lic Board took place at Capel-street. The business with the public determination, I have no he itation would be agreeable to the principles which he mainof the day commenced by the Secretury's reading the in soying you would involve yourself in inextricable | trined in the D-bate. proceedings that took place on the last day. The nell's notice relative to the Grand Dinner to be given | must be pained at seeing your Lordship take a difto the Friends of Religious Freedom.

Mr. Burne said, he would take the present opportunity to engage the attention of this most respeciable Meeting for a few, and but a few moments. Mr. Lawless rose to order. He thought Mr. Byrne's observations were premature. He had giren notice of a motion; that motion was not yet before the Meeting, but when it was the Honourable Gentleman was of course at liberty to deliver his sentiments upon it as he pleased. Before he submitted it, he thought any remarks must be prema-

Mr. Byrne said, that though he alluded in some measure to Mr. Lawless's intended motion, still his observations as yet were more directly designed to apply to the motion relative to another dinner, of which Mr. O'Connell had given notice. He thought that the business of a dinner was foo unimportant to engage the attention of such a meeting as the present. It likened them to the very renowned Corporation of Dublin, and he would therefore deprecate the introduction of any conversation or debate upon

it, on such a day as the present. Mr. O'Connell differed widely from Mr. Byrne The dinner, if its own intrinsic worth were considered, was certainly of little value, and of not less worth to any one than himself; but it would, in his opinion, have the good effect of bringing Irishmen together, in awful and dangerous times, keeping alive in their minds the great constitutional objects for which they are labouring, and uniting them in firmer bonds of attachment to each other, and to the legitimate pursuit they are engaged in. He had only to propose that the entertainment be given to a limited number of their Protestant Friends.-There was much inconvenience suffered on the last day from the vastness of the crowd that the liberality of the day coabled them to assemble together, and few had been as comfortable as they could wish. He thought, therefore, it was expedient to limit the number that shall be asked to 200. It could not escape recollection, that a fragment of a Grand Jury have, within a few days, been goaded into the act of representing the Catholic Board as a naisonce. The base insinuation demands something from the Catholics of Ireland. He thought, indeed, every individual should think it deserving of his personal notice, and as for himself, at least, he would take an opportunity of evincing his sentiments upon the baseness of those who would meanly insinuate it without | thew. having the courage to assert it. (Here there was a general expression of disgust at the conduct of the gentry alluded to.) " Their conduct," said Mr. O'Connell, " cannot be viewed by any liberal man without feelings of indignation and contempt; sauctioned as they werely a man whose hand is not yet cold from embracing his Catholic Friends at a Pubtic Rustings, and whose voice has yet scarcely censed to imprint upon their ears professions of regard and everlasting attachment." Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving, " That a Grand Dinner be given,

be limited to 200." to the expediency of timiting the number of visitors. The sense of the Meeting appeared decidedly against the limitation, and the motion was put with an amendment of leaving out any specification of numbers, and carried unanimously. Before the question, of which notice had been given by Mr. Lawless for the discussion of this day, was read,

Lord Fingal rose; he said he felt it a duty he owed to his own character and feelings to state, that he always concurred, when Chairman, with the Catholic Body-to his Lordship a proud and distinguishing honour of his life—he still had the right of private judgment, wherever he thought proper to exercise It. He has exercised that right, and he hoped the situation he had the honour to fill would not strip him of a privilege which is denied to no read by the Secretary, after which

Mr. Lawless immediately rose .- I now rise, my Lord, to call your Lordship's attention, and that of his Meeting, to the Resolution which has been just read by our Secretary; but, before I proceed to the consideration of this most important subject, you will pardon me, my Lord, for taking the liberty of observing on the sentiments which have this moment fallen from your Lordship. I cannot but lament, my Lord, to hear the principles which have fatten from your Lordship, as being those which should direct the conduct of your Lordship, as the Chairman of our Body. I cannot but feel alarmed, when I hear the Noble Chairman of the Carbolic Teople say, that there might be one opinion for them, and mother opinion for their Chairman; that you Lordship should speak of reserving to yourself a right of differing with the Body, whose Resolutions you sign, at whose debates you are the head, whose pirit you are supposed to have adopted, and whose organ you, above all other men, are supposed to anpear b fore the world. My Lord, the great duty private opinion in the general wisdom-to surrenfor his free agency to its direction, and to be, what | o appears, on the record of our proceedings, the bure re and honest agent of the Catholic People .-

I well know the honourable sentiment which al-

ways fills the bosom of your Lordship, I well know

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC BOARD , have two duties to perform in that Chair-if, when your Lordship leaves this Room, you are of opinion that you may yield to the dictates of private difficulties, and you would subject the Body, of

first thing that claimed attention was Mr. O'Con- which you are the head, to mutterable pain. They ferent political course, from that which their wisdom and their spirit had pointed out, and he must be a bold man, indeed, my Lord, who would not surender his private judgment to the opinion of the Catholic Bods -after that opinion bas been matured. and its good sense confirmed by the collision of the best hearts and the best understandings in the country. So much, I feel it my duty to say, in reply to your Lordship's opinion. Now, my Lord, permit me to turn to the question of the day, and perhaps I will be warranted in saving a more important question never was agitated in a Catholic Assembly. When I look around he, when I take into consider- | induce us to swerre, secures its publicity in the ation the services and the spirit of those men who | Chronicle. | stand year me-I cannot have any apprehension about the result of this day's discussion -- I should hope that, on the great principle of the necessity of Board were appointed by no Aggregate Meeting of | Paper of the 5th inst. we claim it from your candour the Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose of preparing and presenting a Petition to the Parliament of the Empire, and also for the purpose of taking into consideration any point, connected with that Pethion. This is the amount of the commission, with not only abandon the principles of the Catholic | shall ver; speedily be established in a Court of Jus-Board, not only abandon the tried friends of those | tice principles, but have the shameless audacity to go on most tried and trading enemies of our cause? I do disgraced themselves by their abandonment of our by the Sub-Sheriff of the County of Wexford, friends, but I call on you, in the name of that high | writ on a man named therein, John Bernard Trot countrymen, to send round that general proposithose Gentlemen, that such conduct as theirs finds no countenance at the Catholic Board-Such a proposition will have the effect of demonstrating to the enemics of Catholies, that this temporary desertion of a few Catholics from the standard of their country, has only had the effect of rousing the indigna-

> Mr. Lawless proceeded at great length to enforce his principles, and then concluded with moving, That the Catholics who, on the late Elections, had roted against the tried friends of the People,

tion of the Catholic people, and making them cling

with more firmness, more gratitude, more enthusiasm

than ever to such characters and such friends as the

Dr. Sheridan rose to second Mr. Lawless's mothe expediency of not having the question now beof Religious Freedom, and that the number invited lies of Ireland that would flow from cloaking the to of ingenious and cloquent arguments to cotablish these points, and concluded by suggesting the propriety of specifying the names of the individuals, if it met the approbation of the Meeting. Mr. Byrne said, that he could not avoid depre-

cating any debates upon the subject of censuring delegates. With respect to the gentlemen alluded to on the present occasion, he had very little peronal intimacy with them. They had exercised a most invaluable right, and he conceived that they should be allowed, in the fullest extent, to exercise that right uncontrolled. Mr. Bryne, after a fam more observations, concluded by moving an adjourn-

Mr. O'Connor thought that the Board should make a distinction between men who supported other member of the Body. The question was then | Election Candidates from a principle of honourable attachment to the inviolability of a promise; and kingdom where such offences were unknown, to those men who had acted from base and sordid mo-

Mr. O'Gorman conceived that nothing could be tore improper than to censure individuals, by name. Mr. O'Conneil and very little to offer on the present occasion. He had no doubt, and he believed the Board had no doubt, of the propriety of inflicting the great and heavy punishment of their censure on men who had yielded to the basest motives for betraying their country. It was certainly the duty of every man who gave his vote to pledge the Candid to ent only to the support of Catholic Emanci-Tion, but also to the exertion of every means in s power to oppose an incompetent Administration, and to support the rights of the Country. But he was sure that a meeting of Irishmen, of Catholics, and of Gentlemen, would not confound the base and despicable betrayer of his native land, the shameless deserter of the tried friends of the cause, and the man who had acted from an impulse the most honourable to any man, that of redeeming plighted of the Chairman of the Catholic Bady is to sink his faith. He would propose an adjournment for a fortnight. He concluded by moving an adjournment.

Mr. Mahon seconded it. Mr. Finn thought the Meeting should deliberate before they determined upon a question of such im-

portance as the present. Mr. O'Corman asked Mr. O'Connell whether our Lord hip's delicate sensibility to your duty as he (Mr. O'Chmell) would, in case of an adjourn- still refusing to currender, the Magistrates departed

a gentleman and as a citizen; but I feel that, if you ment for a fortnight, brieg forward any specific re- to Duncannon, and in two hours and a half after solution on the subject?

Mr. O'Connell declared that he would not bring forward any specific Resolution-but he phylged On the 14th the expected Meeting of the Cathon | judgment, though that private judgment runs counter | himself that he would support any motion that

Lord Fingall then put the Question.

Against it Majority 10 Adjourned to Saturday, November 28, 1812 THARLES TOTTENHAM, ESQ. THE REV. THOS

HANDCOCK, AND JOHN B. TROTTER, ESQ. Mr. Trotter's Address to the Editor of the Wes ord Journal appeared in the last publication of the Chronicle. The following article, which did not reach us in time for insertion along with the Address, is not a direct reply to Mr. Trotter, but, as it is intended to vindicate the Contlemen by whom Mr. Trotter alleges himself to have been injured. that impartiality, from which nothing shall ever

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST. Sin-A very severe and unfounded censure har ing appeared against us, as Magistrates and Gentlemaking a great public example. The Catholic men, and against one of us as a Clergyman, in your and impartiality, as the Publisher of a Print professing independence, that you will as readily give publicity to our rindication, as you did to our accusation, more especially as the one comes to you attested by signatures not unknown in the realmwhich you were culrusted. Then comes the ques- whilst the other rests on anonymous information, tion, to which I call your most particular atten- although there is little difficulty in our county in tion-how is this trust to be executed? Is it to be tracing it to its author and his abetters. We therefore executed by men, who, when they leave this room, give you a statement of facts, whose authenticity

On Thursday, October 29, 1812, Nathanie the Hustings and give their public support to the Hammond, a Sheriff's Bailiff, come to Loftus Hall early in the morning, and declared, that having exnot call on you to expel those persons, who have ecuted, with the aid of an assistant, sent with him character, which you ought to hold amongst your ler (a stranger residing for some months, with a young woman, and a man supposed to be her brother. tion, which will have the good effect of telling in a very private and obscure manner, in that to tired peninsula called "the Hooke"), and having made the caption, to which Tretter at first peaceably submitted, they were assailed by the supposed brother and sister-he armed with an iron poker. and she with a pair of tongs-and afterwards asisted by Trotter himself, who, frequently striking him (the Bailiff) and Assistant, and severely woundng the latter in the head, and across the wrist, obliged them to let loose their prisoner, and forcing them out of the house, barriendoed the door against Master of the Rolls-as Hutchinson, and as Mathem, presenting a gun at them through a window, and threatening them with death if they should dare to approach the house. In this juncture, the Briliff went to Loftus Hall, to complain of the assault and rescue, and obtain assistance from the Magiswere unworthy of the confidence of the Catholic strates there, with Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Handcock, one a Governor, and the other a Deputy Governor of the County, who determined, in the first tion. He said he heard much on the last day upon instance, to inquire into the circumstances on the spot; to which Mr. Hundcock, accompanied by fore the meeting discussed. He thought that it the High Sheriff of the County of Wicklow, who was highly prudent to have it discussed, and to was also at Loftus Hall, instantly repaired, and deou some convenient day in December, to the friends avoid the danger to the best interests of the Catho- siring to see the writ; found it genuine; they also found that it had been quietly executed, the Bailiff weakness, fully, or corruption of any Members of holding it in his hand, declaring its purport, and Upon this motion, some conversation arose, as this Board. The learned gentleman indulged in a then laying his hand on Trotter's arm, as the Assistant did at the same time, the house being open, and Mr. Trotter the first person who presented himself to the officers. These points being ascertained, Mr. Handcock took with him to the Hall the bleeding Assistant, in order to take his depositions, learlng to assist the Bailiff in watching the house, Mr. Tottenham's coachman, who was just then passing

the bouse with a young horse. As soon as the information was taken, the two Magistrates rode to the house, and the door being still barricadood, knocked at a window in the rear, desiring to speak to Mr. Trotter, who, with the other man, opened the window, and appeared. The Magistrales then told them, they had been obliged to take informations against them, on oath, for a serious Outrage, Assault, and Rescue-that they hall felt il their bounden duty, in a part of the prevent the influence of such an example-they herefore called on them to surrender themselves to Handcock) talked of searching for arms, he (Mo the Laws; in which case they (the Magistrates) Trofter) was certain, that by arms Mr. Handcool pledged themselves for as lenient treatment as con sisted with their sense of duty-that they would admit them to liail, if such could be found, and if not, Mr. Handcock assuring them that he would dismiss the Constable, and take them in his own custody only to gaol, was seconded by Mr. Totenham, jun. the High Sheriff, who offered to accompany them-that if, on the other hand, they rould not quietly surrender themselves and their arms, the Magistrates declared that they would call on military assistance and enforce it, in which case they must answer to themselves for all consequences. These terms were rejected by Mr. Trotter as to himself, but he consented that the other man and young woman should surrender themselves through the window, provided that the man was left at large to search the country for sureties. This proposal was rejected of course by the Magistrates, she consented that the young woman should be at liberty for the purpose, which was declined by Trotter, who was allowed by the Magistrates to minutes for deliberation, with a positive assurance, that, in the event of his persevering to resist the Lawe, they would go to Duncannon Fort for military aid. At the end of the ten minutes, Mr. Trotter

vates, whom they deemed sufficient for the purnose; and again the surrender being demanded an for some time delayed, the two Magistrates and

Constable only approached the front door, which whilst they were calling for a sledge, was openedly some invisible person, the Magistrates, Constabiand Bailiff then entering, found the two men inth purlour, on whom the Constable and Bailiff, held. ing their respective variants in their hands, gentle made their respective arrests. When this party ntered the room, a powder tlask lay on the table and a long gun stood against the wall, which gra Mr. Handcock instantly seized, and on examics. tion found loaded with gunpowder, and a large mare lump of lead or pewter, evidently intended mischief. On seizure of the gun, the young nan, named by Trotter, " Mr. M Manus," and in the strictures upon the Magistrates in The Duh. n Econing Post, stiled " Mr. Trotter's Serre ary." rushing across the room, in a riolent man ner with his hands in his coat pockets, (when some person present cried out that he had pistoh and with a very rude and boisterous tone demande of Mr. Handcock " by what authority he presum to rob him of his arms?" Mr. Handcock, gray ing his right hand, and preventing him from pulling it out of his pocket, declared that if he (M.M. nus) attempted to resist or insult him in the & charge of his duty, he would instantly tie his and so commit him to gaol-upon which were Mr. Trotter, advising M. Manus to be quiet, d clared to Mr. Handcock upon his hencur, if there were not any pistols in the house. The Mapletrates then informed Mr. Trotter, that pe wishing to lay him under any unnecessary hard hip, they would, if required leave him in h lod rings until next morning, in crief to find sure es, if possible, and that the young woman should he at large for the purpose of seeking bail. Mr. Trotter accepted the indulgence, apparently we pleased and the Magistrates, directing the gurd to watch only the outside of the house, to see tha the men did not quit it, but to leave the young we man at liberty, departed, and next day, atteno'clock desiring to know whether bail was found, were a swered in the affirmative. When two countrymen the reighbourhood were produced, who, refusion

to swear themselves worth (50, or any sum abo their debts, were of course rejected by the Magis trates; and, after a great deal of rude contradiction of the Magistrates by M. Manus, and angry declarous by Mr. Trotter, that " the Magistrates hadm the feelings of men, and did not know what belowe to Gentlemen, &c. &c." they, with many three of law, rejecting an excellent horse and car, which Mr. Tottenham had provided, with abundance straw for their conveyance, proceeded on foot t wards Wexford, by a small detour through Du annon, where the old goard must necessarily ben lieved, the Magistrates directing that they should be accommodated with a carriage, at Foulke's Mills

nt their own expense, if desired. There, however

they were met by Mr. Thomas McCord, who, find-

ing bail for them, and a Magistrate to take lighter

were released from the custody of the constable

and guard, and Mr. Trotter was left to the con-

revance of the Sheriff's bailiff for the debt only. In this intercourse with the Magistrates, Mr Protter frequently required from them, whether no they had any information against him for "train torous practies," or " nightly meetings;" and though as frequently answered in the negative, still dwelt upon the inquiry. He seemed anxious to in for that the conduct of the Magistrates towards him proceeded from party motives, as he said, "it well known that he was a friend to Civil and Rel gious Liberty, and that his friend, Mr. M'Mana was a Catholic, to whose cause he was attached; to which the Magistrates replied, " that never h ing before known the person or character of cit him or his friend, they were alike ignorant of the political or religious opinions, and, in the case of violators of the law, never inquired into either." being declared on the first day, that besides the gra there were pistols in the house, and that a wonhad bought for them fourteen pence worth of gun powder, at Ross, the day before Mr. Handcool talked of searching for the pistols; but, on A Trotter's assurance, on "his honour," that then was not any more arms in the house, the search #15 relinquished. The next day Mr. Trotter, addressing Mr. Handcock, said, that " when he () meant traitorous papers, which Mr. Trotter thenur ed him to search for." This Mr. Handcock disavor ed, declaring, that he took Mr. Trotter's word of honour, as an assurance that he had no arms, which could not have been the case if he had any sou cion or charge against him for traitorous practica

and he refused to search. The foregoing is an accurate statement of ich which we pledge ourselves to approve in properties and place, by substantial evidence of indifferent sit nesses, and which, conscious of our own rectifed we would not descend to give to the Public in the shape, but that we are anxious to disappoint an #1 ful and factious endearour to exasperate the feeling, by the base and unjust suggestion of pr prejudice in the Magistracy of our county, to d reciate and malign whom, when daring to do the duty, has long been the practice of the seditions 1

the disaffected at home and abroad. CHAS. TOTTENHAM (Signed) THOS. HANDCOCK

October 9, 1812. WATERFORD: Crinted and published by the Proprietor, ARTHU BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,371.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Stores of SANUEL and RICHARD DAVIS, Suir-street, on fourth day, the 25th, Seventeen Bags and Ten Pockcle HOPS .- Terms at Sale.

They have a few Thousand Carolina White Oak Hog shead STAVES, and some Quebec Pipe HEAD , of superior quality, which they will sell on reason sble Terms.

Waterford, 11th Mo. (November) 21st, 1812.

WILLIAM GLANVILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, FROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

Y LANVILLE having received Instructions from some of the first Houses in London, begs to in form a his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BU ANESS is now carried on by him in the first style of 1 Stepance and Fashion. Orders received at GLAN-THE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest an d most fashionable GOODS. Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

WANTED,

S CLERK, a Man who completely understands A the management of a Bacon Manufactory, and who also understands Book-Keeping. To such a Person a liberal Salary will be given .- Apply at the Ofnice of this Paper.

Waterford, November 21, 1819.

A CAUTION.

I do hereby caution the Public not to take in payment a NOTE passed by Thomas HEARS for \$50 payable in five Years, and dated the 12th of Novemhas instant in favour of Reas District - I not having received any value whatever for the same. THOMAS HEARN.

Ballineur, November 20, 1812.

TO BE LET, WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, TYPHE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great Bridge-street in which Astrony Jackson lately resided, and COMCERNS at the Rere thereof. Apply at his Office in and House-where he has for Sale. Rough SALT PL CRE. Galway KELP, Bristol WICK-YARN, and daily expects a supply of COTTON-WICK, Russia Bask MATS, and a Cargo of Liverpool White SALT. Waterford, 19th of 11th Month, 1812.

JUCTION OF STAVES & HEADING.

72 TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the quay, a large Quantity of Puncheon and Hogshead HE ADING, and Shook Barrel STAVES, which are weld worthy of the attention of Country Coopers. TERMS-CASIL

PEARSON, Auctioneer Waterford, November 19, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

ON TOESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, Between the hours of one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

INWO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, aris-I ing out of LANDS and PREMISES held under the Marcen, Brutungs, and Sistems of the Leren and Secretary, shall be chosen-the Accounts presentloserrae, situate at Barryten, Kir, in the Liberties of said City-one producing an annual Profit of £88. be and the other of £64 174, 6d, for a Term of 40 Years from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to John Vero Morney, Waterford, November 17, 1812.

TIMBER, DEALS, Sc. Sc.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR YARD, Pitch Pinc, Yellow Pinc, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived. Vars, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, Sc. AND HAVE LANDED

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812. COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A large Assortment of Welch States.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City WHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Padiament to form the Assize), was List week 844, Od. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament. on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Two Penny, 0 5 1 0 7 6 0 10 2 Fon: Penny, 0 10 2 0 15 3 1 4 2 Six-Penny, 0 15 3 1 7 1 1 14 3 67 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proortion -- and besides the two initial Letters of the Baer or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the is chold with an H and the Weight must likewise oprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seizint the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, oil, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock all Wheat. Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by the Asaza of Brend, or the Populties will be violar cording to Law. " JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayor. MILLINERY, &c. &c.

M.MAHON, with warmest Gratitude to the Ladics O. of the City and County of Waferford, and Conntics-adjacent, for their distinguished Partiality, begs o acquaint them, that she has just received from London, per the Betsey, Captain Thouas STEPHENGS. most beautiful Assortment of RIBBONS, SAR: NETS: VELVETS, BOMBAZINES, SILK HANDKER-CHIEFS, Black, White, and Coloured CHAPES, &c.

N. B. She daily expects a Box of MILLINERY.

KILKENNY BRANCH HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

Lord Viscount Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby Hon. and Rev. Dean of Hon. James Butler, Ossory, Rev. Archdeacon Hel Hon. Charles Butler. sham. COMMITTEE.

W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk, J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Robert Shaw, Rev. C. F. Phillips, Mayor, Rev. - Vernon, Rev. Dr. Buller Rev. Dr. Pack, Messrs, G. Hartford Alderman Kingsmill, M. Newport, J. Kinchela, D. Recor-C. Spear. F. Burnham Messes. H. M. Creery. John Powell,

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

Thus. Cronyn.

RESOLUTIONS

George Leech,

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 2. The copies of the Scriptures to be circulated shall be unaccompanied with note or comment—but

whenever a Bible is given to a Member, or Family, of the Relablished Church, a Book of Common Pray of shall be given along with it. 3. Each Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be

4. Buch Subcriber of Ten Guineas, at one time, shall be a Member for Life. 5. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall transmit Annual Collections from their Congrega-

tions, shall be Members. 6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near Kilkenny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Trea surer, 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

7. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, when the President Vice-Presidents Committee Treasurer

8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday in December, March, June, and September, of oftener, if pecessary; and shall call Extraordinary Meetings of the Society when expedient 9. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled under the direction of the Committees to purchase Ribles and Testaments at the Society's prices.

10. The minutes of every General and Committ Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman. N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thank fully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any

Member of the Committee WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 23.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 120s. 0d.

second, 11M. Od.	ı
third, 108s, Od.	ı.
Tallow (rendered) 110s 120s. 0d.	L
	Г
Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. per Crt	l
Burnt Pigs, 61s. 0d 63s. 0d.	١
Pork, 56s, Od. 60s, Od.	l.
Beef,35s, 0d, - 37s, 0d,	
Oatineal,25s Od 26s. Od.	
Flour, first Quality, d d.]	ı
	l.
	ı
fourth, 46s. 0d 51s. 0d.	ı
Wheat, 55s. Od 60s. Od.)	ŀ
Barley, 25s. 0d 26s. 0d.	
	١
and the same of per par-	l
Malt, 43s. Od 43s. Od. rcl.	
Coals, 4s. Od 4s. 8d.	ļ
	ŀ
Potators (country)	ı
	L
Beef (joints), 4 d 6d.	١.
(((((((((((((((((((ľ
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. /joints), 5 d 7d. } per lb.	
Veal, 0 d 0d.	l
Pork,	1
Butter,	
~ 100 0 000	ľ
Whiskey, 174. 0d 174. 6d. per Gal-	١
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.	١.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General meready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Coaches drawn by four Horses, between the Cities of WATERFORD and CORK, through KIL MACTHOMAS, DUNGARFAN, CAPPOQUIN, LIS-MORE, TALLAGH, and WATER-GRASS-HILL. The Post-Masters-General are also ready to reactive Proposals for a similar Establishment from WATERFORD to CAHIR, through CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR and CLONNEL.

By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

WYO BR LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the center of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork. 19 of Cloumel, 5 of Cahe 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonifel to Waterford.

N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscoupt Liswork, Shanbally, Cloghern-or to ROUGH CASHIN, Waterford. October 1st, 1818.

LONDON GAZEITE EXTRAORDINARI.

WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 17 Dispatches, of which the following are extracts nave been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Cabecon, 26th and 28th October, Rueda, 31st October and 31st November,

I bave been so much occupied by the movements and operations of the army since the 18th instant. that I have not been able to write to your Lordship. The operations of the Castle of Bargos continue nearly in the state in which they were when I addressed wour Lordship on the 11th instant, till the 18th. Having at that time received a supply of musket ammunition from Santantler, and having. while walting for that necessary article, completed a mine under the church of St. Roman, which stood in an outwork of the second line, I determined that the breach which we had effected in the second line should be stormed on that evening, at the moment this mine should explode; and that, at the same time, the line should be attacked by escalade. The mine succeeded, and Lieut.-Colonel Browne lodged a party of the 9th Cacadores, and a detachment of Spanish troops of the regiment of Asturias, in the outwork. A detachment of the King's German Legion, under Major Wurmb, carried the breach. and a detachment of the Guards succeeded in escalading the line; but the enemy brought such a fire upon these two last detachments, from the third line, and the hade of the castle itself, and they were tacked by numbers so superior, before they could receive the support allotted to them, that they were obliged to retire, suffering considerable loss. Major Wurmb was unfortunately killed. It is impossible to coresent in adequate terms my sense of the conduct of the Guards and German Legion upon this occa-

tion; and I am quite satisfied, that if it had been possible to maintain the posts which they had gaind with so much gallantry, these troops would have army encamped at Celada del Camino and Hamilnaintained them. Some of the men stormed even he third line, and one was killed in one of the empragures of that line; and I had the satisfaction of seeling that, if I could breach the wall of the Castle we should carry the place. Another mine was com-

menced under the second line from the Church of St. Roman, of which we remained in possession. The enemy had on the 13th moved forward a considerable body of infantry, and six equadrons of cavalry from Briviesca to reconnoitre our out-posts at Monasterio. They attacked the picquet at the bridge in front of that town, but were repulsed by the fire of a detachment of the infantry of the Brunswick Legion. In this affair, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, who commanded at Monasterio, was wounded, but not severely, and I hope I shall soon again have the benefit of his assistance. I had long had reports of the enemy's intention to ad- great success, in front of Celula del Camino, and vance for the relief of the castle of Burgos with the Army of Portugal, reinforced by troops recently arrived from France, and with that part of the Army | the passage of the Hormana, in front of that vilof the North which was disposable; and they did advance in considerable force against the post at Monasterio on the evening of the 18th. The subaltern of the Brunswick Legion, who commanded a picquet in St. Olalla, disobeyed his orders, in remaining in that village upon the approach of the enemy, and he was taken with his picquet. The enemy apon the flank and rear of our troops. We sustainconsequently obtained possession of the heights which commanded the town of Monasterio, and our | 16th dragoons, having had his horseshot, was takutpost was obliged to retire on the morning of the en prisoner. The delay occasioned by this misfor-19th to the Burgos side of the town. I assembled tune enabled the enemy to Ling up a very superior

the troops, excepting those necessary for carrying on the operations of the siege, as soon as it appeared by the enemy's movement of the 18th, that they entertained serious intentions of endeavouring to raise it, and placed the allied army on the heights, having their right at Ibeas, on the Arlangon, the centre at Rio Veus and Magaradas, and the left at Soto Pallacio. The enemy's army likewise assembled in the neighbourhood of Monasterio. They moved forward on the evening of the 20th, with about 10,000 men, to drive in our aut-pastint Quiptana Palla and Olmos. The former withdrew by order, but the latter was maintained with great spirit by the Chasseurs Britanniques. Seeing a fair opporfunity of striking a blow upon the enemy, I requested Lieut.-General Sir B. Paget to more with the 1st and 5th divisions upon the enemy's night tlank, which movement having been well executed, drove them back upon Monasterio, and our posts were

replaced in Quintana Palla. On the morning of the 21st, I received a letter rom Sir Rowland Hill, of the 17th, in which he acquainted me of the enemy's intention to more towards the Tague, which was already fordable by individuals in many places, and was likely to become so by an army. The Castle of Chincilla had surrendered on the 9th instant. The enemy's force In Valencia was supposed to amount to not less than 70,000 men, a very large proportion of which, it was expected, would be disposable for service out of that kingdom. I had desired Lieut.-Gen. SirR.

Hill to retire from his position on the Tagus, if he should find that he could not maintain himself in it with advantage; and it was necessary that I should be near him, in order that the corps under my command might not be insulated, in consequence of the novements which he should find himself under the necessity of making; I therefore raised the siege of Burgos on the night of the 20th, and moved the whole army back towards the Douro. I felt sea recely the secrifice I was thereby obliged to make. Your Lordship is aware that I was never very sanguine in my expectations of success in the sloge of Burgos, notwithstanding that I considered success was attainable, even with the means in my power : within a reasonably limited period. If the attack made on the first line on the 22d or 29th had sucseeded. I believe we should have taken the place, notwithstanding the ability with which the Governor conducted the defence, and the gallantry with which it was executed by the garrison. Our means were limited; but it appeared to me, that if we should succeed, the advantage to the cause would be great, and the final success of the campaign would have

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops during the siege of Burgos, particularly with the Brigade of Guards. During the latter part of the siege the weather was very upfavourable, and the troops suffered much from the rain. The officers at the head of the artillery and engineer departments, Licut.-Col. Robe and Lieut.-Col. Burgovne, and Lieut.-Col. Dickson, who commands the reserve artillery, rendered me derry atsistance; and the failure of success is not to be attribated to them. By their activity we carried off the three eighteer-pounders destroyed by the enemy's fire, and the eight pieces of cannon which we had taken from the enemy on the night of the 19th ult, in the storm of the bornwork. Having sent our cattle to meet the equipment expected from Sautander, we had not the means of moring the latter. The enemy was not aware of our movement, and

aid not follow us till late on the 22d, when 10,000

men encamped on this side of Bagos. The Bill ish

los, with the light cavalry at Exception and Ballel. -

We continued our march on the following day, the right of the army to Torquemada, the left to Cordevilla, at which places we crossed the Pisuerga .-The enemy followed our movement with their whole army. Our rear-guard consisted of two light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Colonel Halkett, and of Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry; and Major-General Bock's bilande was halted at the Venta del Pozo to give them support -the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cottons Don Julian Sanchez marched on the left of the Alanzon; and the party of Guerillas, heretofore commanded by the late Martinez, on the hills on the left of our rear guard. Major-General Anson's brigade charged twice with the enemy was detained above three hours by the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton ih lage. The rear-guard continued to fall back in the best order, till the Guerillas on the left having been driven in, they rode towards the flank of the rear guard of Major-General Anson's brigade, and four or five squadrons of the enemy mixed with them .-These were mistaken for Spaniards, and they fell ed some loss, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, of the

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN-NOV. 17 The King, at the Prosecution of the Police Magistrates, v. John Masee.

This was a motion brought on by Counsel, part of the Defendant, in Arrest of Judgment, and ably argued by Mr. Hamilton, on Friday last-when Mr. Swift, Counsel for the Prosecutors, begged the indulgence of the Court to reply to Defendant's till Tuesday (this day).

In the laterim, the Police Magistrates, by their Attorney, sent a message to Mr. Swift, that they would dispense with his services as Counsel; and that the other Gentlemen, who were not then prepared to argue it, would be ready on next law day, and insinuated to Mr. Swift, that he got his Brief merely as a compliment.

To this extraordinary and unprofessional intimation, Mr. Swift very properly said, " that he would take no Brief as a compliment, and that he was resolved to explain the transaction to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, lest they might accuse him of having trifled with them.

Mr. Swift accordingly, at the Sitting of the Court this day, appeared before their Lordships to redeem his pledge. He stated, that in the Case of The King v. Magee, he was ready to reply to Mr. Hamilton, and mentioned the treatment he had received from the Police Magistrates.

The Chief Justice and the other three Judges expressed great indignation, and declared it as their opinion, that Mr. Swift was extremely ill-treated. They also observed, that it appeared to them extraordinary, that Counsel, who were appointed to argue the Case by the Magistrates, did not attend; and that the Gentleman who had taken the trouble of preparing himself would not be suffered to go

Mr. Swift threw up his Brief, and the case stands

The Police Magistrates having thus abandoned their cause, no doubt can be entertained of the Judgment's being arrested; and thus has the Proprietor of an Independent Print been relieved from an appressive and vexations prosecution .- D. E. P.

We are authorised to state, that the Roman Catholic Prelates have no idea whatever of appointing a deputation from their body to attend any Committee of either House of Parliament, so erroneously stated in some Dublin and London Papers .- Ibid.

COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN-FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

H. E TAAPPE, 13Q. U. THE CHIEF JUSTICE. [Mr. O'Connell's Speech concluded from our last.] This brings me to the second point : for it is alleged, that though the arrest was unjustifiable, although the Defendant be clearly guilty of a trespass and false imprisonment, yet he is not responsible for an action in damages ! In short, that although he is not infallible, still he le inviolable; but I trust, notwithstanding, I shall be able to satisfy the Court of my second proposition, namely, " that the matter stated in the Defendant's plea is not sufficient to bar the action for this false imprisonment." The plea face of the declaration, viz. that the Defendant is Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with all the authorities and rights belonging to that office, and that he, as such, arrested the Plaintiff by means of conceding that a trespass had been committed, they say, that this is one of the instances in the Law, have named; and if this be a good justification for is, my Lords, readily admitted, that no action lies against any Judge for any judicial act whatsoever; but we insist, that It does lie against every Judge for ministerial acts. This distinction was taken by Mr. Perrin, and sustained with his usual force and ingenuity. It was admitted by Mr. Foster, and although not expressly admitted, yet it was, as I shall who, however, has announced a new proposition, the superior Courts, adding, in the mean time, any act done as a Judge. Now, if by acts done as a Judge he means judicial acts, this is conceded .--If he includes ministerial acts, and that the Judges | they have jurisdiction over the offence, and the ofof the superior Courts are in no wise responsible In actions, although for the same acts, and responsible, this is not only denied, but the ciple recognised in every case he has himself cited, I shall now follow Mr. Pennefather in a few obpressly taken: "A Judge, or Justice of the Learned Gentleman not only confirm the distinc- of the office of Conservator, which that dignity tion we rely on, but illustrate its application in piac- conferred on him, issued this warrant. Can it tice. These cases are Barnardiston v. Soames, be seriously contended that issue should have been (2 Liv. 114) and Ashby and White (2 Lord Ray- | taken upon the title the Defendant chose to style mond 938). In the first of these cases it was held, himself by, when he issued this warrant? What that no action would lie for falsely and maliciously | would the Jury have to try? Certainly somemaking a double return to Parliament. Why? Be- thing very immaterial; the appellation the Defencause the Judges were of opinion, that the Sheriff dant chose to be addressed by at that moment. But

White it was held that, for rejecting the vote of a | nisterial act. Now, can the nature of the act de- | mockery of a process to being him to this | | 2 m. would lie against the Sheriff. Why? Because it was held, that the Sheriff acted in that respect mi- doer? But really it does not appear to me that divary and monstrous power in a Chief Jones nised and acted on, in the next case cited by the ships upon this part of the case. The second point stone, 1141), where an action was held to lie against he Commissioners of Bankrupter, for improperly committing a man for not answering satisfactorily. It was held to he, because their office was considered executory and ministerial, and not judicial .-Let me add to these Authorities, the case cited by Mr. Perrin, and commented on by the Gentlemen | for unjustly issuing a fiat, and then he compared on the other side, of Granvelt r. Benwell (in Salk, 396; Lord Raymond, 467; and Cum. 77). The Court will find the judgment of Lord Holt giren very distinctly in Cummins: " And that no action will lie against any Judge for what he does judicially, and of record; but if a Justice of the all mistaken, and a discovery is now made, that, by Peace issue a warrant and commit a party without rause, he may be punished, because the act is only ministerial, and the commitment only intended for process, not for punishment."—And he cites, from 12 Coke, Nudigate's case. He was a Justice of the [A. B. King, who is a magistrate of great dignity. Pence, and though he recorded a circumstance falsely, yet as he acted as a Judge, that is, judicially, o action would lies. Now compare the cases. If Nudigate had issued a groundless warrant for any act of violence, an action would have lain against him, because it was ministerial, though to the extent him, because the act was ministerial; but when he acted judicially and upon record, no such action could be maintained. Thus, my Lords, all the cases establish our distinction between judicial and miniserial acts, as well those relied on at the opposite side, is those cited by Mr. Perrin. But where is the distinction stated by Mr. Pennefather to be found? I have been unable to trace it in any of the cases; and if you examine the authorities from which he has endearoured to infer such a distinction, I think you will join me in considering that his inferences are unfounded, and his positions untenable. And now having, I trust, established that which is indeed a familiar distinction to your Lordships, I shall proceed to shew you that the issuing of the warrant by the Chief Justice was a ministerial, and not a judicial act. I admit that the Judges of the King's Bench are Coroners and Conservators of the Peace throughout Ireland, and it is in this capacity, of Conservator of the Peace, that the present warrant was issued, or indeed could have been issued. None of your Lordships, notwithstanding the dignity and extent of your judicial authority, could issue such a warrant, because none of you is a Conservator of the Pence throughout the different Counties. But the Conservator of the Peace was, and is, a merely ministerial officer. In page 354, vol. 1. Blackstone says, that his power consisted " in suppressing riots, and taking securities for the peace, and In apprehending felous and other inferior malefactors." This would appear to be the full extent of the common-law authority of Conservator of the Peace. The Court is, of course, fully aware that the constitution of Justices of the Peace is widely different. The power of electing Conservators of the Peace having been taken from the People, and vested in the Crown, and by the 34th of Edward contains nothing but the fact which appears on the | 3. chap. I. they got a judicial character, were empowered to try offences, and obtained the name of Peace are Judges of a Court of Record, the Conserrators of the Peace are not so. This power of Consera warrant. Upon this allegation, the Counsel for vator of the Peace, the Chief Justice of the King's the Defendant contended, that no action lies; and, Beach holds in common with the Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the other persons whom I

the fact be disputed, they grant an information, to have it tried by a Jury .- In the King v. Reilly, F. T. Rep. 204, the King's Bench attached Mr. Reilly, for Justices (Blackstone, 350); the Justices of the calling a meeting of the County ; Ld. Earlsfort there lays it down that the Court of King's Bench has a general controut over all inferior Courts and inferior officers, and the power of punishing them, by attachment, for misconduct; and it clearly follows, that an attachment might upon these admitted principles have been granted, if the constable had where there is an injury without means of compen- him, it would be equally so for the Master of the sation, because the Defendant, being a Judge of a Rolls, for he has closed in him the same authority disobeyed the warrant of any other magistrate. ior Court, no action will lie against him. It in his ministerial capacity. Then was the warrant That the King v. White proves nothing but what issued, and it was, in itself, a ministerial act. For King's Beuch to punish the misconduct of inferior this I have the express authority of Lord Holt :officers, as for a contempt of that Court. The arhis words are, an action will lie for improperly ruments drawn from the cases of fiats do not apissuing a warrant, because the act is only ministeply-and if they did they would prove too much, ial, and intended for process, not punishment;' and and are encountered by all the cases in which Ma-I have the equally explicit authority of all the cases gistrates have been convicted in actions for issuing from Windham v. Clue, Cro. El. 130, to Morgan v. warrants. The capacity in which the Defendant shew distinctly, recognised by Mr. Pennefather, Hughes, 2d Term Reports, 225, and those cases acted is a matter of law, not capable of being triwhich occur every day, in which actions are maintained by a Jury, and not altering the nature of the namely, that no action lies for any act of a Judge of ed against Justices of the Peace, for issuing warrants without legal grounds, although those Justices are pact. That act was a ministerial act, which is not protected from actions, and not a judicial act, Judges of the very Courts in which the offences which is protected-and lastly, this arrest upon specified in those warrants are triable; although those pleadings is a false imprisonment, for which the Defendant is bound to abide the rerdict of a fender, and although for their judicial acts in that Jury. I have now, my Lords, argued the case, very matter no action would lie. This, then, is a within their jurisdiction, inferior Judges would be ministerial act, done by a ministerial Officer, for and have only to add a word or two in reply to some several topics introduced by Mr. Pennefatherwhich, whatever may be the number and value of charge of a " bold attempt" to subvert a prin- his other dignities, he is responsible to my client, --1st, he said that this was one of that class of injuries for which there is no remedy. He cited the is retorted, and justly retorted, on the learned gen- servations upon some of the other points which he case of Lecaux v. Eden, but it does not prove by ny means what he would wish to establish. The tleman; for in Hammond and Howell (2 Mod. has laboured in this case, and first, where he insists ggriered party there, though he did not get imme-218), quoted by him, the Court expressly says, that this must be taken as a judicial act, because it though they (the Judges) were mistaken, yet is averred to have been done by the Lord Chief Jusliate redress, was told that an appeal to the Court of Admiralty would be efficacious. Mr. Pennela they acted judicially-and for that REASON no lice, and as we have not traversed the fact of its ther talked of a case of felony, in which the party had action will lie against Defendant." For what ren- being so done; and in order to sustain this proto redress by the recovery of damages; but it could son? Not because the Defendant was Judge of position he cites Eton v. Southby, from Waller .not escape observation, that if he was not remuneratany particular Court, but because he acted ju- I shall dismiss that case by observing, that all it ed in money, he would in the punishment of the ofdicially. And in Floyd v. Barker (12th Coke, proves is, that an allegation " that A. B. having 23), also cited by him, this distinction is ex- been possessed as a tenant at will" is a sufficient fender. He commented upon the expediency of suffering a private injury for the purpose of effecting a averment that he then was tenant at will; but we public good; but though I admit most cordially the Peace, cannot be charged for conspiracy for that are not disputing upon averments in this instance. eneral principle, yet I deny its application in the prewhich he did openly in Court, for the causes and It is sufficiently averred that the Defendant was reasons aforesaid." The two next cases clied by the | Chief Justice, and as such, namely, by virtue sent instance. He has bestowed some words upon the ecessity that existed for the Defendant's interference the case of the Catholic Delegates. I do not see

person qualified to rote at an election, an action pend on the name or title of the actor?—Is the qua- ly, judged him again? And what would, to lity of the fact to be changed with the dignity of the | Lords, be the consequence of suffering this extra. was nein, that the operin acted in that respect his distinction is further recog- Labould be at all justified in detaining your Lord- Why, my Lords, if my Lord Ellenbotougo, to English Chancellor, or the Master of the Roil Instead Gentleman, of Miller v. Seares (2 Black- in Mr. Pennefather's argument, to which I have had conceived any malice to any of your Lordship to-morrow, they might issue their warrants, and to entreat a few moments of your attention, is that part of the case in which, without admitting the drng you from your bench, to answer a ficilion. charge before them, and do all this, subjecting themselves to no penalty .- Mr. Pennefather has lastly told us, that the subject could resort to Parliament, in the event of any unwarrantable proceed. ings on the part of the Chief Justice, Why, my Lords, what a mockery this is? If the Irish pea warrants to fiats. Now it may be conceded that sant has been aggriered by a Chief Justice, it it a consolation for him to have the liberty of making a rants be hats as process to bring the party in, then miserable passage to Holyhead, then walking barnthe authorities and cases in which actions have lain foot to London, and lastly stating his wrongs to the Imperial l'arliament, in a language unknown to comparing warrants to fiats, the Defendants would them. My Lords, I am confident you cannot. have been entitled to nonsuit the Plaintiffs in those from a due consideration of the authorities I have rited, and the reasoning that has been advanced on our behalf, decide against us.

distinction between judicial and ministerial acts, he

still acknowledged its authority, by the pains he

took to prove the granting of a warrant to be a ju-

dicial act. He first insisted that no action would lie

no action would lie in the first case, but if war-

against Justices of Peace for issuing warrants are

actions; a mighty discovery truly !!! Butifthis iden-

tical warrant had been issued by my Lord Mayor,

and I presume entitled to some reneration from the

Counsel at the other side-if the Lord Mayor, who

is also a presiding Judge at the Sessions, had issued

this very warrant, an action might have him against

of trying and punishing this crime he is as fully a

that the superior quality of the Chief Justice alters

the act into a judicial one; It becomes a fiat, and

not a warrant, and no action can be maintained;-

but there is really no similitude between the two-a

hat is only an order to the officer to make out a writ

or process; a warrant is the process itself—the writ

issued on the first must of necessity be returnable

n the Court out of which it issued; a warrant is not

eturnable at all, and it is intended to force in a par-

y to any Court having cognizance of the offence

within the territorial limit of the officer who grants

t. In Blackstone, 294, are these words: " the

warrant may be either general or special-ge-

neral, to bring the offender before any Justice-

special, to bring him before any particular indi-

vidual Justice." So that this warrant is part of

a case afterwards tried before the Defendant, only

because he chose not to send the Plaintiff to the Ses-

sions.—It has therefore no necessary connection

with the Court of King's Bench, nor indeed any

other connection with that Court, but what the De-

fendant chose to give it. Next the case of the King

. White, Cases Temp. Hard. 37, has been relied

on. To prevent any controversy, I have brought

the book to read it. (Here Mr. O'Connell referred

Court, and passed without debate.) Now what

a judicial act? Does it alter or qualify the autho-

rity of the cases I have mentioned ?-It proves no-

thing but what is familiar in every day's practice,

namely, that all officers of justice are under the con-

troul of the King's Bench. Where complaints are

made to that Court, of any Magistrate or Officers,

if the fact be admitted, they grant an attachment; if

this necessity. There were many persons who could,

with greater propriety and delicacy, fill his place on

such an occasion. But if, as Mr. Pennefather

capacity, in granting a warrant against my client,

see to what a predicament he has been reduced. He

would contend, the Chief Justice acted in his judicial

to the book, but it was thought unnecessary by the

does this case prove? - Does it convert any act into

From the Journal de l' Empire of Nov. 10.

The movements of the Grand Army, mentioned n the Twenty-fifth Bulletin, were announced some days ago in private letters from Moscow. Thera. pid march of the army upon that city, and the bril. Judge as the present Infendant. It is contended, liant victory of Mofaisk, would have ensured it a conquerors good winter-quarters, if the rage and despair of a barbarous enemy had not suggested to him the frightful resolution of destroying, with his own hands, one of the capitals of his empire.

As soon as Moscow was reduced to ashes, it was no more than the advanced post of the French arny, the occupation of which must be subordinate to the general plan of the camprign, or what most be at the end of October, the orincipal and even the only end of a wise Captain, who finds himself at the head of an Immense army In the middle of Russin. viz. that of ensuring good winter-quarters before the winter should come and surprise him.

In the first days of November, the Russian winr may be expected from one moment to anotherthe abundance of the rains and snows renders the roads impassable till the period of the great frosts; the humid cold, much more dreadful than the dry old, menaces the health of the troops, and prudence pperiously demanded that an army before this epoch should provide winter quarters, tranquil, commodiout, and extensive: it was not sufficient to remain in inaction; it was requisite that so considerable a nass of men should breathe upon an extent of terriory capable of nourishing them. They must have helter and places to repose in; it was in fact necesary that these quarters should be covered by a chain of posts, which could prevent all the enemy's parties rom penetrating it, and troubling the repose of the

It is neither military plans, nor topographical positions, which decide the choice of winter cantonnents; the quantity of provisions, and the facility of receiving fresh resources, are often the greatest causes of it. They were similar considerations which, in the campaign of 1807, decided the Emperor to quit Eastern Russia, and bring back his ricorious army to the fertile banks of the Vistula, where they passed the winter in abundance, covering, by their position, the slege of Dantzic, from whence they moved, on the return of summer, to lictate the terms of the peace of Friedland and Til-

The plan of the present campaign is traced upon too grand a scale to admit of any supposition upon the choice of winter quarters, which the army is going to take. Will it occupy Kalouga and its fertile provinces? Will it menace Kiow and the rear of formassow's army? Will it cover the siege of Rigå? Or will it remain at Witepsk or Smolensk, in a central position, and from whence it will be able to narch, at the first moment of the farourable season, wherever victory calls it? Whatever may be the positlons of which the army may make choice for winter quarters, we are assured, that during their repose, as in their activity, our invincible legions will command the respect of the enemy's hordes; and we render thanks to that foresight which equally knows how to precipitate victory, and stop at that point which wisdom demands. We think with pleasure that our friends, our brothers, our sons, ussembled round the flage of their country, are going to enjoy some moments of repose. If they should even purchase this repose by fresh battles, it is good observe that the fruit of these battles, however brilliant they may be, neither can nor must be any thing else than the dispersion of the enemy's columns, which perhaps support those bands of Consacks by which the positions upon the Nara have been disturbed.

All the movements the army shall make will have aly for their object, the ensuring of as tranquil and abundant winter-quarters as possible. These movements naturally require a large line of operations. and Moscow being the extremity of the position which the army occupies, the head-quarters, the focus of all movements, could no longer remain there. To say that the Emperor has left Moscow, is only say that this father of soldiers marches wherever reat operations demand his presence. His presence ommands victory --- his presence will still watch over the safety of the victorious army.

On the 14th instant, the Newry Up-Coach was stopped at the turnpike of Dunleer, by twelveained villains, who fired at the conchman and guard wounded both, and robbed the passengers of above thirteen hundred pounds. It is erroneously to acted in that respect judicially. In Ashby and the question is, whether this be a judicial or a milling first judged my client; 2dly, resorted to the that the noted robber, Collier, has been taken.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16. Just as this Paper was going to Press, the arrival the Adrenture packet, from New-York, with a lesenger and dispatches, was announced at the Post-Office. The letters and newspapers are not

pected sooner than to-morrow. A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night. The inmiligence brought by it from the Russian armies is at so recent as that which has been already received. Saturday afternoon Captain Desborough arrived Town, in twelve days from Lisbon, which gave om the Marquis of Wellington; but the dispatches brought by Captain Desborough were from Mr. Spart, at Lisbon. No intelligence had been remirelat Lisbon from the Army for a week before departure.

Saturday arrived at Portsmouth the Salcette frite. Captain Hope, from the Archipelago, bringshome Sir Wm. Ousely, brother of his Excelher Sir Gore Ousely, Bart. Ambassader at the bort of Persia, with dispatches of considerable imotence, with which he has since arrived in Town. m the Persian Court.

We have more than once had occasion to inform

public, that the late revolutionary movements in rance were believed not to be confined to the Caal, but probably embraced widely-extended raifications, which were only suspended from coration be the unfortunate issue of the central ex-We have now to state a most important , received this morning from an intelligent Corendent at Plymouth, on whose communication have renerally found that the utmost reliance may dacaf. On Thursday se onight (the 5th instant) rench General (some assert one of the Ex-Royal fimily) sailed from Plymouth Sound in the Armide cate-a circumstance which at the time excited ch conjecture as to his destination. It is now are informed, ascertained, that the Armide proeded to Quiberou Bay, where she landed the General, who, being joined by some loyalists of suction who waited his arrival, instantly hoisted standard of the Bourbons. The effect is said are been electric—the neighbouring country i eted to have risen -s if by one instantaneous ime. and, when the accounts came away, a strong had been regularly organised, and means were ing to spread the patriotic flame. On an even important at this momentous crisis, we regret t we have it not in our power to speak with abnte confidence, though we have every reason to ere, that the intelligence which we communicate I soon be confirmed. Our besitation in rouchfor its absolute accuracy arises only from the amstance of the channel by which the intellior reached Plymouth being still unknown to us. day or two, at farthest, will ascertain this point

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Price of Stocks this day at one o' Clock. r Ct. Cons. 585 59 58f | Ruch. Bills (21d.) 1 3 pm Cent. Red. 374 Ditto 1 5 pm Omnium 51 pm r Cents, 158 a

Consols for Acct. 59 58% r (cut. 90114 schooner is arrived in three days from Corun and has brought Papers to the 12th instant ter by four days than former accounts. The reet of 4000 French prisoners having entered Maid was brought to Corunna on the 9th, but later esstates that the account was not true. On ops blew up the bridges of Toro and Zamora in

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night, and ought intelligence of the Russians having entered hman. This intelligence is extremely probable. The following is a private letter from Reterseigh-It represents Murat's loss as much greater a the account from Lord Catheart stated it to be St. Petersburgh, Oct. 27.—We have nov pleasure of communicating to you the glorious is of the entire defeat of Murat, and the retakof Moscow, with 37 caissons, 15,000 priso-4 millions of ducats, and a General killed; les Prince Poniatowski, and the armies of Kuoff, now drawing near, a dreadful battle is ex-1. Count Wittgenstein has stormed and tak-Polotak, and 6000 of the enemy are put hors de at. Warraret to hear that Colonel Willoughas a volunteer in the attack, has been made ner. This goes by courier. Kutousoff is (%) strong, and all the peasantry are armed

sht much if the French will, ever get back." hillax Papers to the 17th t t. and New York he 9th October are arrived; they are very barren dligence.

is not the town of Tarragona that has been sucfully attacked by the troops under Baron Eroles Saptain Codeington of the Blake, but the port Intragona. The official report from Captain te will appear, we suppose, in the Guzette of to-

COURTER OFFICE, Three o'Clock. DEPARTMENT - DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 17. ipatches have been received this morning from al the Marquis of Weilington, duted the 26th, and 31st of October, and 3d of November. tappears that the mine, which had been formder the second line of the enemy's works, was ded on the evening of the 11th, and the breachre immediately stormed, and the lines escaladour troops. The Court's and the infantry of terra Legion particularly distinguished themin this attack, and entered the works, but mable to sustain the heavy fire from the caswere alliged to retire, after suffering seformer's forces which had been assembled in th, attacked the out-posts of the Albes at This, but were repulsed.

army, which appears to have consisted of the remains | frontiers of that Country with as much expedition ? of Marmont's force, reinforced by troops from as the advanced state of the squeen and the Russian France, and joined by all the caralty, and two divisions of infantry from the Army of the North, adranced through Monasterio, with the view of raising the siege of Burgos, and on the erening of the 20th attacked Lord Wellington's out-posts, but Sir E. | was conscious les embarrasted situation exposed bion. Paget having been directed to more the 1st and 5th divisions upon the enemy's right flank, executed this movement with great ability, and the French were driven back. It further appears, that in consequence of a letter from Sir R. Hill. Lot I Wellington mised the siege of Burgos on the 21st of Oce to a report that dispatches had been received tober, and the allied force retired towards the Don ro, followed by the whole of the enemy's army,-During the retreat, there were several affairs between the rear-guard of the allies and the enemy's cavalry, particularly on the 23d, on which occasion the light infantry battalien of the German Le gion distinguished themselves in repulsing a very superior number of cavalry. The army took up a position on the 24th upon the Carrion, where it was oined by the 1st battalion of the 1st Guards from Corunna. It halted upon the 25th, and its left was attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed by the 5th division, commanded by Major-General Oswald. The French, however, having forded the river at Palencia, Lord Wollington changed his front, and caused the enemy to be attacked by two brigades under Gen. Oswald, and a body of Spanish troops,

> "In consequence of the army under Marshals Soult and Suchet having approached the Tagus, and that sanced to it on the evening of the same day, and that iver having become fordable in every part, Lord Vellington directed Lieut .- General Sir R. Hill to refire from the Tagus and evacuate Madrid, and to take up a position upon the Adeja, in order to mail due. All their material confects will be found put himself in communication with the army under | in our columns, but the hour at which ther were reand Wellington's immediate command. The eveny having collected a large body of troops between the Puente Lorgo and Aranjuez, attacked the Brilish posts, but was repulsed with considerable loss. by the 2d Battalion of the 47th Regiment, and a de- 1 80,000 men, and one article says, that it was advancing achment of the 95th, under Colonel Skeriet. The fort of La China, in the Retire, was destroyed, and all the guns, stores, &c. which had not been removed rere destroyed before the troops left Madrid. Lt .-Gen. Sir R. Hill had not been further molested in his retreat, and was expected to join Lord Wellington in the 31. It is understood from information which ias been received by this Mail, that the enemy had abandoned the City of Valencia, having dismantled

who drove them across the river with considerable

" N. B. Three of the dispatches are doplicates, of shich the originals are not accompanied by the reurus of killed or wounded ; but it appears that Goseral Alara, of the Spanish Army, was wounded n the repulse of the enemy on the 25th October; Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby was slightly wounded on the 13th October; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, of the Royal A-tillery, was severely wounded upon the 27th; and that Lieut.-Colonel Pelly, of the 16th Light Diagoons, was made prioner in the affair of the 23d October."

ELECTION OF SCOTS PEERS On the 13th, the following Noblemen were elect-

d as the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, or the new Parliament viz . "Marquis of Queensberry | Karl of Abovne *Earl of Rothes Latt of Aberdeen Earl of Caithness Farl of (dayrow Lord Forbes Earl of Kellie Lord Salton Larl of Dalhousi *Lord Gray Earl of Selkirk Lord Sinclair

Earl of Bulcarras Lord Napier Those marked thus * are new Peers, in room of the After the return was declared by the Clerks,

ford Kinnaird protested against it, and, without etating his reason for the present, expressed his inention of appealing elsewhere.

Calaterford Chronicle.

The London Journals of Monday conveyed little

formation beyond what was given in our paper of

SATURDAY, NOFEMBER 21

hursday. On that day, we had not space to offer any observations on the Twenty-Fifth Bullotin, but we cannot suffer it to pass wholly without animadversion. For this purpose, we shall partly avail our-selves of some judicious remarks with which it Loudon Journalist has accompanied its publication. The abandonment of Moscow, and the necessity to which the French have been reduced, of betaking themselves to winter quarters, have been rendered abundantly evident, by official acknowledgment. The Bulletin is mysterious in almost all its contents, and so artfulcomposed, as to leave it uncertain what course the French Army would pursue. The same observation will apply to the article which we have this day inserted from The Journal de l'Empire. " Will the Army occupy Kalonga? Will it menace Kiow and he rear of Tormassow's Army? Will it cover the siege of Riga? Will it remain at Witepsk, or Smoleusk?" The probable object for putting all these juestions is, that BONAFARTE, fluding himself comelled to fight for his winter-quarters, and not knowng where circumstances may conduct him, the interogatories are so shaped that, wherever he may hapon to find hunself, the event may be ascribed to a deberate and preconcerted plan. This supposition is rengthened by a subsequent paragraph in the article to which we ablude. " All the movements the army shall make will only have for their object the insuring as tranquil and abundant winter-quarters as possible. Those movements naturally require a large line of operations." Another design of these arguments appears to be. to gloss over the fact, that the French Army vice compelled to retreat, and to Upon the 13th ult, the advanced goard | deceive the People of Trance one a belief, that Ro-Nursain had still a choice or mensures. There is so strong though induced top extince given to the idea of proceeding town it would use to leave it al- judicious request, when we inform him, that the exmed certain that less gen the meaning of the 19th, their whole led, it was determined -

armies would permit. It has been conjectured, and the opinion is not unworthy of attention, that the acticle in the Jemsal del Empire was written at the head quarters of Box sparts, and that it was intend ed to prepire his subjects for disasters to which he The Bulletin itself was dated at an insignificant villago about 30 miles from Moscow, on the roads to Kalonga, Tula, and Kalonna. Kalônga is a large l place. and populous city, capital of the Government of Na letekoc, situate l'about 100 miles distant from Pe tersburgh, and 5.0 f. om Warsaw, in Poland. Over the fale of the three places we have mentioned, and especially over that of Kalonga, a prospect of meincholy horror is suspended. The Irial and execution of the men who set fire to Moscow were intended to deler others from resorting to similar measures. of destruction. That the warning, atrocious and readful as it was, would not be effectual, is proba- | part of the 23d Light Dragoens, for Dublin ; Gower bie, find the retreat of Bongrents has, in ail liketibood, been through new scenes of conflagration and rum. On the contents of the Bulletin, we have only farther to remark, that the obscure abusion to Kuresore exictory over Munar is sufficient evidence of the actual occurrence of the event.

The London Journals of Monday added nothing of importance to former accounts from the Peninsula. The following rumours were current. A Lady, a rive. from Madrid, is said to have stated, that she saw 4000 Fronch Prisoners brought into that City just before her departure. This report was combi ed with another, namely, that General Hun had de feated Sober, but it is clear, that no accounts of any engagement had been received. An Office who was taken prisoner at Eurgos, and who had made his escape, repeats the former statements, that the Marquis of WELLINGTON left that fortress on the 2.d of October, that the enemy, 25,000 strong, had adthe Allies, in their march to the South, had kided and wounded about 7000 of the enquy

Since the foregoing articles were prepared, th London Journals of Tuesday arrived, Icaving no ceived obliged us to be almost wholly silent in this place with respect to their intelligence. The accounts from Lord WKI LIVOTON do not come down to that period on which public anxiety is constructed fixed. The Army of Sourt and Security stated between the Allied Armies and Portugal. The Arm MARNOTT, re-organized, and \$0,000 strong, under Massieva, presses upon Lord Werrington in the North of Spain. United to General Hirr, his Lordship will have about 60,000 infantry, and 6000 caval-Under these circumstances, if they be founded in truth, the allies will have to open a retreat with the sword a but, with such an Army, commanded by such a Leader, there is every thing to hope.

There are some accounts from Russia, but none of importance. The Russlans are said to have entered or distroyed the fortifications, and that only a small | Warstor | There are strong grounds for believing. orce, under General D'Harispe, had been left in that | that ANDREOSNY'S influence at the Porte has bee successful. and that the war between Russia and Turkey will be renewed. It is said, that the Court of Denmark has been induced to propose arrangements for peace with Britain, in which the Northern Powers are to be comprehended. The command at Diea has been taken from Governor Essex, and encusted to Oncore, the relation and favourite of the ate Carnenian. The American President is said to have decided upon cancelling the bonds granted by the importers of British Goods. This, if true, is a favourable circumstance. There is no intelligence. as to the effect produced by the proposals of hir J. B. WARREY. Commodore Roberts is said to have again ventured to sea.

> The Norwich Expedition Coach has recently been robbed three times. In the last robbery, the newciable paper, payable to Bearer, exceeded £5000 The robbers of the Leeds Mail, with respect to whom some details appeared in our last publication, did not obtain more negociable notes than £500.

Anarticle appeared in our last publication with respect to Mr. Carries. An explanation of the occurrence has since been sent forth. A list of toasts, it is said, was previously heranged by the managers of the feast, and it led to Mr. Canning s lot to rive The Ministry," but he prefaced the toast with a doclaration, that it was a compliment which he paid, not to the men, but to their station, as selected by the Crown, and he should equally have paid it to any other set of men, so selected. If the apology makes ony thing for a Gentleman whose veneration for the station of a Minister is so plainly avowed, the public will give him credit for it in it's whole extent

The Wexford Herald has the following paragraph. which requires no comment-" We hear that Sir F FLoon, one of our worthy Representatives in the Imperial Parliament; has set out from his residence in this County to attend his duty in Parliament, and we also hear he has declared, that he will get indenendently, and not as a party-man at either side of the House of Commons.

The Leinster Journal of the 18th says-" On Monday last, agreeably to notice, a meeting was held at the Tholsel, in order to examine the claims of such of the inhabitants as applied for the freedom of the City. It was numerously attended by the examiners and those to be examined, and we are glad to announce, that many of our worthy citizens obtained their freedom. It was a very comfortable sight to hehold a Corporate Body, of long standing and respectability, offering to do supple justice to the me-ritorious services and titles of the present generation, in return for the exclusion and ungenerous treatment of the last and preceding ones.

A letter from Milford, dated Nov. 18, communi cates the following article of news: " This day arrived here the brig Juno, Thomas Rutherford, Master, from Laracha, (a sea-port in Africa, in the Empire of Morocco, on the river Lucas, and near the Atlanta Ocean) bound to London, with Wine and English Bele Goods, having been captured at Tenerific by the French, while discharging her outward-bound cargo, and loading for that port, and carried to Laracha, where she was delivered up to the British Consul by order of the Emperor of Morocco. She sailed from Laracha on the 7th ult. Her former Master and Mate were killed when she was cut out from Tenerific .-She is put under restraint of quarantine."

The Dublin Society has elected Mr. Griffith, jun. to

the office of Mining Engineer. The Committee of Merchants, we understand, have it in contemplation, on a large and liberal scale, specdily to open a Coffee and News-Room in their commodious and elegant House in George's-Street.

The communication of Veritor, which we had not room till now to acknowledge, is a proof of his attachment to the interests of his Fellow-Citizens; but he will forgive us for declining to comply with his very Busetin was issue press authority of those to whom he alludes could duced prices, for ready Money only. or to reach the lalone justify us in publishing the article.

Price of Irish Stocks - Nov. 13. Correnment Stock, 3) per Cent...... Grand Canal Loan, 6 per Cent 9: 6 MARRIED-A few days since, at Passage, in UB County, Mr. Walenigham Bolton, of his Majesty's Revenue Cutter Unniden, to Mils Councy, of said -PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER! 20. Annix o,

18th - Matty, Hatchinson, Whitehaven, coals a
fredegar, Jones, Liverpool, white salt, herrings, Se.: Bar! Sandwich Packet : Carl August, Limit son, Stockholm, iron, deals, &c. 19th .-- Pex. Anderson, Whitehaven, coaler Lady Cremorne Transport, Brown, from Liverpool, with

20th-Charlotte, Pearson, Swanten, coals; Milford, White, ditto, ditto : Aimwell, Devereux, from Vexford, oan, Liverphol, 18th-Samuel Packet: Neptune, Beech, Shorein-Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton-Aurors, Nichols, London-and Prudent, George, Portsmouth, utler, bacon, &c. : Hope, Hodge, London, wheat and oats. 15th-Camden Packet. Put back ... Jane and Bell, Bannatrne - Bonus Reay—and Fame, Baird.

Wind—S. B. at S a. m.

> BILLIAM GLANFILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, TROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,

SALED.

ANVILLE having received Instructions from I some of the first Houses in London, begs to inform his briends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegane and Fashion. Orders received at GLAR VILLA Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have or inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashromable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812. TO BE LET.

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, THAUS LANDS of BALLYROBIN, now unoccupied, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty-one Years. Immediate possession will be given. Proposals to be received by Mrs. Larran, at Mr Pann . Hair-Drester, Quay, Waterford

November 27, 1812 Ar The above Advertisement will be published in his Paper only once every fortnight.

FINO RE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Stores of A SAMURE and RICHARD DAVIS, Suir-street, on ourth day, the 25th, Seventeen Bagi and Ten Pock-

ets 110PS.-Terms at Sale. They have a few Thousand Carolina White Oak ogshead STAVES, and some Cumber Pips HEAD NG, of superior quality, which they will sell on rea

onable Terms Waterford, 11th Mo. (November) 21st, 1812.

WANTED. A S CLERK, a Man who completely understands the management of a Bacon Manufactory, and the also understands Book-Keeping. To such a Per son a liberal Salary will be given.—Apply at the Of

fice of this Paper. Waterford, November 21, 1812.

STRAYED BEAGLES.

TRAYED, from Brumwick, near Clonmet, and Di were seen coming towards Carriek, two young Black and White BEAGLES, with Blue Spots. The Dog answers to the name of Stretcher, the Bitch

It is requested, if they are ut any Gentleman's or Former's house, that inflimation may be given to Mr. Birnik, at the Chronicle Office. Waterford, November 21.21818

A CAUTION.

do hereby caution the Public not to take in payment a NOTE passed by Thomas HEARN for £50. payable in five Years, and dated the 14th of Novemer, instant, in favour of Basas Danisht-I not having received any value whatever for the same. THOMAS HEARN.

Ballineur, November 20, 1812.

EAGLE

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNHILL, LONDON, AND NO. 99, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. CAPITAL, THO MILLIONS.

DAYMENT of REST of PREMISES rendered untenantable by FIRE.—Persons insuring Proper-0 per Cent. when the Insurance is effected, and anually, on the same being renewed, thereby making Dividend of 70 per Cent. at the end of 7 Years, with out the risk of being diminished by losses

EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE. Every description of Insunance upon Lives may e effected at this Orsics, with the utmost facility pon terms of peculiar advantage. No charge for Pourcies.

WILLIAM BERTHAM, Esq. Secretary for the English enariment. London. SAMUEL KENNEDY, Esq. Secretary for the Irish De-

artment, Dublin. PATRICK & THOMAS M'DOUGALL, Agents, Waterford Waterford, November 21, 1812.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT WARE-HOUSE, CORNER OF LADY LANE.

ROBERT TOBIN has received from Cork a few Puncheous of real Malt WHISKEY, which be offers for tale on very liberal Terms. Purchasers of ten Gallons and upwards will find his Prices and the Quality of his Spirits equal to that of the other Wholesale. Dealers. He will have a constant supply of the purest Spirits to sell on Commission. Housekeepers can get any quantity they may want at the lowest retail prices. He is well assorted with TEAS, EUGARS, WINES, &c. and which in future he will sell at re-Michael-street, Waterford, October 8, 1918.