The proper Officer of the Court having stated that the information against Defendant alleged, that he had printed and published a certain malicious and scandalous libel, calculated to excite towards the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to manage the affairs of the Transport Service, and to superintend the care of sick and wounded soldiery, as well-us the rare of prisoners of war, a sentiment of hatred and contempt. The libel, as it appeared in the columns of The Statesman, was then read. In of war in this country. It stated, that the money ! which was received at the Transport Office for the French prisoners from their friends abroad, was frequently detained by the Commissioners for six or eight months, and expended by them in stock-jobbing. That the prisoners, by the regulations adopted by Covernment for their support and maintemonths: that these clothes were often never receivconsequence the value of them went into the nockof victuals was allowed for the consumition of the

ed by them for whom they were intended, and in ets of the Commissioners. That a certain quantity prisoners, which, when they did receive it, was bad in quality, and frequently in less proportions than were allowed. That, as a source of punishment, their rations were often reduced to one-half; that all the prisoners in the several depots were thus ponished, and the savings, which were very considerathe, went to enrich the Commissioners, who, from their own laterested motives, found means to have frequent repetitions of these privations. That so for an they had the power, insemuch as their lutevests were so materially concerned, they used their exertions to prevent the exchange of prisoners from taking place, and encouraged thasystem of bringing prisoners from Portugal and Spain to this country to eurich themselves and by the gross inhumanity with which they used those prisoners, provoking the enemy to act with similar barburity towards our unfortunate countrymen who are immored in the duogeons of France. It then went to point out the dreadful consequences of these measures, by inducing English subjects to enter into the service of France, hi order to avoid the misery of eternal incarceration. It further insinuated, that the persons to whom the duty of appointing these Commissioners devolved, were participators in these alleged advantages, und encouraged a system at once so barbarous and so inconsistent with the well-being of the State, and the happiness of our fellow-creatures; and, finally, that there was not a man of virtue sufficient in the Legislature, to stand up and expose to public view these mulyersitions. This composition approved in the form of a letter addressed to the Editor of The Statesman; and signed " Honestus."

The Defendant having been asked whether he had any affidarit to put in, suswered in the affirmative, | read, too, he found additional arguments to the and a parcel of papers were handed in. The first read wasan affidavit of Defendant, which stated, that variance with the sentiments disulged in the letter and exhibit every other accommonds symptom of grief, since the 28th of November, 1810, he had been a of " Honestus;" and as they had been written long when, by virtue of ten minutes' influence of the Prisoner ou the Suite-side of his Majesty's gool of before that letter had ever been thought of, they anti-mnemonic system she shall furl her flag of sor- the medium of Mr. Woodfall, with fac-similes of Newgate; that in May, 1811, he employed one | acted as prima facic evidence of the improbability George Houston to edit and conduct his paper ;- of its insertion with the knowledge of Defendant that this person continued in that situation until in his Journal. This fact had, indeed, been in-July last, when he discharged him, in consequence | continued by proved, by the affidavits of Housof his having abused his confidence; that the letter ton and Swan, from which it appeared, that signed it Tionestus" was written, printed, and not only was be ignorant of the publication of published, without the knowledge of Defendant, the libel, but that the very moment he learnt on the 19th of March; and that he remained igno- the circumstance, be had a letter in refutation rand of the circumstance until the 14th of April following, which he influired of the said George Houston whether any such letter had been publishcd, and was informed by the said George Houston that there had, and that a letter, signed, " A Friend to Truth," had subsequently been received, refuting the statements of " Honestus :" that Defendant expressed his indignation at the circumstance of this fatter letter not having been inserted, and took care that It should be inserted on the following day, and it did actually appear on the 15th in The Statesmun. On the day succeeding, he enclosed a Officeman, with this letter of " a Friend to Truth? literted, to the Transport Board, ac- His predecessors had instituted a prosecution for a companied by expressions of sincers regret on his | libel of equal enormity, and had been induced, from part, that the letter of " Honestus" shou'd ever the contrition of the offender, to drop the proceedhave appeared in his publication, lamenting, that | ings. The contrition, as well as the innoceace of the refutation of it had not been published at an | the present Defendant, when abstractedly viewed, earlier period, and infinating an anxious desire to he hoped would induce a similar extension of meruse every means in his power to do away the ill of- | cy. fects of the former, by the adoption of any measures which the Transport Board might dink proper to suggest, enclosing, at the same time, a part of the Lordships, he had to return thanks to the Learned panied by seven or eight of his most refractory fumatiuscript of the letter of " Honestus," and promising to neglect no means which he could adopt to discover the author.

The latter of " u Friend to Truth," was then by " Honestus."

dant had sent a special messenger to Northampton, sue its dictates as any of his Learned Brethren. After for examination, and shall be asked, What promito endeavour to discover the author of the grows and | the libel had been read, he did not think it would have | see he made at his ordination? - or whether he made malicious IIIel, which had so unfortunately cropt it- been necessary for him to have made a single ob- any?-which of his three livings he last visited?to his Paper, but without success. That he insert- | servation upon it. In consequence of what had from what well-known author he transcribed his last ed an advertisument in The Statesman, offering a fallen from his Learned Friend, however, he found sermon ?-with how many persons amongst his se-

had used every diligence within his reach, as well to marks. If any thing could surprise him, the mando away any effects which the letter of " Hones- ner in which the libel, which all had heard, had been out the source from whence so foul a composition | Indeed, he thought that the Defendant had not been proceeded, which conduct he did hope would have treated with a sufficient measure of justice by the inclined the Transport Board to withdraw their proceedings against him.

Several extracts from the columns of The Statesattempts that were made to effect an exchange of lure of those negociations, attributed that failure to all would agree in believing it to be, a most wicked, the unprincipled conduct of Bounparte.

An affidavit of George Houston was next read; it stated that he was engaged as Editor of The Statesman Newspaper in May, 1811; that all letters and communications were brought to him as Editor, and opened by him. That he verily believed Defendant never saw the letter signed " Honestus" before it was published in The Statesman on the 19th of March last, and that he did not communicate the substance, it went to accuse the Commissioners of circumstance of its insertion to Defendant until the after having described in substance the libel, on their own use the funds which were entrusted to in refutation thereof, signed " A Friend to Truth," them, to administer for the benefit of the prisoners by Mr. Lovell's particular desire, was inserted. That Defendant had expressed his chagrinat a statement so false and groundless having appeared in his paper, and left no means untried to do away nos effect it might have had upon his readers.

The next affidavit read was that of James Swan. jun, the printer of The Statesman, which, in substance, went to confirm that of Mr. Houston, in nance, were allowed one suit of clothes every 18 the fact of Mr. Lovell not having seen the letter of st Hungstus! before it was published, sud having expressed his indignation when he heard of it.

The affidavit of Mr. John Anderson was lastly read, and was put in for the purpose of politting out the bad state of the Defendant's health, who was afflicted with a spitting of blood, and who, i deprised of air and exercise, was likely to fall a sacrifice to the baneful effects of the malady by which he was rivited.

he was visited.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Court on behalf of Defendant. He observed, that, from the affidavit just read, it appeared that Defendant had put in plea of guilty to the information which had been brought against him, of being, unknown to himself, the Editor of a publication, which he (Mr. Brough am) believed every one would agree with him i thinking was one of the most palpably foolish, ridientous, and consension attacks, that had ever been made upon any public board whatever.

Lotd Ellenborough .- " I am sorry to hear it so barneterized " Mr. Brougham, in continuation, repeated that a

more ridiculous or centemptible composition had never appeared through the medium of the press, and, in proportion to its folly, he humbly submitted its effect would be harmless. Upon the substance of the attack, he would not offer a single remark. In effect it was, that the negotiation for the exthange of prisoners had been put a stop to, and the war continued, for no other purpose than to put profit of about three millions into the bands of a mblic bonid; than which, a statement more gross, nore outrageous, and more inconsistent with common sense, it was hardly possible to conceive any human being could have published. And from this very absurdity, he thought he might fairly deduce the improbability that Defendant had knowingly inserted it in the paper of which he was proprietor From the documents and extracts which had been same effect. Every line of those extracts was at published, and used every other means to express his abhorrence and indignation at the scatiments which the libel contained. The Learned Gentleman then adverted to the improbability of Defendant, had already time inflicted by that Court, being instramental, willingly, to the publication of another libel, which he must be aware would undoubtedly cad to the prolongation of his imprisonment. In conclusion, he alluded to the extreme ill health of Defendant, and expressed a hope that the present Attorstey-General would follow the example of his predecessors in Office, and temper justice with lenity.

The Sollcitor-General said, that in rising for the read-from The Statesman; It went completely and lanch persubsion. Mercy was so easy a virtue, that places, and exhibit every other symptom of being cuclearly to controvert the whole of the statement made | it required no great merit to follow it; and the trusted | tertained and gratified. when mercy was consistent with the duties of his si-The affidavis then went on to state, that Defen- | tuation, that he would be as much disposed to pur-

tus" might have had upon the public mind, us to find | characterised, was calculated to have that effect.-

terms in which the letter of " Honestus" had been smartness, which the superficial might mistake to described. It had never occurred to him, that this production was so utterly frivolous, absurd, and of the world. She shall in early life have given that Several extracts from the columns of A in States - production and Mr. Brougham had pronounced it - most unequivocal promise of her affections to an uncountered, which, in adverting to the nonscusical, as Mr. Brougham had pronounced it - most unequivocal promise of her affections to an uncountered it -On the contrary, after due deliberation, be had given | practised heart, that trusted her with all the matt prisoners with France, while they lamented the fai- it a very different character, and had called it, what mischierous, unfounded, unprincipled, and profligate libel upon a body of men, in the execution of a public and important duty. In conclusion, the Learned Gentleman prayed such Judgment as the wisdom of the Court might dictate, and as the case mperiously called for.

After some consultation between the Learned Judges on the Bench,

Sir Simon le Blanc addressed the Defendant, and the Transport Board with having appropriated to 15th of April following. On the same day, a letter, which he commented at length, he stated that the Court adjudged-

" That he should pay to the King a fine of £500: that he should be imprisoned in his Majesty's good pius ultra of anti-mnemonic influence. If circumof Newgate for the space of 18 months, to be computed from the expiration of the term for which he now stood imprisoued; and that, at the expiration of such imprisonment, he should give security for of the anti-mnemonic system. It is asserted by a his good behaviour for three years thereafter, himself in \$1000, and two sufficient sureties in £500 each, and to be further imprisoned until such adjudication should be complied with."

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Sin-Professor Von Feinigle having entered up-

n a course of Lectures in Dublin on Macmonics. or the art of remembering, you will much oblige me by giving insertion to a Prospectus of my intended series of Prelections on Anti-minemonics, or the art of forgetting; by so doing you will much oblige your humble servant, THE CHEVALIER DE SANS SOUVÉNIR.

that celebrated Philosopher, Professor von Stifle-Syllabus of the Public Experiments on the new eystem of Anti-mnemonics, to the perfectionation of which the Chosalier has devoted the last fifty years of a long life, fully verifying, from the toils be

derant Comte des Oubliettes, and successor to

has encountered and surmounted in the pursuit, the assertion of Pope-.. Of all the lessons taught to mortals set "Tis sure the hardest science - TO PORGET!

The Chevulier will produce before the company ne of the Members just returned to Parliament. and whom he shall have instructed not one quarter of an hour; he will present him fifty of those Contituents, with whom but a week since he was on the most familiar terms, when, to the astorrishment of all present, it will be found that he does not remember the face of one of them, nor retains the slightest remembrance of the pledges he gave or the numises he attered, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the above-mentioned fifty promisees to re-

cal them to his recollection.

EXPERIMENT 4. The Cheraller will present to the company an elderly Widow Lady, of demure aspect and sedate appearance; she shall hare a smelling-bottle in one hand and a white bandkerchief in the other, which she shall respectively apply to her nose and eyes, on, pocket her bottle of disconsolation, dance a favourite Irish jig, box the ears of her seven children by her first husband, and foully declare the impossibility of managing a large family without the aid of a second

EXPERIMENT 3. A certain Fiscount has graciously promised to be present at the first exhibition, and to permit the officiery of the art to be tried upon his recollection. Tirelye Members of Parliament have likewise consented to attend, and severally to ask him twelve questions upon various topics of foreign and dowhile suffering under a severe punishment, which | mestic Policy-Unions-Swamps-Catamarans -Cat-o'-nine-tails - Beds of Roses - Triangles Atalian Music-The Penel Code-The Orders in Council and the Emancipation of the Catholies-by all which interrogitories, amounting to 144, he shall evidently accept quite unmoved; my, during the whole time he shall smile, and preserve the most inviolable self-complacency.

EXPERIMENT 4. Many elderly persons having, since the Chevalier's arrival, complained to him of the intolerable tenacity of the memories of their children and dependants, who actually exhibit symptoms of impatience at the fiftieth or sixtieth repetition of the same story, and audaciously either yearn or anticipate the denoncment, to the great mortification of the narrator: Now the Chevalier invites any one of the first time since he had held his office; to address their | said respectable characters to his exhibition, accom-Gentleman who had just sat down, for the conclu- mily hearers, and he engages, that after but ten sion of his address, in which he had so kindly ad- minutes' instruction, they shall listen, not merely requished him to do that which, if he knew any | composedly, but with something like curiosity, to thing of himself, he was disposed to do without the most threadbare tales, laugh in all the proper

A venerable Pluralist shall be brought forward

reward of Cou for a similar purpose, and, in fact, | it quite impossible to reliain from making a few se- | send flecks he was acquaintent . Not one of all interrogatories he shall be able to answer.

EXPERIMENT 6. The Chevalier will next present to the make Lade of cold affections and morbid vanity, incomted with the love of the great, possessed of a land wit, and deeply versed in what is termed knowledge mited credulty of confiding love-pledges show have been mutualized, and those solemn assurances eciprocated, which indissolubly bind the faithful and can only be violated by the unprincipled-ver by the influence of this mirriculous science, she shall forget her vows, deny her attachment, and finally marry another person; and when the parties after. wards meet, no feeling shall arise in her mind but a kind of aukward flutter: nor in his but the most contemptuous indifference.

An eminent Lawyer shall also be produced in testimony of this wonderful art, who will be found to be proof even against a Refresher, and this is sunposed, with one illustrious exception, to be the n stances did not imperiously prevent, the Chergliecould produce this Exalted Individual, and triumphantly display him as one of the singular prodiging celebrated crunioscopist, Dr. Gall, that carly friendships make the deepest impression upon the brain, and are with the greatest difficulty effectedthat they linger there, the last and most tenacious unutes, when other recollections have been weakened by years or absorbed in selfishness. To triumph over a radicated feeling like this was reserved for that science which can pervade the cottagens well as the palace, and while it sted s the peasant's mind in balmy forgetfulness, can equally relieve the Prince from the pange of reminiscence.

The Chevalier sans Souvenir having thus for developed his plan, will not for the present enter into further details. To the Irish Nation, whose characteristic it is to FORGIVE, he begs leave particularly to recommend his system, which will also comble them to FORGET their manifold wrongs and injuries, and only to remember, that an united are ever a happy and a prosperous people; that to Relisious and Political opinions perfect freedom fould be given, if we wish to be happy at home or formidable abroad; that all irritating retrospect should merge in the love of country, and that our endearours should zealously and exclusively be directed to the Reform of internal abuses, and the ertension of public liberty, that so the glorious far bric of our Constitution may be enabled to resist the aggression to which it is exposed, and to survive the storm which has made shipwreck of other Govern-Т. Т.

SUNIUS.

The fame of this relebrated political writer must re as long as the English language; but the interest of his works may be heightened, by placing them in new and more nathathreous situation. This has been done, in a new edition, by Mr. George Woodfall, son of Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, the original publisher of these invaluable Letters. To the private correspondence between Mr. Woodfall and lunius, while his Letters were in course of publication in The Public Advertiser, Mr. Woodfall's mper, the present edition presents a variety of letters by the same author, under other signatures, on various other political subjects. It also gives his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, carried on through us's hand-writing, as well as of that of all the political characters to whom the letters by Junius ave been imputed, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wilkes, Horun Tooke, Mr. Burke, Mr. W. G. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Lee, and Mr. Danning. The following letter is interesting from its relation to so celebrated a man as David Garrick, as also from the evidence which it affords of the wonderful interest excited by he work, and of the extraordinary industry that as used to discover the author.

" Secref .- Bewaie of David Garrick. He was ent to pump you, and went directly to Richmond o tell the King I should write no more."

44 TO MR. DAVID GARRICK. " I am very exactly informed of your impertinent inquicies, and of the information you so busily sent to Richmond, and with what triumph and xultation it was received. I knew every particular of it the next day. Now, mark me, ragabondkeep to your pantomimes, or be assured you shall hear of it. Meddle no more, thou busy informer It is in my power to make you curse the hour, in which you dared to interfere with "Junius"

Mr. Cooke, the Actor, after wandering from New York to Boston, and Philadelphia, and Balmore, and Charleston, was arrested for debt by some of those persons at whose baneful solicitation he had thrown his country behind him, and became ragabond in principle and a pauper in fact! This ill-starred and nuhappy man died, as we have been informed, in the rules of the debtors' prison, at York, in which he had been confined for the penalty of a bond, which had been exacted from him in a noment of intemperance, and he paid the forfeit of

its fraudful tenour with his life! The Lord Chancellor, in a bankrupt cause a few days since, took an opportunity of mentioning that he had lately, in one day, put the seal to 116 commissions of bunkrupley.

WATERFORD : Printed and publicled by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Qay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,374.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

& T. M'DOUGALL have this day landed from withe Mary Ann. from Liverpool, a Quantity of Witney & Leeds BLANKETS and real Welch FLAN-Also, a fresh supply of PKLISSR CLOTHS.
Waterford, November 28, 1812.

JOHN WEEKES. TAILOR AND WOOLLEN-DRAPER,

WITH heartfelt Gratitude to his numerou Frieddsand the Public for the decided prefer once given him for a long series of years, begate assur them, that it shall be, as it has hitherto been, his constant study to merit a continuance of the same beevery exertion on his part to procure the newest Fa shions from London, where he has opened a Correspondence for the purpose of obtaining the earliest In formation, and by keeping a constant Supply of every Article in his Line of superior Quality.

N. B. He has just received his WINTER ASSORT MENT, consisting of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, LADIES CLOTHS, PELISSE DITTO, Double-Milled CASSI MERKS Patent WERS Finer WAISTCOATING Beaver and Water-Proof HATS, &c. &c. &c. Mall, Waterford, Nov. 28, 1819.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPTS SALE.

THE SALE of the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS as beretofore advertised, is adjourned to Web-MESDAY next, the 2d December, at three o'Clock is the afternoon, before the Commissioners, at the Royal Exchange Coules Hoom, Dublin-when those valumbie Concerns will be sold without reserve, if any thing near the Value be offered. Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT THE EXCHANGE.

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

Afternoon, TIVO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, arise ing out of LANDS and PREMISES held under the Master, Brethren, and Stature of the Leres Hospital, situate at BALLTTRUCKER, in the Libertie of said City—one producing an annual Profit of £88 5s. and the other of £65 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 Years from the 25th of March, 1811.

Vor particulars, as to Title, apply to Jone Vero Waterford, November 17, 1812.

PEARSON. Auctioneer. 33 The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY the 14th December next.

Waterford, November 28, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, CHERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a ce-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Chi Rept. For further particulars apply to Robant Bownes, Attorney, Quoen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Beeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

GA After the expiration of the first two Years, these Premises will rise comiderably in value.
Waterford, November 26, 1812.

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

GLANVILLE having received Instructions from some of the first Houses in London, begs to inform 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 GLAM-VILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and montrashiomable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

WANTED.

A S COACHMAN, a steady, sober Man, who understands the care and management of Horses Butter, first Quality. - 120s. 0d. mell. and cam be well recommended. None other second. - 1184. 0d. nell, and can be well, need apply, to the Printer.
Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

TO BE LET.

TINE HOUSE and DRMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, &t; as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. Wall, Ballybricken, or to Mr. JAMES AYEWARD, Grunge: Waterford March 28, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. FOR A MINORITY OF RIGHT THANS THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH-PARK, the WOODS and NURSBRY excepted, situated on the River Blackwater, and one mile west of Lismore.—Application to be made to Thomas G. Ann. Esq. Kilmurry; or the Rev. ALEXANDER GRANT, Tallagh.

November 13, 1812.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR BALE, AT THEIR YARD, ifch Pinc, Yellow Pinc, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived, Oars, Laths, Lead, Plaster of arts, &c. AND HATE LANDED A large Assortment of Welch States.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. NOVEMBER 23, 1812.

THINHE Post-Masters-General having it in condescription to direct, that the Mail-Coach, which at present conveys his Majesty's Mails between the Cities of DUBRIN and WATERFORD, shall pass through the Towns of GOWRAN and

THOMASTOWN. NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will e received for conveying the Public Correspondence between the ROYAL OAR and the City of WATERFORD, in a MATI-DILIGENCE pussing through the Town of Ross.

> By Command. EDWARD S. LEES. Secretary.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

O BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place it medicular, by well situated for the Coro and Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Gorn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 3 of Caber 9 of Liamore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage

rom Lismore, and also from Cloumel to Waterfor N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and odge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lisquan, Shanbally, Clogheen—or ti ROGER CARBIN, Waterford.

October 1st, 1819.

BIBLE SOCIETY

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

WANTED.

S CLERK, a Man who completely understand $P_{f k}$ 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 Of-

fice of this Paper.

Waterford, November 21, 1812. COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIDE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City FETHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Amize), was ist week 65s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parlisment, on Waste and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Buker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Penny Loaf, 0 2 5 0 4 0 0 5 2 Two-Penny, 0 5 3 0 8 0 0 10 5 Four-Penny, 0 10 5 1 0 0 Six-Penny, 1 0 0 1 1 8 0 1 15 4

WHITE. BARGES. HOUSEROLD

All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in proker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R and the Household with an R and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz-And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat Meal, and Flour, are required to make dow Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Amizo of Bread, or the Penalties will be Nov. 28. JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayor.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-NOV. 30. third! ---- 108#. 0d. Tallow (rendered) - - 1104. - 1204. 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - 84s. (id. - 00s. 0d. (casks, rendered) - 80s. Od. - 90s. Od. per Cwi Burnt Pigs, - - - - 60s. Od. + 00s. Od. Pork, - - - - - - 55s. Od. 57s. Od. Beef, - - - - - - - 32s. od. - 38s. od Oatmeal, - - - - - - 25s. 0d. - Yfa. tid. Flour, first Quality, - -- s. -d. - -- a. -d.] -- second, - - - - - 74s. Od. - 78s. Od. -- third, - - - - - 56s. od - 64s. od. --- fourth, - - - - 46s. Od. - 54s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 55v. 0d. - 54s. 0d. Barley, - - - - - - 29s. 0d. - 25s. 6d. Oats (contuon) - - - 19a. Od. - 20s. Od. (potatoc) - - - 21s. 0d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Coals, ----- 4s. Od. - 4s. 8d. Tailow (rough), - - - 12s. 6d. - 13s od. Potatoes, - - - - - - - 6d. th 7d. Beef { (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 45d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 58d. - 7d. > per 14. Vcal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork . - - - - - - 4 d. - 5d. Butter, ----- 21d. - 28d. Train Oil. - - - - £50 00s. -Whiskey. - - - - 17s. 0d. - 17s. 6d. per Gal Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last-

£3 0s. 71d. 1 3s. 81d.

Averaging 1 3s. 82u. 1 5s. 8 d.

2191 Barrels Wheat,

3365 ---- Oats,

2788 - Barley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Sir-On arriving in town, I have read in The Dublin Evening Post, with a certain degree of surprise, a publication signed by Mr. Tottenham and the Rev. Mr. Handcock.

I shall premise to the few remarks I am compelled

to make, that I do not mean to descend into vulgarity, or neglect the usages of polished life in writ- to his own proposals, before he called out the Mill-Mr. Handcock's language or manners. The com- that or any other time. But; after the behaviour position appears to be his, and I do not see any reason of the comchana, nothing but force would have made for Mr. Tottenham being angry at the Newspapers giving me a Secretary, since he employs one himself. -The publication of the Rev. Mr. Handcock stilrs your Paper one " professing" independence I be force with an affair of debt. No Sub-Moriff appearlieve It to practice it, and rely on your speedy in- ed; and I cannot forbest blying, that the High and sertion of my rindication against the charges of a Sub-sheriff of Westford have treated me will so much Gentleman, whose memory seems to be not so strong as his passions. Mr. Handeock says, that his supposed relutation of some paragraph in your Paper is signed by names " not unknown in the realm." -I admit this, but with the correction, that it is the eafur of Ross, and the emples of Hook in the imperial signatures are well-known. Mr. Handcock, speaking in Mr. Tottenham's name and his Mr. Handcock but very confusedly mothers. He own, calls Wexford "our county." That this is an error, let the late Election, and the mouruful, silence of Loftus Hall, proclaim. Wexford is no longer their county, and I hope its independence from such Gentleman will long he maintained. In speaking of my " abettors," the same caution marks the Reverend Gentleman as in the late transaction at Porter's Gate. He speaks of rague charges, mischievous actors, and talks of "abettors" whom he cannot describe or name. His " statement of facts." Mr. Handcock says shall be speedily established in a Court of Justice. This is imperial, indeed; but fortunately a Jury interposes, and magisterial despotism cannot overwhelm, while that barrier for the subject remains unshaken.

It is singular that, in the Reverend Secretary's tatement, he omits, at the very first outset, a part of the case. I did not insist upon it, in my letter to the Editar of The Wexford Journal, through unwillingness to disgrace the manaion-house of the Marquis of Ely. That part Is this t the Bailiff and Assistant slept at Loftos Hall the night preceding my arrest. Shades of the noble House of Elv! what companious were these for your midnight and lonely walks !- The Balliff and Assistant came from Loftus Hall in the morning of the 29th, to arrest me for Mrs. Susannah Arandel's debt. Happy credifor I to liave so many Assistant Balliffs to aid.

The statement of Mr. Tottenham's Reverend Seretary, therefore, omits the sleeping at and coming from Loftus, Hall previous to arrest. He says the Assistant was sent by the Sob-Sheriff—the man himself told, me he was employed by Mr. McCormick, committed to a common gaol, signed by Messrs. of Ross, to attend Hammond.

Another error and a curious one:

I am then described by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Handcock #sa stranger: true-and I shall long remember the Christian virtues of the Reverend Secretary, who did not indeed "take me in and clothe ne." but certainly gave me a warm recention plenty of company. "To assist the fatherless and widows, and comfort the afflicted," has been beantifully described as true Religion, by one of the Apostics. A modern Disciple of Christ, however. hinks it allowable to aggravate private distress, by insulting language, and to visit a stranger with military force. -Mr. Handcock then, I cannot help saying, attempts to hold forth my family in a low and contemptuous manuer. Did I ever call Mrs. Handcock by the hamely name of " woman?" Did I ever stile any of his friends as " supposed to bo" this or that I. At this moment I would treat Mrs. Handcock, or the ladies of Mr. Tottenham's family, with all the politeness and tenderness due to respectable females, because women deserve man's best attentions, as the ornament and happiness of his life; out Mr. Handcock and Mr. Tottenham failed in the grand requisits of men of feeling and education. respect to the sex, throughout the affair at Porter's Gate. Can I wonder, that Mr. Handcock's

writing corresponds with his actions? The caption was not " peaceably submitted to" r legally made on " Trotter," as the Reverend Secretary stiles me. How could Messrs. Tottenham and Handcock testify to transactions they did not see? The rest of the offsir described by Mr. Handcock is entirely misrepresented, and it is astonishing that he and his colleague could implicitly sign their names to an account which they had from two men, of whom one; a very cowardly implement of the Law. indeed. Hammond, ran away, calling on Mr. Tottenham, instead of executing his business; and the other a poor ignorant being, unwilling to awear against us till orged by the Magistrates, as he informed me. Why do they thus descend from the Bench to become witnesses, and in their own cause? Mr. Liaudcock admits placing the Coachman himself as guard-it was all I required for my case, for more intolerable and audacious behaviour in any person I | Soldiers in a neighbouring house-we had none !never beheld; and when I say, that this inhuman | The Coachman, in the morning, prevented our getand violent man, in preventing a letter going to the ling or sending for any thing whatever.

Magistrates, threatened the life of my son-when I say that this man held his gon, with all that jeering manner which marks depravity of heart, terrifying the helpless and the innocent-what father will not pity my feelings, and even blame me, that I did not rush out to punish this barbarian! In half an hour after, the same person drove Mr. Tottenham's family past our door. Mr. Handcock's assertions, as ing. I do not mean to degrade myself by imitating tary, correspond not with his conduct or manners at are open the door. No proper arrest had been made -I bad a right also to pause, at what stemed an alarming attempt to mingle criminal haw aird inflitary humanity and civility, that, with such Cheusteinen. things might have been believely, even with my own certainty of the Bailiff's imperfect and agreement way of acting. We all justly deended the contract of the coachman, or of any of Mr. Toltenbara's astrabts, who appeared prejudiced against us; and the propocounty of Wexford, he means. There, indeed, the sal of the military was considered a relief from their Insolence and angry passions. The rejection of bail

LEDGE! Pacific-benign man !- And had effusion of 6150d taken place? And had drops of it sprinkied his incred vestments-what a sight for his parishioners and congregation? He says an invisible hand opened the door-could be expect, on the outside, to perceive the hand within? Logician, Philosopher and

Magistrate, does he represent me as a Magician opening the door by invisible means? If he desires to know the fact, Boyle, one of the soldiers from Duncannon, can inform him, that he is mistaken in his account, even of that trilling one; a sense of propriety, military compulsion, and my wish to spare the feelings, already too much incerated, of one whom it is my duty to shield from sorrew and danger. concurred to effect what the Magistrates might have easily done, as the door was never barricadoed. and so weak, that a boy could have knocked it in. What followed the opening of the door is misstated, in such a way, by Mr. Handcook, that my ben falls from my hand with estonishment. He states that " two myests of the men" were made by the Constable ; yet, I aver, that three, including the whole Jamily, were made -that Mr. Tottonham's Constable arrested and took three persons in charge, and that:my distress was peculiarly augmented by milltary cestraint being imposed on that part of my family, to whom it must be, indeed, peculiarly intolerable and shocking. The informations drawn by Mr. Handcock included three persons, and the Tottenham and Handcock, (can I write it) consigned to misery and separation, the comfort and

the safeguard of my life ! Mr. Charles Tottenham, Sheriff of Wicklow, procured the only indulgence granted to the female part of the family ; he felt as a man-perhaps blushowe bur expressions of gratitude, nur to nix ALONE. No flask of powder lay on the table when the Military entered.

Mr. Handcock's account of the young man's

conduct is very erroneous. On Mr. Handrock himself getting angry, and wiking the gun, I certaioly restrained him, and reminded Mr. Handcock himself of want of command of tempor, without using any disrespectful word to him. No person spake of pistols. I have mentioned the facts in my letter to the Editor of The Wexford Journal correctly. I must observe, that though the young man's feelings were much wounded and highly wrought up, by his conviction, that peculiar insult was cast upon him by the Coachman, as to his religious profession, he did nothing whatever violent or disorderly. I myself can aver, that he naver presented the gun at any one, and that his only inent was to keep the Bailiff and Mr. Tottenham's Coachman from insulting as, or injuring the house. till the Magistrates or Soldiers should arrive and controul them. My observation on Mr. Handcock's proposing to search the house, which I now think necessary to state, was this : " As throughout this transaction there appears an inversion of order, and that I am treated se a common man, I suppose that my word will not be sufficient-but let your informer be confronted with me, and I am ready to give my oath, that there are no arms in the house." We remained under our Military Guard all night, not, as Mr. Handcook instructes, from choice, or accepting any lesiont offers for myself or family, which were never made, but from dire necessity .--We owe nothing to the lenity of Gentlemen who never took off their bats in our parlour, and left us without firmer food, to the coercion of a large party of soldiers, during the severe night of the 20th of October. Mr. Tottenham ordered dinner for the

GENERAL BALLASTEROS TO THE MINISTER

G EXCELENT SIR-From the time of the surrender of Barcelona, Figueras, Pamplona, and Sin Sebastian, at which epoch I was at Madrid, I beg-o. to omit no means to bring about the revolution, maintaining a communication with various provinces of Spain, and acting with an energy surpassed by none, I flatter myself that no person contributed more than I did to the success of the 2d May, from which has resulted our present situation. The motire which animated me to act thus was a knowledge that it was the general wish of the nation to be informed for what purpose the surrender of these fortresses was intended, notwithstanding the political manner in which they were given up.

" From that epoch I have not quitted my arms, but resisted, to the honor of my country, the attempts which have been made to injure her by a foreigner. Always inflexible in remaining a Spaniard, my country has found me ready to support her under every circumstance, without consideration to my fortune, which I have ever viewed, as your Highness must admit, with the greatest indifference.

I was surprised at learning the English General, Lord Wellington, was appointed Chief of the Spanish armies, by a resolution of the General Cortes; they who, to preserve the reputation of their country, have buried in the grave thousands of thousands of our companions in arms, are observing our proceedings; and I should not consider myself as having been born in the kingdom of Armgon, if I did not submit to your Excellency, for the information of Government, that I cannot condescend to a determination that tarnishes the honour of the Sprnish name, degrading their Chiefs, who are at their head, by supposing that they do not perceive the certain superiority to which this measure most lead, particularly with a nation, with whom we have always cultivated the best friendship, and of whose had faith and fair offers no person can give a more satisfactory account than the Duke Del Infantado, President of the Regency.

. I have received an account of this event, and in consequence orders to move my army. An order which compromises the honour of all the individuals belonging to it, either in the capacity of citizens or military men, I cannot hide, without usurping the rights which belong to them, on the creat of acknowledging Lord Wellington General in Chief of the Spanish Armies; and as this point in question is of the utmost importance to the general good of the country, I wait the resolution of your Highness for

my plterior determination. 66 In the same order your Excellency informs me, that Lord Wellington returns thanks to the Generals of the nation for the benefits, political and military, which they performed to obtain the present results of the Allied arms. Then to whom is to be confided the armed force of the nation? Is Spain to be considered as a little kingdom of Portugal?-Is not the origin of our revolution, to our honour be it spoken, different from that of the Portuguese? Hard not we the honour of being connected with the greatest nation in the world? Have not our arms resounded in the four quarters of the world? Can we give the command of our army to a foreigner, without disgracing the nation? No. Spain has still resources. Her Generals, Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers, still fortunately preserve the honour which they inherited from their forefathers, and in the present war convinced the English and French, that in battle they display equal valour and discipline to themselves, and that their Chiefs know how to conduct them to victory. The fields of Baylen, Albuera, Saragossa, and Gerona, with many others which I omit to state, because I would not be thought to boast of myself, are indelible testimonles of this truth; and the 4th army, which I command, may tell the nation, that in these qualities they are not inferior to any soldiers in the world, and that, without degradation, they cannot descend to submit to obscure the glories they have acquired, and the extraordinary services they have performed, out of compliment to Lord Wellington, although they are always ready to act in combination with him. Lastly, I entreat your Excellency to demand the opinion of the national armies and citizens, and if they agree to this nomination, I will resign my employments, and retire to my house, to convince, in this manner, all the world, that only honour and the good of country leads me to this exposition, and no ambitious views as to fortune, which malice may sometimes attribute to me, without respecting the notoriety of my patriotism, acquired by weight of constan-

cy and signal services. G F. BALLASTEROS. o Head-quarters, Grenada, 24th Oct.

PROCESMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEX-Remiser!-At length the enemy of our country-the for of its independence and freedom-has that part which relates to the situation of the French experienced a portion of that terrible vengeance which his ambitious and unprincipled aggression had aroused. From the period of his much from Wilua, his army, great in numbers, assured in valour and discipline, and elated at the remembrance of victories gained in other regions, threatened no less than the entire subjugation of the Russians. The system which we had thought fit to adopt strengtheard that confidence. The sangulary but- negociation for peace. Kutusoff replied, " that the fought on his route, and which gave him temgorary possession of Smolensko, flattered him with till the French should have recrossed the Vistula." all the illusions of victory. He reached Moscow, and he is dieved himself invincible and involverable. He non caulted in the idea of reaping the fruit of all sides." Kntusoff rejoined, that " the Russihis toil, of obtaining for his soldiers comfortable | was had not invited them to come to Moscow, and winter-quarters: and of sending out from thence, that they must get out as they could, or that some most ending, fresh forces to rayage and ham ear ciin , racke captives of our countrymen, overthrow understood that it could only be by capitulation,

to his lawless will. Vair, presumptions hope !institut, degrading menace! A population of forty mittions, attached to their King and country, and devoted to their religion and laws, the least brave man of whom is superior to his unwilling confederates and victims, cannot be conquered by any heterogeneous force which he could muster, even of treble its late amount.

Scarcely had be reached Moscow, and attempted o repose amidst its burning ruins, where he found himself encircled by the bayonets of our troops; he then, too late, discovered that the possession of Moscov was not the conquest of the Kingdomthat his temerity had led him into a snare - and that he must choose between retreat or annihilation. He preferred the former; and behold the consequences.

Here follow the official accounts of the defeat of the advanced guard under Murat, near Moseow, by Marshal Kutusow; of the defeat of General St. Cyr by Gen. Wittgenstein, and the storming of Polotsk's of the re-occupation of Moscow by Winzingerode's

Russians! the Almighty has heard our wishes, and crowned your efforts with success. Every where the enemy is in motion: his disorderly more ments betinged his apprehensions; gladly would he compound for safety; but policy and justice alike demand the terrible infliction. The history of his daring must not be told without the terrible catastrophe by which it was attended. A hundred thousand men sacrificed to his frantic presemption affect your valour and devotion to your country; and must deter him from a repetition of his impracticable design. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and that is in your power. Let the line of his retreat be rendered memorable by your honest indignation; destroy every thing which can be of service to him, and our Commanders have orders to remunerate von. Render your bridges, your roads, mpassable. In fine, adopt and execute the suggest tions of a brave, wise, and patriotic heart, and snow vourselves deserving of the thanks of your country and your sovereign.

to our Imperial frontiers, and attempt to winter | ment of Lord Wellington to be the Generalissimo there, they most prepare themselves to encounter all of the Spanish Armies. What Spanish General the rigours of the clime and season, and the valorous attacks of our troops; thus hurassed, exhausted, and defeated, he shall for ever be rendered incapable of recoving his presumptuous attempt. ALIXANDIA. (houses)

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23. Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, and

mail from Lisbon, arrived vesterday; but the former are only the original dispatches of which dupliates were received some daysago, and the latter has rought no later intelligence from the army, than that of which we are already in possession. Headquarters were at Rucda on the 3d, and Gen. Hill was to be on the Adain on that day and the next .--Their junction would take place either on the 4th or 5th. It is probable that, not having been able to pre rent the junction of his Lordship and Gen, Hill; Soult and Suchet will not endearour to bring on a battle, however superior their force may be. There is in the hero of Salamance & semething dangeraus," which "their wisdom" has long since taught them " to fear." The difficulties of procuring up plies, if not the rainy season, will, in all likelihood, induce them, after having made this demonstration, to retire and separate. And, if Bot aparte's difficulties and distresses in Russia be such, as there s reason to believe they are, they may be directed to eracuate Spain altogether. But should that not be the case, should they still keep together and find supplies and provisions, and even advance against us, on what ground are we justified in entertaining j idence which some would have us feel? One Paper says, " The accounts received yesterday are altogether most gloomy." Another adds, "We rely on the talents of the Marquis of Wellington to frustrate all the skill of the French Communders united; but we cannot help reflecting, that our beloved hero is mortal -- a chance shot, a fever, might blast all our hopes." Why these melancholy unticipations? Lord Wellington, immortal as he is in his fame, is in his person, no doubt, mortal; but a chauce shot has not blasted all our hopes, nor has a ever or any other disease yet afflicted him. Such a sickly sensibility, scarcely tolerable in a sentimental ovel writer, is highly reprehensible in a political dess It with every change of fortune .- Courier .

writer, whose duty it is to encourage hope, not to create despondence; " to screw the courage of the public mind to the sticking place," and not to de-We have received a letter from Petersburgh, which, though not of so late a date as the last dispatch from Lord Catheart, contains some important particulars, for the authenticity of which we believe we may pledge ourselves. We pass over oops at Moscow, for the purpose of directing the ttention of our readers to the propositions mad y Lauriston to Marshal Kutusoff, in the name of Sonaparte, and by Murat to Gen. Bennigsen .-Lauriston was sent to Kutusoff, after the failure of proposal contained in a letter from Bonaparteautiston had an interview with the Russian General, and proposed an armistice as preliminary to a he could not listen to any proposal for an armistice "Then," said Lauriston, "we must retire with continual fighting, for your armies are marching on

our laws and holy religion, and subject every thing | for the Russian entipolism, instead of helight an | Frynor the New Mar-Yest relative to the end, only began at Moscow." Lauriston then | 11, same in, after a short passage, the Personal end, only began at Aloscon. Assured the manner from Lashen; she hoisted the qualitative day by nactional his leave, to report to Bonaparte the manner from Lashen; she hoisted the qualitative day by nace in which his offer had been received. Nourat, some take, but the Quarantine Master going alongsing timeafterwards, repaired to the advanced posts of the recufied the mistake; presently, news of a disast timeatterwards, repaired to the account a clear army, and desired a conference with Gen. Bennigseu-The proposal he made to the General was perhaps more with the view of getting him into conversation, and of sounding the views and intentious of his Government - Be this as it may, he requests the duplicates have already appeared. Went up bar of ms voscinarios and peace for himself, as King of bour the Hannibal, 74, Captain Sir M. Seymon Naples. General Bennigsen broke of the conference at once, laughing at the proposal, and assur- Bisque Roads and Donarnes Bry. We in high ing Murat, that he could not take upon himself even to mention it to Prince Kutn-off. It was but a few days afterwards that Murat was defeated, (a more detailed account of which has already been

sublished) and that Bouaparte exacuated Moscow. The only notice that has been taken, since the short accounts published in the Paris Papers, of the late Conspiracy at Paris, his been in a circular letter, published in a German Paper, by the Prefect of Jogo To the Sub-prefect and Mayors. He commulicates one piece of information which we did not know before - A pretended Senatus Consultum was ound upon the arrested Generals, which Senatus Consuition declared that, on account of the death of Bonaparte, the Schate had caused the succession to the Throne to be changed, and that it should no longer be in the family of Bonsparte. Who was intended by the Generals to mount the Throne we know not with certainty -- but it is said to have been place, is likely to be got off. Sailed the Diaka their intention to have proclaimed the restoration of I the ancient legitimate family, as the only means of putting an end to the miseries of France and of Eu-

A Cadiz Mail is arrived .- General Ballasteros has been removed from his command, and has addressed a long letter to the Spanish Minister of War, in which he speaks much of his services from the beginning of the Revolution. But there is one passage which takes away all the prepossessions we have in Should the remains of the elema's force escape his favour. He expresses his surprise at the appointwould be name as worthy to compare with him? ---Instead of these complaints and recriminations among the Generals, and these debates upon minor objects in the Cortes, we wish they would all be impressed with tids great truth-that the first, the only presort duty is to resist the enemy. Now is the time for making every effort, for straining every necvenow, when he is hard pressed in the North, let him be equally followed up in the South.

There were reports yesterday in abundance, but one that could be traced to any authentic source. There was no artiral from the Baltic yesterday, and none from any part of the Continent this morning.

A Heligoland Mail arrived yesterday, and it brought an account of the French troops having been drawn from Holstein and Sleswick to reinforce Boaparte. Same persons see in this a perfect good lerstanding between Bonaparte and Denmark. t may be so; but we consider it principally as anoher decisive proof of the pressure and difficulties of Sonaparte's situation.

The Elephant, 71, Capt. Austen (being a fastailing ship), and the Hermes, 20, Capt. P. Browne, sailed on Thursday from Portsmouth, to look after the American frigates which chased the Galatea off the Western Islands. We find the Officers of the Galatea mistook the whaler which fell into the hands of the American squadron, off the Western Islands. It was the Argo, not the Berkeley: the latter ship arrived at Portsmouth, and she states the capture of her consort, the Argo. There is reason to believe the American ships were Commodore Rodgers' squadron-as we find by the following letter, he had left Boston on a cruise:-

Halifax, Ochober 18, 1812 " The Nymph, Captain Epworth, arrived here the 11th instant, with information that he had Hen in with Commodore Rodgers' squadron at sea; consequence of which the Shannon, Tenedos, ymph, and Curlew, have sailed in quest of him. t is conjectured he is gone to intercept the Quec and Newfoundland convoys. The Sin Dominand Africa are also out; the Poictiers is gone the coast of America, where she will join the Acasta and Spartan. All is bustle here in the Dockard. Another squadron will sail immediately, misisting of the Statira, Eolus, Belvidera, and Herald. Captain Senhouse, of the Recruit, has changed with Captain Erans, of the Martin. The Martin goes convoy to the West Indies, and returns mediately. The Junon is gone with Sir John Carron's Overtures of Peace to America. The

Federalists, it is said, are determined to elect Mr. with Clinton, the friend of peace. The Morgina Capt. Scott, arrived here on the 14th instant, from Quebec. She states, there was a daily exsectation of the arrival there of some regiments from Indicated, to reinforce Sir George Prevost, when it as supposed Sir George would consider Montreal safe. The desertions from the American Army were frequent. Lieutenant Hunter, of the Laura schooner, which was lately taken by two American nivateers, actived from New York yesterday .-The Americans in that city were anxiously looking out for Sir John Warren, to negociate with their ioverament. Lieuteurnt Kingsman, of the Centurion, has been appointed by Sir John Warren to mmand the Moselle, vice Lieutenant Recidy, who had been appointed by the Admiralty, and was killed, Second Lieuten int of the Guerriere. The harbour is filled with detained Americans, many of broke in upon him, and stized him by the colla them rabuable. Admiral Sawyee returns to England with one hand, holding a pistol at his head with in the early part of next month, in the Africa. Cap- the other, and then gave him to the care of Ad tain Huskisson has been tried by a Court-Martial kins, to be conveyed in irons to Mr. G. Rost, arrangement might be entered into, causing it to be for the less of the Bubblees, and felly acquitted." | Mudeford.

face on the strength of the reports in circulation however, they began to chear up on finding do a ly brought the originals of the dispatches of which to find that the story of the Northumberland in ling been aground on the coast of France is notened ed no such event having taken place. Commingto Norge, 74, from the Baltic, to rent, and will go up the harbour. Lieut .- General Gray is to be Com mander-in-Chief of the South-west District, and Major General Browne, Lieutenant Governor of this Citadel, and Second in Command, on the Southwest District, vice Lieutenant-General England, de

YARMOUTH, Nov. 22 - Arrived Less from Car. tenburgh, the Sheldrake sloop of war and Pigmy schooner, and pressed some ships from the Baltic no ships experienced very bad weather on their passize; in Monday's gate the Sheldrake spring her bowsprit, and the scheoner making bid weather threw eight guns overboard; the brig Robert and Sarah, Wilson, which was on Caister beach, has been a wreck, but the Fortune, which went on same sloop of war, for a crulse off the Dutch coast. Se veral more pilots are to go to the Bultic to bring the Russian fleet to an English port.

Touton, Oct. 24 .- The Emperor's squadron which has, during the summer, manaurred daily presence of the English squadron, has not discontimed its exercising and manusuring since the weather has become more severe:

Mr. Thompson, lately of the Deputy Commitaries-General under the Marquis of Wellington, and long and familiarly known to the Earl of Moirs. having served with him in America, and behand rallantly in the action with Gen. Green, where he was severely wounded, is the Gentleman who will accompany his Lordship to India, as Private Seretary, and Superintendant of his domestic conorns. He is a untive of Glasgow, and not an rishman, as has been stated. Captain the Hon-Laicester Stanhope, second son of the Earl of Harington, and lately so laudably known in Ireland or his liberality towards the Roman Catholics, for which liberality be had the honour of being remored om the Staff, goes out as First Aid-de-Camp to his Lordship. The youngest of the Doyles also accompanies him, as Second Aid-de-Camp. The Third Aid-de-Camp is a Mr. Macra, of the 79th Regiment, and who served with it during the whole ampaign in Fgapt; this Gentleman is also from cotland, and a near relation of the Counters of Loudon. The complement of Aidec-de-Camp thus made up, as the other three Officers must b selected from the army in India, viz. one from th King's troops, and two from the Company's service. His Lordship will not sail before the begin ning of February. The other appointments have not transpired.

DETECTION OF AN EXTENSIVE PLAN FOR EFFECTING THE ESCAPE OF TRENCH OF FICERS ON THEIR PAROLE.

Some very imperfect and erroneous accounts of this extensive conspiracy having been published, we have collected the following from an authentic

It appears from the examination taken, that a system was established of British subjects going to five or six depots of French Prisoners, from time time, to offer to effect the escape of such : could raise certain sums of money to defray the e enses and rewards payable in this country, where r many officers have been enabled to break their parole, and have got safe to France, where they have been received by public officers at the ports who paid the sums agreed upon for their sea pas-

This discovery was made by the apprehension of eight officers, who left Andover the 1st of list nenth, and were compelled, by stormy weather, to e-land near Christchurch, on the 19th, after hatng embarked from that neighbourhood in a Wey-

nouth smuggling boat. They had reached the coast, between Christchurch and Lymington, by the skill of their guides, with out interruption; but unable to conceal themselve effectually on their re-landing, notice was giren e the suspicious appearance of the parties to Mr. G. Rose, at Mudeford, by Mr. How, a most meritorious Officer in the superior class of the Customs, whose zeal and courage have often been conspicuous but in no case more so than in this. An active inrestigation was immediately set on foot by the above-mentioned Magistrate, at whose instance Mr. How was permitted by his Board to assist. Vicket and Adams were sent from Bow-street, and Mr-Jones, Assistant Solicitor to the Admiralty, was seet to Mr. Rese by the Transport Board. A punnit after the offenders was then made in various difftions, and Calliford (who had been consicted is year of a similar offence before Mr. Baron Griham), a remarkably desperate man, who was always armed, and who had the leading active share in the conspiracy, was taken in Somersetshire by M How, who finding him dressing his horse in a stable

bended as principals in the conspiracy, in different orders. Trem this moment, I had sentinels placed arrived upon the Patriot. The intelligence from marts of the country, who have been committed by upon me, and received orders from Brigadice Vi-1 Corunna has strong appearances of truth, but we the Magistrate to Winchester gaol, among whom is Rose, the master of the Weymouth hoat, the Free- tion (Couta), which I shall comply with, leaving in order to make room for an additional Document holder, who was taken by two men, sent from Christ- the Chief of the Staff to deliver up the army, than with respect to BALLASTINOS, for which we are inchurch for that purpose; the inhabitants of which | which I think there is not a better in Europe, that | debted to the Dublin Evening Post. The same place were remarkably zealous on the occasion. The other offenders were taken by persons of the ed and disciplined, in only one fortnight. But I country, sent after them by the Magistrate, as soon | cannot but represent to your Highness, that if my as he had ascertained the names and residence to the services have merited any attention, I could with West of England of the land smugglers, who see that the destination of Couta might be changed to the Autest and conveyed to the coast the French Officers | Province of Estremadura, and, if possible, to Frefrom the different depots; in which service a most | genat, or its vicinity; as I find my health much respectable gentleman, in Somersetsbire, in the neighbourhood of some of the most guilty, was emi- mis bettures, I could maintain myself with respect, neatly useful. In the development of this extensize and mischiorous conspiracy, and apprehend-Bug the culprits, the Magistrate alluded to received the readiest assistance from the Transport Board, as well as from the Commissioners of the Customs; and it is but justice to add, that that gentleman himself, who was prevented by an accident from going over to Southampton to ask his former constituents for a vote, in a very sharp contest, de-

important occasion. Exertions are still using for the apprehension of obtained. more of the offenders.

duty as a Justice of the Peace on this interesting and

LONDON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Some letters have been received from Paris by a ressel which left the Coast of France on Saturday It is not to be expected that letters from France should contain much intelligence, but it is rather singular that they contain no news whatever of Bounparte. It is stated, that symptoms of insurrection have been manifested in the south of France.

A ressel has arrived at Falmouth from Corunna. She brings an account of the junction of Lord Wellington with Sir R. Hill. It is said his Lordship offered the enemy battle near Salamanca, but they refused it. Government have not received any dispatches by this ressel.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 21 .- Arrived the Lion cutter from Corunna in six days; she is bound to Guern sey, but put in here by contrary winds. She reports that General Hill had joined Lord Wellingson, and that the French entered Madrid on the 1st inst.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE. Arrived a letter of marque cutter from Corunna, in six days, but cannot learn her name. She brings an account of Marquis Wellington and Gen. Hill

having joined, and offered battle to the enemy, which they refused.

ANOTHER LITTER, SAME DATE. Arrived the Phoenix cutter from Corunna, which she left on Monday last. Reports by her are, that Lord Wellington and General Hill had effected a junction, and had offered the enemy battle on the plains of Salamanen, which they declined. The Duke of Montrose packet was to sail on the evening o

Sailed his Majosty's schooner Alphea, Lieutenant M'Donald, with the Regent and Success transports, with caralry, and Ramble, merchantman, Godfrey, for Lisbon; also sailed the Duke of Kent packet, Cotesworth, for Lisbon, and Chichester packet, Rogers, for Bermuda, with mails.

The Windsor Castle packet, Sutton, sails tomorrow for Cadiz and the Mediterranean, with

When the Spanish Minister at War received the Remonstrance of Ballasteros, published in another part of our paper, that General was put under arrest, in consequence of which he arklressed the following letter to the Spanish Government:--

Of Don Francisco Ballasteros to the Dispatch by which he received his Dismissal from his Command.

" MOST EXCELLENT SIR-This morning, while engaged in the ordinary dispatch of my business, I | ceived, for to the advance of Source are chiefly to be received your Excellency's Dispatch, discharging attributed the present reverses of the Allies. The me from the command of the Captainship General of the four Kingdoms of Andalusia, and of the Fourth Army, informing me, at the same time, that my troops had formed, and were marching in the direction of Alcala. Limmediately mounted my horse, to learn from what source proceeded a measure so contrary to the spirit of the Royal Ordinances and the discipline with which I have always endeatoured to inspire the Army, and of which I have given so many proofs. On going out of the village, I met a picquet of the first buttalion of the Royal Guards, with advanced sentinels, and arms ready to fire fire, and a number of pensants in front. I was surprised at this novelty, and asked the Officer what it meant. He answered, as did the sentinels when they came up, that he had orders not to Neighbour. Let me page. A Colonel then came, to whom I stated my displeasure at being treated in this manner, which I considered as disgraceful. The peasants tow broke out into strong expressions calculated ever, silenced them, ordering them to retire. I then proceeded to my house, sensibly feeling a treatprojects made a greater impression on me than this nitrary apparatus, which I did not conceive to cor-

has been organized, regulated, equipped, instructbroken, and in that Country, notwithstanding my and my existence would not be burthensome to my Country

"This is the manner in which I have been treated, with respect to my person; but I have felt still more sensibly the attack made on my reputation, in the annexed Paper, which Virues has published -He supposes in it, that I have distressed the People of Grenada, by lerving contributions, which I neter thought of, but which, on the contrary, I al-Toted every hour of his time for some weeks to his | wats opposed, though I asked money of the Intendant, which, however, he refused, except as a Loan, which I was to repay from the first funds I

" I shall proceed towards my destination-but if my indisposition increases, I shall halt at Coin. where your Excellency may address to me your answer .- God preserve your Excellency many years. " Grenada, Oct. 10. " F. BALLASTEROS." * The following is the printed paper referred to.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Regency of the Kingdom has been p o discharge Senor Don Francisco Ballasteros from the command of General in Chief of the Fourth Army, and the Captaincy General of the four Kingdoms of Andalusia, and to nominate in his stend, ad interior, Don Joaquin Virnes, Brigadier of the Royal Armies. In consequence, the contribution ordered by him is suspended, till corponding orders are received from Government. The Public therefore are not required to make the several payments assigned to them.

" Grennde, Oct. 30, 1812.

GALLANT EXPLOIT. - The port of Mejan, in the bay of Marseilles, was very gallantly attacked on l the 17th of September, by the Menalaus, Captain Peter Parker. The detachment of boats, under Lieutenants Majowaring and Yotes, burnt the rescly in the harbour; whilst Lieutenant Benvon, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. James Saunderson, Master's Mate, distodged the enemy, and destroy. ed the custom-house and magnzines. Never was there a greater display of gallantry than that of the officers and men of the Menelans on this occasion. Seutenant Lennox Macbenn Yates, an active and nterprising officer, we regret to state, and one seapan, were kided, and fire marines were wounded.

adiaterford Chronitle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The London Journals of Monday did not convey

ny intelligence of importance, with the exception f what relates to Ballasteros. The dismissal of that General is an event of very considerable moment. The contents of his Address to the Minister at War would lead the reader to believe, that his resignation, and his retirement into private life, were his own voluntary acts; but it is expressly stated, that he was dismissed on the suggestion of Marquis WEL LINGTON, as Generalissims of Spain, and that he is accused of not following with sufficient activity the rear of Sound's Aimy, and endeavouring to present its rapid advance, which is alleged to have been in his power, with ever common exertion, to have dotte. If this charge be well founded, his dismissal is the least punishment he ought to have reobjections which BALLASTEROS makes to the ROpointment of Lord Williamoron as Generalissimo of Spain, and the attack on the British Nation, are matters of the most serious description, and likely to be attended with very permicious consequences, in augmenting the apathy of the Spaniards, and rendering less durable that very precarious harmony which exists between the two Countries.

The latest accounts from Russia state, that the French were retreating; but the course they had taken is not mentioned.

The King of Prussia is said to have conferred Red Engles of different classes, and Orders of Merit, on nearly fifty Officers who had distinguished themselves in the present war against his Imperial

The Plague continued it's ravages in Constanti-

The Sicilian Constitution, consisting of 15 Articles, of which the substance has long ago been beto make an impression on the soldiers, for whom | fore our readers, has been published. The very first they knew I had made so many sacrifices. 1, how- article decrees, that the Religion shall be Catholic, Apostolic, Roman, Alone, to the extere ex-CLUSION OF EVERY OTHER! What is the Religion meat which, I believe, was never experienced in a of Lord W. BENTINCK and his friends? This Conthe Spanish Armies by the most criminal subaltern stitution is supposed to have been manufactured in williger. In a short time, the same battalion ap- | Downing-street. The Catholics of Ireland pray, period in front of my house, and a guard was plac- not that their's should become the Established Reed at the door of it. The People, indignant at ligion, not that they should receive one lota of powa a t of this kind, made loud lamentations, fearing | er over their Protestant Brethren, but that they nething might be intended against my person. - | should be admitted to an equal share of national the sentiment; of affection expressed by these good | privileges. Can their prayer be hereafter preferred in vain?

Since the few foregoing statements were written, topond to the dignity of my station; nor is it pos- the contents of the London Journals of Tuesday,

Sie other persons have also been already appre- sible to believe, that it was by your Excellence's I would were conveyed to Dublin by Express, have rues to set out early in the morning for my destina- must send it to our readers without any observations, cause required considerable alterations in our previous arrangements in some other respects.

The farther Pleadings, in the interesting cause relative to English marriages, have been postponed till after Term.

In the case of Mr. TAAFZE against the Right Hon. Justice Downes, Mr. Rinchiere has been heard on the part of the Chief Justice, and Mr. BURTON reply. The Court postponed giving judgment till next term. The details, which are extremely interesting, came too late for insertion in this day." paper. They shall appear fully on Tuesday.

The Scientific Elephant will, we understand. arrive in this City in the course of next week. The sagacity of this species of Animals has long been the | Beaver and Water-Proof HATS, &c. &c. &c. subject of universal admiration, and the one we have mentioned is by far the largest and most tractable of any that has ever appeared in the United Kingdom. Crowds have every where visited him, and curiosity has been most amply gratified upon all occasions. His obedience to the commands of his Keeper, and the tricks which he performs, are truly astonishing, and can hardly be conceived by any who do not witness them. Such opportunities seldom occur, and we are confident, that the present will be embraced with general avidity.

Mr. Hinnand's spinning and forming Glass into variety of Figures, of the most beautiful and exraordinary description, has experienced general and further Notice. unreserved approbation. His ingenuity auspasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited. As an Artist, he has a well-founded claim upon public apport. and those who afford him their countenance will be far more shan remunerated for the very moderate charge which he makes upon their nockets

Resolutions of the Grand Jury of the County of Kilkeuny, passed in August, 1807.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, 1st. That we lament the necessity which has occu-

sioned the re-enactment of the Insurrection Bill; and we have that the cristence alone of it may be sufficient to preserve the Peace of the Country, without obliging the Executive Rower to call that Act into operation, or to resort to any measures of strong

2dly. That we think the present a proper Opportunity to express our heartfelt Satisfaction at the peaceable state of this our County, and at the goodwill and harmony which exist between its Protes. tant and Cathelie Inhabitants; and it is our opinion, that it is most necessary to unite by every tie the Hearts and Hands of all the People of Great Britain and Ireland against the common Enemy, and that nothing could contribute more to accomolish this most desirable end, than the extending to ur Catholic Fellote-Subjects un equal participation of all the Privileges of our happy Constitution, as enjoyed by us, their Protestant Brothren; and chick it is our most carnest wish, that they may speedila obtain.

We have reasons for declining the request of Civis, t once favourable to his views, and more than suffiient to justify our silence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR-The Name of JOSEPH GREENE, which observe appears annexed to an Advertisement in your Puper, calling together the Protestants of the County of Kilkenny, for an object which I consider as both UNJUST and IMPOLITIC, is not my Signature.

JOSEPH GREENE. Greenville, November 23, 1812.

MARRIAGES.-In Dublin, R. H. Bunn, Esq. t Miss Browne, daughter of the late Murrough Gray-don Browne, of Glenmore, in the County of Dubin, Esq.-At Gibraltur, Viscount Malpus, eldest son of the Earl Cholmondeley, to Caroline, second daughter of his Excellency Licut. General Campbell, Lieuenant Governor: the ceremony was first performed y his Excellency Don Juan de Ariselo, and after wards by the Rev. J. Hughes, Chaplain to the Forces. In Dublin, D. D. Owen Armstrong, of ormanstown Green, County of Meath, Eag. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. G. C. Garnett, of Eccles-street.-In London, Lieut. Colonel Warre Aid-de-Camp to Marshil Sir. W. C. Beresford, K. B. o Selina. Anna, youngest daughter of the late C. T. Maling, Esq. - At Howth Church, Dean Swift, Esq. oungest son of the Rev. Godwin Swift, to Isabella ane, daughter of the late James Seely, of Baldoyle

isq. DEATHS.—At Cappoquin, on the 25th inst. James Maxwell, Esq.—In Dublin, Mrs. Handcock, widow of the late John Handcock, Esq. M. P—At Old Court near Bray. Mr. John Ledgwith.-In London. uddenly, Mr. Ross, one of the King's Messengers

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 21. ARRIVED.

26th-Earl Leicester and Earl Sandwich Packets. 25th-None.

26th-Samuel and Auckland Packets.

Wind--5. W. at 8, A. M. ADJOURNED BANKRUPIS SALE.

THE SALE of the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS as heretofore advertised, is adjourned to Web canny next, the 2d December, at three o'Clock in the afternoon, before the Commissioners, at the Ros al Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin-when those vahuable Concerns will be sold without reserve, if any thing near the Value be offered.

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

& T. M'DOUGALL have this day landed from • the Mary Ahn, From Liverpool, a Quantity of Witney & Leeds BLANKETS and real Welch FLAN-

Also, a fresh supply of PRLISSE CLOTHS. Vaterford, November 28, 1812.

JOHN WEEKES.

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER. TAVITH heartfelt Gratitude to his numerous Friends and the Public for the decided prefex nce given bin for a Mar series of years, be sto assor them, that it shall be, as it has hitherto been, his onstant study to merit a continuance of the mine by every exertion on his part to produce the newest fashions from London, where he has opened a Correcondence for the purpose of obtaining the earliest Inormation, and by keeping a constant Supply of every

N. B. He has just received his WINTER ASSORT. MENT, consisting of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, LADIES CLOTHS, PELISSE DITTO, Double-Milled CASSI-MERES, Patent WEBS, Fancy WAISTCOATING,

Article in his Line of superior Quality.

Mall, Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

WANTED,

S COACHMAN, a steady, suber Man, who noderstands the care and management of Horses well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer.

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

QUIT RENTS.

THE several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, in the Waterford District, are hereby informed, that linless they forthwith discharge th same, all Lands in arrear will be distrained without WILLIAM HUGHES, Collects

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

DANIEL BRANKTY, from Gloucester, wishing to establish a dealing in the Cheese line in this City and Seighbourhood, informs those who may in futher fayour him with their commands, that the above House will be constantly supplied with the very best Cheese, and at the most motiorate price, by Wholesale and

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

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESAR of PIDDOWN, in I the County of Kilkenny, TO BR LRT, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Petra Waten, Altornov, William-street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

STRAYED BEAGLES. CTRAYED, from Brunswick, near Cloumel, and

were seen coming towards Carrick, two young thack and White BHAGLES, with Blue Spots. The Dog answers to the name of Stretcher, the Bitch, It is requested, if they are at any Gentleman's or

Farmer's house, that intimation may be given to Mr. Binnin, at the Chronicle Office. Waterford, November 31, 1819.

OWNERS and MASTERS of Ships and Vossels, and others interested in Marine Navigation, are hereby informed, that SAMURL STARBUCK is Agent for Lloyd's, London, for Milford and Carmarthen Bay. and Agent for Lloyd's, Liverpool, for Milford; and that Thomas Daris is Agent for Lloyd's, for Cardigan Bay a and that Lloyd's, London, have circulated

It is much to be desired, that Musters of Vessels, on their arrival in any port, should report themselves to the Agents for Lloyd's, and give an account, from their log-books, of all cruizers or other vessels that they may have seen or spoken with, or any other occurrences that may have happened in the course of their voyage. By this means, intelligenco might be frequently communicated to the Committee valuable the Subscribers to Lloyd's, gratifying to indivitime, the Masters would obtain the best information on every subject connected with the interests of their where and those who put into any intermediate port, would be apprized of the first opportunities of proceeding under convoy to the place of their destination, or have an application for convoy made by

the Agent, if no convoy was actually appointed. SIGNALS. The importance of giving vessels in distress upon the coast the necessary assistance with the least possi-ble delay, is sufficiently obvious and with this view the following set of Signals has been framed as the medium of communication between Merchant Vest sels and the Agents for Lloyd's, by using which, as the case may require, instead of hoisting the gauge signal of distress, ships may at once explain their wants, and receive the requisite assistance from the Agents for Lloyd's, to whom these Signals are to ba ousidered as being exclusively addressed. This plan was originally suggested by Mr. J. M. BRACKER. BURY, Agent at Liverpool ; submitted to the consideration of the Elder Brothren of the Trinity House. and afterwards taid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have sanctioned it with their approbation, and bave been pleased to direct their Signal Officers at the different stations on the coast to repeat these Signals, for the more speedy information of the Agents for Lloyd's, who are instructed by the Committee in all cases immediately to send off

the articles required. For an Anchor A Pendant at the fore-top-For a Cable A Jack at the main-top-

must hoad. For an Anchor & Cable ... Both the above signals. , Ensign Union down at the fore-top-mast bend.

For Hande and Boats ... Ensign Union up at the fore-top-mast head. The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have reuested the Committee to take measures for preventg Masters of Merchant Vessels from using any o

the Signals of his Majesty's ships, and declared their beformination to institute proceedings against those reons who may in future continuo a practice, atended with so much inconvenience to the service, and by which they subject themselves to very serions Lloyd's, September, 1812. consequences.