LAW INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, LONDON, NOV. 14

THE KING T. LOLLY. Dissolubility or Indissolubility of English Marriage Mr. Brougham, In continuation .- He submitted if the Court in Scotland was to be considered Court at all, it must have jurisdiction over parties residing within its bounds. If the parties residing within its jurisdiction were subject to any punishment it might inflict, so must they be entitled to any beneficial remedy which it might have to bestow. It must be a good sentence, he submitted, if it was one, as in fact it was, which the Court could not refuse giving. It was not of any consequence whether the parties residing within the juris diction of the Court in Scotland were born in Scotland, or were domiciled there; it was enough to give the Court a jurisdiction that they actually resided there at the time; and, in point of fact, the jurisdiction attached to the very first day of their residence in Scotland. This was not a thing peculiar to Scotland; the moment a person entered a country he became subject to all the penalties attaching to persons residing in that country; and if n man was liable to the incommoda thence arising. it was but fair that he should be entitled to the commoda also. A marriage of English parties was good in Scotland, and if they could make a good marriage, it followed as a natural consequence, that they could dissolve it also. Allow him to put a case more distinctly, in order to shew its applicability Suppose the case to be reversed, and that parties who had contracted a marriage in Scotland were to come to Doctors' Commons, asking to be released a vinculo matrimonii, and the Judges of that Court were to tell them, " we cannot do any thing of the kind, we have no such authority;" would it be sufficient for those parties to answer, " We know you cannot do this as to marriages contracted in England, for they are indissoluble, but the case is different with us t we were married in Scotland, where the marriages are dissoluble; we therefore pray of you to dissolve our marriage by releasing us a vinculo matrimonii, that being the nature of the contract which we contemplated at the time of marriage?" Would this satisfy the Judge in Doctors' Commons, and would be dissolve their contract : or, would be not rather tell them, "I know of nothing of the kind : I can decide only according to the practice of this Court; and to get your mar riage dissolved, you must go to a Court where mar ringes are dissoluble?" On the same principle, the Judges of the Courts in Scotland could not be entitled to say to an Englishman applying in Scotland for a discree-" Oh, no; you are an Englishman; your contract is indissoluble: I would grant this remedy to any other person, but I cannot to you." Marriages are dissoluble in Scotland, because there is no canon to prevent it; and the Judges cannot refuse the remedy to any person applying for it, because it is ex debito justicia. A case might be put, which would go to illustrate this point. In Scotland, a husband is not liable for the scandal of his wife; in England he is liable; but would it be saffered to a husband, who had been married in Scotland, and had come with his wife to reside in England, on being sued for his wife's scandal, to set up as a defence, that that was not the nature of the contract he contemplated at the time of his marriage: that he had entered into it on the understanding that he was not to be liable for his wife in this respect; and, therefore, that he ought not to be subjected? Such a defence, he should imagine, would not be listened to. But why, he asked, apply a different rule to the reversion to a state of celibacy from that which was applied to the cessation from that state? Why should the law of Scotland be held good in the formation, and not good to the effect of dissolving a marriage?-Why give credit to that law, when saying that A. is no longer single, and refuse credit to the same law, when stating that A. is no longer to be esteemed a married man, but to have reverted to that state from which he had been taken by that very law to which the law of hinghand then attached credit? Why should a man not be held to have been made single by one act of the same foreign law, to which, in depriving him of his liberty, the law of England gave its sanction? This effect the decisions, to which he had alluded, must have, unless it should be admitted, that the dissolution of the maginge in question was good in Scotland, but not in this country. If his Learned Friend made him this admission, he would not thereby get out of the difficulty, but, on the contrary, would only get the deeper into it. Was h no difficulty, that a man might here enjoy personal rights; and on the other aide of a bridge, perhaps, be stripped of them? Was it no difficulty, that a man, if he came to one place, must be understood to have done an act which amounted to felony; while, if he remained in another place, his conduct must be held to be pure as him-which ought to travel with him wherever he goes; but of which, according to this doctrine, if he venture to a particular place, he is in a moment to be stripped of them all?-It was from a view of those inconveniencies, and inextricable absurdities, that the law of comitas arose, and on a congideration of them was that law founded. If there had been no travelling from place to place, no cothem to regulate its conduct. But it was because | till the judge had proof of what was the law on this there is travelling from one country to mother, subject at Leghoin. There was then offered as a avowed and recorded corruptions, under which the and because there were rights of others to be attend- witness on this head the very alleged wife herself. strength and honour of the Empire sink and pine, ed to, that this comitas existed : and he submitted | She was objected to; but her testimony was admit- | are to be cautiously upheld; and with them a sys-

to which he had alluded; and if a diverce was good | recognition of sentences of divorce by the Jewish n one country' that it must be good in another.

Lord Ellenborough asked, did the Learned Counsel go the length of saying, that all personal rights and qualities followed a man? The relation of parent and child, for instance. In China, a father had the right of life and death over his children, and though he might exercise that right by drowning his son with impunity in the river of Canton, his Lordship suspected he would run some peril in exercising such a right in the river Thames.

Mr. Brougham said, he alluded only to civil rights; that was all which was necessary for his ar-

Lord Ellenborough said, this was a question en threly of criminal law. Mr. Brougham said it would be so if the Defend-

ant were here charged with doing that which, for any person, in whatever degree he stood, to have done, would have been criminal. That, however, was not here the case. The law of England did not shy that it should be criminal in A. to marry B. but only that it should be criminal in A. to marry B., if A. be stready married to C. He should shew. that the Defendant was divorced from his former wife by a competent tribunal; and then, of course, it became a civil question. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to consider the question of status, or personal rights, and on this head cited Hubert's treatise " De conflictu legum," B. 1. T. 2. The general rule he contended was, that the status followed the person into whatever country he went; but if that status was unknown in any country. there it ceased. The question here was, whether the Defendant was married or single. Two people could not stand in the relation of husband and wife to each other in one country, and not do so all the world over. A man could not be one thing in one country and another thing in another country. On this principle did the House of Lords decide the case of Crawford and Patrick.

Lord Elleuborough desired the Learned Counsel to recollect that the status of the Defendant began in this country.

Mr. Brougham contended, that the Defendant acquired a new status in Scotland, which being good there, must inure to him in this country. The Lord Chief Baron said, the status of a natu-

ral son, for instance, was different in Scotland from what it was in almost any other country.

Mr. Brougham submitted, however, that married or single in one country must be so wherever they went. Thus in the case of Crawford and Patrick, the latter being a bastard in America, where his father and mother were married after his birth, and the rule of ' legitimatus per subsequens matrimoni um," not prevailing in America, where he had acquired the status of a bastard, that status followed im Into Scotland, and regulated the succession to the property situated in Scotland, of which, in consequence of having acquired the status of a bastard, the young man was deprived, although, had he been born in Scotland, he must have succeeded, as there the rule of subsequent legitimation prevails.

Mr. Baron Graham asked, did not the Defendant carry the indissoluble contract entered into by

him in England along with him all the world over Mr. Brougham contended he did not. A senence of the Commissary Court of Scotland was good to dissolve the marriage. The Defendant, accordingly, there acquired the status of a single man, and that status must depend on the law of the country where he acquired it, as was decided | great, prompt, or direct in his public character .-by the House of Lords, in the case of Crawford was decided in Calvin's case, that status of certain kinds did not follow a man; but that the highest and lowest, namely, those of King and Knight, did. They were universal; so were single and married. In the next place, the Learned Counsel submitted, that the decree in question was a regular judicial entence by a regular and competent court: that such sentences of courts acting in rem were to be received in evidence; and that they were good and michistre, till they were impeached for collusion. Their Lords ips would not look into error in such case, as it was for the benefit of the country that there be an end of litigation, particularly where it is a sentence of status; and whether to be considered as penal, or remedial of civil right, the same conclusion followed. So much was divorce considesed in Scotland as of a penal nature, that the concurrence of the Public Prosecutor was required to all ictions of divorce, as a matter of course. Here there was a sentence of a penal nature by a court, on a peron within its jurisdiction; and would their Lordships say, that it was to be taken as conclusive? The Court of Chancery would decree performance of articles out of the jurisdiction of the court, because it had a jurisdiction over the person, in consequence of his being in this country; and would their Lordships hold that a person was liable to punishment for obeying such orders? Here the parties only obey-Holy Will ?- Was it nothing, that a man should | ed the decision of a court which they were penally be deprised of his status, and of those personal qua- or civilly bound to obey. The Learned Counsel lities which are naturally inherent and attached to had only one other case to refer to on this first point, and that was the case of Gainer v. the Countess of Lanesborough, in Peake's Nisi Prius, p. 72. It was an action of debt on a bond, and the defence set up was the coverture of one John King. It was shewn, in reply, that this could not be so, lu as much as John King was then married to another woman. To this it was answered, that Mr. King was discharged from this alleged marriage by miles would have existed-in that event, it would a divorce pronounced by the Synagogue of the Jews have been useless and every country would have at Leghorn, which sentence was offered to be given has laid to rest, are too sacred to be disturbed; and beca'content to look only to its own laws, and by in evidence; but this was refused to be admitted.

Synagogue, and that she had been actually divorced from Mr. King. The sentence was then admitted in evidence, and there was a verdict for the Defendant. This the Learned Counsel submitted was by no means so strong a case as the present.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said, the divorce in that case was founded on an objection by the relations of the wife, that the husband was not sufficiently strict in his observance of the Jewish ceremonials. He was not Jew enough.

Here Mr. Brougham closed his first point. Lord Ellenborough paid him some deserved com pliments on the very eloquent and forcible manne n which he had argued his case so far, and postponed the farther argument till the next day of Er-

Adjourned at four o'clock, Mr. Brougham having spoken two hours and a half.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

SIR-The cabal by whom Mr. Canning was introduced to Liverpool are already beginning to rereal their secret designs, and indeed have made the irst efforts towards the accomplishment of a sysem which would reduce the Representation to a necure, and place the great and leading interests of the town in the power, or keeping -of a dependant. It is not sufficient that Mr. Canning has been turned free of expense to himself—he is to be reieved from the duties of his appointment; and the rdinary connexion between the Representative and he Constituent is to be cut off by a sort of intermediate Ex-Member, who is to be established in London with a suit of offices and a salary !!!-Here is another life and interest to be added to the long cataegue of subjection, to say nothing of the lives and interests which this fruitful source of partiality, injustice, and corruption, may engender. The letters are generally to be opened by this intermeddler, who is to strip the applications of all wordy exuberance; and, as the clock strikes one, to recrive from the Great Man, the civil or criminal decision of Yes or No ! with any qualifications to boot -all which must forthwith be transmitted to Liverpool by his Majesty's Mail-coach. In extreme and pressing occasions, or occasions of great and evident distress (I suppose a license, or a bit of news that might affect the property of a neighbour), the very intelligible word -nrivate-is to be written, in a plain hand, at the back of the letter; and in all such rases, it is most humbly and dutifully expected, that the Right Hon. Gentleman will condescend to smash the seals, or use the scissars, with his own proper and Right Hon, fingers and thumbs. This notable cheme is declared to be from Mr. Canning himself: and, upon the slightest survey of it, the reader will agree with me, in paying the Right Hon. Gentleman the compliment of being generously disposed to relieve, certainly from the dirtiest part of he business, the great Bashsw, who is to swell, fatten, and extend, under the dignity of this new appointment, which the efficiency of Mr. Canning, for other purposes, has rendered absolutely necessary. That this proposition originated with Mr. Canning, the internal evidence gives stronger proof than any that could, in my opinion, arise from the word or honour of the person who proposed it .--The talents and unquestioned accomplishments of that Right Honourable Gentleman are not unmixed with cunning. I could never discover any thing All his movements are accomplished, like those of nd Patrick, to which he had before referred. It the late Minister Perceval, by indivisible prints and imperceptible successions. How unlike Fox-how unlike Brougham 1 Even in Liverpool, his first approaches were of this reptile character; and, until the tedious and long projection of his feelers told him how the land lay, he cautiously forborn from giving any determinate weight, or measure, or colour, or complexion, to his political sentiments .--Even then, upon a main point, it amounted to litle, and that little was anomalous—Religious freelom encumbered and embarrassed with impracticable qualification. The chain was not to be soupped but so laid, disposed, and platted, as to rest, with abated oppression, and with sufferable torture, apon the limbs and hearts of Ireland. Even this ans not to be done until the most frightful and ifflicting of all human calamities had visited a GREAT PERSONAGE, or, until his silent documbiture in the omb rendered him dull and stupid to the regeneraion and happiness of four millions of our bravest people ! It surely would be treasonable, rank reason, to question Mr. Canning's loyalty, or the ovalty of his Liverpool friends-a loyalty which, n no very inscrutable language, would teach the people to plant all their hopes upon the grave of their SOVEREIGN! Be it so-but sooner, much sooner, than second the accusation of a cruel or base contumacy, or of language which, by possibility, could admit of such an interpretation, I would at once say, that the evil counsellors of MAJESTY, and the vile and submissive agents of those counsellors, had wheeled about, and were willing, quite willing, to give up the character of persecutors, having lost

> the nower to persecute. And now for the political declaration of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Here he is, stout and unequivocal, because the public mind is not yet fully ripened into maturity. No attachment, but to existing corruption-no resistance, but to the recovery of lost right, or the suspended animation of the Constitution. Those liberties, which time been witnesses, that he believes they were not sothat management, that influence, that " working smoothly under-ground," and those corruptions,

that there could be no greater absurdities than those [ ted, and proved both the law at Leghorn as to the [ tem of wickensess, of rieson, and energy narrow plans of policy—the perversion of ton-MERCE into smuggling -of scattice into pincer -a burning eagerness for universal war, and irredeems able obligation, making the sacred and eternal prid- que ciples of justice, and the plain maxims of wisdom, and of honest government, the chief objects of public dread or derision-placing the fallibility of man above the wisdom he should renerate, and the princivles he should adore—abusing the public mind to onsume the public morals-turning the understand. ing of man, the choice and inestimable gift of his MAKER, from all its pure and divine pupeser-firing the passions, abusing the reason-in short, quickening the mild, and blessed, and hearenly stream of light, into a stream of fire, to waste. and burn, and derastate the world! Such are the principles, such the ways and means, which tare Mr. Canning to Liverpool; such the principles, the ways and means, which deprired Liverpool of Mr. Brougham, and of all the fair and confident hopes and expectations which morals of the purest, and talents of the very highest order, had so fully in-

Mr. Brougham has been impudently and falsely held up as the enemy of our colonial trade, and, before his appearance in Liverpool, a base, interested, and dastardly calumniator, under the appellation of MERCATOR, fabricated and published harges and insinuations which he well knew were disarnceful only to himself. Amongst other notnole expressions is found the triumphant exclamaion-" The public would be able to judge what credit ought to be given to the aspersions which, according to newspaper report, this Member of Parliament had dared to utter against so highly respectable a nony as the Magistrates of Lancashire !--He neither uttered such a charge, nor was so reported; so that here we have the basest of all crimes -the crime of wilful falsification; and for the basest of all purposes—the purpose of casting a shade over the brightest virtues and talents that adorn and dignify our country-talents and virtues to which all the opponents (for he has but one enemy, and that a degraded and a heartless one) of Mr. Brougham have borne witness, and have honoured themselves in so doing. But mark this uneducated, unformed (not un-licked) thing, MERCATOR: credit due to aspersions! Is there a charity-school boy, so ignorant of our language, as to use such intgon-jargon just as barbarous as the barbarian who used it, or as the dirty and barbarous purpose it was intended to answer? Every effort was made by this agitator (he roams about like a man without a skin, suffering the cruellest tortures under the action of the mildest rephyrs) to stimulate others to personal broils, whilst the recollection of a personal chastisement, to which a foul mouth had subjected him, kept his own name very prodently in the back ground, though the object, not less of his suppressed esteem, than of his hate, bad, in the most open and manly way, challenged him and all other slanderers to produce themselves. When this attack was made, there was no mention of the name whence it proceeded, but in another case, the coach-box oration, where the person was neresarily produced, the name of the person attacked was prudently withheld. " An individual person," de Mr. J. Gladstone's vouchers abundantly expressed it, " was strongly adverted to:" but though Mr. John Giadstone has been accused of fear or shame (Lacquit him of the latter) in the appression of what he said, he has not yet the wellt it convenient to arow what he said, and to take upon himself that responsibility which the declaration itself necessarily involves, without any ifs, buts, or provideds. That "individual person" has not deserted either his friends or his principles, and I nost humbly tell Mr. John Gladstone, that desertion of every kind is founded in meanness and in treachery. That "individual person" has not incurred the displeasure of one honest man, and is now proudly and firmly fixed in those honourable connexions, and public attachments, to which Mr. J. Gladstone, in more prosperous and in purer times, was admitted. That "individual person," when he had as little difficulty as Mr. John Gladstone in procuring credit, firmly adopted that line of conduct which was full of honour, as well as of bitterness and of momentary humiliation. That individual person" well knows, that the period of a man's misfortune forms a new æra with many an old acquaintance, nor is it maknown to him, that any society is better than the society of their feelings. That " individual person" knows that the reakest, as well as the worst, men, are those who would sacrifice, for any consideration, their own characters; and that a knave is greatly, very greaty indeed, Inferior in dignity, to a fool. That "individual person" is contented, very well contented, o part with many of his acquaintances, rather than any of his principles; and is proud, truly proud ndeed, to retain the few friends who would scorn o make a job of their principles, or to improve heir unbroken fortunes by making a step-ladder ren of their political opponents. That " individual person" never suffered personal chastisement or Spartan refinement, nor had he the honour of being put down in a public room for Carthagenian faith. That " individual person" was never reduced to the ignominious necessity of bolstering up his character by weak testimony; or even to the painful and humiliating condition of upholding his reputation by undisputed evidence; and that " itlividual person" would charitably say of those who gave evidence of transactions to which they had not

Liverpool, Nov. 11, 1812.

B' ATERFORD Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quarter

## Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,373.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

MEETING will take place at the New Rooms, A on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December next, at one o'Clock, for the purpose of establishing a BIBLE 50. CIETY in this City, where the attendance of every individual, desirous of extending the circulation o the Scriptures, is requested.
Waterford, November 26, 1812.

KILKENNY BRANCH

IHBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. PATRONS. The Rt. Hen. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossary.

The Rt. Hon, the Earl of Desart. PRESIDENT The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossorn.

VICE-PRESIDENTS. Lord Viscount Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby, Hon, James Butler, Hon. and Rev. Dean of Rev. Archdeacen Hel Hon. Charles Butler.

Rev. Robert Shaw,

Rev. C. F. Phillips.

Rev. -- Vernon.

Messes. G. Hartford.

M. Newport,

C. Spear,

F. Burnhan

John Powell,

COMMITTEE. W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk, J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Pack, Alderman Kingsmill,

J. Kinchela, D. Recor-Messes. H. M. Creery. George Leech.

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

## RESOLUTIONS

OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY 1. The designation shall be " The Kilkenny Branch of the Hiberman 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 Beble is given to a Member, or Family, of the Established Church, a Book of Common Prater shall be given along with it. 3. Each Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be

4. Each Subcriber of Ten Guineas, at one time shall be a Member for Life. 3. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall

transint 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. Fire Members of the Commit

tee shall be competent to transact business at any

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

. 8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday in December. March, June, and September, or offener, if necessary; and shall call Extraordinary electings of the Society when expedient. on Brich Member of the Society shall be entitled. under the direction of the Committee, to purchase

10. The minutes of every General and Con-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.

Ribles and Tostaments at the Society's prices.

## WANTED,

S CLERK, a Man who completely understands the management of a Bacon Manufactory, and who also understands Book-Keeping. To such a Pernon a liberal Salary will be given. - Apply at the Ofhee of this Paper. Waterford, November 21, 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, arising out of LANDS and PREMISES held under the Masten, Burraneus, and Sister of the Leren STILLE, Situate at BALLYTRUCKLE, in the Liberties said City-one producing an annual Profit of 188

and the other, of £64 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 ers from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jone Veno, Waterford, November 17, 1812. PEARSON, Anctioneer.

[7] The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY. tith December next Waterford, November 23, 1812

TO BE LET, FROM THE SITH OF MARCH NEXT. FOR A MINORITY OF FIGHT MEARS, MRE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH

PARK, the WOODS and NURSERY excepted, I on the River Blackwater, and one mile west smore - Application to be made to Thoses | picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. TANK Dep. Kilmurry; or the Rev. Accounts Novembar 15, 1512.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD,

MERTAEN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE / DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Busmess, being a ce-simple Kstate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rent. For further particulars apply to Ronker Bowers, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

(F After the expiration of the first two Years these Premises will rise considerably in value Waterford, November 26, 1812.

NEW MALAGA FRUIT, &c. &c.

JOHN INGRAM, CORK.

WILL offer for Sale, by Auction, on Monnay, the 30th instant, the ENTIRE CARGO of the Clio, only 12 days from Malaga. The FRUIT is very superior, being intended for the London Market. 400 Boxes & half Boxes Muscatel RAISINS,

30 Burrels Jordan ALMONDS.

100 Jurs GRAPES,

90 Barrels FIGS. 211 Chests } LEMONS, and

100 Bags SHUMACK.

He has just arrived, and on Sile, TEAS, from last Sales, Raw and Refined SUGARS, SPICES SAUCES, ISINGLASS, RICE, and a few Hhds, of remarkably fine Old PORT WINE; and hourly expects 300 Casks New MUSTARD, and sundry other Articles, which, added to his present Stock, cannot be sur-

passed by any house in the Kingdom. Cork. November 99, 1819.

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

MLANVILLE having received Instructions fro Some of the first Houses in London, begs to in form his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Fashion. Orders received at GLAN-VILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have or inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO BE LET, WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE DWELLING HOUSE in Great Bridge street I 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, Bussia Bass MATS, and a Cargo of Liverpool White SALF. Waterford, 19th of 11th Month, 1812.

W E, the Undersigned, confiding in the wisdom of Parfiament, and nowilling to agitate the Public Mind, have declined making any recent publication of one Opinions on the desires of our Ro man Catholic Fellow-subjects-We trust we have ever been, and still continue animated by the most sincere disposition, to soothe and conciliate their feelings ; and we have witnessed this spirit displayed in its utmost extent, by our County Grand We have seen those desires, formerly the objects of solicitation, now converted into unqualified pesands, urged in a tone and spirit little becoming the very name of Petition, and embracing subjects wide foreign to their own Claims .- We have ever deeply felt, in any arrangements to extend the Franchises enjoyed by our Roman Catholic Brethren, the neces uty of guarding against Foreign Influence on the Civil or Religious Government of these Realms. The dangerous power ascribed to the Roman Catholic Prelates " of setting this Question at rest for ever by their decision," and the declared intention to reject any terms, however just and moderate, on this subject, strengthen and confirm these opinions.

From all these and other considerations united, we now feel it our duty to come forward and avow our Sentiments on this important Question .- We, therefore, carnestly request the Attendance of the PROTESTANT NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FAGUMEN, and INHABITANTS of the County and City of KILKENNY, at the SHEAF INN, on MONDAY, the Soth Day of November, to consider and sign a Pr-DITION to PARLIAMENT, and an Address to the PRINCE REGERT, expressive of the opinions here de-

Ralph Gore,

Arthur Gore.

Joseph Brans,

Ambrose Shearman

Wm. Pitt Blunden.

Robert Neville.

N dliam Butler.

Edward Warren,

Samuel Mathews.

Charles Madden,

Arthur St. George,

Howard St. George,

George St. George.

C. Brabazon Ponsonby,

William Izod.

Abraham White Baker.

Desart Edward Loftus, Bart. John Flood, Robert Flood. James Wemss, Garret Neville amuel Madden Edward Hunt, John Mitchell Purctor Poc. James Poe Henry Wentys, Edward Herbert Nicholas Herbert William Greene, Joseph Greene,

Carrick.

TOBACCO. WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty

Hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 23, 1812. THE Post-Masters-General having it in con-I templation to direct, that the Mail-Coach, which at present conveys his Majesty's Mails between the Cities of DUBLIN and WATERFORD, shall pass through the Towns of GOWRAN and THON ISTORY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will e received for conveying the Public Correspondence between the ROYAL OAK and the City of WITERFORD, in a MILL-DILIGENCE passing through the Town of Ross.

> By Command, EDIVARD S. LEES.

Secretary.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 12, 1819. NOVEMBER 12, 1819.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General are ready 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, DUNGARVAN, GAPPOOUSN, LIS-MORE, TALLAGH, and WATER-GRASS-HILL. The Post-Masters-General are also ready to cceive Proposals for a similar Establishment from Waterford to CAHIR, through CAR-

RICK-ON-SUIR and CLONNEL. By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

> DENIS KEEFE HAS FOR SALE,

At his Nurseries at Kilworth and Green-Hill, THE FOLLOWING TREES, VIZ. 1sh, from 2103 Feet high. Sycamore, from 3 to 8 Mountain 4sh, from 5 to 6, Scotch Fir. 4. Ditto, from 9 to 10, Ditto, 3.

Do. Seedlings, 2. Spruce, 5, Pitto, from 7 to 8, Ditto. 4. Do Copper Leaf. European Silver Fir, 4 Apple Trees. 4. Pears, Plums, & Cherries Birch, from 2 to 3. Herne cheanut. from 4 to 5, Mazard, from 6 to 9 Fee Larch, A years old,

Evergreens, & Flowerin N. B. He will plant by Contract, by the Thousand or Acre, and find Trees and Labourers, and renew the Faitures. &c. November 13, 1818.

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

JOHN WHIER, BROAD-STREET. A received, to the several late Arrivals from Encepool and Bristol, a large and fashiomable ssortment of Pancy PELISSE CLOTHS, of various olours-Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS, &c Plain and Corded CASSIMERES-Superfine WEL BORE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c .- from some of th First Manufacturing Houses in England.

He is abundantly assorted with English CARPET TING, of the newest l'atterns-beautiful HEARTH RUGS, COUNTERPANES, English BLANKETS HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. which, with a gene ral Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON GOODS, he will dispose of on the most reasonable Waterford, November 14, 1812

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LER and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their loint and an artistic field. their Joint and separate ESTATES, consisting f the Lands of Bolindesart, Shanakil, Booleveloghy Knoghnecraihy, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanore, in the Barony of Upperthird; West Ballilemon, Glinavadra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of Deies without Drum: and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Estate in the Lands of Upper Ballinear, Balli nab, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird East Ballimollalla, in the Barony of Decies withou Drum ; Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tra nore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird; and Carrigovoc, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are above One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD LANDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore Ballimollalla, Ballilemon, and Bolindesart. He will also sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin.

The above Lands are now set for above Five THOUSAND SIX HURDRED POUNDS a Year Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. Lr. mouth, Devoushire; to Mr. Wm. Disvey, 26 Parliament-street, London-or to the Reverend th DEAR of WATERFORD, and WILLIAM NEWFORT, Esq.

Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them November 7, 1812. BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of PLE

MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an xcellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particulary well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 18 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Cloning 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 Esseount Lismonn, Shanbally, Cloghecn-or to Rocen Casury, Waterford

October 1st, 1912

EAGLE

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNHILL, LONDON. AND NO. 23, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS. TDAYMENT of Rear of President rendered in lenantable by Fire. Persons insuring Propery with this Contant are entitled to a Dividend of to per Cent. when the Insurance is effected, and annually, on the same being renewed, thereby making a Dividend of 76 per Cent. at the end of 7 Years, will.

out the risk of being diminished by losses.

BAGLE LIFE INSURANCE. Every description of Insunance upon Lives may be effected at this Orrzen, with the utmost facility, upon terms of peculiar advantage.

No charge for Pourcies. WILLIAM BERTHAM, Esq. Secretary for the English Department, London.

SANUEL KENNEDY, Esq. Secretary for the Irish De PATRICK & THOMAS MIDOUGALL.

Waterford, November 21, 1812.

FOR SALE. AT THE STORES OF WILLIAM M. ARDAGH.

HANOVER-STREET, 20 Hhds. good Scale SUGAR. 15 Minds. prime Wrapper TOBACCO, 5 Pipes of MADEIRA WINE.

He is, as usual, well supplied with prime WINE of all kinds, in Wood and Buttle, and daily expects

20 Piper of PORT WINE. 20 Pipes of Spanish RED WINE. 5 Pipes of TENERIFFE, and

50 Bags and Pockets of HOPS, ill of which he will sell on reasonable Terms. Waterford, November 19, 1512.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR TARD, Pitch Pine, Yellow Pine, Dram Timber und Deals, lately arrived, Oars, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, Sec. AND HAVE LANDED

A large Assortment of Welch States.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812. By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, &cc. HEREAS we have received information upon outh, that Soldiers belonging to his Majesty's forces posted as Sentinels at the following places in the city of Limerick, vie. his Majesty's Stores at Newtown Perry, the Commissary-General's Stores, the house inhabited by Major-General Darby, and at the rere of the Gaol in said city, were respectively, on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth September, the nighta of Saturday, the tenth, and Monday, the twelfth of October, and the morning of Tuesday, the third day of November last past, fired at by some evil-

Patrick Loughan, two of the said Sentinels, were severely wounded: AND whereus we have received further information upon ogth, that the Sentinel posted at the Commissariat Depot at Drumena, in the county of Leitrim, was, on the night of Saturday, the twenty-fourth October, also fired at by some evil-dis-

ninded persons, by which Robert Thompson and

posed person or persons. NOW see, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Treland, being determined, as fur as in us lies, to bring to speedy and condign punishment the persons who fired at said Sentinels as oforesaid, do hereby publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, discover the persons who fired the said shots, or any of them, so that they or any of them be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering shall receive a Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

AND we do hereby publish and declare, that any person or persons, other than the persons who actually fired the shots as aforesaid, who may have been privy to, or concerned in the said offences, or any of them, shall, within the time aforesaid, discover his or their Accomplice or Accomplices, so as that he or they be convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive his Majosty's must gracious and free Pardon for the same.

AND we do hereby strictly charge and commund all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all others his Majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to bring the said offender or offenders, and every of them, to speedy and condign punishment.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 17th day of November, 1812. THOMOND T. H. FOSTER. CASTLE-COOTE. ISAAC CORRY ROBERT PEEL. WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

pected from Sicily should be fully provided with Power received a most dangerous cross-buttock. means of every kind, sent from Lisbon to the east coast of Spain the whole of this ordnance, together with several companies of artillerymen, suppers, and military artificers.

" His Lordship further captured at Madrid a great quantity of brass ordnauce belonging to the French army, which would have been perfectly well adapted for the siege of Burgos, if he had thought it right to move heavy artillery with his army. But this was not consistent with his viewe.

" Is it not notorious, as we have already shown, that there were three battering trains in the Peninsula, including the one taken from the French, together with every means necessary for sieges, as indeed the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz would abundantly prove?"

Now, here we have it directly stated by Minhters, through their organ, that the Marquis of Wellington had slege artillery, if he had thought fit to make use of it, and had not either left it behind at Madrid, or sent it away to the cast of the Peninsula, for other purposes.

Having thus established that his Lordship had abundance of means, The Courier proceeds \_\_\_\_

" It is also probable that Lord Wellington had not been correctly informed as to the real strength defence; and there is every reason to suppose that | twenty minutes. the information which Lord W. had obtained had under-rated the strength of it."

It would be idle to quote the Treasury Journal farther. In the above passages it is unequivocally stated, that his Lordship had failed from ignorance of the real strength of Bargos, and the misapplication of his means. When we reflect upon that part of his Lordship's Disputch, in which he says the capture of Burgos would have made " the final success of the campaign certain,"—this attack on his Lordship is, perhaps, one of the most serious ever made upon a British Commander.

> OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND BOXING MATCH,

Betwixt Power and Carter, and others, dated Field of Battle, Rickmansworth, Nov. 16.

This battle, which had excited much attention in the sporting world, drew together some thousands of amateurs, at Rickmansworth, Herts, on Sunday night; in addition to which, three other matches, which had been previously announced, took place, The amuteurs, who had not the good fortune to arrive in the town before midnight, encamped in the barns, stables, &c. At twelve o'clock reconnoitreing parties reported to Field-Marshal Jackson the choicest ground for combats, and the legions were put in motion; those of Nottingham by Marshal Cribb, General Clarke, and their suite; and those from Uxbridge under Generals Gregson, Bitton, and Tom Jones. The heroes arrived in a val-Jey, fortified by hills, impregnable either to beak or trap. The san broke through the clouds for a moment, when the Field-Marshal announced the order of the day, which was to prepare for milling \_\_ Millers," said he, " this is the sun of Rickmansworth! behave as you have done at Moulsey Hurst, at Coombewood, at Wormwood Scrubs, and at Wilsdon-Greens Behold the field of battle! see the ropes! behave as the brave Tom Johnson did with Ryan, on this same ground, that posterity may speak of your actions this day with exuldon't burn the town. The wet has set in, but the weather is nearly the same here as at Loudon in November."

The battle commerced at one o'clock : Cribb and Boone. The match was for a stake of 200 gui-

THE COMPAT.-Round 1. Both hit and were drow first blood. The men closed, and exchanged some jobbing hits, when Power received a slight throw. - Even betting.

2. Power planted a smart body hit, and his adversery stopped his left hand at the head, and returned at the body, in which he succeeded. Power planted a blow on the nose, but Carter again returned the hit, and threw his adversary with ease, which showed most strength, and made him 6 and 7 to 4 the farourite.

3. A smart rally took places in which much courage was displayed, but it ended in favour of Carter, who threw his man .- 2 to 1 on Carter.

4. Much science was displayed in this round, but Carter showed it most in parrying. Power sparred good left-franded blow on the head, and one slightly on the body, with which Power went down.

5. The combatants hit a counter (together), but the blow of Power had most effect on the nose .-Carter had bled from repeated flips since the second round. They closed, and Power was thrown. 6. In this round the odds rose to the heigth of 3

to 2 on Carter. He put in a dreadful blow on the nation, laying aside the petty cares and interests of eye of his antagonist, which hit him several feet awny, and distorted his whole frame.

7. Both were open mouthed at breathing, but Power commenced another rally with unexampled galety. Carter made several stops, seemingly ra- gion, not to practise Charity and Peace, but to sow ther to avoid a rally; but the offensive manner of discord between man and man, by besetting our con- be pleased to forgive them, as I do-and I hope they the other compelled him to do so. After some gregations, to procure their signatures to anti-catho- will profit by my untimely fate! Oh Goo, the jaw-breakers.

train himself, and being anxious that the troops ex- I smart hitting, in which Power had some advantage, I 8. Carter had recovered second wind, and he had

the advantage in an obstinate rally; his head was, however, much hit about, and Power had one eye hit blind. A rally, as courageous as ever was seen in any battle, followed. 9. This round was most favourable to Carter,

who stopped him, got his head under his arm, and fibbed him, but without much effect. 10. Carter, from the weakness of his opponent.

bored and hit him to all parts of the ring, and Power fell from weakness. 11. Power seemed to be recovering himself, and

after this round he progressively won the fight by superior fighting. 18. Power placed two good hits, left and right,

on his body and head, and had none the worst of the fall by closing. 13. In this round betting became nearly as at

setting to. Carter had become weak; and Power had partially recovered, sufficient to avail himself of his fine science, by hitting and breaking away. Several courageous rallies took place in the subsequent rounds, but Power succeeded so well in the system he had adopted, that having kept his man constantly bleeding, he went in, and fought him at best, and best him progressively by two or three of the Castle of Burgos. This Castle had been a hits on the head and body in each round, until mere ruin till the French repaired and added to its thirty-nine rounds had been fought in one hour and

REMARKS .-- The previous statement will give the render an idea of this courageous combat. Power is certainly the best twelve-stone boxer of the day, and he exhibited throughout the most determined bravery agritust of formidable man, as courageous as ever contended in a ring. It was by extraordinary fighting that Power could get at him, and he had the Herculean task of bringing a man, who is not without science, and of superior weight, down to the pitch at which science would avail the cause-

There were two other fights between Lancaster and Marton, a Jew, and Fuller and Jay, in which Lancaster and Jay were victorious.

The battite were fought in a 20-feet ring, which was deluged in blood .- The men covered themselves with glory!

THE BENEFOLENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN AND THE WISDOM OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

To the Reverend Doctor Byrne, Armagh, Revenend Sin-In perusing one of the Belfast apers, to-day, in which the Proceedings of the Arnagh Protestant Meeting were detailed, I was shock ed and indignant at observing, that a Geotleman o your profession and respectability had been treated by any of my Reverend Brethren with aught that bordered on ill temper or indecorum. A difference of opinion, however great that difference, should never induce us to violate the exalted maxims of charity, and that divine rule of doing to others as we would be done by ourselves. I, therefore, embrace this opportunity of letting you see, that all Church of England Clergymen are not intolerant-that there are some (of which number I boast to be one) who feel for their Catholic Brethren such sentiments as Christians should ever feel for each other; and who are not deterred from expressing those sentiments by any pultry considerations, by any interested views. It is absurd, Sir, to talk of the Established Church being endangered by Catholic Emancipation -it is in far greater danger from Protestant

Intolerance. I feel assured that, whenever those tation-he was at the battle of Rickmansworth 1 of your persuasion are inimical towards us, we are r will give you good winter-quarters, but as much infault as they. Gratitude is not confined to incited by its generous impulse. I speak thus from personal experience. During six years, I resided in a parish principally composed of Roman Catholics; Clarke seconds to Power, and Bitton and Jones - I uniformly found them penceable, industrious, and conds to Carter, who was the average favourite at obliging .- I treated them as my equals, as entitled about 11 to 10. Power, as before stated, is con- to be such, by the law of God, by justice, and sidered the best fighter of the day; Carter, a pow- common sense-and they regarded me as their erful fanoashire man, gave promise of becoming at friend; and so they would regard every Minister of the head of the fighting list, in his first battle with our Establishment, who would not wantonly provoke them - who would condescend to consider them in the light of Fellow-Christians -as created by the same God, and redeemed by the same Saviour. stopped. Carter hit his antagonist slightly on the But when, instead of thus acting, we persecute and body, which was smartly returned on the face, which insult them - when we cherish the remembrance of ancient feuds -when we petition the Legislature not o disaunul those Penal Laws, those disqualifying Statutes, by which they are excluded from the privileges of citizens - when, I say, such things are done. can we be surprised, that they should feel indignant towards us? If they did not, they must be made of strange materials, widely different from those which turn; if insulted, will rebel. And why should not a sealed; the note was open: Catholic do the same? They are both formed with the same passions, both acted on by the same causes: for, what the ignorant foolishly attribute to religious dogmas, the Philosopher more rationally ascribes to human nature, which is similar in its opeations on Protestant and Catholic. 1 do, therefor wied, and appeared weak. Carter planted a fore, most sincerely wish, that my Protestant Brethren at large would try the effect of conciliatory measures, justered of deputing the wretched hirelings of an ill-judged policy to scour through the country with anti-catholic Petitions. Yes, I blush to say it.

that even the Sabbath is a witness of Protestant In-

tolerance. On that day, when all party spirit should

be lattled to rect : when Christians of every denomi-

this world, should be solely occupied in praising

that sacred day, numbers are employed in resorting

their Maker, and preparing for eternity; even on

to our churches, not to perform the duties of Reli-

ne retitions: On; summerus prominents on his polluted has fixed my fate—those words have cut me to the Temple! Sach infamous conduct, such barefaced impiety cannot fail to draw down upon our devoted Oh 1 the thought is too much for me, although 1 piery cannot use to than to the Almighty! Do not imagine, Sir, that what I have said is mere unsupported ist in the same country with such men; may the assertion; I witnessed the fact at my own churches, assertion; I with cover the ince at my many first fate, they are my persecutors. ! God of men was to be made to me, after divine service, to sign their paper. I desired him to tell those Agents of INTOLERANCE, that I had already signed the Petition; and that rather than put my signature to a counter Petition, I would cut off my right hand .-After this reply they did not think proper to trouble me upon the subject; had they done so, I would have given them my opinion respecting such proceedings pregnant with the worst of consequences. Let me then, Sir, entreat you, not to suppose that every dergyman of my perauasion is necessarily intolerant; I trust in Gon there are numbers of a contrary description-tho' I believe there are few (if any) who have espoused Catholic Rights so warmly and consistently as I have done. - For ten years I have been a Pastor in the Protestant Church, and never once, during that period, did I cease to be an advocate for my Catho-Se Fellow-christians. Uninfluenced by sinister considerations, undaunted by interested views, I never shrouk back from asserting their right to an equal participation in the privileges of our Constitution. The narrow-minded and the cumbing may have pronounced my conduct impolitic and rash, and let them still prenounce it such-I wish not for THEIR commendation-I prefer their censure. To me THEIR applause would be disgusting-THER praise sickening. Secure in the approbation of my own mind, and in that of every liberal and dispassionate man, I regard not the sneers of the prejudiced multitude -or, if I consider them at all, it is as strong testimoninis to the rectitude of my intentions, and the independence of my principles; which I hope and

feel persuaded will never be warped by interested A few words more, and I have done,-On being interrogated at the Armagh Meeting, " whether you had not great influence over your Parishioners," you answered 6 EVERY Clergyman, who faithfully does his duty, will have no influence." And, Sir, you answered justly. The Clergyman, who does his duty, SHOULD HAVE An influence; and wherever we Protestant Clergy have it not, the fault is our own. If we take no trouble concerning the souls of those entrusted to our care, it is not surprising that our influence should be weak. But if we do really and sincerely attend to our flocks, they will in return attend to us-and that every Clergyman, of every denomination, should assiduously discharge the functions of his office, will not, I hope, be controverted by any Protestant Divine.

I have now laid my sentiments before you, and s they are sentiments in which I glory, and which, help me God, I never will renounce, you are at ull liberty to give them what publicity you please.

I remain, Sir, with the greatest respect, Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES MOREWOOD Lambeg, November 11.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. On Friday morning last, about six o'clock, a entleman arrived at the hotel at Falmouth, in a post-chaise. Immediately on his arrival he went to bed; he rose again at ten o'clock, and breakfasted, after which he went to the house of the Captain of the Lisbou Packet, which was next in order of sailing, and paid for his passage to Lisbon; he then turned to the hotel and dined with a party of zentlemen, who had engaged for their passage to Lisbon in the same packet; at dinner he drauk nothing but ale. After dinner he went with the party to see a new packet launched; he returned at dusk, and ordered a glass of Hellands and water, and two sheets of writing paper, to be brought into his parlour. He went to bed about ten o'clock, and next morning, at half past ten, one of the chambermaids went to his room, in order to make the bed, &c. and on opening the door, which had not been locked, she was struck with horror, on perceiving the unfortunate man, with nothing on but his shirt, lying on the floor, which was covered with blood, and the basin by his side almost filled with blood. An alarm was given, and a surgeon immediately procured, but the body was quite dead; a razor lay by its side, with which the arteries of the left arm, at the head of the elbow, had been cut across in a dreadful manner, which caused the deceased to bleed to death. On the table were found a letter and note, of which the folconstitute a Protestant—for he, if trampled on, will lowing are copies. The fetter was folded, but not

" Oh! Almighty Lord Gon! of infinite goodness and mercy, pray forgive me my manifold sins and wickedness; it has pleased thee to afflict me most grievously, and much heavier than I can possibly bear; being persecuted by a set of vile persons, whose only aim has been to ruin me and bring me to destruction. I forgive, and I hope they will be forgiven at the day of judgment. O Lord have mery upon me-have mercy upon me! My sufferings are so great, that at times I am delirious, my ideas wander I know not where; those perjured villains were determined to seek my death, that their infamy might not come to light, and that they perjured themselves is as true as thou art in heaven". here ever forgive them. Oh blessed Redeemer! look down with mercy upon me; Oh Lord! be pleased to pour down thy blessings on my late worthy partners, who are so sore afflicted, by improper conduct brought on by others, who have sought my ruin, and whom I did all in my power to serve. O Gon!

1 lie Petitions! Oh! shameful profanation of Goo's 1 thought of being made a bankropt and an outro. very soul-outland!-for every fellow to scoll at authors of that infamous combination meet their cy, receive me into thy holy sanctuary; my mind so agitated, I cannot go forward or backward?

. The words in Italies were interlined. + What follows was written with a pencil.

44 Sin -My name is Robert Mitchell, of Bristol. will thank you to send the trunks and money about \$160, to Messrs. Powell's, of the said place and let me have Christian burial, for I have been minstly persecuted by a set of vile swindlers and perforers .- You will take £20 for your trouble. on will think it strange I should address you. having never seen you, but you are, I believe, Agent for the Commercial Room, Bristol.

" Mr. Hooton.

ce of this place, Falmouth. " Nine o'clock-I wish I was no more, and that the Almighty would take me into his hely (coping.)

A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in a verdict insanity.

REMONSTRANCE.

The following article is extracted from the Leinter Journal of the 21st Instant, and it proves the the independent Inhabitants of Kilkenny are proreeding in the assertion of their privileges with a spiit and firmness which are at once honourable to their character, and which promise to be eminently sucresolution the issue.

The REMONSTRANCE is addressed to the Marie and Citizens of Kilkenny, and sheweth,

That We your Remonstrants, have long witnessed with extreme dissatisfaction the practices resorted to by this Corporation, for the purpose of destroying the Freedom of Election-practices equally subres sive of our Chartered Rights and Constitutional Li-

To expose here the means by which this end has been effected, and to trace the fatal progress of those little arts by which a great City has been slently enslared, were equally ungracious and unnecessary The statement of a single fact will answer every purpose, and prove at once the truth of the charge. and the magnitude of the grievance. At the late General Election, this ancient and

respectable City, containing a Population of 35,000 Souls, could not moster on the Books of its Corpsration a List of 80 Freemen-and even of that pitiful number, the third part only were native Inhapitants—the rest otter Strangers—o carefully back the Corporation selected this chosen band for Elec oneering Service 1-excluding Residents, though possessed of every legal right, and admitting No Residents, though destitute of every necessary qualification, save that of unqualified subserviency to the Patron who introduced them.

We should perhaps bear, with less poignant feelings of indignant regret, the abject Vassalage to which we are at present reduced, could we direct ourselves of the fond remembrance of what a high degree of comparative Freedom our Ancestors bud been formerly possessed.

It will appear from your own Books (and to those Books we confidently refer you,) that, in the year 1760, when the population of this City was not half what it is at present, the number of Freemen in your Corporation amounted to 2300, whereof the far greater part were actual residents; and serable pepulation were tyrannically depris€d (as s∉ ire now) of the first and best of all human Rights -the Right which distinguishes the Freeman from the Slave-that of having a Voice in the Election of his Representatives, and thereby enjoying a share In the enactment of those Laws by which he is go-

Determined to seek for Redress wherever it is to pe found, we now make a last Appeal to the jas tice of this Assembly .- And at the same time we submit to its prudence the not unfriendly suggesion -that an arbitrary rejection of our Claims may be productive of consequences not easily foreseen-and that they who withhold the Right of others always provoke an investigation of their

We understand that it is in contemplation to re ward the further acts of distinguished bravery manifested by the troops of the German Legion in the late conflicts in the Peninsula, by making themregiments of the line, and giving them numbers; which event the German cavalry regiments will be the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th; and their it fantry the 105th, &c. We suppose the corps of the

Duke of Brunswick will have the same privilege A child who lately began to learn to read, in t Charity School at Greenford, was, among other words, spelling M, I, L, K, which he could me immediately put together to say what they spellwhen the master said, "Well, Sir-what do M, I, L, K, spell?" The boy still hesitaling the master again said-" Why, what does you mother put in her tea ?" The boy answered, " Ros

During Lent, up to the reign of George the Fr t was the custom for an officer, called the King! Cock Crower, to crow the hour each night with the precincts of the Palace, instead of proclaims it in the ordinary manner of watchmen. 'Might's this office, with a suitable salary, he very jodk ously revived in the person of Lord Farmouth? The French might naturally expect some ha knocks from the Russians, for their very names at LONDON.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20. It was yesterday reported in the City, that a let-

er had been received from the North of Spain, containing an account of the defeat of the French army under General Souham. It was said that Lord Wellington, on being joined by General Hill, had attacked the enemy, and gained a decisive victory. A Messenger from Petersburg is expected to arrive by the next packet, with the ratification of Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Russia.

An Admiral was yesterday appointed at the Admiralty for the river Thames, between Chatham and the Nore. Sir Charles Hamilton will in future onby command the River upwards, from Chatham to

GENERAL KUTUSOW .- This gallant veteran, who has lived from infancy to the age of 75 in camps, has lost an eye; he received musket balls through both cheeks, and, from wounds in former wars, i scarcely able to mount his horse; heseems to have had all his bodily infirmities compensated by the greatest mental activity, and the most unconquerable spi-

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that before Bonsporte left Moscow, he ordered the three palaces which the fire had not destroyed to be battered down

One of the Intest letters from Riga states, that a report had been received there of the defeat of Bonaparte, with the loss of 30,000 men and all his

It is said that the Duke of Oldenburgh is to be proposed as the new Sorereign of Poland, under the guarantee of Great Britain and Russia. This measure, It is expected, will detach the Pules from Bouaparte.

LEOYD's, Nov. 19, 1812.—In consequence of representation made to the Committee, the Unlerwriters are recommended, in case of average being made on hemp, to require that the survey should express the weight of each quantity of the hemp, acquainted. The only ones amongst them, that whether the bands and tonzels are separated, and i whether the hemp is damaged by sea water, or heated from natural causes. John Bennett, jun.

The Medway, a fine new ship of 74 guns, wa Jaunched yesterday at Pilcher's vard, upon the Thames, in presence of a great concoure of specta-

TO THE EDITOR.

Sin-Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to put the following questions to every thinking man in the nation: -

What would the situation of England be-If Peace was to be made with France upon principle of withdrawing our troops from the Penin-

If Peace was to be restored with America upon the principle of liberal concessions as to the grievauces complained of by that Government; If the Catholic disabilities were removed:

If all the sinecure offices and pensions (except such as were granted as a reward for real services,) were to be abolished at the death of their present

If the trade to the Fast Indies was thrown open to the whole nation; If the Bank was to resume its payments in specie;

If general economy was introduced into every

brench of the public expenditure? While I put the above to the consideration of erery well wisher of the country, I challenge all cold blooded Cabinet Warriors, all Intelerant Bigots, all Pensioners and Placemen, all India Directors, Bank Directors, and all other Public Depredators, to answer me if they dare.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

Cambridge, Nov. 18, 1812. Sin-The Petition to Parliament against the Ca

thetic Claims was carried this day in the University Senate, by the following numbers :-In the Non Regent or Senate House-For petitioning the Lords, Ayes 53-Nocs 42.-For peti-

tioning the Commons, Aves 51-Noes 36. In the Regent or Junior House-For petitioning the Lords, Ayes 52-Noes 34.-No division on petitioning the Commons.

The result might naturally have been expected, when it is considered that only three days' notice (from Sunday to Wednesday) was given. On the same occasion last Session, there was only one day's notice. But the unwillingness to meet fairly the sense of the University is shown still more decisively by the following fact :- On Wednesday morning is Member of the Senate (Mr. Bright, of St. Peter's College,) proposed a Grace, to enact, that no Petition to Parliament should in future be proposed,

unless seven days notice were given. This was uncla-

rimously rejected by the Caput, who have a previous negative upon every measure to be proposed to the Senate. I am, &c. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER "1. There were not now arrivals yguterday from the North, or from the Peninsula; nevertheless innu

perable reports were in circulation. According to some of them, a battle had been fought between ine Marquis Wellington and Soult, in which the

REPORT FROM LIEUT .- GEN. STEINHILL.

" Koubliche, Oct. 26. "Since my Report of yesterday (in which he I have pursued my movements. I occupied this place yesterday, and having learnt that the enemy thither, under Major-General Helfreigh, who from eight in the morning to six at night pursued them, having frequent conflicts. The brave troops of distinguished themselves by any Important success. detachment there were eight pieces of cannon, which we attached. The attack was so vigorous, that we and fifty privates. I am now in communication with General Wittgenstein. EXTRACT FROM GENERAL COUNT WITTGENSTEIN

REPORT. " Onchatki, 26th October.

a After detailing General Steinbill's march to Koubliche, he says :- By this movement the Bavarians are cut off from St. Cyr's corps, and are retiring by Gloubokow, pursued by a strong advanced guard. I have marched with the rest of my troops after the enemy, whom I pursued to Ouchatki, where I am now, after having sent my cavalry in pursuit of the enemy. I am going to follow the enemy to Lepal."

daterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The Cottenburgh Mail, whose arrival was no ticed in our last publication, conveyed a large extent of Russian Official Reports, with which the London Papers of Friday are almost wholly occupied, but they merely communicate the details of military operations, with the important and leading fentures of which our readers are already sufficiently seem entitled to attention, are inserted in our columns. A general and careful perusal of the whole, however, has led to remarks of some moment. The Russians are carrying on the war with an activity and zent which have in vain been looked for in Spain, and by which alone the liberties of a country can be protected. From the period at which the French entered Moscow, down to the latest accounts, the Russians have exerted an incessant vigilance, a com bination of measures, a rapidity of movements and spirit of fearless valour, which are not surpassed by the most splendid military records, whilst there s amongst them an endurance of privations beyond all former example. Their detached parties are every where to be found, on the roads, on the plains, and in the forests, amidst the gloom of night and the terrors of the storm, depriring their enemies of repose, preventing the collection of provisions and forage, cutting great numbers of them in pieces, taking ammunition waggons, blowing up powder chests, and destroying whole parks of artillery .-In all directions, the French are exposed to these assaults, for they form part of an admirably-concerted system, whose success has hitherto been proportioned to the skill with which it was devised. The troops peculiarly serviceable in this species of warfare are the Cossacks, whose valour Russia can be nt no loss to appreciate, for they have often made her Monarchs tremble on their Throne. But these efforts do not appear to be confined to the Russians actually in the field, and discharging the duties of soldiers. The inhabitants seem to have engaged in those principles which have been inculcated upon to Milford, in order to make arrangements for them by their Government. They are represented as having almost forgotten the value of property. and as having merged every feeling in one common icutiment of patriotism. Villagers have assembled together, and bound themselves by voluntary onths to mutual defence, and to the exemplary punishment of cowardice and desertion. Wherever a defenceless Frenchman is met, he is the object of summary rengeance. Numbers were thus slain in the Galway Paper. streets of Moscow, and it is asserted, and may readily be credited, that the blow was often intend ed for BONAPARTE himself. These measures, which ppear in action wherever the enemy marches have been attended with the most destructive conse quences. The French cavalry and ammunition 50,000 in the whole. We are told, too, that, in numberless instances, the men, totally deprived of my Signature. sustenance, have been reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, and that multitudes of them

To these views the Russian Reports unequivocaly lead, and especially to the general conclusion, hat the whole population of that country is inflamed with one feeling of resentment against the invaders. Those who caimly contemplate the times in which we live, and who do not wholly sacrifice the love of truth upon the altar of their wishes, will naturally and rightly be inclined to deduct something from these sanguine representations, and to think, that the events which have occurred have at least been painted in the most glowing colours .--On this ground, the public epinion is likely most snfely to rest; but, even with this abatement, there is sufficient evidence to shear, that Russia has made the most powerful efforts for her independence, and that the boasted successes of BONAPARTE have been more than doubtful, or rather, that he has actually litter was said to have been successful, while others | been worsted in the campaign. The dispenses equally various, but, as they had not the slightest history of any war. His Proclamation of fee in-DER had ceased to reign, led the World to to he lot- 1 promise to do well-

have perished.

the Roman hero-veni-vidi-vidi. What is the present state of the contest? ALIXANDIA contistates his having driven the enemy to Koubliche) nues to reign, and Bonarante talks only of winter-quarters ! Corruption and intrigue prepared | Req -- In Clonnel, the Rev. Langer Carer, eldest son the way for his conquest of other countries, but of the Rev. Richard Carey, to Ann, eldest daughter retired upon Gloubokoe, I sent my advanced goard | these have either not been attempted, or have failed with regard to Russia. That the population of that country is against him, appears to be unquestionable, for, had it been otherwise, their concurrence in his your Majesty, seeing that the day was closing, and designs would have been blazoned throughout except the taking of prisoners, they had not yet Europe. He has been silent on the subject, And the conclusion is obvious. The sufferings of resolved to achieve greater things. In the enemy's his troops, although probably exaggerated by the Russian accounts, are indirectly established by the complexion of his own details, particularly in the took the cannon, seven officers, and one hundred case of his cavalry, which were spoken of, in feeble but expressive language, as requiring repose.-Such appears to us to be the real state of affairs between these great contending Powers. What may herenster take place, we leave to the progress of time

The London Journals of Saturday are not less

barren of important intelligence than those of the

receding day. The accounts which they present rom Russia are to the 22d alt, but they are not of much moment. There is nothing farther with espect to the battle said to have been fought between Moscow and Smolensko, and the report, not restng on any good authority, is generally discredited. Various rumours were affoat with respect to the situation of the Allies in the Peninsula, but none of them proceeded from any authentic source, and all of them were, probably, mere fabrications. One report said, that Lord WELLINGTON had gained a victory over Souham, and another, that his Lordship had been defeated by Sourr. A letter from falmouth, dated November 16, states, that the brig Jane, Groven, Master, had arrived in eight days from Corunna, bringing accounts, that the British Army was in full retreat from Madrid, that the French Army under Soult had entered it, and that Lord WELLINGTON had been prevented from forming a junction with General Hill. The two first statements in this account are already known, and to the last we attach no credit. The respective situations of Lord WELLINGTON and General Hill. as we recently pointed out, and the express declaration on the subject in the dispatches of the former. appear to us to remove all doubt of their having rmed a junction. It is, also, said, in the letter to which we allude, that the Mackarel schooner had arrived at Falmouth in sixty hours from Corunna, oringing similar accounts, and adding, that the comnunication between the British Army and Corunna had been cut off. This statement, with the exception of what relates to Corunna, is liable to the objection just offered, and it is farther to be observed, that the London Papers, published five days later than the Falmouth communication, do not give it any countenance. It is our duty to notice these rumours but we are likewise bound to remark, that public pinion ought to be given only to intelligence which

arries with it something of an authentic character. The following article is derived from the Dublin Exeming Post. The Meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland terminated on Tuesday week .t was assembled in consequence of a circular letter written to each of the Bishops by the Right Rev. Dr. TROY, informing them from HIGH AUTHORITY, that a Message from Parliament would be sent to the Prelates of Ireland, requesting their attendance

before the House. Since our last publication, we have learned from a respectable source, that there is strong reason to expect the speedy erection of a temporary Light on the defence of their country in all the energy of the Smalls, as a Gentleman has been officially sent

On Thursday last, a duel was fought near Loughrea, between Michael George Prendergast, Esq. of Eyrecourt Castle, M. P. and John Browne, of Moyne, Esq. when Mr. Prendergast's first shot took effect a little above Mr. Browne's groin; the ball came out at the opposite side, and Mr. Browne, we understand, is not considered in danger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. SIR-The Name of JOSEPH GREENE, which

observe appears annexed to an Advertisement in your Paper, calling together the Protestants horses are said to have suffered a diminution of of the County of Kilkenny, for an object which I consider as both UNJUST and IMPOLITIC, is not

JOSEPH GREENE. Greenville, November 25, 1812.

Price of Irish Stocks-Nov. 23. overnment Debentures, 34 per Cent... overnment Stock, 31 per Cent, overnment Stock, 5 per Cent. overnment Debentures, 5 per Cent. Grand Canal Stock Grand Canal Loan, 6 per Cent, ...... Exchange, 61 to 7 per Cent.

Price of English Stocks-November 21. 3 per Cent. Consols...... Consols for opening.....59 Omnium ......

BIRTHS .- In London, the Lady of the Hon. R. Curson, of a son .- la London, the Lady of Mathew White, Esq. M. P. of a son, being her fifteenth child. -In Kilkenns, the Lady of Captain Christian, of the Royal Navy, of a son and daughter .- At Minto, near Gilway, the Lady of Sir John Blake, Bart. of a son. Stated, that his Lordship had been completely vic- from his Army have lately borne the character of 1 -At Palermo, the Right Hon. Lady Montgomeric, of toriogs. From the North, the rumours were the most wretched productions to be found in tor in son-in Dublin. the Lady of W. Augustine Le rence Bulger, of Gleamore, in the County of Kilkenfoundation in fact, it is unnecessary to repeat ties, which aunounced that the Emperor Arrange tox, of three daughters. The mother and children

ward to something like the sublime de haration of ! MARRIAGES .- In Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Care to Miss Morgan, niece to the Bishop of Limerick .--On the 12th inst. Shapland Graves, of Breekvale, in the County of Waterford, Esq to Eliza, daughter of Michael Anthony, of Ringville, in the same County, of John Labarte, Esq. -At Landillo, County of Carmartnen, J. H. Allen, Esq. of Cresselly, in the County of Pembroke, to Gertrude, voungest daughter of Lord Robert Sevinour ... In Cotk, the Rev. James Brown Ryder, of Castlelyons, to Lucinda, eldest daughter of the late Michael Wood, E-q. of the same city.-At Glyde Farm, in the County of Louth, the light Hon. G. Knox, to Harriet, voungest daughter of the late Thomas Koox, Esq .-- In Paris, the Baron Mourin, General of Brigade, to Miss Mattin, daughter of the late Martin Martin, Esq. of Lachasy, Scotland, and niece to Mrs. Macleod, of Colbecks.

> DEATHS -On Tuesday, at his house in this City, Arthur Barker, Esq. - In London, John Dale, Esq. Surgeon-In Kinsale, Miss Knolles. - Neur Mallow, David Quain, Esq. of Carragoon .- In Worcester, the Rev. G. Osborne, third son of Mr. J. Osborne, of Cork .-In Portmoak, Scotland, Marion Moray, aged 108 years .- At Madeid, Ensign Foley, of the 48th Foot. -At Enniscorthy, the Rev. George Rogers, late Rector of Kilruch .- In Killenaule, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Philip Cahill, Parish Pricit of that place for upwards of 40 years. During the period that the County of Tipperary was disturbed, both by White Boys and in the year 1798, this Gentleman exerted himself with much real to restore and preserve the peace of the County. He was much escomed by his Parishioners, by whom he is universally regretted .- At'Afford, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Gatehouse, in her 101st year; she actually cut her teeth, about two years since .- At Paris, Joseph Greene, Esq. nged 18.-At Carthagens, General Andrew Ross Aid de Camp to the King .- In London, in the 75th year of his age, Edward Jerningham, Esq.-In Brighton, J. Solomon, Esq : he died worth nearly £1,000,000, the greater part of which he disposed of

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 25. ARRIVED

20th-Hope, Wilkin, Cardiff, coals, Ross; Endraour, Jones, Liverpool, rock salt; Minerva, Morran-and Concord, Lymbery, Swansea, coals; Mary inn, Brown, Newhaven, ballast; Auckland Packets ady Fitzgerald, Dore, Bristol, m. goods; Saint Jos eph Indiana, from Moranhas, in Brazil, Pelix, coton, Liverpool: Fly, Gibraltar and Malaga, Walker, barilla, fruit, &c. Belfast, under guarantine: Princess Mary, Bunt, London, m. goods; William, Beer, swansca, coalt. Sist-Liberty, Whelebone-and Rising Sun, Sirel,

Plymouth, ballast; London Packet, Roberts, Carliffe, iron and coals; Samuel Packet. 22d-Mary Ann, Mather, Liverpool, m. goods i omona, Whiteway, Cardiffe, coals, Union, Harrison, Rye, hops and herrings, for Dublin: Camden Packet: Hannah, Hodga, Plymouth, ballast: Virago, gun-brig. Lieutenant Piltman, from Cork. 23d-Harmony, Pattingon, Workington, coals;

Towry, Farmer, Bristol, ballast ; Active, James, Lierpool, rock salt. 24th-Clio. Prait, Bristol, hallast: St. Antonia de Alinas, Olivera, Oporto, fruit and cork-wood, Cork : H. M. hrig Protector, Lieutenant Mitchener, with the Nimrod transport, from Spithead, Cork.

BAILED. 21st-Bart Leicester Packet -- Ppr nick, Hope, Iodge-and Prudent, George. 22d-Earl Sandwich Packet; Flora, Liverpool ohe, wheat and oats; Bonus, Reay, before menoned .- Por Back, Neptune, Beech.

25d-Jane and Bell, Bannatyno-and Fame, Baird, efore mentioned. 24th-None. -25th-Wind-S. S. W. at 8 a. m.

RIBLE SOCIETY.

A MEETING will take place at the New Rooms, on Wednesday, the 3d December next, at one Clock, for the purpose of establishing a BIBLE SO-HRTY in this City, where the attendance of every adividual, desirous of extending the circulation of he Scriptures, is requested. Waterford, November 20, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, TERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a ec-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rent. For further particulars apply to Rossar Bowers, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

Gr'After the expiration of the first two Years. these Premises will rise considerably in value. Waterford, November 26, 1812.

J. FITTPATRICK

WILL SELL BY AUCTION. ON TRIDAY MENT, THE TITE INSTANT, At Fitzpatrick's Ware-Room, on the Mall,

CEVERAL' ARTICLES of FURNITURE, consist-Ding of Bedstoude, Palliauses, Tables, Chairs (Rush and Mahogany), na clegant Brussels Carpet. plain Do., Hearth-Rugs, some Stair-Corpetting and Bruss Rods, a superb Glass Lustre, a complete Glass Epergne, with Lustres to match, 5 Sets of new and shionable Bronze Figures : also, a Dinner Service of China, a Sofa, some Prints, with several other

Articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock. TERMS AT SALE. Waterf d, Nov. 26, 1812.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 23, 1812. VILLIE Post-Masters-General having it in con-

Lemplation to direct, that the Mail-Coach, which at present conveys his Majesty's Mails beween the Cities of DUBLIN and WATERPORD. shall pass through the Towns of GOITRAN and THOMASTOWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received for conveying the Public Correspondence between the ROVAL OAK and the City of WATERFORD, in a MAIL-DILIGENCE passing through the Town of Ross. By Command.

EDIVARDS. LEES, Secretary.