THE CAMBRIDGE ADDRESS.

The Doctors were met; and in full convocation
On the Papishes Plot held sage consideration;
Each brow was o'ercast with funeral grimaces,
And black as their gowns was the hue of their faces;
When with ears wig-besprent, and an apron-bid belly,
Which quiver'd and trembled like fresh calves-foot jelly,
With a smile which wreath'd down to his huge double chin,
And the double faith cover'd which peep'd from within,
With a voice which outchim'd the bell's silver-mouth'd tune,
Thus spoke the disciple of lawn and lampoon:—

"Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and grave-looking Heads,
Who I fear will ne'er quietly die in your beds,
If Religion should fail, as too weak to arouse us,
Sure fear will compel us t'address both the Houses—
Let us tell them anxiety fills all the nation,
And each pious Christian dreads Emancipation;
That orthodox Churchmen, to keep off a clearance,
Must deprecate foreign and strange interference;
That the Pope, though dethron'd and expatriate too,
N the more to be dreaded the less he can do;
That for charity's sake, from mere mild disposition,
He'll bow to Napoleon with all due submission,
And against us be made the grand engine of woe,
By an open-mouth'd, gaping, inveterate foe.

"As my soul's to be sav'd, and as God is my witness,
I doubt not the mischief of Romish influence,
When I ponder on Smithfield I'm all in wmaze,
And my Epigram haunts me on poor Bishop Blaze.
See! the faggots they pile without any compunction,
And with barrels of oil give us all extreme unction;
Like Moloch's grim Ministers, smiling to th'ill up
A high-devil'd Dean or a barbacued Bishop.

"Could you see, as I have, my Irish friend weep—
(Whom I fed all the summer, but pot out to sleep)
Oh! the tear's in his eye when he talks of Killarney—
'Tis Gospel to me, though to some 'tis all Blarney.
He has learnt the Petition we're framing by rote,
And shall loudly cry "placet" without e'er a vote.

"Then hear my last wish, which I tell you all freely,
(My only wish now, since Bow-Sparke went to Ely)
'Twould sweeten my exit to think ere I die,
I had fais'd once again the "No Popery" cry.
Through Protestant zeal many sins are forgiven—
It got me to Bristol—'t may get me to Heaven.

"Remember the Lawyers will hasten from town,
And by talent and reason perhaps vote us down;
So rouse up the loud-cackling flocks of the fen,
The mud-sucking Parsons, and web-footed Men!
And send to each speckle-bellied Priest you can think on,
Whom the Devil o'erlooks from his palace at Lincoln;
Each Bigot whose note, like the Bittern's, is harsh,
And whose heart as false-bottom'd as is his own marsh,
Who raves the more loudly the less that he thinks,
And whose brain loves the fume of the ditch which he drinks.

"Rouse, rouse to the tocsin!—The Church is in danger!
Away with the Pope!—then admit ev'ry stranger!
Shut Antichrist out!—then wide open the door;
Take Babylon hence!—and I care for no whore."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN—NOV. 24.

H. E. Traffe, Esq. and others, against the Right Hon. Wm. Downes, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

Mr. Radcliffe, on part of the Defendant, said that, in order rightly to understand this question, it was first necessary to divest it of all superfluous matter. He conceded to the Learned Gentleman on the other side, that, if any Action would lie against the Chief Justice, that brought was the proper form of Action. It had been admitted, that no Action would lie against a Judge for any act done in his judicial capacity—and the material and only question here was, whether the act complained of was done by the Chief Justice in his ministerial capacity, as Conservator of the Peace.—He called the attention of the Court to the distinction taken between a Justice of Peace acting ministerially, and a Judge of the superior Courts, having particular powers vested in him by Statute, constituting him a Judge of the offence for which he issues his warrant. He cited several Authorities recognizing this distinction. He contended that, in issuing the Warrant for the apprehension of the Plaintiffs, the Defendant had acted in his judicial capacity, and hence inferred that in this case there was nothing for the Court to try. He was not instructed to rely on the pleading; he had to shew the Court that, under all the circumstances, no action would lie against the Defendant for what he had done in the exercise of his office. It was suggested to him, that the Defendant was not here acting as a Justice of the Peace—that the Commission only runs into Counties at large, and not into Cities, where there is a Corporation.

Mr. Perrin had contended that, in order to render the act of a Judge judicial, it must appear to have been done in open Court; and to sustain this proposition he cited 12th Coke. But there were numerous instances of judicial acts done out of Court, such as granting Fiats—making Orders in Chamber—examining Witnesses, previous to levying fines, &c. &c. He admitted, that it was not usual for Judges of inferior Courts to do acts out of Court—they are confined to strictly limited jurisdictions, and it is the policy of the Law to keep them within those limits. He cited a case from Hutton, 112, which was an action against the Sheriff of the City of York for taking insufficient Bail, to shew the anxiety of the Courts of Law to support inferior Judges. But the whole of the argument on the other side was this, that the act complained of was ministerial, and not judicial; that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench were Conservators of the Peace; that the office of Conservator was ministerial, and the inference the Learned Gentleman drew from hence was this—that the acts done by the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench are to be changed, and this Court is to take them, as being done by him in his ministerial capacity of Conservator, and not in his judicial capacity as Chief Justice. But such an argument will not bear to be analized, when the Court come to consider the nature of the judicial office, and the person exercising that office; and because the Chief Justice is, "*virtute Officii*," a Conservator of the Peace, he is to be tried in that capacity for his acts done out of Court.

Here Mr. Radcliffe pointed out the distinction between judicial and ministerial acts, and cited several cases to shew, that the issuing the warrant by the Defendant, &c. &c. was a judicial act—it being of the very essence of a ministerial act to be acting under the authority of another. In the case of granting fiats a Judge is a kind of deputy to his own Court—it was so in acknowledging a fine, such acts are ancillary to his office, and cannot be called ministerial. In the Court of Exchequer it is every day's practice to refer an answer to one of the Barons, to examine whether it be short.—The Court are not prepared to say that such acts are ministerial?—Certainly not. They are ancillary, but cannot be construed to be ministerial.—He considered the silence of actions on this subject as a strong argument against them. It never yet entered into the imagination of any person, to bring an action against a Baron of the Exchequer for a misreport. There was no difference, in point of principle, between the act done by the Chief Justice in the present case, and any of those acts done as ancillary to his office, such as issuing fiats.—It might as well be said, that the Judges in Parliament were liable to an action of slander for any observation that fell from them, because they were not then and there sitting in their own Court. There were one or two cases, the authority of which ought to decide this demurrer, he alluded to the case of the King v. White, reported in Cases, Time of Lord Hardwicke.

Mr. Justice Fletcher expressed his doubts whether that case could be considered as an authority. Fitzgibbon's Reports, published about the same time, were denied to be Law; they were Notes taken by him when he was a Student at the Temple.

Mr. Radcliffe said, he did not come to defend authorities; the Court were to decide. He again adverted to the silence of actions on this subject, as a strong argument against their legality.

Mr. Justice Fox.—Mr. Radcliffe, with respect to the argument of the silence of actions against Judges in similar cases, what is its value?—Would not an action lie against a Judge for refusing to sign a Bill of Exceptions? There is no question but such an action is maintainable, and yet there is no instance in the books of such an one having been instituted. There is a case strongly bearing on the present, reported in Shower's Parliamentary Cases. There three Judges were complained against for refusing to sign a Bill of Exceptions. It was argued at the Bar of the House, by the most eminent Counsel, on part of the Judges, who relied on this point, that they (the Judges of England) were liable like other subjects to the laws of their country, and to an action being brought against them; and, therefore, that Parliament had no right to investigate their conduct, because they were answerable at Law. I regret to observe that this case is most peculiarly circumstanced. Counsel for the Defendant do not attempt to justify the conduct of their client on legal grounds; but, by their plea, they confess the illegality of the act, and rely on his exemption from responsibility, because he is Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Mr. Radcliffe.—The act of the Chief Justice having been done in his judicial capacity, it was not necessary to answer by the plea for its legality or illegality.

Mr. Justice Fox.—I conceive the pleading in this Cause constitutes the greatest difficulty in the Case. It is not stated that the warrant issued on any information on oath. And it would appear that this material allegation was *omitted designedly*, in order to ascertain, whether a Judge is answerable in point of law for any action done "*colore officii*." This plea admits that the Chief Justice did, *what in point of fact he did not do—what no man in the land of fact he did not do—what no man in the land that knows him could accuse him of being capable of doing*—and, *under this embarrassing circumstance, we are called on to determine, whether for an illegal act an action would lie!!*

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—We are called on to determine whether a Judge of the King's Bench may hold a subject to excessive bail, or immure him in a prison for life!!!

Mr. Justice Fox.—Public policy has established this principle, that no Judge shall be liable for what is done by him in his judicial capacity. The preservation of this principle is most essentially necessary to the administration of Justice. But there is another principle established by law, of a most sacred nature, which the Chief Justice would be the last Magistrate in the community to violate, namely, that a Subject shall not be ARRESTED OR IMPRISONED CONTRARY TO LAW!

Lord Norbury.—I have hitherto withheld from expressing any opinion on this case, and think it were better to permit Counsel to proceed in his argument.

Mr. Justice Fox.—I must beg leave to say, that I have been giving no opinion. I have suggested my doubts, in order that, if possible, they might be removed by Counsel.

Lord Norbury.—I beg I may be understood to mean, that I have no objection to a Judge suggesting his doubts—but I wish to hear the argument.

Justice Fox.—We are only sitting here for that purpose.

Justice Fletcher.—It certainly may be allowed to a Judge to suggest his doubts to Counsel on the point of Law in argument—I never before heard his doing so considered as an interruption. No Judge can know the doubts that exist in the mind of another, until he expresses them. Perhaps there never occurred in this country a greater constitutional question than that now arguing. And who will dispute the right of a Judge, pending an argument, to have his doubts removed by Counsel, *if they can be answered*. I should be glad to know, *whether this additional argument was required for those Judges who have entertained conscientious doubts, or for those who have already made up their minds, and do not require farther argument*.

Lord Norbury.—I did not mean to dispute the right—I merely intended to make an excuse for myself for not suggesting any doubts on the point.—When I shall come to pronounce my judgment, I hope I shall be considered competent to give my opinion.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—Competent! yes, certainly; we are, I hope, all competent.

Mr. Radcliffe resumed his argument, and insisted that the Court could not, in point of Law, take into their consideration the legality or illegality of the act; the only question being, whether it was done by the Chief Justice in his judicial or ministerial capacity.—To shew that it was a judicial act, he cited several authorities, and adduced many able and ingenious arguments, to which we regret we are unable to do justice.

Mr. Byrne, in reply, argued the case in support of the demurrer.—He stated, that he conceived the plea put in to this action as quite nugatory and unnecessary, it being relied on by the Learned Gentlemen on the other side, that it was of no consequence what it disclosed.—No matter whether the acts of Defendant were legal or illegal, the act of having used this warrant as Chief Justice constituted a bar to this action, though it should be maintainable against any other Magistrate.—This appeared to him as a very novel doctrine—he admitted *it was not the plea* of the highly-renerated character, the Defendant in this action; no, but it seemed to be the plea of some person more anxious to raise the authority of Chief Justice *above the Law*, than to consult the feelings *of the present* possessor of that high office.—He begged to be understood as not intending to dispute the principle, that where a Judge acts judicially, in his judicial capacity, no Civil Action can be maintained against him. This was a salutary principle, and imperiously necessary to the due administration of justice—to the security of the Judges—as well as to the benefit and advantage of the Suitor himself. But he felt as confident, on this occasion, as he ever did before a Court of Justice, that he would demonstrate, that this case could be most effectually sustained, without infringing on the principle, that no Action would lie against a Judge for his judicial act.—Various definitions had been given of what should be considered judicial acts. His construction of it was, "That whatever act *must* be done by a Judge in his judicial capacity, *and which can be done in no other character*, that shall be taken as a judicial act.—There were several instances where an action would lie against a Judge. First, for refusing to grant the Writ of Habeas Corpus; secondly, for making an improper return on a Bill of Exceptions. But for all other acts, whether done in or out of Court, if they be done in the capacity of Judge, and could not be done in any other character or office, they are, he admitted, judicial. Acts done out of Court by a Judge in his Chambers, such as granting fiats, &c. &c. are judicial, because they could not be done by him in any other capacity. But there are other acts of a Judge besides these, which may be done by a Judge in another capacity. And here lies the true distinction; for the act of issuing a warrant, as in this case, is an act that may be done by him in another capacity. There is no question that the Chief Justice of Ireland, by virtue of his Office, is a Conservator of the Peace. As Conservator, he may issue warrants; but, if so, he cannot be said to issue them in his capacity of Justice of the Peace. High as his judicial authority may be estimated, he has not the power to alter the nature of Acts, and to make that judicial, which, in a Conservator of the Peace, is decided to be ministerial. The material question here is, could the Chief Justice have issued his warrant in any other capacity than as Conservator of the Peace? He certainly could not—and therefore, whatever right he might have to claim the protection of the Laws as Conservator, he was not entitled to it as Chief Justice.

[Here Mr. Byrne used several strong and irresistible arguments, in order to shew that the act of issuing the warrant by the Chief Justice was ministerial, and therefore that the Demurrer ought to be allowed.]

The Court postponed giving judgment till next Term.

PETITION FOR PEACE.—The inhabitants of Quoradon, in Leicestershire, were informed by the Crier, and other means, that there would be a Meeting of the Friends of Peace, at the Sunday School-rooms in that town, on Monday evening, the 14th inst. to sign Petitions to the three branches of the Legislature, requesting them to endeavour to obtain, as soon as possible, so very desirable a blessing. The Meeting accordingly took place, and was numerously and respectably attended by persons of all denominations, who seemed to forget, or bury all other distinctions in this one grand principle—a THIRST FOR PEACE; but the rooms being too small for the company, numbers retired, and deferred placing their signatures till the following day. The Petition was read by the Rev. T. Owen, in a distinct, audible, and most impressive manner; and the approbation of its contents strongly manifested by the universal shew of hands. Mr. B. Pollard then addressed the Meeting, on the constitutional privilege and right of Britons, to petition Government in every case of national grievance; and the very urgent necessity of doing it at this very awful crisis: also, the importance of all those who came forward as the Friends of Peace, THEMSELVES to act TEACHABLY, and to prove, incontrovertibly, by their whole deportment, that they are indeed the REAL Friends of Peace. The Address was listened to in a manner which evinced, that the hearts of the hearers were in unison with the advice given. After which the business of signing was attended to with an ardour, which demonstrated that the hearts of the People were intent on obtaining the inestimable Blessings of Peace.

The appointment of the Earl of Moira to the Governor-Generalship of India was, as we have been informed, attended with some peculiar circumstances, which, in the way of gossip—for it is no more—it may be worth the while to make known.—Lord Liverpool, it is said, on his return from the country, was informed by the Prince Regent, that his appointment, highly beneficial to the existing Ministry, had taken place during his absence. His Lordship was congratulated thereon, in ardent terms, while his Royal Highness claimed the whole merit of so lucky a device for the public service to himself:—"My dear Liverpool, I did not think it necessary to send for you to town on the occasion, as I was sure I had hit upon an arrangement which would give you pleasure: I have, on my own suggestion, appointed Lord Moira Governor-General of India." The countenance of the Earl of Liverpool, though formed in Courts, is said, surpassing this news, to have instantly undergone the same change as that of an infant, who, after being promised a sugar-plum, finds it to be only a crust of homely bread which is thrust into its mouth. His Lordship forbore, as well as he was able, from contortions and grimaces, through respect for the Royal donor of the intelligence: he mouthed and chewed the offensive morsel, but was determined, if possible, not to swallow it; and accordingly he no sooner joined his Colleagues, than they discussed together means of preventing the Earl of Moira from being crammed down their throats. A remonstrance is said to have been the result; but the appointment has since been confirmed.

Recommencement of Ned Ludd's Wars in Nottingham.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 27.—*Last night, about 7 o'clock*, when numbers had retired to chapel, six armed men, *in disguise*, entered the house of Mr. Glue, in Earl-street, while he and two of his workmen were sitting by the fire; and, while proper guards were left over two of them, the third was compelled to go into the work-shop and point out a place frame, which the *Luddites* had learnt was at work for half goods and half money, which frame they broke, in a few minutes, and carried away the machine, without any disturbance being created.

In the Court of King's Bench, London, on the 24th, in the case of the King v. Creevey, Mr. Brougham moved for a Rule to shew cause why a writ of *Certiorari* should not be issued, to remove to this Court an indictment preferred, at the Sessions for the County of Lancaster, against the Defendant, who was a Burgess in the last Parliament for the Borough of Thetford. Defendant, it appeared, had thought proper to make some observations in his place in the House of Commons, which afterwards found their way into a provincial newspaper. For these observations it was, that the bill of indictment was preferred and found by the Grand Jury of the County of Lancaster.—Rule granted.

Major General Raymond, at present on the Staff in Ireland, is to have the new Veteran Battalion, which is to be formed in the Peninsula.

Mr. Reynolds, well known in Ireland during the troubles, has the controul of the Letter-Office in Lisbon.

CLONMEL, Nov. 28.—Yesterday John Roche, an active and intelligent Constable of this town, upon information he derived from a woman, seized in the Malo-street a person concerned in a very atrocious murder which was committed some time ago in a certain County. This person, having been brought before Sir Richard Jones and the High Sheriff, made a full disclosure of the facts. He says that, since the murder, he always imagined the victim as present, accusing him of the deed—and he appeared no longer desirous of evading justice.—The woman has been lodged in a place of security. Motives of prudence prevent us at present from stating more particulars.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

On Thursday night seventeen sheep, the property of Mr. Tobin, of Nine-mile-House, were killed in a field near the above place, by some abandoned wretches, who carried off the fat, leaving the carcasses behind them.—*Ibid.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,375. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1812. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

ANDREW BUSHE, *Plaintiff*: The Hon. RICHARD ST. LEGER, and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 23d day of June, 1812, I will, on Thursday, the 17th day of December next, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest bidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOLNEGUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNECUPPOGE, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned; or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated, 27th November, 1812.

WELLESLEY.

For Particulars as to Title and Rental, apply to IVIE and BURKE, Plaintiff's Attornies, 15, Corkhill, Dublin, or Waterford.

JOHN WEEKES,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN-DRAPER,

WITH heartfelt Gratitude to his numerous Friends and the Public for the decided preference given him for a long series of years, begs to assure them, that it shall be, as it has hitherto been, his constant study to merit a continuance of the same by every exertion on his part to procure the newest Fashions from London, where he has opened a Correspondence for the purpose of obtaining the earliest Information, and by keeping a constant supply of every Article in his Line of superior Quality.

N. B. He has just received his WINTER ASSORTMENT, consisting of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, LADIES' CLOTHS, PELISSE DITTO, Double-Milled CASSIMERES, Patent WEBS, Fancy WAISTCOATING, Beaver and Water-Proof HATS, &c. &c. &c.

Mall, Waterford, Nov. 28, 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 MASTER, BRETHREN, and SISTERS of the LEPER HOSPITAL, situate at BALLYTRUCKLE, in the Liberties of said City—one producing an annual Profit of £38 5s. and the other of £64 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 Years from the 25th of March, 1811.

For particulars, as to Title, apply to JOHN VERO, Attorney, Waterford, November 17, 1812.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 14th December next.

Waterford, November 28, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD,

CERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a fee-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit *Rent*. For farther particulars apply to ROBERT BOWRN, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be seen.

☞ After the expiration of the first two Years, these Premises will rise considerably 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 GLANVILLE & SON's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—DEC. 2.

Butter, first Quality,	120s. 0d.	per Cwt
—— second,	115s. 0d.	
—— third,	108s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	110s. - 120s. 0d.	
Lard (flake)	84s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	
—— (casks, *rendered*)	86s. 0d. - 90s. 0d.	
Burnt Pigs,	60s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	
Pork,	55s. 0d. - 57s. 0d.	
Beef,	32s. 0d. - 38s. 0d.	
Oatmeal,	23s 0d. - 26s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d. - —s. —d.	per Bag.
—— second,	74s. 0d. - 76s. 0d.	
—— third,	56s. 0d. - 64s. 0d.	
—— fourth,	46s. 0d. - 54s. 0d.	
Wheat,	55s. 0d. - 60s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	27s. 0d. - 28s. 0d.	
Oats (common)	19s. 0d. - 20s. 0d.	
—— (potatoe)	21s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	
Malt,	44s. 0d. - 45s. 0d.	
Coals,	3s. 0d. - 4s. 3d.	
Fallow (coagh)	14s. 0d. - 15s. 0d.	
Potatoes,	6d. to 5d.	per Stone.
Beef (quarters)	4 d. - 5d.	per lb.
Beef (joints)	4½d. - 6d.	
Mutton (quarters)	5 d. - 0d.	
Mutton (joints)	5½d. - 7d.	
Veal,	0 d. - 0d.	
Pork,	4 d. - 5d.	
Butter,	24d. - 28d.	
Train Oil,	£50 00s. -	per Ton.
Whiskey,	17s. 0d. - 17s. 6d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

2191 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£3 0s. 7½d.	
3365 —— Oats,		1 5s. 8½d.	
2588 —— Barley,		1 5s. 8 d.	

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLEMINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caher, 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Cloghean. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonmel 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 Viscount LISMORE, Shanbally, Cloghean—or to ROGER CASHIN, Waterford.

October 1st, 1812.

WANTED,

A COACHMAN, a steady, sober Man, who understands the care and management of Horses well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer.

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 23, 1812.

THE Post-Masters-General having it in contemplation 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 THOMASTOWN,

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

By Command,
EDWARD S. LEES,
Secretary.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, NOVEMBER 27, 1812.

Capt. Fulton, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir G. Prevost, arrived late last night with a Dispatch from that Officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

Head-quarters, Montreal, October 21, 1812.

MY LORD—I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that his Majesty's forces, aided by the militia and Indians stationed on the Niagara frontier, have completely repelled a second attempt of the enemy to invade Upper Canada; and that a victory has been gained which has left in our possession nine hundred of the American army, and their Commander, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who surrendered himself on the field of battle to Major-General Sheaffe. His Majesty and the country have to deplore the loss of an able and most gallant officer in Major-General Brock, who fell early in the battle at the head of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, while nobly encouraging them to sustain their position, in opposition to an infinitely superior force, until the reinforcements he had ordered to advance to their support should arrive. For further particulars of this splendid affair, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Major-General Sheaffe's report, herewith transmitted. I also transmit a General Order I have just issued to the forces in the British American provinces, on the occasion of this important success, as it contains a statement of the services rendered by all who had the good fortune to maintain on that day the fame of his Majesty's arms, and to convince our deluded neighbours that their superiority in numbers cannot intimidate his Majesty's army, nor shake the fidelity of his Canadian subjects.

Not having received the return of the killed and wounded on the 13th, nor that of the ordnance and stores captured from the enemy, I am under the necessity of deferring sending them to your Lordship until the next opportunity, when I also expect to forward the colours taken from the Americans, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Capt. Fulton, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship. He is very capable of affording such information as your Lordship may require respecting the state of his Majesty's Canadian provinces. Eight companies of the Glengary levy are in motion to reinforce Upper Canada.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,
Commander of the Forces.

Fort George, October 13, 1812.

SIR—I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack with a considerable force this morning before daylight, on the position of Queenstown. On receiving intelligence of it, Major-General Brock immediately proceeded to that post, and I am excessively grieved in having to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him the position was lost; but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long. Reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front.—This operation was aided too by the judicious position which Norton, and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chipawa, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short but spirited conflict, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, on the field of battle: and many officers, with upwards of nine hundred men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours and one six-pounder were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable. Ours I believe to have been comparatively small in numbers; no officer was killed besides Major-General Brock, one of the most gallant and zealous officers in his Majesty's service, whose loss cannot be too much deplored, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his Chief.

Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, which were stationed at Queenstown, were wounded, bravely contending, at the head of their men, against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis fortunately was able to keep the field, though with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely to deprive me long of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, for his judicious and skilful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendance, the well-directed fire from which contributed materially to the fortunate result of the day.

Captain Derenzy, of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George; and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chipawa; and under their command those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner as to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major-General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenstown, had sent down orders for battering the American Fort Niagara: Brigade-Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect as to silence its fire, and to force the troops to abandon it, and by his prudent precautions he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected, the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George. In these services he was most effectually aided by Colonel Claus (who remained in the fort at my desire), and by Captain Vigoreux, of the Royal Engineers. Brigade-Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieutenant Crowther, of the 41st regiment, had charge of two three-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with very good effect.

Captain Glegg, of the 49th regiment, Aide-de-Camp to our lamented friend and General, afforded me most essential assistance; and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler, of the 41st regiment, Assistant Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, very useful. I derived much aid too from the activity and intelligence of Lieut. Kerr, of the Glengary Fencibles, whom I employed in communications with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid of the experience and ability of Lieutenant-Col. Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, who had been sent up to Fort Erie a few days before, on duty which detained him there.

Lieutenant-Colonels Butler and Clark, of the militia, and Captains Hat, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York militia, led their men into action with great spirit. Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied me, and gave me much assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add that, Volunteers Shaw, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner: I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's notice. Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves, and I have very great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, that the spirit and good conduct of his Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain yet the number of our troops, or of those of the enemy engaged: ours, I believe, did not exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to thirteen or fourteen hundred.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting to your Excellency further details when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, Major-Gen.

To his Excellency Sir G. Prevost, Bt. &c. &c.

Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 21, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received an official report from Major-General Sheaffe, of the brilliant victory achieved on the 13th instant, by a portion of the troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown under cover of the night. That post was nevertheless defended with undaunted gallantry by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment, animated by the presence of their gallant and ever-to-be-lamented chief, Major-General Brock, whose valuable life was on this occasion devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the Captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major-General Sheaffe, with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces and plan of attack adopted by Major-General Sheaffe cannot receive a higher or more just praise than by stating, that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six-pounder and a stand of colours have been taken from the enemy.

Major-General Sheaffe's report of the zeal and undaunted gallantry that animated every officer and soldier of his army, affords the Commander of the forces the most heartfelt satisfaction, and will be a most gratifying duty to his Excellency to bring before the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lieut.-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, was stationed in charge of Fort Erie, and succeeded in completely silencing the fire of the enemy, drove a detachment from the encampment near the Black Rock, destroyed a barrack, in which was a considerable depot of ammunition. Its explosion must have killed many. The Caledonia, lately captured by the enemy, was destroyed at her moorings.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers speaks highly of the discipline of the detachment of the 49th regiment under Major Ormsby, and of the skill and spirit with which the guns were served under Capt. Kirby and Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia.

Essential service was rendered by Brigade-Major Evans, left in charge of Fort George; a well-directed fire from that work succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries on the opposite side. Captain Vigoureux, royal engineers, Colonel Claus, and Captains Powell and Cameron, of the militia, were zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, particularly in extinguishing fires which broke out in the Court-House and other places, from red-hot shot fired by the enemy.

Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, have particularly distinguished themselves: the former officer retained the command of his company of grenadiers to the end of the conflict, though suffering severely from his wound.

To Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, the highest praise is due, for his successful and judicious co-operation. The well-directed fire of the artillery, militia as well as regular, is the best proof of the indefatigable zeal and talents of that officer.

Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied and rendered essential assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns, under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness.

Lieutenant Crowther, 41st regiment, had charge of two field-pieces, which were employed with good effect.

Captains Derinzy and Bullock are represented to have maintained the high reputation of the 41st regiment, in the detachment under their respective commands.

Major-General Sheaffe reports having received essential service from Captain Glegg, the Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Brock, Lieutenant Fowler, 41st regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Mas-

Mr. Handcock omits all mention of my letter in the evening, offering, in order to relieve the Soldiery and ourselves, to go on the offered (and afterwards retracted) jaunting-car, at night, to accelerate my getting to Wexford; to which Mr. Tottenham, far from being lenient, said, in reply, "he would do nothing till morning." Mr. Handcock cannot or does not deny using the word "Ruffian" to me, and avowing his vindictive idea of punishing us for the trouble given, in obliging the Military to be called.

Mr. Handcock says, "we rejected an excellent car."—It was a small Wexford one, fit for holding one country woman or man. I ask, were we felons? Were we inferior and infamous persons? Would Mr. Tottenham or Mr. Handcock have allowed their families to have appeared in such a thing? Did they not know that I had enjoyed a rank far beyond what the younger branches of most families in Ireland might look to? "An excellent car!!!" Was I to place myself on such a thing, after declaring, the day before, that I laboured under the effects of a dreadful fall? "Abundance of straw was provided," says Mr. Handcock—*Strange!*.....

The Magistrates call the road by Duncannon a *small detour*. I have stated in my former letter, that it caused a circuit of at least five miles. Is it justifiable to increase the fatigue, or aggravate the sufferings of prisoners? And was the convenience of soldiers to be preferred to the rights of the subject? Mr. Handcock's publication says, that "we should "be accommodated with a carriage at our own expense." How ridiculous and incredible! that those who sent a car with straw should think of a carriage! or that they should direct, what we would have dictated to receive, if ordered by them; and which, if we paid ourselves, required none of their directions? Mr. M'Cord, of Corramore, bailed us; and when I name him as my friend, the county Wexford well knows, that a man of higher honour and better public spirit does not exist; his indignant feelings rose at our situation; he could not recognise any thing in the British Constitution which warranted military coercion against unresisting prisoners in a peaceable country; and, as Messrs. Handcock and Tottenham allow, "he hailed us," unawed by the appearance of military force, and influenced by the finest feelings of humanity.

It is not correct, as Mr. H. states, that I was then left to the Sheriff's Bailiff—he had a long time before disappeared. The assistant, an unarmed labourer, alone accompanied me on foot. The close of Mr. Handcock's production is devoid of all clearness, and confounds every idea together, which a logician ought to separate. Mr. Handcock, however, does not disavow, that Mr. Tottenham's servants made the charge against me of "attending secret meetings,"—men who acted under the Magistrates' orders. He does not exonerate himself from the charge of *committing* the lady as well as the Gentlemen, for a trifling assault!—he denies it, using the word "RUFFIAN," and he cannot convince me, that all Irish Magistrates are infallible—he talks of party spirit, but cannot disprove the man (Mr. Tottenham's coachman) placed by himself on our house as a guard, from making party threats—he speaks of an artful and "factious endeavour to exasperate public feeling." I have acted throughout on the defensive, and merely repelled the malicious insinuations of persons acting under the Magistrates' orders. He speaks of the practice of the "seditious at home and *abroad* to malign the Magistracy." It would be a bad syllogism to say, Mr. Handcock is maligned; but he is the Magistracy, therefore the Magistracy is maligned. The respectable Magistracy of Wexford are not maligned, but rather defended, when the errors of one or two are attacked and exposed.—He does not say, that the Magistrates ever *tried the door* before bringing the military force; nor can he prove, that it was either barricaded or locked, as the Magistrates waved the ordinary practice, and resorted at once to that species of enforcement most to be avoided in our Constitution. He cannot account for Mr. Tottenham's refusal of bail on the distressing night of the 29th of October, after consenting to take it—his acceptance of which would at once have relieved us of military superintendance. He does not discriminate between the two parts of the case—that which preceded and that which followed the entrance of the Military and the Magistrates—yet they have distinct merits—and it by no means followed that, even supposing I was in error in the morning—that all the military coercion, repeated refusals of bail, circuitous route, and manifold hardships of myself and family, are defensible. The Constitution should be scrupulously guarded from any confusion arising between the common civil process, and criminal proceedings; because liberty, for very imperious reasons, is abridged more severely and strictly in the latter case than the liberty of the Constitution requires in the former. A debtor may, from natural feelings and instinctive desire of self defence, be carried into irregularity, and yet he ought not to rank with the criminal who wantonly invades property or life in society, or to be treated as such.

The liberty of the subject should be so sacred in the eyes of the Magistrate, as to approach it in its sanctuary with cautious hand. The question between Mr. Handcock and Mr. Tottenham, and myself, is not so much, I repeat, whether a correct arrest was made early in the morning of the 29th of October last—as whether, after I had submitted calmly to military force, brought by the Magistrates in the evening of the same day, and subsequently avoided every semblance of resistance or delay, the Magistrates were justifiable in the extraordinary and unnecessary severity used against myself and family, for above forty hours, when sufficient bail had been proposed and tendered? I am, &c.

JOHN BERNARD TROTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.

SIR—An anonymous paragraph having appeared in *The Dublin Evening Post*, under the extraordinary head of Attempt at Assassination, degrading to its latent author, not only from the gross falsehoods it contains, but from the malicious motives that seem to have actuated him; I think it my duty to undeceive the Public, by a correct detail of facts, with which I am perfectly acquainted, as well from the letters of my father, as the representations of some of the most respectable Gentlemen in that County, who are in possession of all the circumstances relating to that occurrence.

Mr. O'Connor, being a friend and relation of Mr. John Bateman's, was requested to accompany him, with several other Gentlemen, to the town of Killarney, to be present at an apology, which Mr. John O'Connell was to have made him, for a very wanton and unprovoked insult, offered on the morning of the 2d of August last, for having, on the night before, in his zeal for loyalty, pulled down a seditious transparency, of the nature of which even the painter seemed so well aware, that he refused to execute it, till indemnified by two Gentlemen, one of whom, I understand, is nearly connected with Mr. O'Connell. The nature of the apology having been previously arranged, Mr. O'Connell was to have made it on the evening of Thursday, 12th inst. at Scanlan's Hotel, in that town, where the friends of both parties were to have assembled, with the exception of Mr. O'Connor, who was particularly objected to by Mr. O'Connell, in which Mr. O'Connor acquiesced, as he was unwilling to obstruct the intended apology. Mr. Bateman had no intimation of the circumstance till next day, when he declared he would not have accepted of any apology, subjected to a restriction so pointed towards his friend. Mr. O'Connor, feeling the insult thus evidently intended, resolved to have an explanation, for which purpose, Captain Twiss was, the next day, on their return to Tralee, to have called on Mr. O'Connell, at his house, which is situated between that town and Killarney; but having met that Gentleman riding to the latter town, he stopped him; at the same time requesting a private communication with Mr. O'Connor, preparatory to his addressing Mr. O'Connell on the subject of the proposed explanation, for which purpose Mr. O'Connor alighted from another carriage, in which he was proceeding to Tralee, and, after a considerable time had been lost in the discussion of the matter, it was perceived that Mr. O'Connell studiously evaded a satisfactory answer, which induced Mr. O'Connor to call to his friend, and say, "Capt. Twiss, I expect you will get me a decided answer." On these words, Mr. O'Connell went across the road, and took a bludgeon out of a countryman's hand, and on Mr. O'Connor's perceiving this hostile movement, he went and got one of Mr. Bateman's pistols handed to him by the postillion, out of that gentleman's carriage, with which he walked up and down the road, till at length Capt. Twiss, conceiving that he had been more successful in his negociation, said: "It is all settled, for Mr. O'Connell meant no offence;" to which Mr. O'Connor immediately replied, "I want no more, and if Mr. O'Connell says so, I am perfectly satisfied." Mr. O'Connell says so, in a loud voice and menacing manner, said, "Sir, I have said no such thing." "Then, Sir," replied Mr. O'Connor, "if I thought you meant to offend me, I would pull your nose." "If you dared raise your hand," said Mr. O'Connell, "I would beat you into the earth." On which Mr. O'Connor observed, that he believed him ruffian enough to do so, if he dare. Mr. O'Connell being mounted, rushed forward, and in the true spirit of rustic barbarity, struck Mr. O'Connor with the stick so forcibly on the side of the head, as completely to stun him, who, perceiving the blow about to be repeated, fired a shot in his defence, which had the desired effect of securing him from further violence. From this simple narrative of facts (which will be proved to the satisfaction of a Court of Justice), it is submitted to public candour, whether Mr. O'Connor had any occasion to abscond, as stated in the *Evening Post*, particularly when all the principal Magistrates and most respectable Gentlemen, in full approbation of his conduct, volunteered to bailing him. Such is the transaction, which the Editor of the *Evening Post* has thought proper to stigmatize with the opprobrious epithet of assassination. The character of an assassin, so incompatible with that of the calmly brave man, must have sounded most ludicrously in the ears of those who have had the slightest knowledge of Mr. O'Connor. The part taken by Samuel Morris, Esq: Provost of Tralee, in the above transaction, has also attracted the observation of the *Evening Post*. That Gentleman, amiable in private life, as he is respectable in public character, having called on Mr. O'Connor to offer his services in common with several other Magistrates, was not in one of the passages leading to Mr. O'Connor's house by some man, assuming the character of a Constable, who being asked by the Provost what he wanted, said he wanted to see Mr. O'Connor. He was asked for what purpose, or by what authority? To which he replied, by opening his coat and shewing a green jacket. The Provost then said, do you know that I am a Magistrate, and therefore demand your warrant? The fellow immediately drew out a pistol, and presenting it at the Provost, said, there is my warrant, who dare oppose it? The outrageous conduct of the Policeman will be reported to the Grand Jury at the next Assizes, when it is to be hoped this *peace officer* will meet his due reward. As the whole of this transaction will become the subject of solemn investigation before a Court and Jury, it is hoped that the public opinion will be suspended, till the delinquent judicially ascertained.

THOMAS FITZGERALD O'CONNOR.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

First Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

At half-past two o'clock, the LORD CHANCELLOR took the Woolsack. He rose and said: "My Lords, I have to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, not being able to attend in person this day, has been pleased to issue, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, a Commission under the Great Seal, empowering certain Commissioners, named therein, to open this present Parliament."

The Lords Commissioners then present, viz.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Westmorland, having taken their seats, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was deputed to order the attendance of the Commons, a number of whom forthwith appeared, preceded by the Clerks of the House of Commons—Mr. Abbott, the late Speaker, attending as a private member.

The Commission was then read, and the LORD CHANCELLOR spoke as follows:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to let you know, that he will, as soon as the Members of both Houses shall be sworn, declare to you the causes of his calling this Parliament; and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it is his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit, and proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker, and that you present such person here to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for the Prince Regent's royal approbation."

The Commons having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor at the table, singly, took the oaths.—Their Lordships next proceeded to prayers, after which several of the Peers took the oaths.

Lord Mulgrave was introduced with the accustomed formalities, sworn, and took his seat as Viscount Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave. His Lordship's supporters were the Earls of Westmorland and Harrowby.

At four o'clock the House adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At two o'clock, a great number of Members, who had been previously sworn before the Lord Steward, in an adjoining Chamber, took their seats.

At a quarter before three, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was introduced, and spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Ley, the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, desire the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Lords, to hear the Commission read."

The greater part of the Members, preceded by Mr. Ley, at the principal Officer of the House, then proceeded to the House of Lords. Soon after their return—

Sir JOHN NICHOLL rose, and (addressing Mr. Ley) said, "Sir, the Address which we have just heard in the House of Peers renders it necessary that we should proceed, without delay, to exercise one of our most ancient and valuable privileges. It is incumbent on us to choose, from among ourselves, a person to fill the Chair of this House—to perform certain duties, to preside over its proceedings, to give effect to its decisions, to deliver its approbation, to convey its censure, and carefully to watch over its rights and privileges. Sir, to do this effectually, requires talents and acquirements of no ordinary kind, such, indeed, as are rarely to be found in the possession of an individual, for there is scarcely one great quality of the mind which may not be called into action in the discharge of the numerous and arduous duties attached to the office we are now about to fill. To an understanding sound and comprehensive, to learning useful and extensive, to an ardent love for the Constitution and veneration for the Laws, should be added a profound knowledge of the history of our country, and particularly its parliamentary history: not only of its written doctrines, but also in its unwritten usages, which have been sanctioned by time and custom. Nor among the minor qualifications ought I to omit a punctuality of attendance, and an application which ensures dispatch. [*Hear, hear!*] Sir, the person who is destined to preside over the deliberations of this House should possess a soundness of judgment, to distinguish in cases of difficulty—a promptness of decision, securing our proceedings from delay and embarrassments—a suavity of manners, to conciliate esteem and repress interruption—an equanimity of temper, not to be ruffled by opposition—a patience not to be wearied by protracted debate—and, above all, an impartiality so pure and unimpeachedly as to secure the unlimited confidence of the whole House. [*Hear, hear!*] Sir, the approbation of this House would be divested of half its value, were it not conveyed in terms of adequate dignity; its censure and reprimands would lose half their effect, were they not conveyed with an authority consistent with its importance. [*Hear.*] Sir, in the frequent and unavoidable intercourse with constituted authorities, he should manifest an independence above control—in the private and ordinary business, he should allow a facility of access, to remove obstacles, and exhibit an attention easily to be fixed on the minutest object: nor is it unimportant that the person elevated to the Chair of this House should exercise a sumptuous hospitality, and maintain a splendour comporting with the first Commoner in the realm. [*Hear, hear.*] These, Sir, are a few of the qualifications to be sought for in one whom you determine to place in your Chair. If, Sir, it had been left to me to *discover* a man possessed of those qualifications, I trust I should have felt my incompetency to the effort, and should have shrunk from the task, and left it to the perception of others more adequate to its performance. Sir, that among those elected by the people to represent them, and selected from among the most eminent in every rank and profession, there are many adequate to fill the high office in question, I will not deny; but I congratulate myself and the House, that we are not called on to speculate on the virtues or abilities of persons; we have only to recur to tried qualifications, and erect our choice on the unshaken basis of experience. Sir, it is probable, that those Gentlemen, who were not members of the late House of Commons, may suppose that I have been tracing a picture which has no existence except in the imagination—but those Members who, like myself, had the happiness to sit in that House, will recognize in it the portrait of him whose conduct secured to him the attachment of all who were fortunate enough to be at all acquainted with that conduct. Sir, I need not name Mr. Abbott—[*Hear*] a man who in early life distinguished himself as a senator, zealous in the advancement of the interests of his country, and ardent in support of that constitution he so well understands; one who was originally recommended to the situation he has so honourably filled by his merits, and who has outstripped even the sanguine expectations that were formed at the commencement of his career. Sir, perhaps under any other circumstances, it might be deemed presumptuous in me to be first to address you on such a subject, and I would willingly apologise, did I not feel anxious to express the gratification I experience in thus expressing those feelings which, I am confident, are consonant with those of all who hear me; I feel that I am discharging a public duty in gratifying a private feeling, and I beg leave to conclude by moving, "That the Right Hon. Charles Abbott do take the Chair of this House."

Mr. CARTWRIGHT rose to second the *motion*. He should have been restrained from addressing the House by a sense of his own inability, but that he could not withstand the temptation to express his feelings: he concurred entirely in the observations of the Right Hon. Mover, who had so well described the numerous merits of Mr. Abbott, and he would not presume to enlarge upon them farther than by stating, that he had filled the Chair of the House, during a long and critical period, in a manner not more honourable to himself, than to the House; it was a subject on which there was but one opinion; it was a proposition in which all parties agreed.—Mr. Abbott had other claims on them before he was elevated to their Chair. He rendered essential benefits not only to England, but also to the sister kingdom. He could not resist the honour of seconding the motion.

Mr. ABBOTT.—"Mr. Ley, in rising to address you, on the present occasion, I am, *of course*, desirous, in the first place, to return my thanks to my Right Hon. and my Hon. Friend, who have proposed my name to this House, in terms of personal kindness which are highly flattering to me; and also to express the grateful sense I feel of the flattering manner in which the House has been pleased to receive that proposition. [*Hear, hear, hear.*] But I beg leave to assure you, with perfect sincerity, that, if I be again called to that office, I would not enter on its duties, confiding in any thing but that indulgence which I have before received from the House in the same situation. Some attention to the forms of Parliament, arising from study and from habit, may, to a certain extent, be useful, in regulating the large and growing mass of business; and in discharging those various less ostensible, but not less laborious branches which appertain to the situation. But these are not the main difficulties of the office; for, such are the many newly unlooked-for, and ever-varying subjects, which frequently spring up in Parliament, that, unless the House be prepared, on its own part, for the maintenance of its own honour and dignity, to give a just and proper support to which ever of its Members may be placed in that Chair, all other exertions must be superfluous. [*Hear, hear.*] With this declaration of what the House ought to require, and what they ought to bestow, I humbly submit myself to their disposal." [*Hear, hear, intermingled with cries of Chair.*] *Mr. Abbott was then conducted to the Chair, in the usual form, by Sir J. Nicholl and Mr. Cartwright, the mover and seconder.* Being seated, he said—"With a firm reliance that, so long as the duties which are now imposed on me shall be faithfully discharged, I may presume to expect the support of the House, I beg leave to return my humble acknowledgments for so distinguished and repeated a mark of the approbation of the House—to its service I am entirely devoted." [*Hear, hear.*]

Lord CASTLEREAGH then rose. He needed not apprize the House, that they could not proceed to the dispatch of business until the choice they had made of a Speaker, a choice so honourable and so useful to themselves, had received the sanction of the Prince Regent. His Lordship's only object, before he moved for the adjournment of the House, was, in consequence, merely to congratulate the House on having the Chair filled again by the respectable and highly-esteemed character they had called to it. They should all feel proud that, in this renewed Parliament, an individual had been returned by the people, capable of fulfilling the arduous duties of a situation to which they had properly elected him, and in which he had [illegible] Parliaments proved eminently useful [illegible] ship trusted, that the sentiments he had expressed were general, not in the House only, which was proved by the unanimity of the nomination, but also in the Country at large. In the Speaker they had elected, they had to trust not only to past services, but to the confidence such services had created, and which would always ensure the authority of the House to support of his decision. Under all those circumstances, his Lordship did not think it necessary to take up much of the time of the House, and would merely and in plain terms congratulate them on the choice they had made. His Lordship then moved, that the House do adjourn till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The SPEAKER put the question of adjournment, which was carried *nem. dis.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and after prayers had been read, adjourned to robe.

About a quarter past twelve the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland and the Earl of Liverpool took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to the Commons to require their attendance.

Shortly afterwards a great number of Members of the House of Commons, with the Right Honourable Charles Abbott at their head, came to the bar.

Mr. ABBOTT addressed the Lords Commissioners, and informed them, that his Majesty's faithful Commons, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and in the exercise of their undoubted and unquestionable privileges, had proceeded to choose a Speaker, and that that choice had fallen upon him. Whatever might be the motive which had dictated that choice, such choice must await the Royal approbation, and he now, therefore, humbly tendered himself for that Royal approbation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, they had it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting on the behalf of his Majesty, to signify the Royal approbation of the choice which his Majesty's faithful Commons had made, and they now, therefore, in obedience to those commands, and in the name of his Majesty, declared the Royal approbation of the choice of the Commons of an individual to be their Speaker, whose eminent ability to fill that station had been displayed in several successive Sessions.

The SPEAKER, in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, claimed those privileges to which they had an undoubted right, namely, freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest for their persons, their servants, and their estates, free access to his Majesty, whenever the occasion might require, and that the most favourable construction might be put upon all their acts. He also trusted, that the most favourable construction would be put upon his conduct, in order that no error of his might be imputed to his Majesty's faithful Commons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, they had it in command from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to his Majesty's faithful Commons, in the most full and ample manner, all the privileges which had been granted to them by his Majesty, or any of his Royal Predecessors, and also to put the most favourable construction upon the conduct of the Speaker, if that were necessary, in the person of an individual so eminently gifted with a knowledge of the forms and usages of Parliament.

The Commons retired from the bar, the Lords Commissioners quitted their bench, and the House adjourned to robe.

The House having resumed, Lord Viscount Melville was sworn at the table.

The House adjourned till three o'clock, and having then again assembled, the oaths were administered to the Lords in attendance till four, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Usher of the Black Rod, at twelve o'clock, summoned the House to the Peers, in order that they might inform the Lords Commissioners on whom the choice of Speaker of the Commons had fallen. Mr. Abbott, followed by all the Members present, accordingly proceeded to the House of Peers.

On his return he stated that, having appeared at their Lordships' Bar, he had stated to the Lords Commissioners, that the Commons had appointed him their Speaker, and that their Lordships, in the name and on the behalf of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting for his Majesty, had thought fit to approve their choice. The Speaker added, that he had demanded of their Lordships the observance and continuance of the undoubted privileges of the Commons. These privileges the Lords Commissioners had been pleased to confirm in the name of his Royal Highness, in as full a manner as they had ever been confirmed by any of his Majesty's Predecessors. The Speaker then, on behalf of the Commons, had required that all their Acts should be construed in the most liberal manner, which had also been conceded by their Lordships.

Mr. ABBOTT, then, addressing himself to the Members present in the House of Commons, expressed his gratitude for the honour done him by his election to the important and dignified office of Speaker, and assured them, that he would discharge his functions with zeal, fidelity, and impartiality.

A general cry of *hear! hear!* followed this declaration, and the Speaker proceeded, as the first Commoner, to take the Chair. He afterwards placed

The other Members were then called up to the table in alphabetical order, according to the Counties they represented, and took the Oaths. Generally speaking, only one or two appeared from each County, until the name of Cornwall was pronounced, when more than twenty Members left the Ministerial Benches, and advanced to receive the Oaths. This remarkable disproportion, so singularly exemplified, excited not a little mirth and some confusion in the House. The swearing continued until four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Lords and Commons met yesterday, and the latter proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Abbott was re-chosen. The House could not have made a better choice. This day the Lords Commissioners met at twelve o'clock, immediately after which they requested the attendance of the House of Commons, with their Speaker, who were introduced accordingly, and the election of Mr. Abbott to that office received the royal approbation. The House of Commons having withdrawn, Viscount Melville took the oaths, after which the House adjourned during pleasure.

The House of Commons also proceeded this day to swear in the Members, and will be so occupied during the rest of the week. All this may be considered as only preliminary and preparatory to the opening of the Session, as the actual business will commence on Monday with the Prince Regent's Speech.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is expected in town this day from Suffolk. The Crown was removed yesterday from the Tower, to the King's Jeweller, to be cleaned and repaired, as in the event of his Royal Highness's going to the House of Lords, on Monday next, to open the Session of Parliament in person, he is to be accompanied by the Crown, carried on a velvet cushion. Lord Gwydir, the officiating Great Chamberlain of England, arrived in town yesterday, to be in readiness to attend his Royal Highness. His Lordship exercises that office in right of his wife, who is joint hereditary Great Chamberlain with her two younger sisters, the daughters and coheiresses of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster.

A letter from an Officer, serving with the Marquis of Wellington, states, that the Garrison of Burgos, to great bravery, added extraordinary ingenuity in its defence. Among the various devices which they invented, was that of placing a huge beam flat on the top of a wall, which, when our troops mounted to the escalade, was let down, and swept them before it. The various attacks on the place displayed numberless traits of the most undaunted valour and perseverance, on the part of the assailants. Among the gallant Officers who fell, none were more conspicuous than English Burgess, of the Coldstream Guards. He had ascended the top of the parapet, and was in the act of cheering, his men when he was forced off, and one of the garrison fired down, and wounded him mortally.—Undaunted, even in death, he rose again, and ascended the ladder, cheering—when nature becoming quite exhausted, he dropped down dead.

The following is the copy of a letter received by a merchant in the City, from one of his Majesty's Under-Secretaries of State, in answer to an application for a passport in favour of a French supercargo: and as we understand that the rule will be strictly adhered to, we think it right to give the measure publicity, as it may be the means of preventing personal inconvenience to parties who may feel desirous of visiting this country. We feel pleasure in so doing, as we are satisfied of the expediency and propriety of this measure:

"Whitehall, Nov. 21, 1812.

"GENTLEMEN—As the French Government refuse to permit British merchants and supercargoes to land, and proceed into the interior of France, for the prosecution of commercial objects, I am directed, by Lord Sidmouth, to apprise you, that it has been deemed expedient to place French merchants and supercargoes under similar prohibition; and I am to express to you his Lordship's regret, that, under this decision, he cannot comply with your request in Mr. ——'s behalf. I am, Gentlemen, &c."

It is said that Ministers have at length resolved to give America a foretaste of what she may expect from a perseverance in her outrageous conduct towards Great Britain. The granting of Licenses to import American produce is suspended, so that all Commercial Intercourse between the two Countries may now be considered as nearly at an end.

A letter from Palermo says, that Lord William Bentinck shewed to a great personage a dispatch which he had intercepted, addressed to Bonaparte, containing an accurate account of the British force in the island of Sicily, and stating how a descent might be made with certain success, as the writer's party would be prepared to join them. There was no possibility of denying the letter, as it was in the hand-writing of the person to whom it was shewn—and upon this the final resolution was taken of removing the person from the Island.

The House of Lords has been much improved in appearance since last Session. The seats have been newly covered, new curtains put up, the throne brightened, &c. &c. Several improvements have also been made in the passages and adjacent chambers, and the grand entrance is completing with the utmost dispatch, in order to be ready for the reception of the Prince Regent on Monday next.

No tidings of the actual situation of the French army have transpired. The accounts received yesterday from Paris come down one day later, but they are totally insignificant. They state only that portable mills and warm clothing had been expedited to Poland, and the confident expectation was, that Bonaparte and his army were safely arrived there.

It has been determined to appoint a Special Commission for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. Horsfall, and of the Luddites now confined at York Castle, to the number of between 40 and 50. The trials will take place, we believe, in about three weeks.

In the hurry of translating the letter of Ballasteros, all the Papers made a mistake of a passage, which has been construed as imputing bad faith to the British nation in its conduct towards Spain. On consulting the original, it appears that it is the French nation, of whose bad faith in occupying Barcelona, Figueras, &c. under the guise of friendship and alliance, the General very justly complained.

On Monday se'nnight Lord Archibald Hamilton was unanimously re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow.

On Sunday arrived at Fleurs, from Perthshire, our gallant and celebrated countryman, General Sir Thomas Graham. After paying a visit to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, he proceeded on Monday, on his way to London, with the design of speedily resuming his command in Spain; and we trust that the friend of Moore and Wellington, the Hero of Barrosa, will acquire new claims to the gratitude and admiration of his country.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

There is no intelligence of any importance from Paris, no fresh Bulletin, nothing from the French army, though some of the Morning Papers talk of letters from Paris to the 16th instant, and mention a variety of rumours, such as Bonaparte's derangement, and even death; that in consequence of that derangement, Murat had taken upon himself the supreme direction of affairs, declaring himself raised by Bonaparte in his will Regent of the Empire, and Guardian of young Napoleon. All these rumours may be without foundation: though it did strike us as not a little extraordinary, that Murat should (as we know he did) apply to Gen. Benigsen, just before he received his defeat from that General, to conclude a separate armistice and peace for himself, as King of Naples. Be that as it may, Bonaparte's last Bulletin, if written by himself, proves that his mind was in the highest degree perplexed and embarrassed; if it was not written or dictated by himself, we should infer that he was no longer able to perform an office, which we believe he never delegated to any other.

A Leeward Island Mail arrived this morning; but we cannot find that it has brought any news of importance.

Sir John Duckworth is arrived in the Channel from Newfoundland; which he left in the Antelope, on the 29th ult. with the Newfoundland fleet, which is also arrived in the Channel.

We understand that the Prince Regent will open the present Session of Parliament on Monday next, in person.

Mr. Molineux Howard is returned for three places, and it is said that, as soon as he has made his election, Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Brougham will come in for the two vacated seats, upon the Duke of Norfolk's interest.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.—Whereas a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, against the Claims of the Roman Catholics of these Realms, was on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, after a very short notice, signed to by a small number of the Freeholders of this County then present: We, the undersigned Freeholders of the said County, actuated by no interested or party motive, but by a loyal and patriotic consideration of what we feel to be our highest duty, no DISSENT from the same, sufficient notice and time not having been allowed for taking the general sense of the County, on a question of such vital importance both to so many millions of our aggrieved fellow-citizens, and to the general interest of these Realms.

And considering that the late House of Commons, in the last Session of Parliament, by a very large majority, passed the following Resolutions, viz.

"That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the Laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view, to such final conciliatory adjustment, as may be conducive to the peace of the United Kingdom, the stability of the Protestant Establishment, and the general satisfaction and concord of all Classes of His Majesty's Subjects—"

We conceive that the above-mentioned Petition of this County prejudges this great cause, and improperly, if not disrespectfully, interferes with what the Legislature alone has a right to decide upon, is calculated to create unmerited suspicions, and unnecessary alarms, and if possible even to excite dissensions and disaffection.

We do, moreover, most solemnly PROTEST against the same, as tending to withhold from a very large portion of our fellow-subjects those rights which all loyal and faithful subjects have an equal claim to enjoy, under our happy Constitution, which all are equally called upon, and equally anxious to defend.

(Signed)

Spencer Blandford.	F. Fortescue Turville,
Shrewsbury.	William Fermor.
Jersey.	Richard Fermor.
Guilford.	Michael Blount.
Dillon.	James Weld.
Saye and Sele.	George Bowden.
Vassall Holland.	Richard Killy Cox,
J. Throckmorton.	Michael Corgan.
Thomas William Coke,	H. L. Lindow.
Ralph Sheldon.	Charles Browne Mostyn.
Charles Sheldon,	

and by a numerous and highly respectable list of Yeomanry and Freeholders.

An Irishman being told that a great part of the French army in Russia was obliged to *go barefoot*, said, he should not at all "like to stand in their shoes."

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

A large extent of interesting matter has nearly closed our space. The parliamentary proceedings are given at full length. It is generally understood, that the 17th of this month will be the last day on the House of Commons for receiving private Petitions; and it is also stated with considerable confidence, that Parliament will adjourn on the 20th of the same month to the 1st of February.

The Courier has announced the commencement of the present Parliamentary campaign in terms which we leave entirely to the reflection of the reader—"Never, perhaps," says that Journal, "was the task so easy to any Administration as the task of meeting the new Parliament. At what a time, and under what circumstances, do Ministers meet the new Parliament? At the pinnacle of England's glory—at the highest point of elevation which this country has ever reached!!!"

There are no new accounts from the Peninsula, or from Russia, and the rumours afloat are but the idle conjectures of the moment. It was said in London on Wednesday, that Lord WELLINGTON had tendered his resignation, but the statement could not be traced to any thing like an authentic source. Nor is it possible to believe, whatever may be his opinions as to the manner in which Ministers have carried on the war, that his Lordship would adopt such a measure under the circumstances in which he and his brave army are at present placed—Our Readers.

MARRIED—In Carrick-on-Suir, Richard Read, of Three Bridges, Esq. to Miss Doyle, daughter of Pierce Doyle, Esq.—On the 24th ultimo, at Affane Church, in the County of Waterford, Thomas Poole, of Ballyanker, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Waterford Regiment, to the beautiful, amiable, and accomplished Ellen, daughter of John Greene, late of Stephen's-street, in the City of Dublin, Esq. deceased.

A NOTICE having appeared in this Paper, from the competent Authority, that Application would shortly be made for Subscriptions through the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, to purchase and disperse through the same, BIBLES and RELIGIOUS TRACTS—it is thought proper to declare that, in consequence of a FUND bequeathed for a similar purpose by the late Rev. Dr. DOWNES, any poor Protestant, applying to his Parish Minister, in the Dioceses aforesaid, may be supplied with Religious Tracts, with the exception only of copies of the late Dublin editions of the Bible and Prayer-book, which are found by experience to be nearly illegible.

Waterford, December 1, 1812.

SAMUEL & RICHARD DAVIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORES IN SHIP-STREET,

HOPS, in Bags, and new RAISINS, in Boxes and Casks,

Quebec Pipe HEADING, and Carolina Hhd. STAVES,

Archangel MATS—and daily expect a few Hhds. of Refined SUGAR.

Waterford, 11th Month 30th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE several TENANTS who are indebted to the Corporation of the City of Waterford, are hereby requested to pay all Rents and Arrears due by them before the 15th of this present Month (December).

The CHAMBERLAIN having received the most positive directions to enforce payment, will be under the necessity, for the purpose of recovering said Rents and Arrears, of furnishing the Law-Agents with a statement of such as shall remain due at the time specified.

N. B. The CHAMBERLAIN will attend to receive such Rents and Arrears at his House at Grange, each day from Ten till One o'Clock.

December 1, 1812.

ANDREW BURKE, *Plaintiff*, The Hon. RICHARD STELLEGER, and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 23d day of June, 1812, I will, on Thursday, the 17th day of December next, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest bidder, all that and those, the lands of COOLNEGUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNEGUPPOGE, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated, 27th November, 1812.

WELLESLEY.

For Particulars as to Title and Rental, apply to IVIE and BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15, Corkhill, Dublin, or Waterford.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD

SESSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1813.

JANUARY SESSIONS.

At St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th January.
At Dungarvan, on Thursday, the 14th January.

APRIL SESSIONS.

At St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th April.
At Dungarvan, on Thursday, the 29th April.

JULY SESSIONS.

At St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th July.
At Lismore, on Friday, the 16th July.

OCTOBER SESSIONS.

At St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th October.
At Lismore, on Friday, the 8th October.

Business will be proceeded on at Lismore, at nine o'Clock in the morning of the respective days of Sessions there.

By order of EDWARD O'GRADY, Esq. Assistant Barrister.

BAT. DELANDRE, D. C. Peace.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

MR. HABBARD respectfully informs his Friends, that he has removed his GLASS WORK from the old Coffee-house to Mrs. HOLDEN'S, on the Quay, where he will exhibit the Spinning and Forming of GLASS into a variety of *Figures* and beautiful *Head-Dresses*—the same he had the honour of performing before HER MAJESTY and some of the first Nobility in the Kingdom, and received, from them the most flattering acknowledgments of their approbation. Indeed, he presumes from his long Experience and intense Application to its improvement, that he has now brought this Art to the highest degree of Perfection.

Attendance from Eleven o'Clock until Five, and from [illegible] *Admittance—Ten Pence*