think, have 25,000 men. We might have dono much mischief to Joseph Bonaparte, whose army suffered dreadfully in their retreat : they were five days without bread, and thousands deserted, the Sussians. particularly the juramentados. General Alvarez, a relation of Godoy's, deserted, and General O'Donnell very shamefully sent him as a private soldier to Majorca, which prevented numbers more from joining us. Soult is at Grenada; he will not pass by Murcia, as the yellow fever rages there. We ought to harnss his rear with a light division when he approaches us; but it will not be done, as our General confines himself to Lord Welling-TON's orders, to cover Carthagena and Alicant .-The hopes of the French appear very low; every one deserts them, and they commit all sorts of excases. They were never less enterprizing. We have only seen them once, when 100 cavalry and from the Nore; Oberon, from Leith, with convey ham's division, of 42 horses, who retreated in their presence nine miles, although charged three times, and only lost 13 men. I was present, and never saw troops behave hetter; the difficulty was to reutrain them. We killed two, and wounded six of packet, Davey, with mails for Cadiz .- The Wal-

It is confidently stated, that the Emperor Alexander, as a further proof of his firmness and fidelity to the common cause, has resolved to send over to this country all his ships and vessels of war. This mensure must be considered, however, not only as a proof of his Imperial Majesty's attachment to us. and of his persevering resolution to resist Bonaparte, but also as a incit acknowledgment of an apprehen sion that the French may succeed in obtaining pos session of the Russian ports in the Baltic. His Imperial Majesty is resolved that, in such an ereat, those ports shall be found as naked and as unfurnish ed with military means and resources as Moscow These inferences are confirmed by accounts of the removel of the most valuable property, public and private, from Petersburgh and the neighbouring cities, to the more remote and inaccessible places in the interior.

Disputches were received by his Majesty's Minis ters last night from Lord Catheart, at St. Petershurgh. The following abstract has been published from Downing-street :-

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Oispatches have been received from St. Peters-

burgh, dated the 4th inst. The reports from Prince Kutusow, of the 23d Sept. state that the army was on the Culurgena road, towards Touls, Kalonga, Orel, and with a strong party on the Mojaisk road. On the 19th he sent General Floraisky, with the 11th division of Cossacks, and the Mere Polski hussars, to watch the enemy, who discovered four regiments of cavalry in the village Snamenska, and made prisoners 400 men, 16 Officers, and 40 Petty Officers, leaving great numbers dead on the field. On the 21st and 22d of September, the Russian parties brought in 500 prisoners. On the 23d, the day he writes, he had sent General Dorocoff on the Mojaick road, who reports having taken six Officers and 200 men. P In the mean while, Lieut.-Col. Davidoff, with 150 light cavalry, had been active in cutting off the enemy's communications between Giatck and Mojaisk, and Adjutant-General Winzingerode was active in the Mojnisk, the Twer, and Jasvierlaff just received :- He states, that having sent Captain Udina on the Mojaisk road, he had taken two Captains, five Officers, ninety-two men, with thicty-six waggons of artillery stores.

Other accounts state, that in successful uffairs of parties, 20 large waggons, with artillery stores, and 300 men, had been taken.

a In addition to this official intelligence, there are private accounts of the 4th from Petersburgh, which state that Winzingerode had had a brilliant uffair with Murat's cavatry, had taken two gons and 30(0) men prisoners."

Yesterday at three o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Privy Council at Carlton-

house, which was attended by The Archbishop of Canterbury, the First Lord of the Treasury, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for the Home and War Departments, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Buller attended as Clerk of the Council. Four Proclamations were directed to be issued one respecting American prizes and prizesmoney; another declaring English sailors traitors who are found on bourd American vessels. The third, respecting the distillation from grain and sugar; and the fourth prohibiting the making starch from corn.

By a letter from Madrid of the 29th ult. we learn. that Don F. Navarro Sandoval was hanged, on the 28th, in the Great Square of that City, in pursuonce of the sentence of a Court-Martial, baring been detected, in the habit of a priest, with false passports, and a letter from Murshal Soult to Jo-

Mr. Betty arrived in town yesterday, to folfit hi, engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre, which commences on Tuesday next; his first appearance will be in the favourite character of Achimet, which test introduced him to a London audience.

NAUAL INTELLIGENCE.

HARWICH, Oct. 26.—The Lord Nelson, Capt. Deane, arrived this morning from Gottenburgh, after a passage of eight days, bringing fifteen passengers, including three Messengers. The Rus- New York Papers to the 24th last, which we gave was corrected and altered, went to the Crown

said to be closed. Murat it is said, with four thousand cavalry, is cut off completely from the body of the French army, and must surrender or be cut to pieces. A Spanish Officer of some rank has also arrived, having deserted Bonaparte's standard only 19 days ago, it is said; he set off for London in a chaise and four. Several battles of minor importance are reported to have been fought, all in favour of

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 25 .- Went out of harbour this afternoon, about eighteen sail of transports, with the life guards on board, and will sail for Corunna the moment the wind comes fair. Dropped down to St. Helen's his Majesty's ship Ulysses. Captain Fothergill .- The Java, 36, Hon. Captain Gordon, takes convoy to the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, and East Indies .- Arrived the Hannah, from Dublin, with provisions; and Patent, from Jamaica, with rum, both for this port, -Arrived his Majesty's ship Niobe, from Cherbourgh.—Sailed the Bold, on a cruize.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 26 .- Arrived the Beaver 250 infantry attacked a post of General Whitting- bound to the Nore, remains wind-bound .- The Snake yesterday evening passed through the roads to the northward.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 24.—No arrivals.—Sailed his Majesty's ship Rota, on a cruize; Carteret singham packet, for the Leeward Islands-and the Queen Charlotte packet, for Lisbon, are gone into TORBAY, Oct. 25 .- Arrived his Majesty's

hips Semiramis and Castor. A flect sailed from Wingo Sound for England on

the 9th iostant. It is reported, that preparations are making, at Portsmouth, for the accommodation of the Rus- the 15th; at that time Burgos had not fallen. Two sian fleet, which is expected from the Baltic before 21-pounders, forty barrels of powder, and a prothat sea he closed by the frost.

Orders, we understand, were last week sent to he Tower, to prepare eighty thousand stand of arms, which are to be shipped with the utmost exedition for the Baltic.

The Barbadoes, Capt. R. P. Divies, which sailed from Jamaica with the Polyphemus and convoy, s put into Bermuda, totally dismasted, with some esels, names unknown.

It is ascertained that an American privateer has made its appearance in the Channel. We presume that it has not crossed the Atlantic, but has been fitted out at Bourdeaux, or some other of the harbours of France.

The ship Walthamstow, having been docked i Bengal, was expected to proceed to Penning about the latter end of April or beginning of May, and

to return to Bengal. Passengers per Cornwall .- From Bergal -- Mr Henderson, Mr. J. Ellis, Major Armstrong and

Passengers per Lord Eldon .- From Bougal-Mrs. A. S. Wansworth, Lieutenant Darby, Lieutenant Bray, his Majesty's 67th regiment; Colonel

1. Gordon, his Majesty's 67th regiment. Passengers per Batavia.—From Bengal-Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. E. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs.

Idamson and family. His Majesty's ship Doris, Capt. Lye, left Madras, Sunday, July 5, touched only at St. Helena on the 1st September, sailed on the 5th, fell in with the La Loire frigate on the 23d, homeward bound, in lat. 14, 16, N. and 27, 50, W. with five sail of East Indiamen in company; on the 3d October fell in with the Foudroyant, Admiral Deduring the night of the following day lost sight of her and an American privateer she was in chase of; fropped down from St. Helen's the day before

yesterday, to Spithead. Passengers per the Doris .- Commodore William Robert Broughton, late Commander-in-Chief on the East India station; the Hon. Captain Sommerville, Captain Thurstin, - Belfour, Esq. late Confractor at Madraa; Lieutenants Dunlop, Tulloch, Pitt, Stockdale, Love, Gibbs, and Alston; Mr. Willis, Master; Messrs. Cockerell and Marpole, Surgeous.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28. We received this morning New York Papers to he 30th Sept., Boston to the 3d instant, and Halifax to the 8th, from which we have made extracts. Capt. Dacres has been tried by a Court-Martial at Unlifax, for the loss of the Guerriere, and honourably acquitted. The accident of her masts going, hich caused this result, is imputed more to their defective state than the fire of the enemy, and the grender of the vessel was judged proper for the reservation of her remaining crew. There is a sundement to the sentence of the Court-Martial, which shews that the Americans endeavour to seduce our

seamen to enter into their service. A letter dated New York, September 19, says _ .. The Member of the Cabinet who is now in this State, declares, that it matters not what may be the propositions of Pence which Admiral Warren may bring out; the war will be continued till Canada is onquered! This you may rely on; and you may also be assured, that while the French Minister remains in the United States, the present administra-

tion will not make Peace." Of the first part of this letter the New York papers abound with proofs. The greatest activity prevails in the War Department, in sending troops from all quarters to reinforce the army on the Canadian frontier. The Kentucky quota alone, under Gen. Harrison (who succeeds General Hull), is estimated at upwards of 5000 men. No new action of any consequence had taken place. Our extracts from | several places where the stile of the advertisement

Americans claimed the victory. That account, how- the bad success of the person he had sent to the prinever, we now find from General Hull's dispatches,

The battle of Brownstown took place on the 4th, and the result was a defeat. The Americans, chief- | could not therefore punish him as a traitor, order d ly riflemen, fell into an ambush laid for them by the Indians, and ran away, nor was it in the power of their officers to raily them. The battle of the and afterwards to Russia, where he was immediate Orb was not at Brownstown, but at Maguaga, near ately employed as aforesaid; and, to the great tire Detroit, and there the Americans boast they remained masters of the field.

The following is a list of the stips of war on the

Halifax station the 8th instant: San Domingo man of war, Admiral Sir John B Warren; Poictiers man of war; Africa man of war Spartan, Maidstone, Nymph, Acasta, Belvidera, Molus, Statien, and Shannon frigates; Rattler, Morgiana, Recruit, Tartarus, Colibri, and Plumper sloops of war; Juniper, Bream, and Cuttle schooners. Total, 3 men of war, 9 frigates, 6 sloops of war, and 4 schooners.

The Barbadoes frigate was lost the 27th ult. on Sable Island, officers and crew saved. The American papers bring an account of about 180 captures by their privateers; we believe, how-

ever, that out of the 180, we already have heard of two-thirds of them by name, so that the American it was assumed that the comparative incompetence account is twice told.

rought by the Nymph packet. The Fancy cutter is arrived from Lord Keith's quadron, at Plymouth-Dock; our Correspondent there has received the following account from a quar-

ter that may be reflect on : " His Majesty's ship Conquistador left Santander the 17th inst. Sir Home Popham had received letters from the head-quarters of the British army up to portion of shot, were to leave Santauder, on the have arrived in this country from Moscow, by the same day of the Conquistador sailing, for Burgos. The weather was very unfavourable to the besiegers, but the troops continued healthy and in high spirits. Sir Home's squadron was considered of the greatest utility to the operations of the Allies, in supplying the troops with biscuit and ammunition. The Conquistador left the following ships of war at Santauder :- Venerable, 74; Diadem, 64; Itis, 36; Lyra, 19; and the Fox and Latona troop ships .-The marines were well quartered in the town. It was generally supposed that Sic Home would invest santona as soon as he obtained a reinforcement of Spanish troops."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29. Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. Three per Cent. Reduced - - - - - 574

Three per Cent. Consols - - - - 5825 The subjoined letter, coming from a highly in ormed and very accurate Correspondent, contains some very interesting matters of intelligence, the authenticity of which may be fully relied upon. The notification of the receipt of a subsidiary payment n Sweden, from Great Britain, is the first intimation that we have had of the fact of the existence of a treaty of subsidy. It remains yet to be seen what

value we shall have for our money :-" STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 .- The life-guards and all the other troops stationed here, have set out for Delaro, and are already arrived at Carlscrona and Carlsham, but it is thought that this is merely for a show, and that no expedition will sail from Sweden; indeed, the season is now too far advanced. We but few men of that description. The persons of have only the militia and the West Gothia Regi-Coursey, from the Brazils, homeward bound, but ment, that do military duty here. 'A great many from their homes, in early youth, by the conscrip-Russian poble families and others make daily appli cations for passports to be permitted to come to Sweden, and last week no less than 560 such passports were sent to Petersburgh. There are several reports about the Russian army, but what may be relied on is that they are in great want of Generals: Kutusow is acknowledged to be a brave and courageous man, but what can he do alone? Baron D'Armfeldt, a Swede by birth, is much talked of ; but he is no farther employed than to be the Chief Governor of Finland, and one of the acting Adjutant-Generals of the Russian army, and as such accompanies the Emperor Alexander, and thus has no active part in the war. It is a very remarkable circumstance that this very Baron D'Arm- | of his intentions to occupy Moscow during the winfeldt, who was the first favourite of Gustavus III. and who, after his death, or assassination, attempted to throw Sweden into the hands of Russia, and | service. on that account was outlawed, and his name placed. on the gallows; and who, during the reign of the late unfortunate Gustavus Adolphus, was pardoned; and who, soon after that time, was invited by the Emperor Alexander, through his Ambassador at Stockholm, Mr. Alopeus, to betray his country, but then refused, should at last be induced to go over to the Russian party. The real cause has not been generally known, but the fact is this: - Baron D'Armfeldt, who was one of the first to sign the act of abdicating Gustavus Adolphus, did, nevertheless, some time afterwards, and during the reign of Bernaglotte, send a man to a printer in Stockholm, with a kind of advertisement, calling upon the Swedes to arm in favour of Gustavus Adolphus. The printer having read the advertisement, and finding it to contain a language contrary to the established Government, told the person sent with the ad-

vertisement that he could not print it, and that he

found himself bound to detain him; and he laid

hold of the man. However, as he was stronger

than the printer, he escaped. The printer shewed

the paper to the Lord Governor of Stockholm,

the Baron Skioldebrand, who immediately recog-

nized the hand-writing of Baron D'Armfeldt in

shut us up in Alicant, and starve us, for our Ge- | sians have recovered Smolensko from the French, on the 22d inst. contained an account of a battle at | Prince, and imparted the business. Baron D'Arm. ter, went to the Russian Ambassador, Gen. Sets. telen, and took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Russia. The Swedish Government, which him to quit Sweden, and even sent an escort with him to Torneo, and Armfeldt thus get to Finland prize of Bernadotte, was presented to him as a Russian subject at the interview Bernadette had with Alexander at Abo. There is a great talk of an overture of peace between Russia and France; and Eng. land, it is positively asserted, has promised St. Lo. cie to Sweden. In the mean time we get sub-

ing exists between Great Britain and Sweden " It is understood that his Majesty's Ministers received dispatches from Sir James Saumarez, with accounts from the grand armies in the neighbourhood of Moscow, three or four days later than those from Lord Catheart. They state that no battle had taken place, but that the respective forces were menacing each other, and that the numerical superiority of the Russians had been greatly augmented. It is also said that the periodical snows had begun; and of the French to encounter the difficulties of the cli-The mails from New York and Halifax were mate, would place them in the most critical situa-

sidies from Great Britain, and the best understand-

In the official accounts, we are told, the full details are given of the battle of Borodino; and the loss on both sides is computed, in killed and wounded. at 100,000 men-

It was generally reported yesterday, that the 23d Ballatin had reached town; the contents of which were stated to be, that the Russians had been defeated in a general action near Moscow; but we are fully persuaded that no fresh official accounts way of France.

In reference to military operations in Russia, it s stated, that Kutusoff had taken up a strong poition, at which, he conceived, that the necessity of freeing the French army from the constraint imposed by his preximity, would oblige Bonaparte to attack him; and that he was himself at least confilent of the result of the expected action.

A letter of the 7th inst., from Riga, states, tha out of 600 Prossian prisoners, who had been taken on various occasions, 200 had volunteered to serve in the German Legion in British pay. The remainder were desirous of following their example, but regard for their friends on the Continent determined them rather to continue prisoners of war. Upwards of 1000 Spaniards had descried from the French armies. Private letters from Paris, to the 24th, inform us

of a circumstance which, if true, is a singular one. It is stated in them that the French capital had been thinned of its mechanics, who were directed to proced to Moscow, in order, as it is expressed, to assist in rebuilding that city. No fewer than 2500 masous and carpenters are said to have set off during the course of last week. It cannot be the re-building of Moscow which is intended at this season of the year, but probably only the erection of temporary accommodations for the soldiery during the season: and though other Generals might have found a sufficient number of artizans among their own troops for such a purpose, yet will a French army, whatever may be its other merits, supply whom it is composed have been universally forced learned no other. Their only science tends to the destruction, not the comfort of mankind. The great bulk of British and other European armies, consists of agriculturalists, carpenters, masons, weavers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors, as recruits have been enlisted from each of those trades; and a Commanding Officer may supply the wants of his troops by persons of appropriate knowledge in his own ranks. A French Officer can only find soldiers under his command, and must seek for mechanics elsewhere. If Bonaparte, therefore, has really been obliged to send for carpenters and masous from France, it affords a double proof, both ter, and of the thorough desertion of the natives of that city, whom he would otherwise press into his

AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, September 25 .- On Thursday last, at nine o'clock a.m. at the Circuit Court, then sitting at Norwich, in the county of Chenange, came on the trial of General David Thomas, Treasurer of this State, for having, as alleged in the indictment, attempted to bribe Casper M. Rouse, to vote for the Incorporation of the Bank of America, in the Senate of this State. The trial lasted, with one hour's intermission only, until Friday morning, past four o'clock, when the Jury retired and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of-Not

To conrict the accused, the Attorney-General, Mr. Emmett, exerted, with the utmost zeal and nergy, his great and splendid talents.

Brigadier-General Smyth left town on Friday, the 8th, to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara. He was attended by Capt. Bankhead, of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, as Brigade-Major, and Lieutenaut Smyth, of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, as Aid-de-Camp. Copt. King, of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, Assistant-Inspector-General, also accompanied him.

On Friday last, the 13th (Col. Schoyler's) Reg.

ped, and armed. The officers and soldiers, with scarcely an exception, made a very martial appearsince, which was much heightened by a fine regimental band, and an elegant stand of colours. It must be particularly gratifying to every true patriot, to see with troops marching to the frontiers. We venture to predict that, if an opportunity is afforded them, they will do honour to their country and the standand noder which they march.

On Sunday twenty waggons, each drawn by five horses, laden with clothing, &cc. for the army, arrived at Greenbush, from Pennsylvania.

A Correspondent informs us, that Dr. Skinner, of this city, has subscribed 50 dollars, to the paper which has been circulating to obtain voluntary subscriptions for defraying the expense of raising a regiment for Government service, and that he has, in addition, offered his personal service as a private for one year, gratis.—A laudable example, and highly worthy of imitation.

SEPT. 26. -Poulson's Philadelphia paper of yesterday morning mentions, under the head of Greensburgh, Sept. 17, that nine companies of volanteer infantry and riflemen had a few days before passed through that place for the North-Western army under the command of Brig.-General Harrion. 150 U.S. recruits passed through, destined to Gen. Dearborn's head-quarters.

About 1000 volunteers, for the rendezvous at Meadville, passed through Pittsburg on the 18th. Also a detachment of 250 recruits, under the command of Major M'Cluney, for Carlisle,

MR. COORE.-Died this morning, at six o'clock the celebrated Tragadian, George Frederick Cooke, Esq. He had just completed his 57th year.—His friends and acquaintances are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from the Mechanics' Hall, to-morrow afternoon, precisely at half past four o'clock.

Supr. 27 .- On the 9th inst. two presentments were found by the Grand Jury of Baltimore against the Editors. The one was for a libel on the Goremment of the United States, alleged to be contained in The Federal Republican of the 20th of June, preceding the destruction of the office in Gavstreet, in these words :- "We mean to represent, in as strong colours as we are capable, that it (the war) is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from partial, personal, and, we believe, motives bearing on their front marks of undisguised foreign influence which cannot be mistaken." The other presentment was for a pretended libel upon the Goernor of Maryland, in The Federal Republican of the 27th July, the day the house in Charles-street was attacked. The words selected for the charge re: - ". That the Governor having taken no steps check or discountenance, the continued disorders n the emporium of the State, must be ascribable to his knowledge of the real authors of the riot, and

the political motives by which they were actuated." Oa bills of indictment being preferred by Montgomery, the Grand Jury returned them ignoramus. which must be considered as equivalent to returning him an ignoramus for all the pains he took. Thus has another attempt at persecution failed. The sentiments, culled as the most obnoxious from those two remarkable papers, by which the defenders of the mob have invariably attempted to justify their savage committees, are pronounced by the Grand Jury of ren Biltimore itself, to be lawful and correct. They have, moreover, recorded solemnly on their oaths, that it is no libel to designate, as we have done, the degrading and dishonest causes of the war which afflicts the nation. They have in like manner stoctioned our deep censure of the Governor, in infrom his criminal forbearance to check them, and from the political ends they were to answer. The people of Maryland will pronounce a confirmatory verdict upon him in a fortnight .- Federal Republican.s

Heard, Mamma, Burke, White, and others of the principal murderers and rioters, have been acgoitted at Baltimore - some of them in the face of he most pointed and conclusive testimony. have heard of but one conviction, and that is, of a man engaged in the riot in Charles-street. Montcomery, as was anticipated, took very little or no trouble in managing the causes before the Jury.

Thus are murderers let loose upon society, in the most turbulent and worst regulated place in America, with all the encouragement to a repetition of their crimes, which can arise from perfect impunity.

HALITAX, Ocr. 1 .-- On Friday last a Courtmartial was held on board his Majesty's ship Afri-2. for the trial of Captain Ducres, the surviving there and crew of his Majesty's late ship La uerriere, for the surrender of that ship to the nited States' frigate Constitution, on the 19th of August. Vice-Admirál Sawyer, President; Capnins Sir J. P. Beresford, P. V. B. Broke, J. Basard, and C. Gill, Members.

After mature consideration, the Court came to e following epinion:-

" That the surrender of the Guerriere was proα, in order to preserve the lives of her valuable renaining crew; and that her being in that lamentasituation was from the accident of her masts awed by the frowns of the Minister. Such men, oing, which was occasioned more by her defective even in these days of faithless apostacy, are always tate, than by the fire of the enemy, though so teatly superior in guns and men. The Court do, land is indissolubly interworen with their constant herefore, unanimously and honourably, acquit the appearance and unabating exertions in the Senate of aid Captain Dacres, Others and crew, of his Maione crably acquitted accordingly.

called upon to express the high sense they entertain | the preponderating jealousy of England. Who is of the conduct of the ship's company, in general, to perform this arduous task, if those, who are alone who are upon the spot are best able to decide be-

ment of the Army state of the Ningara. The regithe city man nearly full, and was well clothed, equip- by offering them high bribes to enter into the land and sorservices of the enemy, and they will represent their merit to the Commander-in-Chief."

colatertord Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOLEMBER 3. Since our last publication, the mails of Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, have arrived. One

The intelligence convered by the London Journals of the above days, although possessing very ousiderable claims to attention, scarcely requires o be noticed in this place, and we shall do little more than refer our readers to our columns, where full details will be found. The partisans of Government in America main-

tain the din of war with great energy, but their voice is not that of a great untion, united in one common cause, and their preparations for hostilities are on a scale which bespeaks at once the poverty o the treasury, and the reluctance of the people. A new army has appeared on the march, but its numbers hardly exceed five thousand men. There is indeed, some talk of volunteering, but the muster is small, and the hope of augmentation not very sanguine. The opinion of a Member of the Cabinet. that there never will be peace with Britain until America shall have conquered Canada, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary opinion ever given to the public, even although the sentiments of Cabinet Ministers are, in the present days, no where matters of wonder. If he has spoken out so plainly, he has divulged secrets which the obligation of an oath bound him inviolably to preserve, and betrayed the policy of his Government in a way that points out o Britain the method of counteracting it. He hasbesides, if we are to credit the statement, given an almost conclusive authority to those Resolutions which are already before our readers, and which did more than insinuate, that Mr. Maddison is the sworn ally of France, and that Canada is the stipulated price of BONAPARTE's friendship. If the war should continue till the conquest of Canada shall be achieved, it will be of no very brief duration .-In the midst of all this, we still look forward for better things to the effect which the opinion of the great body of the Americans is likely to produce on the Executive Power. If that opinion should acquire strength and extenditself, the consequence must be decisive. What produced the repeat of the Orders in Council of Britain? The Irresistible efficacy of popular opinion, steadily, firmly, and temperately asserted. In America a similar event will take place, if the same means be pursued in a similar man-

The accounts from Russia are indistinct and unceraio. The departure of BONAPARTE from Moscow was egarded as the forerunner of another battle, but we re not positively told whether he had gone to meet the Russians, or bed taken the road to Petersburgh. On the subject of the Russian fleet, noticed in our ast publication, something more specific is inserted in this day's paper. Thedream of a Swedish Expedition seems to have awakened to the reality of disappointment; but it would also seem, that the idea of a subsidy has been no vision.

A Proclamation in The Gazette prohibits the making of Starch from Grain from the first of this north till 40 days after the Meeting of Parliament. Another Proclamation permits the use of Sugar in brewing Beer or Ale (at any time not less than 30 days after the 27th ult.) until 40 days after the Meeting of Parliament.

the communications which relate to it are well entitled to the most serious attention. It is not the angry form which that contest wears, the principles of bigotry which have been called into action, or the base rtifices which have been employed, striking and memorable as all these are, that render this a subject of peculiar interest and importance. The history which is detailed offers a lesson of solemn warning and instruction to every City and Town throughout Ireland, where the Elective Franchise is either refused to those whose legal right Itis, or perverted to the support of selfish and monopolizing parties and designs. The circumstances in which Cork is at present placed may, at no very distant period, be the portion of other Towns and Cities, and it behoves them to look into futurity with a steady and penetrating eye. In each of them the independent Freeman and Freeholder, the opulent and respectable Merchant and Trader, may hereafter behold his interests torn from the management of proved talents and established fidelity, and committed to the care of those who have neither the understanding to comprehend them, nor the public spirit which their protection and defence so obviously require. He who honestly and candidly considers the magnitude of those concerns, which the Mercantile Bodies have in every Session of Parliament at stake, will feel a conviction, and openly avow it, that their Representatives ought to be men of extensive knowledge, of profound reflection, of regular habits in business, and of that ascertained and intrepid integrity which is neither to be corrupted by the blandishments, nor

to be found, and the commercial prosperity of Ire-

the Empire. There may be occasions, as there often

firmness and wisdom of the Representatives of Ire-

inactive stations of life? The loss which the nation independent of the Lord Bishop of Cork's interfery foundations. Every year, new taxes are imposed, and new legislative enactments passed for the regulation of domestic and foreign commerce. Into whose hands should the difficult and vital arrangement of these important matters be entrusted? We undervagenius, with all the splendour of its gifts, is not the exclusively to those who have studied its nature and complished. objects through a long succession of laborious years. who have learned from the Merchant the salutary rules of his hard-earned experience, whose minds are capable of reconciling conflicting claims, and of forming systems which will at once promote the good of the individual and the good of the whole community. Over commercial districts such Representa-

tives alone should preside. There are situations not a few, whose local concerns have neither a habitation nor a name, and which are almost unknown in the scale of national policy, from which the young man of property and of aspiring ambition may step into the Senate, and there pass an apprenticeship for more enviable and distinguished honours. To discuss the great principles of an Empire's policy requires but the due cultivation of those intellectual endowments which the bountiful hand of nature confers. To guide the affairs of a commercial people to that prosperity which is essential to their existence is his province alone who has examined them in all their bearings, not in the school of theory, not or the pages of the economist, but in their vulgar and practical details. To none other can these affairs be with safety confided. Where former Represents tires do not possess these qualifications, then, but not till then, let the young occupy their place.

The drift of these observations will easily be dis

covered, and we avow it with firmness and without disguise. Their object is, still more powerfully t animate that public spirit which has already manifest ed itself in so many Cities and Towns, and to carry t forward into immediate and effectual operation The History of Cork, for the last few days, is an cresistible call upon every independent man, to unite in the assertion of those public privileges, on which so many objects of the highest magnitude are suspended. How often have the Towns and Cities I Ireland had to struggle, and fruitlessly to struggle, with such opposition to Representatives who were best qualified to promote their interests as Cock has displayed? How often is the Elective Franchise the gift which political depravity receives, or the punishment which political honesty has undeservedly to sustain? How often is it refused to those who have an indisputable right to its possesion? How often is it the boon to support a party the pretence of freedom, and fetters to the free?-Its original design, emanating from royal munificence, was the public good-how often has its practice been the public misfortune? It was established as the birth-right of discreet and honest cltizeus -how often has it been conferred as an inheritance upon strangers? If these things be so, what ought to be the consequence? Not, surely, silent acquiescence and careless apathy, but instant and universal exertion. To sleep over the evil, is equivalent to ruin. It will be no time to prepare for the combat, when the enemy shall have entered the field. Independence and patriotism have before them a great and arduous duty to perform, and they cannot with prudence suffer a day to pass in idleness and inactivity. They see the restless energy with The manner in which the Election for the City of | which their opponents maintain and augment the drantages they possess, and the example must no be beheld with indifference. We may be asked-Do we mean to overturn the ancient usages of the land, and to deprive those of rights which, for time immemorial, they have enjoyed?" We ask, in return-" Have they devoted these rights to their original and legitimate purposes?" Let that question be tried. Let them prove, that they have been faithful Trustees, and the justice of their country will be satisfied. It is the decision of that point for which we plead, and those who manage the privileges in view, if their conduct has been unsuffed and pure, must be as anxious for the trial as it is possible for any other classes of the community to

be. We act upon no principles of a paltry policy, but on grounds of public good which are as obvious as they are unquestionable, and we should be chargeable with a gross dereliction of duty, if we failed to enforce them. To this cause every independent man must be attached, for it concerns the interests and the commerce of the whole. With these interests and with that commerce the Catholic Body have the same communion as their Protestant Brethren; but the present electioneering contests have a peculiar reference to them. We have not time at present fully to illustrate this point. There is, however, a question which we must put to them with all the solemnity in our power. If their Claims had not been in ontemplation, would such general and zeslous exrtions have been made against their advocates as hey must have witnessed? But for this reason, would Mr. Ponsonny have had to encounter such a host of enemies in the County of Cork, or Mr. HUTCHINSON in the City, as has been arrayed against them? Let the Catholics look to some allusions made by Mr. HUTCHINSON to certain high characters, and then let them draw the inference. The same Gentleman has accused the Protestant Bishop By's late ship La Guerriere, and they are hereby have been heretofore, when it will demand all the of Cork of taking an active share in the contest. The Bishop has publicly denied the allegation. Mr. "The Court, at the same time, feel themselves | land to maintain the rights of her commerce against | Hurtimson has publicly said, that the impression of it's truth still remained upon his mind. Those

cent of the Army of the United States passed thro' when prisoners, but more particularly of those who | equal to it, shall be driven back into the private and | tween these contending assertions; but, a together will sustain in the absence from Parliament of such | rence, the Catholics have before them what is more men's ROMILLY, HORNER, LAMB and BROYON- than sufficient to induce them to look well, and AM, is beyond calculation. Such losses, inflicted wisely, and warmly into that political influence upon Ireland, might shake her prosperity to its ve- which they possess, and to which they have hitherto been far from doing justice. If, then, they have the interests of their country, and, in them, their own peculiar rights, at heart, they will amply profit by the lessons they have received, and in time to come meet their opponents with that firmness and lue not the young genius of our country; but young | decision which are consistent with the British Coustitution, and with the dignity of free-born men. proper guardian of commerce. That office belongs | They have done much, but much remains to be ac-

At one period of Thursday's business in the City Court, Cork, the pollstood equal between Sir Nicholns Conway Colthurst and the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson then started up, and observed to the Meeting, that if the Hon. Baronet on his left would now rise, and state to the Meeting his intentions to support the great leading questions of Ireland, that is, if he would vote in the House of Commons in favour of Catholic Emancipation, if he would rote for a commutation of Tythes, to support the Church in its Property, at the same time to relieve the great body of the Peasantry of Ireland, if he would now publicly and solemnly arow those things, he (Mr. Hutchinson) would instantly retire from the contest, and call upon the Returning Officer to declare Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst duly elected.

To which Sir N. C. Colthurst replied, that as he had all along declared his intention of going into Parliament free and unshackled, he would not now, when he found himself equal on the poll, after the heavy majority which was in the morning against him; after being to honoured by support, deny those sentiments which he had avowed. He would sav no more than that he would support the British Constitution and serve his country to the utmost of his ability, but he would not give any pledges. Mr. Longfield has through the whole of the contest acted a fair and honourable part. The junction with Sir N. Colthurst originated in an authority which Mr. Longfield could not resist.

The Hon. Mrs. CROSBIR, whose deeply lamented death was mentioned in our publication of the 27th ult, was relict of the Hon, and Rev. MAURICE CROS-BIE, Dean of Limerick, uncle and heir-apparent to the Earl of GLANDORE.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 9. ARRIVED,

Oct. 30th-John, from Youghal, Hawkins, butter and oats, Liverpool; Camdon Revenue Cruiser. Sist-Success, Cox, Dartmouth, leather, staves,

Nov. 1st-Surprise, Rich, Bristol, luggage, Cork. BAILED,

Oct. 30th-Fame, Rickerty-and Langton, M'Kean, Whitehaven, ballast; Agonoria, Hillman, Swansea,

31st-Gower Packet.-Put back, Hero, Lang. Wind-S. W. at 8 4. m.

PELISSE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

P. and T. M'DOUGALL have received a Supply of the most fushionable Colours now worn in London for PELISSES, MANTLES, GOWNS and RID-ING-HABITS .- They have also received a large ortment of WORSTED, ANGOLA, SILK, THERAD and COTTON HOSIERY, which will be sold, as usual, by the dozen or half dozen, at Wholesale Prices .--They expect, by the first arrivals from Liverpool and PETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, HATS &c. &c. which will be sold at moderate Prices.

NOTICE.

Waterford, November 3, 1812.

THE several Persons owing QUIT and CROW! RENTS, within the District of WEXFORD and Ross, are hereby required to pay in the same forthwith—those Persons living at a distance from the Excise-Office are hereby informed, that Offices will be held for the Receipt of QUIT RENTS.

At Enniscouthr, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1812. Ross, on Tuesday, Nov. 3d.on Wednesday, Nov. Ath. At Enniscontily, on Monday, Dec. 7th. Ross, on Tuesday, Dec. 8th.

..... on Wednesday. Dec. 9th. And all Persons in Arrear more than one Galo will be driven within 14 days from the date of this Notice. unless the same be paid in.

WILLIAM HARVEY, Excise Office, Wexford, October 30, 1812.

STOLEN, PROM THE LANDS OF GREENVILLE. On the Night of Friday, the 30th October,

A CHESNUT MARE, rising 8 years old, about 15 hands high; bald face, with a Chesnut Spot in the middle of the forehead; one of her hind legs white up to the ham a white Spot under the Saddle a small lump on the inside of one of her flanks; with whitish Mane and Tail; and was in Foat when taken

Whosoever will bring said Mare to Joseph GREENE, Esq. Greenville, shall receive TEN GUI NRAS REWARD. November 3, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND QUEBEC PIPE STAVES.

WYO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at One o'Clock, on the Custom-A Cargo of Nova Scotia Red Pine TIMBER.

36 Pieces of Black BIRCH, 6000 Feet of PLANK.

3400 STAVES-and Some LATHWOOD.

mediately after which will be sold, 8000 (Standard) Quebec Pipe STAVES, of uperior Quality.

TERMS - Approved Bills at Three Months will be aken in payment, for any sum over £20-under Waterford, Nov. 3, 1812.