To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sin-It has been rumoured for some time in the political circles, that our enlightened and tasteful Ruler would, as soon as he had dispatched the adorument of the Life Guards, turn his august attention to a New Costume for the Ministers, in order to add the imposing attractions of dress to the various other accomplishments possessed by these Gentlemen. The following is an humble commemoration of the first steps that have been taken in this imshall be informed of the different dresses that have been fixed on for each department. Your's, &c.

NEW COSTUME OF THE MINISTERS. Having sent off the troops of hold Major Canac, With a swinging horse-tail at each valourous back, And such helmots, God bless us! as never deck'd

Male creature before, except Stonon Giovannise Let's see." said the R-G-NT. (like Tires perplex'd With the duties of empire) "Whom shall I dress

He looks in the glass, but perfection is there ; Wig, whiskers and chin-tufts, all right to a hair ! Not a single excurl on his forehead he traces : (For curls are like Ministers, strange as the case is, The felser they are, the more firm in their places.) His coat he next views, but the coat who could

For his Y-au-ra's own Frenchified hand cut it out: Every pucker and seam were made matters of state, And a grand Household Council was held on each

In short, such a vein of perfection ran thro' him, His figure, for once, was a sinecure to him. Then whom shall he dress? shall he new-rig his bro

Great C-un-ne-no's Dunn, with some kick-shaw or

And kindly invent him more Christian-like shapes, For his feather-bed neck-cloths and pillory capes? Ah! no-here his ardour would meet with delays, For the Dune had been lately pack'd up in new stays. So complete for the winter, he mw very plain \*Twould be devilish hard work to unpack him again-So what's to be done? there's THE MINISTERS-bless

As he made the puppets, why should not be dressem " An excellent thought! call the Tailors-be nim-

" Let Cow bring his spy-glass, and - her thimble s " While Y-RH-TH shall give us, in spite of all quiz-

The last Paris cut with his true Gallic scissurs." So raying, he calls C-strea-n and the rest Of his Heav n-born Statesmen, to come and he drest :

Cutsup, all at once, a large Cath'lic Petition In long tailor's measures, (the Pn-Nex crying, "well

While Y-an-ru, with snip-like and brisk expedi-

And first puts in hands my LORD CHANCELLOR

(The Morning Chronicle promises a continuation of this New Costume.)

TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY, LONDON.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 31.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] Brown's evidence in continuation .- Hengreed to meet Winter and witness at the Sir William Walworth next day, to settle the husiness. They went accordingly, and Cooper and Ingram came to them. They went, for the purpose of conversing, back into the skittle grounds, and Cooper said it had been agreed that he should give £900 for the whole .-They told him it was not half enough; to which he answered, that he would only give 16s, per pound for the silk, and that amounted to £900. With regard to the feathers, he had got only 20lb. and they were black; but if Winter, would go with him, he would give him £50 and settle the balance (he having nearly paid in all £600) of the £900 on the Monday fullowing. Cooper said, that he had paid to Winter and the witness £120, but the different items were not enumerated. Winter and the witness went to Cooper's, and by his direction they went to the second public-house from his, and waited for him. Cooper, however, did not come; but Ingram came, and informed them that Cooper had been apprehended by Gatty and another officer; but Ingram told them he would get them some money, and brought them £20, because that was all Mrs. Cooper could spare; he told them to take care of themselves, and to disperse from there. They divided that £20 among themselves, B. Allen and Taylor. After that he (the witness) went with Wiater to Harris's house, in Houndsditch, and applied to him for more money, and S. Harris told them he would speak to Mrs. Cooper for them, and they were to call next day to see if he could get it. On their way (Winter, Taylor, and witness) to Harris's house, they were met by Mr. Hotchon, and Smith, au officer, and the witness was apprehended, but the others were not. Witness was sent to Cold-bath-fields prison, and found Cooper there per spoke to him through a gate between two of the Courts, and fold him not to be frightened, as they would all be committed on his evidence, he out of the country. Cooper said that he had heard open, that the witness was going to turn informer. Witness said he was not, but he had heard that he (Cooper) on Monday.

had turned so. Witness then sent a message to Allen, Taylor, and Winter, who were in another part of the prison, that Cooper meant to hang them all, and that if any of them liked to give evidence, the Magistrate would accept them. He, (the witness) however, was admitted an evidence by the Magistrates, and came then from the House of Correcion. In his cross-examination by Mr. Alley, he aid that he did not know that Knox was acquainted with the scheme. He remembered the mutiny at the

Nore. He understood that the plan of this robbery was first settled between Armstrong and Bamton. portant affair, and in a future communication you He had been on board an Indiaman, and on board a man of war, and on being asked how he left that ship, he replied, in a boat to be sure. G. Seares, a lighterman, met Brown, whom he

had known for years, at the Harp, in Harp-lane, on the Saturday before the Sisters hoy was robbed. Brown said he could put witness into a good thing, or Hotchon's hoy, the Sisters, was lying at Brewer's Quny, laden with bales of silk and ostrich feathers, and he said, "George, you may as well have a hundred pounds or two as not." He farther stated, that it was better than all their chandler-shop work. Witness said it was a hazardous concern, and would have nothing to do with it; Joseph Winter was present at this time. Brown wanted him to go to the hov for Bamton; but he would not go, and said he would not be seen in any such thing. Winter afterwards said he would think no more of shooting Bamton than he would a sparrow, because he had deceived him, and made him spend all his money, without getting any thing for his trouble. Bamton. he said, might have run his vessel ashore at Old Haren, or on the Bligh Sand, and there would have been no suspicion of him, (Bamton,) as he would have been fastened down as well as the Officers. After the robbery, witness gave information of these circumstances to his employer, Mr

Mr. Lucas corroborated the latter part of the last sitness's testimons, and also that he had given inormation to Mr. Hotchon.

R. Fenwick, a ship-chandler, at Greenwich, deposed, that Brown promised him to go down the iver to get some silk, and he agreed to go. In the rest of his evidence he merely stated the same facts as have been already detailed in the evidence of Bamton and Brown. This witness was also one of the ecomplices in the transaction.

R. Brown, the brother of Brown, the accomplice proborated part of his brother's testimony. Rebecca Fenwick, the wife of the witness of that

name, deposed, that her husband went down to Chadwell, in Essex, with Ingram, to be out of the

Jones, a watchman at Baker's Dock, deposed. that he saw goods landed from a barge there, and aken away in a cart. Witness got three six-shilling pieces from Brown at the Police Office, and 15s, from the landlady of the Orange Tree, near Baker's Dock, which she deposed she received from Winter, and also 15s, to be given to another person, named Sween, to hold his tongue.

---- Spriggs, a carman, proved that he carried some packages to Mr. Gibbs, in the Curtain-road. He could not tell who employed him, but a man like Cooper walked before the cart.

A constable searched Norman's stable in Gravellane, in the Borough, and found a quantity of silk and some ostrich feathers, which, by the mark on the box, were proved to have been part of that stolen from the Sisters hoy.

J. Gibbs, a silk-manufacturer, deposed, that Cooper sold him some silk, about two cwt. at 23s. rib. It was brought in a small cart, and Spriggs was the carman. Some more silk was sent to him by Cooper, and it was brought by a woman at different times. Witness sold the silk to Mr. Green, of No. 1, Worship-square, at 26s. 6d. per lb.

J. Green, of Worship-square, ribbon-manufacturer, proved that Gibbs sold him in all 632lb. of raw silk, which he sent to Mr. Percival, a silkbrower at Bruton, in Sometsetshire, to be thrown. The silk found in Norman's stable was shown to him, and he considered it to be of the same quality with that which Gibbs sold him.

Mr. Ponsfield, a silk-broker, proved that the silk shewn him by Mr. Green was Valencia raw

Mr Percival proved that he received a quantity of Valencia raw silk, sent by Mr. J. Green, at his (the witness's) silk mills at Bruton, in Somersetshire. When shewn the silk found in Norman's stable, he said that, from the length of reel, and the quality, he believed it to be the same with that sent him by

Here Mr. Gurney stated, that he had now finished his case, except as far as related to G. Huris, which would occupy a considerable portion of time. He therefore considered, as it would be impossible to finish that night, that this was as convenient a period for breaking off the evidence as another.

While the Court were deliberating on this subject an officer stated that one of the prisoners was so unwell they could not keep him up.

Mr. Baron Thompson said this circumstance rendered an adjournment absolutely necessary. His Lordship then stated to the Jury, that they must be kept together until Monday.

One of the Jurymen addressed the Court on the hardship of their situation. Many of them were accustomed to air and exercise, and having been in close confinement already two days, he was apprehefore him. A few days after his confinement Coo- hensive that any further confinement might be injurious to their health.

The Lord Mayor told them not to be under any apprehension, as they would have the largest room would then get out on ball, and in 48 hours go in the house, and they might throw the windows

The Court was then adjourned to nine o'clock

## THIRD DAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Louisa Uhr, a feather-maker in Cannon-street, St. George's in the East; knows the prisoner Cooper. He shewed her some white ostrich feathers; ne offered about 3lbs. . t 40s. per lb, and said that if she liked them perhaps there might be some She requested him to wait half an hour, and returned with her partner, Miss Bloemfield, und looked over the features, and afterwards offered [ him 1. for them; Cooper refused to take it, sayin; that the feathers were not his, but told them he

Frend, the Officer, produced some feathers found a the stable bired by Norman. Mrs. Uhr swore that the feathers of cred to her were if e those now

shewn, in an unmanufactured state. James George, in the employ of Mr. Gibbs, silk-manufacturer, was sent in July with silk to e Mr. Green, in the same trade, and delivered it just as he had received it. Being cross-examined, he said that he had gone five or six times with quantities

Mr. Gibbs deposed, that he did send the silk by George, the last witness, and that it was the same

silk he had bought of Cooper. Mr. T. Farrow, a silk broker, shewed a sample of Valencia raw silk to a Mr. Prater, on the 14th July. The sample had been previously left at the witness's counting-house when he was not at home. G. Harris, the Prisoner, called upon the witness on the 10th July, but the sample had been left before. When Harris called, he said that he had left a sample of silk a few days before; he first said that he had got 1 cwt. and afterwards said that altogether he had about 2 cwt.; he asked 26s, per lb. ready money, and said he had refused 25s. When he shewed the sample to Mc P, he told him the price H. had put upon it, and mentioned him as the owner, whom he had known about a year and a half, as an Attorney's Clerk, in consequence of his brother Samuel having taken out a Commission against a debtor of the witness. After he had seen Mr. Prater he called upon G. Harris, at his brother's office. Harris was present. The witness mentioned that Mr. Prater would take the silk at 20s. G. Harriagreed to the bargain, but said he could not deliver it for two days, and on the 17th it was delivered to Mr. Prater, the witness attending, as well as G Harris. It was conveyed by a woman in corn sacks, in two parcels, in half an hour. The silk was weighed in the presence of Harris, and amount ed to 190ths. Mr. P. not being at home, his clerk Mr. Cott, received it. Some sacks were produced, and the witness said that those which held the silk were similar in appearance, and were marked J.

Mr. Cott, clerk to Prater, confirmed the testimoy of Mr. Farrow as far as respected the delivery of the silk. He added, that on the day that Mr Prater said he would have nothing to do with the silk, G. Harris called about ten or eleven v'clock. He said he knew the silk must go back, and he left his signature, desiring that it should be delivered to a person bringing a note corresponding with it.

and J. Gaunt. Next morning the witness saw

Prater, who desired him to tell Harris to fetch back

the silk, as he (Prater) would have nothing to do

Mr. W. Prater further substantiated the fact deailed in the evidence of the last two witnesses .-He sent back the silk on account of the suspicious appearance of the bulk, the mode of delivery, and he irregular packages.

Mr. Simmons, of the Thames Police-Office, said, that on the 9th July Bamton and Knox were apprehended. On the 10th Winter and Brown were led and on the 11th, W. H. Winter At the second examination, on the 17th July, S Harris attended professionally for the prisoner, but he could not tell if Geo. Harris was or was not there. He did, however, attend several of the examinations; on one of them Geo. Harris was told, that although there was no regular charge against hlm, yet he was placed in an awkward situation, and that now an opportunity was afforded him for learing his character.

Mr. Harmer deposed, that he was present at the ine alluded to by the last witness. Mr. Harriot, the Magistrate, said to G. Harris, " As a quantity of this silk appears to be brought to your possession do you chuse to offer any explanation; If you do, I am ready to hear it." Geo. Harris then consulted with his brother and Mr. Belles, who was attending a attorney for the other prisoners; and after five or ten minutes (i. Harris said, that he had made up his mind, and that the only hesitation arose from nofessional eliquette. No threat or promise had

een given. He then began his narrative, which Hr. Simmons took down in writing. Mr. Simmons produced the writing he had made was as follows :- " About the latter end of June received a sample of silk from the prisoner Coo per, which I was to sell for him at 21 per cent mmission: that sample I left at Mr. Farrow's-I caw him some few days afterwards, and asked him f he had a customer for it : he asked me how much wanted, I told him 26s. per lb. I saw him again a a few days, when he gave me the direction of Mr. Prater. He told me that Mr. P. would purchase he silk, and that it was to be delivered to him the ext day. I saw Mr. Cooper in consequence, and gave him Mr. P.'s direction. A few mornings aferwards, Cooper called at my brother's office, and old me the silk had been sent in. I went to Mr. Prater's; some of the silk had been delivered—and whilst I was there an Irishwoman came in with a bag of silk. Mr. Farrow called on me, I think, the same afternoon, and said Mr. P. did not approve of the silk, and desired me to tell the person fetch it back again."

Mr. R. de Baufre, a silk broker, proved that the stolen silk taken in various situations was raw Va-

I lencia nick. On the 10th July, it was worth abon 32s, or 33s.

Cross examined.—He said he knew a good do of raw Valencia silk had lately been smuggled in

Mr. G. Gonger deposed to the same effect. The evidence for the Prosecution being closel the Prisoners were called upon for their defence. Winter handed in a paper, in which he positing declared his innocence, and begged for mercy, Allen also handed in a paper, making a similar ssertion, and accusing Brown, the accomplice,

Taylor repeated the assertion, that be had not had the least concern in the robbery. Brown was a most abandoned character, and would not scruple to say black was white.

J. Ivey maintained that he was innocent, and stated that he had a wife and fire children dependent

Knox, before Ged, declared he was guiltless. Cooper admitted that he bought 10 cut, of silk out he thought it smuggled. He sold it to Meson libbs and Stephens, being ignorant that it wi stolen. "When," said he, "I was taken in custody, I refused to give up the names of the pe sons who sold it to me, lest they should be Exche overed. I was taken to Coldbath-fields, whe Mr. Grant came to me, and asked if I had any mo silk? I said I had; and he asked if I would give up? I auswered, as soon as I came down to the office I would let him know; and, sooner that have my name brought in question in a felonion ransaction, I gave the information to the Officer and my wife went with Mr. Gotty and brought th silk to the Thames Police-office. Having two houses, one in Ratcliffe-highway, where I was urning £10,000 a year, and another in Piccadille where I turned 27000, do you, my Lord and Gratlemen of the Jury, think I would, in my respec table situation, be induced to commit a felony? have myself a wife and five small children under me ren years; and another family of 13 children, left destitute, under my care."

G. Harris read a paper, in which he insisted the ne disposed of the goods merely as smuggled goods, and was entirely ignorant of the felony.

Several witnesses were called to the characters he prisoners. Mr. Baron Thompson then recantulated the eridence, after which the Jury withdre it about twenty minutes past nine, and remained enclosed till past twelve o'cloch. They then retun-ed a Verdict of Guilty against J. Winter, B. Alla, and W. Taylor - Death. J. Ivy, of being acces ory, and R. Cooper of receiving - Transportation The prisoners J. Knox and G. Harris were fou Judge Thompson then observed, that the publi

were much indepted to the Prosecutors for theirer rtions in this business; and that their expense should be allowed them. The Foreman of the Jury requested the Com

hat, in consideration of the fatigue which they ha undergone, their farther attendance might be disensed with during the rest of the Session. With his request the Court immediately complied.

The trial of these men has excited the greatest a ention throughout England, and its singularity in mportance have induced us to give it at full length.

A London paper has the following observation

with respect to Lord Moira :-We are sorry to say that, in our opinion, the ate conduct of Lord Moira has done more to co plete the ruin of this country, and to strike at the root of all public confidence in any public character. times. He has been the principal cause of fettering his Prince and oppressing his country, with the con tinuance in office of a set of men who seem bent upo effecting the utter destruction of both. That h should feel a wish to run from the scene of horror which he has been so active an engine in dooming this devoted country to be the victim, when or salvation in a manner was in his hands, excites mo less of our astonishment or regret, than that a N bleman, who once stood so high in the general of teem, should have lived to survive all reasons claim either upon public affection, or public conf-

The contemplated issue of the election for h adent of the United States has created a great bel of discussion, and produced a variety of contradi tory statements. It is now asserted, that Mr. Ma dison is certain of success, and that he will carry th question by a commanding majority of at least th to one. It is, also, maintained, that there is the slightest chance of a division in the Souther tates, as had been previously given out. Thed racter and situation of General Hampton are like wise represented in a very different light from the n which they were formerly held forth. Therent ver was, it is said, any contest betwirt him and M Madison for the office of Commander-in-Chief. 6 neral Hampton was appointed to the chief Comme of the Western Army pending the impeachments General Wilkinson. Wilkinson was honourab acquitted, and Hampton's commission expired s natter of course. Hampton is, besides, a demore the friend of Madison, and the active support his election. His character as a soldier is yet to bimed, for he never was in any service, and i education has not exceeded what is common in Ass rica. These and former statements are so mach variance, that it is impossible to find out where outh lies. Congress met on the 2d of Novemb and the issue of this important question will pro bly be known by the middle of December.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTH BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj-

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,367.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

#### MILFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH NOV. 1819. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, CIXIY TONS of PRIZE COFFEE, for Home Con-Sumption or Exportation, saved from the Brig Saillelah, Captain Newront, bound from Dublin to

For Particulars apply to Mosses. Thomas Philipp & Co. Milford.

HOUSES TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. THE HOUSE in which Mr. Thos. Curistoric lives, in King-street.

Also the HOUSE on the Quay, in which Mr. Jones BELLORD lives. Proposals to be received by Samuer Davis, Ros ane, who will forward them to the Landlord, Coo ren Pennosn, Rsq. Woodhill, near Cork. Waterford, November 7, 1812

KILKENNY BRANCH HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossory The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Desart. PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossory VICE-PRESIDENTS. unt Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonhu

Hon. and Rev. Dean of | Hon. James Butler. Rev. Archdeacon Hel-Ossory, Hon. Charles Butler, sham. COMMITTEE. W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk,

J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Robert Shaw. Rev. C. F. Phillips, Mayor, Rev. - Fernon, Messrs. G. Hartford, Rev. Dr. Pack. Alderman Kingsmill, M. Newport. J. Kinchela, D. Recor-C. Spear. F. Burnham. Messrs. 11. M. Creery, John Powell, Thos. Cronyn. George Leech,

Jos. Bradish, TREASURER - Samuel Madden, Esq. Sucretary-Rev. Peter Roc.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY.

1. Tae designation shall be " The Kilkenny Branch of the Hibernian Bible Society,"-the sole object of which is, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy

2. The copies of the Scriptures to be circulated shall be unaccompanied with note or comment—but whenever a Bible is given to a Member, or Family. of the Established Church, a Book of Common Prayer shall be given along with it. 3. Each Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be

a Member. . 4. Lach Subcriber of Ten Guineas, at one time.

shall be a Member for Life. 5. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall transmit Annual Collections from their Congregations, shall be Members. 6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near

Kilkenny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treamitr. and Secretary, who are Members, ex-efficie shall be annually appointed to transact the business If the Society, and shall fill up the vacancies that may occur in their hody. Five Members of the Committee shall be competent to transact business at any

7. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, when the President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be chosen—the Accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year re-

8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday in December, March, June, and September, or Meetings of the Society when expedient.

9. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices. 10. The minutes of every General and Committee Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfally received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Member of the Committee.

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LEE and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting

of the Lands of Bolindesart, Shanakil, Booleycloghy, Knoghnecrainy, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanore, in the Barony of Upperthird; West Ballilemon, Glinavadra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of De ties without Drum; and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Estate in the Lands of Upper Ballmour, Balli-Last Ballimollalla, in the Barony of Decies without Drum; Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tramore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird; and Carrigovoe, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are ove One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD-MNDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore Alimolalia, Balblemon, and Bolindesart. He will No sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin

The above Lunds are now set for above Five Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. Lee. Sidmouth, Devoushire; to Mr. Ww. Disney, 26, Parliament-street, London, or to the Reverend the Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

170 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 particularwell situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Cabe of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a ery considerable home Market, and Water Carriage

rom Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissone, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to ROGER CASHIN, Waterford. October 1st, 1819.

#### WHISKEY.

A. LEONARD has for Sale Fifty Puncheons of • WHISKEY of superior Quality, which he will sell at the Cork prices. Payment-Approved Bills at Witerford, November 10, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR ANY TERM THAT MAY BE AGREED ON

NEW, WELL-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE, with A an extensive CORN STORE and MALT-HOUSE in the Rere, canable of containing his Phousand Barrela of Corn. These Concerns are situated in Coal-Market. Kilkenny, the most eligible and central part

Apply to Mr. J. RYAN, in Waterford, or to Mr. M'Cormack, in Kilkenny

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR YARD, Pitch Pinc, Yellow Pinc.

Dram Timber and Deals, Intely arrived. Oars, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. AND HAVE LANDED

Alarge Assortment of Welch States. Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

### FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkeuny, TO BE LET, as here-tofore advertised. Apply to Peter Walse, Attor-Waterford, June 27, 1812. ner. William-street.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the ABRAM ATKINS 23d November, 1812, before the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dub

All that and those, the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and Interest in that elegant and valuable Esta-

COMPRISING

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, WATERFORD,

VERN, AND COFFEE ROOM, Now in full Trade and unrivalled

Resort. The Premises are fitted up in a style of elegance nd convenience, so as to afford universal satisfaction. The Site of the principal Building is in front about fixty, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet. On entering the Hall, on the right hand is a Cor-

On the left, a handsome Chor-Boos, 21 feet by O-CARD-ROOM, 26 by 17-an nicy Larder, Chi-NA-CLUSETS, STURE-ROOMS, SERVANTE HALL, PAR-LOUR, and BED CHAMBERS—an excellent BILLIAND Roos. &c. &c. &c.

The first floor consists of a Dixing-Room, 20 fee oy 18 -best front Daswing-Room, about 27 fee square-a front Dixing Room, 27 feet by 18-back DINING ROOM, 26 by 18-and an Antichanner. The second floor comprehends seven excellent BED CHARBERS, and three CLOSETS, holding Beds,

The third floor has ten BED-CHAUBERS, with seve teen Beds, and every necessary convenience The KITCHEN, SCULLERY, LAUNDRY, and VAULTS, re replete with every proper and useful Utensil.

The Premises are delightfully situated on the plea

antest part of the Mall, commanding a view from th rincipal Apartments of a beautiful Landscape, fa roured by a fine navigable River, and the acclivities rom the opposite Bank adorned with Villas, Cottages, Planting, and highly cultivated Enclosures. These Premises are held under a Lease of 34 Years rom the 25th March, 1803, with a Covenant of Re-

newal after the expiration of said Term-provided such Renewal or Renewals should not extend to more than 99 Years, including said Term of 34 Years-subject to the small searly Rent of £50 10s. The FURNITURE and UTENNIES, which are o the best description, and suited to the Concern, will

disposed of to the Purchaser, if agreeable, at a A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Ex change Co.Tec-Room, Dublin-rand also at the Office Bean of WATERFORD, and WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. of Mr. W. Danley. Agent to the Commissioners and Assignees, 38, York-Street.

Waterford, November 7, 1812.

#### TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds, of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior nicked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1879

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon, DART of the LANDS of AHBNNY and PAR NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining These Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir, and six of Callan, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to sol vent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing post paid), will be received by H. H. Lantoan. Bsq. October 14, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 13. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 118s. 0d." \_\_\_\_ second, - - - - - - 1131. 0d. ---- third. - - - - - - 106s. 0d

Tallow (rendered) - - - 1104. - 120s. Od. Lard (flake) - - - - 09. 0d. - 08. 0d --- (casks, rendered) - 8%s. Od. - 84s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 62s. Od. . 64s. Od. Pork, ----- 56s. Od. GOs. Do Beef, - - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 37s. Od Oatmeal, - - - - - 25: Od. - 26: Od Flour, first Quality, - -- d. - -d. - -d. -d --- third. - - - - - 56s. Od - 64s. Od \_\_\_ fourth, - - - - 46s. 0d. - 54s. 0d. Wheat, - - - - - - 60s. Od. - 61s. Od Barley, - - - - - 25s. Od. - 27s. 4d. (lats (common) - - - 21s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. \_\_\_ (potatoe) - - - - 22s. Od. - 00s. Od. Malt, - - - - - - - - 43s. Od. - 45s. Od. Coals, ----- 14, 01, - 4s, 8d. Tallow (rough), - - - 12s. 6d. - 13s 0d. Potatoes, ---- 6d, to 8d. f (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.1 (joints), - - - - - 43d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. Mutton .

(joints), - - - - - 53d. - 7d. . . . . . . . . . . . 0 d. - 0d. Butter, ----- 21d. - 28d. Train Oil, - - - - - £10 00s. -Whiskey, - - - - - 17s. od. - 17s. 6d. per Gal-Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Accraging {

1303 Barrels Wheat, 3

3287 ---- Oats,

[£2 184. 1 d.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN-NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

Henry Edmond Taaffe, Esq. v. the Right Hon. William Downes, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the Chief Justice, for an alleged trespass and false imprisonment. The Chief Justice pleaded, by way of justification, his patent as Chief Justice, and that his act was a judicial act, under his commission. A demurrer was taken to the plea, and during last term Mr. Perrin had argued in support of | which was an action against a Commissioner of

On this day Mr. Richard Pennefather was heard on the same side with Mr. Foster.

Lord Norbury .- The reply lies with the party taking the demurrer. Mr. Pennefather here read that part of the pleadings to which the demurrer was taken, laid a justification under his Lordship's patent, as Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and that as such Chief Justice, having received information on oath- of the proceedings at Liffey-street Chapel. and the election of Mr. Taaffe as a delegate, &c. &c. he did issue his warrant, &c. and on the said

Henry Tauffe being brought before him, he did de-

liver him to bail for his appearance, &c. Mr. Pennefather then proceeded to state such plea had been put in by the Counsel of the Chief Justice, with the view of ascertaining the privileges annexed to his high and dignified office; that he thought necessary so to state it-that the Court feel quite disembarrassed from giving any weight to the pleading, which it might derive from the character and learning of the defendant. It was the pleading of his Counsel, a pleading which they deemed necessary for the due maintenance of his high office, and for the general and public weal. In regard to the character of the Learned Defendant, his Counsel had, in the third plea, set out at length, on the record, the informations upon which he had acted. Such plea had not been pleaded, with a view to justify him to their Lordships; but that the facts being put upon the record, his conduct might be preserved to and approved of by future ages .--With that plea he trusted the Court would have nothing to do; the plea of his authority as Chief Justice must but the present action. Most of the outhorities bearing on this case had been cited durg the argument last term, and this principle was clearly deducible from them, that for what a Judge, even of the lowest Court, does, whilst acting in his judicial situation, and as Judge in a matter over | the land, that law will not allow them to be barass-

which he has jurisdiction, and arising within it, no action lies. Such a proposition could not be controverted; the only question that could arise, as to Judges of inferior and limited jurisdiction, would he, was it a matter arising within or without their jurisdiction. But in the present case no such question could arise, because the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench is not limited by space, but reaches throughout the entire kingdom .---Of those cases, then, so ably commented on last term by Mr. Foster, he (Mr. P.) would state two or three to the Court.

The most remarkable of them was the case of

Hammond against Howell, the Recorder of Lon-

don, in 1 Modern, 184, where the case came before

the Court-it was an action against the defendant

for committing the plaintiff for something he had done as a juror. The Judge was a Commissioner of Overland Terminer. In Bushell's case, reported in Vanghan, 135, for Bushell was in the same predicament with Hammond, the Court said that the commitment was ifferal, and it was on that opinion of the Court this action of Hammond was founded. Howell applied for time to plead, and then the Court declared their opinion against the action, viz. that no action will the against a Judge for a wrongful commitment, any more than for an erroneous judement-and Atkins Justicesald it never was imagined, that Justices of Over and Terminer would be questioned in private actions, for what they should do in the execution of their office; for if the law had been taken so, the Statute of James would have included them, as well as Justices of the Peace-theres by taking a manifest distinction between Judges of Record and Justices of the Peace. The same case came on again in 2 Modern, 218, and after setting out the substance of the pleadings on both sides; while arguments of Counsel-the opinion of the Court was, that the bringing of the action against the Judge was a greater offence, than his fluing and committing the plaintiff, and that it was a bold attempt against the Government and Justice in general. It was unnecessary to go through the case of actions against Inferior Judges-but there was not on record a single instance of an action brought against a Judge of the superior Courts. In the case of Mantyn a. Fabrigat, is Cowper. 172, Lord Manafield said, " if an action be brought against a Judge of record, for an action done by him in his judicial capacity, he may plead that he did it as a Judge of record, and that will be a complete justification. The same decision is in 12 Coke, page 23. Floyd a. Barker. This doctrine was carried so far as to protect the Sheriff as a returning officer, as found in the cuse of Barnadiston a. Some, as Sheriff of Suffolk, and was an action on the case, for making a double return; and although the plaintiff had judgment in the King's Bench, vet on a writ of error to the Exchequer Chamber, the judgment was reversed, and the reversal affirmed in the House of Lords : and the reason was, because the Sheriff acted as Judge; which determination probably gave rise to the Statute of William III. giving an action in such case against the Sheriff. The case of Mills and Sayer, in Blackstone's Reports, 1141, was in point. question; and the judgment given by Lord Chief Justice De Grey was in support of his argument, and was at great length, valuable as recognizing the principles in all the other cases, that no action would lie against a Judge, as to what he did as a Judge; and marking the distinction between the Judges of the inferior and superior Courts. Another case of Johnstone, a. Sutton. 1 Term Reports, 493, to be referred to not only for the judgment of the Court, but for the general reasoning and admitted principles. It was an action by a Captain in the navy against his Commander; the verdict was \$6000 damages - a writ of error was brought in the Exchequer Chamber; and it was held that the action was not maintainable. So far it should be admitted, what was not doubted for the last century, that no action would lie against a Judge, as a Judge, and (said Mr. Pennefather) it is right and proper, my Lords, that such protection should be given to the Judges, who are called on by their duty to judge between man and man, in every place, on every subject, in a variety of instances. But if a Judge were to be assailable for every mistake in judgment, for every wrong apposed to be committed, how invariably would the angry passions of disappointed suitors burst forth n angry actions against the Judge, whom they would exclaim against as having injured them? Therefore it is that protection is afforded the Judge and officers of the Court, as long as those officers act within their authority. Judges of the inferior Courts are amenable to the Justices of the King's Bench: but they who have jurisdiction throughout the realm are not answerable for any errors of judgmentfor any wrong done, as Judges, to the party injured-they are answerable, as Judges, only to the High Court of Parliament .- There the subject will meet redress. But that haw with which they are entrusted for the public weal, which commands their attendance on all occasions in every district of

proceeding to join Sir R. Hill, who held the French in able majority; but even at present, with all their just and necessary. I think you were wrong in 1793, check - He desired him therefore not to forward any exertions, Bribery, Entertainments, Treating - because you made war against liberty; but, as French further supplies of ammunition towards Burgos for they have procured a poor majority by Ninety Cler- freedom has sunk into an ignominious despotism, I the present, the advance of the French having for the gymen, and upwards of 300 of my opponents' Vo- think you are now justified. The ambition of Bomoment disengaged the Castle. His Lordship adds, ters, non-residents.—Gentlemen, I will state to you maparte has constituted your justification; you were that his army is in the most perfect state, and in the another circumstance, in order that you may judge wrong in principle, but right by accident. Believe best possible health and spirits. Another battle, of the nature of the opposition which has been rais- me, however, that you are nearly at the end of this therefore, has, perhaps, ere this, been fought, and ed against me; the Corporation have admitted One kind of contest; you have uniformly succeeded has bound another wreath round the brows of our brave soldiers, and given their great General another claim to the thanks and gratitude of his coun-

accounts from thence to the 27th ult. but with no intelligence from the Marquis of Wellington, so late they knew that some of my friends would seek their as the above account, transmitted by Sir H. Pop- qualifications. Gentlemen, is this honourable—is ham. The Lisbon Papers, however, state, that on the 13th Col. Ponsonby, with a part of the Guards, repulsed the French who had made a sortie from Burgos, and inflicted some loss on them. On the 18th the mine which had been prepared was sprung at seven in the morning: the French had been employed in countermining it, and their mine exploded at the same time. The Convent near the castle where the ammunition was placed was brought down, and our brave troops immediately stormed the castle, but without success. General Hill was at Aranjuez, and an article from Madrid of the 10th says, that orders for the army to march were daily expected, as Soult's advanced-guard was very near ours. He is said to have about 45,000 men. The army at Alicante is reported to have taken Monforte and eren Chinchillas

Statesman-Office, Two o'Clock. Orders have been dispatched to all the out-ports to hasten the sailing of troops for the Peninsula, that may be detained there, the moment the wind becomes fair; and others are to follow immediately. It is indeed stated, on pretty good authority, that Ministers are in possession of very unpleasant accounts from Spain; and on that account are hastening to afford every succour to Lord Wellington, who is by the last accounts, left in a very critical situation, with three large French armies menacing his communications, and threatening to interrupt his operations. Burgos is stated to have been abandoned by the Allies, who have, ere this, had another severe brush with the enemy, with such fearful odds; we confess we tremble for the result.

Government have received dispatches from Lord Wellington, extracts from which will appear in this Night's Gazette. They announce the fact of the abandonment of the siege of Burgos on the part of the British; but his Lordship has left a strong body of the Allied troops to blockade it. The dispatches are dated on the 22d ult. a few leagues southward of Burgos. His Lordship is on the road to Madrid, with the whole of his Scaff.

# CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

At the close of this important contest, Mr Hutchinson addressed the Court in a speech which occupied nearly four hours, distinguished by that eloquence and strength of argument which have so advocates of his country's wisest and most salutary policy. At the commencement of the election, Mr. H. publicly declared, that he wished to injure no his final Address, he adverted to a run which ha been made on the respectable Bank of Mr. Pike, and said-" I am sure that Gentleman has opposed me from conscientions motives, and that he met the occurrence as his high fortune enabled him to do." Mr. Hutchinson then proceeded to exhort his friends to preserve inviolate the public peace, assuring them, that there was nothing their enemies wished more than that some acts of outrage should take place. He then, at great length, and in the most glowing and animated terms expressed his gratitude for of Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, he observedseduced from the honest discharge of his duty, by the favours of Ministers, or the fascinations of the studiously avoid imitating the political conduct of lieve it to be greatly reprehensible; I do also intreat him not to suffer himself to be inflamed by Government to oppose the just wishes of the People of this Country. Let him not suffer himself to be arrayed in hostility against you, the real Electors of this City, by the Bishop of Cork, or even the Duke of Richmond, or any of the Emissaries who have been sent down from the Castle to support him against you and me; let him not suffer himself to imitate that persecuting spirit which those men uphold-let him not be so elated by his success, (and I believe it will prove but a temporary triumph,) us to forget the People; all I pray is, that he may in his political life, be it long or short, prove himself as attached to Ireland, as I now am and ever have been." Mr. H. continued as follows: " Gentlemen, I will now read to you the numbers of the independent supporters of each Candidate - The SINGLE to pon-mu the Council and the council and the first instance, pray down in 1803, I addressed the House of Commons the Freeholders been admitted, (though I mean against us, and the eastern hemisphere has called to

Hundred Freemen since the commencement of this Election, for the purposes of this opposition against ultimate results, you have been as uniformly defeatme-and they refused to admit those, whom they knew to be friendly to me, although legally entitled A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning, with to their freedom—and even on this day there has ed, but your enemy has prevailed at the end against been no Council sitting, as I am instructed, because it common justice?—to see that the Corporation have combined with the Church and the Ministry, to oppose the People, and rob you of your Rights? [Loud cheering.] They were prepared even yesterday to qualify Sir Charles Vernon, or Mr. Reddy, who were sent here and were ready to vote against me. Every body has been ordered down by the illustrious Duke, except the Jailer and Hangman, to vote against me, and really I am much astonished he did not send them down also, the one to confine me, as an enemy to the Church and State, and the other to get rid of me altogether, if I should be too troublesome-[much laughter].

With regard to the respectable Protestant Divines put forward by the Bishop, and whipped in by the Messrs. St. Laurence, I must say that, in my opinion, they violate the first duty of the Clergyman, | People at home. I say this must yet be done; and and have acted in direct opposition to the principles of Christianity. They are schismatics to the Church; Christ came to protect and save; they to divide and destroy; he to preach peace - they to preach war; I have discovered them in the fact, and I charge it oh them now, to prevent the remaining part of the deavouring to put us all into good humour with our Clergy of freland from imitating their example.-Gentlemen, we are engaged in a great contest, and we must support it manfully; I say that these strangers have come forward, to put you, Gentlemen Electors, down-I say that the interference of which complain is resorted to for the purpose of depriving the real resident Electors of the exercise of their constitutional rights." Mr. H. then proceeded to vindicate his public conduct in the following strain of conclusive and unanswerable argument:-" Gentlemen, you have been called upon to nomi-

nate two of the most fit and discreet of your Fellow

Citizens to assist in the Parliament, in consulting on

the grave and arduous affairs of the State, and who

are those whom you are about to appoint? The one a Boy, of respectable pretensions and fair promise, no doubt, but still an isexperienced Boy; the other altogether unequal to the discharge of the trust. They refuse to give any pledges of their conduct; and, Gentlemen, what was it I wanted them to do?-I called on them, not to pledge themselves to general principles, but merely to support your City In Its legal objects, on the question of your Weigh Houses-on the East India monopoly, and, above all, on the measures of general conciliation, which are likely to become subjects of Parliamentary disoften rendered him illustrious in the Senate, and cussion early in the ensuing Session. [Hear, which have enrolled him amongst the best and ablest hear. ]-You have heard from Col. Longfield that things are now going on well, and that it is better to leave them so than to make any changes. Gentlemen, I tell you that things are miserably ill; owman, that he made war against no man, and that ing to the fictitious advance of reuts, which has his object was universal conciliation. In beginning grown out of the depreciation of paper currency, and from several similar causes, there is an appearnnce of prosperity which is not real. But an Elector (Mr. Swete) has gone still farther than Colonel Longfield; he has called Great Britain the Protectress of Europe. Gentlemen, the Protectress of Europe ! How has she protected Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, or Switzerland? How is she now protecting my gallant friends, the Russians? Ask the Dane, and he will tell you, that she came in the hour of Pence, and robbed him of his Fleets-plundered his Country, and set his the support which he had received. Speaking Capital in flames; ask the unfortunate King of Sweden, who was seen a short time since in Lon-46 I have no doubt that the respectable Baronet who don, not actually a Beggar soliciting charity, but a is opposed to me is incorrupt, and I do sincerely hope | wandering Monarch, without power and without that he will prove incapable of being corrupted or property, and an outcast from the Country over which he ruled with sovereign sway. He will say to you, you bribed me with your gold to enter Court; I do hope that he will regard the interests of into a conflict to which I was altogether unehis country, and I hope, at the same time, he will qual; to support the conflict I levied heavy taxes, and imposed heavy burthens on my People, until Colonel Longfield, because; in my soul, I do be- they became so disgusted and dissatisfied with me and the War, that they hurled me from my Throne. How has it been in Italy-how in Switzerland? Look to the Titles of Bonaparte, and learn from them the results of British protection afforded to those Countries. Turn then to Germanybehold Austria disgraced -look at what followed the Battle of Austerlitz; Berlin, the Capital of the Successors of the great Frederic, subdued and occupied by the Armies of France; Hanover, the natural inheritance of our Monarch, lost from his family for ever. But why trace so far back the benefits of British protection-look now to Russia; perhaps, even while I am speaking, the Great Autocrat is prostrate before the Ruler of France; at all events, let the contest end as it will, the results must prove most injurious to our ally, even though Bonaparte were to return without establishing his dominion over that country; all the great cities and votes for me amounted to \$99-[huzzaing & cheer- towns have been depopulated and destroyed, which ing ]-for Col. Longfield 50-[groans]-for Sir of itself is an evil that would require almost ages to N. Colthurst 17-[loud expressions of contempt] remedy. Where, then, is the Grand Protectressto poll-had the Council done its duty, and or provided for herself? All Europe is now in arms any sense of justice or of shame. - [Loud cheers | French invasion. When the rebellion was put —Gentlemen, if all my voters had been admitted where are the blessings she has bestowed upon others,

of the French armies having united and marched to- am satisfied, be admitted by a Committee of the wards the Tagus, he had retired from Eurgos, and was House of Commons, I would have a very considered; if your object had been to establish a valorous military character for your armies, you have succeedswelled to a size almost incredible and insupportable; the system of expenses is enormous; yes, most profligately so. How, then, can we be so blindfolded as to suppose, that our affairs are prosperous and thriving? I tell you again, Gentlemen, that things are not going on well; beliere me, if you expect to prosper, you must change your system: if you do not reform. I do believe in my conscience that your ruin is at hand; think not, however, that I would wish for a hasty or improvident peace with France. I have volumes to shew you that I have always been an advocate for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; but I say that, if Bonaparte lives and returns victorious from Russia, we; must abandon the Pea or verify the predictions then offered? I am sure ninsula. I would be anxious to place an immense force under the command of our gallant countryman, while Bonaparte is yet engaged in the North, I tell Mr. Swete and Mr. Longhold, that if it be not, things will end very badly; and yet at this very moments when you say you cannot spare a man, we find the Principal of the Government striving to disaffect millions towards each other, instead of ensituation; and we observe efforts and attempts made, which could not even be mentioned without disgust. [ Applause and continued cheering. ] I do seriously and conscientiously assure you, that it is my real belief, that, unless the Ministers of the Crown proceed directly to relieve the public, and redress the grievances of which they complain, the moment is near at hand when we will become a ruined Empire. Let them not presume to call themselves the protectors or patrons of freedom in Spain and Portugal, at the same time that they are enemies to civil and religious liberty in Ireland. [Loud and continued

> applause. " I do not desire that you should complain of the faxes, because I am convinced you must and ought to bear more, if you mean to continue an independent Empire-for you may be assured that the great object of Bonaparte is to ruin and destroy you; you must, therefore, support the war with more energy, or else all the brilliant victories of your gullant Wellington will end in nothing. I always complained that our gallant commander was starved as to his supplies, and could not therefore effect any grand results. Some persons imagine that, when a ictory is gained, all must be well, and the enemy no longer to be considered formidable; but this is lingering war, and very deceitful, not to be decided in a single battle, but by the regular and systematic application of our great resources to the proper objects, and at the proper moment.

" Gentlemen, it would be very grateful to me, before I take my leave of you this day, to advert shortly to two or three topics which have arisen in the course of this Election, but I fear your indulgreat, and kind, and partial as I have experienced it to be, could not be expected to extend to [ter.] such a permission .- [ Loud cheers, and cries of go on, go on. ] You will recollect that some respectable Electors, who voted against me, admitted, that, although they opposed my Election, nevertheless they would acknowledge my integrity, and the purity of my intentions. They complained that I was too heated in my language and manner, and particularly referred to my motion relative to the Repeal of the Union. Gentlemen, my attachment to your nterest is certainly most warm; and when I am combating for your rights, I am, I do admit, geneally much heated, not, however, with the warmth f resentment towards any individual, but of affeconate interest towards you. [Loud applauses.] know, Gentlemen, that my object is an honest one; I am, therefore, always sanguine, but never mean to give offence. I wish certainly to unmask the political hypocrite, the infuriate bigot, and the jusidious defamer, wherever I find him, and most particularly, when I find him clothed in the robes of a Minister. [Continued and rapturous applause.] Gentlemen, lowe to you, and to my family, to repel the foul charges which have been whispered against me. Gentlemen, at the comnencement of this contest, I entered upon a full, and, I will call it, a satisfactory explanation of my political life; no man has rentured in the face of day to contradict me. Can I then feel otherwise than indignant that they should dare still to mutter heir dark and cowardly instituations against me.-Hear him, hear him.] Gentlemen, I have evilence on record to substantiate my statements, and to prove my zeal in defence of your rights and interests against our common enemy; if ever there was an individual cruelly maligned. I am the man .--[Hear him, hear him, hear him.] Gentlemen, they wish through me to injure you all-but I will expose their malice and falsehood; and with the blessing of Goo, I will, before I sit down, lay be- and repeated plaudits.] On various occasions fore you such a statement, as cannot fail to raise Ministers have stated that a great change had taken a blush in the cheeks of my enemies, if they have place in Irish sentiment relative to French aid and

of the French armies having united and marched to- | am satisfied, be admitted by a Committee of the | I did consider that we violated the Peace of Amiens, | not stir the question until after thirteen on long. gotten altogether the terms of that contract. You will recollect. Gentlemen, that one of the blessings which was promised by Mr. Pitt was, that British capital would be introduced into this country. Here M. II. read a lengthened extract from Mr. Pitt's Speech on the introduction of the measure of Union. ] lak you, Gentlemen, where in your Island, since the Inion, have you found any settlement of British capital? Another of the promises made was, that the Claims of the Catholics should and ought, in case of a Legislative Union, be conceded with perfect security; for although he does not use the exact terms nevertheless I insist that, if there is any meaning words, he could not have meant any thing else, but that, if the Union was obtained, full concession could be granted. [Here Mr. H. read several pasages from the speech. And as a further proof, coninued Mr. H., of Mr. Pitt's own opinions of the maand continued cheering. ture and extent of this pledge, I have sufficient eidence in his subsequent conduct, when I observe that he arowedly went out of office because he could and supported by every great Statesman, who has not carry that very question. Mr. Pitt said, that fired in our times; not excluding Mr. Pitt and my another of his objects in seeking the attainment of Lord Castlereagh; although when it was their interthat measure was, to allay distractous. Gentle. men, how does the present Government allay distractions? Does it fulfil the promises then made.

you do not require my aid to answer these questions. A Noble Lord, who spoke in the same debate, stated, that that measure was necessary to make you united and happy. Gentlemen, why are you not united and happy? Because it is, it was erer that policy of Britain, to keep you divided and discontented. I took no part in the contest during the administration of Mr. Addington, but when Mr. Pitt returned to office, I called upon him to fulfil the contract which he had entered into. He first seduced you, by fair promises, to give up the Constitotion upon certain terms, and he then violates those promises, and departs from the terms of that agreement. Will any man then say, that it is strange, that, after endeavouring to persuade the Minister to fulfil the promises he had made, and finding him on the contrary resolved to violate the solemn engagement he had contracted - will any man, I repeat it, think it strange, that, after such unsuccessful endearours, I should, as the only remaining remedy, come forward, and seek to get rid of the compact altogether. Gentlemen, I hold in my hand extracts from the Parliamentary Debates, from which it appears, that my labours have not been quite ineffectual. In 1804, Mr. Foster brought in a Bill for levying a tax on the registry of freehold; I objected to the Bill as leaning too heavy on that description of freeholders which was least able to bear the pressure; I mean the 40s, freeholders; and when I had concluded my objections, Mr. Foster, in consequence, as he stated, of the argument I had used, consented to withdraw the Bill altogether .- [hear him; hear him, hear him. ] I am recorded in these books as having taken an active part on every question of any moment, whether relating to your local interests, or those of the Empire at large; while Colonel Longfield's name appears but once in the history of those debates, and that was respecting the Distillers of this City; I had objected on their behalf to certain taxes, and the Government complained that the Distillers of Cork could not be very loyal, if they objected to the tax; seconding to the forms of the House, I could not speak a second time to the same question; but I prevailed on my gallant Colleague to stand up, and vouch for the loyalty of the Distillers of Cork. [Loud cheers and laugh-This, I assure you, was the only occasion on which I heard a word in the House from the lips

of my gallant Colleague. "The next subject to which I will claim your attention is the interchange of the militla. I have uniformly supported every measure calculated to strengthen the hands of the Ministers for the public peace, or the prosecution of thewar. At the breaking out of the war, I offered to raise a regimentbut my offer was rejected by Government, and since that time they have given regiments to men who neer saw service, and some of whom never saw their egiments. [Hear him, hear him!] They refused my offer, and I then went into Parliament to fight the battles of my country there. I have been unceasingly contending for my country's rights, and vet when I come here, I hear matters about my oyalty. [Hear, hear.] In 1804, when 10,000 of the Irish Militia volunteered their service in Grent Britain, I recommended that an equal number of the British Militia should be sent in exchange to this ountry. [ Mr. Hutchinson here read extracts from his speech made on that occasion, in which he points out, in a most masterly manner, the advantages which he recommended. I therefore take credit to myself, for having, eight years previous to its adoption, recommended that measure which seems to have given satisfaction. They have made war with me on account of my military speeches-I have not, Gentlemen, I admit, been educated a military man, but I have thought much of war; and having had everal opportunities of seeing service, and of ohaining information on military subjects, I thought & but right and just that I should devote my abilities, such as they may be, to the service of my country. [Loud cheering.] I am a man with true Irish feelings, who have ever, and will ever, continue to oppose France or any other power that I conceive to be the oppressor or enemy of my country. [Loud the Procholders been admitted, Chooking and any of the Learned list aid the western world. We are, however, enjury to question the impartiality of the Learned list aid the western world. We are, however, enjury to question the impartiality of the Learned list aid the western world. We are, however, enjury to question the impartiality of the Learned list aid the western world. Assessor's conscientions decision,) who will, I gaged in a justifiable war in my opinion; although and allow me at the outset to remind you, that I did them on the suppression of the insurrection—but

periode some measures to allay the discontents of perceive, that he is supported in the opposition to behand, they could not with safety reckon on a me by the Orange faction; he has been upheld by motionance of tranquillity. [Mr. II. here read two or three Firebrands in your City, and these stracts from his Speech, made at that time.] I remerely read those extracts, to shew that the li be which were circulated in your City against me, were most grossly, maliciously, and impudently filse, and spread abroad for the most wicked and diabolical purposes, by my enemies, whom I am almost ashamed to take up so much of your time in relating. [Hear him, hear him.] Perhaps, Geathere, they will say that the books from which I expect those passages were printed by my direccon since my arrival here, in order to put down lies. [Loud applause and laughter.] These has have had effect upon some bigotted creature in your City. But, Gentlemen, I know the real ame of hostility towards me is my being an unsisken friend to the Catholics of Ireland. [Loud "I come now, Gentlemen, to the subject of Reform; this is not a new subject — it has been started

st to abandon it, they felt no difficulty in withfrawing their support. [Mr. Hutchinson read a passage from his Speech in 1809, in order to shew, that he had not pledged himself to any specific plan (Reform, but to the principle. He was convinced that the House of Commons required to be reformed. Mr. H. next proceeded to read extracts from his Illitary Speech in 1811, and added-Here then I m in 1811, pointing out to Mr. Perceral, what I lieved to be the designs of Bonaparte against Porgal and Russia; I said to him, do not procrastiate, you are always taken by surprise; put Ireland good humour, she will be your best friend in the ar of danger against Bonaparte, who has raised force for far other purposes than the war in Smin; and which purposes, if I was to venture predict them to you, you would only laugh at . Gentlemen, my warning was disregarded, and that has followed? Bonaparte has invaded Rusa, and the Emperor is driven from his Capital, and, point of fact, from his Throne. Here then is my mothecy verified-I urged the Minister to guard inst those designs of France, and to meet them time with all the energies of our great and poweral Empire: and yet I am an enemy to the Church ad State. [Mr. II. here read another extract from a Why did they not come forward like men at the eech made by him, to shew that it was not until fler the Ministers had refused to support the war ith the vigour which he had recommended, that came forward with suggestions of Peace. I I nesaid, Gentlemen, that we should yield to k'rance, I said, that we possess great means of resistance nd of annoyance to the enemy, and I complained at those means were not brought into action; and relam called upon this day to justify myself as memy to the State and Constitution. But that should be thus called upon to justify myself to countrymen, is what cuts me to the quick. If did not value my character and public reputation more than life, I certainly would never have condeconded to enter into this explanation; but I owe b you, to my family, and to my country, to refute hose malignant charges. I go to great length, remed Mr. Hutchinson, (referring to his printed peach) in discussing the fortunes of our military impaigns, in order to show to Mr. Perceral, that the Ministers never tried the strength of the counry: and to put him in good humour with his reources. From 1803 to 1811, I repeatedly urged Minister to strenuous exertions, and yet it is siguated, that I am a friend to the enemies of the te. I just see here in passing, that I have in y Parliamentary labours not forgotten the military ession: I find myself here recorded as having ide exertions to better the state of our marines. hout whom our navy would be nothing. [Mr. read an extract from his speech made on that asion. I fought for those who would protect e Church and the State - I would tell a gallant Adinl who voted against me, that I protected the trines, and that I protected the Catholic who unds to his gun, as well as any Protestant. [ Apmic and cheering.] Now what does Mr. Percealmy in reply to my several calls upon him, to ale a more energetic resistance to the enemy? Wr. II. here read the speech of Mr. Perceval, in lich he stated that Ministers would rather be acased of doing too little than of doing too much. ]his, then, Gentlemen, is the answer of Mr. Peral, who prided himself on his hostility to France. d who complained of my speculative speeches. inflemen, one of my speculative notices was the against Russia, [Hear, hear, hear] -and for a I am met with the charge of my friendship to ance, and of my schemes and hostility against all Establishments of the Country. For Election sposes, I am charged with being a friend to the amy, and yet the Minister accuses me of endea-Paring to do too much to oppose the progress of lic benefactor—[loud cheers and applauses,]—as ince. [Loud cheering.] I should apologise for hing dwelt so long on this subject, but you will ollect that I have been driven to all this. I conered myself as a man most grossly and wickedly Indeed. If I have been too tedious, I have been and to be so in my own defence. [Hear him, ew him. ] Notwithstanding my former explanan, I felt myself bound to come forward with documents which would uphold me, and con ind and confute those false assertions and insinuans of my enemies.

"Iam opposed in my Election—by whom?—By lonel Longfield, who is, I insist, altogether unul to the discharge of any public functions, and hed. I am sorry to be obliged to say, that the That the combined armies of the French were ad-

autioned gentlemen at the same time not to allow | Hon. Baronet has not come forward in so credita- | rancing upon Madrid, and that Lord Welliston or prior to the commencement of the war - Discourse continued granting and the table of the var - Election of the var infuriate Bigots have set the whole machinery of Intolerance at work against me. - [Hear him, hear | One account says, that about twelve thousand Spahim.] The respectable Baronet ought to have said | niards had been left before it as a blockading arto them, " I see it is an Orange faction which is exciting this opposition; I will not be made the | would speedily be compelled to withdraw, as there Instrument of any Faction to put down the legitimate rights of my Fellow Citizens; I see It is the Church arrayed against the People of Ireland : I and Sucher are stated to be several leagues in adsee that these are the exertions of the enemies of vanca from Cuenca, perhaps about 50 miles from Civil and Religious Liberty, to put down Mr. | Madrid. The distance, in a direct line, from Bur-Hutchinson, because he is the choice of the People, and the unshaken friend of his aggriered is more than 150 miles, but it was believed, that Catholic Fellow-subjects." This should have I Lord WELLINGTON would be able to arrive in time been his reply to those bigots. [Loud cheers.]-Do they conceive they have triumphed over me, because they have leagued themselves with the Ho-1 him battle. It was generally understood in Lonnourable Candidate? Where is the Colthurst interest in your City? What has been his support on from Lord WELLINGTON, which had not been sufthis Election? I say a Longfield faction; I say a fered to transpire. Conjectures, however, were Houses of Parliament, praying, that the Laws cowardly faction. Thunders of applause. -Here Mr. II. was interrupted by a Gentleman to his right, who complained with some heat of these last | his Lordship was under of immediately joining Gen. expressions. Mr. Hutchinson proceeded : I say | Hill. These circumstances, together with what is nothing here that I do not believe to be the truth. I say nothing here that I shall be ashamed to arow, every thing we have to communicate on a subject or unwilling to defend, here and every where. which cannot but excite the deepest anxiety in the Loud and repeated cheers. I do accuse the public mind. In truth, the situation of things in Faction as cowardly; Colonel Longfield knew he the Peninsula appears at this moment to be of greatcould not answer the accusation, and he has left | er magnitude than at any time since the commencetown.- f Hear, hear. ]-He has sent some inment of the contest. judicious friend to disturb your City-I called for the gallant Colonel yesterday-1 gave notice of my intention to advert to him; I therefore do not use his name without notice; I mean pothing offensive to him individually, but I mean to unmask the cowardly Faction. [Great applauses.] Yes, Gentlemen, as unmanly and irreligious a combination-as wicked and as cowardly a junction as ever disgraced any Election. - [Loud and rentinued cheering.] Gentlemen. I have complained of a cowardly Faction, and I will prove my words are founded. At the outset of the Election the gallant Colonel disclaimed any condition, and on the day which, I may say, de- and the provinces of the Empire, with unabated cided the Poll, when he had received the votes of my and firm rigour. Nothing has as yet appeared, on friends -he then, indeed, and not until then, arows | which implicit reliance can be placed, as to the final that a coalition has been formed at the solicitation of friends whom he could not retiture to refuse.-

essels within the range of the British Channel.wo Cartels, however, had arrived from Morlaix Accounts by them state, that the cause of the comnotion in Paris arose from the unprecedented severity with which the Conscription laws are carried into effect. This may have been used as the instrument of insubordination, but it could not have been the sole object, or source of the conspiracy. It would give inipulse to discontent, and that impulse, although do important result can be expected from it, was not likely to be moderated, as the same law continued to be executed, both in the capital proceedings against the insurgents. The account of their execution is repeated on the London Journals, but the statement remains wholly unauthenticated. The following narrative is said to have been derived from a person who was in Paris at the time of the insuffection :- "That the whole was completely suppressed, and tranquillity perfectly rethe family who have been the oldest supporters of the stored, within three days after the first ebuilition Catholics of Ireland must be kept out of the House of the ferment; that the project of the insurgents we will put down the Catholics altogether." If they had said so much on the first day of this Electhree Generals who were arrested, together with anoty work at Youghal, and every where else, would I ther General, a brother of PHILIPPON. Governor of be ashamed to support such men; they would have Badajos when it was taken; that the explosion began by the appearance of the three Generals on parade, on the 23d, where they announced the death old private friend, Colonel Longfield, with a sentof BONAPARTE, and condemned the conduct of his we would admit him to go into his grave as a memher for Cork; but if he, or his Orange faction, come Ministers for having suffered so precious a life as his forward to force in a second member, not only the to lie exposed to the casualties of a Northern Camsecond member shall be thrown out, but even the paign; that, finding a strong impression made upon the soldiery, they proceeded, accompanied by their plauses.] Therefore, Gentlethen, I say it was adherents, and such of the troops as their statements cowardly on their part to form the junction at the | had influenced; to attack the houses of the different Aindsters of State; that their so thus far successful, was frustrated in it's final accomplishment by the treachery of Philippon, who anfaction was acting in support of my opponent from prised the Ministers of their danger, and enabled the beginning, although they had not the honesty to them to provide effectually for their safety, and for the arrest of the conspirators; that, when their lead-Gentlemen, must I compare myself to the Longfields and the Colthursts. [Cries of no, no.] As | ers were secured, their few followers made but a feeble resistance, and that, after an agitation of three to Colonel Longfield. I would ask his most steady days, perfect tranquillity was restored." It is our to mine? What has he done for your City?-- | duty to give these statements to our readers, but it is also incumbent upon us to observe, that they do not [ Nothing, nothing, from several Electors.] Yes, Gentlemen, what did he ever do for you? For he is, besides, something totally irreconcileable between the attempt of the conspirators to overthrow the Government of BONAPARTE, and their Immentations is to be opposed to me, and my family? Is this the for his death. In short, nothing is known with cerman whom a higotted faction shall put forward to fore, that my Father, fifty years ago, broke that by the Paris papers. fortune, and life, if necessary, if you have the good-

dalaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The view which we gave on Tuesday, of the preent situation of affairs in the Peninsula, has been the youthful Baronet on my left, who is yet un- fully confirmed by the London Journals of Saturday.

commencement of the Election, and say, "We are

determined to drive Hutchinson from the City-the

Catholics of Cork shall have no Representative in

Parliament; the only Representative in our City of

of Commons, and we will gain such a triumph that

tion, all the respectable inhabitants would have de-

clared against them; even those who do all the dir-

said "We would not be unwilling to humour our

Colonel shall go along with him."-[Loud ap-

time they did. [Hear him, hear him.] I will say

also, they added duplicity to cowardice, because the

avow it. [Hear him, hear him; true, true.]-

and zealous friends, what are his claims compared

has been always in harness: he has never taken a

part in any public concern, or in any subject of lo-

cal interest; he has, indeed, meddled in your

Weigh Houses, but it was merely to procure for

himself one of those sinecure places, of the exist-

ence of which you complain. Is this the man who

oppose the man of your choice? I told you be-

Faction, and I pledge myself, with my exertions,

ness to accept them, to break it again. [Hear,

hear, hear. |- The name of my revered Father has

been introduced more than once in the course of this

contest—he may justly be, and, Gentlemen, he is

enrolled in the pages of your history, as a great pub-

a man whose whole soul was devotedly attached to

the interests of Ireland, and who laboured at all

hours to advance the prosperity and establish the

rights of his Countrymen, of every religion and de-

gree-[Hear, hear.]-Gentlemen, was Lord Lon-

gueville such a man ?- [Cries of no, no.]-To be

continued.

neral Hirr, are statements which do not now appear to admit of any doubt. Whether the slege of that for- | Doctor Burnany. tress was actually raised, or converted into a blockade, it is not at present possible to determine .my. If this be the case, it is probable, that they is reason to believe, that the army, lately under MARMONT, would advance against them. Soult gosto Aranjuez, where General Hill was posted. to co-operate with him, if the enemy, who were at a distance of about 50 miles, should advance to give his sons. don, that Ministers were in possession of dispatches current, that they detailed the particulars of the late attack on Burgos, and also announced the necessity | No Mail due. given under the London head of Saturday, contain An embargo has for several days existed on French

embraced a plan for the subversion of the existing Government; that it included a larger number of conspirators than the French Ministers deemed it prudent oucknowledge; that the plan was concerted by the rest on any certain, or avowed authority. The explotion is said to have commenced on the parade, whereas the French papers announced it as begining at seven in the morning, about two hours earlier than the usual assemblage of the troops. There tainty on this subject, beyond what was furnished

The only article of new intelligence from Russia the following, dated Petersburgh, October 14: The army of the Danube, commanded by Tscher-CHANGOW, has joined that of Gen. TOMASSOFF. All the Russian produce is shipped off. Freights are here at eight pounds per last. There is not more than 40,000 pounds of hemp and 10,000 casks of tallow emaining, and of flax we have not a bundle. The xchange is looking down."

The report of the capture of the President, Comnodore Rongens, is thus accounted for, but without the representation being given as authentic-A trading vessel in the American service, named the Commodore Rodgers, is said to have been capturl, and this led to the rumour.

On Saturday evening, it was currently rumour d in London, that air Austrian Messenger had arrived, but nothing was known with certainty on the

No more convoys, either to or from the Baltic, are o be granted this year. The following Gentlemen are said to be appoint

ed American Commissioners for the care of proper-

- Row, Esq.; - Hancock, Esq.; and It is expected, that Mr. Assort will be in the

forthcoming batch of Peers, and that Mr. BATHURST Is to be proposed as the new Speaker. Lord Sto-MOUTH's friends say, that his party has encreased by the addition of four or five votes.

Preparations are said to be making for Lord Mos-A's departure for India. He will be accompanied by the Countess, and all the children, except the vouncest. The REGERT expressed a wish, that Captain FITZCLARENCE should proceed with his Lordship as his First Aid-de-camp, and, in case of his declining, that his brother, Lieutenant HENRY FITZCLARENCE, should have that scation. It is, however, said, that the Duke of Changach has declined this offer for the advancement of either of

A Convocation of the University of Oxford was to be held this day, at which it was intended to propose, that petitions should be presented to both against the Roman Catholics may not be rehealed .-

The Dublin Correspondent of the 10th has the following paragraph-" The Court of Common Pleas continued to be occupied with the arguments of Council, when our paper was putting to Press, on the Demurrer in the case of TAAFFE against the Right Hon. WILLIAM DOWNER, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Mr. PENNEYATHER argued the Demurrer at great length; and with considerable vigour and ability."

On Tuesday, the Hon. Montage Mathewand he Hon. F. A. Prittit were declared duty elected. to serve as Representatives for the County of Tipperary, and were afterwards chaired through Clonnel, amidst a vast concourse of people. The following very accommodating notice was presented to the public during the Election :- " Notice to quarrelsome Gentlemen --- Whereas the peaceable Frequenters of this Room have, of late, been much annoyed by quarrels of various descriptions, such persons are hereby informed, that a waste house in the rere is ready for their reception, as a Cock-pit, or Fighting Theatre, where all differences of opinion may be quietly adjusted, and that point-blank Pistols may be had of the Waiter .- N. B. Blank Wills and a Surgeon at hand, and fashionable brass-mounted coffins at the shortest notice."

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION, NOVEMBER 9. 

DEATHS .- At Mr. Hutchin's, near Clonmel, W. Young, Esq. Attorney, of Nensgh .- In Dublin, Mirhael Head, of Derry, in the County of Tipperary, iso, aged 17.--While engaged in storming Burgos, Major Lawrie, of the 79th Regiment.

Price of English Stocks-Nov. 7. per Cent. Cont. 594 | Ex. Bills (31d.) 1 9 pm per Cent. Red. 58 Ditto. (31d.) 5 6 pm. Omnium 51 pm. per Cents. 741 Consols for Acct. 5914 Price of Irish Blocks-Nov. 9. 

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 11.

Exchange 74.

9th-Supply, Kempt, Swannest, coals; Hartley, dreyson-Brothers, Irvine-James, Taylor-Thomas, Drewry-Happy, Lawson-Elizabeth, Twy-mon-William, Boudle-and Defiance, Kerr, Whitehaven, coals; Earl Leicester Packet; Cornwallis, Maxsey, Bristol, luggage; Anne, Bartlett, Liverpool, m. goods; Diana, Middleton, ditto, white salt; Caractacus, Jones, ditto, rock salt ; John, Wecks, 'oole, staves and chalk; Hebe, Carder, Swansen,

10th-Clara, Hedge, Dartmouth, deer skins, hides, &c.; Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, m. goods; Eliza, Hancorn, Swansea, coals. 11th-Mnry Alicin, Wagget, Bristol, m. goods: Earl Sandwich Packet; Aurora, Harvey, Liverpool,

n. goods. 9th-None.-Put back-Margaret, Manlaws. 10th-Gower and Auckland Packets

Wind-5. S. E. at 8 a. m. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE.

AT ONE O'CLOCK THIS DAY, For the Benefit of the Underwriters, A QUANTITY OF

PEN-KNIVES, POCKET-KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS, FILES, &c. Waterford, November 12, 1812.

PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY WARE-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very extensive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LETTER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds. and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms. He has also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ready made, and in different Bingings, and ACCOUNT-BOOK PAPER. in a variety of Shapes and Sizes, Plain and Lined, which he can have made into BOOKS, under his own Inspection, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Bunning ordered, and executed in the very neatest and best Manner, in either HALF, WHOLE, Or SPRING-BACK BINDING ; and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if any full is found in the BINDING. Scaling Wax, Quille, Pens, coloured Paper, Paste-Boards, Drawing Papers. and every other Article in his Line.

Waterford, November 12, 1812