The Committee for managing the affairs of St. St-ph-n being desirous of signalizing the opentog of the New House, on the 24th of this mouth, by the best of all possible Occassional Addresses, do hereby invite all the Poets of Great Britain (including those of the Treasury, Admiralty, &c. &c. nature, to the end, that the best and most approprinte may be selected from the number.

N. B. The Committee trust, that no Poets with a grain of sense will be taken in by the above invitation, which is merely meant as an innecent, and, they hope, even laudable hoar, to try the wits and tempers of such he and she Poets as the above named, the Committee having already determined, that the following Address shall be spoken :---

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS FOR THE OPENING OF TH NEW HOUSE, ON THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER! To be spoken by the Proprietor, in full Costume.

This day a New House, for your edification, We open, most thinking and right-headed nation ! Excuse the materials, the rotten and bad, They're the best that for money just now could be

And if echo the charms of such houses should be, You will find it shall echo my speech to a T. As for actors, we've get the old Company vet, The same motley, rum, tragi-comical set : And considiring they all were but clerks tother day It is truly surprising how well they can play: Our Manager (he who in Ulster was nurst. And sung Eringo Brah for the galleries first. But, on finding Pitt-interest a much better thing, Chang'd his note, of a sudden, to God save the King . Still wise as he's blooming, and fat as he's clever, Himself and his speeches as lengthy as ever. Here offers you still the full use of his breath, Your devoted and long-winded proser till death!

You remember last season, when things went per-

We had to engage (as a block to rehearse on). One Mr. V-xx-rr-r, a good sort of person, Who's also employ'd for this season to play, In " Raising the Wind," and " The Devil to Pay." We expect, too-at least we've been plotting and planning-

To get that great actor from Liverpool, C->-> -> a And, as at the Circus there's nothing attracts, Like a good single combat brought in twixt the acts. If the Manager should, with the help of Sir P-ru-n. Get up new diversions, and C-xx-xa should stop

Who knows but we'll have to announce in the papers " Grand fight-second time-with additional capers. Be your taste for the ludicrous, humdrum, or sid, There is plenty of each in this house to be had a Where our Manager ruleth, there weeping will be, For a flead hand at tragedy always was be: And there never was dealer in dagger and cup, Who so smilingly got all his tragedies up. His powers poor Ireland will never forget, And the widows of Walcheren weep o'er them yet

So much for the actors-for secret machinery, Traps, and deceptions, and shifting of scenery, Y-RY-TH and Con are the best we can find, To transact all that trickery business behind.

In taking my leave now, I've only to say, A few Scats in the House, not as yet sold away, May be had of the Manager, PAT C-STL-R-GH.

ROBBERY OF THE LEEDS MAIL.

After a diligent Investigation, it is supposed the property in the letters contained in the different bags stolen amounts to about £15,000, not any of which has yet been discovered or come in. The robbery, it has been ascertained, was com-

mitted between Burton and Higham Ferrers. The guard had rode from Kettering to Button with the coachman, there being no outside passenger. At Button the guard purchased a pair of ducks, and | was found. put them is to the locker which contains the bags, when he was positive all the bags were safe. They proceeded on to Higham Ferrers, to which place the guard continued riding with the coachman; he there had occasion to open the locker again, when he dis- ning of the robbery, but it was proved that he was covered that all the bags had been taken out, but by what means could not be discovered, as no violence | tistactority what business he was out upon in the appeared to have been used either to the lock or the boart. spring. Great alarm was spread in consequence. The circumstances against the sister of Zendall the guard took the precaution to send a man express pare, that she sent for a post-chaise in a claudestine Lick to Kettering, to give notice of the robbery, temper, to a bye place, and went in it, in company and he proceeded on with the couch towards Lon- with the man who had been in company with her don. On his arrival at the Post Oilice, in Lam- | highlige in the cart, and proceeded by cross roads to bard-street, and giving information of what had hap- | Huntingdon. At this time it is suspected the valuapened, a general meeting of the principals of that ofnee was called to consult what was to be done. In all trace of the stranger ceases at Huntingdon. the course of the morning an investigation took. In addition to the above, a variety of other circumplace at Mr. Farkin's house, in Great Ormond-stantial evidence was produced. street, the Solicitor to the Post Office, where the Kendall was fully committed for trial, as a pringoard was strictly investigated, when he swore that cival in committing the robbery, and his sister was he locked the locker at Burton, and that he saw no turly committed as in accessing after the fact. person or persons on the road the four miles between Burton and Higham Ferrers. The guard, in couses thampton, and lodged them in the prison there, to quence of disobeying a positive order against riding (the tight trids at the cusning assizes. with the coachman, has been dismissed. After the iinvestigation at Mr. Parkin's house, he was scatfold | French Prinonkus. - Eight French Officers to accompany Lavender, the Bow-street officer, in- | have their broke their parole of honour and escaped to the country, in pursuit of the robbers. At the | free Andover. The fellowing particulars of their same time the Deputy Inspector of Mails set on ex- escape, and detection have since transpired. They Press to the different towns and parts from where weat off in the night, saddle horses being provided the bags belonged, to have kills printed, and to give for them, accompanied by two English conductors, other notices to present the circulation of the notes who were to receive \$ 600 to cover all expenses,

that had been stolen, &c.

to them, that being wholly the business of the guard; circumstances to implicate bim, he was not detained.

Larender, the Bow-street other, after taking the fair for the coast of France. They had been to sea, guard some distance into the country with him, finding that, if he was in the least implicated in the whence they embarked. The ressel was not able to transaction, he would undo all that he was doing, or his person being so well known all the way on the quence nearly drowned, not being able to swim, road as the guard of the mail, it would spread far and wide who he was, and thereby present him from making any private inquiries, or gaining any secret information, he therefore sent the guard back to

Larender continued riding day and night in his pursuits, he found the statements of the guard and conchium to be correct, as to no person being on the road between Burton and Higham Ferrers .-He then proceeded on the crossroads, where he heard of a man of the name of Kendall, who is a farmer of tolls, who rented the gate at Bythorn Bar, on the nour, and they were at length charged with being road leading from Huntingdon to Kettering. He knowing a suspicious character of the name of Kendall, who was a short time since convicted of uttering counterfeit money, and whom he had frequently seen in the company of thieves, if it was the same man, he had no doubt but that he had either been concerned in robbing the mail, or knew those that had done it -he, accordingly, made inquiries respecting him, and found that he resided at Wellingborough; he proceeded there, and happened to meet him in the street there-having previously known him, he entered into conversation with him upon indifferent subjects, and at length respecting the robbery of the have succeeded in taking into custody Rose, the mail, and told him frankly he suspected he knew something of the business. Kendall denied it, but on the object questioning as to where he was at the time of the robbery, he acknowledged he was not at home. Lavender's suspicious were such as induced him to take Kendall into custody, and he afterwards proceeded to search his premises, which he found large enough to have contained the mail coach and herses-nothing was found there relative to the mail obbery. Baring lodged Kendall in prison, the officer proceeded in his inquiries for evidence during sereral days, when he procured such information as induced him to take Kendall's sister into custody. she having kept Bythorn Bar Gate during her brother's absence on the evening and at the time the mail was robbed. Lavender having procured a long chain of circumstantial evidence, examinations of his prisoners took place at Wellingborough last Wednesday and Thursday, before Lord Compton, Mr. Dickins, and Mr. Hudson, Magistrates for the County of Northampton; Mr. Parkin, Solicitor to the Post Office, and Mr. Ascar, Superintendant

"The three Ex-Generals, Mallet, Guidal, and of the Mails, when we understand the following Lahorie, already sentenced and executed, endeaparticulars were proved as applicable to the prisosoured to bring about a new revolution in Paris. ners. On the evening the mail was robbed, Kendall " They made use of a fictitious Senatus Consulleft Bythoru Bar in a cart, in company with anoum, by means of which they succeeded in deceiving ther man. They stopped at a public-house near the garrison of Paris. Having gone on the 23d of Thrapstone, drank ale and smoked-it was then October, at four o'clock in the morning, to the barabout five o'clock. They were then about screu racks occupied by the first division and the dragoon niles on a cross road off the spot of road where the of Paris, they read to them a proclamation, i mail is supposed to have been robbed. They left which they informed them of the death of the Empethe public house soon after five o'clock. As they ror, on the 7th, and ordered them, in the name of the passed along the road, a man in a field, whom they

miles and a half off the residence of Kendall. He

returned home at half-past seven. Lavender had

searched Bythorn Bar-gate-house, belonging to

Kendali denied all knowledge of the person who

rode with him in the cart, but stated that he merely

took him up on the road to give him, a ride. He

said he was at home before seven o'clock on the eve-

not home till halt-past. He could not account sa-

On Friday, Largeder conveyed them to Nor-

Kondell, but nothing relative to the mail robbery

Regent, to follow them. did not see, overheard them arranging who was to C The troops believing what was told them, obey pay toll at a turnpike gate through which they were ed their orders, and suffered themselves to be led to to pass—they agreed that the other man was to pay different posts, where they relieved the Guards; the toll, as Kendall was known by the gatekeeper; and at seven in the morning presented themselves at and to avoid his being seen, he got out of the cart, he Minister's of the General Police, and at the and walked across some fields, and no doubt got into the cart again. The mail is supposed to have been and carried them to the prison of Laforce, under robbed while ascending a hill, at about a quarter bein escort of 300 men. fore seven o'clock. The hill is only about three

" Meanwhile, another division proceeded to the cuse of the Commandant of Paris, General Hullin not Sasary). Mallet informed him that he was no onger Commandant; and on Hullin hesitating to resign his command, a pistol was discharged at him

put them on shore, some of them were in conse-

and the sea being up to their necks. At this time,

about three o'clock in the morning, it was intend-

then made inquiries of peasants and others whom

they met. From their conduct they were suspect-

ed to be Officers who had broken their parole of ho-

came under investigation before G. H. Rose, Esq.

M. P. the acting Magistrate of that neighbourhood,

others concerned in the transaction.

Gentleman lately arrived from Paris, as the state-

ent circulated by the Members of the French Go-

ernment, for the information of their private friends.

as to the nature, extent, and termination of the late

Mallet, which mortally wounded him in the head. Mallet next proceeded to the Chief of the Etat-Major of Paris, to arrest him, but this officer (who uppears to have been apprised of his danger) had several Officers in his apartment, who, proving too powerful for Mallet, arrested him; they then haaugued the troops who followed him, and having succeeded in persuading them that Mallet was a conspirator, and that the Emperor was not dead, the whote laid down their arms.

" The troops cantoned at Versailles and Gros Bois were now sent for, and the barriers having been shut, the conspirators were arrested. At two o'clock, the Minister of the Police

and the Prefect were liberated, the officers of the first division were arrested, and the troops sent out " On the first report of the Emperor's death,

which the conspirators spread all over Paris, the Bank was surrounded by a multitude, who endeavoured to exchange their notes, for specie; but, in a short time, order and tranquillity were restored, and every thing quiet."

The following comment on the character of Mr. Canning is extracted from The Type Mercury :-" Of all the justances of political servility which have lately come under our observation, the most remarkable is that which occurred at the dinner given by the grateful and independent Freemen of Liverpool, in honour of Mr. Canning's election .-After a great variety of toasts had been drunk; Mr. Canning concluded an inflated, turgid panetyric and to completely effect their escape to France .- on Mr. Pitt, by proposing the health of His Ma-

The coachitan who drives the mail from Kette- | They arrived on the coast near Christchurch, oppositions to present Ministers! Were it is good on the the coachinan who drives me user from excuewas a smuggler's vessel from Weymouth in waiting men, one merely expresses a wish that they may underwent a strict investigation. He stated to Air. Was a smuggier a visat from tray and strict investigation. He stated to Air. Parkin and others belonging to the Post Office, that for them; but the wind was so completely contrary, eat, drink, and s'eep well, and enjoy every parkin and others belonging to the Post Office, that he had no care of the letter bags, and did not hold and blow a harricane at the time, that it was deemed sound confort, there would be no inconsistency he had no care of the letter bags, and did not note himself responsible for any thing that might happen improper to go on board. They in consequence pre- | in the leaders of the most opposite parties pour. railed on a cottager to take them in, imposing the ling out libations to each other's welfare nordid be lotterfere with the guard, if he chose to French Officers on the cottager for Guernses Mer- when common usage and common sense have estanor did be lotteriere with the guain, it he chose to reduce the control of the control of the box, as he did it at his own chants, who were pursued by the Revenue Others. blished, that by giving the health of statesmen, ride with nim on the box, as ne did it at this own the content of the confirmed what the guard had stated. They remained concealed in the cottage till the 5th or public characters of any description, at dinners send in, as soon as possible, contributions of that of locking up the bags of Burton. There being no of October. At eleven o'clock at night of that arowedly political, there is implied an unqualified men, it follows, that when a man proposes the health however, but a very short time, when a violent storm of those with whom he is both politically and perand persons, which drove them back to the same shore from sonally at variance, he sacrifices that adherence to principle, or at least that uniformity of conduct which gives identity to character, and is so essential to men in any station of life, but more so to those who would attempt to act a distinguished part in the political drama. It is fresh in the recollection of ed for them all to have returned to the cottage, but every one, that Mr. C. expressed his contempt of on account of the darkness of the morning and the the abilities of Lord Castlereagh (one of the leading men in the present (abinet), in such unequirocal noise of the storm, two of the Officers missed the terms, and attempted by such underhand means to others and their conductors, and could not find the turn him out of the Ministry, that it drew down cottage. They wandered about till day light, and apon him the personal vengeance of his Lordship, she wounded him in a duel. Of his opinion of Lord Liverpool and the rest of his own former rolcarnes in office, one might form a tolerably corso. They behaved very caudidly, one of them, who | rect idea, from his connection with Marquis Welspoke English very well, after very little hesitation, lesley, by the greatness of whose talents he tries to confessed the whole of their proceedings, and that bolster up his own reputation as a statesman-tohe believed the other six were concealed in a cot- the skirts of whose garments he seems determined tage, but he could not tell where it was. The cot- to stitch himself, and from whose splendid fame, tago was, after some difficulty, traced, and the his character, as a public man, now borrows a great portion of that tinsel fustre for which he is other six Officers discovered there. The business so conspicuous. But we need not have recourse to me debious sour es of information respecting the exilted notion, entertained by him of the abilities who wrote up to London to the Transport Board, of the present Government. In the majority of the and Adkins and Vickery, the Bow-street Officers, House of Commons, on Mr. Starrt Wortley's mowere dispatched in pursuit of the conductors. They tion, which pronounced the men now in office incapable of many ing the affairs of the nation, we find master of the ressel. Adkins took Culliford, the principal conductor, at Ilchester. He had been the name of the Right Honourable George Canning. convicted before for a similar offence, and when he With his belief, thes expressed and recorded, of their incompetency, to find him filling a cop of wine, as was apprehended then, it required four mon to sethe unqualified and undeniable pledge of his approcure him. A desperate resistance was therefore exbation of their conduct, presents to our view such pected; but Adkins contrived to follow him into a a specimen of tergiser ation as we had not expected stable, and with the assistance of a man had handto meet with, Ind a, the times are. It displays cuffs on him before he knew he was in custody. -neither the ardent love, nor even the ungovernable The Officer conveyed him to Southampton, where but of power, but shows that pitiful hankering alhe underwent an examination last Wednesday beter place, which is altogether beneath the dignity of fore Mr. G. H. Rose, when he was identified by creat mind. Even in this low pursuit he most be one of the French Officers and screen other witunsuccessful, for such an attempt to conciliate those nesses, who corroborated his testimony .- He was fully committed for trial. Vickery is in pursuit of whom he had so outrageously offeaded, must, if they have the slightest feeling of honest resentment, be treated by the Ministry with scorn and indigua-The following has been communicated to us by a

M. Zambeccari, accompanied by a friend, ascended in a balloon, from Boulogue, on the 21st Se; tember. On his descent, the balloon became entangled in the Franches of a high tree, and, before it could be disengaged, enught fire. The two seenauts leaped out. M. Zambeccari was killed up a the spot; but M. Bonoga, his friend, survivol,

though some of his limbs were broken. The ascension of the Mechanician, Bittorf, Con-Manheim, was equally disastrous. When he he risen to a considerable height, he perceired, .... that his balloon was damaged, and had no ource than to open the pump. The ball. ended with extreme velocity, but, owing to he wind, without preserving its gravity; the table mable matter which it contained kindled; the same caught fire, and fell upon M. Bitterf'r bead, when his crazy rehicle struck upon the roof of a hetwo stories high, from which he was precipitat. ! with a gondola, attached to the balloon. The rehabitants took him up, and carried him, covered with Prefect's of the Police, both of whom they arrested, wounds, to his own house, where he died the next

day in great agony. A female at Darmstadt lately poisoned her own brother, through a faise principle of humanity and filial piety. He was ill, and his recovery was despaired of by the physicians. The girl, seeing that her parents, who doated on him, were exhausting themselves by their attendance and nightly watching believed that it was meritorious to save them, and put the young man out of pain by administering pium to him. The mother, on discovering that h had been poisoned by his sister, died in a state of distraction; the father took to his bed, never speke nguin, and survived only a few days. The diughter was consicted upon her own confession, and broken alive upon the wheel.

There is a report that Prince Charles has actually refused to take the command of the Austrian army, to act against the Russians.

A few days age, immediately after the late high tide, there was discovered under the cliffs between Lyme-Regis and Charmouth, the complete petrifaction of a crocodile, 17 feet in length, in an imperfect state.

State of the Poll at the close of the Election for the County of Fermanagh:-

General Cole ..... General Archdall..... 2656 Mr. Broke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1853 State of the Poll at the close of the County of Gals nay Election :-

D. B. Duv......3541 G. Eyre......2607 Sir E. May, Bart, has been elected for the Town of Belfast-C. Leigh, Esq. for the Borough of New

B' ATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUS BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,370.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCES

CHEESE.

TOR SALE, at the Bristol Packet House, Corner of Conduit lane, GLOUCESTER CHEESE, of the very best Quality, at reduced prices.

DANIEL BRNNETT, from Gloncester, wishing to establish a dealing in the Cheese line in this City and Neighbourhood, informs those who may in future fayour him with their commands, that the above House will be constantly supplied with the very best Cheese. and at the most moderate price, by Wholesale and

67 Particular care and attention will be paid to the orders of private families. Waterford, November 19, 1812.

TO BE LET. WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great Bridge-street in which Aчтночу Jackson lately redded, and CONCERNS at the Rere thereof. Apply at his Office in said House-where he has for Sale, Rough SALT-P. TRE, Galway KELP, Bristol WICK-YARN, and daily expects a supply of COTTON-WICK, Russia Bass MATS, and a Cargo of Liverpool White SALT. Waterford, 19th of 11th Month, 1812.

AUCTION OF STAVES & HEADING.

FINO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at One o Clock, on the New Quay, a large Quantity of Puncheon and Hogshead HEADING, and Shook Barrel STAVES, which are weil worthy of the attention of Country Coopers. TERMS-CASH. PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, November 19, 1812. FOR SALE,

WILLIAM M. ARDAGU, HANOYER-STREET, 25 Hhds. good Scale SUGAR,

AT THE STORES OF

15 Hhds. prime Wrapper TOBACCO, 5 Pipes of MADEIRA WINE. He is, as usual, well supplied with prime WINE o

all kinds, in Wood and Bottle, and daily expects 20 Pircs of PORT WINE, 20 Pipes of Spanish RED WINE,

5 Piper of TENERIFFE, and 50 Bags and Pockets of HOPS,

all of which he will soll on ressonable Terms.

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

Waterford, November 19, 1812.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATILY, NEW, WELL-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, with A an extensive CORN-STORR and MALT-HOUSE in the Rece, capable of containing Six Thousand Bar rels of Corn. These Concerns are situated in Coal-Market, Kilkenny, the most eligible and central part

Apply to Mr. J. Ryan, in Waterford, or to Mr. M'CORMACK, in Kilkenny. October 10, 1812.

LONDON WATERPROOF BEAVER HATS HEARTH RUGS, VENETIAN & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS

BEST SPANISH WOOL CLOTHS. AND KERSEYMERES, DOUBLE MILLED HUNTER'S CLOTHS, AND TLANNELS.

P. & T. M'DOUGALL TAVE landed from the George, Mary Micia, and Betray, a few BALES and CASES of the above GOODS, which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail at the most moderate Dublin Prices. Waterford, November 17, 1912.

DENIS KEEFE, HAS FOR SALE, At his Nurseries at Kilworth and Green-Hill, THE FOLLOWING TRIES, VIZ.

Ach, from 2 to 5 Feet high, Sycamore, from 5 to 8, Mountain Ash. from 5 to 6, Scotch Fir. 4, Ditto, from 9 to 10, Ditto, 3 Alder, from 3 to 4. Dr. Seedlings, 2 Beech, from 3 to 5. Spruce, 5. Ditto, from 1 to 8, Ditto, 4.

Do. Copper Leaf, European Silver Fir. 4. Do. Fren Leaf. Apple Trees, 1 Birch, from & to 3. Pears, Plums & Cherries Horse Chennut , from A to Mazard from 6 to 9 Feet Larch, 4 years old. Evergreens, & Flowering

N. B. He will plant by Contract, by the Thousand or Acre, and find Trees and Labourers, and renew the Failures, &c. November 13, 1819.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, FOR A MINORITY OF EIGHT YEARS,

THE HOUSE OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH PARK, the WOODS and MURSERY excepted. stuated on the River Blackwater, and one mile west of Lismore .- Application to be made to Thomas GRANT. Esq. Kilmurry; or the Rev. ALEXANDER Gasst, Talingh. November 13, 4812

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as here tolore advertised. Apply to Prace Waish, Attor-bey, William street. Waterford, Juge 27, 1812. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE.

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

TWO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, aris-

ing out of LANDS and PRBMISES held under\* the Master, Brethers, and Sisters of the Leren | 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a Hoserren, situate at BALLYTRUCKIE, in the Liberties of said City—one producing an annual Profit of £88 5% and the other of £64 175. 6d, for a Term of 40 Cears from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jone Veno,

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

Waterford, November 17, 1812.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET,

HAS received, by the several late Arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, a large and fashionable Assortment of Fancy PELISSE CLOTHS of various Colours-Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS, &c. 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

TING, of the newest Patterns-beautiful HEARTH RUGS, COUNTERPANES, English BLANKETS HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. which, with a genal Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON GOODS, he will dispose of on the most reasonable Waterford, November 11, 1819.

> KILKENNY BRANCH HICERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

PATRONS. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossor The Rt. Hea, the Earl of Desart. PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossory. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Ikervin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby Hon, and Rev. Dean of Hon, James Butler, Rev. Archdeacon He Hon. Charles Butler,

COMMITTEE. W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk, J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Robert Shaw,

Rev. C. F. Phillips, Mayor, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. - Ternon, Rev. Dr. Pack. Messes. G. Hartford, Alderman Kingsmall, M. Newport, J. Kinchela, D. Recor-C. Spear. F. Burnham Messes. H. M. Creery.

John Powell, Thos. Cronyn. George Leech Jos. Bradish, TRESSURER -- Samuel Madden, Esq.

STERETARY-Rev. Peter Roc. BESOLUTIONS OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

a Member. 4. Each Subcriber of Ten Guineas, at o. s time

shall be a Member for Life. 5. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall ransmit Annual Collections from their Congregations, shall be Members

6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near Kilkenny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are Members, ex officio, shall be annually appointed to transact the business of the Society, and shall fill up the vacancies that may occur in their body. Five Members of the Committee shall be competent to transact business at any Meeting.

7. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, when the President, Vice Presidents, Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be chosen—the Accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year re-8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday

in December, March, June, and September, or oftener, if necessary; and shall call Extraordinary Meetings of the Society when expedient. 9. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled nder the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices. 10. The minutes of every General and Committee

Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman. N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Member of the Committee.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAYE FOR SALE, AT THEIR YARD, Pitch Pinc, Yellow Pinc, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived, Oars, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. AND HAVE LANDED Alarge Assortment of Welch States.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

I BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

T30 BE LET, and immediate possession given soon As agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of posals for conveying his Majesty's MAILS, in LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being | Cities of WATERFORD and CORA, through KILin the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford. N. R. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissonn, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to

HOUSES TO BE LET,

ROGER CASHIN, Waterford.

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. THE HOUSE in which Mr. Thos. Curistoria lives, in King street. Also the HOUSE on the Quay, in which Mr. Jowns

BULLORD lives. Proposals to be received by Sanuni Davis, Roselane, who will forward them to the Landlord, Coorra Penkose, Esq. Woodhill, near Cork. Waterford, November 7, 1812.

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LER and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting of the Lands of Bolindesirt, Shanakil, Booleveloghy, Knoghnecrathy, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanore, in the Barony of Upperthird: West Ballilemon, Glinavadra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of Decies without Drum; and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Estate in the Lands of Upper Ballingur, Ballinob, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird; Last Ballimollalla, in the Barons of Decies without Drum: Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tramore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird; and Carrigovoe, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are above One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD-LAVDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore, Ballimollalla, Ballitemon, and Bolindesart. He will also sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin. The above Lands are now set for above Five

CHOUSEND SIX HUNDRED POUNDS a YCAC. Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. LEE. idmouth, Devenshire: to Mr. Ww. Dissey, 26, Parliament-street, London, or to the Reverend the DEAN OF WATERFORD, AND WILLIAM NEWFORT, Eng. Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

in the Matter of ADRAM ATKINS, TION, on MONDAY, the ir N. B. SKOTTOWE, 23d November, 1812, before & RICHD. ROBERTS, the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Ex-Bankrupts. change Coffee Room, Dublin, at the Hour of three o'Clock in the afternoon. All that and those, the said Bankrupts' Right, Ti

tle, and interest in that elegant and valuable Esta THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

WATERFORD, 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 and convenience, so as to afford universal satisfaction. The Site of the principal Building is in front about sixty, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet. On entering the Hall, on the right hand is a Corree-Room, 33 feet by 20, a Pantoun behind, 17 by

B, opening into a Frower Garbes. On the left, a handsome Chor-Hoom, 21 feet by 20-Caro-Room, 26 by 17-an airy Larder, Cri-NA-CLORETS, STORE-ROOMS, SERVARIS' HALL, PAR-LOUR, and BED CHAMBERS—an excellent BILLIAND Room, &c. &c. &c.

The first floor consists of a Dinina-Room, 20 feet by 18-best front Drawing-Room, about 27 feet square—a front Dining Room, 27 feet by 18—back Diving-Room, 26by 18-and an Antichamber. The second floor comprehends seven excellent BED CHAMBERS, and three CLOSETS, holding Beds,

when wanted. The third floor has ten Bed-chambers, with seven een Beds, and every necessary convenience. The KITCHES, SCULLERY, LAUSDRY, and VALLES

are replete with every proper and useful Utensil. The Premises are delightfully situated on the pleasantest part of the Mall, commanding a view from the principal Apartments of a beautiful Landscape, faroured by a fine navigable River, and the acclivities from the opposite Bank adorned with Villas, Cottages, Planting, and highly cultivated Enclosures. These Premises are held under a Lease of 34 Years

from the 25th March, 1803, with a Covenant of Renewal after the expiration of said Term-provided iuch Renewal or Renewals should not extend to more than 99 Years, including said Term of 34 Years-subject to the small yearly Rent of £50 10s. The FURNITURE and UTENSILS, which are of the best description, and suited to the Concern, will

be disposed of to the Purchaser, if agreeable, at a A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Exchange Coffice Room, Dublin-and also at the Office of Mr. W. DARLEY, Agent to the Commissioners and Assignees, 38, York-Street.

Waterford, November 7, 1812.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General are ready to receive Pro-Mail-Coaches drawn by four Horses, between the MACTHOMAS, DUNGARUAN, CAPPOQUIN, LIS-

The Post-Masters-General are also ready to receive Proposals for a similar Establishment com WATERFORD to CAHIR, through CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR and CLONNEL.

MORE, TALLAGH, and WATER-CRASS-ULL.

By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds, of VIRGIMA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1819.

WITERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 80 Butter, first Quality, - - - - 120s. Od. ---- second, - - - - - - - 115s, od, --- third, - - - - - - - 108s, od. Tallow (rendered) - - - 110s. - 120s. 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - - 0t. 0d. - 0t. 0d. --- (casks, rendered) - 88s. Od. - 81s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 61s. 0d. - 63s. 0d. Prof. - - - - - 56s. Od. 60s. Od. Beef. - - - - - - - - 55s. Od. - 37s. Od. Oatmenl, - - - - - 254 Od. - 26s, Od Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. --- second, - - - - - 14s. Od. - 16s. Od. --- third, - - - - - 561. Od - 646. Od. --- fourth, - - - - - 464. od. - 544. od. Wheat. - - - - - - - 55s. 6d. - 60s. 0d. Parley, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Od. - 21s. Od. Onte (common) - - - 19a. Od. - 00a. Od. --- (potatoe) - - - - 21s. Od. - 00s. Od. Malt, . . . . . . . . . 434. od. . 45e. od. Coahs, - - - - - - 4s. Od. - 4s. Rd. Tallow (rough), - - - 120. 6d. - 130 0d.) Potatoes. - - - - - - - 0d. to 8d. / J (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 43d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. ( (joints), ----- 5 fd: - 1d. > por 18. Pork, - - - - - - - - - 4 d. - 8d.

Corn Returns for the IFeck ending on Saturday last. 2298 Barrels Wheat, ] €\$ 24. 10 d. Averaging { 1 5v. 104d. 2490 --- Barley.

Whiskey, - - - - - 17s. 0d. - 17s. 6d. per Gal-

Butter, ----- 24d. - 28J.

Train Oil, - - - - #40 00s. -

FROM THE DUBLIA' EVENING POST.

It is with strong sentiments of horror that we have to announce a circumstance so unusual in this country, and so inconsistent with the practice of Irish Gentlemen-the facts we are informed are as

John O'Connell, of Grenngh, in the County of Kerry, Esq. a Gentleman of mak and fortune, was on Friday last riding from his house, which is in the vicinity of Killarney, to that fown. - He met on the road two carriages - in the first of which were Lientenant-Colonel Crosbie, John Batemun, of Oakpark, Esq. and Mr. Maurice O'Connor, of Tralee. The second carriage contained Captain Twiss, of the Kerry Regt. son-in-law to Colonel Crosbie, Mr. John Hurly, jun. son to the Clerk of the Peace, and Doctor Crumpe.

As Mr. O'Connell approached, both carriages vere stopped-and Mr. Maurice O'Connor got out of the one, and Cantain Twiss out of the other -Mr. O'Connell, not having the least idea of any hostile intention towards him, entered into corrersation as soon as he came up with Lieut.-Colonet Crosbie-and as he was talking to him, he was assailed by Mr. Maurice O'Connor, in language he most abusive and offensive; indeed so offensive as to ensure the consequence which followed-a blow inflicted by Mr. O'Connell on Mr. Maurice O'Connor. As soon as the blow was received, the Interstepped back-drew out a pistol which he carried concealed in his bosom, took his nim, and fired. The ball penetrated the sleeves of Mr. O'Connell's surtout and coat, and passing along his arm, the skin of which it slightly raised, passed out by his elbow. The report of the shot collected a number of the country people, and they would have inflicted summary punishment, but for the active exertions of Mr. O'Connell. It required all his influence and all his strength to save the lives of Mr. Maurice O'Connor, and indeed of the entire party.

A warrant for a capital felony has since been isued, and when our accounts left Kerry, Mr. Maurice O'Connor had absconded. It is said he would have been arrested, but for the interposition of a Magistrate, the Provost of Tralee - We decline stating the particulars of this Gentleman's interference. as we understand it is to be discussed in the King's Bench.

Mr. O'Connell is, of course, determined to prosecute with the utmost rigour. He is brother to Counsellor O'Connell, and his family intend immediately to offer a larger ward for the apprehension of

FROM THE SCOTCH FARMERS' MAGAZINE. On the Causes, Prevention, Symptoms and Cure

of a destructive Malady among Sheep. BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Sin-In conformity with your request, I now xit down with the intention of stating to you, as concisely as I can, a few simple facts and experiments, which I have made and witnessed respecting that destructive malady among young sheep, termed, as you say, by one of your English correspondents, the dizzy, by others the sturdy, and many various denominations. This is very likely to be the case for, besides the long-winded name, which the medical men have borrowed for it out of the Greek, it is distinguished, in almost every district of the United Kingdom, by a different appellation. But, laving aside all the technical and colloquial phrases applied to the distemper, it is certainly neither less nor more than a water in the head, regarded by the faculty as next to incumble in the human species.

With regard to the causes inducing it in sheep, there is but one opinion entertained among shepherds, which is, that it is occasioned by a chilliness in the back of the animal, on account of its being exposed to the winds, and the sleety showers o winter. These cause it to acquire a numbness and torpidity, which, if often repeated, are apt to terminate in an affection to giddiness, and finally in a water in the head. From long and accurate observation. I am fully persuaded that this is the efficient cause of the disease: But with regard to another opinion held by shepherds, that the water is admitted into the back from without, by the serosity of the skin, and from thence descends, by the sheath of the spinal marrow, into the scull, where it must of necessity stop, I am strongly disposed to controvert it. They consider that, according to this theory, the water would not only be obliged to find its way through the skin, but through both the flesh and bone besides; a circumstance, one would think, too improbable to carry conviction along with it.

That the distemper is indeed occasioned by the back of the animal being exposed to cold and wet, I am aware, from facts which I shall shortly mention; but I am much more inclined to suppose, that the water which concentrates in the brein is some internal distillation, proceeding from that chilliness in the back, rather than the pure element of water admitted from without; otherwise, it could not be of that acute and corrosire quality, tending to waste and consume all that comes in contact with it, and to convert the most kindly juices of the animal system into a noxious and destructive fluid.

But, passing from these minute investigations, is sufficient if it can be ascertained from what natural cause the disease really proceeds, that provision may be made by the farmer for its prevention, and the shepherd apprized of a danger too frequently overlooked. And, that the common disease of a water in the head is occasioned solely by a chilliness in the back, appears from the following facts, for the truth of which I appeal to every experienced farmer and shepherd, into whose hands these observations may

1. It is always most general after a windy and sleety winter.

2. It is always most destructive on farms that are ill sheltered, and on which the sheep are most exposed to those blasts and showers.

3. It preys only on sheep rising their first year. the wool of which separates above, leaving the back quite exposed to the wet and cold.

4. If a piece of cloth or hide is sewed to the wool. so as to cover the back, such a sheep will not be afcogent argument of the whole; and, were it not well authenticated, I should be diffident of venturing it. The experiment is however a safe, a cheap, and an easy one; and, exclusive of its good effects in preventing the fatal disease under consideration, it is the most beneficial to a young sheep that is not over high in condition, and administers the most to its comfort during the winter, of any other that I know. It keeps the wool from opening, and the sheep always dry and warm in the back, which exposed, either in man or heast, it is well known, affects the vitals materially. When thus shielded, the young sheep will feed straight in the wind on the worst days without injury, and, indeed, without much regarding the weather: this covering keeps them from being shelled and loaded with frozen snow, and from destruction by cold, by leanness, and the water in the head. The expense attending it is so trifling. that it is scarcely worth mentioning. One pair of old blankets, of thevalue of four or five shillings, will furnish coats for forty hogs; and if these are carefully taken off on the return of spring, and laid uside, they will serve the same purpose for two or three successive years.

I know it will be objected to this theory, that the number of sheep so coated each year, that come under the observation of any one individual, is too small to afford sufficient proof of the truth of such no important position, as that coating presents the water in the head; I acknowledge that there are sufficient grounds for scepticism on this assertion .-I have had, however, a very considerable field of observation relating to this circumstance, and yet that has been comparatively nothing to the assurances I have received on enquiry from others.

sheep of the Cheriot breed in all the shire of Sel- proportion. There are, however, some circumkirk, the finest pasture-district in Scotland, though considerably elevated, and exposed to the storms of winter. At this day, all the postures of the county are stocked with them, with the exception of a small part of two or three farms; and as nearly as I can calculate, there are at present about 60,000 of | er bounds, it should become proportionally more

be found. The consequence was, that for many years the hogs of Ettric-Forest were reared from small inferior lambs, such as the Border farmer

indged unfit to keep on his own farm; and the country being high and stormy, it was often with creat difficulty that such hogs could be preserved thre' winter .- Among other expedients, bratting, as they called it, was one. It was then very common to see 40, or perhaps 100, thus coated on one farm; yet among all these, I have never known one instance of a coated hog taking a water in the head; nor have I ever known a person who could say that he had seen a single instance of it, provided the animal was not infected before the covering was put on, in which case it soon appears. There are, besides, a number of small farms in the lower parts of Dumfries-shire, on which the farmers graze a few small hogs each winter. These they often do not smear, but, in place of that, sew a small piece of cloth, or hide, on their backs. The testimony

onsiderable to be overlooked.

Before I quit this branch of the subject, which relates to the causes inducing this disease, I must reaind you that there is another distemper, with which I am experimentally acquainted, that attacks sheep, the symptoms of which are nearly the same with that I have been speaking of. It is a concomitant of woody pastures, rapid in its progress, and nearly incurable. I am sorry that I have never had an opportunity of dissecting any animal thus affected, or of conversing with any person that had examined one. Perhaps it may be a kind of vertigo, such as attacks the rein-deers in the woody countries of the North of Europe and Asia. It is a curious fact, that with them this disease is terribly contagious, and to it. I do not suppose that in either of these cases there is ny water in the head, but rather a degree of inflammation.

The first symptom, by which the disease of water a the head can be discerned, is in the appearance of the eye, which assumes a pale, bluish colour, and the ball appears to grow larger. An experienced shepherd, or farmer, can often, in drafting a parcel of hogs, discover by the eye alone such individuals as are affected by it, long before they are seized with my degree of certigo; and which, if not observed, might have been lost to the purchasers. When the disease is a little farther advanced, they may be discovered, either in the field or fold, by their starting and in particular by the circumstance of their fixing their eyes always upon some object distinct from that they are in fear of. They become every day more and more stupid, until at last they detach themselves entirely from the rest of the flock -continue to more constantly in circles, turning always to one side: out in the mean time, they approach by degrees toward any constant noise, such as the rush of running water, the bleating of newly weaned lambs, or

of ewes from whom lambs have been taken. During what may be called the second stage of the disease, that is, when the animal first begins to turn round, on feeling the crown of the head firmly with both thumbs, the sent of the disease will most probably be discovered, by a part of the scull, about the breadth of a farthing, feeling quite soft, near the point where the divisions of the scull meet. If it cannot be found there, both corners of the head ought to be examined in the same manner, as, in that case, the seat of the disease is likely to be on the sides, immediately adjoining the part where the horns appear. If in none of these places, it is likely to be in the middle of the forehead; and if there, of the young man's wounded feelings, and to proadvanced. But all these latter cases, and some others, are rare in comparison with the first one; for in two cases out of three it is seated in the

Until once the sent of the distemper is fairly ascertained, it is not safe or expedient to attempt tapping; but in most cases, it can be certified with ease, before the body of the animal is much weakened, or its health otherwise impaired. Whenever that is effected, no time should be lost in extracting it; for, if suffered to proceed, it must infallibly prove fatal. It is perhaps the only disease in which nature and habit have no power either to add or liminish. By slow but sure progression, it gains pon the brain, which seems to melt before it, or feed with its substance the life-consuming bulb. In Interer part of the scull the noxious fluid first setes, though at first the smallest distinguishable drop, continues to increase and gain upon the brain until extracted by some operation, or until the brain about one half wasted, when the animal necessarily falls a victim to its virulence, after long and painful suffering.

On opening the head of a sheep affected by this ease, a bladder is found, conformable in size to the stage at which the distemper has arrived. It is of a most delicate texture, thin and transparent, and carcely distinguishable by the eye from the fluid it urrounds. The fluid is like pure water, but is sometimes mixed with a pale cruor. The bladder is generally situated between the brain and the scull, but tways sunk considerably into the brain, and only a small portion of it touching the scull, which part t first softens, and by degrees cats quite away — The bladder increases in size as the disease advances, In my remembrance, there were not above 2000 and the racuum in the brain of course increases in dances connected with it, which, to a shepherd at least, do not appear quite casy of comprehension, a few of which I shall here state.

It is natural to suppose, that as the bladder increases, and the brain is thus compressed into smallthat breed in the shire. It was not the custom to firm and solid; whereis the very reverse is the fact;

introduce these stock by crossing the breeds, but by | for in proportion as the brain is wasted away by the | and, for the first time, produced his Web. 10. buying them up on the Borders wherever they could increasing disease, it becomes invariably the more ed from Mr. Charles Tottenham (and not till the loose and watery.

distemper is fed. The fluid is always enclosed in one did not at all appear. I then stated to the v or two bladders, which are connected with either | gistrates, in presence of Mr. Tottenham's . the brain or scull, by the smallest film or ligament whatever; and on an aperture being made in the scull, above the bladder, it may with ease be ex- was ill able to walk; the High Sheriff of Wickle tracted whole and entire. By what agency then offered the use of a carriage for the following me are these bladders so regularly nourished?

And further; the gradual waste of the brain is then proceeded to seize a borrowed forling-piece certainly hard to be accounted for in a natural and probable way; for if, as some think, it is consumed by insects, whether is it they which cause the the Reverend Magistrate, and threatened to collection of fluids there, or the fluids which produce them? I know that worms have been discovered in the brains of sheep; but on the most min vent riot. The young man became patient, though nute and frequent examinations, generally unas- justly indignant. Mr. Handcock proposed to search sisted, however, by microscopical expansion, I have never been able to discover any appearance of insects in the brain, sare in those watery fluids sometimes | ham assented. In the same evening he declined takof all those people I found to agree with what I have | a few atoms swimming about, which I judged might stated. This, you will acknowledge, is proof too be a species of animalcula from their form, which had some resemblance to the eggs of auts; yet I two competent landholders as Bail-they were recannot say that I ever saw any of these actually

The arrangement of the various cases of the distemper, and the manner in which each of them ought | tenham retracted the effer of his son. Ill ablas to be cured, (which is in general a very easy matter, though too many thousands of valuable young sheep are suffered to perish by it) I shall reserve until another opportunity, as the insertion of the whole at this time would occupy a space fur beyond the usual bounds prescribed for such an article.

I have, as you requested, mentioned the cause inducing the distemper, and its symptoms, according to the best of my simple judgment; as likewise the appearances it exhibits on dissection. But before that whole herds have been known to fall a sacrifice I taking my leave at this time, I must remind you that these are merely the practical observations and experiments of a common shepherd, unacquainted with the principles of anatomy, and the minute and ilmost indiscernable phenomena which connect the structure of the human frame; and that he will on that account, with the most cheerful submission. stand corrected by any of your readers who posses more expert hands, and skilful heads. I am, Sir, your most obedient,

> JOHN B. TROTTER, ESQ. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE LATE RIGHT HON, CHARLES JAMES FOX.

O THE EDITOR OF THE WEXFORD JOURNAL

correct misapprehension. An assault with in ent to seize me for debt having been unsuccessfully made on the morning of the 29th ultimo, some per ons in the neighbourhood of my residence, new Loftus-Hall, were alarmed, and came to me to desire to know whether this proceeding was for any hing important, as they had heard I was accused of attending Secret Meetings. In a little time after, Mr. Tottenham's Couchman placed himself as a guard on my house, and, armed with a gun and bayonet, used the most riolent and alarming expresions; among others, that " the house should be burned down," that " I should be picked out for my Loyalty," and that Mr. McManus, a Cyrnolic young man residing with me, and a paracular OBJECT OF HIS ISSUEY, "Should be transported." It was equally necessary for me to restrain the impulse Servant, who declared that he acted by itis Mas-TER'S ORDERS. I succeeded in both, although agitated by this unexpected insult, and ignorant of the motive which could urge any man to treat me as a suspicions and disloyal character. No Sheriff appearing, we

thought of the affair no more. Shortly after, however, Mr. Tottenham and the Rev. Mr. Handcock appeared at the back of the house, attended by a number of persons, and summoned me to open the doors and surrender as a violator of the laws. I denied that any legal step had been taken against mycelf, but offered that bail should be got for any peron sworn against for assault-that they should go out to the Magistrates for the purpose; and I is mested that the Servant (who in the mean time had y force prevented a letter passing to the Magistrate.) might be withdrawn. Mr. Tottenium eemed to feel all the reasonableness of my con uct, and here the affair, as I conceived, was about a terminate-when the Reverend Mr. Handceck, shose residence is ten miles distant from my late abode, interposed—insisted that there had been a flagrant violation of the laws; and aithough 1 de nied the fact, (as hastily sworn to by a man inflam ed with passion, and ignorant of the import of legal terms, ) declared be would go for a military force if I did not open the door. I declined doing so The military, to the amount of six or seven, with corporal, werwin some time brought by Messes. Fottenham and Handcock. They had bayonet fixed and muskets loaded. The door was calmly brown open to them. The paternal feelings he Royal Highness the Duke of York has manifested o my family since Major Trotter's death have filled ne with gratitude -a Soldier always appears to me the symbol of honour —the memorial of a brother's ourage and virtues, and pledge of a Royal benefacor's protection. The Military, Mr. Tottenham, its son, Mr. T. Tottenham, High Sheriff of the

that I was proceeded against for debt. I had a Another circumstance is the manner in which the taken him for the Sub-sheriff of Wexford whose conduct was uniformly polite, that I a recently suffered by a severe fall from a rock, ing, which I accepted with thanks. Mr. Hander and ordered it to be sent to the King's stores Mr. M. Manus, for remonstrating, was collared by " fied neck and heels, and sent to Jail." My ef. forts were successful to preserve the peace and prethe house for arms, but thought it proper to retract To my offer of giring bail in the evening Mr. Totter. ing it. All Sight MY House was filled with tuned Mex-the following morning we tendered fuscil. A common car, hired by Mr. Tottenham was driven to my door with an arm full of strawin it -- I dismissed it -- no carriage appeared -- Mr. Tet walk, I prepared to submit, rather than create & turbance by resistance, or inflame the minds of the people in my cause. However, I previously and publicly requested the Reverend Magistrate search my house before I went-I held my paper ready to the last, and, though no authority fre (invernment appeared, I courted the exercise) this extraordinary step, to vindicate myself ar atisfy the Magistrates and the Public. Mr. Hand cock declined this, and to my renewed expression of uneasiness in regard to the imputed Secret Most ings, remarked; that " he knew of none, unless i was conscious of them myself!!!"-and said had it not been for obliging us to brin the Military, this would not have been so ! "replied, Sthen, Sir, youngrow the last motire while ought to actuate a Magistrate in the administration of justice-Revenue! The Reverend Magistra reforted - se Come, Sir, go on - I am not to bein sulted by a RUIFIAN-LIKE YOU!!!! The mi procepts of Christ, which this Gentleman is se posed to inculcate -- the dignified character of Mi gistrate -- the decorum between Gentlemen-hadn taught me to expect this. The rank I once enjor fished before my mind-painful remembrance u ated my exhausted frame. Reason for a moment tered—Trecovered, and resisted this provocation break the Public Peace! My Country has suffer nothing in its reputation for tranquillity thro' me Sin-I feel impelled to lay the following short the Government has no riot to investigate-the L tatement before the public, to prevent exaggeration rend Magistrate, IVEN WHEN INSULTING ME, spected. I then proceeded on foot, accompanie y my family and surrounded by soldiers, to Do annon Fort (a circuitous route to Wexford, exceed ing the ordinary one by 5 or 6 miles). Alarm not umour preceded me—truth dispelled every idle tale The Bailiff, cinted with the use of the military, ac toally urged our proceeding to Taghmon, a day's earch of nearly tizenty miles, in all. He was in dignantly silenced by Captain Hort, who, in fo warding us with a fresh guard, did not forget all that humanity and politeness prescribed! We mise ate at Fowke's Mill: the guard continued withm litary strictness to attend us; a soldier sat in the room at dinner; two or three remained at our do all night; again, at breakfast, another was place in the apartment. A Gentleman of high respects bility of this County at length gave Bail. A Ma sessed the feelings of a man, as s s the honour of a Gentleman, discharged us after suffering nearly two days, under mility OLECTOR, A proceeded on root to Wexford N halsea, singly accompanied by the unfortunate m who had sworn against myself and family. The k MIST DICIDE whether all this be justifiable nake no comment $-\Gamma$  revere the administration those laws: -no disloyalty lim ever marked my mily. My attachment to the Prince Regent of the Realist has survived all the fluctuations of adity, and I have never forgotten that he was to friend of him whose memory I revere. I respect Coverament-1 have not been betrayed into d nour or discontent against it—I would anxious desire to save that Government from embarrassme or to apprize it of danger -- I love my Country, w am tremblingly alive to its good opinion. In empting to vindicate the liberty of the subject. trust I shall, as fac as a feeble hand can do, aid best interest of one without incurring the disappre

bation of the other. I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servart, JOHN BERNARD TROTTER Wexford Marshalsea, 10th Nov. 1812.

LAI! INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN-FRIDAY, NOV.

H. F. TAATER, ESQ. C. THE CHIEF JUSTICE Mr. O'Connell appeared in Court this day ake his reply to the arguments of Mr. Pennelsi s delivered on Tuesday last.

After a few prefatory observations, Mr. O'C nell said, " the question involves great contional principles; it does not depend epontechnical rules or technical reasoning, but mu decided upon consideration of the enteremnder County of Wicklow, the Rev. Mr. Handcock, and of personal liberty in this country, and the Judges have of the rights of the subject, and the others, then entered my peaceful abode. Myself ] and family were arrested for an assault and rescue by diess they are entitled to avail themselves of he Mr. Tottenham, and consigned to a Constable and injuries they softer. Little aid can be obt Military Guard. The Balliff now came forward, from modern case. The simple question is

ther there is a class of Magistrates in this country | 2d Hale, 108, 110; 2d Hawkins, 135.6. Hale, 1 entitled to issue their warrants, without any information upon eath, and without any crime having been actually committed, and entitled upon such | the fact of the existence of the crime, and the criwarrants to imprison any description of the King's subjects without remuneration. If the Court decide with the Defendant, they establish this monstrous proposition. See what the action is. It is an action brought against the Defendant for false imprisomment, and his justification is, that he is Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This is the proper form of an action brought against a Magistrate who issues a warrant. The case of Morgan r. Hughes, in Term Reports, 225, proves, that it is the only form of action suited to such a case. This was no that, if there be a charge upon oath, a warrant to action of trespass, the Defendant being accused of arrest may be granted before indictment. This having issued his warrant, and maliclously arrested the Plaintiff. There was a demorrer to the declaration, and judgment was had, that the action should kins concludes his observations upon the subject in have been brought for false imprisonment. What is the nature of the present defence? - The mere assection, that the Learned Defendant is Chief Justice in the Court of King's Bench, and the assertion of the mode he adopted in imprisoning the Plaintiff. It does not say, that he dispatched his menial servant with such commands as he pleased to give, but it does say, that he granted his warrant with such recitals as his imagination suggested. This is the suit of the King, but also of the party griered, if real language of the plea. It cannot be aided by he grant any such warrant groundlessly and mali- been forwarded to Corunna, and intercepted by the intendment-no presumption can be made in its farour. On the contrary, the first principles of pleading require, that it should be taken most to be guilty. (2d Hawkins, 135-6.) We have strictly against the Defendant. This is the rule laid down by Lord Coke (Coke Littleton, 3036): and to show that this general rule of pleading most directly applies to justification, I beg to refer you to Cummin's Digest, E. 17. Nothing, therefore can be intended beyond this allegation, that the Defendant was a Magistrate, and arrested the Plaintiff by his warrant. The Court cannot supply the allegation, 1st, that the crime was committed; 2d, that the Plaintiff was one of the persons concerned in that crime; 3d, that the Defendant knew or suspected that the Plaintiff was so concerned These are clearly material and traversable allegations, upon which issue might be taken, and the fact tried by a Jury; but no issue tried upon this plea can bring any of these facts into controversy .pon the trial it would not be nece sary for the D :fendant to prove any of them so that it is clear that if the demorrer be over-ruled, the Court will establish a right in a class of Magistrates, or in some of them, to arrest without knowledge, with mt suspicion, without a crime, without a criminal act. The class to which I allude is the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Marshal, the Lord High Constable, the Four Judges of the King's Bench, and the Master of the Rolls,-(1st Blackstone, 350.) I now proceed to show, 1st, that the plea does not state any matter sufficient to justify the imprisonment of the Plaintiff; or, in other words, that the trespass is manifestly a false imprisonment, not with standing any thing allocod in the plea: 2dly, that there is nothing stated In the plea sufficient to har the action for false imprisomment against the Defendant. If I clearly establish the first, I think I shall go far to induce the Court to decide the second proposition in my favour. Now, as to the first, it seems unnecessary to go beyond the norepealed clause of the Great Charter, namely, that " no Freeman shall be imprisoned, unless by the judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land." Here I may rest my client's case, and call for that judgment of his Peers, or that Law of the land, which dragged him, without the ordinary courtesy of summons or notice, from his family: which associated him through the streets of this city, Police. Where is the judgment which condemned him to sustain this inconvenience and contumely ?-There is none, my Lords-it is not pretended that there is any. And for law, we are presented with this warrant, a warrant not only assuming, but creating all the facts, and fortified by nothing but its own allegations, commanding the arrest of the Plaintiff -. warrant distinguishing, it is true, between meetings for the purpose, and those held under pretence of petitioning Parliament, but declaring guilt in either case. But can it be insisted, that this warrant an swers the description of the Law of the Land? It seems to me to be a monstrous proposition to call it. so; and indeed it would be more abourd to call any man a Freeman who was subject to ench a law. He would be the abject slave of caprice. I know, my Lords, that a statute, the 37th of Edward the Third, chap. I, has explained the words legem terra to men " due process of law." Here I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I for the present concede in argument that which in point of law I could not admit, save for the sake of argument, that the supposed offence charged upon my client is one for which any subject is liable to arrest before indi-tment. It is not a felony, nor a breach of the peace, and, therefore, I do not think that an arrest before indictment was justifiable in this case; but for the present I

concede that it would have been justifiable upon

" due process, " And if this warrant be " due pro-

cos of law," is the present question? I have alrea-

dy shean, that this warrant is not grounded upon

any evidence, a suspicion either of an existing crime,

er of the Plaintiff's being a criminal; but to sanc-

tion an arrest all these are necessary ingredients in

Mlawful warrant; for no mire t can be made before

indictment, except there be either, first, direct charge

upon outh, stating the existence of a criminal, and

that the party actually is, or is suspected to be

Actiminal; or, secondly, strong and rational sus-

picion, declared on onth, of the crime and cri-

mical. That this is the utmost extent of the legal

grounds to justify the granting of a warrant, ap-

in page 110, represents the necessity of examining the parties requiring the warrant upon oath, as to minal, and Blackstone says that, without such outh, no warrant should be granted, and the same law | thing indicates we must think of winter quarterss laid down by Sergeant Hawkins. By consulting am borne out in asserting that this is the very ex- well. tent of the law; for more ancient writers, as Lord | = Coke (2d Institute, 51, 52), had asserted that, before indictment or presentment, no man could be arrested, and all that Hale, Hawkins, and Blackstone contended for is, that Lord Coke is mistaken, for point, namely, that a charge upon oath sanctions an arrest, is the utmost they contend for, and Hawathese words! 5 yet masmuch as Justices of the Peace chim this power (that of arresting before indictment) rather by connirance than any express warrant of law-and since the undue execution of it may prove so highly prejudicial to the reputation as well as to the liberty of the party, a Justice cannot well be too tender of his proceedings of this kind, and seems to be punishable, not only at the ciously, without such a probable cause as might induce a caudid or impartial man to suspect the party then got to the extreme of the law when we arrive at arrests by warrants, granted because of a charge established by eath; and an extreme which has been respectful to not because it has the sanction of an express law, but by means of its necessity, to prerent the escape of felons before they could be indicted, and from congivance at the love-used practice. It is not, indeed in cases where it applies, now disputed, because, in addition to the authority on which it rests in the direct opinion of the 45 Saces of the Law," it has been recognised in some cases of felony by those Acts of Parliament which direct the manner in some instances of giving bail spon such warrants. But there is no where to be fenced any case or any allegation of any law writer corrying the power to arrest further; for I need not detain the Court by any comment on the passage in 2d State Trial, 5, 6, which refers to Tregmerton and Allen (2 Proll. Abi, 558). Mr. Perrin has with the ability and learning be discovers on derstood as meaning that the warrant of the Justice is a justification to the Constable who executed it, not that the Justice could protect himself by his own allegation. This distinction is familiar to your Lordships, and although Mr. Foster seemed to rely on the passage to sustain the defence of the Justice who bound to admit, that the passage is merely applica-Me to the Constable; and the case referred to, Trogmoiton and Allen, is accordingly the case of a Constable. There is, therefore, I repeat it, not even a solitary dictum in the books; and if there was the research of the Counsel for the Defendant would have discovered it. There is not, I confidently assert it, a single assertion in any Law Book, that a warrant may be legally issued withwas not logally issued. It was not then "due pro-| false imprisonment.-= (  $To\ loccortinued.$  ) =

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Noneskor, Oct. 20.-All the sick who were on the hospitals of Moscow left them on the 15th, Inda. This scanty information, therefore, makes it 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, for Mojaisk and nolensk. The artillery caissons, the ammunition taken, a great quantity of carious things and tro- two Dublin papers, The Correspondent and Eventhies, were packed up, and sent off on the 15th. The army received orders to bake biscuit for twenty | Lisbon to the 2d of this month. The Prince Erdays, and hold itself to readiness to march; in ef- nest Packet arrived at Falmouth on the 12th last, in fect, the Emperor left Moscow on the 19th.—The inine days from Lisbon. She brought accounts, that head-quarters were the same day at Disna. On the one side, the Kremlin has been armed and fortified; at the same time it has been mined, in order to blow it up. Some think the Emperor will march upon Toula and Kalonga, to pass the winter in these provinces, and occupy Moscow by a garrison in the Kremlin. Others suppose the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin, and burn the public establishments which remain, and that he will approach within a hundred leagues of Poland, to establish his winter quarters in a friendly country, and near o receive every thing which exists in the magazines of Dantzie, Kowne, Wilna, and Minsk, and recover from the fatigues of war. The latter observe, that Moscow is distant from St. Petersburg 180 leagues of bad roads, whilst Witepsk is only 130

from that city. The enemy shewed many Cossacks, who anneyed horde of Cossicks; they were in the campbefore they could mount their horses. They took a park (un purc) of General Sebastiani's, of 100 aggage waggons, and made about 100 prisoners. The King of Naples, mounted on horseback, with the Cairwisiers and Carabineers, perceiving a column of light infantry of four battalions, which the nemy sent to support the Cossacks, charged it, proke it, and cut it in pieces. General Delzi, Lilled in this charge, which honours the Carabithetrine of arrests -- that these are the legal

years from all the books; 4th Blackstone, 289; army is in neurch.

Marshal the Duke of Treviso has remained at ] Moscow with a garrison.

The weather is very fine, like in France during October, perhaps a little warmer; but on the first the communication between Madrid and Corunua. days of November we may expect colds. Every our cavalry particularly requires it. The infantry these authorities, my Lords, you will find, that i | refreshed themselves at Moscow, and are very

## Ellaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The London Journals of Saturday conveyed ex tracts from The Corunna Diary to the 31st of Oc- on it peculiar value. The burden of it's story is tober, and from Madrid Gazettes to the 21st of the that the French must go into winter quarters, but same month. These articles will be found in our it affords no information where these are to be.columns, and they form the only intelligence of mo- | Conjecture, however, naturally points to Poland as ment communicated by the mail of the 14th. They confirm the account given in our last publication, that the head-quarters of the Allies were at Doenas. It would appear to be certain, that Ministers have not received any dispatches from Lord WKLLINGTON' later than those of the 11th of October. A very general belief prevailed in London, that his Lordship's official details of the last assault upon Burgos, and of his departure from the siege of that fortress, had light troops of the enemy, who were dispersed in considerable numbers through Galicia and Leon. It is, however, to be hoped, that the dispatches had been sent on to Lisbon, as usual, and that their delay is to be attributed to the state of the weather .--An order from Lord Wellington was received at Corunna, directing that such troops as might arrive there from England should immediately sail for Listhrough Galicia and Leon to Duenas, which is nearly at the extremity of the latter Province, was perilous, and that Lord WELLINGTON'S journey southward rendered the route by Lisbon preferable. for such accessions of strength as were ordered to join him. On the morning of Saturday, Ministers received official accounts from Colonel BOURKE. dated at Corunna on the 8th instant, bullhey conreved no intelligence from Lord Wellington personally. Colonel BOURKE's accounts from the Allied Armies had reached him through the medium of private letters from Duenas, dated on the 24th of October. It is said, on what authority we know not, that he informed Ministers of the interception of Lord Wellisgron's dispatches. It is at any Government, whatever was their nature, bud not transpired when the London papers of Siturday were published. In examining the details in the Spanish papers, we cannot discover with certainty the precise position of either General Hira, or of ssued the warrant, yet Mr. Pennefither felt himself | the French forces under Soult. As far as we can judge, the former remained in the neighbourhood of Aranjuez, while the latter continued to advance towards Madrid. In one statement we find South and Sucher at Belmonte, a Town in New Castile, more than 80 miles distant from Madrid, and about 70 from Araniuez. In another statement, we and the ran-guard of South's army, under the command of DROUET, in Albacete, a place in Murcia, at the distance of at least 160 miles from Madrid. out a charge upon oith. It follows, therefore, of and about 130 from Aranjuez. To these accounts chrious and inevitable necessity, that this warrant | no dates are attached, and the public is thus left in total ignorance of the periods to which they allude. cess of Law." My client has been illegally, and The conclusion from previous statements is, that against the provisions of the Great Charter, de- | the forces of Sovix had advanced much nearer Maprired of his liberty. The Defendant is guilty of | drid, rendering the march of Lord Wellers atom to the South, for the purpose of supporting General Hirr, absolutely necessary. Of his arrival in time afford very varue accounts of the forces under South. as well as of any proceedings going on in the Penin-

> prudent to suspend opinion for a time. Since the foregoing observations were written, ing Post, have furnished us with intelligence from South and Scener, on the 23d ult, had their headquarters at Belmonte, and that General Hing, not finding himself sufficiently strong to give them buttle, as their joint forces amounted to 70,000 men, had been urgent in demanding assistance from Marquia Wellington, who had, in consequence, abandoned the siege of Burgos, and marched with 30,000 men to join the General's army. It is also stated, that Massena, having joined the Army of Portuga Swith 10,000 troops, had entered Burges on the 22d ult. in such force as to oblige Sir E. Pa-GET, who had been left in command at that place to retire. A general expectation presailed at Lison, that a sauguinary battle would soon be fought. Sir Howard Douglas came home in the Ann packet from Corunna. Great complaints are made f the apathy of the Spanish People to the general

cause; and there is no hope entertained of being our cavalry. The advanced-guard of cavalry, able to clear the Peninsula of the enemy now in it, placed in advance of Vinkovo, were surprised by a lif the Spaniards do not rouse themselves, and display a more cuthusiastic spirit, and one more worthy of their immortal cause. The Lisbon Papers to the 1st instantmention that our, at the head of 65,000 men, had threatened ieneral Hill. Scener's force and that of Joseph

ere, on the 10th ult. distributed as follows: at Almanza 12,000 men, and 10 pieces of cannon -Majinti 6000 men, and 8 pieces of cannon-St. Filippe 2000 - Carcavante 1000 men, and 4 pieces Aide-dq-Camp to the King, a brave officer, was of cannon-in Alura 6000 men, and 8 pieces of annon-Valencia 6000 men, and 6 mortars-Grada, a garrison, 8 pieces of cannon-a battery The Viceroy has arrived at Forminkoi. All the of 6-in all 25,000 men, with sufficient provisions in Valencia.

It appears that the French army in the North of Spain, under General Soutten, had advanced along the North bank of the Doure, so as to intercept

There was a rumour in London, that the Ameican Government had accepted the terms offered by Sir J. B. Warren. There was also a report of a victory by Lord Wellington, in which King Joseen was said to have been killed; but It could not retend to any authenticity whatever.

The Dublin papers have also furnished us with ntelligence from Paris to the 12th of this month, of which the Twenty-lifth French Bulletin is the principal article. On that decument we have only room to observe, that it's insignificance confers up-

CLONMEL, Nov. 18 .- Between three and four o'clock on Monday evening, some armed villains knocked down a soldier of the North Down Regiment, and took his musket, on the road leading to Bally patrick, about a mile below Two- mile-Bridge.

EIRTHS -in Condon, the Counters of Clonmel of a daughter,-in Dublin, the Lady of Thomas Richard Babington, Esq. of a son .- In London, the square, the Lady of C. Graves, Eso, of a son.—In Dublin, the Lady of L. Anketell, Esq. of a son and beir .- In Dublin, the Lady of Dr. Edward Perceval.

MARRIED-At Passage, by the Rev. Mr. Fleury. William Clarke, of Fethard, in the County of Wexford. Esh, to Miss D. Murphy, daughter of William Murphy, Esq. Chamberlain of this City—John Burke. This circumstance shows, that the march | Esq. of Ascragh, County of Galway, to Miss Lloyd aly daughter and surviving child of the late Thomas Lloyd, of Kilder nin, in the County of Limerick.

> PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 18 ARRIVED,

16th—Camden Packet. 17th-Earl Leicester Packet; Tartar, Griffiths, wanses, coals.

SAHED. 16th and 17th-None.

15th-Auckland Packet. Wind-N. N. P. at 8 a. m.

JUCTION OF STAUES & HEADING.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the Quar, a large Quantity of Puncheon and Hogshead rate evident, that the Colonel's communications to | HEADING, and Shook Barrel STAVES, which are well worthy of the attention of Country Coopers. FERMS-CASIL

Waterford, November 19, 1812.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES OF WILLIAM M. ARDAGH, HANOVER-STREET,

20 Hhds, good Scale SUGAR, 15 Hhds. prime Wrapper TOBACCO, 5 Pipes of MADEIRA WINE. He is, as usual, well supplied with prime WINE of

all kinds, in Wood and Bottle, and daily expects 20 Pipes of PORT WINE, 20 Pipes of Spanish RED WINE. 5 Pipes of TENERIFFE, and

50 Bars and Pockets of HOPS. ll of which he will sell on reasonable Terms. Waterford, November 19, 1812.

TO BE LET.

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE. OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great Bridge-street, in which Anthony Jackson lately resided, and CONCERNS at the Rere thereof. Apply at his Office in said House-where he has for Sale. Rough SALT. PETRE, Galway KELP, Bristol WICK-YARN, and daily expects a supply of COTTON-WICK, Russia Bass MATS, and a Cargo of Liverpool White SALT. Waterford, 19th of 13th Month, 1812.

CHEESE.

TOR SALE, at the Bristol Packet House, Corner of Conduit-lane, GLOECESTER CHEESE, of the very best Quality, at reduced prices. DANIEL BENNETT, from Gloucester, wishing to eswhich a dealing in the Cheese line in this City and Neighbourhood, informathose who may in future favour him with their commands, that the above House will be constantly supplied with the very best Cheese and at the most moderate price, by Wholesale and 67 Particular care and attention will be paid to

the orders of private families. Waterford, November 19, 1812.

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

S. M. MAHON, with warmest Gratifude to the Ladies of the City and County of Waterford, and County ties adjacent, for their distinguished Partiality, begs o acquaint them, that she has just received from London, per the Betrey, Captain Thomas Sternings, a most beautiful Assortment of RIBBONS, SARS NETS, VELVETS, BOMBAZINES, SILK HANDKER-CHIEFS, Black, White, and Coloured CRAPES, &c.

N. B. She daily expects a Box of MILLINERY. Waterford, Nov. 19, 1812

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford,

THE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, confaining about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty-one Years They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tonant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the valuwill be offered. Proposals to be received by Me LATTEN, at Mr. PARR'S, Hair-Dresser, Quay, V terford.

CY The above Advertisement will be publish this Paper only unce overy fortnight.