expression was followed with cries of " no, il cannot be, you served us faithfully."] Gontlemen, a painful part of my duty is now to be fulfilled; (Mr. Hutchinson appeared here much agitated,) but I will try and fulfil it with all due manliness. Gentlemen, my Friends, and fellowcitizens, I must now take my leave of you. [T' whole Court seemed here greatly affected, and sereral burst into tears. I think that, when I bring my Petition before the House of Commons, I shall be declared the legitimate Representative of your City. [Thunders of applause.] But it will be the duty of the Sheriffs, for the present, to declare my opponents the successful Candidates. I am very grateful to such of Colonel Longfield's friends as honoured me with their support; but I do deny, that Colonel Longfield was justified in stating that I was indebted to him for support. I thought his allusion might go to this, that he had claims on me for my support, and therefore I think it proper to set your opinions right upon the subject. It had been falsely stated, that I was canvassing for a first return; I certainly do feel that I would be perfectly justified in asplring to the first return-but I did not canrass to obtain it; nor would I distarb your City by any contest for precedence; and here again let me against me late in the Election; this is what I complain of; the appearance of friendship, or at least of neutrality, were preserved until the votes of my friends were secured, and then only was the coalition avowed. [Hear him, hear him; Shame, shame.] Now, Gentlemen, I have for the present to take my leave of you. It pains me most acutely to be obliged to use these words, not for aught of rank or station which I lose myself; for as to your Seat, I assure you if I were to consult my personal feelings and ease, I would rather be out of Parliament alto- like silence during the concluding sentences of the whether they deserved all of them to be consured or gether. I feel, that the situation of a Member is Address, but at length burst forth with every de- not, whether they deserved all of them to be expelled one which requires much study and constant atten- monstration of approbation and confidence, which or not, but whether a mere censure could sufficiently

ver ["] -because I know it would be the sorest stab

that could be inflicted upon him and the rest of my

family, if they could have reason to imagine, that I

was obliged to retire from this contest ashamed of my

conduct, and unworthy of your confidence .- [This

of the confidence which you reposed in me. And plause having subsided, here let me observe upon one of the serious charges made against me, namely, " that I have attended the Speech of the Hon, Baronet at it appeared in public dinners." Really, it is a little too severe, that a Member should account with his Constituents his convivial hours. - [Hear him, hear him.] 'Tis let this meeting separate for the evening, without troe, that I have dired two or three times with the free people of the capital of the world—it is equally as the representative of a free City-and, in return, sent to redress her wrongs .- [Hear him, hear] him. But nothing can be so unjust as to accuse me myself from society, and lived almost secluded from the world, in order the better to prepare for the discharge of the important duties imposed upon me as your Representative. I was not in the habit, as others were, of going down to the House of Commonant a very late hour, heated with wine, and attending, not to the subject of debate, but only to same tribunal I refer the accusation; it is the most the treasury notice received in the morning .- [Lottel applauses. My day (on the contrary) has been passed in my study, preparing for the business of the night, and frequently, after having gone to my bed at five or six o'clock in the morning, I have rireturn again to the House to watch over your interests..... Hear him, hear him! | You to which you raised me, was not only altomuch personal inconvenience. But, Gentlemen, if you think I have been a faithful servant, ALL IS STILL WELL WITH ME, and I am repaid for all my labours .- [Most rapturous applauses and cheer-

Gentlemen, if I have succeeded in proving that there attacks have been made against me because I am an incorrupt Man-because I have been to you a faithful Servant, and to corrupt Ministers an unlaunted opponent, I am satisfied, and I shall consider that I have not laboured in vain for you .- | Hear him, hear him.]-On taking my leave, I desire to assure you, that I do consider the result of this contest a triumph; be not then dejected, for, I reeat it, our's is the Triumph; although my Opponents claim the Victory .- [Here the Court appearcd most sensibly affected. - Where are their doubt, both urge and enable them, as it has hitherto Friends now ?-we do not see them here : you are 46 laid such a case before his Constituents as to prove all My Friends .- [Thunders of upplause.] - They who were sent here to do the dirty work of a puny Lord have all run home-The NINETY CLERGYmrs have returned to fatten on their Livings, after having gratified their liberal feelings by opposing the choice of that People who, by the sweat of their brow, provide for their luxuries and ease. Can these Clergymen of the Church of England declare, that they are in perfect charity towards all mankind -in sincere union with the Church of Christ, under whaterer name distinguished. Contrast the burry and riot of their posting Election distant journies-the abandonment for the moment of their flocks, and socred functions, with the beneficent meekuess and truly Christian Humility of Doctor MOYLAN, the very venerable Catholic Bishop of this Diocess, who has every reason to be proud of our enemies, in order to show to him, through of the Talents, and satisfied with the exemplary you, that I have not forfeited your confidence ; discharge of their most laborious and highly impor-[rapturous applause, with crice of " no, no, ne- | tant Duties by his Diocesan Clergy. [Hear him, You are for the moment cheated of the Man whom you would wish to appoint as the Champion of your Rights; but, by the blessing of God, you will have me here again. [An universal expression of exultation followed this assurance. I will now conclude, as I began, with the sincere assurances of friendship to you all. I must, however, advert to one other matter which has been made a subject of complaint against me; it has indeed been gravely charged against me, that I have addressed the inhabitants of your City in the street. Gentlemen, in doing so, I did no more han was done in Liverpool by Mr. Cauning, a andidate for office, and a man who has complained

conches -and what is more, I am convinced that, if he were to approach your City, your most loyal Corporation, who would reject me for my public addresses, would go forth to meet him, and prepare a costly banquet for his entertainment. [Hear. him! with laughter.] It is peculiarly unjust that this charge should be brought against me, when my object has been, in these Addresses, to exhort the People to the preservation of the public peace.-Gentlemen, I have not words to thank you. I am prateful, so are my family. Permit us to concheering approbation followed this sentiment.]-Permit us to believe that we have not forfeited your remind you, that my friends voted for Colonel | friendship, but are still worthy of your approba-Longfield early in the contest, and his friends roted | tion. | Lond applauses, mixed with demonstrations of grief. \ My friends, I thank you over and over again-I have no words to express the gratitude of my heart. I beg pardon for this tedlaas detail-I believed it to be necessary for your cause, as well as formy own. You will, I am sure, forgive me. My friends, farewell! The eloquent and honest Irishman was here

tion, to fulfil with propriety the duties attached to | continued for quarter of an hour-their beloved | express the feelings of the Board, and whetheranes. it; and with this feeling I have been unceasingly oc- Patriot still making signs of gratitude and affection. cupied, either in the Senate or in my study, in en- It was with much difficulty silence could be obtained cupied, either in the senate of many study, in the dearening to make myself in some degree worthy by the Sheriffs—at length the tunult of public appearance it was upholding the dignity of the most re-

Sir N. C. COLTHURST rose to reply .-- (We give the Cork Advertiser.)

" After the eloquent and impressive address of

making some observations on it, and I am particu-

larly auxious to do so immediately, in order to repel a late unjust insinuation, that I had taken a day to Ireland.'-[cheering.]-They drank my health and a night to prepare an answer. I am again at given them credit for good intention, and endesc tacked by the Honourable Candidate for having come forward on this occasion, and, having done so, for not retiring from it. I ought to have retired, it is said, because I might see that I was merely the tool of a faction, to be used for their own purposes, to be the instrument of Orange malice and bigotry. Gentlemen, I did not shrink from the situation in which I had placed myself, because I was not conscious of such motives, because I knew the contrary to be the fact. The Hon. Gentleman has referred you to the list of his supporters—to the public denial to it that can be given, and one by which your judgment will be decided. I am asked where is the Colthurst interest in this city? I will tell the Hon. Candidate-my familyhave lived in theneighbourhood of your city for upwards of a century; they have spent their property among your citizens.-1 was born in your city; I hope in God I shall live and die not far distant from it. I was educated indeed in England, but that education has only served to bind me closer to my native country. I sincerely thank the Hon. Gentleman for the advice he has thrown out to me-I hope it was not necessary-I do most solemnly assure him, I most solemuly pledge myself to you all, never to be the tool of any political party whatsoever, never to prostitute the confidence reposed in me, or to desert the interests of my native country, for place, power, or emolument. I most heartily join him in loprecating private animosity, arising from public opposition. I declare to God, Gentlemen, Lentered this coutest the enemy of no man-nothing that has since occurred has made me so .- Would to God, I could say it has made no man my enemy. Lam most auxious to give every credit to the Honourable Gentleman for his exertions during this contest to maintain the tranquillity of the city. The good seuse of my fellow-citizens will, I have no done, to maintain that tranquillity undisturbed by noy unconstitutional proceedings. For the distinguished honour you and about to confer upon me, words cannot express my acknowledgments. They are for ever engraven upon the heart of him who now addresses you, though in terms little adequate to his feelings. The respectability of my support, and the nanner in which it has been afforded me, claim my warmest gratitude-and every moment of my life. every exertion in my power, shall be dedicated to discharge to you my obligations. It is true, Gentlemen, that I am ignorant of many, may most of your commercial questions-I could not learn when I have not had the opportunity of instruction. I call publicly on the commercial interests of your city, to ome forward and assist me.-Let them be assured thus publicly, that every communication will be thankfully and gratefully received, and that my wishes will keep pace with my duty. Gentlemen, had I stronger language, it should be used on this occasion, but language is insufficient-You have hitherto judged me by my professions—when

CATHOLIC BOARD.

next we meet, you can do so by my actions.

On Saturday there was a meeting of the Catholic Board held in Capel-street. The Right Rev. Doctor Bellew was called to the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he should make a motion on the ensuing Saturday, that another Grand Dinner shall be given some day in December to the

Friends of Religious Freedom. Mr. Lawless also gave notice that he should move on the same day a Resolution, declaring that those s much as any other person of public addresses; and | individuals who supported any Candidate during the yet this Mr. Canning has been addressing the Peo- late Elections, who was notoriously unfriendly to ple of Liverpool from windows and the seats of the Claims of the Catholic People, have utterly forfeited the Confidence of the Catholic Board.

This notice gave rise to a long conversation, n which the most respectable members of the Catholle Body participated. We have got copious notes of the sentiments of the different speakers, but as they will come before the public in better time on Saturday, when there will be a formal and open discussion, we think there is a regularity and deco-

rum in declining to publish them until then. We have observed that the most respectable Members of the Catholic Board participated in the sider ourselves as still united to you. The most most interesting conversation which arose from the motion of censure. We listened to it with the profoundest attention, and we feel the most real pleasure in being able to communicate to the country, that no individual, even the most moderate, no Gentleman, even the most intimately acquainted. with the Parties to whom the Motion referred, attempted to atter a single word in their favour.-Though the conversation was long, a syllable of it was not wasted in a disapproval of the proposed censure—there was a good deal of debate as to the propriety of passing a Vote of Expulsion, but even the rendered incapable of adding another word, as well | debate upon this proposition was not conducted with by the pressure of his feelings, as by the thundering | any thing like a feeling of regard or levity for the plaudits of the Court, which had observed a death- | recreant Members; the difficulty seemed not to be

stituted as it is. This gave us sincere pleasure, le that was ever incorporated in this Country, because it was doing what justice, policy, and a sense of decorum demanded. We should be disappointed and mortified if the Catholic Board felt any restrains upon them, in most flatly stigmatising EVERY MAN. who under ANY PRETERCT supported a No-Popers retainer or partizan. We have attered one or two things in favour of two persons, who will come under the title of " Recreant Members." We have shewing how far they were guilty of an error of head and not of heart. We have, however, not reported them blameless-in palliating their offences. se by no means attempted to justinuate that their conduct was worthy of imitation, or that it left them as reputable as they were before. But we have been consured for doing any thing to mitigate their transpression-we have been reproved by the public roice, ta fact which those Gentlemen, we are sure, or at least one of them would hardly credit). moderate as was our excuse for them, and though we were (we flatter ourselves, in no very modified terms.) foremost in reprobating any instance of Ca. tholic apostacy. The knowledge we have of the manner in which a word or two was received from us on behalf of the Recreants, is a strong reason whe we are specially glad to see the Board stern in its demeanour; for the Board must shape its conduct in a different manner from that of a public printthe one is a free agent, that may freely indulge the hins of its disposition; the other is fettered by the

The discussion of Saturday will be highly ineresting. We recommend to Gentlemen to ha conctual in their attendance. Three questions will most probably form the topics of argument; first. the sufficiency of withdrawing the confidence of the Board from the apostate individuals; second, the competency of the Board to expel any of its Members; and third, the expediency of specifying the name of the recreant gentry. All those are important heads of discussion, and are worthy of due deliberation. We believe the most moderate mode of procedure will not be that most approved of; as the Majority of the Members appear to be particularly incoused against the apostates. " Heaven knows." says one of the most distinguished of them, " we have had difficulties enough to contend with, besiden the infidelity or traitorism of ourselves. Desertion from our ranks, Gentlemen, is, in this moment of our necessity, so little to be expected, so disgraceful to the cause, such a crying sin against the first duties of citizenship, that it should be punished by all the indiguant severity we are capable of using !" -Freeman's Journal.

people ;-the one may sermonise without restraint

the scentre of justice, without listening to an appeal

upon human frailty, but the other is bound to wield

Mr. BROUGHAM .- The candidates for the Stirling district of hurghs were General Campbell, of Monzie, and the Hon. General Maitland, but that gentleman being elected for the Haddington district of burghs, his friends proposed Henry Brougham,

The delegates, holding sealed commissions, for Dunfermline, Queensferry, and Stirling, (the returning burgh), voted for General Campbell, who was accordingly returned as duly elected. The delegate for Culross voted for Mr. Brougham. Genr. ral Maitland, the delegate for Inverkeithing, was Mr. Brougham objected to the vote of Stirling, alleging that it was in his favour, as one of the votes for the delegate was illegal, which gave him the majority, and therefore, that Stirling, being the returning burgh, decided the election for him. The merits of the election, we understand, will be tried before the House of Commons.

The Russian Cabinet has failed in engaging the Grand Seignior in an offensive Treaty. Letters from Constantinople, of the 24th September, state that both Count Italiusky and Admiral Tchitschagoff had been authorised to offer the renunciation of all. the countries situated on the left bank of the Pruth, y the Russians, on condition that the Ottoman orte would conclude with that power an offensire reaty of alliance; but which, after many intrigues, and entirely failed. The object of this proposal was. ourm the Grand Selgnior against the French and

The new Russian province, composed of part of loldavia, situated upon the left bank of the Pruth, as received the name of the Government of Bessaabia. Stourza, a wealthy Bazard of Moldaria ias been appointed its Governor.

Among the Members who have been elected for England and Wales, there are 120 who did not serve in the last Parliament.

CLOSMEL, Nov. 11 .- On Sunday morning the ody of a soldier of the Kildare Militia was found the demestic of Newton. On an inquest being held, it appeared that the deceased had returned the day before from an out-post, (Ballypercen), and had walked as far as Two Mile Bildge for musement; and having taken some drink there, nd staid till a late hour, it is supposed that he missed his way and was roaming about, until excess .. atigue overcame him, and he perished through the intense cold of the night. There being no lear to d violence on the body, the verdict of the inquestive "

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Waterford Chronicle. Ramsey's

No. 11,368.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1812.

PRICE FILE PRYCE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 12, 1812. 10TICE is bereby given, that the Post-Musters-General are ready to receive Prods for conveying his Majesty's MAILS, in 1- Coaches drawn by four Horses, between the in of WATERFORD and GORK, through Kit-THOMAS, DUNGARFAN, CAPPOQUIN, LIS-ORE, TALLAGH, and WATER-GRASS-HILL. The Post-Masters-General are also ready to eve Proposals for a similar Establishment m WATERFORD to CHITE, through CAR-A-ON-SUIR and CLONNEL.

By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

HIONABLE PELISSE CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET, FAS received, by the several late Arrivals fron Liverpool and Bristol, a large and fashionable tment of Fancy PELISSE CLOTHS, of various ours Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS, &c. an and Corded CASSIMERES-Superfine WEL-IE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c .- from some of the Manufacturing Houses in England. He is abundantly assorted with English CARPET-. of the newest Patterns-beautiful HPARTH 38. COUNTERPANES, &c. which, with a gene-Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON 1005, he will dispose of on the most reasonabl

KILKENNY BRANCH HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

PATRONS. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormande & Ossary Tie Rt. Hon. the Earl of Desart.

Waterford, November 11, 1812.

PRESIDENT. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossury.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. and Viscount Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby. n, and Rev. Dean of Hon. James Butter, Rev. Archileacon Hel-

sliam. COMMITTEE. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk, Rev. Robert Shaw, Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. C. F. Phillips,

Rev. -- Vernon, c. Dr. Butler, Messes, G. Hartford er. Dr. Pack, Aderman Kingsmill, M. Newport, C. Spear, Kinchela, D. Recor-F. Burnham, John Powell. Hessrs: II. M. Creery,

George Leech, TREASURER - Samuel Madden, Esq. Secretary Rev. Peter Roc.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY. I. The designation shall be " The Killkenny Branch

hich is, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy The copies of the Scriptures to be circulated all be unaccompanied with note or comment-Init. never a Bible is given to a Member, or Family.

the Established Church, a Book of Common Pray.

3. Each Subscriber of One Pound amoually shall be 4. Each Subcriber of Ten Guineas, at one tim hall be a Member for Life. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall munit Annual Collections from their Congrega

shall be given along with it.

ons, shall be Members. 6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near ikenny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treas wirer, and Secretary, who are Members, ex officio. full be annually appointed to transact the business of the Society, and shall fill up the vacancies that may cur in their body. Five Members of the Commitshall be competent to transact business at any

The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be old on the second Tuesday in October, when the resident, Vice-Presidents, Committee, Treasurer, od Secretary, shall be chosen-the Accounts presentand the proceedings of the fitregoing year re-

5. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday December, March, June, and September, or uer, if uecessary; and shall call Extraordinary retings of the Society when expedient. 9. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled der the direction of the Committee, to purchase ables and Testaments at the Society's prices. 10. The minutes of every General and Committee ting shall be signed by the Chairman. N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thank r received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or an mber of the Committee.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SAKE, AT THEIR YARD, Pitch Pine, Yellow Pine, Drem Timber and Deals, lately arrived, Ours, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, Sc. AND HAVE CANDED Alwaye Assortment of Welch States.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

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 particular y well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 98 Milex of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soo

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 Lissians, Shanbally, Cloghcen-or to ROGER CAMEN. Waterford.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUC. ABRAN ATKING 23d November, 1812, before N. B. SKOTTOWE, & Rican, Roberts, (the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Ex-Bankrupt. change Coffee-Room, Dub at the Hour of three o'Clock in the afternoon. All that and those, the said Bankrupts' Right, T

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. IF ATERFORD,

tle, and Interest in that elegant and valuable Esta-

COMPRISING THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, INN, TA-VERN, AND COFFEE-ROOM,

Now in full Trade and unrivalled Resort.The Premises are fitted up in a style of elegance

ind convenience, so as to afford universal satisfaction. The Site of the principal Building is in front about fixty, and in depth one hundred and fitty feet. On entering the Hall, on the right hand is a Cor-TE-ROOM, 83 feet by 20, a Partiour behind, 17 by 9, opening into a FLOWER GARDEN. On the felt, a handsome Cnor-Room, 21 feet by

O-CARD-ROOM, 26 by 17-an airy Lander. Chi-A. CLOSETS, STORE-ROOMS, SPRINKEY HALL, PAR oun, and Bro-cusumnus-an excellent Billish Room, &c. &c. &c.
The first floor consists of a Dising-Room, 20 feet he 18-best front Preserve. Hoose, about 27 fee

quare-a front Dising-Room, 27 feet by 18-back Diving-Room, 26 by 18-and an Anticusymum. The second floor comprehends seven excellent LD-CHAMBERS, and three CLOSETS, holding Beds. The third floor has ten Bro-cusyners, with seven

teen Beds, and every necessary convenience. The Kitchen, Scullery, Lausbry, and Vacint are replete with every proper and useful Utensil. The Premises are delightfully situated on the plea santest part of the Mall, commanding a view from the principal Apartments of a beautiful Landscape, faoured by a fine navigable River, and the acclivities from the opposite Bank adorned with Villas, Cottages, Planting, and highly cultivated Euclosures.

These Premises are held under a Lease of 34 Years. rom the 25th March, 1803, with a Covenant of Rewal after the expiration of said Term-provide such Renewal or Renewals should not extend to mo than 99 Years, including said Term of 34 Years-sub ject to the small yearly Rent of £50 10s. The FURNITURE and UTENSIES, which are

the best description, and suited to the Concern, will A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Ex change Coffee Room, Dublin and also at the Office of Mr. W. Danger; Agent to the Commissioners and

Assignces, 38, York-Street. Waterford, November 7, 1812.

CORPORD ALIBERT PRICES - NOT 16

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 10.
Butter, first Quality, 118s, 0d, second, 113s, 0d, 118s, 0d,
Oatmeal, 25s Od 26s Od. Flour, first Quality, sd
Barley, 25s. 0d 27s. 9d. Oats (common) 20s. 0d 00s. 0d (potatoc) 21s. 0d 00s. 0d. Malt, 43s. 0d 45s. 0d. Conts 4s. 0d 4s. 8d.
Tallow (rough), 12s. 6d 13s. 0d. } ferStone. Potatoes,
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d, - 6d, per lb. Veal, 0 d, - 0d, Pork, 4 d, - 5d,
Butter,

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. (2006 Barrels Wheat,) 1 ... St. 101d. 3673 --- Oate, Averaging 1 5s. 114u-2190 --- Barley,

WHISKEY.

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

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

For such Term as may be agreed upon, TDART of the LANDS of ARENNY and FAR-NANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 11 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining. hese Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on uir, and six of Callan, and will be set together or n separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to sol rent and improving Tenants. Proposals, in Writing (nost paid), will be received by H. H. Lanioan, Esq.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize, was last week 69s. 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE. RANGED. lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 4 0 3 6 0 5 Two-Penny, 0 5 1 0 7 5 0 10 Four-Penny, 0 10 1 0 15 2 1 4 Six-Penny, 0 15 2 | 1 6 7 | 1 14 0

67 All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in p portion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Figur, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them according to the Act of Parliament for regul lating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

levied according to Law. JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayor.

PAPER CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE. Sin-It is by no means my intention to enter into the controversy on the general state of our Currency, which has been feebly renewed by some of your corspondents, in consequence of Mr. Monck's having published the letter I addressed to all the Gentlemen concerned in issuing Local Tokens, whose directions I could procure. After all that has passed, I really cannot now descend to argue with those who have still the folly to conceive, that the Paper Currency of this country is not depreciated. Neither do I think it necessary to assign further reasons for maintaining, that our lawful currency may be restored even in time of war, and that this measure would be attended with almost immediate beneficial effects on the state of the exchange. These are propositions on which I believe no man can seriously entertain a doubt, who knows what took place durpose that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer must not renounce all reliance upon his misquotations from Davenant, and acknowledge that, at that time, the exchange became favourable long bebe disposed of to the Purchaser, if agreeable, at a fore the restoration of peace, when he reads the following extract from the Proclamation printed in the Gazette of the 28th of September, 1696:

"The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having likewise moved their Excellencies (at the desire of several Merchants who have considerable quantities of Gold Bullion, which they cannot export, by reason of the present course of exchange, without great loss), that liberty might be si given to coin the said gold, they offering to do it at their own charge: Their Excellencies are pleas ed to approve thereof, and to order, that the said Lords Commissioners do direct the Officers of the Mint to receive and coin any Gold Ballion that is brought to the Mint after the first day of October next, the Proprietors paying the charge of comage. And their Excellencies were also lished in the Gazette.

pleased to direct, that this order should be pub-" RICH. COLINGE." (Signed) Without at all going into the discussion in which your Correspondents have been recently engaged, I must observe, that neither they nor any of the numerous advocates for the measures Government has pursued in relation to our currency have hitherto attempted to explain the benefits to be derived from the Legislature's interposing to raise the current value of the bank-note to twenty shillings, when its real value is so much degraded. But, indeed, had the effort been made, it would have been fruitless. No country can derive benefit from such a project; for, to use the language of the Parliament of Scotland centuries ago, the " pennyworths must always rise with the penny." The system which the Legislature has adopted most certainly deprives the stock-holder of a portion of what the Government had contracted to pay to him; it enriches the tenant at the expease of the landlord; and gives to the debtor an opportunity of defrauding his creditors. But this

is not more repugnant to justice and policy than it is to the ancient policies of our Legislature. For when, in the time of James III, of Scotland, the denominative value of the money was raised, it was immediately by law provided, that debtors, who owe any debts or contracts made before, should pay to their creditors the same sums in substance as it was intended betwirt them before the measure took place, and that all contracts in future should be paid according to the agreements betwist the parties.

The subject of our Paper Money is in itself complicated, and, whilst many have an interest in deceiving, and a still greater number have an interest in being deceived, it is not, therefore, surprizing. that the present departure from what seems to have been the aucient wise policy of our Legislature should

meet with applause. But the question concerning the propriety of prohibiting the circulation of those Local Tokens, to which this paper system has given rise, is in itself more simple: and the object of my now addressing you is, to return my thanks to the numerous Issuers of Tokens who have honoured me with replies to the queries I thought it my duty to circulate, for they have put me in possession of a case which makes it so clear, that every description of the community are deeply interested in the repeal of the Act of last Session of Parliament, that it is impossible to suppose any delusion can prevail on this branch of the

ed, I can now with confidence assert-1st-That, if this Act is not repealed, more than six times the value in Tokens that his Majesty has coined of silver money during his reign must, n March next, be withdrawn from circulation.

subject. From the information I have thus obtain-

2dly-That the real value of those Tokens is greater in proportion to their nominal value than that of the shillings and sixpences which are now corrent; and that; of course, the coin that is to be withdrawn affords a better security to the holder than the coin that it is intended should circulate.

3dly-That the Bank's Tokens can afford comparatively no resource-few of them remain in any part of the country where they have been issued; and, what is called the rise in the value of silver. must soon banish the whole from circulation. Besides, it was from the first impossible to obtain from the Bunk the necessary quantity, and recently so many counterfeits have appeared, that people at a distance have been unwilling to accept them.

4thly -That, not withstanding the quantity of local Tokens in circulation, there is such a deliciency of silver move y, that 5, and even 10 per cent. is given to get silver for a note; and that, in many places, change cannot be obtained without five or ten shillings of copper money is accepted. Nay, such is the difficulty of getting small money, even with the aid of Local Tokens, that there are instances of Taxgatherers who have illegally circulated silver notes to facilitate the collection of the revenue.

5thly-That, before the Local Tokens began to be circulated, paper notes, though in violation of the law, were becoming common, and that master manufacturers in many instances commenced the practice of paying their workmen with paper tickets, and establishing a shop in the neighbourhood, to give commodities in exchange for them-a practice still unfortunately prevalent, which has the mischievous consequences of subjecting the poor workmen to pay a monopoly price for every article they

Othly-That, if measures are not adopted to enable us to revert to the use of the ancient lawful currenry of these realms, and if the law continues to prohibit silver notes, as well as to inflict penalties on the circulation of Local Tokens, there can, after the nouth of March next, be no adequate means of making small payments, which must involve the couny in difficulties hitherto unexperienced.

With the knowledge of these facts, it would be atural to conclude, that the law must be altered, and that the Act of last Session must be repealed. For it cannot be supposed, that there exists a man who, after having foolishly carried away the masts of his vessel, would persevere in prohibiting the crew from erecting jurymasts, and allow the ship to remain an anmanageable hulk on the water. Yet his folly would be trifling in comparison of that of a Governnent who, having rendered the circulation of lawful oin impossible, should prohibit the subject from resorting to any other means of conducting the necessary exchanges of commodities.

Indeed, under any other circumstances than those n which we are placed, I should think the inference, that the law must be altered, certain. But when I recollect that the American War, under which our Commerce is now suffering, is to be ascribed to the obstinate perseverance of Ministers in the Orders of Council—and that their too tardy conviction of the mischiefs attending that unfortunate measure was at last only extorted by the overwhelming multiplicity of the witnesses who appeared before Parliament, I feel it a further duty thus openly to solicit additional information from those who are anxious to avert the evil with which the law threatens us, and who have as yet delayed honouring me with a reply. LAUDERDALE.

Dunbar-House, Nov. 3, 1812.

out a remedy; it was a true and general, but not time in this country, were carried to a deplorable an universal proposition, in the law of England. There was also a higher and more important maxim, that the law will rather endure a private inconvenience than a public wrong; and whilst the policy of the law protects the person of the Judge, the party must submit to the inconvenience, or resort to the Parliament. Tojuries done amounting to felony, no action is maintainable for them, because the public justice of the country requires reparation to the public in another way. To support the exception to that general rule, of there being no wrong without a remedy, there are many cases defence; and that process the distinction between In the books-the case in Douglas, of the vessel which was seized, and though released by the sentence of the Admiralty, yet no action lay at the suit of the passengers who were detained. Mr. Pennefather said, that so far he had argued, assumact. He would refer their Lordships to the language of the plea, stating the nature of the act. But the plen had in fact been demurred to, so that thereby the facts charged in it, if legally and properly pleaded, were admitted. It was said that this was matter of law, not fact, whether it was done as Chief Justice or not, that is, what he may lawfully do as such ; that is, I admit, matter of law ; but whether he acted as Judge colore officit virtule officii. that is matter of fact-if it be an act at all which he might have done as Chief Justice. The demurrer admits the question, has he acted as Judge? In Wilk's Reports, 131, this doctrine and rule of pleading is recognized, it is n case of replevin, where judgment went for the Gentlemen anthe other side feared the admission on Act enforcing the powers of that writ was brought the pleading, feared to have recognised the Chief Justice in the act they complain of, their respect for the character and learning of the learned Judge, could they have done it with a proper sense of duty to their client, would have induced them to give him the stille and title which they knew he possessed. Had they not feared the admission, they would not have commenced the declaration by calling him William Downes, Esq.

Mr. Pennefather was here Interrupted -the fact being, that the declaration did stile him Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Mr. Pennefather said, he had been misinstructed, for that the fact he found only applied to the writ, in which he was stiled only William Downes-but what he nigued would have been an admission if the fact were so, now that it was so, his argument availed him. For the support of this most unusual action, there

answerable only to that high tribunal, which has was not a precedent in the books-the novelty of which, according to Judge Buller, ought to be a most decisive argument against it. He says in Douglas, 602, " An universal silence in Westminster-Hull, en a subject which so frequently must have occurred, is a strong argument to prove, that no such action can be sustained;" an opinion upheld by the case in 2 Lord Raymond, 944, and Littleton, zect. 108. He would next call their attention to the nature and duties of the high and dignified office of the Lord Chief Justice—that it had partlcularly inherent in it a power of awarding process and compelling the appearance of any offenderthat he did it not as a Justice of the Peace, but it scene! Never did the oldest person in our City was a distinct, original quality of the office; and that the assumption on the other side, that he did nct as in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace, Long before the Hon. Candidate appeared in Court, was not to be found in any book of law; it was only assumed in argument. The Chief Justice has and after the third Proclamation was read, the perannexed to his office, powers which a Justice of sons who had not roted were immediately po the Peace may execute—he has certain powers off. At a quarter-past twelve Mr. H. rose to speak; which a Justice of the Peace is required to execute-but they are inherent in, and flowing out of his office as Chief Justice only—and not by virtue of nny separate commission. Lord Coke, in his 4th Institute, cites Bracton, and, speaking of the Judges of ble speech which we have given to our readers. the King's Bench, states them to be " Generales, &c. &c. and explains the meaning of the several terms. He also speaks of the Chief Justice of Ireland, as being the same as in England; and Blackstone follows him in his 3d volume, 41, in giving them the same authority and powers, and so does Lambard's Eirenarchin, who seems to take a distinction between the powers of the Court of King's Beuch and the Court of Common Pleas, as if the latter was more limited, and he has this old expression, that they had those high powers closed, that is, enclosed in their office, for the preservation of the peace -s6 says Hale, in his 2d pleas of the Crown; and again in the first volume of Hale, 586, that the Chief command, ore tenus, the Marshal to arrest any porson, even although there be no cause expressed in the command. Such was the language of the law; and Halo cites the case of Trogmorton a. Allen, 2 Roll's Abridgment, 558, title Trespass, altho' it is argued on the other side, that there the tipstaff having arrested a man by the command of the Judge, he was obliged to obey, and that the case is not couclusive. But it was not meant to go the length re-Jied on in that case, nor did the present case require it. But then the officer is only ministerial, whereas the Judge in issuing his command is purely judicial. So far, then, the Chief Justice may commit, find the cannot commit in any other capacity except as Judge -his authority being derived from his patent -his -powers being closed in his office. But it is objected, that it is an act done out of Court, and that no Judge, for any thing done off the judicial beach, has that protection, which the law gives to the other acts of the Judge, and that he acts as a common magistrate, an ordinary individual. But there is the same reason why he should be protected in the one as the other; in the one case he acts at the com-

ed by any fancied injured suitor .- Such, says the mencement, in the other, during the progress, or at amongst them we observed the following persons: Law, would tend to the scandal and disgrace of the the determination of a suit. In the common case of Lord Glentworth, Hop. George Ponsonby, Canexcess, and yet at that time, was it ever thought to bring an action against the Judge, when it would have been resorted to, if it was maintainable; and what is a fiat, but a process out of Court by a single Judge, to bring the party into Court? The words are " upon reading the affidavit of A. B. let a writ issue."-If no action were maintainable io such cases, every Judge should keep the affidarity on which he acts, for his own justification. Was that ever done? Those affidavits are

gone-are lost-and then so would the Judge's truth have declared, what erery person in Cork was the Judge and the Justice of the Pence, as the latter always holds the information as his justification, to defend an action, whereas the Judge requires it not, no action lying against him. It may seem absurd to cite authorities that such acts are juing that the act of the Chief Justice was a judicial dicial ones; but it is the law as laid down Siderfin 276, Comberlinck 57, 1st Blackstone, Smith a. Fra

sier, 192; those orders of a Judge in Chamber are judicial acts, and are the law of the land. A Justice of the Peace cannot punish by attachment for a contempt of his process; a Judge of Record can. The power of taking bail and committing is quite distinct in the Chief Justice, from that power in a Justice of the Peace—the latter is given those powers by statute, and those statutes never touch the office of the Chief Justice. So in the case of the great writ of Habeas Corpus, what proves clearly that an action would not lie in any instance against a Judge, at common law, is, that we find the statute only in one single instance giving it, and it was necessary to give it by statute, where he refused desendant-and I am sure, said Mr. P. had not the granting that great writ of liberty; and when the into the House, one of the questions put by the Lords to the Judges was " whether, if a Judge before the statute refused to issue the writ of Habean Corpus, the party would have a remedy by action? The answer to that question is to be found in the 104th page of Willmott's reports, and was this. that the subject had no remedy at law, by action or otherwise, against the Judge for such reforal." And now, my Lords, said the learned Counsel, I trust this unusual action, condemned by the silence of ages, now for the first time brought forward, may or consigned to that oblision, in which it ought to have slept; and that in future, no action of this kind, tending to the subversion of justice, and the autho-

> power to correct the errors of their judgments, or the mistakes and corruptions of their hearts. Mr. O'Connell being indisposed, the Court postponed the hearing of that Gentleman in reply, until Friday next.

rity of our Courts, may be brought, either for

experiment or malice; and that our Judges may res

satisfied and contented, that their high office gives

CHAIRING OF MR. HUTCHINSON.

If an Angel could ensy the situation of a human eing, elevated to the pinnacle of honour by the enthusiastic gratitude of his fellow beings, he would on the 5th have envied the Honourable Christopher Hely Hutchinson. Never did we witness such a hear from his progenitors, the traditionary description of such an exhibition in Cork or its envirous. the arenum to it were filled; he arrived about eleren, the plaudits were so loud and continued, that he was obliged to stand for some time silent. After the acclamation had ceased, and all hats were off, the About one o'clock, the Gentlemen who were to form the procession began to assemble in the North Main-street, in front of the Exchange; soon after the Chair arrived, accompanied by the Baud of the Loyal Cork Legion, who were placed in a neatlybuilt boat, elevated upon a carriage, drawn by four fine horses, the riders dressed in light blue jackets. Ipon the arrival of the Chair, the streets were thronged almost to suffication; yet all was quiet, except when the loud acclamations of a grateful peoale shook the very buildings, and rent the air --When the procession was arranged, the principal persons who were in attendance sent repeated messages into the Court, but the Hon. Candidate was Justice, or other Justice of the King's Bench, may still speaking. He had finished at about-half past three, and waited to hear a few words from Sir N lolthurst -at length the eagerness of the people was gratified, and the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson appeared. The shouts in the vicinity of the Court unounced to the more distant crowd, that the longexpected moment was arrived; re-echoed acclamaions now spread the news through the city .- To attempt to describe the manner in which the streets were filled, would be impossible; as far as the eve could reach in any direction, nothing but heads could be perceived below, except when the waving of hats hid them from us. The windows were filled with beauty and fishion; a multitude of persons stood out on the window-stools and on the roofs of shaps; numbers were seen on the roofs of the homes, all prining in the general exultation. At four o'clock the Procession began to move forward

> Two Persons on Horseback, with white Wands. The Vehicle in which the Band was sented.

in the following order :-

Nearly Two Hundred Gentlemen with Wands, two and two. To distinguish these would be impossible-but

Judge, and the most pure of heart would not est contracts, a party is held to special bath. The case did not been said there was no wrong with- of fints was also fimilize to the Court—hats at one Galway, N. P. Leader, Esq. Candidate for the voices answered him "we will."—He retired load. Wittiam Beamish, Esq. Thomas Rochfort, Esq. William Crawford, Fay. Messrs, Callaghan, Messrs, Roche, Messrs, Wise, Messrs, Leslie, Messrs, Co. pinger, John Moore Travers, Esq. William Clarke, Esq. Messrs, Goold, C. C. Williams, Esq. Messrs. Waters, Denis Moylan, Esq. Denis R. Moylan, Sq. Mesers, Foley, Robert Burke, Esq. John

Galway, Fsq. &c. &c. &c. &c. If this procession had moved through the Court, the Sheriffs and the respectable Assessor should in convinced of, that Mr. Hutchinson was supported all the Mercantile and Landed Interest of the City of Cork, with but very few exceptions. Ropes were extended along the sides of the streets and quays, where the procession passed, for the purpose of preserving order. - After these Gentlemen, was

which the Honourable Patriot was placed. It was made by Messrs, Shinkwin and O'Keeffe, Paulstreet; the height 13 feet, with a Canopy highly ornamented with crimson and vellow Satin, at the top of which was a Crown and Hurp, richly gilt; o Supporters yellow, entwined with Shamrock and Laurel; the Arms attached to the Supporters, Scarlet Morone with gilt Balls and Silk Fringes; the Platform covered with Carpet and Marone, o which was placed an Arm Chair, elegantly finished in burnished Gold, with a Seat covered with Crimon Velvet, ornamented with fancy-coloured Siik

On the Front of the Chair. The True Representative of the Commercia Interest of Cork."

On one Side. C The True Supporter of King and Constitution? On the other,

" Civil and Religious Liberty," On the Back. " No Coalition."

On the centre of the back of the Chair was the Crest. AGAME COCK. SURROUNDED BY THE MOTTO, " Fortiler Gerit Crucem." Thousands of all descriptions flocked after him.

ouring forth their blessings for the exertions he had made, and expressing their hope that he may again be placed in a situation to assist them. Numbers of our most respectable inhabitants, Shonkeepers, &c. were seen intermixed with their other fellow-citizens. them an honomable protection, and that they are All was universal Harmony-all Union-all Affecon-an entire Gratitude-here no baneful party spirit was found; persons of every religious denominution were arm in arm, and hand in hand, obeyior the Patriot's advice, ned manifesting their disposition for Peace and Good-Will. As it was thought that the Procession would have been able to move forward at a much earlier hour, the route intended to have been taken was necessarily very much abridged; hence the Thousands who lined Shandon-street, Mallow-lane, Clarence-street, York-street, Blackpool, the Water-Course, &c. were all disappointed; though they were prepared with some small ieces of Artillery to welcome the Patriot with repeated salutes. The Procession moved through the North Main-street, down Kyrl's quay, the Potaoe-quay, the Conl-quay, Custom-House-quay, Invitt's-quay, Merchants'-quay, Nelson's-quay, Warren's-quey, the South Mall, at the junction of which with the Grand Parade several Pieces Illeman. Ordnance were discharged, and neclamations tinued for an unusual length of time. Procession then moved up the Parade, down St. Patrick's-street, and crossed through Winthrep-street, to George's-street, near the Playhouse, where a great number of flambeaus were distributed, and the street lighted with candles. As Mr. Hutchinson moved along, he was received with he most unbounded acclamation; every hat was off; every voice was raised, and handkerchiefs waved from every window. Many of the ressels hoisted their flags; at intervals we heard the grand usic of the excellent band breaking through the ring shout-the tunes were "God save the King." See the conquering hero comes," " St. Patrick's Day," and " Garryowen." At length the Patriot arrived at M'Dowel's, where he addressed his friends

n nearly the following words: Gentlemen-The triumph is not mine-but ours. Gentlemen, the Government have endeaoured to divide the People, aided by a wicked Faction in your City; but, Gentlemen, with the help of God, their wicked attempt will be unavailing. They want to prevent the Roman Catholics

from having any share in the privileges and advaneres of the Constitution - they want to separate my Family from you, Gentlemen, but they have failed ; never were we so closely attached. [Applause.] Seutlemen-1 understand the Chair is in danger of falling-(at this moment fears were created with spect to the safety of the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson in the Chair,) but, Gentlemen, if I should sall, I fall nong my friends! [Thundering Plaudits.]entlemen, you may depend upon it that my Life and best energies shall be for ever employed in the CAUSE OF IRELAND!! But if my energies should fail me, you will still have many of my name and family among you, able and equally willing to fight your battles. I request, Gentlemen, as you value from Finland have disembarked at Riga. I the great cause in which we are all engaged, and as you esteem my good wishes, that you will preserve

pective homes. [" Aye aye," universally.] was carried in the arms of his friends to the hotel, ceeded to Smoleusk, Minsk, and Mohelew. As

ranquillity and peace, and now return to your res-

" Com the window of which he will bessed than thanking them for the hanour they had done kin and intreating them to relie in peace-a thornal

Thus it is that a Patriot is cheered by the hear-A Popula .. he lives in their Affections, he reion in their Souls, and he triumphs in their Gratitude The attempt to humble him is like the passing cloud which for a moment reils the splendour of the Sun but its transit is momentary; and when the remen brance of it is lost, the bright luminary still reigns i. glory, and gives joy to the world. The attempt to rob a People of his services, is like the attack of . robber, which shows a person his weak places, and traches him to goard them with better care in the ince which are to come.

The only accident which occurred was, a woman and little girl having been hart by the falling of part of the battlement of St. Patrick's Bridge, uno which a too great number of persons had climbed We believe we may defy the world to instance and case in which so many persons were assembled with more peaceable demeanor, and but one single seci-

Sir N. C. Colthurst has given a donation of Fire Hundred Pounds, to be distributed for charitable purposes in the City of Cork.

Shortly previous to the final close of the Poll for the City of Cork, Mr. John Bennett announced that he had made a discovery of considerable immetance, which he aras about to state. " For, gen-Homen, (said Mr. B.) though the Sheriffs may declare the Hon. Baronet and another Candidate who has fled, and left, not a Town-Major, but one more fond of an engagement—to fill his place, as the members elected-yet, Gentlemen, it is my duty to state a most important fact, which has just come to my knowledge. I am instructed, that one of the Candidates. Sir Nicholas Colthurst, is actually a Catholic- [loud laughing] -and has been regularly baptized and christened by Father Calleghan, the Parish Priest of Ardrum-Continued bursts of laughter -- who was very well paid, as I understand, for his trouble. Gentlemen, you may laugh, but I actually hold in my band a certificate establishing beyond all doubt the truth of what I state,-Loud laughing. | I do, therefore, with great deference, beg leave to ask the Baronet, whether be admits what I have stated, as I will in a great measure be guided, in giving my vote, by his answer." | Loud and continued bursts of laughing. Sir Nicholas Colthurst said, that if he thought such a charge was to have been made against him, he would have come prepared to meet it. Mr. Besnett said he would take Sir Nicholas's belief on the natter; to which having received no answer, here sumed-" Well, then, as the Baronet is determined o be silent upon every thing which relates to Ca tholic Affairs, [hear, hear,] and upon this whit could be so easily answered. I suppose there nmething in the matter-silence they say gives con sent. [Laughing, which did not subside for a long Tis a touchy thing though for me to give my vote under such circumstances. Any scheme that may get up, may cheat us in that way. At all rents, the public will have it that the Honound's Baronet was embraced in the pale of the Catholic Church, and I am sure the Baronet's interest will be strengthened, and that at the next Election he will come up and shake hands with me for the great service I have done him-that is, that he will enter tain a great friendship for me, which I call - Fudge graphu."-Mr. Bennett, after an animated enle gy on Mr. Hutchinson, gave his rote for that Gen-

From the Cork Advertiser. The imputations against our upright, virtuo nd truly Christian Bishop, are unfounded. We are authority to deny his having attempted to in luence even the clergymen of his own Diocess on the contest. He resolved to keep himself aloof from every species of interference, and when his son, the Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, began to canvass for his riend, Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst, his Lordship for bade him, on any occasion, to make use of h name, as he was determined that a vote given by elergyman should never influence him in the dish nation of his patronage at a future day, provide that rate was given with the spirit, and in a manne becoming of a Christian Minister. At an early pe tiod of the election, his Lordship called upon M Hutchinson to tell him this determination, in come quence of which, this Candidate got two or three lergymen's votes, which would not otherwise ha been the case. One of them was curate either the Dean or Archdeacon, who can rouch for the truth of this statement, and for the sincerity wi which his Lordship followed up his declaration.

FRENCH PAPERS.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAN ARMY.

Moscow, Oct. 14.—General Baron Delioi has marched upon Dinetsow. The King of Naple is with the advanced-guard upon the Nava, in po sence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militiaweather is very fine. The first snow fell yesters In twenty days it will be necessary we should be winter quarters. The forces which Russia had Moldavia have joined Gen. Tormassow. marched out and attacked the first corps—they been beaten-3000 men have been made priso ers. We have not yet received the official relation of this brilliant combat, which does so much hohor He then threw himself amongst the crowd, and to General D'York. All our wounded have?

Much private correspondence between Petersburgh | Burgos. and Moscow makes us acquainted with the situation of that Empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the greater part of the Nobles and private individuals had removed nothing. The Engineers have taken a plan of the city, by marking the houses which have been saved from the fire. It results that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town. The nineteuths no longer remain.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

PARIS, Oct. 31 .- The Military Commission created the 23d inst. by decree of the Council of Ministers, presided by his Serone Highness the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire, agreeably in the orders of his Maiesty, the said Commission composed, conformably to the Imperial decree of the 17th Messidor, 12th year, of his Excellency Count Dejean, President, Gen. of Brigade Baron Dereot, General Baron Henry, Colonel General, Colonel Moncey, Major Thibault, Captain Delou, appointed by the Military Commission to fulfil the functions of Reporter, assisted by M. Boudio, appointed by him clerk, who, according to the in the degrees prohibited by the Constitution. The ground. shere-named Commission, conroked by his Excellency Count Dejean, President, met in the Hall of Sitting of the Council of War, of the 1st military of day, discovered the enemy, and made, with his division in Paris, for the purpose of trying C. F Malet, General of Brigade; V. F. C. A. Lahoue, 117th regiment. Ex-General of Brigade; M. J. Guidal, Ex-General of Brigade; G. Soulier, Chef de Battalion; the Legien of Honour; Lieut. L. C. Fissert, Sub- | the enemy, profiting by the arrival of the Captain houver, Lieut. J. A. Lebis, J. H. Boccheiampe, Adjutant and Sub-Officer; O. C. Lemozen, J. C. F. Godard, Lieut. H. Beaumont, Serjeant-Major J. J. Julien, Capt. P. Boridueux, Adit. and Sub-Officer S. H. Cason, Capt. G. Rouff, J. F. Rabhi, actually Colonel of the Paris Guard, Member of the Legion of Honour, Lieut. A. A. Provost, J. A. Vealleualpe, Sub-Major J. B. Cormelle, Lieut. L. M. Regnier.

Corporal J. A. Rateau accused the Ex. General of Brigode, C. F. Malet, of the crime of having conspired against the interior security of the State, with the design of destroying the Government, the succession to the throne, and of exciting the citizens and inhabitants against the Imperial authority; and the remainder of being accomplices of the Ex-Gene-

The sitting being opened by Count Dejene, the had one killed, and afteen wounded. reporter read the charges against the accused; this being done, the sitting was suspended for one hour and a half, when the accused were brought in, free and without irons, before the commission. They were interrogated by the President, as to their names, callings, &c. to which they respectively re-

After being informed of the crimes of which they were accused, and interrogated by the President, and the pistols and sabres produced as evidence, the Military Commission heard the Judge Reporter and the accused, in their defence, produced by themselves and two Counsel, who pleaded for the accused .--His Excellency the Count Dejenn demanded of the Judges if they had any observations to make; laring answered negatively, the accused were reconducted by the escort to prison, and the Cierk al-

The Military Commission deliberating with closed

Is C. F. Malet, accused of conspiracy, &c. &c.

Is M. J. Guidal, accused of being an accomplice

The Military Commission unanimously declared the Ex-General Malet guilty of the crime against the safety of the State, &c. &c. &c. and the Ex-General Labore, the Ex-General Guidal, the Chief of Battalion Soulier, Sieur Boridueux, Sieur Beaument, Sieur Pequerel, Sieur Heinhouver, Sieur Fis sert, Sieur Regnier, Sieur Julin, Sieur Lefehrre, Sieur Rateau, of being accomplices. Colonel Rabbi, gailty, by a majority of six voices to one; Sieur Borcheiampe, guilty, by a majority of five to two and the others not guilty; upon which the Military Commission condemned to death and confiscated the property of those found guilty, and discharged and acquitted those not found guilty.

The Military Commission orders that those acquitted shall be placed at the disposal of the Minis ter at War. It besides orders, that 2000 of the Present judgment shall be printed, and posted whereever there shall be occasion. It orders the Judge Reporter to read the present judgment to the condemned and acquitted; and, besides, to have it executed in all its contents, within twenty-four

The President of the Commission. Count DESEAN.

The execution of this judgment took place this day, at four o'clock, in the plain of Grenelle, in presence of a very numerous concourse of speciators. According to the orders of the Grand Judge, the execution of Rabbi and Rateau was respited. MINISTER AT WAR

Extract of a Letter from Purgos, of the 2nd October to the Minister of Har, from General Southam, commar ad interim, the Army of Portugal

Monseigner - I have the honour to inform Aranda, Valladolid, and Palencia, at nine in the Paris, and, at that date, at Konigsburg, where he

number have recovered and rejoined their corps. | evening; they have left their sick in the hospitals of | had ordered quarters for 17,000 men, and that he | BINTH -- Vesterday morning, the Lady of Cuptain

morning : I hope to be able to overtake them, and I tion, and signifying his intention to return by Beroblige them to fight, or at least to do much injury to | lin to rejoin his army, as soon as he had gratified their rear-guard.

" P. S. I should inform your Excellency, that, English Army: I have every day had engagements with it, and never ceased to harass and cause it great | of abandoning his army. The plot was first mention loss since that period."

ter at War.

VALENCIA, Aug. 17 .- In the night between the Quarter-Master-General of the Anglo-Spanish army, disembarked near the heights of St. Nicholas, formed by his Excellency the Minister of War, and | before Denca, with the 81st Regiment of the line. some gunners, and other troops, to the amount of from one thousand to one thousand two hundred men, and two pieces of cannon; two 71-gun ships, a brig of war, and several gun-boats and small ressels, protected the disembarkation, without ourshot of the fort. These troops formed behind a ravine, established a battery, and towards morning marched in columns upon the Denca, driving in the terms of the laws, were not related to the accused, advanced posts, who slowly retired, disputing the

The chief of the Artillery Battalion, Bonafour superior commandant at Denca, had, from break garrison, dispositions of defence, composed of the

The English General summoned it. The Commandant, Bonafoux, coolly replied, that he waited Gamont (called St. Charles) a military man by pro- the effect of his threats. At the same time, with fession : Adjutant Major A. Poquerel, member of his handful of brare men, he resolved to march upon Lieutenant J. L. Lefebrre, Captain N. J. Hein- of the 117th Voltigenra, Foubert, who, on report of the fire, ran with his company; he marched it on the left of the enemy, to turn it, and with the remainder attacked them in front. This double movement made the enemy recede

who precipitately embarked their caunon, and appreached the shore, ordering the boats to approach the land. We pursued them with so much vigour. that they left 4 killed and wounded on the heights not entitled to belief. of St. Nicholas, and ran in crowds into the water in order to escape more quietly, under the protect tion of the fire of their ressels, and of the grenadiers of the 81st, who formed upon the beach in order to exist us, but the French precipitated themselves upon them with so much vigour, that they overthrem them, and caused them a considerable loss, before they could re-embark. The enemy had in all 30 killed, and nearly 80 wounded. On our side we

Informed of this attack of the English I order ed the General of Division, Hobert, to march the necessary toops thither, who found nothing to comunt, and, in the mean while, charged General Harispe to annoy and reconnoitre the enemy to the walls of Alicant.

This movement was executed on the 8th of October by the light cavalry belgade, the artillery, Mesclop's brigade, Hobert's division, and the cuirassiers from Roreldo and Montforte, near St. Vicente, in eight of the place, and Anglo-Espanala Army. General Harispe executed several morements to draw the enemy from their position, in order to fight them. The soldiers anxiously desired to come to blows, but these means did not succeed; he ordered some platoous of the 4th hossars to charge the advanced troops. Four or five discharges of cannon supported this movement, and two companies of the 7th voltigeurs advanced to supsport, the President Count Dejean put the following | port them, but they had not a single trigger to pull. The hussars charged the cavalry in the midst of the infantry, in the gardens, ravines, and behind the houses, killed some 50 men, and brought back 33 prisoners, of which two were Officers, an Engwith the Ex-General Malet, guilty? And so with I lish Captain and Lieutenaut; they likewise took from 15 to 20 horses. The General of Division Harispe, satisfied with having shewn the fine disposition of his troops, took in open day the road to his positions, slept at Monteforte, still ready to receire battle; but he was not followed. He has returned to the camp of the 2d division.

> Parts, Nov. 4 .- On the 16th of last month, ais Catholic Majesty set out from Valencia to march o Madrid, at the head of the Army of the Centre, and of that of the South, commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia.

Letters from Vittoria say, that the soldiers o the French army, on their entrance into Burgos, arried in triumph General Dubreton, who had so izorously defended the Castle of Burgos against Vellington, in admiration of his fine defence.

COTTENBURGH MAIL

CARLSHAM. Oct. 26 .- The latest accounts from the other side inform us that Bonaparte is on his way to Paris, and is now at Konigsberg, where he has rdered quarters for 17,000 men. He has issued a Proclamation signifying his intention of immediately eturning to Berlin, as soon as he has complied with he wishes of 52,000,000 of his People, who entreat him to spare the Russians, and return to the bosor of his country, where he is so much adored.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9. Holiday at the Bank, &c.

A Gottenburg Mail arrived this morning, with offers and papers to a late date. It is stated in an the Return. urlicle dated Carlsham, on the Swedish coast, the your Excellency, that the English have raised the 26th last, that, according to the latest accounts siere of Burgos, and marched in the direction of i from the other side. Bonaparte was on his way to

had issued a Proclamation, stating, that his visit to "I set out in pursuit of them very early this Paris was at the express request of the French nathe wishes of his people. This paragraph strongly corroberases the opinion, that the late plot at Paris was fabricated to afford a protence for the resince the 20th, I have been in a position before the | turn of Bonaparte, and thus to cover the disappointment of his hopes in Russia, and the disgrace

ed in the Moniteur of the 23d of October, and, we Dispatch from the Dake of Abufera to the Minis- | may presume, exploded on that or the preceding day. Neither any account of it, per of any report or speculations to which it has given rise, could 4th and 5th instant, the English General Donken, have reached Carlsham on the 27th. The Carlsham news cannot, therefore, be a speculation founded upon the plot, but must be derived from some totally distinct authority.

> The Lisbon Gazette says, that on the 21st ult. Marshal Beresford came to Lisbon from Cintra

entirely recovered from his wound. Yesterday the following Bulletin of the state of

he King was shown at St. James's Palace : " Windsor Cattle Nov. 8, 1819 " His Majesty has very lately had an accession f his disorder, which has again subsided. (Signed by the fire Physicians.)

Edlaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The London Papers of the 9th contain an account which rests merely on report, that Boxarante is on his return to Paris. French papers, to the 7th inst have conveyed the Twenty-Fourth Bulletin, the trial and condemnation of the insurrectionary Generals the official account of Svener respecting the affair a Monteforte, and a statement, that the French had entered Burgos. These articles arrived vesterday even-ing at an hour which obliged us to after some of our previous arrangements, and which has limited us to a nere notice of them in this place. It is reported, that aree of the French Ministers in Paris have been shot the insurgents, and that the commotions were exending, but of this there is no certain evidence .-There are no later accounts from the Allied Armies than those already before our readers. There are rumours of a battle near Madrid, and of Sourr's having proceeded to Murcia, but they are contradictory, an

The Catholics of the Counties of Dublin and Kildare have entered into Resolutions, renewing their Petitions to Parliament. The Protestants of Sligo. avan, and Armagh, have prepared Petitions against the Catholic Claims. A Petition, of a similar purnort, is lying for signatures at the Mansion-house Dublin. Jour Aikes, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Formanagh, has refused to call a Meeting the Protestants, for the purpose of petitioning agains: the Catholics. The Right Hon. D. E. DALY, and JAMES DALY.

Esq. have been returned for the County of Gilmay-Generals Cong and Archbert for the County of Fer

managh.

In the King's Bench in Dublin, on Wednesday last conditional order was granted for an attachment against RICHARD MARTIN, Esq. late Member of Parament for the County of Galway, for having sent a Message to the Right Hon. D. B. Darr, the object of which was to provoke Mr. Dany to fight a duel.

The Post-Masters-General of Ireland, being most anxious to give every facility and advantage to the Correspondence of Waterford, have issued orders, that the Mail-Conch from Dublin for Waterford, and vice versa, shall travel at the rate of five niles an hour, on such parts of the road as it is pracicable to do so. Under this regulation, which will commence on Monday next, the Coach will leave his City at half past one o'clock, P. M. and that from Dublin will arrive at the same hour, making the journey both ways in seventeen hours and a half. This alteration, which will be accompanied with very considerable benefit, is another proof of the ral, and their Secretary, Mr. Lezs, discharge their public duties. A more gratifying and important vidence of these meritorious exertions will be found in the advertisement from the General Post-Office. We rejoice in the prospect of the almost immediate accomplishment of an arrangement to which we have so often and so earnestly directed the public attention, and which will be productive of almost incalculable advantages to this City, to the City of Cork, to the Country with which they are connected, and to the extensive commerce in

which they are engaged. On the 25th of last month, CHARLES CLARKE, jun. Esq. of this City, and Assistant Surgeon of the 21st Regiment of Foot, took the oaths, and was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. This young Gentleman, whose previous Studies had been pursued with the greatest assiduity and zeal, passed his examinations with that approbation which conferred the most honourable distinction upon his professional attainments. His talents, and the uniform ardour which he exerts in the acquisition of knowledge, are the sure prognostications of his future eminence and utility.

Captain REYMETT, of the 52d Foot, has been appinted Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Comander of the Forces in Ireland.

On Wednesday week, at the Quarter Sessions for Limerick, 220 Freeholders were registered .-Yesterday was fixed upon for the Registry of Freeholds in Cork, and it was understood, that multitudes would avail themselves of the opportunity. The Election for the County of Cork closed on

Wednesday last, when Lord BERNARD and Mr. HARE were declared duly elected. Mr. HARE's majority over Mr. Ponsoner amounted to 699. It is reported, that Mr. Possonny will petition against

Price of Irish Stocks-Nov. 11. per Ct. Guy. Stock, 714 | R. Can. Deb. 6 pr. Ct. 91 per Ct. Gov. Stock .. 994 5 per Ct. Gov. Deb. 1004 Exchange 7 per Cent.

Manning, of the 40th Regiment, of a son.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 44.

ARRIVED, 11th—Reliance, Beale, Chichester, ballast: Proidence, Bennett, Liverpool, bricks, tiles, &c. Lon on; Octavia, Fond, Swansea, coals, Dublin; Friends, nes, Liverpool, m. guods, Cork. 18th-Severn, Trevett, Chichester, ballast; John Thomas, Gordon, London, m. gocde: Hope, Fleet,

SARLID. 11th-None. 18th-Samuel and Camden Packets. Wind-South at S a. m.

Southampton, hoops.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

TOTICE is berely given, that the Post-Masters-General are ready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Couches drawn by four Horses, between the Cities of WATERFORD and CORK, through KIL-MACTHOMAS, DUNGARTAN, CAPPOQUIN, LISA NORE, TALLAGH, and WATER-GRASS-HILL.

The Post-Masters General are also ready to vective Proposals for a similar Establishment from WATERFORD to CHIIL, through CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR and CIONNEL.

> By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

HIBBARD,

Glass-worker in Miniature to her Majesty and

the Princesses. VV iTH deference informs the Nobility and Pub-lic in general, that he will, on Monday next. ommence exhibiting his currous Expeniments o

GLASS WORKING,

· AND SPINNING IN MINIATURE, FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

In the old Coffee-Room, Coffee-house-lane, Where he exhibits the shinning and forming GLASS into an infinite variety of Figures and Fency Ornaments, which he makes before the Commany; for Sale a also a variety of Glass Necklaces, both double and single, Satin Beads, &c .- Baskets of Flowers, Pens. Anchors, Crosset, Rings, Birds' Nests, Se.-He also will exhibit, in addition to his Glass Works, a beautiful Piece of Machinery and Music, which he has lately received from the Continent.

Mr. Il. with the greatest confidence maures the Gentry, that his Glass Necklaces, which are entirely his own lovention, have absolutely been work in pub ic by the Princesses and Nability. He will attend from eleven o'Clock in the morning

Admittance-Ten Pence, which will be allowed on the purchase of any Article above Five Shillings.
Waterford, November 14, 1817.

ill five, and from six till eight.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. FOR A MINORITY OF FIGHT YEARS.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH-A PARK, the WOODS and NURSERY excepted. tuated on the River Blackwater, and one mile west of Lismore.-Application to be made to Thomas GRANT, Esq. Kilmurry; or the Rev. ACEXANDER GRANT, Tallagh. November 13, 1812.

NEW HERRINGS.

SMALL CARGO, of best Quality, both Red A and White, in Barrels and Half Barrels, just arrived, from the life of Man, to Fazzenick Krat Waterford, Nov. 14, 1812. A constant Supply of Bristol CANDLE-WICK.

FASHIONABLE PELISSE CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET,

AS received, by the several late Arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, a large and fashionable Assortment of Fancy PELISSE CLOTHS, of various olours-Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOT Plain and Corded CASSIMERES-Superfine WEL-BORE STUFFS. &c. &c. &c. -from some of the First Manufacturing Houses in England.

He is abundantly assorted with English CARPET ING, of the newest Patterns-benutiful HEARTH RUGS, COUNTER ANES, &c. which, with a geneal Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON GOODS, he will dispose of on the most reasonable Waterford, November 14, 1812.

DENIS KEEFE.

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Nurscries at Kilworth and Green-Hill,

THE FOLLOWING TRUES, VIZ. 4sh, from 2 to 5 Feet high, Sycamore, from 3 to 8, Mountain Ash, from 5 to 6, Seatch Fir, 4. Ditto, from 9 to 10,

Do. Seedlings, 2. Alder from 3 to 4. Beech, from 3 to 3. Dillo. 4. Ditto, from 1 to 8. European Super Fir, 4,

Apple Trees, 4, Do. Fern Leaf. Pears, Plums, & Cherries. Birch, from & to 3. Mazard from 6 to 9 Feet Harse-Chesnut, from 4 to 5 Evergreens, & Flowering Larch, 4 years old. Shrube.

N. B. He will plant by Contract, by the Thousand or Acre, and find Trees and Labourers, and renew November 13, 1812.

THE SUN LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY. FOR granting ANNUITIES, effecting Assurances on LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, and the EN-

DOWMENTS of CHILDREN. The Utility and Importance of Assurances of this description are well known, and it is only necessary to mention, that the Principles on which THE SUN Life-Assurance Society is conducted are liberal in the highest degree, and that their arrangements afford the greatest facility and advantage in the trausaction of business, both in effecting the Assurances, and in the performance of the stipulated Agreement.

By Order of the Society, ARTHUR BIRNIE. Agent for this part of Ireland.
N. B. The requisite information will be furnished by Mr. Binnin; by Mr. Newsony, Dame street, Agent for Dublin; and by Mr. Ouzak, Bookselier

and Stationer, Agent for Cork.
Chronicle Office, Waterford, Nov. 27, 1812.