46 On the 15th, about 25 British boats passed up this place on the St. Lawrence, laden with military stores. About 140 of our militia, from Ogdensburg and Hamilton, posted themselves on an island, with one gun-boat, to obstruct their passage; and, on the approach of the enemy, our militia attacked and drove them from their boats into the woods; but, for want of small boats to pursue them, the enemy had time to rally and return to the charge, and, after an action of three hours, they were reinforced by two gun-boats, and a large body of men from Prescott, and the ammunition of our men being nearly exhausted, they abandoned the enterprize, and returned to their respective quarters, with the loss of one man, and two wounded. Enemy's loss not known.'

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Copies of Letters from Brigadier-General Hull. to the Department of War, accompanying the Dispatch published in our last.

Sandwich, August 7, 1812.

Sir-Ou the 4th Instant, Major Van Horn, of Colonel Findley's regiment of Ohio Volunteers. was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the viver Raisin: and further, if necessary, to meet and reinforce Captain Brush, of the State of Ohio, commanding a company of volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown, a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a beavy fire, at the distance of fifty yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Van Horn made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return o killed and wounded it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies were the occasion of it.

Ism, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. Eustli, Secretary, &c.

REPORT OF RILLED IN MAJOR VAN HORN'S DEFEAT. Captain Gilchrist, Captain Ullery, Captain M'Cullogh. of the Spies. Captain Beerstler, severely wounded and not expected to recover (since dead): Lieut. Pentz, Ensigns Ruby and Allison , 10 privates-

Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

Dayton (Ohio), Sept. 2. His Excellency Governor Harrison arrived in town yesterday morning, and in a few hours proceeded on to Pique to see Governor Meigs. His arrival was announced by the discharge of 18 guns by the citizens of the town, as a mark of approbation and respect. At the present hour of gloom and despondency, no event could have given more he now holds. On Monday afternoon Colonel regulars of the 17th United States' regiment, lately recruited in Kentucky. Same day arrived Captain Gerrard, with a volunteer troop of horse, from Bourbon County, Kentucky; on Tuesday they proceeded on their march to the frontier. Yestertheir march from Kentucky; the whole, together with Colonel Wells's regulars, to be under the immediate command of Governor Harrison. We trust the gallant Kentuckians, under their accomplished leader, will retrieve the tarnished honour of our country. We understand that Governor Harrison intends to proceed without delay to the frontier, and immediately to commence offensive operations. By the last intelligence from Piqua, we learn that 100 troops had marched to the relief of Fort Wayne. We hope they may arrive in time to wave that important post. Captain Steele's company, from this place, were engaged in building block-houses at the St. Mary's.

Frankford (Kentucky), Sept. 12.

We have collected the following information from gentlemen who returned to this place on Thursday evening, from the Pigeon-Roost Fork of White River :-

About 900 persons collected from this State and the Indiana territory on the ground in the course of three or four days. After continuing there for some time, a Council was held, at which it was agreed that 600 men should go on to the Delaware towns; but owing to the want of preparation and necessary provisions, the expedition was found impracticable, and they broke up and returned (except a few), for the purpose of preparing themselves better for an expedition. The above Gentlemen state, that on the return of the sarages, they were met by a party of men from Driftwood Fork of White River, a skirmish ensued, in which two Indians were hadly wounded, and one white man; it is said three of the pack-horses loaded with the plunder taken from the whites killed were retaken

The following is a list of the names of the famities killed, viz.: -- Morris's family, 5 persons ;to. Young Collins was wounded, and his wife killed; another woman was found killed and scalped in a field-making in all 22 persons! All the above were buried on the succeeding day by Colonel Robinson and his party.

From the best information we have been able to collect, the following is about the force Gen. Harrison has with him from Kentucky:

Colonel Allen's regiment - - - - 650

The war against Canada languishes, and General Resolved. That we consider the contents have not transpired."

Resolved. That we consider the contents have not transpired."

Colonel Allen's regiment - -Scott's Lewis's do. Poague's do. - - - - 640 Barbec's do. - - 610 Jennings' do. Mounted volunteers for a short period Regulars under Col. Wells Col. Simrall's regiment of horse Capt. Gerrard's troop of horse - - - 80

Total - - - - - 5060 These troops will probably march on immediately to Detroit, and thus force the Indians to mily about Malden to defend his Majesty's dominions, while Gen. Hopkins will employ the following force for the destruction of the Wabash Indians, and perhaps ultimately co-operate with Harrison:

Col. Wilcox's regiment, now at Vincennes, 588 Col. Miller's regiment, on their march to Mounted Volunteers, say - - - 600

In the above estimate, it will be observed, Colonel Barbour's regiment, which has marched to the aid of Edwards, is not included. We have no idea of the force Ohio and Indiana will add to the abore.

Copy of a Letter from John Gibson, Esq. acting as Governor of Indiana territory, to Col. P. Barbour, at Red-banks, Henderson County,

Head-quarters, Vincennes, Sept. 5, 1812. SIR-I have this moment received information, y a party of Rangers that I sent a few days ago to

Fort Harrison, that that place was attacked by a arge party of Indians this morning at ten o'clock. You will therefore on receipt of this proceed immediately to this place with the troops under your command. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant.

John Gibson, Acting as Gov. Ind. Ter. ROBERT LATHAM, Adj. 6th Reg. K. V.

New York, Serr. 29 .- It appears from an article, under our Marine Head, that a squadron of seven ships, three of them 2-deckers, and supposed to be Admiral Warren's squadren from Engand, were seen on the 27th instant, about 100 miles from the rine-yard.

LEXINGTON, R. SEPT. 6. - A gentleman of undoubted veracity arrived in this place vesterday morning, who was at the house of Col. Calloway, in Henry county, about 12 miles from Wesport, on Friday night last. He states, that between one and two o'clock in the morning, an express arrived to Col. C. informing him that considerable mischief had been done by the Indians on Thursday night, on Pigeon Hook of Silver Creek, 15 miles from Westport. The Colonel immediately collected about 100 men, and proceeded on to Westport, when he crossed the Ohio about twelve o'clock on Saturday. From Westporthe sent a message home stating, that 15 families had been killed by the Indians, two ingeneral satisfaction than the appointment of Go- dividuals only have been known to have escaped. vernor Harrison to the important command which | The greatest activity was prevailing when our informant left Colonel Callowny's, and he supposes Wells arrived at this place, with between 3 and 400 by this day 1000 men will have crossed the river to pursue the Indians.

> Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New Orleans, to his friend in Washington, dated

August 24. "All is bustle here in the military way. Since day Brigadier-General Payne arrived with three | the morning a report has reached town that the Bri- tyviolence to its utmost height, prepare the way for regiments of Kentucky militia, composing a force tish have taken possession of our block-house and of 1800 men. Their arrival was also greeted by a Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of this river. The was perfectly well ascertained, that a vast majority Southampton ship of war (or frigate) was cast away at the Balize, and the Brazen sloop of war weahered the storm on the 18th instant, and it is believed with their boats they have taken the abovenentioned positions, which were rendered entirely defenceless by the hurricane. It would be impossible o give you a just description of the dreadful havoc nd melancholy aspect of this Ill-fated city. The hurricane far surpassed any thing of the kind ever ritnessed heretofore, for violence and consequent destruction of property. Every house in the city is and the amazing resources she derives from commore or less injured-many were dashed to atoms. hundreds of lives were lost on the river, and out of 60 vessels, scarcely six are worth repairing,"

> BOSTON, SEPT. 23.—Schooner Two Brothers, Hoyt, of Stanford, (Con.) from Bristol (England), with tin, iron, copper, &c. bound to Baltimore, has arrived at Newport, prize to the privateer United- | the treasury, occasioned by the destruction of the we-Stand, which recaptured her from the Acasta British) frigate. The British ship lately sent into ortsmouth by the privateer Thomas, is the Fal- I taxes to a rast amount—measures by which the peomouth, of Bristol, Hill, from Jamaica, with a cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 24. " BRITISH NECOCIATION .- A letter from Hali-

fax of the 9th instant says :--" Sir John B. Warren is momentarily expected here, with five sail of the line and a number of frigates; it is understood that he is invested with powers to negociate and conclude a peace with I the most distinct and unqualified terms, we are deepyour Government; or, if you will not come upon by sensible of the new duties and obligations which terms with him, to unkennel the dogs of war against

" Quere-Is Sir B. Warren comming out in the character of Mr. Copenhagen Jackson, to negociate a peace-will be demand the surrender of our tight little Nary, together with the abandonment of our impressed seamen, and the right of navigating the ocean as the terms upon which Peace is to Collins's ditto, 7 ditto; Payne and family, 8 dit- | be procured? If so, the result may be easily foreseen; but if he comes in a real spirit of amity, the

impediments can easily be removed. HALIFAX, Oct. 2.—We are informed that on of the United States as inconsistent with the spirit Thursday afternoon a flag of Truce arrived di- of the federal compact, and calculated to destroy the rect from Washington, with dispatches for his Ex- | weight which the old, great, and populous states

The war against Canada languishes, and General Dearborn has made no attempt of any consequence. The capture of Fort Wayne is said to be confirmed. The British are cutting up the roads in Canada, and taking every necessary precaution against invasion. There is a report of some disaster having happened to the Americans at Niagara.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of the State of New York, herein after lesignated, held at the capital in the city of Albaov, on the 17th and 18th days of September, 1812. Here follow the names of Delegates from 34 Cities and Counties.]

Resolved, That the doctrine, of late so frequently and violently inculcated, that, when war is once declared, all enquiry into its justice and expediency ought to cease, and all opposition to the men n power immediately to be abandoned, is essentially hostile to the rital principles of our republican nstitutions; and, if adopted, would change our present government into one of the worst species of yranny which the ingenuity of the foes of freedom has yet contrived-s government republican in its forms, in spirit and practice arbitrary and despotic -that it must be obvious to the most ordinary capacity that, were such a doctrine to prevail, an Adninistration which, by its corruption or imbecility, and justly forfeited the confidence of the people,

cause, if it were deemed expedient to exercise our

right of selecting our adversary, prudence and com-

with France would equally have satisfied our insult-

nibilating, would have revived and extended our

ov our efforts we were contributing to arrest the

progress of despotism to Europe, and essentially

erving the great interests of freedom and humanity

hroughout the world : because a republican govern

ment, depending solely for its support on the wishes

and affections of the people, ought never to declare

war, into which the great body of the nation are

not prepared to enter with zeal and alacrity; as

where the justice and necessity of the measure are not

so apparent as to unite all parties in its support,

that have before existed, and, by exasperating par-

of the people in the middle and northern states, by

whom the burthen and expenses of the contest mu

be horne almost exclusively, were strongly opposed

to the measure-because we see no rational pros-

pect of attaining, by force of arms, the objects for

which our rulers say we are contending—and be-

cause the evils and distresses, which the war must

of u cessity occasion, far overbalance any advan-

tage we can expect to derive from it. Be-

cause the great power of England on the ocean,

merce and navigation, render it evident, that we can-

not compel her to respect our rights and satisfy our

demands, otherwise than by a successful maritime

warfare, the means of conducting which we not on-

ly do not possess, but our rulers have obstinately

refused to provide. Because the exhausted state of

revenue derived from commerce, should the war

continue, will render necessary a resort to loans and

ple will be greatly burthened and oppressed, and

the influence and patronage of the executive alarm-

ingly increased. And, finally, because of a war

begun with such means as our rulers had prepared,

and conducted in the mode they seem resolved to

pursue, we see no grounds to hope the honourable

Resolved, That while we condemn the war, in

the change of our national relations has imposed on

us, and are fully determined, in our several capa-

cities of magistrates, soldiers, and citizens, to obey

with promptness and alacrity all constitutional re-

quisitions of the proper authorities; seeking no

other redress for the evils of which we complain than

that which we confidently trust will be obtained from

change of sentiment in the people, leading to a

Resolved. That we view the creation of new

states out of territories not within the ancient limits

and successful termination.

change of men and measures.

its ineritable tendency is to augment the dissension

Emperor of France, every action of whose life ha lemonstrated, that the attainment, by any means would be tempted to plunge the nation into an of universal empire, and the consequent extinction injust or unnecessary war, for the sole purpose of of every vestige of freedom, are the sole objects of perpetuating their power, and thus building their his incessant, unbounded, and remorseless ambition own greatness on the ruins of their country. His arms, with the spirit of freemen, we might open Resolved-That, without Insisting on the injustice ly and fearlessly encounter; but, of his seen of the present war, taking solely into consideration arts, his corrupting influence, we entertain a dead he time and circumstances of its declaration, the we can neither conquer nor conceal. It is, then condition of the country, and state of the public nind, we are constrained to consider, and feel it fore, with the utmost distrust and alarm, that w our duty to pronounce it a most rash, unwise, and regard his late professions of attachment and love to the American people, fully recollecting, that his he nexpedient measure; the adoption of which ought variable course has been, by perfidious offers of profor ever to deprive its authors of the esteem and contection, by deceitful professions of friendship, te fidence of an enlightened people-because, as the full his intended victims into the fatal sleep of coanjuries we have received from France are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from fidence and security, during which the chains of danotism are silently wound round and rivetted on England, and have been attended with circumstances of greater insult and aggravation -if war were neessary to vindicate the honour of the country, con-Resolved. That we are firmly attached to the sistency and impartiality required, that both nations should have been included in the declaration-be-

Union of the States, most conscientiously believing that, on its preservation, the future peace, securit and independence, as well as power and grander of the American nation, must mainly depend; as mon sense dictated the choice of an enemy from e are, therefore, strengthened in our reprobation whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war the measures of our present rulers, from a consider ion of their evident tendency to produce a disse d honour, and, at the same time, instead of anlution of that Union which we so warmly cherial. Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, th ommerce-and even the evils of such a contest would langers which seem to threaten the existence of the have been mitigated by the sublime consolation, that

union have chiefly arisen from the prevalence of a course of policy, by which the interests of the comnercial states have been wantonly sacrificed to local prejudices and state jealousies: And whereas our ninds are irresistibly impressed with the conviden that a change of system is now demanded by the law of self-preservation: Therefore resolved, that to effect a purpose so desirable and so necessary, a a change of our present rulers, the barriers of party, which separate men, differing not in principle but in name merely, ought to be thrown down, and every obstacle removed, which can prevent and impede the full and cordial co-operation of those who are actuated by the same feelings, and entercivil war. Because, before war was declared, It tain the same sentiments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of peace, liberty, and commerce, who are opposed to the present war, without distinction of parties, to assemble in their respective counties, wherein such meetings have not been already held, and appoint Committees of Correspondence and Conference, who, if deemed necessary hereafter, may meet in a Convention for the purpose of explaining and comparing their sentiments, and concerting ommon plan of operation, having for its object the restoration of peace to our degraded and afflicted country. JACOB MORRIS, President.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary. The Elections in the United States excite no les bustle and cariosity, than those in England. We

have received the following, as the probable compotation of votes for the Presidency :-For Mr. De Witt Clinton.-New Haringhire. 6lassachusets, 22-Rhode Island, 4-Connecticut. -Vermont, 8-New York, 29-New Jency, 8-

Delaware, 4-Maryland, 3-North Carolina, 15-For Mr. J. Madison .- Pennsylvania. 25-Mary and, 8-Virginia, 25-South Carolina, 11-Georgia -Ohio, 8-Kentucky, 12-Tenessoc, 3-Orleans 3.-Total, 103.

There are a few votes deficient, which are uner lained, we believe five in number

The foregoing estimate does not seem to be every respect correct. By referring to the proeedings (lately published in the Chronicle) of the teeting of the County of Essex, at which Colone Pickering presided, it will be observed that, owing o the Senate and Representatives being governed by wo different interests, the votes of Massachusetts seventeen under the former census) will be lost ! ither party. At the last Election, they all went in avour of the Federal Party. The Southern States nowever, particularly South Carolina, may divideustead of voting, as they did at the last Election manimously for Mr. Madison. This may be produc d by the influence of General Hampton, who is per haps the only soldler in the United States, who com pelled Mr. Madison to resign his Commission of Con-nander-in-Chief, and who has a powerful sway in the

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Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia.

# Bamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,364.

Resolved, That we consider the employment

pulpable violation of the constitution, as extract

offensive to the people, as the most expensive and to

least efficient mode of conducting the war; and h

a serious and alarming encroachment on the righ

of the several States, which it behoves the true fries

of our excellent institutions, by all lawful man

Whereas the late revocation of the Orden

Council has removed the great and ostensible cany

of the present war, and prepared the way for a

immediate accommodation of all existing differences

nasmuch as, by the confession of the present Section

tary of State, satisfactory and honourable arrange

ments might easily be made, by which the abuse to

sulting from the impressment of our seamen might

in future, be effectually prevented - Therefore,

Resolved, That we shall be constrained to com

der the determination on the part of our Rulens

continue the present war, after official notice of the

erocation of the British Orders in Council, wat

fording conclusive evidence, that the war has been

undertaken from motives entirely distinct from the

which have been hitherto arowed, and for the pre-

motion of objects wholly unconnected with the in

Resolved, That we contemplate with abhorres

even the possibility of an alliance with the presen

erest and honour of the American nation.

firmly to resist.

Resolved, August we the militia, for the purpose of offensive war, at

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

PELISSE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

D and T. M. DOUGALL have received a Supply of . the most fashionable Colours now worn in I ondon for PELISSES, MANTLES, GOWNS and RID-ING-HABITS .-- They have also received a large as portment of WORSTED, ANGOLA, SILK, THREAD and COTTON HOSIERY, which will be sold, as usual by the dozen or half dozen, at Wholes de Prices -They expect, by the first arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, an addition to their extensive stock of CAR PETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, HATS &c. &c. which will be sold at moderate Prices.

NOTICE.

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

At Essiscontur, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1819 Ross, on Inciden, Nov. 3d. on Wednesday, Nov. Ath.
At Engineering, on Monday, Dec. 7th. Ross, ... on Tuesday, Dec. 8th. .....on H ednesday, Dec. 9th.

And all Persons in Acrear more than one Gale wil be driven within 14 days from the date of this Notice 

Excise Office, Wexford.

FROM THE LANDS OF GREENVILLE,

On the Night of Friday, the 30th October, CHESNUT, MARE, rising 8 years old, about A 13 hands high; bald face, with a Chesnut Spo a the middle of the forehead; one of her hind leg while up to the ham in white spot under the Saddle a small lump on the inside of one of her flanks; with whitish Mane and Tail: and was in Foal when taken

Whoseever will bring said Mare to Jeann GREENE, Rsq. Greenville, shall receive TEN GUI NEAS REWARD. November 3, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND QUEBEC PIPE STAFES.

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

36 Pieces of Black BIRCH, 6000 Feet of PLANK, 3400 STAVES-and Some LATHWOOD.

homediately after which will be sold, 8000 (Standard) Quebec Pipe STAFES, of superior Quality.

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

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

Three Months date. Waterford, October 20, 1812.

SOLID SALT.

FINE Patentees have given the above name to a A Sait of British manufacture, (to distinguish it from Stoved, Common, British Bay, Patent, or Fish-

erv.) which will be found, upon trial, to be equal, if not superior, to the best Foreign Salt, possessing in a pre-eminent degree its essential property, of durabilety and firmness of grain in pickle, and between layers of Provision, or Tish, and containing more MEAL SALT in a given weight. The Manufacture of "Solan Sala" being fusion

by heat only, without the intervention of either brine 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. British or Foreign, amounting together frequently to

10 per cent. The Sour Sauris 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 solidits, particularly for packing, not only Meat of all kinds

The Patentees have also to observe, that by their process they can manufacture the Source Skar of any descred size of grain; small for the first operation of striking or salting, or large-grained for packing. the most eminent practical men in the Provision Trade, as well as those in the lisbery; in all cases giving the greatest satisfaction. It has also, by order of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Victualling 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 in ide use of, Messes. J. and T. Marshall and Co. of Northwich, the Messes. Whitehouse and Galun, of Laverpool, Agents for the sale of it, to whom any orders and commurecations are requested to be addressed.

The Price is Forty Shilling, per Ton, of Porty Bushels. A Specimen of the Salt may be seen, on ap-Plication to Mr. FREDERICK KRATING, of Waterford which the Pitentees earnesdy solicit the Houses in the Provision Trade to inspect, being confident it will be found to possess every requisite, to cusure the general use of it.

INO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Exchange, in ] the City of Waterford, on THERSDAY, the 12th day of November instant, an ANNUTTY of TRIRTY POUNDS, for the Term of 996 Years, charged on the Concerns in Stephen-Street, in possession of Biasin, Said Concerns are only subject to £9 yearly Rent.

For Particulars of Title apply to GRORGE LVIE. TIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, November 5, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, WHE FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE of INCHINSCUL-

Value is offered.

LUP, containing 470 Acres, situated within c 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 Ss. 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 for a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Two Quinea Fine, containing 187 Acres, situated within miles of the Town of Callan, and now held under Lease of 3 Lives, by Simon Blunnes, Esq. made many years since, at the yearly Profit Rent of Est Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Rr CHARD BOYSE OSBORNE, Esq. Waterford, or Wm HARDEN BRADSHAW, Ksq. 48, Harcourt street, Dub lin, who will close with a Purchaser as soon as the

Waterford, October 10, 1812.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. TO be sold by Auction, on Tuesday, the 3d of late of the Recruiting Staff, leaving Waterford) at | ceeded.

the Manor, a variety of Household Furniture, con sisting of elegant Mahogany dining Tables, Pembroke Ditto, two inlaid Tables, Carpets, Sofa, printed Chairs, Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Beds and ledding, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock each Day FIELDING, Auctioncer

Waterford, October 31, 1912. 67 The above Auction is adjourned until Tuesda the 10th inst-

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For such Term as may be agreed upon, DART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR-NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick on uir, and my of Callin, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Lenses can be given to sol vent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (post paid), will be received by H. H. Levican, Esq.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR YARD. Pitch Pine, Yellow Pine, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived,

Ours, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. ASD HAVE LANDED Alarge Assortment of Welch States.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM THAT MAY BE AGREED ON,

TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, NEW, WELL-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, with an extensive CORN-STORE and MALT-HOUSE n the Rece, capable of containing Six Thomana Barclass Corn. These Concerns are situated in Coal Market, Kilkenny, the most eligible and central part of the City. Apply to Mr. J. Ryan, in Waterford, or to Mr.

McConsecut, in Kilkenny. October 10, 1812. TO BE SOLD,

ENEN COUPLE of the thoroughest bred BEAGLES in either England or Ireland, whose Pedigre no be traced Back for Twenty Years.

Enquire of ARTHUR BIRNIE. Waterford, October 13, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR LIVES RENEWABLE.

Or for any Term that may be agreed upon, MILAT Part of the LANDS of DRUMDOWNEY alled CASTLE JOHN, adjoining Mr. Lar-TAN's Demostor; commanding a fine View of the tiver Suir, from which Mauure may be drawn, at a short distance, to the centre of the Farm, con-The Sorro SALT has been made use of by many of I taining between 70 and 80 Acres, well enclosed. A Quantity of well-sived upland HAY to be disposed of, on encouraging Terms. Proposals will be eccived by Mr. Jonx King, Waterford. October 17, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

₹ 30 BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sionly manufacturers of the Solid Silt, have appointed " towed near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 93 Miles from Carrie on cuir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage a Use Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

> 7 Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo ny Nowige, Kilkenny; or John Walehr, Mullin abone. John Smarro will show the Premises. \* .\* The Tenent may be accommodated with more

March 20, 1812.

Land, if required.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE. ]

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

October 1st, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Rockn Cashin, Waterford.

TTO BELET, for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious, newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it, with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough re pair an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in Twelve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and laid down with the best and most productive grass seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph Powner, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FANTIN TYNAN, the Steward, will show the premises. Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET. For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEAT, #THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS TLE, situated within one file of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Past Town of Kilmacthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT lower than of late. Treble neck-chain, and amulet and Salmon WIER attached to the Demosie. Proposals will be received by Joseph Power. Esq. Annemounts. March 13th, 1412. Annemount.

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE and DEMESNE OF MOUNT-YERo be made to Mrs. Wann, Bailybricken, or to Mr. border.

TO BE LET.

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occupied by Anthony Jackson. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-

House, near the Bridge. Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1912. N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day be tween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as hereofore advertised. Apply to Perus. Walser, Attorney, William-street. Waterford, June 27, 1812

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds, of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

W ACEREORD MARKET PRICES\_ADE G

Butter, first Quality, - - - - - 116s. 0d.) ---- second, - - - - - - - 111s. 0d ---- third. - - - - - - 104s. 9d Tallow (rendered) - - - 1104, - 1204, 0d Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d --- (casks,rendered) - 82s. Od. - 84s. Od. Burnt Pige, - - - - 62s. 0d. - 64s. 0d. Pork, . . . . . . . . . 564. Od. 608. Od. Beef. - - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 37s. Od Oatmeal, - - - - - 25s, Od. - 26s, Od Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. - second, - - - - 72s. Od. - 76s. Od. - third, - - - - - 56s. Od - 64s. Od. --- fourth, - - - - 461. Od. - 511. Od. Wheat, ----- 60%, Od. - 64%, Od. Barley, - - - - - - 24s, Od. - 25s, 9d. Oats (common) - - - 23s. 3d. - 00s. 0d. (potatoe) - - - 24s. 3d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, - - - - - - - 43s. Od. - 45s. Od. Coals, ----- 4s. 6d. - 5s. 0d Tallow (rough), - - - 124. 6d. - 134. 0d. Potatoes, ------ 6d. to 7d.) Becf { (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.) (joints), - - - - - 43d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 534. - 7d. ical, - - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork, ---- 4 d. - 5d Butter, ---- 24d. - 28d. Train Oil. - - - - - £40 00s. Whiskey, --- 16s. 6d. - 17s. 0d. per Gal-

forn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. 905 Barrels Wheat, Averaging { £2 115. 22... A d. 1 25. 4 d. 1 26. 6 d. 3519 ---- Barley, J

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

From the London Papers to the 31st inclusive.]

Weymouth and Melcombe Regio-Sir John Murray

Bart. Right Hon T. Wallace, John Broadhurst, Esq. and Henry Trait, Esq.

Berkibire—Charles Dundas, Esq and Hon. Richard

Merionelhehire-Sir R. W. Vanghan, Bart. Bishop & Cartle-W. Clive and J. Robinson, Esnre

East Looe-Admiral Sir E. Buller, Bart, and D. Vanderheyden, Saq. West Looe-C. Buller and A. Buller, Esqrs. Ayr County-Sir Henry Hamilton.

Clackmannan County-The Hon. G. Abercromby. Printroke-J. Bowen. Esq. Callington-S. W. Pojntz, Esq. and Sir J. L. Rugers,

Becwick County-G. Bailey, Bsq. Forfar County-Hon. W. R. Muole. Edinburgh County-Sir G. Clerk, Bart. Stirling County-Sir C. Edmonstone, Bart. Carmarthenshire-Lord R. Seymour

Farmouth (late of Wight)-R. Wellesley, Esq. and Sir H. C. Montgomerr, Bart. Newton (Isle of Wight)-Hon. G. A. Pelham, and B.

P. Blashford, Esq. Saltash-Major Russell, and - Pendergast, Esq. Plumpton-Colonel Duckett, and - M. Donald

Argyll County-Lord G. Campbell.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Evening Dress .- A white crape or mull muslin petticoat, worn over white satin, finished round the bottom with a ball fringe of gold; a crimson relvet or satin bodice, formed so as partially to expose the bosom and shoulders; short bishop's sleeve, edged with ball fringe, and ornamented with the same round the bosom and shoulders. A short sash of shaded ribband, to correspond with the colour of the bodice, tied in short bows and ends in front of the figure. A shepherd's hat, composed of blended crimson velvet and white satin; a curled ostrich feather, placed entirely on one side, and waving towards the back of the neck. The hair divided on the forehead, and curled on each side, rather of wrought gold; short drop ear-rings, and bracelete en sutte. Crimson velvet or satia slippers; trimmed with gold rosettes or frluge. White kid gloves, just avoiding the elbow. Fan of white and silver embossed crape, or carred ivory. Occasional scarf A NON. Sec. as formerly advertised. Application of white French slik, with embroidered ends and

PARISTAN OPERA DRESS .- An evening or dinner robe, of white muslin, with short fancy sleeve, appliqued with lace, and trimmed with a fall of the same article round the bosom. A loose robe pelisse, of celestial blue satio or velvet, trimmed down each side and round the neck with a full swansdown fur. and negligently confined in the centre of the bosom. An imperial helmet cap, composed of blue velvet, ornamented with a bandcau and beads; a full white ostrich feather waving towards one side. Necklace and fancy ear-rings of pearl, or the blue satin bead. Slippers of blue velvet or kid, with silver clasps or all buckles. Glores of primrose kid.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

It is but within the few last days of the month

that the out and bean harvest has been closed in the fens of Lincoln and Cambridgeshire, and much of it has consequently been materially injured by the heavy rains to which it had been so long exposed .-Our reports of the general wheat crop do not, we lament to state, promise that average produce on which this country can safely depend for the necessary supply of its people. The northern counties yield abundance of bread corn; but the southern, enstern, and midland districts are found deficient, which, before the harvest, were expected to prove most productive. This is an unfortunate fact, which ought not to be disculsed, and of which Government cannot be too soon and seriously impressed .-Potatoes, as have already stated, are generally abundant, but they are daily rising in price from the supposed deficiency above stated. Much clover seed has been destroyed by the wetness of the season, and considerable quantities are still abroad. The wheat seed season has been a very catching and tedious one: the clover leys early sown were broke up with difficulty, and required much work to cover the seed; and many of the tilth lands, not sown before the wet weather set in, remain in several counties yet unsown. Most of the seed got in early has planted well. The turnip crops are generally good on tender soils, but on heavy lands they are so much bound by the rains, that the hoc has been of no service to them. Lean stock has had a fall in price, both in beasts and sheep, from an apprehension of spring feed becoming short. Hay is on the rise from the same cause. The meat-markets have been amply supplied through the month .- Horses, of any size and shape, are become scarce and dear. from the extensive demand for them for the cavalry service. The wool trade has experienced but little variation since our last report, except for the combing wool of cross-bred fleeces, which sells freely at

tlraught, and others left unfinished, but in every rough sketch and fragment we behold the hand of a master, and the result of a great mind operating upon great materials. We do not observe many of the Author's usual flights of faticy or fascinating eloquence; it is, on the contrary, a cool and systematic discussion; the language is clear, simple, energetic; the reasoning close, and the arguments conclusive.

The first part of these dissertations contains a particular history of the Popery Laws, with occasional remarks of great severity on their ruinous consequences to Ireland, shewing that they discouraged and prevented industry, encouraged the disobedience of children, and in short went to subvert all the natural foundations of civil society. As the most obnoxious of these Laws have been repealed, we shall pass to the other Tracts, which argue with irresistible force against the impolicy and inefficacy of all Penal Statutes whatever.

44 The system which we have just reviewed, and lic is made to operate dpon the laws concerning property in Ireland, is in its nature very singular, and differs, I apprehend, essentially, and perhaps to its disadvantage, from any scheme of religious persecution now existing in any other country in Europe, or which has prevailed in any time or nation, with which history has made us acquainted. I believe it will not be difficult to shew that it is unjust, impolitic, and inefficacious; that it has the most unhappy influence on the prosperity, the morals, and the safety of that country; that this influence juria. is not accidental, but has flowed as the necessary and direct consequence of the laws themselves, first on account of the object which they effect, and next by the quality of the greatest part of the instruments they employ. Upon all these points, first upon the general, then on the particular, this question will be considered, with as much order as can be followed in a matter of itself as involved and intricate as it is important.

44 The first and most capital consideration with regard to this, as to every other object, is the extent of it; and here it is necessary to premise, this system of pensity and incapacity has for its object sio small sect or obscure party, but a very numerous body of men, a body which comprehends at least two-thirds of that whole nation; it amounts to 2,800,000 souls, a number sufficient for the matezials constituent of a great people. Now it is well worthy of a serious and dispassionate examination, whether such a system, respecting such an object, be in reality agreeable to any sound principles of legislation, or any authorized definition of laws; for if our reasons or practices differ from the general informed sense of mankind, it is very moderate to say that they are at least suspicious.

44 This consideration of the magnitude of the object ought to attend us through the whole inquiry; if it does not always affect the reason, it is always decisive on the importance of the question. It not only makes in Itself a more leading point, but complicates itself with every other part of the matter, giving every error, minute in itself, a character and significance from its application; it is therefore not to be wondered at, if we perpetually recur to it in

the course of this essay. " In the making of a new Law, it is undoubtedly the duty of the Legislator to see that no injustice be done, even to an individual; for there is then nothing to be unsettled, and the matter is under his hands to mould as he pleases; and if he finds it untractable in the working, he may abandon it without incurring any new inconvenience. But in the quesconcerning the repeat of an old one, the work is of more difficulty; because Laws, like houses, lean against one another, and the operation is delicate, and should be necessary; the objection in such a case ought not to arise from the natural infirmity of buman institutions, but from substantial faults which contradict the nature and end of Law itself; faults | and subordinate, but large and principal objects; not arising from the imperfection, but from the misapplication and abuse of our reason. As no Legislatoragen regard the minimuof equity, a Law may i some instances he a just subject for consure, without being at all are object of repeal. But if its transgressions against common right, and the ends of just government, should be considerable in their nature, and spreading in their effects, as this objection goes to the root and principle of the Law, it renders it void in its obligatory quality on the mind, and therefore determines it as the proper object of abrogation and repeal, so for as regards its civil existence. The objection here is, as we observed, by no means on account of the imperfection of the law; it is on account of its erroneous principle; for if this be fundamentally wrong, the more perfect the Law is made, the worse it becomes. It cannot be said to have the properties of gensine Law, even in its imperfections and defects. The true weakness and opprobrium of our best general constitutions is, that they cannot provide beneficially for every particular case, and thus fill, adequately to their intentions, the circle of universal justice. But where the principle is faulty, the erroneous part of the Law is beneficial, and justice only finds refuge in those holes and corners which had escaped the sagacity and inquisition of the Legislator. The happiness or misery of multitudes can never be a thing indifferent. A Law against the majority of the People is, in substance, n Law against the People itself: its extent determines its invalidity; it even changes its character as it enlarges its operation: It is not particular injustice, but general oppression; and can no longer be considered as a private hardship which might be borne, but spreads and grows up into the unfortu-

nate importance of a national calamity." Mr. Bucke here dilates at considerable length on the nature of Law and universal Justice, and proves by the strongest appeals to reason and argument, that the Popery Laws in Ireland have been founded in this point to sacrifice his interest here to his opi- Long field meant to convey.

"It has been shown, I hope with sufficient evidence, that a Constitution against the interest of the many is rather of the nature of a grievance than a Law; that of all grievances it is the most weighty and important; that it is made without due authority, against all the acknowledged principles of jurisprudence, against the opinions of all the great lights in that science; and that such is the tacit sense even of these who act in the most contrary manner. These points are indeed so evident, that I apprehend the abettors of the Penal System will ground their defence on an admission, and not on a denial of them. They will lay it down as a principle, that the Protestant Religion is a thing beneficial for the whole community, as well in its civil interests, as in those of a superior order. From thence they will except those which have just been mentioned." argue, that the end being essentially beneficial, the means become instrumentally so; that these penalties and incapacities are not final causes of the Law, the manner in which religious influence on the pub- but only a discipline to bring over a deladed people to their real interest; and therefore, though they may be harsh in their operation, they will be pleasant in their effects; and be they what they will, they cannot be considered as a very extraordinary hardship, as it is in the power of the sufferer to free himself when he pleases; and that, only by converting to a better Religion, which it is his duty to embrace, even though it were attended with all those penalties from whence in reality it delivers him: if he suffers, it is his own fault; volenti non fit in-44 I shall be very short, without being, I think,

the less satisfactory, in my answer to these topics, because they never can be urged from a conviction of their validity; and are indeed only the usual and impotent struggles of those who are unwilling to abanden a practice which they are unable to defend. First, then, I observe that, if the principle of their final and beneficial intention be admitted as a just ground for such proceedings, there never was, in the blameable sense of the word, nor never can be such a thing as religious persecution in the world. Such an intention is pretended by all men; who all not only justs that their Religion has the sanction of Heaven, but is likewise, and for that reason, he best and most convenient to human society. All eligious persecution, Mr. Boyle well observes, i grounded upon a miserable petitio principii. You are wrong; I am right; you must come over to me, or you must suffer. Let me add, that the great julet by which a colour for oppression has entered into the world is, by one man's pretending to determine concerning the happiness of another, and by chilming a right to use what means he thinks proper, in order to bring him to a sense of it. It is the ordinary and trite sophism of oppression. But there is not yet such a convenient ductility in the human understanding, as to make us capable of being persuaded that men can possibly mean the ultimate good of the whole society, by rendering miserable for a century together the greater part of it, or that any one has such a reversionary benevolence, as seriously to intend the remote good of a late posterity, who can give up the present enjoyment which every honest man must have in the happiness of his contemporaries. Every body is satisfied that a conservation and secure enjoyment of our natural rights is the great and ultimate purpose of civil society; and that therefore all forms whatsoever of Government are only good as they are subservient to that purpose, to which they are entirely subordinate. Now to aim at | which was now more gratifying, as, notwithstandthe establishment of any form of Government, by sa- ing his own remoustrances, and the infirm state of crificing what is the substance of it, to take away, or Mr. Simpson's health, he would not be prevented at least to suspend the rights of nature, in order in approved system for the protection of them; and prever, to postpone those things about which they Mave no controversy at all, and this not is minute is a procedure as preposterous and absurd in argument, as it is oppressive and cruel in its effects: for the Protestant Religion, nor (I speak with reveonce, I am sure) the truth of our common Chrislanity, is not so clear as this proposition; that all men, at least the majority of men in the society, ought to enjoy the common advantages of it. You fall therefore into a double error; first you incur a

extracted out of a system of oppression. Now as to the other point, that the objects of these laws suffer voluntarily, this seems to be an insult rather than an argument. For besides that it totally annihilates every characteristic, and therefore every faulty idea of persecution, just as the former does; it supposes what is false in fact, that it is in a man's moral power to change his religion whenever his convenience requires it. If he be beforehand satisfied that your opinion is better than his, he will voluntarily come over to you, without compulsion; what had been always those of the Colthurst family. not so convinced, he must know that it is his duty This was, in substance, what we conceived Gol. that this Election shall be continued while a single and then your hav would be unnecessary; but if he is it would be more pleasant that he should have him.

ertain mischief for an advantage which is compara-

ire problematical, even though you were sure of

binling it; secondly, whatever the proposed ad-

antage may be, were it of a certain nature, the at-

tainment of it is by no means certain; and such deep

gaming, for stakes so valuable, ought not to be ad-

mitted; the risk is of too much consequence to socie-

ty. If no other country furnished examples of

fully to demonstrate the fact. Ireland, after almost

a century of persecution, is at this hour full of pe-

nalties, and full of Papists. So that you have in-

curred a certain and an immediate inconvenience,

Thus for as to the argument which would sanctify the

injustice of these Laws, by the benefits which they

proposed to arise from them, and as to that liber-

y which, by their political chemistry, was to be

for a remote and for a doubly uncertain benefit.

his risque, yet our laws and our country are enough

Popery Laws." Some of these were only a first | in a policy equally blind, cruel, and unjust, and h | nion of his eternal happiness, else he could have in | fore, your law would be unnecessary; in the latter question had produced. It had made the Honour. it would be persecuting; that is, it would put your able Colonel an orator; he had become absolutely penalty and his ideas of duty in the opposite scales; which is, or I know not what is, the precise idea of persecution. If then you require a renunciation of his conscience, as a preliminary to his admission to the rights of society, you annex, morally speaking, an impossible condition to it. In this case, in the language of reason and jurisprudence, the condition would be void, and the gift absolute; as the practice runs, it is to establish the condition and withhold the benefit. The suffering is then not voluntary. And I never heard any other argument drawn from the nature of laws and the good of human society, urged in favour of those prescriptive statutes,

### CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER, NOV. 3.7 While a contemptible and illiberal faction are en leavouring, by a base slander, and every species of prruption, to deprive the City of Cork of its former faithful and able Representative, the eyes of the people of Ireland are anxiously directed to the result of this ill-judged and wicked contest. All the unguarded discovery of Colonel Longfield practices. the papers we received this morning, from every part of Ireland, contain observations upon the Election for the City of Cork, and the subject is trented, as it should be, not as one of individual empetition between the candidates, but as one of great public importance. In fact, it could not be otherwise; for the', in the common occurrences of life, great solicitude and interest are excited for a person who is selected as the victim of calumny and the object of slander, yet, when either are levelled whether the public were in error as to the object at a public man, whose public life cannot be impeached but by treacherous insinuation, and who openly courts, and even solicits, investigation of his past actions, it is not for the individual we are concerned, but for the Public, for they would be the sufferers, if, by the success of those iniquitous attempts, they should be deprived of one of their most zealous

and able servants. Sir Nicholas Colthurst had, at the close of the Poll vesterday, an apparent, but not a real majority, of sixteen. The Patriot out-numbers him considerably, but an informality in the registry of a numher of freeholds does not permit the Freeholders' names to appear on the Poll Book, according to the directions of the Assessor to the Sheriffs. They are consequently not included in the accounts that have been published of the state of the Poll; but there is no doubt, should it become necessary to petition the House of Commons, that they will be allowed, the informality consisting of an omission of a word not at all affecting the spirit, though it may the letter, of the Election Law. This is the opinion of the most eminent Lawyers in the Kingdom, who have been already consulted. We can therefore with confidence announce, that there is not the least apprehension, whatever may be the Sheriffs' Return, but that Mr. Hutchinson will be the sitting Mem-

After J. Simpson, Esq. of Sunday's Well, have voted, on Saturday, Mr. Hutchinson rose, visibly much agitated. He expressed, in language of grateful sensibility, the flattering testimony which that Gentleman had given, by his continued support, to the purity of his political life; which he had uniformly given to his family for nearly half a century, and rom coming forward. Mr. H. expatiated upon the xtensive information, and unvaried attachment of for the sake of that about which men must dispute Mr. Simpson (which he had many opportunities of knowing) to the interests of the Irish People, notrithstanding the peculiarity of disposition which secluded him from general society. He then addressed the Sheriffs, expressing his regret at being obligi to disturb the respectable Candidate on his left, who doubtless was communicating to some of his friends. he certain issue of the Election in his favour-He rusted the Baronet would excuse him a little, while e put a question to the worthy Candidate on his right, which he was not prepared to do the day beore, when the junction between them was announced .- " I beg leave to ask," said Mr. II. " and I call on Colonel Longfield to state, what were the easons urged by his friends that justified him in forming that junction with my inexperienced, though espectable opponent on my left." Mr. Hutchinon then entered into a detail of various subjects, affecting the interests of the City of Cork, and the general prosperity of the country, in which he stated his own opinions and conduct in Parliament, s reneral view of the state of Ireland, previous and ubsequent to the Union, describing his exertious to enforce from the British Ministers some amelioration of her commercial interests, and attention to the local interests of the city. Frequent assurances of their sense of his zeal and ability proceeded from the Electors while Mr. Hutchinson was speaking. He concluded, by repeating the question to Col. Longfield, which we have already stated.

Col. Longfield in reply said, that his Hon, friend, for so he called him, had with his usual kindness saved him the necessity of giving an answer to his juestion, as he had himself furnished him with one in the course of his Address, which was, that, as they had never agreed upon political subjects, it could not be wondered at, if he should prefer havng a colleague with whom he would act in conjunction, and that as the political principles of himself and his family were exactly correspondent with his Honourable Friend would retire from the con-

Mr. H. again rose and complimented the gallant Colonel upon the extraordinary effect which his elequent, for Mr. Hutchinson declared that, for 18 years since he had first sat with him in Parliament. he had never heard him say so much in the House, he believed, altogether. Like all young orators, however, the Colonel had yet to learn, that it was sometimes as dangerous to say too much, as to bealtogether silent. This error his Housenrable oppenent had fallen into; for he had most injudicionsly rendered of no avail the impenetrable silence which the candidate on his left had been advised to preserve, and which, to do him justice, he had hitherto observed. This unreflecting eloquence of the Colon nel had now, however, rendered it necessary for the Baronet to come forward, in order to remove the ill effects of the Colonel's want of thought. Sir Nicholas Colthurst rose in great agitation.

He again asserted what he had mentioned on a former day, that the coalition formed for him was not with his privity, nor would he have consented to such a measure, if he had been consulted, but rijected it with indignation. He said he would not go to Parliament shuckled by any connexion, or by a pledge upon any subject. The impression which duced was not by any means removed by a long catechetical conversation which ensued, in which Mr. John Bennett made many pointed animadversion upon the party which had put forward the young Baronet. " If" said Mr. Bennett, " Sir Nicholus Colthurst persists in disavowing his having consented to, or sanctioned this coalition, will be allow me to ask him what was the object of his visit to Castlemartyr on the Saturday previous to the Election, and they had ascribed to it?"

Sir Nicholas again rose and warmly denied that iny man had a right to ask him why, or for what surpose, he had visited Castlemartyr, or at any other place; he had declared, and he would perse vere in his determination, not to answer any more

Yesterday's proceedings excited considerable inerest. A number of the Freeholders who had on s former day come to vote for Mr. Hutchinson, but who were objected to, on the ground of the informality we have mentioned, were re-produced, and asked for whom they would rote. They all declared for Mr. Hutchinson. Their names, however, were not admitted on the Poll-Book, nor wer heir numbers included in the state of the Poll, but they will, if necessary, be transmitted to the House of Commons, with the Sheriffs' reasons for refusing to place them on the Poll-Book. They are abun dantly numerous to place Mr. Hutchinson over Si Nicholas Colthurst.

Among the distinguished supporters of our & cemed Candidate, appeared the Right Honourshie learge Ponsonby, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireand, who, when giving his suffrage, thus addressed the Sheriffs-

" As a freeman of this city, I would consider hat I had made a had use of the honour it conferred on me when it gave me its freedom, if I did not give my vote to Mr. Hutchiuson, because I have witnessed his unwearied zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duty, because I have always seen him at his post, intrepidly exerting his talents, under uncommon difficulties and many discouragements, for the prosperity of this city, and because he has ever maintained what I consider the best measures for the empire, and the great cause of the people of Ireland.

# COUNTY ELECTION.

At the close of the Poll on Saturday, Mr. Ha eturned thanks to the Electors, for the honour which they bestowed on him, by placing him in so distinguished a station on the Poll.

. Mr. Lender next addressed the Electors, and stat ed, that his motive for rising before his Honourable Friend, Mr. Ponsonby, originated in a wish to give ilm an opportunity of returning his gratitude to the Catholics of the County of Cork, for their unequirocal declarations of attachment, manifested by the Resolutions this day agreed upon, and which ware that moment put into his hand-these Resolutions were never yet seen or heard by Mr. Ponsonythey were Resolutions which must ever ensure benour and esteem for the great Body which adopted them, and elevate the character of his valued friend he was proud to find those most respectable Gentle men come forward to denounce those poor and contemptible machinations, which sought to divide the Catholic Interests of this great County, by insinustions that any portion of that independent interest could possibly be seduced from an ordent and dele mined attachment to his valued friend. Mr. Leads then read the Resolutions, and called the earnest sh tention of the coalition candidate, Mr. Hare, to them, because he could from them learn the real sentiments of the independent and respectable Catholic of this great county. Mr. Leader proceeded to ... serve, that, notwithstanding the present appear ances, there was nothing that could dishearten Mr. Ponsonby in the state of the Poll, because it was now evident, that the great resources of the energy were run dry, and it is only now that the strengt of Mr. Pousonby is coming into action. Mr. Leid er would now undertake, on the part of his Honour able Friend, that, if Mr. Hare would even not come forward and pledge himself to support the m conditional and unqualified Emancipation of his Cotholic countrymen, and a determined opposition to the present Ministers, until that measure was adopted, test; [loud cries of no, no,] " but" said Mr. Lead er, " if his offer is not accepted, I do pledge mysell

grength of my Honourable Friend and the justice | son all the day on the hustings, and accompanied | of my family. The inhabitants of this state, to the | of their constitution, and to substitute a despotison Mark me, Gentlemen, said Mr. Leader, I know well how ardently the love of this great county every where encircles my excellent friend—his generous heart disdains to unbend to low device or dexterous contrivances of any kind; if he rises, he soars on tion resort. the strong wing of civil and religious liberty. The resolutions which have this moment reached me are the proud emanation of unsullied virtue: and I prefer this public mode of conveying the just and valued tribute of Catholic favour to any other mode in which they could be communicated—(shouts of applause.) Yes, my countrymen, " said Mr. Lender," no wretched stratagem or paltry artifice shall interrupt he mutual confidence and esteem which exists between you and my excellent friend-your fortunes are now linked, and vain and impotent is the effort to break the bonds by which you are united." The Hon. George Ponsonby declared, that he

perer rose under greater embarrassment than at that moment to address a public meeting; I feel, said he, so completely overpowered by the kindness and gratitude of my Catholic Countrymen, that I know not the words which would give utterance to the sentiments with which I am impressed; I have used the word gratitude, Gentlemen, because I can proudly say that I have a claim even on the gratitude of my Catholic Countrymen. I have ever been their friend; my acts have proved me such; I am now their friend, and will, to the last moment of my life, continue attached to their interests .- | Loud Applantes. ]-I do most solemnly declare that, in the whole course of my life, I never enjoyed such real gratification as at this present moment, when I find the Catholics of this great County come forward manfully and unanimously, and announce to the world, that I alone of three Candidates am entitled to their individual support !- [ Loud cries of hear him, hear him, hear him. - Nay, what is more, then I find them denounce and disclaim every attempt or machination tending to divide the Catholic Interests of this County, for the purpose of injuring ne in this contest. My Hon. Friend, Mr. Lender, (and he is indeed a Friend!) has offered, on my behalf, that, if my Honourable Opponent would now pledge himself to the support of the unconditional emancipation of my Catholic fellow-subjects, and not to support the Ministry until that measure should be obtained, I should retire from this contest-I now repeat the offer- Cries of no, no, no!]-Gentlemen, I am not induced to make the offer by any apprehension for my ultimate success but only anxious that your cause should have, at least, one supporter out of your two Representatives, I would, if certain of obtaining that end, acrifice my personal pride and prosperity to the acommodation of the Electors of this great County; and I do now call upon my Hon. Opponent to state, whether or not be will accept of my offer.

Mr. Hare,-I have already, both in this Court and the Public Prints, stated my ideas as to the Catholic Question.

Mr. Pensonby .- Then I am to understand tha the Hon. Candidate will not say he will support the claims of his Catholic Countrymen.

Mr. Hare, (after much hesitation)-I will not support them unconditionally-[ Loud groans and hissing |-but I will ask Mr. Ponsonby whether the Party to which he is attached would not refuse to grant them unconditionally? Mr. Ponsouby .- First, as to myself, I must de-

clare, that whatever may be the opinions of others, I am of opinion that those claims ought to be granted unconditionally-and next, as to the Party to which the Gentleman alludes, I need only refer him to their speeches and conduct in Parliament Mr. Hare .- That is no answer.

Mr. Ponsonby. - Then I will give him an answer, ind it is this, that if the Party to which he alludes had not refused power and place until enabled to procure the aucouditional Emancipation of their Catholic fellow-subjects, they might at this moment form the Government of this United Kingdom .-[Loud and continued cheers.]

Mr. Hare .- I will only say, that my sentiment remain the same as I originally endeavoured to ex-

oress them. G. Standish Barry, of Lemlara, Esq. wished to know if he could be permitted, as a Catholic and an Elector of the County, to address a few words to Mr. Hare, in order to enable that Gentleman to explain more intelligibly his intentions .- [ Loud cries of hear him! hear him! go on, go on!]-[ wish, then, simply (said Mr. Barry) to ask you, (the Hon. Richard Hare,) whether, in case you should be returned the Representative of the County of Cork in Parliament, you would be willing to go to the same extent in support of Catholic Emancipalion as my Lord Grenville, or my Lord Grey, or the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, or the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, who are the Noblemen and Gentlemen generally considered Leaders of the Party to which you have adverted ?- [ Loud cheers and cries of " answer that."3

Mr. Hare .- I do not know to what extent they would go. [ A most oppositions burst of dissatisfaction followed this answer, and the meeting broke up, amid cries of shame! shame! and similar expressions of discoutent.

Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Leader retired amidst the applauses of the meeting.

Reporter-Office, Five o'Clock. State of the Poll this Evening :

Longfield, 17 | Colthurst, 15 | The Patriot, 5. Among the many to whom the Corporation Councit have refused their freedom, who would have voted for Mr. Hotchinson, Is Lord Glentworth, the cham-Pion of independence in Limerick. This distin-

of his cause, I cannot doubt his success, and the him home amidst the cheerings of Thousands. The number of 1720, quit it at your approach, and I in its room. That such opinions have been entertained in the cause, I cannot doubt his success, and the him home amidst the cheerings of Thousands. The number of 1720, quit it at your approach, and I in its room. That such opinions have been entertained and the cheerings of thousands. of his cause, a country of this country.

majorities of Colonel Longfield and Sir Nicholas set fire to my house, that it may not be polluted by continuous access of the independent Electors of this country.

Continuous description of this country.

Continuous description of this country.

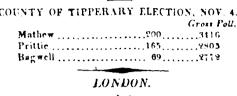
Continuous description of this country.

Majorities of Colonel Longfield and Sir Nicholas set fire to my house, that it may not be polluted by ally laid before the public sufficiently establish, and ally laid before the public sufficiently establish, and Colthurst this day have been effected by soldiers and | your presence. Frenchmen, I have abandoned to | it is equally certain, that they are deeply rooted in officers of the Cork Militia, brought from Banagher, where the Regiment is quartered, to vote. Such are some of the indecent measures to which the Fac-

## COUNTY ELECTION.

This Day's Pell. Lord Bernard ...... 141 Hon, Mr. Hare Hon. Mr. Ponsonby. Mr. Leader .....

The majorities are decreasing .- The Patriot's orce will soon come forward.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

We are still unable to gratify the impatience of he Public for intelligence from Russia or France. There is not an arrival this morning from any quarer, though there was a report that the 23d Bulletin had been received; that it was short and barren of portant information; that it was dated on the 30th ult.; and that Bonaparte had not then quitted Moscow. If it be dated on the 30th, we do not appose that its contents are of much consequence or the important movements supposed to have takplace in the French army were reported to be of a later date than the 30th ult.; about the 3d o

In reply to the enquiry at the Admiralty, in conequence of the report in the Leith letter, of the loss of several vessels in the Belt, it appears that the Captain of the Clio, in his letter of the 20th inst. addressed to Vice-Admiral Otway, mentions only one ressel (a brig) being lost, by getting on shore on the

coast of Langland. Advices were received yesterday from Basque oads, which afford the hope that an opportunity will soon present itself to our seamen of distinguish ng themselves there. A French squadron, consisting of one 3-decker, five 74s, three frigates, and some smaller ships of war, are said to be lying in the onds, as yet under the protection of a strong battery, but not at a greater distance than two gun-shot from the British squadron, which had come to an thor in the same roads, consisting of one threedecker, and three 74s. The enemy had more than nce evinced a disposition to face this inferior force, but the wind, it was thought, had not hitherto exactly faroured their intention.

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31. It is with deep regret that we lay before our rea-

ers the following letter, which we this morning eccived from Yarmouth :

YARMOUTH, Oct. 30 .- Arrived vesterday evenig. after post, his Majesty's ship Mercurius, with bout thirty sail of the homeward-bound Baltic conoy; the remainder are dispersed in the North-sea. The Mercurius brings an account of the loss of the Centinel gun-brig, and twenty ressels of this conor, on Rugen Island, and the shoals leading into he Great Belt; crews happily saved. This unfortupate event took place on the night of the 10th intant. His Majesty's ship Aquilon had arrived at Gottenburgh. The Ambassador from Spain to Rusin has arrived here, and will embark on board his

Maj∝ty's ship Arab. Our letter from Torbar mentions a report, brought by the Captain of the American ship Experiment, which was captured by his Majesty's ship Rover, that the Maidstone frigate has been taken by he American frigate the Bosex. Neither the date nor any particulars are mentioned, and as we know the propensity of American Captains to propagate false intelligence, we are not inclined to credit this rumour. No accounts upon the subject have reached the Admiralty, and we know that on the 17th Sept. the Maidstone was cruizing in company with the Spartan frigate. It is not improbable that the capture of the Guerriero may have led to the re-

## FRENCH PAPERS TO THE 29TH ULT. TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND

Moscow, Oct. 9 .- The advanced guard, commanded by the King of Naples, is upon the Nara, 20 leagues from Moscow. The enemy's army is upon the Kalouga. Some skirmishes have taken place for the last three days. The King of Naples has had all the advantage, and always driven the enemy from their positions. The Cossacks hover upon our flauks. A patrole of 150 dragoons of the guard, commanded by Major Marthod, has fallen into an ambuscade of the Cossacks, between the road of Moscow and Kalouga. The dragoons sabred 300 of them, and opened themselves a passage; but they left 20 men upon the field of battle, who were taki; among whom is the Major, dangerously wounded. The Duke of Elchingen is at Bohorodock. The advanced guard of the Viceroy is at Troista, upon the road to Dmitrow.

The colours taken by the Russians from the Furks to different wars, and several carious things found in the Kremlin, have been sent off for Paris. We found a Madona, enriched with diamonds.-It has also been sent to Paris.

It appears that Rostopchin has emigrated. At Voronovo he set fire to his castle, and left the following writing attached to a post :--

"I have for eight years embellished this counguished young nobleman sat with Mr. Hutchin- try-house, and I have lived happy in it in the bosom | President of a design to overthrow the present form

you my two Moscow houses, with furniture worth | the minds of a large portion of the American People. half a million of rubles; here you will only find If others think differently, it is somewhat strange

(Signed) "Count Finor Rostorchis." VURONOVA, SETT. 29 .- The Palace of Prince Kurakin is one of those which have been saved from the fire. General Count Namenty is lodged in it. We succeeded with great difficulty in withdrawing from the hospitals and houses on fire a part of the Russian sick. There remain about 4000 of these wretched men. The number of those who perished in the fire is extremely great. We have had for the Insteright days a warmer sun than is experienced at Paris at this season. We do not perceive that we are in the North. The Duke of Reggio, who was at Wilna, has entirely recovered. The enemy's General-in-Chief, Bagration, is dead of the wounds which he received at the battle of Moskwa. The Russian army disowns the fire of Moscow: the authors of this attempt are held in detestation among the Russians. They consider Rostopchin as a sort of Marat. He has been able to console himself in the society of the English Commissary, Wilson.

PARIS, Oct. 28 .- The intelligence in private letters from the army comes down to October 9; at that epoch, the inhabitants of Moscow, who had retired at the approach of our troops, commenced to return to the capital.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 18 .- The Polish General Dombrowski has beaten the Russian Generals Decur and Baranow, in two bloody battles upon the Berezina. They have fallen back upon Mozvar. PARIS, Oct. 23 .- Ministry of General Police. Three Ex-Generals, Mallet, Laporu, and Guidal,

have deceived some National Guards, and directed them against the General Member of Police, the Prefect, and the Commandant of La Place de Paris They committed violences against them. Then falsely spread the report of the Emperor's death .-Three Ex-Generals have been arrested; they have been convicted of imposture; justice is going to be executed upon them. The most absolute tranquillity reigns at Paris. It was troubled in three hotels

there the Brigands went. The present Decree shall be published, affixed, c. &c. (Signed) The Duke of Rovino. The Minister of General Police Paris, Oct. 24.—The individuals accested yeserday, and those supected of being their accomlices, have to-day been transferred to the Abbaye. military commission has been appointed to decide ipon their fate. It has met to-day, and heard the harges and interrogatories read.

## Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

It will be seen from the French papers that, down o the 9th of last month, no event of importance had aken place, between the contending armies in Rusia. The ruins and the currosities of Moscow are still the themes of the official details transmitted to Paris. In the mean time, that capital seems to have experienced no small degree of alarm from a conspiacy of three French Generals, MALLEY, LAPORI ind Guidal, who were supported by a division o the National Guards. The details are so briefly give ven, that no accurate idea can be formed on the sub ect at present.

The reported capture of the Maidstone frigate oes not appear to be entitled to belief. A London Newspaper, the Times, states, on author rity which it represents as correct, that Lord Mosks

is appointed Governor General of India, in the room of Lord Mixto, who is about to return home. Our last page contains additional Extracts from the merican Papers. These, combined with various articles already in the possession of our readers, seem o prove beyond all question, that America has not, a Nation, engaged in the present war. Herpopuation is great, but her military preparations bear no proportion to the efforts they can and would make, it hey were ardent and unanimous in the cause. Were

this the case, instead of a few volunteers and a few nilitia, we should hear of whole Provinces rising up in arms, and of one common call to defend their coun try. The Government adherents, indeed, and all whom they are able to influence, make a mighty noise about the march of troops, and the transport of ammunition and arms ; but all this is little more than nominal, and their forces, whatever their number may be, are ill-disciplined, and ill-accoutred, and not even equal to the task, as far as has yet appeared, of repelling the incursions of the wandering tribes of Inians. The war itself has been again and again reprobated by public incetings of some of the most re pectable and powerful States, and the Extracts to which we allude furnish a very able document of this kind. It is a new and important testimony of their abhorrence of hostilities with the British Empire. The Resolutions breathe the genuine spirit of patriotism They are firm, but temperate. Their authors respect the Government under which they live, but they rospect it only as the instrument of public good, not as s party acting upon partial and sinister motives and lesigns. A striking coincidence of opinion, on the leading topics of discussion, has appeared in all the meetings which have been held in America for the purpose of opposing the war. They admit that, as a cople, they have received injuries and insults from both the Belligerents, but they uniformly assert, that the aggressions of France have been as degrading and is unjust as those inflicted by Britain, and that, if war was to be the only alternative, it ought to have been also declared against France. When arguing on rounds of prudence and policy, they have maintain ed, that it was the duty of the American Executive to nive remained at peace with Britain, and to have thrown off all connection with France. Throughout the whole of these meetings, too, the most pointed uspicions of their own rulers have prevailed, whilst hey have manifested one unreserved determination o drive them from office, and to substitute others in heir place. The causes ostensibly assigned for the war have uniformly been regarded as essentially different from those which really produced it, and a treacherous connection with BOXAFARTE, on the part of Mr. Madison and his friends, has been more than insinuated. They have almost openly accused the

that, in a contest of such magnitude, they should. with one solitary exception, have preserved a total silence.

What the issue of such a state of things may be, it s not easy to anticipate. In any country, even in a ountry where despotism reigns, it is not in the power of culers wholly to control the sentiments of a na tion t or rather, it has often been their practice secretly to yield to these sentiments, and openly to not ipon them, as if they had originated with themselves. a such a Government as that of America, this must he strongly and peculiarly the case. The Chief Magistrate must there either go with the current of the mes, or be driven from the station which he holds. That Mr. Madison is bent for a time on a persevorance in the war he has declared, cannot be quevtioned, and it is probable, that he will continue to maintain it till the meeting of Congress, with whom he will leave the entire decision. How that Body will act, must, of course, remain doubtful, till their views shall be known. But there are strong grounds for thinking, that their former approbation of the war will be reversed. That approbation was carried only by a small majority, and that, too, at a period when they hardly indulged a hope of receiving any thing like justice at the hands of the British Ministers. Important changes have since taken place. The Orders in Council, which virtually omprehended within them the great causes of comblaint on the part of America, have been repealed and a foundation thus laid for the adjustment of other ifferences by negociation. The Federalists and Denocrats, the first attached to Britain, and the latter to France, are the two powerful parties, and upon their respective strength the measure of war or peace will ultimately depend. On former occasions, and according to the fatest census which we have men. the democratic interest nomersed a decided superior rity, but it is believed, although still very great, calamities that have befallen the country. It is on the interest of this party that Mr. Mapison resta his hopes of re-election to the office of President, and it has been asserted in several of the American paper that he continues the war merely for the purp ecuring their support, and that, if he shall be returned, he will speedily enter upon an adjustment of differences between Britain and America. How fal these views of things are substantial stud well founded, we pretend not to determine. Our readers will udge for themselves. From us they receive an impartial detail of passing occurrences, whatever may the opinions, or the patties, which they have a tendency to countenance.

Some time ago, we noticed The Farmer's Journal. as a new accession to the means of diffusing useful knowledge throughout Ireland. An Extract from it. of considerable moment to Agriculture, will be found n this day's Paper.

DIED-In this city, Mr. Henry Howis, one of the ociety of Friends, a Gentleman erently beloved and steemed by those with whom he was connected thro

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 4.

3d-None. 4th-Auckland, Earl Sandwich, and Samuel Packets.

BATLED, 3d-Proventeen, from Arundel, Roer, timber and deals, Wexford & Mary, Fisher, Liverpool, flour, barley, &c. ; New Blessing, Tedball, Swanses, ballast Lively, White, Portsmouth, butter i Chester, Neild, London, provisions, &c. : Active, Elliott, London, outs : Fairre, Williams, London, butter, bacon, &c. : General Johnson, Cooke, Bristol, provisions: Prince William, Williams, Dublin, malt : John, from Youghal, Hawkins, butter and oats, Li-Wind-N. W. at 8 a. m.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Exchange, in I the City of Waterford, on Thunsbay, the 121 day of November instant, an ANNUITY of THIRTY POUNDS, for the Term of 996 Years, charged on the Concerns in Stephen-Street, in possession of BIRNIE.

Said Concorns are only subject to £9 yearly Rent. For Particulars of Title apply to GEORGE IVIE. Fiel.DING, Auctioneer.

Waterford, November 5, 1812.

## SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS WILL BE OPEN FROM 12 TO 4 O'CLOCK. THIS DAY, THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, AT MASS IFACKER'S, ON THE QUAY. Waterford, November 5, 1812.

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, Vithin the Liberties of the City of Waterford, THE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty-one Yest-They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The 1nant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be offered. Proposals to be received by Mis. LATTEN, at Mr. PARR's, Hair-Drosser, Quay, Was October 27. 1819.

67 The above Advertisement will be published in this Paper only once every fortnight.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the Bristol Packet, GRORGE Stemonn, Master, will sail for Reistol on the 9th inst or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr VILLIAM PARMER. Agent, at His Majesty & PACKIT

Of FIGE, near the Exchange.

N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th. and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of very month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th. 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo. and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers. Luggage, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, November 5, 1819.