were only cognizable before and determinable by the it was only well begun—and the common Bailiff said Sheriff, the only Officer known or cognizable by law, for the purpose of duly executing the Writ of Election for Members to serve in Parliament for said county, and responsible therefor; by which absence of the said Sheriff, and such osurpat on and assumption of power by the said J. Franks, streral Freeholders of said County, duly qualified to poll at the present Election, have been deprived, contrary to law, of their Elective Franchise, and several other persons have been admitted to poll, although not qualified so to do; and also for that a certain person of the name of George Bruce, a deputy heretofore appointed to, and who presided and voted in the capacity in the Booth appointed for the Barony of Kinales, and which said Barony is still open, and where Freeholders of said Barony still remain unpolled, without any lawful authority, removal, or other due appointment, looks upon himself to preside, and has acted and still contimes to act and preside in the place of the said Sheriff, and where alone the said Sheriff was by Law authorized to take the Poll and preside, and for that the appointment of the said George Bruce (if any there ever was), to the place and situation in which he so noted and continued to act, was not made or proclaimed as by law required. And for that the name of the said Barony of Kinalca remains unmoved from, and affixed to the place origioally and legally appointed by the said Sheriff for polling the Electors thereof, and where the said Riectors have accordingly polled from the commencement of the present Election, and not in or upon any other place or huilding whatsoever. And for that the said Candidates on behalf of themselves, and several other Freeholders of said County of Cork have on their own behalf, repaired to the place where the said Sheriff is alteged to be, and have demanded admittance to said Sheriff for the purposes of said Election, and were not admitted; and that all and every the acts and proceedings of the said George Bruce and the said John Franks, during all the time aforesaid, have been irregular and illegal, and not warrauted by any of the Statutes now in force for the regulation of Elections for Members to serve in Parliament. And further, that the said Sheriff has, contrary to law, changed the Booths originally appointed for polling the Electors of certain Baronies, and fixed other Booths for receiving the rotes of said Electors, and polled them therein. And for that the conduct of the said Sheriff has been in various other respects, in the progress of the said Election, unsanctioned by law, and contrary thereto. Dated the 11th day of No-Mr. Gregg returned and said-I have waited on

the persons exercising the power of the High Sheriff in a room up stairs—I have delivered your message, and they decline complying with your demand of meeting the Candidates and Voters in the county of Cork, but have proceeded to make Procharations for closing the Election. Mr. Ponsonby then read his Protest, and repeated the improdence and danger to the Constitution by their pro-

Mr. Leader said - Under such circumstances we must now resort to the place where those extraordinary proceedings are going on, and I expect and hope that the strictest order and decorum may be observed .- Let us feel for the situation of the Sucriff-but let us also deeply feel for the Constitution

Mr. Pousonby and Mr. Leader having repaired to n booth where the Assessor sat, both addressed the

Mr. Leader .- In the absence of the great coustitutional functionary, the High Sheriff, I know hot to whom I can properly address myself. I have sought him in his County Court, and in every Booth appropriated by law for holding this Election Proclamations have been made for terminating this conflict-numbers of electors still in town, many hundreds not yet arrived, to give their suffrages to Mr. Ponsonby; the effect of those Proclamations and proceedings are calculated, I do not say intentionally, to have an unconstitutional tendency, to dispirit the friends of Mr. Ponsonby from proceeding to poll. I know no man, or set of men, who should assume upon themselves the power of the High Sheriff. The High Sheriff is a great public functionary, who cannot be represented-to the Election laws his Under Sheriff is an unknown officer, but even in this case his Sub-Sheriff has not rentured upon a single act-incapable of being represented, and equally incapable of delegating his power for some days his authority has been usurped-the power invested in him, and him alone, unconstitutionally exercised—the cause is immaterial-but certainly he is absent from the exercise of his high duties - while some Electors have been disqualified, and while others, perhaps improperly, bare been admitted to vote .- I repeat it, the High Bailift of Westminster may as well dispose of the Election of this great County, as the High Sheriff of the County of Cark, if his power or right are admitted to absent hinself, without consent, from his County Court or Beoth appropriated by law, as the only place where, during the Election, he should be found. No man lives of higher pretension (if hos mour and learning could give legal qualification) than Mr. Franks; but though the law allows the High Sheriff the assistance of a lawyer or a friend-the wise law clothes him with no power, nor ventures to bestow, to the most minute degree, the smallest power or responsibility on this barrister or friendto the High Sheriff all the responsibility constitu- by law. Monally attaches, and most properly he is selected from the first men in the land to discharge his sahis power in the smallest degree, or even admit his from the High Sheriff; his having acted in confor- asmuch as it goes to put an end to the Election, be power to be transferable under any circumstances, mity with those instructions. He very elequently re-

may make a return unsanctionable by law. No man is better calculated to advise the Sheriff than Mr. Franks; and where a buzy zeal and ardent wish a contested Election, it is hard for the soundest charge, and said the assertion was not warranted, urge the minds of several to terminate the miseries of judgment to intreuch itself behind the bulwarks of our invaluable Constitution; but without the actual presence of the Sheriff in the High Sheriff's ourt, Voters have been disqualified-Proclamations have been ordered to be made. On Saturday last no adjournment was demanded, no consent from the Candidates required—the liberties of those countries hinge upon the strictest legal precision in the Election of the Representatives of the Peoplewithout the actual presence and superintendance of the High-Sheriff, the order and regularity of the arrangement is lost—it becomes a mockery—and the

danger of the abuse is an unauswerable argument against the smallest encroachment on his power and authority. To Star-chamber or Bed-chamber Elections, I will be no party.—I say no man living had a right to order a Proclamation for closing this Election but the High Sheriff, and that only in his County Court or booth, appropriated by law. No man living, on an appeal from a deputy, had a right to disqualify a single vote but the High Sheriff, and the man who has now assumed his office has usurped his power, and rendered the proceedings of this Election totally nugatory and unavailing. It has been whispered to me, that the Sheriff has made

the Barony to be affixed in large legible characters in some conspicuous part of the outside of the booth. In these times the wise forms of law are cumbrous obstacles to zeal and celerity, and accordingly the name of "KINNELEA" has never been affixed to the Sheriff's bed-room. Every provision of the law, respecting the place of holding the election, refers to the place originally designated for the purpose of the Poll. The clause of the 35th of the King, which enacts the expense of every such Booth, or Building, or repairing the same during the Poll, designates the Place, and refers to the original Booth .-Another wise regulation of the 35th of the King makes it imperative that every Freeholder should be polled only in the Booth, Boilding, or Place appropriated as aforesaid; and the same clause provides, that the Sheriff may himself take the Poll in any of the Booths, Buildings, or Places appropriated as aforesaid, clearly referring to the Booths originally appropriated, and not authorising, after a Poll has proceeded three weeks, a change to different place for three weeks to come. Deputies have been changed without the forms prescribed, and as for the places of holding the Poll, they have not been considered immutable -on the contrary, they are most certainly considered subject to changes, and no attention paid to the act of label being conspicuously affixed. These forms may not be regarded by others by the same ceremonious solemnity and respect with which they are treated by

me. Liberty is only preserved by law; and in every departure from the law, I contemplate an injurious encroachment on constitutional liberty. I now enter my serious and solemn protest on any man exercising the appellant jurisdiction in the admission or jection of voters, without the Sheriff being preent, and acquiescing in the wisdom and the justice of the decision which is made; also, I do protest against those judicial acts, those proclamation to close the Election, made without the order of the Sheriti, and his being personally in this Count Court or booth, appropriated by law. I protest against the entire proceedings of this week, as a solemn mockery, to which my Hon. Friend and myself were no parties; on which we were never consulted, and to which we never could have agreed .-To any adjournment, long or short, we would have instantly consented. It could not be inconenient to the coalition Candidate, for contrioutions are every where collecting, or rather attempted to be collected, to defray his expenses. But to these proceedings, so dangerous to the people's rights, and the constitution of the land, we never will continue parties or principals, in the least degree whatsoerer. When recovered from his hurry and severe indisposition, tell the Sheriff you thought voters should be disqualified, and you rejected hem -- tell him you thought it time to close this elecion without his being in his county court, or the place where the candidates could address him, and you accordingly made proclamation for closing the. poll; tell him, that you had numbers of freeholders in his book, unpolled, and that a thousand electors had not exercised their right of suffrage .--Tell him, night after night, you counted the numbers and called the poll. Tell him you have done these things which you ought not to have done, and there is no help for it but a NEW ELECTION. I regret our trouble and lost time; you will travel forward as you may; we have been injured by such proceedings; you cannot be served; I regret that a Petition on such undoubted ground of success must follow a contest so warmly prosecuted; your Proclamations, under such circumstances, may fairly be issimilated to a declaration made against a banker, that he could not discharge his engagement, as in the one case they keep back voters who intended to poll; in the other, they provoke a run where not the least danger could be apprehended from distress or insolvency. The future course depends on you; all is error, confusion, unsanctioned by precedent, and, in my humble judgment, totally unauthorised

Mr. Franks, the Assessor, then rose to explain | could not delegate it) any due authority for so dehis own conduct. We stated the Sheriff's serere ciding—this, Gentlemen, is one act of usurpation. indisposition; his having derived his instructions. Another and a more material act of usurpation, in-

booth by Proclamation. Mr. Franks commented, with much warmth and severity, on the declaration, that power had been usurped; he repelled the the freeholders were invited by proclamation to come in and rote. As to his admitting or rejecting rotes, Mr. F. put it on the ground of the deputies coming forward themselves, and his deciding in their presence. He had no doubt but the High Sheriff would soon be restored, and in the mean time the Election would proceed, under the best and most prudent course which could be taken, under such circum-Mr. Lender, in the most dignified and constitu-

tional manner, replied to Mr. Franks. He had been accused of warmth—he was warm because he had a right to complain. He hoped, however, that be would be as cool in repelling personal aggression, as he should be warm in defending the best principles of the Constitution. In a strain of manly and indignant eloquence, he retorted on Mr. Franks-"You accuse me of not having fairly stated the facts, and you have lost your temper, because, in common parlance of lawyers, I have stated power has been usurped, because not legally exercised. These things I cannot help, but when you accuse a Booth of his private apartment. The Law, toguard- me of misrepresentation, do you, or can you dens ngainst any possibility of surprise, causes the name of the fact, that since Saturday, without any Sheriff, rights of every voter as if the Sheriff presided, and you were his Assessor. I repent, therefore, that the functions of the great Constitutional Officer have been usurped, and that you and Mr. Bruce, assuming the office of Sheriff and Assessor, three disposed of the Elective Franchise, and continue so to do in a manner totally unauthorised by usage, precedeut, or law. Mr. Ponsonby .- Gentlemen, after the able and

ploquent speech of my Hon, Friend, I shall take up

but a few minutes of your time. I think it necessary,

however, to make a few observations in consequence

of what has fallen from the Learned Assessor. The

Learned Gentleman has complained that my Hon. Friend has accused him of usurping the power of the Sheriff, and has made his complaint in rather harsh terms; but, Gentlemen, the Learned Assessor must, know the term ' usurped' was applied by my Hou. Friend merely in a legal sense, and in that sense I must also contend that the Learned Gentleman is an Usurper. Gentlemen, the question is a dry question of law, and has, I think, been argued with more han necessary warmth. By the 35th of the King, Sec. 5, it is enacted that, in case the Sheriff of any county shall have reason to apprehend a contest, he shall cause to be erected on some convenient place, in or near the Session house, so many booths, or hire so many buildings, us, together with the Courthouse, shall make up so many separate places for taking the poll, as there are Baronies or Half Baronies in the County, and shall appropriate one of the said Booths to each Barony, the name whereof he shall cause to be affixed, in large, legible characters, on some conspicuous part of the outside thereof, and shall appoint a clerk and a deputy for each. And by the same Act, Sec. 7, it is enacted, " That on every Election for a Knight of the Shire, every Freeholder shall be polled only in the Booth appro priated, as aforesaid, to the Barony in which the shold, by the virtue of which he offers to vote, is situated; and that the Sheriff may himself take the poll lo any of the Booths appropriated as aforesaid, and from time to time, during the Election, change from one to the other, as he shall think fit. Now, Gentlemen, I contend that, under these provisions of the Act, the Sheriff having once approprinted the Booths to the different Baronies, has no power whatsoever given to him to change the Booths o appropriated; he may indeed change from one to the other of the Booths so apprepriated, but the Booths themselves he cannot change. If, Gentlemen, I am right in this construction of the Act, it will necessarily follow, that the Sheriff in this case having (from a cause which I lament as sincerely as any Gentleman who at present hears me) changed the Booth appropriated for taking the poll of the Barony of Kioalea from the place so appropriated to his own lodgings, has, in fact, acted contrary to law; and that not having for the last three days presided in the County Court-house, or in any place legally appropriated for taking the poll, where alone he can preside, the proceedings for those three days have, in fact, been carried on without either the actual, or even the constructive presence of the Sheriff, who is the only officer appointed by the law to preside at the election of Knights of the Shire. Having, I conceive, made out the proposition that the Sheriff has not, for the last three days, presided at the Election, I would wish to know from the Learned Assessor, by what law he is empowered to delegate his authority to any other person. He cannot state that he is so empowered by any law-and therefore, Gentlemen, I rely upon it, as incontroertible, that every act of the Learned Assessor for the last three days has been an act of usurpation .-Gentlemen, in the course of these three days, many points have been brought up for decision to the Court, where the Sheriff had at the beginning of the Election presided, and those were decided by the Learned Assessor, without, as I contend, even having the constructive presence of the Sheriff, and without having received from him (because by law he

as Candidates, and which said objections and points | the crier may proclaim the contest terminated when | presented the sufferings of the High Shariff, accomself presiding. Now, Gentlemen, as I have, t think, established the proposition that he is not presiding, it follows, of course, that he cannot appoint either the Learned Assers or or any other per on to and was a subject only for popular narrogar. The had advised to the best of his judgment; he had advised to the best of his judgment; he had got the Sheriff's order for making proclamation; of Assessor's making this Proclamation himself, or usurpation of the power which is by law rested only n the hands of the Sheriff. I beg pardon, Gentle. men, for having taken up so much of your time. The question, as I told you before, is a legal quesion, and to the tribunal appointed for determinng such question s, we must refer it.

Under such circumstances, it was this day univer ally supposed that an adjournment would have taken place, and that the candidates would have been required to consent to an adjournment. But it appearing to be the determined resolution to proceed in this ourse of error and illegality, and in a manner sa repugnant to every principle of the constitution, it s supposed the popular raudidates will not, by their presence, counterpance such illegal and unconstitu-

THURSDAY.

This day no Freeholders were polled, but the two first Proclamations were read before four o'clock . about which time Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Lorder caused the following notice to be served on the High To the Honoura Me Hayes St. Leger, High She-

riff of the County of Cork. You having for several Days been absent from, and oth iving attended in your proper County Court, for the purposes of the present Election for Meinbers to erve in Parliament for the County of Cork, as by he Writ to you directed you are required, or in any place duly appropriated by Law, and as we reterally esterday, 11th November, instant, attended in your proper County Court, and also in other places where you theretofore occasionally presided, and received totes of Freeholders for said County, for the purpose of lodging with you, and having recorded on you Poll Book, our several Protests against the proceedngs and acts done in alleged pursuance of the Writ Election for the County of Cork, to you as atorerud directed, and as Proclamations for effecting the rlose of the Election have been made in your absence, and are threatened to be repeated by persons not recognised by Law for the performance or execution of the said Writ; and as such Proclamations are allegs ed to have been made by your order, you are her his cautioned against any further proceedings under and Writ of Election, in regard that the proceedings hitherto had, and alleged to have been had, under your authority, are altogether irregular and not warranted by Law, and the more particularly, as neither We, or either of Us, or any Elector of the said County of Cork, has had opportunity of lodging with, or openly, our said Protests, and that of an Elector, esterday respectively read by us, and by said Elector, in your public County Court-house, where we now wait reads to tender our said protests and that of said Elector, so that same may be respectively, distinctly, and openly recorded by you, and that we sad the Freeholders of said County may respectively have the benefit of said protests, and of publicly and distinctly stating, and repeating, our objections to the illegal and unconstitutional proceedings under said Writ, and to lay before you our reasons why you cannot make any legal or just return, upon said Writ. Dated this 12th day of November, 1813.

GEORGE PONSONBY. NICHOLAS P. LEADER. On forwarding the above notice to the Sheriff, with the knowledge, consent, and approbation of the Sub-Sheriff as to the mode of service (that Geneman having been called in to Mr. Ponsonby's umittee Room, to consult him as to the mos roper mode of service), Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. cader proceeded to the County Court-house, as they had stated in their notice they would attend there. They had not been long arrived when the Sub-Sheriff appeared, and stated to the Deputy, that it was the desire of the High Sheriff that the Third Proclamation should be forthwith read :-the Crier was proceeding to read the Proclamation, when Mr. Gregg addressed the Court with much varmth on what he termed the illegal, improper, and indecent conduct of the Sub-Sheriff; he asked if any answer would be given to the notice which ad been served on the High Sheriff by Mr. Pousonby and Mr. Leader, and complained in very strong terms of some part of the conduct of Mr. Baggs, the Sub-Sheriff, who in return undertook to explain his anduct as to the service of the notice. He stated, that he had not received any instructions relative to that notice, and added, that he had not had any ommunication with the High Sheriff since that nolice was served. He relied on his character in the County for a defence against Mr. Gregg's attack, 29 he termed it .-- Mr. Leader and Mr. Ponsonby severally, but briefly, addressed the Electors, lamenting the indisposition of the Sheriff, and regretting, that the necessity of compliance with the directions of their legal advisers obliged them to incomenience the Sheriff by the service of the notice on him in his bed-chamber; they had already given their pinions as to the proceedings, and would not now rouble the Electors present with any further comnents. The Law of the Lond pointed out a prepri Tribunal for the investigation of such subjects, and to that Tribunal they would appeal! The third Proclamation was then read. At five o'cleck, 25 we understand, several persons assembled about the confined in the City, and we also learn, that at that time, the Deputies delivered their Books to the Sub-Sheriff, without seeing the High Sheriff. Some person declared Lord Bernard and Mr. Hare daly elected Representatives of the County of Cork-

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,369.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE,

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD. ON THESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, Retween the hours of one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

OWO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, aris ing out of LANDS and PREMISES held under MASTER, BRETHREN, and SISTERS of the LETTR losereal, situate at BALLYTRUCKEE, in the Liberties faid City-one producing an annual Profit of ESS and the other of £61 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 fears from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jone Vero Waterford, November 17, 1813

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

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET. HAS received, by the several late Arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, a large and fashionable sortment of Fancy PELISSE CLOTHS, of various olours-Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS, &c Min and Corded CASSIMERES_Superfine WEL-BORE, STUFFS, &c. &c. &c .- from some of th first Manufacturing Houses in England. He is abundantly assorted with English CARPET NG, of the newest Patterns-beautiful HEARTH UGS, COUNTERPANES, English BLANKETS, ATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. which, with a gene-Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON 10Ds, he will dispose of on the most reasonable mus. Waterford, November 14, 1812.

KILKENNY BRANCH HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. PATRONS.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossorn The Rt. Hon, the Earl of Desart. PRESIDENT

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossery.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. ord Viscount Herrin, \ Hon. Fred. Ponsonly lon, and Rev. Dean of Hon, James Butler, Rev. Archdeason He on. Charles Butter. | sham.

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Alderman Kingsmill, M. Newport, C. Spear. I. Kinchela, D. Recor F. Burnham Messrs. H. M. Creery Thos. Cronyn. George Leech

TREASURER - Samuel Madden, Esq. SECRETARY—Rev. Peter Rec.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY. 1. The designation shall be " The Kilkenny Brane

be unaccompanied with note or comment-but ver a Bibbe is giren to a Member, or Family, ic Established Church, a Book of Common Pray hall be given along with it. Each Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be

libe a Member for Life. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall unit Annual Collections from their Congrega-

shall be Members. enny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treaand Secretary, who are Members, ex efficibe annually appointed to transact the business Society, and shall fell up the vacancies that may ur in their hody Five Members of the Commit shall be competent to transact business at any

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

The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday December, March, June, and September, or ner, if necessary; and shall call Extraordinary lings of the Society when expedient . Each Member of the Society shall be entitled. der the direction of the Committee, to purchase les and Testaments at the Society's prices 19. The minutes of every General and Committee ting shall be seened by the Chairman.

N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thank received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any TO BE LET.

FROM THE IST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

r such Term as may be agreed upon. we understand, several persons assembled about 100 ART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR MANE, in the County of Tipperary, containing Acres, and 14 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-or and six of Callan, and will be set together or separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to soland improving Tenants. Proposits, in Writing | 2296 Barrels Wheat. paid), will be received by H. H. LANGAN, Esq. | 5073 - Oats,

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE,

TWO BE, LET, and immediate possession given soo as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 30 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 18 of Clonmel, 5 of Caber of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is very considerable home Market, and Water Carring from Lismore, and also from Cloumel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Scason, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corformission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lismone, Shanbally, Clockeen-or to Roces Caster, Waterford.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

In the Matter of ABRAM ATKINS. TO BE SOLD BY AUC-Sir N. B. SKOTTOWE, & Riemn Renerate. the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dub-

ling at the Hour of three o't lock in the afternoon All that and those, the said Bankrapts' Right, T tle, and interest in that elecant and valuable Esta

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. WATERFORD,

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 elegand and convenience, so as to afford universal satisfaction The Site of the principal Building is in front about axty, and in death one hundred and fifty feet. On catering the Hall, on the right hand is a Cor-

S, opening into a Fronta Garnes. On the left, a handsome Coor-Book 21 " CARD ROOM, 25 by 17-an airs Larben, Cut-NACTION IN STORE-ROOMS, SERVANTS HALL, PARtoon, and Ben chambers - an excellent Billiann

The first floor consists of a Dising-Room, 20 feet hy 14-best front Daxwing-Room, about 27 feet quare -a front Dining-Room, "I feet by 18-back Dixing-Room, 26hr 18-and an Arriginance. The second floor comprehends seven excellent BED CHAMBERS, and three Crosers, holding when wanted. The third floor has ten Ben-channens, w

The KITCHEN, SCULLERY, LAUSORY, 1905. ire replete with every proper and useful to The Premises are delightfully situated on by sintest part of the Mall, commanding a view 🥱

principal Apartments of a beautiful Land

ject to the small yearly Real of \$50, 10s.

youred by a fine navigable River, and the rom the opposite Bank adorned with Velera Planting, and highly cultivated Euclosures These Premises are held under a Leise of .. from the 25th March, 1803, with a Coverior newal after the expiration of said T such Renewal or Renewals should not extend to a han 99 Years, including said Term of 31 Years - are

The FURNITURE and UTENSILS, which are of the best description, and suited to the Concern, will be disposed of to the Purchaser, it agreeable, at a A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Ex-

hange Coffee Room, Dublin - and also at the Office of Mr. W. DARLEY, Agent to the Commissioners and Assignees, 38, York Street. Waterford November 7 1819

W ATERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 18.

٠,	-
٠,	Butter, first Quality, 1184. 0d.7
١,	second, 113s. 0d.
-	third, 106s, 0d.
V.	Tallow (rendered) 110s 120s. od.
	Laid (flake) 01, 0d 01, 0d.
•	(casks,rendered) - 578, 00, - 548, 00,
(*	Burnt Pigs, 62s, Od. 64s, Od.
٠,	Porl, 56% Od. 60% Od.
1	Beef, 35x. 0d 37x. 0d.
٠.	Outment, 25 Od 26s. Od.)
. 1	Flour, first Quality,dd.
V	second, 715. Od 795. Od. per Bag.
٢	thurd, 56s, Od - 64s, Od. '
,	fourth, 45s, 0d 54s, 0d.)
	Wheat, 55s Od 60s. Od.
١,	Barley, 25 c, 0d 274, 9d.
C	Oats (common) 20s, 0d, - 00s, 0d, per Bar
e	polatoe) 15. Wi Ook. Wi. ecl
ζ.	Malt, 13s. Od 45s. Od. }
	Coals, 1s. Od 4s. 8d.)
	Tillow (rough), 128. Gd 134 Od. perStone
,	Potatoes,
	Beef { (quarters), 4 d 5d. } (joints), 4 jd 6d. }
	(jointo, 4)d 60.
	Mutton (quarters), 5 d, - 6d. (jeints), 5 dd, - 1d. per lb.
	$\begin{cases} (\text{joints}), & 5 \text{ id.} - 7 \text{ d.} \neq \text{per } 0. \end{cases}$
	Veal, 0 d, - 0d.
-	Pork, 4 d 5d.
ĸ	Butter, 24d 28d.)
	Train Oil, £10 00s. per Ton
-	Whiskey, 17s. 0d 17s. 6d. per Gal
r	

Corn Returns for the Week cuding on Saturday last. October 11, 1912. 2499 --- Barley.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE

NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General mercady to receive Proposals for convening his Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Coaches drawn by four Horses, between the MACTHONAS DUNGARVAN, CAPPOOUTS, LIS-

MORE. TALLIGH. and B' CTER-GRASS-HILL.

The Post-Masters General are also ready t receive Proposals for a similar Establishment from WETERFORD to CHIIR, through CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR and CLONMEL.

By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

CORUNNA MAIL.

CORUNNA OCT. 29 .- Lord Wellington, know ing of the junction of Soult and Suchet, and that they intended to make an excursion to Madrid, for which purpose they had already arrived at Belmonte, marched from the neighbourhood of Burgos, to reinforce General Hill, and prevent any fortunate result for the French.

Tolebo, Oct. 12.—Soult, with 13,000 Infanry, and 7000 horse, is approaching, and is already n San Clemente; but, not withstanding this, we are perfectly easy, as our forces are superior. Medico's horse are gone to join Penne and Morilla's, and Medico remains, ad interim, Governor of this place. with all his infantry, which he is endeavouring to

MADRID, Oct. 19 .- The ranguard of Soult's army continued in Alracete, under the orders of Drouet; it is composed of 15,000 men, and has 1(x)() horse in La Geneta. The enemy, seeing that the Castle of Chinchilla presented obstacles to their excursions, strengthened its siege; in order to take by assault, without loss on their part, they collectd all the peasantry in the neighbourhood, and made them march before; they made three attacks, but n rain; because they had neither made a breach in he Castle, nor filled up the fosse; the peasants. perertheless, suffered considerably. On the 8th, it he evening, a shell fell in the Castle, which woundal its callant Governor and 50 men out of its vatiant and small garrison of 200. This accident, and having lost 15 or 20 men by the enemy's fire the anterior days, obliged it to capitulate on the 9th. When the official account is received, we shall give the details to the public, which, according to the statement of his artilleryman, do great honour to that unfortunate garrison.

MADRID, Oct. 16 .- A letter, which we have cen, from the head-quarters of the 2d and 3d Aring dated the 11th just, says, that Soult on the the just, marched for Calaspana; the last division, schi h consisted of from 4 to 5000 men, with a couredde number of horses, were on the 3d before Courses. On the 7th, an enemy's battalion of inthere and 500 horse presented themselves within the carthe same day 6 or 7000 men, which are personed to be part Soult's and part Sochet's troops,

o proceeded from Alracete to protect the passage

of the former. It is thought, that there is a corps of from 9 to 10,000 men, with a considerable quantity of artillery, in Alvacete. The enemy wish to maintain themselves in that point to facilitate the collecting of provisions. For the same purpose, mother enemy's corps of 4000 infantry and 300 horse acours the neighbourhood of Jonquera.-We know, that the public would be pleased by our giving intelligence of the movements and progress of our armies. To their just demands we must reply, that the publication of certain military facts does not forward the military operations; the enemy might derive great benefit from it. We have read several Valencian Gazettes, and observe that the French say nothing of the positions or morements of their armies. Will it not be time enough for us to inform them of what they do not know, when they instruct us? For this reason, we will bark at Gravesend for Barbadoes. content ourselves with saying, that the fears of some pusillanimous persons are unfounded and vain; the hopes of the secret agents of the intrusive King, who by the Furet French privateer, of 18 guns, and disseminate alarms, deserve the most severe punishment. We have force sufficient; we have Chiefs worthy of confidence; we are secure. This is what

we can announce. MADRID, Oct. 17 .- The intrusive King, who expected to remain in Catalonia, and fix his residence in the capital of Arragon, has changed his opinion, and is preparing to proceed to Pampeluna. In this city he can receive communication with more facility, and take measures with the Senate. Massena has ordered 50 pieces of the artillery brought from Castile to be collected in San Domingo de Vittoria. and Orduna to be fortified. Soult, obliged to change his direction, has desisted from going to Valencia. and, proceeding by Alvacete to Rota and Villaneuva de Jara, indicates by his movements the crossing the Province of Cuenca, with the idea of marching to that the French light troops have intercepted the Navarre by Arragon. To this change is attributed that of Joseph's, and it is said that both, little sa- runna.

tished with Suchet, are going to try fortune with

It appears that General Hill has his head-quarters in Belmonte. from whence he dispatched advice to Lord Wellington and General Ballasteros. We do not doubt but what Soult Intends paying us a Cities of WATERFORD and CORK, through KIL- visit, and of even making a bold movement to prevent the junction of our troops with General Hal.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'Clock. per Cent. Cons. 593 59 | Rx. Bills (31d.) 3 4 pm. per Cent. Red. 581 58 Ditto, 5 7 pm.

Omnium 51 pm. per Cents, 741 Consols for Acet. 591 5 per Cent. 9134 A Mail from Corunna arrived this morning, and rought Corunna Papers to the 31st, and Madrid to the Olet ult. At the date of theen accounts from Madrid, Soult had advanced to Alvacete and Jorquera. Gen. Hill was then at Belmonte, from whence he

dispatched couriers to Lord Wellington and Ballasteros, stating, that it was supposed to be Soult's intention to direct his march towards Madrid Later accounts, however, lest Soult at Hinojosas, considerably on this side Alvacete, and informed us, that General Hill had taken up a position near Aranjuez. Joseph Bonaparte is supposed to have sought an asylum in Pampeluna. Let him beware of trusting himself outside the fortress, lest Espon

y Mina pay him a visit. The surrender of the small garrison of Chinchilla niready known. The enemy are said to have driven the peasants of the adjacent country before them, and barbarously forced them to assault a place defended by their countrymen. The assault was unsuccessful, but a shell falling in the town, and younding the Governor and 50 men, the garrison, which consisted originally but of 200 men, capitulated. The Corunna Papers contain no details relative to Burgos. The private letters state, that operations will henceforth be carried on in the conre of Spain, instead of the North, and that Lord Vellington had in consequence sent orders to Corunna, that the troops arriving there from this coun-

ry should proceed round to Lisbon. The division of the Russian fleet which was no Cronstadt, amounting, we believe, to 11 sail of the line, besides frigates, sailed from that port for this country on the 27th October, and was seen all well on the 29th. The division which was at Archangel had not quite completed its equipments. but was to sail for this country as soon as possible: it amounts to seven sail of the line. The whole amount of the flect is eighteen sail of the line and

Yesterday letters reached town from the French coast to the 10th instant, and from Paris to the th. We learn from them, that accounts had been received from Moscow to the 21st ult. taking no notice whatever of Murat's defeat on the 18th ult. a second shot of Penns de S. Pedro and received some | but stating, that, as the remaining edifices of Mosare which they did not reply, but continued | cow were found not to afford sufficient accommodation for the soldiers. Bonaparte had resolved to remove his army to Kalouga, for the establishment of their winter quarters.

A Quebec Gazette of the 1st ult, reached town vesterday. It mentions the preparations making by the Americans for the invasion of Lower Canas la, and states that the Governor of that province could bring into the field against them a force of 30,000 men. On the 16th Sept. an American deachment crossed, about three miles below the Galots Rapids, at Matilda, where they attacked a brigade of the King's boats, and a number of merchant boats, but they were defeated with a loss of about 20 killed.

At a Council held on Monday last, of the Mayor. Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Oxford, it was ungsimously agreed to petition both Houses of Parlinment against the Catholic claims.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for theembarkation of a Company of Artillery for Jamaica: and another Company has received the route to em-

The United Sisters, Webber, from Pool to Bristol, was taken on the 6th inst. off the Start. 180 men, but was given up, and arrived at Milford on Wednesday last. The privateer had captured four other vessels.

COURIER OFFICE, Two o'Clock.

Government has just received letters from Colonel Bourke, dated Corunna, 8th inst. They bring to direct news from Lord Wellington; but it appears from letters which the Colonel had received from the army, dated on the 24th of last month. that the Head-Quarters of the Allied Army were on that day at Duenas.

We inserted, on Thursday, news received from Sentander of so late a date, from the army, as the 1st just, when his Lordship was at Cabezon. Since the 24th ult. there is reason to believe,

communication between Head-quarters and Co-

TONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 11.

A Disputch, of which the following is a copy has been this day received from his Excellency General Viscount Catheart, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleuipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh, addressed to Lord Viscount Casthereigh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 27, 1812. My Lond-I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and Te Deum is to be sung to morrow in the cathedral, for a most brilliant affair on the 18th between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies, near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defented with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow by Gen. Winzingerode on the 22d October. The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honour to enclose a copy of the note I have this morning received by the Emperor's command. I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polotzk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by General Steinheil.

Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of General of Cavalry, and Te Deum for his victory was sung yesterday.

It appears that Prince Schwartzenberg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps which have been cut off; that the province of Volhynia is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that Admiral Tchichagoff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st of October.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

[Translation of the First Enclosure.] St. Petersburg, Oct. 27 .- On the 18th October, Marshal Kutusoff, having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being 45,000 strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded-thirtyas the standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made 1500 priso-

inconsiderable. On the 22d, the corps of General Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it to eracuate the capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in

our power-[Second Enclosure.]

Extract of the Report of General Count Wiltgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotsk, the 20th

After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almights, Marshal Gousion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command. On the 6th instant I directed Lieutemant-General Prince Jaschevil to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of 'the village Guravitchne, whilst Lieutenant-General Count Steinbeil continued his march this way on the left bank

The enemy's advanced guard received me at the vilized nations; that it had accepted, for that purof the Dwina. village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody; it began at six in the morning and lasted till night. . I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his entrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing, because I waited for the attack of Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwine, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. I received this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, I attacked, on the morning of the 7th, at fire o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrenchment, to which success Lieut.-General Count Steinheil's

movement greatly contributed. The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double palisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides from behind the palisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Major-Generals Platoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of Colonel Riediger, of the Grodno regiment of hussars. Lieutenant-General Cazanove, as soon as he perceived that his troops were close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried. The loss of the enemy must be extraordinally great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies; and, according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the whole of the precoding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr. is himself wounded in the leg. We have taken prisoners forty-five staff and superior officers, and | they enter it :' two thousand rank and file; among the former there ure two colonels. We have also taken one piece of the Governor Rostopchin, before his departure, cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions caused to be opened the gates of the prisons, called destroy. The enemy's loss would have been much | confined; that about 800 issued from them; and, attempt made by some brigands to disturb public or- fears of the inhabitants to be iil fourded.

had been able to follow them to Polotzk, but, to quired to set fire to the city 24 hours after the arhis great mortification, he was stopped by the interrention of a superior force five wersts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable; of the Generals, are wounded, Major-General Balk in the head, Prince Libirgkoi and Harman, who have slight contusions, Colonel Rote, of the 26th Jagers, severely | flagration : wounded in the leg, and the gentleman of the Bedchamber, Mordvino, a Commander in the first

I can say nothing further of your Imperial Majesty's troops, than that they have fought with the greatest possible ratour; that the 1st Petersburgh | service; Militia, upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers, and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under the direction of their brave leader, Senator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its being almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's bat-

There is also a report of the 21st of October, by lieutenant-General Count Steinheil, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of Macdonald, on the left bank of the Dwina, having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th, near the river Utchatch. He drove them, in concert with Count time tha unt Wittgenstein stormed that place. The ex adarkness of the night prevented further proceedings. Without counting killed and wounded, General Steinheil made one Colonel, one Staff Officer, 37 other Officers, and 500 Non-commissioned Officers and privates, prisoners. The Lieutenant-General speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exections of Major-General Phox.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Nov. 6 .- Judgment pronounced by the Military Commission created at Moscow by orders of his Mujesty the Emperor and King, for the tria eight pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well of the authors and abetters of the conflagration of the 14th and 15th September, and the following | guiltydays. The Commission having met in the Palace o ners, amongst whom is a General. Two thousand | Dolgorucky, the Session was opened by the reading men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is of the process verbal of the information, and pieces ending both to the crimination and acquittal of the accused. This reading finished, the President ordered the guard to bring in the accused, to the number of 26, who were accordingly brought in without fetters. After having stated to them the facts laid to their charge, and heard, separately, the declarations and depositions of the witnesses; after having heard the accused, taken in the fact of setting fire to different houses, and examined the means employed by the incendiaries, as matches, fusees, phosphoric ressels, sulphur, and other combustible matter found upon the accused, or placed purposely a several habitations:

" The Commission found that, for the last three months, the Russian Government, foreseeing, n doubt, the danger of the contest in which it had engaged, and the impossibility of preventing the French army from arriving at Moscow, had resolved to employ in its defence the extraordinary means of conflagration and destruction, reprobated by cipose, the proposition of a certain Doctor (Schmitt), in Englishman (though calling himself a German), mechanician by profession, who being invited into Russia in the beginning of last May, and after several secret conferences with the principal Authorities, went to reside at the Castle of Woronzow, situate six wersts from the city, on the road to Ka longa; that a detachment of 160 infantry, and twelve dragoous, repaired to the castle, to protect the mysterious operations of Schmitt, and prevent the curious from gaining access to him :

" That it is generally known, that he construct ed an accostatic balloon, of a considerable size, pretonding that he meant to enclose in it a destructive machine, which, he asserted, he could guide at plea-

... That, about a fortnight before the entrance of the French Army into Moscow, seven large barrels of gunpowder were sent to Woronzow, with artiicers, who were to work under the directions of Dr. Schmitt:

" That it is proved, that this pretended construction of a balloon was merely for an imposition, and that nothing was done at the Castle of Woronzew, but the preparing of fire-works, and making other incendiary machines:

. That it is certain that all the expenses in curred in the making of the balloon, and the machines, were defrayed by the Russian Government:

" That Count Rostopchin, the Military Goveror of Moscow, being certain, after the battle of Mojaisk, of the speedy arrival of the French, deermined then to carry into execution the plan for burning that capital by all the means in his power:

We That he issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants, in which we remark the following passage: Arm yourselves, it matters not with what arms; but particularly pitchforks, which are so much the more suitable against the French, because in weight they resemble trusses of straw. If we cannot vanquish them, we will burn them in Moscow, should

& That, to attain his object with more certainty, the Ostrog and Yamou, where mulefactors were

greater, if the Lieutenaut-General Count Steinheil | that, as the price of their liberty, they were re- | der, and substitute the horr es of war by rival of the French troops:

the plot had any ramifications in the pro-"That many officers and military men of the Russian army, and agents of police, secretly received orders to remain disguised in Moscow, to direct the incendiaries, and give the signal for con-

" That it is notorious, that to take away all the menus of extinguishing the flames, the Governor Petersburgh Militia, has lost his leg by a cannon Rostopchin, on the morning of the 14th, caused to se carried off all the fire-engines belonging to the twenty quarters of the city, with the water carriages, buckets, &c. as well as the horses destined for that

"That the inflammable materials of all kinds, and particularly the boxes full of phosphorus, wrapped n canvas dipped in sulphur, deposited and placed | India. n different houses, evidently show that the fire originated in a concerted plan:

" That the matches and squibs seized in the hands I many Russian soldiers and individuals, at the moment of their arrest, mark out unequivocally the true authors of the fire, of whom a great number taken in the fact were, from a spontaneous movement of indignation, shot by the French patroles, or knocked on the head by the inhabitants them-

" The Judge Reporter having been heard in his report and conclusious, and the accused in their defence, and the latter having declared that they had no more to add, the President demanded of the Members, if they had any observations to make Wittgenstein, within 4 wersts of Polotzk, at the same and on their answering in the negative, and before he proceeded to take their opinions, ordered the accused to withdraw; the Council deliberating with closed theors, in the presence of the Imperial Solici-

" The President, for each of the accused, separately put the following question :-Here follows a list of the names, age, profession

Are these guilty of setting fire to the houses of Moscow, with the design of burning down the

nd place of birth of the twenty-six persons accus-

The rotes being collected, beginning with those of the lowest rank, and the President having given his opinion last, the Commission declared unanimously that the ten judividuals named below were

Here follows a list of ten outs of those before named, with their ages, profession, place of birth, &c. ns before.]

" On which the Imperial Attorney applied for punishment. "The votes being again collected by the Presi-

lent in the form indicated above, the Commission nanimously condemned the above ten individuals " The sixteen following, the Military Commis

sion considering as not sufficiently convicted, condemned to be detained in the prisons of Moscow, to revent the mischief they might do. [List of sixteen names, with ages, professions

place of birth, &c.] Ordered besides, the printing, fixing up, and distribution of 1000 copies: and that the Judge-Reporter is enjoined to read the present judgment

o the condemned, and cause it to be executed in its whole extent within 24 hours. " Done, concluded, and judged in public Session, on the day, month, and year above mentioned, and the Members of the Commission have signed

with the Judge-Reporter and Registrar, the minute of judgment." Signed by the Members of the Commission.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

LONDON.

We have received Paris Papers to the 7th inst They contain the 24th Bulletin of the French army. dated Moscow, the 14th of October. It admits the unction of the Russian army of the Danube, and otices the movement made on the St. Petersburgh oad from Moscow, as stated in the Russian miliary Reports. The private letters from Moscow are lated the 18th, four days later than the Bulletin, and represent Bonnparte in that city in perfect health. If correct, they completely falsify the larlsham article, which stated that he was, on the 26th, at Konigsberg, on his return to Paris. Konigsberg is 900 miles from Moscow, and it is impossible that he could in so short a time have travelled to great a space, so that the news of his arrival at Konigsberg should cross the sea, and reach Carlsham on the 26th. The Carlsham article we therefore onsider as entirely exploded.

The trials of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy at Paris ended on the 29th of October. Of the three Ex-Generals, originally mentioned as leaders, Malet was charged as principal, with haveing conspired against the state with intent to destroy the government and succession to the throne, and excite the people to take up arms against the Imperial Authority; and the other two Ex-Generals, and 21 other persons, were charged as accomplices. Malet was convicted and sentenced to death, as were also the Ex-Generals Laborie and Guidal, and eleven others, including Boccheiampe, a Corsican, who is described as having been a prisoner of state for ten years. The rest were acquitted. The whole of them, excepting the Ex-Generals and Boccheiampe, either belonged to the regiment of the guard at Paris, or were officers of the national guard stationed at Paris. Twelve of those condemned suffered the punishment of death on the 29th ult, and two were respited. No particulars of the conspiracy are given. An article, by way of comment upon it, has been put forth in the Paris Papers, speaking of it as an rection is said to have already broken out among the regenerated l'oles.

timate authority, and stating, that it was the

at the first moment of its execution; but we

what were the means employed by those corre

in it, or in what way precisely it was propose

carry the project into effect, upon all these w

we are left to conjecture, except its being again a

ed that the report of Napoleon's death was cir-

lated by the conspirators, and the charge again

them generally, that the object was to destroy

The Earl of Moira had an audience vesterday

the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, The

horse frighte, of 38 guns, which has lately under

cone a thorough repair at Woolwich, was yeste

day ordered to be fitted out to take his Lordship

Lord Castlereagh was the only person who ma

speech yesterday at the Lord Mayor's dinner

Guildhall. On the health of the Emperor of Re

sia being given, his Lordship said he wished to or

rect some erroneous reports which he undente

had gone abroad respecting his Imperial Majesty.

He undertook to say, that so far from being ful

warm in the cause, or likely to enter into a co

promise with France, that Royal Personage

irmly fixed and determined on resistance, and

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

We mentioned vesterday the arrival of let

from the French coast, announcing that consider

alarm still pervaded the public mind, and occasion

much uneasiness to the Government, respecting the

Intely-detected conspiracy. Some of these letter

dated the 7th instant, state that the three Gener

who were executed had gained over two regimes

of the National Guards, and were to have execut

their project at two o'clock A. M. of the 22d at

but owing to some impediment, they were not mar

till 4 o'clock .-- With the military that they below

cured they then proceeded to the hotels of the Mi

nisters and principal Agents of the Police, who

they secured and carried to prison. They sext at

failed; their delay having given time to the G

vernment (who by this time had been apprised

their movements) to prepare for resistance. D

began to dawn, and the leaders finding themsel

in danger from the force now collecting against the

returned to the prison in which they had confin

the Officers of the Police, among whom was Saur

the head of that department, whom they shot; b

whether mortally, is not stated. The conspint

now attempted to disperse, but the leaders we

soon after apprehended. The new Minister of

Police, ad interim, till the pleasure of Bonap

gely, whose name often occurs in the atrocious

nals of the French revolution.

s known, is said to be St. Jean Regnauld D'

The letters from the French coast state, the

was confidently reported there that Soult and Jos

Bonaparte, by forced marches, had contrived

enter Madrid before the Marquis of Wellingto

with the reinforcements destined for the defence

that capital, could arrive to save it. We hopether

reports may prove untrue; but we are not with

some apprehensions of their accuracy. We ought

mention, however, that a letter from Lisbon, die

the 26th ult. states, that the Marquis of Welfagto

was at Madrid on the 24th, collecting all the troop

he could muster to join General Hill. It was t

derstood, as we have heard before from other qu

ters, that the armies of Soult, Joseph Bonapart

and a part of Suchet's army, were in full march

wards the Spanish capital, amounting, altogether,

MILEORD, Nov. 3 .- The Lightmen on the Small

n St. George's Channel, were this morning ta

off from that perilous situation, and landed at So

near this place, by the ressel which attends t

the breakwaters, and flooring of the house, as we

as the greater part of the pillars, are entirely good

and it is feared that the damage cannot be repair

nor a light exhibited there for a considerable t

perhaps not before the summer. They were pl

Palaters and other workmen have been emple

night and day (including Sundays) since Sun

se'unight, in the House of Lords, to complete

alterations, additions, and the Royal entrance,

We are sorry to hear, that in the last attack me

on the castle of Burgos, Capt. Harrey was kill

and two other Officers wounded, Government

have not yet received any official intelligence from

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

There is a report in the City, that a general

gagement took place on the 23d ultimo between

French and Russians, which terminated in the d

plete defeat of the former, with immense slaught

That a pattle might take place about the time m

tioned is apparent, from the accounts already

fore the public, but we ought to state, that we be

not been able to ascertain the authority on #

A Heligoland Mail has arrived, with intellig

rom the North of Europe, which gives a still his

r interest to the details by the Gottenburgh

Immense bodies of Russian Cossacks have sudde

made their appearance in the environs of Warsh

They are supposed to be the advanced detaching

must have adranced beyond Minsk. The in

tants of Warsaw were in a most dreadful sta

alarm-the barriers of the City having been shut

with a view to restore tranquillity, declaring

several days. A Proclamation had been publish

of the Moldavian and Volhynian armies, which

tifully supplied with provisions.

he meeting of Parliament.

his report is circulated.

Portugal.

Light. It appears that the lanthorn, the whole

mpted the Arsenal, but there, unfortunately, the

defend his country to the last extremity.

government, and the order of succession

We have seen an American Gentleman who has can Minister, Joel Barlow, had set off for the headquarters of the French army, for the purpose of personally soliciting from Bonaparte 12 sail of the ine and 36 frigates, to be manned by Americans. He also informs us, that Paris was in a most agitated state when he left it, and confirms the report which was received a few days since, of the death

COPY OF A LETTER PROM J. W. CROKER, ESQ. TO THE LORD PROVOST OF GLASCOW.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 29, 1812. Sin -My Lords Commissioners of the Admiral tr not thinking it expedient, in the present circumstances of the war, to grant (except in very special cases) licenses for ships to sail without convoy; but being at the same time auxious to afford to the trade of the country every possible protection and facility which the other pressing demands of the naval force will admit, command me to express to you, that the merchants of the several ports in the Bristol and Irish Channels, as well as of Greenock and all other ports, the shipping of which could rendezveus at Cork, should communicate and consult together, and favour me, for their Lordships' information. with their opinions as to the several periods which may be considered, with relation to their general interests, as the most convenient and proper for the sailing of convoys from Cork to the different parts of the world with which the commerce of the above-

mentioned ports may be concerned. Their Lordships command me, therefore, to suggest to you the expediency of an early communica tion amongst the trade on this important subject and they trust that the merchants, considering the pressing exigencies of the public naval service, will endeavour (whether they shall desire to fix the convoys at stated times, or on the assemblageof a given number of vessels) to limit their demands as much as possible, and to enable their Lordships to economise in as great a degree as may be consistent with an adequate protection of the trade, the naval means of

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant, JNO. W. CROKER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18. The Fortunee frigate, Captain Seymour, has arrived at Plymouth from the coast of Spain. This vessel brings no dispatches from Marquis Welling. ton, but private accounts state that, on the 1st of November, his Lordship's head-quarters were at Cabezon, and the French at Duenas, and that he had cut off an advanced-guard of the enemy, making prisoners 300 cavalry, and 400 infantry. The left wing of the British rear-guard commenced the action, which was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides. Several engles, with a great quantity of artillery, stores, &c. also fell into the hands of the victors-night put an end to the contest. The Fortunce came from Santander. His Lordship's dispatches are supposed to have been sent by the way of Corunna or Lisbon.—Cabezon is nearly midwar between Valladolid and Duenas, and from the

main armies must be considered as inevitable. The Prussian galliot Union has arrived at Fal nouth, in eight days, from Bourdeaux, with a cargo of wines. The Master states that, fostend of send-The Master of the Union also confirms the report that several squadrons of men of war and frigates were expected to sail from France for America .-Two privateers were fitting out at Bourdenux, to be manned by Americans, to sail under American co-

proximity of these places, whether the Allies were

at Valladolid or Cabezon, a rencontre between the

A further volunteering from the Militia is expected to take place soon after the meeting of Parliament, as the means of augmenting our army in Spain. It is understood, that temporary rank will be given to such Officers as extend their services, in the proportion of one Captain and one Lieutenant to every hundred men, and permanent rank to an

Talaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MOVEMBER 11.

An extent of Foreign Intelligence, far beyond the compass of our columns, has been received since our last publication, but the greatest part of it consists in details of Russian and French military operations, which are already sufficiently known to the public or of those minor transactions which hardly possess any interest. The following reports come under this description-Those of WINZINGERODE, dated the 6th, 8th, and 9th of October, in which he details various skirmishes with detached parties of the enemy, in all of which the Russians are stated to have uniformly had the advantage, and to have made a considerable number of prisoners. In the last of these Reports, the Russian General acknowledges the occupation of Dailtrow, or Dmittiesow, by the enemy. This is a town on the road to Petersburgh, about 32 miles from Moscow. WINZINGERODE was compelled to abandon it, in consequence of the French approaching with a superior force, with a view, as is said, of procuring a greater extent of tonn'ry for their foraging parties. The Report of General Essey, containing an account of a successhe describes the defeat of a considerable party of now fully disclose.

construction, however, still prevailed, and an insur- | Russians, composed chiefly of Cossacks and Foot | Chasseurs, at the village of Passareno, on the read from Smolensko to Moscow-A long Report from EUGENE NAPOLEON, in which he describes the batarrived from Paris; he informs us that the Ameri- | the of Borodino, and repeats the claim of the French to the victory-The Report of the King of NAPLES relative to the battle of Moskwa, which does not materially vary from former accounts - Reports of some other unimportant proceedings.

These documents occupy a large space on the convey no information which would entitle them to a preference to other articles. If, however, they are of comparatively little moment, those which we have inserted are of a very different character. All the accounts, recently received, have tended, on the very strongest grounds, to impress the public mind with a conviction, that the ambition of Bonaparte had received a check which he was not prepared to expect, and which it will require a vast fiort to overcome. It may not, perhaps, be prudent to place implicit and unreserved rellance on the Russian statements, but there is no good reason to uspect their validity in substance, whilst the utter insignificance of the late French Bulleting forms a conclusive, though indirect evidence, that the sucesses of the Russians have been numerous and important, that their spirit remains unsubdued, and that their hopes of ultimate deliverance are firm and no general action since that at Borodine, but an incessant and almost incalculable series of encounters. cutting off detached parties, intercepting provisions, and continually harassing the foe, have led to esults not inferior, in all probability, to what greater enterprizes could have produced. These efforts have been followed up by the defeat of the advanced guard of the French Army, amounting to 45,000 men, by driving their rear guard from Moscow, recapturing that desolated capital, defeating Count Sr. Cyn, and expelling him from Polotsk. These important events are briefly but clearly described in the disputches from Lord CATRCART, and it is undeniably evident, that they have been achieved by signal bravery and skill. It would appear to have been the object of the French to attack KUTUNOFF with an overwhelming force, with which, there is some reason to believe. Boyanager was present. The design was anticipated by the Russian General, who engaged and defeated Murar before the French were able to form their intended junction. When the French accounts of these occurrences shill arrive, they will probably be found either to claim a victory, or to diminish the importance of the battles but they will hardly presume to deny the facts of their having lost Moscow and Polotsk. After the recupture of Moscow, General Winzengerope is said to have ventured too far with a reconneitring party, and to have been taken prisoner. Prince PONIATOWSKI, who command the 5th corps of the French Army, is reported to have been killed, and been made prisoners. General PLATOW, with 15 Regiments of cavalry, had been sent forward to-These events, in so far as their substance is concern ed, rest upon unquestionable authority. What has

having advanced towards Kalouga, had retreated from it, and other remours go so far as to say, that ing more troops into Spain, the French are with- the whole French Army, in four columns, was on drawing them. Two American vessels (brig and its retrent towards Poland. The Altona newspaschooner) sailed from Bourdeaux the day before, | persistate, that a body of Cossacks had appeared in prevailed in that capital on account of the advance of the Russians in the rear of the French, that the barriers had been shut, and that Prince Potocki had issued a Proclamation, with a view to allay the apprehensions of the inhabitants. It is added, that was the design of the French to remain in Poland during the winter, and that Bonaparte would imrediately return to Paris. There are, however, some considerations which would lead to different conclusious. The disputch of Winzingerone, fornerly alluded to, acknowledged, that he had been obliged to abandon Dmitriesow, on the direct road to Petersburgh, and not far from Twer, in conse pence of the superior force of the enemy. Of that orce, whether it was on the retreat or advance, we have no account; nor is it even said whether it was the main French army, or only a division of it. It is also to be remarked, that the troops of St CYR, which were driven across the Duna, were in a line of march which left them the choice of advaning upon Riga or Petersburgh, having retired into fourland, where the Russians had no army o contend with them, and from which they might pursue either of the objects we have mentioned. That part of the French army, which is said to have etreated upon Kalouga, may have had it in conemplation to advance upon Courland, there to form junction with Sr. Cyn, and thence to proceed lowards Petersburgh, acting in concert with the forces which were at Dmitriesow. These statements re of some moment in the history of the campaign, but the objects we have assigned to them are merely peculatire. It is, on the other hand, conjectured hat the design of BONAPARTE was, to concentrate his troops, somewhere near Smolensko, and to endeasour to terminate the contest by one great and logician lintile. It is reasonable to believe that, after the immensity of his preparations and the magnificence of his promises, he will not abandon his views upon Russia, till compelled to that measure by overwhelming and irresistible occurrences. Wheful repulse of the enemy in an attempt upon Riga | ther the recent events have reduced him to that al-The Report of Prince Posiatowski, in which terintive as his sole resource, a short period will believed in private life, and highly respected in

sion appointed by Bonaparte at Moscow to try the persons who set fire to that City on the approach of the French Army. The number accused and tried | Dunbar, Bart. was twenty-six, several of whom were natives of Mos cow. Ten were sentenced to death, and the remaining sixteen, although there was not evidence to conrict them, were committed to prison. This is a singular and puprecedented event in the appole of London papers of two succeeding days, but they mankind. Other conquerors have trampled upor the rights of humanity, and shed without compunction the blood of the innocent, but they had at least the merit of disdaining the hypocrisy of sanctioning their crimes by the formalities of justice. The barbarous destroyers of the Roman Empire gave uncontrouled license to every vulgar and brutal passion, but, whilst they grasped at wealth and wallowed in carnage, they were avowed in their ferocities, and undisguised in their murders. The Macedonian ALKYANDER, in one of the finest Essays that the English language has ever produced, has been ranked beneath the robber BAGSHOT in the scale of glory. Where will Bonaparts now stand? We are no amongst those who have been accustomed to gratify hostility to his character by the ebullitions of vitupe ration. We have carefully painted his actions, and we have left them to pourtray the greatness of his talents, and the demerit of his principles; but the undaunted. The main contending armies have had | military tribunal of Moscow is a deed of iniquity which places him in a situation that is without example, and which it seems almost impossible for guilt hereafter to surpass. Fifty-two millions of abject subjects may exult in the achievement, but the eternal laws of right are not to be annihilated by any diadem that was ever worn, nor any applause that has ever consecrated the tyrannies of a throne. The trial was a savage violation of the inherent and independent privileges of nations. A foreign enemy and an invader had no right, as is well observed by a London Journalist, to constitute such a tribunal, and to drag before it individuals who owed him no allegiance, and who had committed no crime. The inhabitants of Moscow had an undoubted right. however the exercise of it may be condemned, to destroy their own property, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of their adversary .-To that right was added the authority of their legitimate Sovereign, by whose express orders they acted. This principle is so plain that it it requires no illustration. It is not the first time that we have heard of the inhabitants of a City setting fire to it, in order to prevent its being of advantage to the enemy, but it is the first time that an enems has assumed the prerogative of putting such inhabitants to death with the solemn mockery of justice and of legal forms. We know not, that Bo-MAPARTE bas ever perpetrated the infliction of more iniquitous or more merciless cruelty. It is an act which will be commemorated in the everlasting records of Infamy. The idea of retaliation, urged Generals JOINVILLE, MONCEY, and DARU to have by the Ministerial Journals in something like the exterminating fury of holy phrensy, is not less horrible. If ALEXANDER possesses the magnanimity wards Smolensko, to act against the enemy in that | of a Sovereign and a Man, he will say to Bona-PARTE-" Thus you have acted. I cannot redeem from the dead the men you have murdered, and I will not now imitate your example; but, if you since taken place is of a doubtful description. Various shall add to your atrocities such another deed, then and plainly unconnected accounts from Carlsham on will I exact such a retribution as shall make the the Swedish coast, from Riga, and from other ports World tremble !" n Russia, agree in stating, that the French, after

The accounts from the coast of Spain, relative o the British Army, have every appearance of being founded in truth, but they do not require particular attention in this place. Cabezon, the headquarters of Lord Wellington, is about 10 miles prospect of a battle seems to be almost certain. Of Sourt there is no information. Cabezon is. in a straight line, about one hundred miles distant from Madrid.—No Mail due.

of the Unity, Capt. Twohig, from Corunna, bringing intelligence, that the last troops from Cork had been disembarked at Corunna, but that they immediately re-embarked, the enemy having occupied the line of march between that place and Lord Wellington. The troops then salled for Lisbon.

The Dublin Mail Coaches, to and from this City, y a counter-order from the General Post-Office, will continue to run for some time at their former

MARRIAGES.-In London, Austin Shinkwin, of ork, Esq. to Miss Broderick.—At Hastings, Thoas Edward Michell Turton, Esq. only son of Sir . Turton, Bart. to Louisa, second daughter of Mar-General Browne, of the Sussex District.—In Jublin, Richard Archer, Esq. of Heathfield Lodge, county of Wicklow, to Miss C. Butchinson, daughter Ephraim Hutchinson, Esq. of Harcourt-street and niece to Lord Frankfort .- Sir Harcourt Lees Bart, to Sophia, daughter of the late Colonel Lyster, f Grange, County of Roscommon.—At Cahernarry Church, Nathaniel Robbins, Esq. eldest son o George Robbins, Esq. of Hymenstown, in the Counof Tipperary, to Miss Massy, daughter of the Hon. G. Eyre Massy, of Riversdale.—At Ferns, Mr. Miles Nolan, to Miss C. Redmond, both of that place .- Mr. R. Moore, to Miss Waters, both of ork .- In Clonmel, Lieutenant Short, of the Artily Drivers, to Miss Kettlowell, eldest daughter of Kettlewell, of the Boyal Artillery.

DEATHS .- At Pilltown, on the 13th instant, deepand deservedly lamented. Mrs. Anne Briscoe, re t of the late Henry Briscoe, of Tinvane, Esq. in the ounty of Kilkenny. -In Limerick, James Mansergh, Eng. formerly Captain in the 66th Regt. of Foot.—In the same city. William Wallace, Esq. a Gentleman of the highest honour and integrity. - In Ferns. at the age of 100 years, Mr. Moses Mitchell .- In Rathkeale, homas Enraght, Esq. Altoiney.—Pierce O'Brien public .- In College Green, Dublin, Mrs. Shes, wife only the rights of the Electors, but also our rights

Among the documents inserted in our columns is 1 of Mr. John Shea, Stationer - In Dublin, in the the judgment pronounced by the Military Cominical prime of life, Mr. C. W. Maziere, vodingest son of Peter Masiere, Esq. of Cork .- At Java, Cuptain Themas Eaglestone, Commander of the ship Procris -- In London, Jessy, elde at daughter of the late Sir G.

> PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 16. ARRIVED,

13th-Mary, Jones, Carnarron, slates. 14th-Gower Packet. 15th-Auckland and Samuel Packets.

MAILED. 18th-Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, passengers

Earl Leicester Pack et. 14th-Jupiter, Natrig, Liverpool, ballast : Earl andwich Packet: Famo, Baird, Liverpool, wheat. &c.; Jane and Bell, Bannatyne, Liverpool, wheat and oate: Bonns, Reay, ditto, oate and oatmeal Louisa, Evans, London, oats : Portitude, Owen-and Mary, Allen, London, bacon, &c. : Providence, from Liverpool, Bennett, bricks, tout, &c. London. 15th-Friends, from Liverpool, Jones, m. gnods, ork : Gower Packet : Margaret, Manlaws, before Wind-North at B a. m.

LONDON WATERPROOF BEAVER HATS HEARTH RUGS, VENETIAN & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS. BEST SPANISH WOOL CLOTHS,

AND KERSEYMERES. DOUBLE MILLED HUNTER'S CLOTHS, AND FLANNELS.

TAVE landetl from the George, Mary Alicia, and Betsey, a few BALES and CASES of the above GOODS, which will be sold either Wholesalour Retail at the most moderate Dublin Prices.

P. & T. M.DOUGALL

Waterford, November 17, 1819. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER HEXT, Between the hours of one and two o'Clock in the

Afternoon, TWO well secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, arising out of LANDS and PREMISES held under e Masten, Brethern, and Sisters of the Leben forrital, situate at BALLYPRUCKLE, in the Liberties f said City-one producing an annual Profit of #88 s. and the other of £64 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 cars from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jonn Vano,

Waterford, November 17, 1812.

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11. At about three o'clock, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Lender proceeded to the County Court, in which the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, the High Sheriff, read the Writ of Election, and, according to law, approprinted as the booth for Condon's Barony, the Candidates being followed and received by an immence concourse of Electors. Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Leader, and some Electors of the County, appeared with prepared Protests, and on taking their places on the old hustings, Mr. Leader addressed the Electors. He stated that he and his Hon. Friend had come to the County of Cork, for the purpose of discovering by whom and by whose authority the powers of the great constitutional Magistrate of the counly were now exercised; Voters were disqualified, Proclamations for closing the Election made, Deputies changed, new and illegal places for polling appropriated, and every power of the High Sheriff usurped, exercised, and illegally assumed, without his being present for some days in his County Court, or in any Booth appropriated by Law for taking the votes of the Electors .- Turning to one of the condistant from Duemas, the head-quarters of the French | ducting agents, said Mr. Leader, " I entrest. Sir. that you do forthwith proceed to any person or persons who assume to exercise the great power of the High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and demand their attendance on behalf of the Candidates in the Sheriff's Court and Booth for holding this Election." Mr. Gregg immediately proceeded to some place The Southern Reporter states the arrival at Cove where it was considered the High Sheriff's power was exercised, and Mr. Leader went on. He said from his soul he deplored any infirmity under which the Sheriff might languish; he regretted to hear that his indisposition was severe; but though sickness or death should overtake us all, he trusted that the Constitution of our Fathers would still exist. In this County Court, in the midst of hundreds of Electors. I will read to you the objection against the proceedings which have struck deeply at the Constitution, and to which my Hon. Friend nor myself never were, nor never will be, a party, or in the smallest degree implicated or concerned. In the Papers which his Hon. Friend, the Elector and himself held in their hands, they protested against the proceedings which now, and for some days past, had been carrying on at this Election, for the following

> First-That the Hon. Haven St. Leger, Sheriff of the County of Cork, the only known and osensible person appointed to preside at and conduct in Election for the return of a Knight of the Shire or said County, did not, for some days back, or it any period during the said time, and still does not attend nor preside in his County Court, or in any of the Booths duly appointed and appropriated for holding said Election, but was and still continues alment therefrom, and for that John Franks, Esq. a Barrister, did, without any legal authority or consent of the Candidates, or of the Electors of mid County, continue to hold open tha said Court, and preside therein, and did usurp and take upon himself to assume the powers and authorities by law only given to the Sheriff, in the determination of, and actually did determine, decide, and judge, in several material instances, certain material objections and points which occurred in the progress of the present Election, affecting not