nor desired leave, to take part." Mr. Tottenham, sen. then addressed the hissers, and requested, and immediately obtained silence.

Then, in compliance with the request of the No ble Chairman, Mr. Blachford proceeded - My Lord, however unpleasant it may be to my feelings to find myself in epposition to the sentiments and opinious so strongly marked and so decidedly expresent by so-many persons who surround you, whom I have so long been accustomed to consider my friends, and for whose judgment I have the highest respect, yet, I feel it my duty, and that I am called on in a manner I cannot decline, to declare, that I think this Meeting an illegal Meeting -unconstitutionally summoned; and that it ussumes to itself a character to which it has no right when it stiles itself a County Meeting. I state this I do, the authority of other persons of the highest consequence in this County, whose opinions, coinciding with mine, I am commissioned to represent to the High Sheriff and this Meeting. Were it not for these strong motives. I should not obtrude myself, when I perceive dislike to Bear me so strong-for I any argoments will be likely to change the determination of any so violent opponents. My Lord, when first I heard of the measures which were taken to promote this Meeting - when I tenrned that an Adchess was handling about for signatures for that purplace I felt more pain than generally arises from political events-I fell real affliction-I was convinced that this step would act like a toesin to the County-a summons to put the parties in array against each other-a test to force Individuals to arow their differences - because I too well foresaw that the peace of the County would be ruined by and decaylog animosities - and, more than all, by the destruction of private friendships, and the embittering of priente society, by the accimony of political feeds. In this view, I was fortunate enough to find that I was not singular; and by the assistance of some of my friends, an Address was prepared to the High Sheriff to deprecate the conveniug the Meeting. Notice of this was immediately sent to the High Sheriff, and a request that he would defer to accede to the prayer of the Requisitors, till he should have heard our reasons against doing so .--The High Sheriff thought proper to send by the same messenger his refusal to our request, and the sommons to the Public Papers. That address to him, therefore, you, will give me leave to read at

" To the High Sheriff of the County of Wicklow. ti Sin-We understand, that an application is about to be made to you, for the purpose of calling n meeting of the Protestant Freeholders, to consider the Chims of the Catholics. We have a high respect and personal regard for those who, we understand, are about to sign the same, and are confint. that they have no object but the public good; but we must at the same time take the liberty to state our reasons for dissenting from their application, and for wishing, that such a County Meeting may not take place.

is We object to a regulation for a summons issued by a Public Officer of the County to call together a partial Meeting thereof, on a question of general interest-we object to the assembling the County by sects, and thereby giving the authority of a Pub-He Officer to political divisions, founded on religious animosity; and, as we should object to a summons issued by the Sheriff to call together a County Meeting of Prestryterians or of Catholics, so we next object to a summons of a party Aggregate County Meeting, limited to persons of the Protestaut Religion.

44 Individuals, whether Catholics or Profestants, called together by a private individual, form no precedent for such a Meeting as this-where a particular description of Individuals seek to engross to themselves the countenance and authority of so public and Important an officer as the Sheriff of the

it We beg leave to suggest, that it is of public notoriety, that there are many Protestants of this county friendly to Catholic Claims. We think it not wise to adopt this measure, which will force theminto opposition to their Profestant brethren. We do not think It wise to introduce a new division, and a new party distinction into this county, just beginning to confesce after its recent distractions. Nor do we think it prudent to increase, and then to disclose our intestine divisions to an knewy, against whose power unanimity is the best security.

" We beg also to suggest, that this question is specclify to be discussed by Parliament—that the House of Commons have already decided, with marked expressions of favour, to take it into consideration; and we should think it highly inadviseable for a partial and exclusive meeting of the County, composed of Protestants, to interfere between the justice of Parliament, and the Interests of their neigh- than feared .- And I am yet to learn for what end,

bours and fellow-countrymen. We beg to conclude by submitting to your good tween the Logi lature and our Catholic Brethren? dense, whether the tranquility of the County It appears to me, that the requisitors might safely and that is the only satisfaction and comfort I have.

Notwithstanding the High Sheriff would not admit the possibility that arguments of any force could be adduced by us, yet, my Lord, to this Address we were notherised to affix several names, I will not say superior to any which adorn the Requisition, but, certainly, not inferior, either in point of property or personal character, to many. And, in the first place, I will mention that of a Nobleman, whose consequence, as to rank, character, talents, and property, I believe even this Assembly will join me in admitting to be surpassed by none. [Here the Speech was interrupted by Mr. Benjamin Stratford, who violently contradicted the assertion, appearing to suppose Mr. Blachford alluded to Lord Fitzwil-

Mr. Blachford continued-The Nobleman to whom I allude is Lord Carysfort, for whom I, at least, profess the highest respect—he has not only authorised me to out his name to the Address, but commissioned me, in the most marked terms, to express his full, complete, and decided approbation of Its language; and, at the same time, to convey those sentiments to the High Sheriff, which as I can do in no way so well, I beg permission to do in his own words .-

Lord Aldborough refused to allow the letter to be

Since you will not hear my Lord Carysfort, you most be content to hear from me my reasons for aswith the more confidence, bearing in my hand, as serting that this Meeting, thus, summoned, and stilling itself as it does, is iliegal and unconstitutional. My Lord, the convening the County by the High Sheriff, to deliberate on any great political question, to propose Resolutions or Petitions, Is undoubtedly permitted, and no man can value the privilege or reverence the authority of such a Meeting more than certainly do not possess the vanity to suppose, that I do-but the High Sheriff can only convene the County; and the County, according to Law, and the principles of the Constitution, is composed of the morrietors of the soil. Our Constitution, my Lord, is, I think, fortunately and wisely, aristocratic, and admits of no right of interference in publie concerns, gives no authority to the opinions of those who are not attached to the Country by the interest of their possessions. By what principle, by what precedent, could the High Sheriff suppose him self justified in convening a Meeting of inhabitants? By what right can such a Meeting arroyate to itself the name of a County Meeting? My Lord, the introduction of new, and the rekindling of old County Meeting consists of the Freeholders, and only the Freeholders - nod to a County Meeting all the Freeholders have a right to be admitted. But the High Sheriff has, in this case, thought proper, ot only to summon to his Court inhabitants who are not Freeholders, but to summon them with an exclusion which he was entirely unjustifiable in making. He has invited those whom he had no right to invite -and excluded those whom he had no right to exlude. I am at a loss to know by what precedent he an justify this conduct -this institution of an Inquisvinto our creeds, before he licenses our attendance. here-but I am at no less to foresce the dangerous asequences to which this precedent most lead him. My Lord, the High Sheriff stands, or ought to stand, u a common relation to all the Freeholders. How ben will be able to excuse himself? how justify his refusal to accede to a similar Requisition of Catholic Freeholders, if they call on him to summon and preside at a Catholic Meeting? He must either plead guilty to the charge of gross partiality, or lend the sauction of his name, and the authority of the County, to every partial Meeting that each sect may desire to have assembled; and pertups, before long, I shall see him presiding at, and signing Resolutions for a Methodist County Meeting. And thrse consequences are neither trifling nor improbable. Topics are continually occurring in all counties, in which different classes of meh have different Interests and opinious: the formation of a new road or canal-nhove all, the business of Elections. To that mischievous purposes might not the power of a Sheriff be turned, if he had a right to countitute, of part of his Baillwick, an Assembly to which he

could give the name, the credit, and responsibility of the County? Against this meeting, therefore, in the name of hose friends who have cutrusted me with the opinions which you would not allow me to read, and in my own, I protest, and for having summoned it, I believe that the High Sheriff is liable to censure -to punishment-I repeat, Sic, to punishment-for it is within our memory, that, at the instance of Lord Clare, a Sheriff of a neighbouring County was attached by the Court of King's Bench, for having unmounds Meeting of Inhabitants. I feel justified, therefore, in terming this an illegal Meeting - and in denying formally, and distinctly, that it has any right to assume to itself, the title and character of a County Meeting. And if I think it illegal; I still

more decidedly think it is in its object unwise. In this County, my Lord, we have within our memories suffered all the miseries of war-civil war embittered by religious intred -time was beginning to heal our wounds, and to allay our animosities, and the prejudices and aversions of the two parties appeared, to me at least, to have subsided. This measure is left like a renewal of hostilities. - [cry of no.]-However grateful it may be to hear and beliere this expression of denial, yet I cannot shut my eves to what appear to me the necessary consequences of this needless renewal of the agitation of this question. Hamin feelings and human passions will be roused by the opposition which must follow, and which it would be a crime to conceal; and suspicious distrusts, ill temper, and violence, may well be more or why we should be thus called on to interpose be-

will not be best consulted by avoiding to make | trust in our Parliament, and I scarcely suppose they | But, good people, if any of my | of some | any thing like an appeal to one part of the People hope to enlighten the understandings either of our you, take warning by my example. If you tot Senators or our Ministers, by the councils or arguments of Wicklow inhabitants. Do they think our for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed mour Parliament, or out Government, have recently persons, and I may escape from prison and rob ma. shown any such improper deference to popular opinion, as to require to be animated to resistance by our cheering? I am unable to discern the object which the promoters here had in view. But when I observe, that many meetings of a similar nature have been recently announced, some have taken place, and more are proposed, I cannot but beliere they form part of some system, and that their origin may be traced to the Castle .- | great outern, and no, no.]-I am far from saving, my Lord, what, if I believed, I should not certainly assert here, that any Gentleman in this assembly has been mproperly or corruptly influenced by the Minister. But I say, that I cannot but believe, that the origin of these so called County Meetings - these Anti-Catholic Addresses, has been the wish of Government, the desire of Government to receive them .--If so, what their object is I know not. Surely these are not the means to increase what we so much want to increase, our military force. Surely, to bring us into domestic disputes, will not enable us to recruit what we are so loudly called on to do, my Lord Wellington's Armies. But for the success of the great question itself, for the speedy accomplishment of what I profess I consider the most desirable of all political objects, I am far from being alarmed by such wishes of the Government, or by such Addresses of the Protestants. On the contrary, V cannot but take from them a good omen, for I am old enough to remember at the time. I think it was the year 1792, when the first Catholic Petition had been presented, and it was in consideration to grant the prayer of it, similar County Meetings were held-Grand Juries resolved, and Resolutions and Addresses were poured into the Minister, pledging the lives and fortunes of the Country Gentlemen to support the Government in their virtuous refusal of the prayers of the Roman Catholics. Six mouths after the Ministers had returned thanks for these loval Addresses-the very next Session of Parliamentthe whole of what the Catholics in that petition

> COPY OF AN INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM THE EM-PEROR NAPOLEON TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO,

prayed was granted.

ратер моссом, ост. 16, 1812. " Duke of Bassano-I have with me at this place wo Prussina regiments, who have distinguished themselves in the advanced-guard of the Grand Army, but which, as may be expected, have suffered severely. Might not the King of Prussia relieve these regiments by two others, fresh and well mounted? The former could then return to Prussia, and become fit for service again. The King would be a gainer by this arrangement in every respect, ince there would not then be occasion to make such an immediate expenditure to remount these regiments, and it would besides add to the number his skeleton regiments, which have been disciplined and practised in grand manœuvres. I have given to the Prussian contingent its natural direction, by sending it to Riga; but I should wish greatly, that the aid of my 7th division were not onger necessary in that quarter. I wish to know, herefore, from the King of Prussia, whether he would not make an augmentation of 1000 caralry and 6000 infantry, which might proceed to Riga, and take the place of the 7th division; the King may easily draw these troops from Konigaberg, Colberg, and Grandentz, and thus they could arrive in a few days. These last would be replaced by those which might be drawn from a greater disance, by rendering effective some skeleton regiours, or ordering troops from Silesia; in this manher the King of Prussia would form a cordon of 4000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry.

" It will be an easy matter for you to make him omprehend that it is his own interest that this war should be terminated quickly; because, in the mean time, he must be greatly inconvenienced by this struggle; and that there is only one effectual way of bringing the same to a termination, which is to shew to Russia, by the powerful means which the Emperor possesses of recruiting his armies, not only in his own States, but by the succours furnished by his allies, that the hopes she cherishes of ruining he army are void of foundation, and perfectly illu-

"The same language must be held to Austria, the same to Baracin, at Stutgard, and every where ise. I not only desire that reinforcements be sent o me, but I also wish that their force may be exagerated, and that those Sovereigns do order to be inerted in their Gazettes, not only the great number of troops which they send off, but that also they louble the number in their statements; and it is to he well understood, that the Prussian corps at present at Memel is not to be included in these reinforcements. I pray God to take you into his holy keep-" NAPOLEON. (Signed)

" Moscow, Oct. 16, 1819." A remarkable instance of depravity. - Two men were once convicted of highway robbery before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present Archdeaon Caulfield. When the Jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice, and revenge, addressed his companion in the following nanner: " D -mn -n seize you, you hen-hearted villain! if it had not been for you, I would have sent that rascal to Hell, who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly secondrel! persuaded me to let him go. You Dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me,

ny more-and, by Heavens! the man I rob, I will surely murder."

" May God vivit the blood of the man you morler upon my head," said Judgo Caulfield. Go Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallow. erected and a collin made, on the very spot where that monster stands : for from this beach I will not remove till I see him executed : as for theyonng man, whose heart, though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the prinioles of humanity, he shall not perish with him :-I must, indeed, pass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influnce with the Crown to procure his pardon. This hoary villain shall not therefore have the satisfaction his malignant heart anticipated."

The Sheriff obeyed the order, a gallows was rected in the court-house-and in the presence of the Judge, the Jury, and the People, the unparal felled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launch ed into eternity.

It is a certain fact, that a considerable part of th Library of M. Talleyrand is actually actived in London, and that the rest is expected. It is cosigned to an eminent mercantile house for sale. Va rious conjectures may be formed from this circum stance, and the most obvious is, that he may no think his property so safe within the reach of the French Government as in England; and that, probably, his books are not the only part of his immense fortune that he has remitted. Another conjectur also, is, that the report of the high prices given a the Roxburgh sale for books may have tempted ! to send some of his rarities, the speil of the L braries of Europe, to so good a market.

We are much concerned to hear of renewed out. rage in the Barony of Tyrawly. On Monday night, the 30th ult, we are informed that the house of William Kelly, a member of the Ballina Yeomanry, resident near that town, was attacked by a number of armed fellows - Kelly, however, spiritedly engaged them and succeeded in beating them off. They of terwards proceeded to the house of another Yeoman. whose name we have not yet learned, and murdered him by a shot fired through the door. A store house, belonging to the gentleman who holds the ground on which the above excesses were committed, was, we are also informed, completely demolished, and several head of his cattle were houghed .-Castlebar Paper.

At the village of Clogher, between Castlebar and Curlough, a few days ago, a very young child havng been left alone in a house, a pig entered, and finding means to remove the infant from bed, had commenced devouring her upon the floor! A strong oung man, attracted to the door by the cries of the ufant and the noise of the brute, was so much affected by the borrid fright, that he fainted before ho ould obtain relief, but a second person, fortunately near at hand, succeeded in rescuing the poor baba from her ferocious assailant-and, although greatly injured and disfigured, the child retained life when the occurrence was related to us in two or three days after it took place .- Ibid.

If an advertisement, contained in a hand-bill, be also published in a newspaper, such hand-bill is, by the schedule of the stamp act, as it now runs, exempt from daty. We are not aware that this is generally known, and as the season for publishing lands, houses, &c. to be let, is now approaching, we have judged it right to apprise the advertising public of a legislative provision advantageous to the and which is also, we presume, considerately i tended to encourage advertisements in newspaper This effect, at all events, it will produce, as in case where many hand-bills may be required, it will be cheaper to publish in a newspaper and get the handbills on unstamped paper, than to pay the duty upon overy one of them.

DROCHEDA DEC. 12.-On Monday morning last, (after the noted Carr, Spicer, and Shaw wert taker,) as Mr. Russel, of Dolardstown, was going to the Fair of Navan, he was met by John Mullen, farmer, at Ardmulchan, who told him that he had seen two suspicious men in an adjoining field; pon which Mr. Russel immediately concluded they were robbers, and caused the hue and cry to be so up against them. The villains shewed their arms which for some time deterred the country from clos. ing with them .- Mr. R. kept the road, the King ston side, until he gained the Hill of Harristown when he called on the Mulraneys, farmers, who brought over their guns to the assistance of the Muis lens, farmers, who did not lose sight of the fellows One of them, Michael Morgan, finding himsel losed, he determined to surrender only at the risk of his life, and instantly presented one of his pistole which providentially had a check on the lock, and lid not go off. A gun-shot was then fired at the hardened wretch, which broke one of the pistoleon his arm, and on his levelling the second, another cun-shot was fired at him by one of his pursuen which took effect in the right arm; at which moment James Mulvaney jumped in upon him an made him a prisoner. He was then safely lodged in the guol of Navan. In the pursuit Morgan to the arms from his comrade, as he had when takes two case of pistols. We regret to say that the other villain effected an escape. Indeed we cannot too highly praise Mr. Russel on the occasion; and we have to congratulate the country on the great exertions of the Mullens and Mulvuncys.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHU BIRNE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay-

Kamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,383.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRICE.

DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORES, HANOVER-STREET, TWENTY Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, fine flavour and highly taxed—a large supply of prime old TENERIFFE, not much inferior to fine Madeira-PORT, of pure and genuine quality, remarkably old and fme flavoured-old LISBON WINE. in Wood and Bottle, which they will sell on pleasing Terms, and a considerable abatement made to those who buy to sell.

They are, as usual, largely supplied with the bes Quality of BENECARLO WINE, in Wood and Bot tle, which they continue to sell on the most reasons ble Terms-Fresh TEAS, from last Sales-Raw and Refined SUGARS.

Waterford, December 19, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER (who may or may not take an active part) in a most lucrative Maanfacture, which does not require a large Capital. pever attempted here, and is not carried on within Sixty miles of this City, from which distance this City and all the adjacent Towns are obliged to be largely

A line addressed to C. D. at the Printer's hercof will be duly attended to. 67 None need apply but Principals.

Waterford, December 19, 1819.

A CAUTION.

T DO hereby caution the Public not to take in pay ment cortain BONDS of mine, passed to the late Mr. Thomas M. GRATH, of Ballingwilky, and which, Junderstand, are now in the hands of his Father, Mr JANES M'GRATH. of said place-us, under certain circumstances attending them. I do not conceive the Holder of them has any legal Demand on me for abeir Amount.

ANDREW KERIYAN. Cummern, December 18, 1812

HOUSE, &c. TO BE LET.

JINO BR LET, for two or three Years, a neat ■ email BOUSE and GARDEN in Colbeck-street with a STABLE, if required. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair. Likewise some LOTS BUILDING GROUND in Johnstown, upon long Tenses. Inquire of Annahan Synes. Waterside, who has a few Tons of HAY to dispose of.

Waterford, December 15, 1812. RUM, HERRINGS, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

BY JOHN ALLEN & SON, 50 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, 500 Barrels new Scotch HERRINGS. 100 Barrels TAR, and 30 Hegsheads Virginia TOBACCO. Waterford, December 15, 1812.

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

some of the first Houses in London, begs to in form his Priends and the Public that the TALLORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Fashion. Orders received at Gran TILLE & Son's Woollen Warchouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newes and most fashionable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO, BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE DIEU, the property of the late Patrick Conto be made to Mr. EDNUND PRELAR, Publican, Ballybricken, or Mr. John Connount, of Carrick-on Suir. Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City FIRE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken L. by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was has week 67s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker,

and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. RANGED. HOUSCHOLD 1b. oz. dr. 1 lb. oz. dr. 1 lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 5 0 3 7 0 5' 1 Two-Penny, 0 5 2 0 7 6 0 10 3 Your-Penny, 0 10 3 0 15 5 1 4 4 Six-Penny, 0 15 5 1 7 4 1 14 7 67 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proation-and besides the two initial Letters of the Bater or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the lousehold with an H and the Weight must likewise e impeinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Med, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Roturns, 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 regu-

bevied according to Law. Dec. 19. JAMES H. REYNEIT, Mayor.

lating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

TIMBER AND DEALS. ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Before Sir William Scott, Lord Ellenberough

and Mr. Baron Thompson.

TRIAL OF THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

The Court was crowded at an early hour on the

16th by Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to hear

the proceedings in this case. On the Bench we

observed the Duke of Clarence, Lord Desart, Mr

plication was made to the Court by Messrs. Daun-

cey and Scarlett, to permit the Defendant to plead

on the others. Lord Ellenborough sail, it was the

duty of the Court to go on with those parts of the

indictment to which the Defendant pleaded not

guilty. He knew of no case in law in which a De-

fendant had pleaded guilty to one part of an Indict-

ment, and was not tried on the remaining counts.-

his Majesty's ship Warrlor, and commanding officer

in that port. As he wished to make a voyage through

the Mediterranean, he there purchased a vessel, the

Pylades, in fitting up which he was assisted by Cap-

tain Spranger, and, for two or three weeks he was

conveyed to and from the vessel in the Warrior's

gig, which was manned by picked sailors, whose

smartness the Defendant particularly noticed, and

therefore he could not plead ignorance of their per-

sons when they were brought aboard his ressel.-

It happened during the time the repairs were mak-

ing, that two of these men, who were of tried fide-

lity prior to that period, were missing; Captain

Springer applied for them, having heard that they

were in the Defendant's vessel; but as all know-

ledge of them was denied, he contented himself

with cantioning Defendant to beware of the conse-

quences of harbouring any of his Majesty's seamen.

t would, however, he seen, that, notwithstanding

this caption, these two persons, and 13 others, who

literranean, two officers of the Active, who had

remainder were sent by the British Consul to Smyr-

hoard the Pylades.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 22d instant, a selected Carro of TIMBER and DRAIS, df exellent Quality and good Dimensions, Just arrived from Gottenburg, and now landing on the Quat, opposite the Glasshouse Shop; to be put up in courte nient Lots.-A Specification of the Cargo may be seen by applying at Thomas and Robert Jacob's Office, Bridge Street.

Sale to commence at twelve o'Clock. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 12th Month 17th, 1812.

B. WALL respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has got in her Winter Stock, consisting of Irish TA BINETS and LINENS, English SATIN VELVETS, guilty to vertain of the counts, and not to proceed CHAPE, SARSNRT, BOMBAZINE, and CLOTHS all of the newest Fushion and best Quality .- Gratela for the flattering Encouragement she has hitherly met with, overy possible Attention shall be paid to such Commands as she shall be favoured with.

Waterford, December 15, 1812.

In the Matter of TO BE SOLD BY AUC-WILLIAM PRINKELL, TION, by order of the The Crown had a right to do what it pleased with its own prosecution. If the Attorney-General chose Sankrupt, in Bests street, on to enter a mon fros. the business was disposed of: otherwise the Court must go on. the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE. HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions , BEDS and REDDING ; BLANKETS, SHERTS, and TABLE LI-NEN; GLASS, CHINA; an entire set of the Encyclo pardia, and other BOOKS | PRINTS | some excellent POBT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles. all which must be sold without Reserve.

FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, December 8, 1812.

The above Sale is ADJOURNED until THERSDAY

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given soo

as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particular ly 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 Clonnel, 5 of Caher

9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on rensonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissons, Shanbally, Clogheca-or to

ROGER CARHIN, Waterford.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD. CHERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE OWELLING-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 further particulars apply to Rongar Bowers, Attorney, Quive-street, Whiterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be AT After the expiration of the first two Years. these Premises will rise considerably in value.

NOTICE.

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are ready to receive Proposals for the Conveyance of His Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Coaches drawn by faur Borses, between DUBLIN and MATERFORM, passing through BLESSINGTON, BALTINGLASS, und CARLOW, for a period of

By Command of the Postmasters-General. EDW. S. LEES, Sec Dublin, December 18, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 21 had deserted from different vessels, in the port of Butter, first Quality, 119s. Od. Malta, were on board the Pylades; and for this ---- second, - - - - - - 1149. Od purpose six of them would be called in evidence .--With respect to the first count, it appeared that, on Tallow (rendered) - - 1104. - 1204. 0d. the 12th May, certain seamen belonging to the Mon-Lard (flake) - - - - 84s. Od. - 00s. Od --- (casks, rendered) - 86s. Od. - 90s. Od. Burnt Pigs. - - - - 56s. Od. - 58s. Od. tague obtained leave of absence for 24 hours at Malta; that, while on shore, they were plied with Pork. - - - - - - 50s. Od. 55s. Od liquor by the Defendant's servants, and put on Boof, - - - - - - - - - - 3%. Od. - 38s. Od. board his vessel, in a state of intoxication, and Oatmeal, -----254 Od. - 26s. Od. when they afterwards requested to be sent to their Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - --s. -d. ship, it was refused. On the 13th of May, the --- second, - - - - - 71s. Od. - 76s. Od. --- third. - - - - - 56s. Od - 64s. Od. Pylades sailed to Palermo, and from thence to ---- fourth, - - - - 46s. od. - 54s. od. Messina, at both which places a sort of restraint was Wheat, - - - - - - - 554. Od. - 654. Od. imposed on the English seamen, Italian centinels Barley, - - - - - - 26s. 6d. - 27s. 6d. being placed over them. In proceeding up the Me-Oats (common) - - - - 225. Od. - 235. Od. --- (potatoe) - - - - 231. Od. - 241. Od. Malt. - - - - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d: received intelligence of the deserters, boarded and Coals, - - - - - - 4s. Od. - 4s. 8d. scarched Defendant's vessel, but ineffectually, as Tallow (rough), - - - 12s. 6d. - 13s Od. the men were concealed in a place under Defendant's cabin, who stated, on his word, that there were (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 4 dd. - 6d. no such persons on board. Defendant then sailed (quarters), - - - - - 53d. - 7d. (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 8d. > per remain some days, but she sailed the same evening, Pork, - - - - - - - 5 d. - 6d. leaving them behind. Three of them were after-Butter, ----- 24d. - 28d. Frain Oil, - - - - - £50 00s. -Whiskey, - - - - - 174, 0d: - 174, 2d. per Gal Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturda y last. 2289 Barrels Wheat, } them some of the witnesses were selected. 4238 --- Oats. Averaging (1 3s. 1)d.

Denis Brown, Col: Dillon, &c. The Noble defendant sat amongst the Coursel, immediately under the Bench. Before the indictment was read, an ap-

The witness stated, among other things, that he went on board the Pylades, his Lordship; the defendant's vessel, which was fitted out as a letter of

Robertson's statement

witness called, and corroborated part of Doctor

marque, as well as a pleasure yacht, having 15 guns and a large complement of men, but he never searched her, because he took his Londship's word of honour, that no men belonging to the Warrior were on board, nor yet any of the Moutague, or of any other. A letter was put in, written by Lord Sligo, to Capt. Spranger, dated Constantino-

ple, 10th of Nov. 1810, acknowledging that some If the men were on board his (defendant's) ship, but that they got on board without his knowledge; that he admitted himself to be amenable to the law, but it concluded with " thanking God, that he could pay any fine which that law could inflick without any inconvenience." The witness underwent a long cross-examination by Mr. Danney, on behalf of the defendant, but nothing important turned upon it.

William Eldon, a seeman, who was in the navenearly thirteen years, and at the time mentioned was on board the Monmonth, off Malta, and had a ticket on leave to go a-shore there on the 10th of Mar, and on the 13th of that mouth, in the morning, he The indictment, which comprised 28 counts, was and another seaman belonging to the Montague, then read. The first count charged the Most Noble four of them in all, were about going back to their Hone Peter Browne, Marquis of Sligo, &c. &c. ship, when they were accosted by two men in livery, with a misdemeanor, in having received on board and another who was dressed in a white jacket .his ship, the Pylades, lying at Malta, on the 13th The men in livery were servants of the Margula of of May, 1810, one Wm. Eldon, a seaman belong-Sligo, and the other was the second mate of his ing to his Majesty's ship Montague, while in a state Lordship's vessel. They gave bim drink, and so of intextication, whom he harboured and concealed. intoxicated him, that he knew not how he got on The second count charged Defendant with unlawboard the Pylades, where he found himself placed fully and dislovally enthing and inciting the said n the pump well, abaft the main-mast, when he William Eldon to desert from his Majesty's service. recovered his senses; and there he wise saw two The third count set forth, that the said William more of his stepmates, and a stranger, who was in Eldon, having so deserted, was received on board a sailor's dress. Witness then came on deck, Defendant's ship, he being cognizant of the fact of where he saw Macdermot, Thompson, Cooke, Fishis desertion. There were several counts alleging er, and Brown, on the sleck, and be also saw Lord similar facts, in reference to other seamen; and the Sligo on board that evening on deck, who asked ast charged the Defendant with the commission of him his name, when witness told his wanse, and assault and false imprisonment on all the mariners that he belonged to the Montague. They were who had been enticed from his Majesty's service on then two mites from shore. Next morning, he again saw Lord Sligo, being then perfectly sober, The Adrocaie-General stated the case. He obwhen he was walking the deck with a chiumate of erved that it was a charge against the Defendant the Montague, of which they were talking. Lord for enticing from the public service 15 mariners, he-Sligo agalu asked their names, and they answered enging to his Majesty's nary, for receiving them on that they were Eldon and Story, and that these were and his vessel, the Pylades, and continuing them the names by which they went on board that King's are, after search had been made for them. He ship, but Story told his Lordship, that, being men of they shortly stated the circumstances under which war's men, it would not do to go by our own games, those persons had been entired by the Defendant. and Lord Sligo immediately said, " come to me and afterwards abandoned by him in foreign ports. and I will alter them." They went on the quarter-The Defendant is a Nobleman of high rank and deck, and defendant gave the name of William fortune, and, while on his travels, arrived at Malta. He was there introduced to Captain Spranger, of

Smith to the witness. Thomas Fisher was called. He was a seaman on board the Montague in 1810. The evidence of this witness was nearly the same as that of the former

Denis Sullivan was next called, and his testimony was of a similar description.

as did Wm. Mayne and Richard Cooke.

Lieut. Hay was next called. He was the Officer belonging to the Active who was sent on board the Pylades to search for deserters, and he stated, that he found none, Lord Sligo declaring that he had none In his ship.

The case being finished on the part of the Crown, Mr. Dauncey, in behalf of the Defendant, alldressed the Court and Jury at considerable length, in which he contended that, although his noble client may be found guilty of having King's seamen on board his ship, yet that he was incapable of enticing them, or of causing them to be entired therein from any of his Majesty's vessels, and then called

his witnesses : The first was Edward Needhum, a servant of Lord Sligo. He was called to shew, that the men employed by him were so employed by witness without the privity of Lord Sligo, they representing themselves as not belonging to any ship of his Mrjesty. His evidence generally went to that effect.

He underwent a cross examination by the Attorn**ey-Ge**neral. Some other_witnesses were called, with the view of removing from the minds of the Court and of the Ju-

rors all prejudice with respect to the loyalty of the Noble Defendant. The Counsel for the Prosecution replied, and

Lord Ellenborough informed the Jury that, as to the last Count, namely, that which charged the De-

fendant with an assault and false imprisonment ngainst the ten persons named in the indictment, it would be better to lay that out of their consideration, as being in a great measure inconsistent with the to Patmos, where a number of the scamen went on other Counts in the indictment, which charged that ahore, having been informed, that the vessel would the persons named were taken in a state of intoxication on board the Defendant's brig, and that the Defendant then unlawfully and disloyally, intending wards taken on board by the Defendant at Coo; the to weaken his Majesty's navy, did receive, secrete, and conceal them. This was the conclusion of na; had been tried by Court-Martial; and from Law; for if the Defendant did receive, secrete, and concent the men on board his vessel, the Law pre-Captain Spranger, of the Warrior, was the first | dicated the effect which such a fact was calculated to

How-citizens, than he procuring and employing graceful and mean as their own, and by this had hope in any respect of the kind alluded to. neans to defend the empire from its enemies. He | they operated upon the unsuspecting minds of a numaen read the resolutions, which appeared in our ist publication.

Mr. M'Donnell rose to second them. He had been for a long time in the habit of attending Meetings, such as the present, and of engaging in the discussion of subjects connected with Catholic policy; but he never had been in any Meeting upon an occasion so momentous as that which had called them together at present. [Mr. M'Donnell here took an extensive view of the opposition which was so actively carried on against the Catholic Claims, and 'so of the liberal support which their cause was at e e same time receiving. These topics were aftererds more fully discussed by Mr. D'Connell.]

Mr. Byrne felt assured, that the Resolutions just meet with the assent of every Catholic Gentleman in the Country.

Lord Fingal then put the Resolutions; after he had read that which returns thanks to Mr. C. H. Hutchinson,

Mr. O'Connell said, it would not be imagined, he was quite sure, that in rising now he did it with the intention of at all dissenting from the tribute which had been paid to the worth of their noble, their incomparable friend, Christopher Hely Hutchinson He is indeed, my countrymen, worthy of your ap-· huse: he is an unbending, an upright, generous, and an amiable supporter of your cause; and, like every other who has devoted himself to your service, he has acquired for himself enemies, the friends of bigotry, and the supporters of intolerance. He has been punished for his labour in your behalf by the glorious hatred of every bigot. But you too, my countrymen, have felt a share of the chastisement; the machinations of his enemies and of your's have for once been successful, and he has been deprived of a seat in Parliament, of the liberty of advocating your cause before the Legislature; you have done well in saying that, in losing him, the most severe calamity has been inflicted upon Ireland, that could have befatlen her in the present crisis of her fate. It is so. But let us hope for better times. If the sentiment that perrades you produces its due effect throughout Ireland, never again will she have it in her power to complain of a similar disaster. If you be true to yourselves, and exert the powers you possess, no minion of power shall ever again dare to shew himself on the hustings in opposition to a Hutchinson.

There is another resolution of approbation which I should speak of professionally: It is the resolution of Thanks to Mr. Harty. That is a resolution which we discharge a sacred duty in assenting to , and this for many reasons. The action itself, for which it is given, was such as to call at first for our warmest gratitude, and that action has since been the cause of Mr. Harty's having met with the censure of a certain body of his fellow-citizens. - And what was the action which called so loudly for their censure, which could induce them to deny the usual annual Vote of Thanks given to every Sheriff for the discharge of the duties of his office, and which had been given to all without exception or distinction? It was, for impartiality in one of the most sacred functions of the Shrievalty, the best pillar and most invaluable privilege of the British Constitution. It was that he exerted every effort to procure whatever of purity, justice, or intelligence, was to be found in the City of Dublin, in order to place it on the pannel from which was to be selected a Jury to sit on the trial of a cause the most important to the welfare of his country. This was his fault, and for this he has been punished. I am glad, from my soul, that the censure has come from a quarter, of which it may be truly said, that it only approves where honest men condemn. But how much more triumph would it have afforded those censors, had such a mark of disapprobation come from the Catholics, with regard to any action of a great law officer in the discharge of his duty. How would not Jack Giffard and all his motley tribe of followers have triumphed and pointed with the finger. But they shall never have cause for such triumph. I thank God that the Bishop of Menth can never have an opportunity of calumniating the religion of his father, by saying that its votories were capable of an action so degrading as this would be.

He might allude to the Meetings which had taken place in some of the counties, and which had adopted resolutions hostile to the Catholics. These could not properly be called Protestant Meetings, for the yersons who were most active in them were of no religion at all -except, indeed, when they find they can make a traffic of it, and when they can exchange it, or the profession and bigotry of it, for money. I shall not think it necessary to name the people to whom I have alluded, for I am sure you will agree with me that their names are not of very high importance. He need not name, for instance, John Earl of Aldborough. His Lordship was very active in defence of the Church, and he was by no means to be blumed; on the contrary, he deserved the greatest commendations for having come forward so boldly, and making himself a martyr to the interests of the Church. Such men honoured the cause they supported-and this was no less an honour to them. In Dublin, the sixteen Grand Jurymen, who had signed the Resolutions against the Catholics, might at the wrongs of its country, and its words have linve been bought, (he was going to sny might perhaps be sold) by those worthier seven who had refused their signatures. But it was not the men I myself have often mentioned, in meetings of my with whom he had properly to do, it was with their resolutions and petitions. These displayed a glorious be imagined that these allusions were designed to continuance of the system under which the Ministry to which they owed their growth began its career; the same barefaced and impudent falsehood, the name meanness and cunning. They had in their Of- admit no such conclusions; and however much I triffing consequences. ficial Paper, in the Moniteur of the Minister, pub- may wish for the unfettered and unanimous suplished a falsehood, the should abstain from calling port of my countrymen to support and enforce the celebrated at Paris on the 6th instant. It afforded an ence. Whilst the beauvolent policy of the United

They accuse us in the third place of a wish for

Catholic Ascendancy. Their inconsistency in their inquence of England on the Continent. ber who would otherwise have voted with what turnaccusation is glaring and sidiculous. They first ed out to be the minority. To the same system they blame us for asking Emancipation as a right; and had again had recourse now. He had just seen in they then say that we are desirous of a Catholic the same new spaper, to which he had alluded above, Ascendancy. Does not the demanding Emancipathe London Courier, a paragraph, stating that the tion as a right imply that an equality of privileges " Third part of the statement of the Penal Laws agis the right of every citizen, be his religion what it grieving the Catholics of Ireland" had been receivmay? And does not the wish of a Catholic Ased in London, and that it contained a full and faithful cendancy imply that we think no man ought to be account of the views of the Catholic Committee; they on equal footing with the Catholic? The absurdity already know that this was a base and mischierous is manifest; they accuse us of saying that an equafalsebood: the so-called " Third part of the statelity of civil privileges is the right of every citizen, ment, &c." was a production of some of the hired of whatever persuasion; then they accuse us of saywriters of the Castle, and was only to be found in the ing that there should be no such thing as an equashop of Jack Giffard or some of his compeers in corlity of privileges; and they condemn us for both .-ruption and bigotry. But to return to the resolu-But their absurdities shall not be the ground on tions of the Meetings; they had brought forward which we shall defend ourselves. The accusation is various accusations against the Catholics; and one contrary to our feelings, to our opinions: we have of them he was perfectly ready to plead guilty to. already expressed our disapprobation of any con-They have said that what we once asked as a boon nexion subsisting between Government and the Caand a favour, we now demand as a right, and they tholic Prelates; and I am free to say, that there is say well. We do so. I would take Emancipation no event which I should consider more fatal to the lin whatever shape it came; if it was even held out beities of Ireland than what they have called a Caas are the alms of a beggs, I should accept of it. thelic Ascendancy. Our Prelates would no longer But should I for that the less consider it as a right be the respectable characters, in which we now rewhich was my due, and which ought to have been vere every thing that is virtuous or respectable; they obtained by insisting on it as such? Certainly not. 1 would at least have many more temptations to beam glad from my soul that they admit this, that they come otherwise; and whenever they should deceallow we consider it as a right. For when they alnerate into the tool of the Minister, then should I ow that we demand it as a right for ourselves, do consider the doom of Ireland as sealed for ever .they not likewise allow that we grant it as a right to There is, I am sure, no man of education who others; and they themselves do away the foul cahears me, that does not join in the opinion I have umny, that our religion leads us to believe that no offered; and there is no one, even in the warmest one should have equal right with professors of it.moments of enthusiasm for the prosperity of those If religious liberty is a right to one, it is a right to professing the same religion with himself, that utall. When we, therefore, say it is a right to us, tered a word inconsistent with it. I do not refer we allow that the same right belongs to the Quaour enemies to the resolutions of our meetings; but ker, the Presbyterian, the Dissenter. We do not ask let them go to the most incautious speech that ever it as relying on our numbers, our strength, or the wealth of our body; we come forward on the broad was delivered at any of them-let them scrape together words uttered in the heat of debate; ever principle, that political equality is the right of men then I defy them to find a sentence that will bear of all religious; and this our enemies allow: let them out in their accusations. It is not necessary hem not, therefore, shrink from the consequence. for them, after being foiled in the search, to betake But if they have said the truth in this instance, they themselves to conjecture, and to build a conclusion have amply compensated it in others by the mos on their own supposition of our wishes; for well unblushing falsehoods. They have thrown out im they know, that we have too much of Irishmen putations in their resolutions, which, I am sure, about us to conceal them, did we entertain them .they themselves are conscious of being grossly calum-So far from wishing for ascendancy, we do not deulous, and which they would not dare, even it terms the most distant, to insignate in private life to sire that we shall be necessarily taken into any office or political employment whatever; all that we insist any Catholic gentleman in Ireland. They have said apon is, an enlargement of the prerogative of the that the Catholics are disaffected! Yet often have Crown, by which his Majesty may be allowed a these Catholics sealed their loyalty with their blood! wider range in the search for virtue, talent, and re-If the Prince Regent has forgot Ireland in his speech, spectability, among his subjects, in selecting the ofhis enemies might remied him of her by the respect ficers necessary in his Government. which they pay in consequence of the resources he [To be concluded in our next.] derives from her. Did not Vimiera -did not Talarera and Badajoz give proofs of the loyalty of the

Catholic; at Salamanca, was is not felt in the ter-

ors of rout and defent by every flying Frenchman?

It has been amply proved. And if Britaln would

know the benefit she derives from the proof of it,

she may have an idea from but one solitary instance.

Before the inte removal of part of the Penal Laws,

I myself had no less than forty relations in the mili-

tary service of France, from an Inspector General

down to a Lieutenant? I have now none; but in

every victory which graces the military nonals of

nourable dead the name of some dear and respected

relative. Sixteen are at this moment serving in the

Peninsula. If such be the case only in one instance,

and resulting only from the removal of a part of

those laws, what might not be expected to the in-

the hopes of our youth allowed in every instance to

We have next been accused of having some ulte-

rior object in view, to which Catholic Emancipa-

tion is only to form a tool or ladder. George Can-

ning has said so: That George Canning who was

the Friend of the Catholics, and who has now re-

another. It is not perhaps good policy in me to

say that I do not approve of the conduct of this per-

liere George Canning to be an honest man; he rot-

ed for every one; and he has voted against every

have joined in the columny, and cone have done so

poor Irish calumulated, those whose motto, where-

ver they were known or employed out of Britain,

was semper ubique fidelis (niways nod every where

faithful), a motto not acknowledged by one or two

Europe. The accusation could only have arisen

nations, but stamped as true in the experience of

from that malicious torturing of our words, by

bas given vent to the Indignation which burnt in it,

been seized as the handle by which malignity has

set in motion the machine of calumny and stander.

pledge them to the pursuit of that measure, or even

that I myself sought Catholic Emancipation only

as the means of obtaining it? No. Candour could

be bounded only by their merits?

rests of Britain were the same extended to all, and

LONDON. MONDAY, DECEMBER 14.

BONAPARTE RETREATING TO WILYA.

We fear that Bonaparte has effected his escape, outrary to the general hope and expectation. Our ears are produced by the contents of the Paris, Papers to the 11th Instant, which we received last light. They bring no new Bulletin, but it is stated in one of the minor prints of the 4th, that intellithe British Empire, I have to tremble in perusing gence had been received from him, dated the 15th the Gazette, lest I meet among the lists of the ho- of November, at which time his Majesty, baving left Smolensko, was on his way to Orscha, in excellent health, and the army continued its movement for winter quarters. This intelligence is four days later than the 28th French Bulletin, which is dated Smolensko, the 11th. They farther state the arrival of private letters from Wilna, dated the 29th of Norember, announcing letters received there, from Bounparte, of the 27th, at which time he was of course within two days journey of that city. These letters add that he was in excellent health, and the army was continuing its movement for winter-quarters, in a perfect state. It would thence appear that Bonaparte, finding the north-western road for signed that friendship, as he says, into the hands of Wilna, along the Duna, preo-ccupied by Wittgenstein, took the south-western road, by Orscha Wilna is nearly 300 miles from Smolensko, so that supposing him to have left the latter place on the ron; but they say honesty is the best policy, and I 11th, the date of his Twenty-Eighth Bulletin, we shall therefore tell you plainly, that I do not bemay include a hope that he could not, from the rapidity of his flight, have brought many troops with him. There, however, although unaccompanied by body, except the said George Canning himself. This a strong military force, he would be personally safe, man has said that the Irish Catholics have concealed as the coast road by Konigsberg and Dantzic would objects in view; that their present demand is only be open for his return home. The Wilna letters a treacherous prelude to an object which they are also boast the success of the Polish insurrection, and now ashamed and afraid to acknowledge; -others add that, from all parts, grain and forage are poured into the magazines of the French army, in abundance more readily than the Gentlemen at the Meetings to which I have drawn your attention. Thus are the | for its support, until the fine weather will permit it

between Witepsk and Smolensko. It is stated that the Austrians, under Prince Schwartzenburg, gained, on the 18th last, a complete victory over the Russian army, under Genewhich our enemies have so often endearoured to ral Saken, which they defeated with a loss of 8000

o march to St. Petersburgh. An article, dated

Leipsic, the 26th of November, states, that, ac-

cording to the latest intelligence, it was stationed

iwrong us; In a moment of irritation the full heart | men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Paris Papers contain Intelligence from the Spanish Peninsula to the 5th instant, which is the latest that has been received. They announce the retreat of the Allies into Portugal, and the expected arrival of General Sir Edward Paget and other countrymen, the Repeal of the Union; but could it | English prisoners at Vittoria. The papers of the 7th and 8th December contain two dispatches from General Count Decaen, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Catalonia, giving an account of some operations which appear to have been attended with

The Anniversary of Bonaparte's Coronation was

ertions for a participation in the rights of their [it a lie), imputing to the Carbolic a conduct dis- | proposal, no man dare to impute me a design or | opportunity of some contract apply | wars in which France is engaged, which are admited to have for their object the annihilation of the

The Lisbon Mail which arrived on Saturday was landed at Scilly by the Princess Elizabeth packer An extract of the Marquis of Wellington's dispatches, brought by it, was published in Saturday night's Gazette, precisely to the same effect as the extract which we gave from the Lisbon Papers, staring, that the greater part of the French army, which had crossed the Tormes in pursuit of the Aline. had retired to the other side of that river, and was supposed to have directed its march for the Donro. A Corunna Mail also arrived yesterday, with forters and papers to the 2d instant, which add that the enemy continued their retreat, and were proceeding to Valladolid. The Lisbon Papers, which are to the 1st instant, attribute the enemy's retreat to want of forage and provisions. The Allied troops have been sent into cantonments in the neighbourhood of Freynada.

The Madrid Gazettes brought by the Mailare to the 20th last inclusive. They contain no political intelligence whatever.

An American ressel arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, with Letters and Papers from New York and Philadelphia to the 6th last. Government at the same time received dispatches from America. the substance of which was yesterday communicated by Lord Castlereagh to the other Ministers. These dispatches, we understand, are from Sir John B. Warren, and transmit the rejection of the proposals which he had been authorized to make. A strong reinforcement of ships has been, as is already known, in consequence, ordered to join the Admiral at Ilalifax. The Philadelphia Papers contait Gen. Renselaer's account of the attack upon Queenstown, to which he hints he was constrained by the insubordination of his troops. His relative commanded at the passage of the river, when, having received four wounds, he retired, a. d. was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, who had acted as a volunteer under him. The erents which followed are well known; but The National Intelligencer says, that the surrender of the Americans was to be attributed to the want of ammunition, all they had brought with them being expended; while the other Jourpals assert that Major-General Renselaer, informed of the probability of the American detachment being vanquished, ordered one thousand two hundred militia to advance to the assistance of their comrades, which they flatly refused; and remained passive spectators of their countrymen's disgrate.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15. Bonaparte has been killed again by rumour; and he authority given is a letter received at Lloyd's from Dover, mentioning the arrival of two vessels; a Spanish one at Deal, from Gottenburgh, in four days, and the other from Ostend. The Gottenburgh ressel says that he was shot by one of his officers; the Ostend ressel, says the Dover letter, declares that the news of his death reached that place few hours before she sailed. Now the Spanish essel did not arrive in the Downs yesterday, but he day before, and the Ostend ressel on Saturday vening; and the Captains of both, when boarded by the Deal boatmen, communicated no such inteligence. With respect to the Ostend ressel, our own Dover letter states that she brought nothing

Letters have been lately received by some Officers of the German Legion in Ipswich, from their friends on the Continent, which state, that Jerome Bonaparte, the King of Westphalia, has sent all his valuable and moveable property from Caspel to France. In every part of Germany great political changes are confidently expected, in consequence of the unparalelled disasters that have almost annihilated the army of the French Ruler.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4 .- The President of the United States this day communicated to Mr. Coles, his orivate Secretary, the following Message to Congress: Fellow (titizens of the Senate and House of Repre-

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to inite your attention to the providential favours which our country has experienced in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labours bestowed on it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favourable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion also for our mutual congratulation and thankfulness.

With these blessings are naturally mingled the presures and vicissitudes incidental to the state of war into which the United States have been forced by the perseverance of a foreign Power in its system of inustice and aggression. Previous to its declaration. it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security; and in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada, as would inter cept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages-obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders-and maintain co-opeating relations with such forces as might be most con

veniently employed against other parts. Brigadier-General Hull was charged with this pro isional service, having under his command a body of roops, composed of regulars and of volunteers from the state of Ohio: having reached his destination, after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discre onary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighbouring territory of the enemy with a propect of an easy and victorious progress. The expedion, nevertheless, terminated unfortunately, not only n a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the sorrender of both, and of the gallant corps command ed by that Officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a Military Tribunal. A dotinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made his the enemy of the merciless savages under their infin

er race, and was making exertions to dissuade them capled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocits, aid with the horrors of those instruments of carnor sex. In this outrage against the laws of hoarable war, and against the feelings sacred to humanty, the British Commanders cannot resort to a ir example. They cannot mitigate it by calling it selt defence against men in arms, for it embrace most shocking butcheries of defenceless families; can it be pretended that they are not answerable the atrocities perpetrated, since the savages are accepted. plosed with the knowledge, and even with menathat their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the Deputed Authorities of a na-

boasting its religion and morality, have no

seenrestrained from presenting to an enlightenedage.

The misfortune at Detroit was not, however rithout a consuling effect. It was followed by signal goods, that the national spirit rises according to the resure on it. The loss of an important post, and the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every there new ardour and determination. In the states ad discricts least remote, it was no sooner known, han every citizen was eager to fly with his arms at once to protect his bretheen against the blood thirsty reages let loose by the enemy on an extensive from ier, and to convert a partial calamity into a source was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embofied an ample force from the States of Kentucky and thie, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia .-It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier-General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow-soldiers -among whom are citizens-some of them volungers in the ranks-not less distinguished by their poitical stations, than by their personal merits.

The greater portion of this force is proceeding o te destination towards the Michigan territory, having acceeded in relieving an important frontier post, and a several incidental operations against hostile tribes cfariges, rendered indispensable by the subscrvienrinto which they had been seduced by the enem a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to mpose a necessity of precautionary severities against

hose who rielded to it. At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of he enciny near Niagara, by a detachment of the reular and other forces, under the command of Major-General Van Rensselaer, of the Militia of the State of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardour of the troops, who recuted it with distinguished gallanter, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has cen considerable, and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enems, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes, among the killed, the Commands ing General, who was also Governor of the province t and was sustained by veteran troops, from inexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the Lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed. measures were instantly taken o provide on them a naval force superior to that of he enemy. From the talents and activity of the Officer charged with this object, overy thing that can be sone may be expected. Should the present season got admit of complete success, the progress made ullensure for the next a naval ascendancy, where it resential to a permanent peace with, and a controul Among the incidents to the measures of the war. I

am constrained to advert to the refusal of the Govergors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and infortunate exposition of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the militia. The prespondence which will be before you contains the equisite information on the subject. It is obvious, at if the authority of the United States to call into trice and command the militia for the public dence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invanon preceding war, they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it, and that the public may have no other resource than those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free Government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant o be a constitutional hulwark.

On the coasts and on the ocean, the war has been is successful as circumstances inseparable from its private cruizers, by their activity, and, where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the near sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them o their side. Our trade, with little exception, has afely reached our ports, having been much favoured in it by the course pursued by a squadron of our frigates, under the command of Commodore Rodgers; and in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by Captain Hull, after close and short engagement, completely disabled of captured a British frigate; gaining for that Offier, and all on board, a praise which cannot he too liberally bestowed-not increly for the victory actually achieved, but for that prompt and cool exection of commanding talents, which, giving to courage its highest character, and to the farce applied its full

ffect, proved that more could have been done in a intest requiring more. Anxious to abridge the exils from which a state of ar cannot be exempt. I lost no time after it was deelared in conveying to the British Government the rms on which its progress might be arrested, with ut waiting the delays of a formul and final pacificaon; and our Charge of Affaires at London was at the same time authorised to agree to an armistice. founded upon them. These terrafrequired, that the Orders in Council should be repealed, as they affectd the United States, without a revival of the block des violating acknowledged rules; that there should e an immediate discharge of American scamen from British ships, and a stop to impressments from Ameican ships, with an understanding that an exclusion f the seamen of each figtion from the ships of the ther should be stipulated, and that the armistice ould be improved into a definitive and comprehenes adjustment of depending controversies.

Although a repeal of the Orders, susceptible of exnations meeting the views of this Government, had on place before this pacific advance was commued to that of Great Britain, the advance was de ed from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of practice of impressment during the armistice, and allowed any internation that the arrangement pro-

on ration amongst that wretched portion of the hat Whether the subsequent communications from this British manufactures will render the revenue of the on taking either side in the war, the enemy has not the subject on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favourable light, or received in a more accommodating spirit, remains to be known. e and torture, which are known to spare neither It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result

The documents from the department of State which relate to this subject, will give a view also of can't retabation; for it is committed in the face of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British Government itself, through Admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be Our affairs with France retain the posture which

> they held at my last communication to you. Notwithstanding the authorised expectation of an early as well as favourable issue of the discussions on foot, these have been prograstinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence, meriting altention, is the promulgation of a French Decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. This proceeding, although made the ground of the repeal of the British Orders in Council is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minis ter to Denmark afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission, and of the amicable disposition of the Danish Government. From Russia we have of invigorated efforts. This patriotic zeal, which it the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between the United States and Great Britain. Sweden also professes sentiments favourable to subsisting harmony.

With the Barbars Powers, excepting that of Al rices, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing -The Consul-General with that Regency has suddenly and without cause, been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Prevautions were taken by the Consul on the

The Indian tribes, not under foreign instigation emain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions

which have proved so beneficial to them. With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the wa to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy con dition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence, and the high wages for every species of oc cupation, that, notwithstanding the augmented in ducements provided at the last Session, a partial success only had attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied during the compaign by other than regular troops, with all th inconveniencies and expenses incident to them. The emedy lies, in establishing more favourably for the private soldier, the proportion between his recom pense and the term of his enlistment; and it is a anhiert which cannot too soon or too seriously he to ken into consideration. The same insufficiency ha een experienced in the provisions for volunteers nade by an Act of the last Sersion. The recommense for the service required in this case is still less attractive than in the other; and although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice, can reasonably be expected to yield to the imoulse. It will merit consideration, also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may

ot be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts, convenient to them and whether the local or occasional services of marines or others in the sea-port towns, under a simi ar organization, would not be a proper addition to the means of their defence. I recommend a provision for an increase of the General Officers of the army. the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of separate commands, which the cause of the war, and the advantage of the service. have required and I cannot press too strongly on the carliest attention of the Legislature, the importance of the re-organization of the Staff Establishment, with a view to render more distinct and definite the relaions and responsibilities of its several departments: that there is room for improvements, which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries, and by the

A revision of the Militia Laws, for the purpose of endering them more systematic, and better adapting them to the emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable. Of the additional ships authorised to be fitted for service, two will be shortly rea early stages could promise. Our public ships and dy to sail in third is under repair, and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the approprintions for the purchase of materials for ship-hulliting, the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance The enterprising spirit which has characterised out naval force, and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement

There being reason to believe, that the Act prohi biting the acceptance of British licenses is not a suflcient guard against the use of them, for purposes avourable to the interests and views of the enemy further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treaton nor yet embraced by any statutory provisious.

A considerable number of American vessels, which were in England when the revocation of the Orders in Council took place, and were laden with British maufactures, under an erroneous impression that the Non-Importation Act would immediately cease to operate, have arrived in the United States. It did ot appear proper to exercise, on unforescen cases of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vested in the Preasury Department, to mitigate forfeitures, withnt previously affording Congress an opportunity o making on the subject such provisions as they may think proper. In their decision, they will, doubtless, equally consult what is due to equitable consideraions, and to the public interest.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded 16 millions and a half of dollars, which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the Treasury to that day, including a necessary reimbursement of ear three millions of the principal of the public lebt. In these receipts are included a sum of near 8,850,000 received on account of the loans authorised by the Acts of last ression. The whole sum acually obtained on loan amounts to 11 millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September, will, together with the current revenue, enable us to defray all the expenses of this year.

Government, affording an occasion for reconsidering | ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated. The situation of our country, fellow citizens, is not without its difficulties, though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here presented of our pecuniary resources is an example. With more than one nation we have se rious and unsettled controversies; and with one owerful in the means and habits of war, we are at war. The spirit and strength of this nation are nevertheless qual to the support of all its rights, and to carry it through all its trials. They can be met in that cort fidence. Above all, we have the inestimable consola tion of knowing, that the war in which we are actually engaged is a war neither of ambition nor vain glory: that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by a patience without example, up

der wrongs accumulating without end a and that it was finally not declared, until every hope of averting it was extinguished by the transfer of the British Scentres into new hands, ellneine to former Councils. and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour through the British Envay here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights and our maritime indendence would not be revoked: nav, that they could ot be revoked, without violating the obligations of Great Britain to other Powers as well as to her own interests. To have shrunk, under such circumstances rom manly resistance, would have been a degradaon blasting our best and proudest hopes. It would have struck us from the high rank where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have be traved the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust | in the most unqualified terms, declared, that every or future generations. - It would have acknowledged, nat on the element which forms three-fourths of the rlobe we inhabit, and where all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonisti and vassals.

It was at this moment, and with such an alternative that war was chosen. The nation felt the necessity of it, and called for it. The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the just and powerful Ben who holds in his hands the chain of events and the esting of nations. It remains, only, that, faithful ourselves, entangled with no connections with the ews of other Powers, and ever ready to accep peace from the hand of justice, we prosecute that war with united council, and with the ample facu ties of the nation, until peace be so obtained, and as the only means, under the divine blossing, of spec

Ciaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19

The mail of the 14th conveyed some Foreign in elligence, of which it was only necessary to give the abstance, which will be found under the London head of that date. The only article of moment conveyed by the mail of the 15th, is the Message f the American President to Congress. It is said b have reached Lisbon from Philadelphia, and to are been brought to an English port by a licensed essel. It is pervaded by a warlike spirit, but it does not preclude the hopes of peace, and it is evident rom it, both by direct admission, and by indirect ouclusion, that hostilities have not met with the oncurrence, or the cordial co-operation, of the United States. On the determination of Congress almost every thing will depend, but of that there is is yet no information. For the present, we must

here leave the subject. The proceedings in Parliament on the 14th were of little importance. Mr. Whitbread is reported to have stated in the Commons, that he lind heard of Booaparte's arrival in Berlin. The London Jourials have once more put him to death. He was elher pierced with the lances of the Cossacks, cut his own throat, or was shot by one of his own others --they are not quite sure in which of these ways they have got rid of hlm. By and by, perhaps, they will tell us, that he "bears a charmed life, which must not yield to one of woman born." Mr. tengue, for it would not be at all surprising, if, in | ble Terms-Fresh TEAS, from last Sales-Raw and consequence of what he said, he should be accused | Refined SUGARS. of holding a correspondence with the enemy.

The Petition to the Commons against the sitting Member for the City of Cork is to be tried on the 4th of March.-The Petition against the sitting Members for the County of Cork is to be tried on the 10th of the same month. - No mall due.

Amongst the many valuable legal proceedings which, as opportunities allow, we convey to our readers, the following will be received with strong and peculiar feelings of interest by the Inhabitants of this City and its Neighbourhood. Nor is the Judgment which has been pronounced gratifying and important to them alone. It is connected with circumstances of the utmost moment to the community at large, and more especially to the Catholic Body, to whom it is the sauction of one of the highest privileges which the Inhabitants of any country can enjoy, that of the free disposal of their property. The Judgment is, also, of great magnitude in another point of view, as it will hereafter preserve the Trustees of Testamentary Bequests from that trouble And anxiety to which they have been so often exposed. Nor can we help congratulating the Right Rev. Catholic Prelate of this City on his deliverance from a litigation which has, for some years, occupied so much of that time which he so zealously devotes to the discharge of his sacred duties, to the promotion of harmony and good-will amongst men of all persuasions, and to the performance of all those civil obligations on whose general and faithful observance the happiness of society o essentially depends.

Court of Prerogative, Dublin, Dec. 15. This day, Dr. Durgenan pronounced the final udgment of the Court in the cause of MERRY against Power, by which the validity of the Will of the late Mrs. ROBERT POWER, of the City of Waterford, is established in all it's parts, with the exreption of a comparatively small sum for individuals.

marinably recommended peace, and promoted posed with respect to scamen would be accepted. The duties on the late unexpected importations of according to the Decree, is to pay his own rosts, but there are the strongest reasons for believing, that Dr. Powen's costs will, in the end, be deducted from Mr. MERRY's residue. Dr. DUIGENAN. in the course of his speech, and whenever he had occasion to mention the name of Dr. Power, spoke of him in terms of the highest respect, expressly declaring, that he set those parts of the Will (which ne condemned) aside, merely because of a defect of legal proof, and that, therefore, no reflections whatsoever rested upon Dr. Power. He, also, expressed his EXTIRE approbation of the Charitable Bequests, which he over and over again declared to be most landable.

> Such, then, is the official and legal issue of a transaction which has long been a topic of public attention in this Country, and even in the Logica lative Assembly of the Empire. It will be recollected that, in its progress, the name of Dr. Powest was combined with insinuations, not to give them the harsher appellation of direct accusations, which might be regarded as affecting his character in the estimation of those who were ignorant of his exalted and irreproachable reputation. With those who know him, the calumny fell harmless to the ground, and it has at last been refuted by an authority which must consign it to total and perpetual oblivion. Dr. Duigenan, in open Court, and allegation against Dr. Powen, by whatever name it was called, was utterly unfounded. It is to be hoped, that this important cause has been fully reported; if so, we shall embrace the first opportunity of laying it before our readers.

An excellently written letter has been addressed to us, signed a Subscriber, relative to James Thomson, who, some time ago, suddenly disappeared, while on a visit to the Mullowneys, an honest and industrious Family residing within the liberties of this City. We have not room at present to do justice to a communication which bears intrinsic evidence of therespectability of its source, but it shall not be neglected. All we can now say is, that Thomson, who, as our readers were formerly informed, had entered into the service of the Royal. Marines, has returned to his wife in this City, on

learn of absence. Our last page contains a piece of information, relative to the Stamp Duty on Hand-bills, of very considerable moment to the Public

On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a large mass of Bilberry rock fell into the river with a remendous crash.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 18.

ARRITED, 18th-Adventure, Gillespie, Dublin, wheat, Lonon a Betsey, Clarke, Newtr, provisions, Southamp

17th-Earl Leicester Packet , Edward, Smith, Nevis and St. Christopher's, rum, sugar, cotton, & Bristul.

10th-None-Put back-Gower Packet-and Saint oseph. Felix.

17th-Gower, Auckland, and Samuel Packets. 18th-Thomas, Nicholson, Cadiz, flour, barley Wind B. S. E. at 8 a. m.

DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORES, HAROVER-STREET, TWENTY Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, fine flavour and highly taxed-a large supply of cime old TENERILLES, not much interior to fine Madeirs-PORT, of pure and genuine quality, remarkably old and fine havoured—old LISBON WINE, n Wood and Bottle, which they will sell on pleasing Ferms, and a considerable abatement made to those

wile buy to sell. They are, as usual, largely supplied with the best Quality of BENECARLO WINE, in Wood and Bot-

Waterford, Docember 19, 1812.

SAGACIOUS ELEPHANT.

S THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, will positively L be the last day of exhibiting this extraordinary Animal in this City, it is to be hoped, that those, who have not yet visited the Butertainment, will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing a Curiosity far beyond any thing that has ever before been prosented to the Public, and which is not likely to be again offered to the present generation. His astonishing Performances have rendered the Entertainment so singular and attractive, that the Visitors depart from it with the warmest expressions of satisfaction and wonder.

A CAUTION.

DO hereby caution the Public not to take in payment certain BONDS of mine, passed to the fale Mr. THOMAS M'GRATH, of Ballinaguilky, and which. understand, are now in the hands of his Vather. Mr. lawrs M.GRATH, of said place-as, under certain ircumstances attending them, I do not conceive the lolder of them has any legal Demand on me for ANDREW KERIVAN. Cummeen, December 18, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER (who may or may not take an active part) in a most lucrative Munofacture, which does not'require a large Capitul, never attempted here, and is not carried on within sixty miles of this City, from which distance this City and all the adjacent Towns are obliged to be largely sapplied.

A line addressed to C. D. at the Printer's bereof, will heduly attended to. None need apply but Principals.
Waterford. December 19, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Peter Walsh, Attor-Waterford, June 27, 1812 and some minor charitable bequests. Each party, ney, William street