Engar and Blennerhassett proceeded instantly to a public-house on the road, where they were immediately joined by their colleague, O'Connor, and soon after by the Sheriffs, who, though they did not alight, stopped for some time at the door. If their object was, that a duel should take place, would they, the principals, exhibit themselves in an open public-house, with but one room, to which every person going there had an equal right to resort-would they have remained in the Sheriff's way? " Fugit ad salices, cupitque videri." But OBSERVE-there an arrangement was made by Maurice O'Connor and Eagar, of not only the line they were to pursue going to Urroghale, but of the line the Sheriffs were to be sent, so that they should all arrive at the same time. This arrangement they made within the hearing of a very respectable gentleman, who frequently and publicly expresses his disgust at such conduct-and their disposition for

" public tranquillity." The time arrived when they should have been at their appearance; at length-at nearly the expiration of a third hour after the time, the Sheriffs made and Eager. WELL REQULATED APPOINTMENT-MOST EXCELLENTLY SULFILLED, that thus again contributed to " preserve the public tranquillity." Another appointment was made by Captain Grace

pointment, there was much of consideration, whether that or the county of Limerick was preferable; It was, however, determined in favour of the former. as the Sheriffs of that county were then engaged in holding an Election, therefore not likely to laterfere. and that we would be liable to interruption in the coupty of Limerick. 'Tis, however, but justice to Me, Engar, to say, that the recollection of the near lonship between the High Sheriff of the county Limerick and his friend Blennerhassett, and of that Sheriff's perfect leisure at the time, made him (Fagar) very urgent to have that county named as the place of meeting. Shiough bridge in the county of Cork, however, was appointed as the place, and Monday, the 9th, fixed as the day of meeting. Sunday, the 8th, Mr. Fagar arrived in Killarney, and colled upon Captain Grace, and, in presence of Counsellor Hussey and some other gentlemen, proposed to change the ground from the County of Cork, alleging, that I was numerously connected in that county, and that he was afraid of the " alarming complexions" of a possible " tumult," therefore did not wish to come there. That he was AFRAID, I am convinced, for so delicate is the texture of his nerves, that the shadow of a pistol would be sufficient to frighten him, so fertile his and Biennerhassett's imagination, that they would convert the mountain goats to a "savage mob," and the winds whistling thro' furze bushes, into " party tunes." Captain Grace, much surprised at such a proposal, at once be construed to a facil admission that Mr. O'Con- Mr. Blennethassett, and, after a fewer are hen but he proposed to Mr. E. thus; " Come, Sir, to | told you, that as men were go on By a the place you appointed, and if there shall be any petent to judge in their own our crowd-if you can imagine or suppose any assem- be guided by my friend, M 44 alarming," I will change with you elsewhere; but I will not admit your position, that there can be pledge yourself, that the Sheriffs shall not interfere, we will meet you in the Paddock behind Mr. Blennerhassett's house at Blowerville, or in his drawing-room, or in any other place you think fit."--This to Mr. Engar was all unpalatable - suspicions of the firmness of his friend, and knowing the strength of his own constitution, he would not ful-It his appointment in the county of Cork-he would not disappoint the Sucriffs, who, though they were slow enough to alarm him at Fieries, came time enough to relieve him; and he would not meet at Blennerville, lest it might distress or disturb 64 the public tranquillity" of Sir Rowland Blennerbussett's numerous and peaceable tenantry. After the rejection of these reasonable proposals, it was then determined by my many friends, that I should broken his repeated promises, I would degrade myself by attending to any message from him; that his and Ungar's subterfuges merited and should receive only my contempt; and the business between Bionnerhosett and me, thus ended by his regard for public tranquillity," was supposed for ever at rest. Under this impression: I was called upon, on the part of Mr. Bateman, on the following Thursday (12th), and the transaction between him and me,

On the following day (Friday), on my way from prompter, your associate!! Went w home to Killarney, there was a barbarous -a pre- 1 on the day of meeting - about you meditated attempt to assassinate me. by Connor - | view of the place appointed, on the the colleague the mivisor -the companion of road finding was the Shoriffs as a Blennerhassett and of Engar; by Connor! one of turned your horses in id sering the authors of Blennerhassett's publication-by log for your arrival; and to give Corner, who, from that hour to this, continues to von expected, time to come up. be the assistent and the comforter of Bleuverna:- of three miles, and on a had to sett; who, if his had any of the feelings becoming a designing ---- if there we we gentleman, would, in decency, avoid that man un- the discount of a reliable than til after the final investigation of that transaction, found and pursued the shortest way.

as I before said, satisfactority, and I toust, ho-

nourably to all parties, adjusted. Here it is neces-

tioning, unwilling in any way to follow unworthy example, by an endeavour to make premature public impression-by Connor, I repeat, whose kindness and good nature to the son daped the old father into the Magisterial act of balling the felony and subscribing a supercedeas of his, Connor's, composi-

nvestigation of that transaction. Connor again worked Engar and Blennerhassett luto play; a new consultation was held, and it was then determined, Mr. Bateman's business was ended without a duel, and as I had survived that, and Connor's shot, that Captain Grace's proposal ought to have been accoded to, and, therefore, that Fagar should proceed immediately to Killarney, and say they were ready to meet Mr. O'Connell. Engar accordingly arrived in Killarney on the evening of the 14th, and immediately wrote a note to Captala Gruce, saying, he wished to speak to him. Captain Grace appointed the following morning, and hey accordingly met. Fagar then, well aware that his demand would not be compiled with, required the place appointed; but, from the length of the an immediate meeting, offering to go where he had route prescribed for the Sheriffs, they could not have already refused to go-to the County of Corkarrived. An hour, a second hour, passed without thus admitting the absurdity of what he before advanced - his illusions, his terror about a " mob, the alarming complexion" of the County of Cork their appearance, advancing on the north side of the and satisfied that Captain Grace would not in any river, and Mr. Bleunerhassett and Mr. Engar on the | way retract what he had formerly declared, Ea south-the precise route struck out by O'Connor | gar betrayed courage, and was ready to fight !-When Captain Grace communicated this to me, I thought it but right to explain to Mr. Facur my feelings on the subject. I requested of Captain Grace to tell him so -but that, to prevent mistakes, I wished him to have a gentleman upon his part preand Mr. Eagar for a meeting in another countyent. Fortu intely, just at that time, a gentleman the county of Cork; and, in making this new apof very high consideration, Edward Collis, Esq. of Battshioge, and only agreeing in name with Mr. Collis already mentioned, arrived in town. He was an acquaintance of Fogar's, and was asked by him to be present. Mr. Collis accordingly accompanied him, and was present, as was Captain Grace, at the conversation; and in the statement made to Eighr of his conduct, and though I repeatedly chalouged him to coutra list me, if possible, to the erident surprise of Mr. Cellis, he was unable. I shall here detail it, that the public may see the part Mr. Engaracted; and I am in that detail, unfortunately, for correctness sake, obliged to repeat expressions bach and disagreeably which, however strongly modified, and justly out, I regret the necessity of it. Yet, I shall avoid the epithets my warmth induced me to apply. " Mr. Eagar, I am delighted to see so respectable a gentleman as Mr. Collis present; it will present a renewal of the mistarement, that ansattended this transaction upon your part." Has I was interrupted by Ar. Magar, seeking some explanation of the seeds; my answer was.

mind and my opical as young. commence: inter, of my, to it leave you any reason to le k you need not cavil at expens You came to my house on the men refused, saying, " that were he to concede, it might of August, to require from me as Ar 'so for nell would countenance's mob or misconduct," - explanation and conversation more it's origine, i hlage of persons—if you can fancy a furze bush that in the way of apology, A character—this me for the purpose, I shall give you a meeting withpoint of honour man -a hair-platfer. You said. mny mob; or, Sir, if you will keep it a sever, and I that you were desired either to brain an apology, or to deliver a message. I again repeated my offer; my Brother, James O'Connell, was present -it did not meet with your approbation -you delivered a message. I then offered to meet you at Paba Cross, at Two o'clock on that day-ye anid you were not ready -- you pleaded your excuse -1 receited it-I let you off without, as I should | resisted or trifted with !" lines done, making you withdraw the message or fight yourself. How would you have liked the atternative? What return did you make me? -In Trales, you wilfully misrepresented almost every thing that help as sed -since that time, you base been denying in a to about M. P. e. deigast, satisfied that, white every ther was in England, and I was committed what It couch issett, you were safe-but if that brook a are in the country, he never further notice Blennerhassett; that, having | would imprint every late, of the tie apon your back with his whip. I am now dochnig it of Blemerhassett; your mean cumd of a sor designing, trickand you are yourself exhibit a ----- Pending the illness one of my family you called ou my feired, to here if I was PLAY- | advocates. I know not whom he means, or to ING upon you -you were many a sught to done it what extent his " imagination" carries him; but

afterwards; but if he were too. convict you of the fatcheod, a ... addition for the meaners of the was your conduct during the intergury to observe, that had not Mr. Bleam-rhassett's and the first day fixed for meeting? bushess been generally considered asat an end, the Inerhassett in training, firing it me friend of Mr. Bateman, as he himself expressed it, constant consultation with O'Connor

the particulars of which I shall refrain from men- | did come to the field, although I was upon my | cealed." That, like his necessit of particular Disappointed in his purpose on the 13th, and

ground, you did not bring up your tottering friend -you staid in irrelevant and unnecessary discussion, until the arrival of the Sheriff, who you know was accompanied and brought up by a relative and con- so utterly unfounded, and by subscribing it and gir. pection of Bleunerhassett's. Contradict me, if you ing it circulation, exhibit himself as the author of can. What was your conduct, Friend, after the | what is " as UNGENTLEMANTIRE as it is PALSE." Sheriff had dispersed us, and after your appointment and promise of secrecy to Captain Grace? perhaps, designing to avoid or prevent any legal Did you not, accompanied by your worthy Friend, stop at a public-house on the high road -did not the Sheriffs come up, and stop at the door, whilst you were there! Was not your adviser and assistant, O'Conner, with you; and did you not there, it breach of all gentleman-like feelings, regardless of your promise to Custain Grace, regardless of either honour or decency, make an arrangement with Connor, that you and Blemerhassett should proceed, by slore means, along the road on the south side of authorised by the persons present at the transaction. the river, keeping in view the Sheriff, who was riding on the north side, and taking care not to arrive before him? Did you arrive at the appointed time, or for near three hours after? Did you arrive before the Sheriff? No-you played your game according to your design, and it was an unfortunate thing for Blennerhassett to have had to do with you! You then made an appointment for the County of Cork, having first solicited the County of Limerick as a fitter place—having perfectly in recollection that the Sheriff of the County of Limerick was Blennerhassett's relation, and disengaged; and it was with reluctance you agreed to the County of Cork, because you knew the Sheriffs were then holding the election. You withdrew from that appointnent, because you knew that there would probably no Magisterial interruption-you would not undertake, not to disclose it to the sheriffs, and there fore would not meet at idennerville. What then did you do? Although you knew that Mr. Bateman's business and mine could not meet any dis cussion until Blennerhassett's was finally ended, you let your colleague, O'Connor, represent it as o; and although you were still ousatisfied, you did not communicate it either to Mr. Bateman's friend or mine, and you sought the chance of satislying Blennerhassett's honour (WELL, HONOUR - B) IT so!) by the possibility of my falling in a due with Mr. Bateman - in that you were disappointed His business was conducted by men so opposite in character to you and your assistant-by men o rinciple and honour, that he is perfectly satisfied and your friend, by the meanness of your cumulug and the treachery of your design-by your wish to grafify the rindictive and malicious disposition of O'Connor, not to repair the injured honour of that Friend-is reduced to a very degraded state in society. You are aware of O'Conner's attempt t assassinate me; you have been consulting with him disce on the subject, and the result of that consultation is your present errand. You shall not go with out it. I now tell you, in the prescuce of these conflemen, the conduct you have observed. You have not rentured to contradict me. Had you done so. Captain Grace would convict you of the falseneed; he witnessed the most of it. You have behaved the greatest of all possible ---; nud would it not be degrading to myself, and a breach of the laws of my country, I would cut you through the town with my whip. But, however despicable your conduct-however reduced I consider you in society -however degraded you are, and although-I one it to myself and to the country, not to give any man a meeting until after the Assizes-until after I shall have prosecuted O'Connor, yet, you me designing ----, if you have the spirit to call on

> I again impress it upon you, I am ready." I then furned about to Capt. Grace and Mr Cellis, and recommended to them no longer to degrade themselves by Keeping such company. Thus I parted the " cool," the "determined," the " stendy" Mr. Engar, from whom I have since heard nothing other than a proposal to shake hands; a frong proof that " his perseverance was not to be

My respect for Mr. Blennerhassett, who since that time waited upon me on behalf of Richard | Francis-bis character, the great regard that subsisted between him and my family, and his known Albertaity, induced me with him to enter into a detail of my reasons for refusing Rich. Blennerhassett any further notice - a detail that, to any one else coming from Richard Blenoerhassett, I should not condescend to enter into, and that he seemed sur-

I have trespassed much upon public attentionbut I was compelled to it, and I shall conclude, making only an observation or two upon some of the extraordinary passages la that publication. Mr. Bleanerhassett mays, I could not fight without my or he would the public will judge whether I could have had John you in the public advocates in the paddock behind his Fa-

What , the 's house at Blennerville, or in the drawing-room or that well that house, in either of which places Capt. Grace Blear proposed that I should give him a meeting. Mr. Bleen thassett mentions, too, that a rast concourse of people were assembled, prepared with fire arms, and other " murderous weapons," which they had . concealed. It is true, that a great number of persons assembled, as there always are upon such oc-A casious; but the number was encreased considerably by his having, for " preservation of public tranquilthe Bry," gone the round-about way I before mentionon | ed passing thre' the village of Molahiffe, the inhaand bitants of which, almost to a man, attracted by his you a mlarming complexion," followed his carriage to ide by | see the duel; but there were not any arms, or other and have I " murderous weapons," other than what his advi--Wilch you ser and abettor, O'Connor, might have had " con-

fires, and illuminations on the 2d Aug. is of his own creation; and it is strange that any man can be so intoxicated and bewildered as to tubscribe to a tale I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN O'CONNELL. Grena, Dec. 5, 1812.

The following pringraph has appeared in The Dublin Evening Post.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION A paragraph under this title appeared in that Paper about three weeks ago. It was soon after contradicted in The Hibernian Journal and Pas triot. The Friends of John O'Connell, Esq. are namely, Lieut.-Col. Croshie, Capt. Twiss, John Bateman, Esq. Mr. John Hurly, jun. and Doctor Crumpe, to state, that such contradiction is totally

unfounded in fact.

Lord Harrowhy has been the fortunate competitor for the rich Deanery of Wells. He has got it for his brother. Mr. Henry Ryder, a young Gentleman who had previously obtained from that patrouge, which should be exercised for the benefit of the public, one of the valuable Canonies of Windsor. As Ministers persist in this mode of distributing the preferments of the church, dividing its loaves and fishes among their on a connexions and Parliamentary supporters, without any regard to the claims of professional merit, it is to be hoped, if they ratue the appearances of a decent consistency, that the arguments drawn from the perils, which are said to surround the establishment, will no longer be used against the efforts of those friends of Religious Liberty, who, to unite the nation in a bond of cordial union, would sweep from our statute book the remains of a dark and bigotted intolerance.

The following paragraphs are extracted from let-

ters dated Messina, Oct. 26: " General Maitland is returned to Sicily, on necount of ill health; he arrived here on the 15th of October. General Clinton is gone to succeed him in his commands. It is expected that about 4000 Neapolitan troops will shortly embark, to reinforce the expedition to Alicant. Transports are already collected at Palermo for the purpose of receiving them. Lord W. Bentinck has been for some time past employed in organizing them. By a late Desvaccio Reale his Lordship has the whole and sole lisposal of the Sicilian army; numbers of the untien officers have, in consequence, resigned, many of whom are gone to Naples, to enrol themselves uoder Murat's banners; no difficulty is, however, and in filling up the vacancies arising from their

ANOTHER BREVET .- This measure we undertand once more to be in progress; and, for the purpose of benefitting two or three personal favorrites, about eighty new names are to be added to the already enormous and disprepertionate list of Generals. In looking into the Army List, our readers will find, that the number of general officers to the British army already amounts to within very few of six hundred; of which about twothirds are living in retirement, and unemployed .-The pretended grounds for this new Brevetare, the alleged mortalities in this rank in the course of the current year; but these are known not to have exceeded ten or twelve at the utmost, and, under pretext of replacing those ten or twelve, about eighty new ones are to be appointed. In truth we cannot see why a subject of this pature is not as much a question of Parliamentary animadversion, as the once intended community of rank with our own of icers to those of the German Legion : for, if there s to be no limitation, or rule of authority, on the ubject of Brevets, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent might some morning, in the effusion of his bounty, extend the rank of General, by one compreheusire grant, to all the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of the British army. Meanwhile, should this whispered Brevet be really forced upon the army, we are to hope that some of the double as some of the sinecure Staff situations, with all their beneficial allowances, held by favourites, will be given up, as provisions to some few at least of the many meritorious officers who will otherwise be thrown out of bread by their uncoveted promotion.

BIRTH. -At the Cove of Cork, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Needham, 3d Garrison Battalion, of

DEATHS .- At Shinrone, King's County, Mary, vidow of the late W. Doolan, Eq.—In Cork, Mrs. logan.—At Sion-hill, the seat of his Grace the Duke Marlborough, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second nighter to his Grace, and wife of John Speacer, Bag his Grace's nephew .- Mr. Charles Daniel, son Mr. Stephen Daniel, of Suirmount.-In Spain, Lieutenant De Courcy Ireland, and Eusign W. Ireland, brothers to Lieutenant Ireland of the 24th Regiment, who felt before Fuente D'Unore, sons of R. Ireland, Esq. of the County of Mayo, and nephews o the Hon. Sic Edmond Stanley.-In Cock. Miss Smith, daughter of the late Alderman M. Smith, of that City .- In Loublin, William Hartigan, Esq. M. D. -At Milbrook, Amos Pring, at the advanced agr 103 years .- In London, the Rev. Dr. Gosset, well known in the literary world .- At Kinsale, David Howe, Esq. - At Monaghan, Mrs. Mitcheil, wife of Henry Mitchell, Esq. - David Dwyer, Esq. late Clerk of the Crown for the County of Lunerick .- At the age of 80, Mrs. Dorothea Cormack, reliet of W. Cormack of Brittas, Esq. In Cork, Mrs. Swiner. wife of John Swiney, Esq. At Hampstead, the wife of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Post-office

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quag-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,386.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

SUBSCRIPTION COFFEE-ROOM.

TO BE SOLD,

of £240, arising out of Land in the County of

Kilkenny, and within a few miles of the City of Wa

For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jones Veno,

DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORES, HANOVER-STREET,

TWENTY Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, fin-

prime old TRNERIFFE, not much inferior to fine

Madeira-PORT, of pure and genuine quality, re-

markably old and fine flavoured -old LISBON WINE.

in Wood and Bottle, which they will sell on pleasing

Terms, and a considerable abatement made to those

They are, as usual, largely supplied with the best

Quality of BENECARLO WINE, in Wood and Bot-

tle, which they continue to sell on the most reasona

ble Terms-Fresh TEAS, from last Sales-Raw and

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER (who may or may hot take an active part) in a most lucrative. Ma-

nufacture, which does not require a large Capital,

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

6.7 None need apply but Principals.

A line addressed to C. D. at the Printer's bereof,

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD,

MERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE

art of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being r

ice simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Qui

Rent. For further particulars apply to Ronrar

Bowens, Attorney, Queen street, Waterford, with

whom the Title Deeds and Courses's Opinion may be

67 After the expiration of the first two Years

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT.

DIEU, the property of the late PATRICK CON

SOLLY deceased, all in high condition.—Application to be made to Mr. EDMUND PHELAM, Publican, Bal-

lybricken, or Mr. John Connotty, of Carrick-on-

uir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are

Il Recady to receive Proposals for the Convey-

ince of His Majesty's MAILS, in Mail Coaches

drawn by four Horses, between DUBLIN and

WATERFORD, passing through BLESSINGTON,

BALTINGLASS, and CARLOW, for a period of

By Command of the Postmusters-General;

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 28.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 119s. 0d.

recond, - - - - - - 114s. Od.

Tallow (rendered) - ~ 110s. - 120s. 0d.

Buent Pigs, - - - - - 56s. Od. - 00s. Dd.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 504. Od. 55s. Od.

Beef, -------32s, 0d. - 38s, 0d.

Oatmeal, - - - - - xus od. - 26s. Od

Flour, first Quality, - - d. - - d.

____second, - - - - 76s. Od. - 78s. Od.

Barley, - - - - - - 269, 6d. - 27s. 6d

Oats (common) - - - - 22s. 0d. - 23s. 0d.

(potatoe) - - - 234. Od. - 245. Od.

Coals, - - - - - 4s. Od. - 5s. Od.

Tallow (rough), - - - 12s. 6d. - 13s Od.

Potatoes, - - - - - - 5d. to 7d.

Veal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Pork, ---- 5 d. - 6d.

Butter, ---- 24d. - 28d.

Whiskey, --- 17s. od. - 17s. 2d.

Train Oil, ---- - £50 00s. -

- Barrels Wheat,]

____ ()att,

f (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.

(joints), - - - - - 41d. - 6d.

(quarters), - - - - 53d. - 7d.

(joints), ----- 6id. - 8d.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

Averaging {

--- third, - - - - - 56s. Od - 64s. Od.

- fourth, - - - - 46s. od. - 54s. od.

Lard (flake) - - - - 84s. Od. - 00s. Od (casks, rendered) - 86s. Od. - 90s. Od. per Cost

___ third, - - - - - - 107s. Od.

Dublin, December 13, 1812.

EDW. S. LEES, Sec.

Seven Years.

BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE

iese Premises will rise considerably in value.

DWELLING H . U-ES vitu de on the most eligible

Waterford, December 19, 1812.

Waterford, December 19, 1818.

Waterford, November 26, 1512.

flavour and highly taxed-a large supply o

Waterford, December 24, 1812.

therford, for a Term of 3 Lives and 999 Years in re-

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT

WALL respectfully informs the Nobility and has got in her Winter Stock, consisting of Irish TA-Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she ON the 11th of January, 1313, a COFFEE-ROOM will be opened in the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CRAPE, SARSNET, BOMBAZINE, and CLOTHS-King-street, which will be well supplied with English all of the newest Pashion and hest Quality.—Grateful and Irish NEWSPAPERS. A Book is prepared at the said House, to receive Names of Subscribers, at &t for the flattering Encouragement she has hitherto 10s. od. per annum each-Military and Naval Officers, net with, every possible Attention shall be paid to such Commands as she shall be favoured with. at 3s per Month. Waterford, December 22, 1812. Waterford, December 15, 1812.

version.

Refined SUGARS.

will be duly attended to.

HOUSE, &c. TO BE LET.

FEW BE LET, for two or three Years, a neat, small HOUSE and GARDEN in Colbeck-street. with a STABLE, if required. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair. Likewise some LOTS of BUILDING GROUND in Johnstown, upon long Lesses. Inquire of ABRAHAM STRES. Waterside, who

has a few Tons of HAY to dispose of. Waterford, December 15, 1812.

ANDREW BUSIES. Plaintiff: Pursuant to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ire-The Hon. RICHARD ST. LEGER, and others, [land, 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 one o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inns Quay. Dublin, set up and sell by Public Capt, to the highest bidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOLNECUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNE: GUPPOGR, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned ; or a competent part therefor the purposes in said Decree mentioned .- Dated 27th November, 1812.

ITTE & BURKE. Plaintiff's Attornies, 15, Corkhill.

AT The above Sale is adjourned to Monday, the oth day of Junuary next, at the place above mea ioned, at one o'clock in the afternoon.-Dated 17th WELLESLEY. December, 1812.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

THE SALE of the entire FURNITURE of this ex-L tensive Ketablishment will commence on Mos

par, the 11th of January. To enumerate the various Items of which the Fur piture consists would not be within the limits of an Advertisement: it is only necessary to say, that the Assortment is so general and extensive, that Pur

chasers will be sure to find any particular Articles

they may want at the Salel Waterford, December 24, 1812.

ROSS BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS of STOCK in ROSS A BRIDGE are requested to meet at Sharaman's Horne, Ross, on Saturday, the 2d of Ja nuary next, at Iwelve o'Clock, to take into conside ration important Business proposed at the last gene-Signed by order. JONATHAN GODWIN, Secretary.

Ross, December 22, 1812.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TICO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commercia A Buildings, in Waterford, at the hour of One o'clock, on Mospar, the 11th day of January next. in Seven different Lots, part of the Estate of Thomas GT Upon two of said Lots 100 Freeholders can be

For further Particulars and Rentals apply to Mi-CHACL MAGRATH, at the Mador of St. John's, or to JAMES JOHNSON, Esq. 47, York street, Dublin.

December 22, 1812.

WILLIAM ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE. AT HIS STORES, ADELPHI TERRACE. A FRW BOXES OF PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Waterford, December 10, 1812.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 70s. 9d. 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. MOUSEHOLD

Two-Penny, 0 5 0 0 7 4 0 9 7 Four-Penny, 0 9 7 | 0 14 7 | 1 3 5 Six-Penny, 0 14 7 1 6 3 1 13 4

BAT All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro ortion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Ba er or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an II and the Weight must likewise he imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat. Med, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

evied according to Law. Dec. 26. JAMES II. REYNETT, Mayor. FRENCH COURT CALENDAR.

The following list of the French Generals, with heir litles, together with an account of the different branches of the Imperial French Court, must prove extremely useful to the Public, particularly t the present moment: Sovereign of Holland-Frances Beauharnels.

King of Naples-Marshal Murst, Prince Josehim Queen of Naples-Caroline Benaparte.

King of Spain-Prince Joseph Napoleon. King of Westphalia-Prince Jerome Napoleon Viceroy of Italy-Prince Engene Beambarnois (4th orps). Princess Borghese-Paulina Bonnparte.

Princess of Baden-Sephanie de la Pageria. Grand Duchess of Florence-Elisa Benaparte. Grand Duke of Berg-Prince Charles Louis Napo-

Grand Duke of Warsaw-Frederick Augustus IV King and Elector of Saxony.

Archbishop of Lyons—Cardinal Fesche. Prince of Pontecorvo-Marshal Bernadotte, Crown

rince of Sweden. Prince of Neufchatel-Marshal Berthier, Vice-Contable of France. Prince of Essling-Marshal Massena

Prince of Benevento-Talleyrand, Vice Arch-Chan Prince of Eckmuhl-Marshal Daroust. Duke of Abrantes-Marshal Janot. Duke of Albutern-Count Sucket. Duke of Aucretadt-Marshal Derosist. Duke of Bassano-Marci, Secretary of State. Duke of Belluno-Marshal & ictor.

Duke of Cadore-Champagny, Minister of Foreign Duke of Castiglione-Marshal Augereau. Duke of Cornegliano-Marshal Moncey. Duke of Dalmatia-Marshal Soult. Duke of Dantzic - Marshal Lefebres. Duke of Elchingen-Marshal Ney. Grand Duke of Florence-General Bacchiochi. Duke of Friuli-Marshal Duroe, Grand Marsha

f the Palace. Duke of Muntebello-Marshal Larnes, killed agram.

Duke of Istria-Marshal Bessieres, Commande f the Imperial Guards. Duke of Otranto-Fouche, Governor of Rome. Duke of Padua-General Arigia. Duke of Parma-Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor. Duke of Pincenza-Marshal Le Brun, Prince Arch

Duke of Ragusa-Marshal Marmons. Duke of Reggio-Marshal Oudinot (2d Corps). Duke of Rivoli-Marshal Massena. Dake of Rovigo-General Savary, Minister of Pe

Duke of Tarento-Marshal Macdonald (10th Corps Duke of Treviso-Marshal Mortier. Duke of Valmy -Marshal Kellerman. Duke of Vicenza-General Caulincourt, Chamberlain, and Master of Saxony.

Ex-Marshal Brine (supposed to be murdered). Ex-Marshal Jourdan. Marshal Perignon.

The following Generals of Division are also Bo

rons of the Empire, viz. Borde Soult Ruard The following Generals of Division are also Counts of the Empire, viz.

Baraguay de Hilliers. Belliard. Bruyeres. Defrance. Du Tailles, Governor of Wardaw

St. Germain. Ornaud. Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, and First Aid-do-camp

Regnier. Schaduani. Vandamure, Commandant of Boulogne. Linois, Vice Admiral,

Hogendorp, Governor of Koning-berg. Hulin, Governor of Paris. Loison, Governor of the Imperial Palace. Mauberg. Montbrun.

Morand. Nansouty.

PARIS PAPERS TO THE 21ST DECEMBER. TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

MOLOPETICHNO, DEC. 3. To the 6th November the weather was fine, and the movement of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather bogan on the 7th, tete du pont of Borisow. General Legrand, au from that moment we every night lost several hun- officer of the first-rate merit, was badly, but not dred horses, which died in consequence of bivouscing. Arrived at Smolensk we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th the Emperor was informed at Smolensk of this change in the line of operations, and conceived | corps. On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belwhat the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresica, before the enemy; on the 13th he quitted Smolensk, on the 16th he slept at Krasnoi. and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer | departed two hours before, and which it had not

was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice, the envalry, artillery, and baggage horses perished avery night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses. In a few days more than 30,000 horses perished; our eavalry were on foot, our artillery and our baggage were without conveyaure. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a mund part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions.-This army, so fine on the 6th, was very different ou the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery, wishout transports; without cavalry we could not recible. noitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery, we could not thik a battle, and firmly await it; it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from doing; it was requisite to occupy a certain space not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, tendered our situation miseralite. Those men whom nature had, not sufficiently steeled to be above all the chauces of onte and fortune, appeared shook, lost their guiety, their good humour, and dreamed but of mufortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their grifty and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted. The enemy, who there upon the roads traces of that frightful calabity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it: He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and caltinges which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only makes noise, and is not capable of petietrating through a company of Voltigenes, rendshed themselves formidable, by favour of circumstances Nevertheless the enemy had to remot of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they vere overthrown by the Vicerdy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men-

The Duke of Elchingen, with 5000 men; had blown up the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, hat he extricuted himself from it with that intreptdiry, with which he is particularly thinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night made a movement on the fight. passied the Borysthenes, and deceived all the calcullations of the enemy. On the 19th the army passed the Borysthones at Oven, and the Russian army, being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts. The army of Volhenla had inclined on the 10th upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisow. with 3000 men-On the 23d he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position. The enemy then passed the Berestna, marched upon Bobr; the division Lambert formed the advanced-guard. The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Regglo, which was at Tacherein, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresing. On the 24th the Duke of Regglo met the division of Lambert, 40 leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 500 haggage waggons, of the army of Volhynia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina. General Berkein, with the 4th colramiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 500 tolers in length. Nevertheless the enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina: this river is 40 tolors wide; it had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 304 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debouches, where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass.

On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor. after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 95th, marched upon the village of Studzennea, and caused, in spita of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and led him fighting two hours. The enemy retired upon the dangerously, wounded. During the whole of the 26th and 27th, the army passed. The Duke of orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the vanguard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Portaunaux's division formed the vanguard of this lano arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzennen. Portzunaux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division, which formed the rearguard, and which was charged with burning the bridges, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock; it The cold, which began the 7th, suddenly encreased, sought its first brigade and its General, who had

not the Court, but any competent Court. Then why restrain them to this meaning, after being forced to make one large step? They further must be extended to include Wales. But they also include Ireland; for no one can maintain, that a sentence of separationsh Dublin would not bring parties within the exception. There is no reason for excluding Scotch sentences. By the strict construcparties " whose former husbands or wires are live of property. ing :" indeed, more so than the parties really meant; for the term former supposes the marriage dissolved, which is another inaccuracy in the language. He next showed that the Scotch Court is strictly

an Ecclesiastical Court, and exactly similar to ours in origin and in jurisdiction. Lord Coke, 4 lust. 345 (speaking of the similarity of the aucient Scotch law to the English), refers to the book called Reium Majestatem, as almost a transcript of our in England. But it is sufficient to say this is not the Charville. In this book the Commissary Court is | case now before the Court, and we need not discuss described as having cognizance of wills, slander, marringe, and divorce, exactly like our own. In | bar has been cited, as proving that status follows both the statutes and books of text criting, the court | the person -but certain status only do so-slaveis called, like ours, a Court Christian, a Curia Christianitatis. Its Judge is called the Bishop's Vicar, or Official; and it is termed Consisterial. to be taken only in so far as it is compatible with The Bishops formerly appointed them (stat. 1466). In Queen Mary's time, on the abolition of the Popish prelacy, the Crown took this patronage; for fof status they may be personal qualities, but they n while the sublime Court of Justice exercised it. James restored it to the Bishops about the very time. of the statute in question; for though he revived the a simple one. order of Bishops by an act, passed in 1606, two years after the I Jac. c. 11, yet several years before ther, by saving, that it shall not be taken for the it he had introduced acts preparatory thereto, and trule where inconvenience would result from itrestoring their temporalities as soon as he should reinstate them. So it continued until the Revolution, when the Bishops were abolished again, and the appointment of Commissioners again became vested in the Crown. Moreover, these dispress in Scotland are guarded by peculiarity, strict regulations, and provisions to prevent collusion, fully os much so as the bills daily masted by our Parlinment, for similar purposes. He lastly submitted, that the Scotch diverce, if not allowed to be valid to dissolve the vinculum of an English marriage. could only be deemed to be so, because that mar ringe is indissofuble in England; but for this reason the divorce is at least tantamount to a separation of mensa et thoro, which is of daily practice here; to don't this is to refuse persons who may be bona fide resident la Scotland to be divorced a mensa et thoro; and to make them come here for that purpose, other? wise they cannot again marry here. It is encourage. log divorces here, and discouraging marriages here, saying to parties, if you wish to marry, go to Scotland, otherwise you commit felony; but if you wish to be dirorced, you must come here, otherwise you can't marry again here. In all respects, the interpretation is contrary to the rules of ordinary construction, which lay it down, that life and matrimony are the favourites of the law.

He then went to the third point-Whether the fraudulent proceedings of the defendant were sufficient, without collasion on the part of the wife, to set aside the disorce so obtained, or at least to prowent him from using it : - and contended, first, that no finding of fraud being on the verdict, it signified not what answer was given to this question; and next, that the divorce is given either as a remedy to the wife for an injury, or decreed pro salute animarum of the parties, and that in neither view of it can it be concluded, that it is less a debition fistilier, because, beside committing the adultery, the party committing it may have also committed a fraud.

Mr. Littledale argued at length for the prosecution, and contended, on the first point, that manriage is indissoluble in England—there is no instance of its being dissolved without a new law prore nate, and no text can be cited for its dissolu-5 Matth. 31 and 32, 19 Matth. 17, and 1 Corinth. e. vil. v. 10 and 11, prohibiting divorce, except for soluble; then a difference arose-the Greek church allowing divorce a vinculo for adultery ... the Roman not allowing it: the Fathers differed accordingly. Origen allowing of the greater divorce-St. Augustine only of the lesser, or separation a mensa et there. The Calvinists and Lutherans followed the Greek church-the English church followed the Roman doctrine-the Scottish, being a Colvinistic hody, followed the former, and adopted the greater orizmal.

In Foljamh's case in 3 Salk, there is some errorthus the Archbishop's name is wrong goen -it is not Bancroft, but Whitgitt; and in Moor, 623, and Noy, 100, the point is not mentioned.

The Canons, 107 and 108, relied on, are not the origin of the restriction against divorces a concent. Lord Coke lays it down as existing long before, when he enomerates the fire causes alone compotent, all of them being previous grounds. Besides, from Middleton v. Croft, ca. temp. Hard. 316, and 2 Sir. 1256, it appears, that the Canons of 7 James I, are not binding on the laity.

ruge is a religious as well as civil contract - in Scotpte v. Datrymple and Satk, 119, where a marriage Is held void, because celebrated by one not in holy orders: besides the Marriage Act establishes this.

provision for such a case as a dissolution of marriage.

parishes in London; and can give sentence of sopa- I What becomes of the property? Has the wife dow- I in the two contries-since in that case they would | - and the boy at the storage being relieved, the case ration there; and each divorce has a Consistental er of the husband's estates, and has be courtest of have entered into a contract of one kind, and then like. As soon as this seas over, it was next agreed Court. The words then must mean quond England, her's? What becomes of the settlements? What becomes of the personality of the wife's fortune-of | kind, though nothing new had been done to change contingent interests, the possession under which all this the tan makes no sort of provision, and therefore plainly does not contemplate the event. is folly provided for and regulated, so as no diffition, too, dirorce, by Act of Parliament, won't culty or doubt can remain about the effects of the bring parties within the proviso; for they are still dissolution, either as to personal questions and eights

> It is said we allow the validity of Scotch marriages, and therefore should allow that of divorces; but we know the one-we are ideorant of the other As to the inconveniences and absurdities pointed out in the conclusions from our arguments, they arise not from theore, but from the conflict of different laws: of these a strong one was the case put of the second marriage being in Scotland, and not it. Here the second marriage is in England. Strery does not-polygamy does not .- Huber lays it down Tit. do conflictu legum, that the Lor loci is the laws of the country in which it is used, or re-I fied one. Singleness and marriage are not questions are rather descriptive of a contract and its dissolution. In fact, singleness is a complex idea, and not

Huber limits the proposition as to the fer loci fur-Here the greatest inconveniencies and dangers would follow from adopting it. Suppose we had peace, and could freely communicate with the Continent, any comple might go over, and in an hour, by mumal compact, dissolve their marriage, and return

In Polis v. Brown, 5 East, the Court gave ofect to a foreign contract, because consistent with or law; but in Smith r. Buchanan, I East, 6, they refused to allow an American certificate to disharge a debt configured in ite, by the the law clashed. All the cases of countries only shew, that we ive effect to lear lock, as far as not repugnant to ur own laws. Gover o. Lady Laurbero was reied on by the Defendant; but there it does not appear where the first marriage was had, and it was Jewish marriage, which makes it indifferent where had and where dissolved; beedes, such marriages are expressly excepted out of the Marriage Act.

On the second point, be contended that the rord direrce meant either dissolution of the vinculum or separation a mount of thorn, and he denied that the Scotch Is such an Leclesiastical Court as the | said James Keith, being the Master of a trading aw here knows and could recognise. The question is, simply, would the Legislature have said such can their meaning, had they been then asked, if the Provise extend to Scotch divorce?-and he maintained they would not

On the third point he contended, that it was not cossary in a proceeding against the Defendant, for im to show that both parties concurred in the coniusion. It was sufficient for his argument that the onery using fraud is precluded thereby from setting ip, in his own defence, the sentence obtained by his rand, and he insisted upon the fraud of the Defendant, and of his exclusion by it from any benefit

of the sentence of divorce at length. Mr. Brougham, in reply, would only advert to the new matter introduced by the other party. The on a fishing concern, and for that purpose engagtexts of Scripture expressly excepted the very case in led a crew, which, with himself and three boys, on those very passages accordingly that the text writer on Scotch Law grounded the practice. The authorities to show the indissolubility of the contract in England only proved, that, for the most hility: this is founded on Scripture; and be quoted | part, there had been no judicial means of dissolving t-out that there was any thing indissoluble in the nature of the relation. If there were, an Act of fornication. The early churches held it to be indis- | Parliament could no more dissolve it than it could bind future Parliaments. That the period during which there were means of dissolving it was short, he agreed -- for during the Popish times it was a Sanament, and then not even an Act of Parliament was ever tried to dissoften it - and soon after Foljumb's case came from the Canons -those Canons cknowledged that the perpetuity of the vinculum depended not on its own nature in the view of the law, but on the proceedings of judicatures respecting divorce. Thus the difference has been radical and lit...for they were addressed to the Ecclesiastical fourts, and required steps to be taken in each case. which would have been superfluous had the essence of the contract been such as stated. The argument of Mr. Holborne, In Parter's case, shows that they entertained the same view of Foljamb's case as is now maintained, and of the law before that time as

there stated. The interposition of religious solemnities does not alter the nature of the contract itself-they are the contract for the sake of publicity and evidence. and no more make it a religious covenant than those various civil and even military proceedings in which He proceeded to show that, in Ungland, mar- I perochial onicers, clerks, churchwardens, &c. are engaged, become religious on that account, or the find it is purely a vivil contract, and cited Daixin- Imatter ordered to be published by being read from the polipit. Besides a muriage irregularly celebrated in Soffand, though not void, is profishable by law. But the plain proof that marriage in England is es-He next showed, that the English law makes no | sentrally the same contract as in Scotland, is, that a couple marrying to Scotland, and then coming to What would become of the children? Are they to | England, are forthwithheld to be exactly in the same | and severally took the following outh - May I nebe under the father or mother? Or are the sons to state as it married in England, which would have ver see the light of Heavan, if I disulge any of these then proceeded towards Fort Wayne, until they came

be held to have entered into a contract of another to morder the poor Biacks, and Peter, the Nach. the theses in action to her appertaining, and other it. As to the deficiency of provisions in our law for the case of dissolution, this was to be supplied may not accord till after marriage dissolved? For by the Legislature -if the analogies of separation, or dissolution by death, could not aid us, how we it when Parliament dissolved by a private Act, and siz, the direcce, as possible. In Scotland, all this I did not provide for one in ten of the cases coumerated ? There we were left to the analogies. Then the absurdities flowing from the opposite doctrine are called inconveniencies arising from the conflict he very deliberately took it off, broke open the Cap. of lans -but they are not so, for they exist not in the Defendant's view of the question at all, and are Captain, throwing his own overbeard. After this in truth logical inferences, showing the premises the whole of the crew remained in the ship, and ther from whence they are fairly deduced to be ausound. But the alleged absurdity of the Defendant's doc- | being ignorant, and unable to navigate her, Palm trine derived from allusion to France, Ac. is a mere: inconvenience, in fact, and not an inference in argument, and it is for the Lygislature to apply the remedy, which it may do as soon as parties are forced to resort to the Continent, in order to break the

He maintained that married or single, is purely quaritie status, and so held by all the authorities. Huber expressly enumerates it thus, and so Foct ad pand: part 2, lib. 1, tit. 4, and dig. 1, 12, De-State Hominum. Justiniani likewise views it so in the Institutes. As to Huber's authority on the proisconestion, it must be taken with allowance, however much to be respected on the more general prinintes and definitions -for he proceeds on quite different views of law from ours. Thus he holds that a will of lands, executed according to the forms of the country where made, carries lands every where -for example, that a will in Holland, witnessed by one person, carries land in England, not withstanding the Statute of Frauds-and he lays it down as too clear to admit of a denial, that an infant inapable of marrying in Holland, going to West Friesland, and contracting marriage (where the lawedifferent) and returning to Holland, is in no wise narried - which is the very reverse of Compton ; Bearcroft, and the other English cases. He then replied in the rest of the arruments on the other two oints, and concluded with denving the law as laid lown by the other side, that any sentence of any competent Court could be even set uside ineritably by a proof of error, in fact, before it was regularly et aside by appeal.

The argument being closed, the Court are noderstood to have given judgment for the conviction.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Yesterday Charles Frederick Palm and Samus Pelling were indicted for having made an assault upon James Keith, on the high seas, within the juisdiction of the Admiralty of England, he, the vessel called the Adventure, and with a certain in strument, called a Cooper's hammer, killing and feoutously murdering the said James Keith. There were three other indictments against the prisoners. charging them with the murder of William Smith, the First Mate of the said vessel, and two black men belonging thereto, the one called Joe, and the other

The Common Serjeant, for the presecution, stated the case to the Court and to the Jury. From his narrative it appeared, that the deceased James Keith was master and sole owner of the ressel in ruestion, and that having embarked the whole of is property therein, to the extent of nearly \$2000. he resolved to make a voyage to the South Seas, upwere the two prisoners. He sailed from Ports. nouth in the mouth of November in the last year and for a part of the time but a prosperous vovige; but one of the crew becoming sickly, and ventually dving, he put into the island of They will be commanded by Generals Dearborn t. Thomas, and took in the two black men, Joeand John, already mentioned. He then shaped his ourse towards Congar, upon the coast of Africa, inending to make his voyage to the South Seas ; -- but whilst 150 learnes off that place, the crew began to show strong symptoms of discontent and mutiny and it turned out that, in the month of April last, he dreadful circumstances took place, which beame the subject of these indictments. About the our of four in the morning, the boy at the steerage gave the alarm to the Captain, who was asleep in { (voyageurs) lately employed by the North West his cabin, that there was some wrong going for ward-he hearing a bustle, and observing that the shole of the crew, except himself, the other two fax, convoyed by the Leviatha , of 74 guns, beatboys, the two blacks, and the Captain and Mate, were all upon the forepart of the deck. Upon this the Captain jumped up, and, without his clothes, ran upon deck, but seeing the state of the crew, he instantly returned down, and called the Mate, Win. Smith, to his assistance, who instantly came .-What followed was horrible in the extreme. The | Erie, is entrusted, has, with a party of volunteers, Captain was murdered by the prisoner Palm; the certain arbitrary forms attached to the execution of | First Mate, William Smith, was murdered by a man named William Wright, and a Swede named | rentured out of the reach of the batteries on the Peter, and both their bodies were thrown over board. As soon as this bloody catastrophe took place, Palm headed the mutineers, took possession of the bip, and assumed the command, and there being three other Swedes as well as himself on board, he received from the crew the most implicit obedience; and accordingly they all in a body, except the boy at the beim and the two blacks, proceeded to the cabin, where they found a Bible belonging to the Hull, was detached against Fort Wayne on the cabin-boy, Henry Midis, upon which they jointly 11th Sept., and consisted of 400 regulars and 1500

with Win. Wright, were selected for that purpose They accordingly proxided themselves with a leades? nistol each, and taking each a glass of rum, in their left hands, they went up to the blacks, and having presented to each of them the glass of rum, shot them both whilst in the act of drinking the rum, and Island ling threw their bodies overboard; they then divided the property of the Captain between them, and Palm's shirt being covered with the Captain's blood tain's trunk, and put on a new one belonging to the stoered with the view of making the first land; but adopted the resolution of scuttling her, which accordingly took place; and having plundered the versel of all that was valuable, they stowed the property in two boats, and at a distance of 50 leagues. from shore they took to the boats, cleven in number. iz, the three boys, of whom Henry Madis was one. together with Palm, Telling, Peter, Lawrence, and Diwson, the three Swedes, William Wright, and two others. They reached the land, but one of the boats was swamped, and they lost all the property therein, and George Row, one of the boys. was drowned upon that occasion. They next got ashere, and travelled up the country, the weather and the climate extremely hot, but they at length observed smoke as issuing from village fires, and they approached towards it. The moment boxever, that they entered it, the black natives rushed about them with remorseless fory, seized them as slaves, despoiled them of their ill-gotten wealth. and first stripping them stark naked, led them off through the country to be sold as white slaves. -la this deplorable state they remained several weeks, traversing a vast track of country, during which all of them died through disease, crueltr of the black natives, or fatigue, except the witness, Henry Madis, and the two prisoners, Palm and Telling, with Wm. Wright, who has not ret been apprehended, and the survivors were marched to Care Lopez, a southern promontory of Alica, where the black chief released them, supposing that they were ship-wrecked mariners; and after a

were landed at Liverpool in September last. These facts were clearly proved in evidence; and the July, after an excellent charge from Mr. Baron Thompson, brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against both the prisoners.

short time a Portuguese ressel touching there, Palm

and Wright took their voyage to Europe in her, and

in a few days after a Liverpool ship also touching

there, the first mate of which is named Capper,

Telling and Madis got a passage in her, and they

As soon as the remict was pronounced, they immediately began to retriminate each other, and Palm, when called upon for his defence, said, that the witness partook of all the crime, as well as others, and that Telling threw the Captain overboard. This Telling dealed, alleging that the murders were committed only by the Swedes, and adding, that he took the part which he did merely to save his own life.

Science being proclaimed, Sir William Scott, after suitable remarks upon the enormity of their offences, sentenced them to be hanged at Execution Deck on Monday next, and their bodies to be delivered over to be dissected and anatomised.

When the sentence was pronounced, they again attacked each other with mutual accusations, till they were removed by the officers of justice. Both of them are greatly emaciated.

EXTRACTS FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

ALBANY, HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 1.-Accounts from the frontiers state that all the forces destined for a THIRD invasion of Canada were concentratedat Plattsburgh, and would amount to 10,000 men.) who had left Albany), Bloomfield, and Chandler, of the regulars, and some militia Generals. The regulars are very excellent troops. The British commanders were on the alert; and it was confidently expected that a great buttle would be fought immi-

lately after our troops have invaded the province. The British army under Sir J. Prevost did not exced 8000 men. We have not heard of any reinforcements having been recently received in Canada. A new regiment has been formed of the boatmen Company. Some transports, with the 92d British egiment, and other troops, have arrived at Hallig Admiral Struchan's flag; but these cannot cross Lind into Canada; and the St. Lawrence, we believe, closes in November .- (Philadelphia Gazette,

Albemy Paper.) WASHINGTON, Oct. Ook-Captain Smith, to whom the building of ressels and batteaux, on Lake captured the British ressel Adams, of six guns, and Calcdonia, of two guns. These ressels imprudently Canadian shore, and were carried by boarding. One of them, however, grounded during the night, and was lost; both crews escaped. But the persons who were left behind by their companions gave the following information:

. 45 The Adams (which was token from the United States) left Malden on the 24th of Oct. The British expedition, which, after the defeat of General Indians, returned on the 14th of October. They by under one and the daughters under the other? - | been a manifest assuring secrets !" when they each of Gem kiesed the book : | within 16 miles of an American army, which they

ned from their spice was that under General | must be regulard as evidence, that their enemies were tison. They then precipitately retreated, leavrrison was advancing upon Detroit with his ar-The Queen Charlotte was detained there.a Indians had destroyed much property in the in, and as they were very numerous, it was th feared they would massacre the remaining pericans as soon as they were obliged to exacuate

by the approach of the American arms. The tish Commanders had, in several instances, ranand American prisoners taken by the Indians .on. Winchester was second in command under irrison. God grant that our army may avenge to barbarities and injuries our countrymen have perienced in that quarter." - National Intelli-

Extract of a Letter from Washington, " The late unfortunate affair at Queenstown has sade a deep impression on the public mind. The se, though not acknowledged in our Journals to road from Wilna to Minsk. Of his having reached more than 600, is believed to have amounted to Wilm in safety there is not, we believe, any reason x) men. Many persons who were advocates of var, as thinking it might raise the courage of our egulation, and be productive of national glory gin to reflect; and are now ready to acknowledge. nat the organization of our military force precludes ne hope. Canada, say they, is not likely to be costed from the British with our present means. | Paris. It was rumoured on the Continent, and I con the Aurora, and the other Government Jour ials, admit, that all the departments of the army ue badly organised: that the Ordinance and Commissariat Departments are in a wretched condition. and the remedy they propose is, that a number of ctire, enlightened, and influential citizens shall pacific mi sion. A treaty of Commerce between le appointed in every State to regulate all military matters. A more absurd scheme was never heard it; but while they gravely tell us not to despoud, tury coursole us by assurances, that after we have wen heartily drubbed by the British, as the Russians were by Charles XII., we, like them, shall acquire military discipline, and in our turn be taught to FURFILL, with 10,000 men, had marched from Cas-

Extract of an ther Letter from Washintgen. " The season will not be permitted to clonithout another attempt to retrieve the honour of the American arms. We learn, by letters from Albing, that the army under Gen. Dearborn is advancing, and that the troops on the East and West side of Jahr Champlain have for some weeks past been filing towards the camp, to effect a junction. Lam assured from an officer, that the atmost strength of this army does not exceed 12,000 men, though report has exaggerated it to three times that number. To aid the attack on Upper Canada, it is said, I dispatched a ressel for the purpose of seizing them. that Gen. Harrison will advance against Detroit, and invade that province a second time. God the vessel, went to the house where they were ; ingrant that he may meet with hetter success than Gen. Hall. He is invested with nursual powers, as Governor of all the forces on the western and

north-western frontier: so that you see we profit by dear-boneht experience. " I fear, however, we cannot depend sufficientle on the discipline of our military; the following relation, which is well attested, will explain my maning :- A detachment of 250 men, of Colonel Bay's regiment, was lately sent by General Har- his way into Britany in the midst of the greatest ition to burn some Indian villages. On the march they fell in with a strong party of savages, with whom they skirmished. Major Cotton, who was | tuation to strike some decisive blows. According the superfor commanding officer of the detachment, vas in the centre; Captain Hamilton on the right, and Captain Root on the left. After the engagement had tosted about half an hour, the Indians gave way. Major Cotton, suspecting that this was an ertifice of the enemy, to draw his men into an am-Jesonde, sounded a retreat; In opposition to which Optains Hamilton and Root ordered a charge. The n was that one half of the men retired with the Major, while the remaining half followed the two Captains. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these latt were all cut off and scalped by the In-

Whaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26. The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday (so mail due) have been received since our last publication, but Christmas-Day having materially aferfered with the usual routine of our labours, we or only lay before our readers a summary view of wintelligence that has arrived. The substance. owever, of every thing of immediate moment shall

Pails Papers to the 16th instant, a Gottenburgh mali, bringing accounts from Riga to the 24th, from Petersburgh to the 29th, from Carlsham to the With ult. from Gottenburgh to the 17th instant, and American Papers to the 19th ult, had reached Landon. The Paris Papers communicated intelligence from the French army in Russin, but there is no Bulletin, and nothing, as they openly admit, of bu oficial nuthority has appeared. Whatever i ablished in these Papers undergoes the revision of vernment, and the accounts to which we allude re equivocal and vague, and evidently composed ich a view to keep the public mind tranquil under be reverses that love been experienced. From these atements it would appear, that the French armies, for a slow and deliberate much of teretra days, had arrived in the neighbourhood of Minsk, on the 25th alt. Different actions on the 15th, 47th, and 5th of his month are detailed in a letter from Wills 1, in which the French chim victories, with a los-) the Russians of 3 or 4000 killed, 3000 prisonembate, the' with a different issue, but even this | but 260.

in no inconsiderable force. On Monday, Ministers much of their ammunition and baggage on the issued a Eulletin, founded on a communication and. It was anderstood at Milden, that Ged. from Mr. Thouston at Stockholm, which enclosed a Profes of Kurusorr's operations to the 24th of last mouth, and stated that General LAMBERT, who commands the advanced goard of Admiral Terretta- | kind are never made in rain. The benevolent dis-GOLF, hid defeated Bos verner's advanced goard under Domanouski, and made 3000 prisoners, with killed in proportion-that Count WITTGESSTEIN have been formed, and the exertions which are daily was at Copysse, in communication with Tenrents corr - that the former had killed a great many of no other resource but private or public beneficence, the enemy, and taken 800 prisoners—that accounts | exalt the reputation of Ireland almost above rivalfrom the Russian Army of the 23d ult, mention, that Kircsoff was miniching on Orcha and Mohilow, parallel to BoxAr unix's refreat -and that nothing could prevent the junction of all the armies, if necessary. The French Papers say, that Boxa-PARTE, MURAT, and BEAUMARNOIS, were in ex-

cellent health, and that the former was at Moldeschenew, on the 19th ult. This place is on the great to doubt. It is asserted, that the French Army continued its march quietly, and that the fullest preparations were made for its winter-anarters General MACDONALD is reported to have left Righ, in order to reinforce the main French Army. Count VKRnira, in consequence of his wounds, has arrived in very generally credited, that negociations were on oot between Russia and Austria; it is besides understood, that Lord WALFOLF, on the 29th of Co. tober, left Petersburgh for Vienna, and Prince STAR REMBIRG was expected to proceed to London on a Britain and Russia will speedily be concluded.

The French Papers contain long details of ope rations in Spain, but they regard transactions whose material parts are already known to the public. A mail from Cadiz brings a report, that MASSENA had left Bayonne in great haste for Paris, and that Cartile to Vittoria, on his return to France. Of these reports there is no certainty.

An article from L'Ocient fully ascertains the fate of the French General and the two French Colonels | Their names were Dinin, an old Chouan Chief, and DROZ and Drayers, his soil-disant Colonels. They repaired to the Island of Houat, with a design to penetrate into the country. The Commission of Police at L'Orient having received information con certaing them, communicated the occurrence to Mic 1151, Commindant of the Imperial Narv, who The Lieutenant, at the head of a detachment from mediately on their entrance, they were assiglted by them with pistols and potentials, determined to force their way. After a desperate struggle, it was found necessary to shoot them. Servial detailed reports of his operations are said to have been found on Dr. BAR, the first addressed to the Prince of WALES. the second to the Duke of Kenn, and the third to the Secretary of State for the War Department. In these reports, Denak announces, that he had made dangers, that he had already assembled a number of malecontents, and that he soon would be in a si-

Extracts from the American Papers will be found our columns, from which it appears, that the Goernment of that country are making great efforts for new attack upon Cauada, by two armies under Generals Dearmoux and Hannison. Their troops appear to be ill-disciplined and discontented. It was stated in London, that the Bonds, required by the American Government for British manufactures shipped, whether on British or American account, had been given up and cancelled. A motion, made in the House of Representatives on the 6th ult., for prohibiting the exportation of flour and bread stuffs, was negatived by 78 to 26. At New York, superfine flour was 12 dollars the barrel. The French Papers, on the authority of accounts from Philadelphia and Boston, say, that Mr. Mypison has been elected President by a great majority. There however, reason to believe, that no authentic aformation of such an event has as yet been received. reached Landon, give it as a general opinion, that Mr. Manison would not be re-elected, and that latters between Britain and America would spen-

dily be accommodated. Both Houses of Parliament were to adjourn on the 22d to the 2d of February. A Call of the Commons is fixed for the 10th of the same month. Marquis Campan is said to have resigned his seat the Cabinet on the 14th instant. He and the Marquis of Euckivonian, as Tellers of the Ex- ness. hequer, have enhighly offered one-third of their noluments, together with the excess of their pro-

is over the current year, for the public service. Accounts have been received in Cork of the capture of his Majesty's ship Macedonian, Capt. Cannes, after an unequal cented of two hours and a half, by the United States American ship of war, 6. 40 chissons loaded with ammunition, and an | Captain Hanny, in latitude meanly of the Western Commuse quantity of laggaget. If these actions were Ashes. The Macedonian was greatly inferior in unportant, why are they not sent forth in an au- force, both in arms and men, the United States Densic form? The Russian accounts describe similar | having 480 picked men, while the Macedonian had | trial, although of considerable length, presented no-

CHRISTMAS FRSTUARY. It is often our duty to solicit the interposition of it is a duty which we discharge with the highest satisfaction, because we know, that appeals of this positions of this Nation are constantly alive to the privations of the poor. The Institutions which and poliversally made in support of those who have ship. These works of compassion are as meritoious as they are distinguished, for they flow from the generous and spontaneous impulses of the feeling heart, and are intended to diffuse joy wherever want and disease are found to have established their desolating dominion. Religious opinions may vary, and social animosity may, unhappily, exist, where peace and harmony ought to prevail, but charity leads to HEAVES by one plain and unquestionable path, and we have the authority of HEAven itself for believing, that those who do not walk in that path shall be excluded from the felicity which is promised as the reward of the journey. Here,

then, It behores all to contend, and here all may

excel. The obligation admits of no exception, but

the absence of power to comply with it, and that

power is far more widely extended than is common-

y believed. Almost every man has something to

capacity are still able to diminish the sufferings of their brethren by the labours of kindures and by the language of consolution. By the rich, this universal law of their Divine Master can neither be disobered nor evaded with safety o themselves, for that Authority to which they nast bend in humble reverence, and from whose Tribunal their eternal destiny will hereafter be prononneed, has recorded in everlasting tablets-" To WHOM MECH IS GIVEN, OF THIM MUCH WILL BE requirers." To relieve the afflicted, is a duty which commences with the first damnings of the human understanding, and demands activity and z through every subsequent period of life, but the are seasons in which it acquires peculiar force, al lately headed in France from the Armide frigute. | calls upon the Christian for a more than ordinary measure of obedience. The present is one of those ersons. It has brought with it the noniversary of one of the most spleadid events that have occurred in the annels of mankind, and the commemoration of the most magnificent testimony of benerolence that has ver emanated from the Fountain of Mercy. What return is due from the Disciples of Chuist? They cannot repay the Salvation which was achieved for them through torture and through death, and without which their best bopes would still have been in-

rolved in the gloom of an uncertain philosophy, or

in the deeper herror of despair; but they can do all

and Man. That love, however, cannot be accept-

ed, which rests in a barren gratitude, and an un-

productive devotion. Like His who went about

ontinually doing good, it must manifest the pu-

ity of it's zeal by the evidence of it's actions .-

ake an interest in all around him, " weeping

with those who weep, as well as rejoicing with

thore who rejoice." Let this season, therefore,

as it is the august memorial of peace and mercy to all, be also the harbinger of comfort to the cheer to the French paper, he was shot on the 23d of Norember, and his progress is reported up to the 4th less mansions of disease and porecty. With the wealthy, it is a period of hospitality; but they will of December, giving an account of advantages he was emember, that the most delightful reflection they to obtain twelve days after his death. The Journalist adds, that his accounts were written before can carry with them to the table of friendship is. he arrived at Houat, perhaps before he left Lonthat they have given to the poor a share of those DAY, the gath mit, on which day the FURNITURE don. Can it be true, that the Ministers of a great blessings which they have themselves received from a will be peremptorily sold. Nation have descended to such degrading contri- | bountiful Presidence, 6 that they have fed the bungry, clothed the naked, and taken the stranger It has been absurdly said that, as the celebraion of the Festival to which we allude occurs in the most dreary and ancomfortable period of the year, it would seem ordained by Providence to repind, at such a time, the more happy and opulent classes of society of the great duty which they owe to their unfortunate fellow-creatures. If this prieciple were true, the duty would cease, in different climates, to have existence. The laws of Gonnie not local, but universal, and it is left to the reason of man to avail itself of the circumstances with which they are connected. When the Christian worshipper departs from the altar of his Saviour. et him repair to the abodes of sorrow, there to offer that pure and holy incense of Faith which is necessary to the consummation of his characterias the follower of Jesus, and which is established as the criterion on which his final dostiny is suspended. To these considerations we must add another sugin Europe. Accounts from Boston, which have gestion, at all times of great utility, but especially so at the present, and that is, the payment of debt due to tradesmen, and to the labouring part of the community. Their circumstances render this an indispensable duty, as they cannot otherwise discharge those obligations which they themselves may have contracted. The performance of it will also enable them to spare something to their indigent

> In the month of September last, and on the highly respectable authority of Captain Nutrall, of the Camden Packet, we published an account of a murder which was perpetrated on the 13th of the same month at Milford Haven. Co Thursday week, Jas. Bruce, the murderer, was tried and convicted at the Admiralty Sessions in London. He at first denied the crime, but confessed it after the evidence against him was gone through, and was sentenced to be executed on Monday last. The details of the thing of any moment, beyond what we formerly Year 1819.

neighbours, and thus greatly to diminish the suffer-

ings of others, and to augment the common happi

mentioned on Captain Nuttall's information, wine ? has been in every respect confirmed.

The men, whose trial before the Admiralty Court the opulent in behalf of their indigent brothren, and | we have detailed, have been executed. Bruce, mentioned before, has been respited for fourteed days, on some grounds of doubt as to his crime being committed on the High Sens, to which the jurisdic tion of the Court is limited.

MARRIED. - At Olave's Church, he the Rev. Mr. Revnett Captain R. Mathers, of the Venus Cutter to Miss Margaret Gorman, of High-street.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 24.

ARTINED, 23d-Marr. Dorle, St. John's (Newfoundland) and Kusale, Liverpool, oil, staves, fish, rum, &c. i Hermone, Realston, Bristol, ballast: Ceres, White. ilasgow, coals. 2117-Corcord, West, Exeter, ballast.

SAILID, 23d-Ceres, Evans-and Agenoria, James, Swanea, ballisti Agnatia, Martinson, Laverpool, bal asta General Johnson, Cooke-and Sally, Crewse. Bristol, provisions, &c. i Swan. Erans-and Four Brothers, Allen, Poole, wheat, flour, butter, &c. Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, butter, bacon, Sc.; William, Langrish, Portsmouth, wheat; William and Thomas, Ewens, Portsmouth, provisions; Lively, White, Portimenth, butter, bacon, &con-

London Picket, London, provisiones Concord, Limberr, Cader, barley, butter, bacon, &c. : Advenure, Gallispie, London, wheat; Edward, Smith, Bristol, rum, sugar, &c.; Samuel Parket. Wand-A. S. W. at Sa m. give, and even those who are wholly deprived of that

TO BE LET, From the 23th day of March next,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY PE AGREED UPON. THE CHURCH-QUARTER OF KILLROSSINTY. now in the possession of the Representatives of the Rev. In. Powks. This Farm contains about eighty Plantation Acres, of as good Ground as any in this County, on which there is erreted a next LOOGE, with very convenient OFFICES. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by

En. SHANAHAN B., RRON, Esq. Shandon, Dungaryan, December 94, 1812. DURSUANT to the De-Asprew Bushe, cree of his Majesty's The Hay, RICHARD ST. Clourt of Exchenger in iro-

Leaun, and others, [land, made in this Cause,

bearing date the 23d day Defendants. bursday, the 17th day of December next, at the hour at one o' Clock in the afternoon, at my Office on the Inna Quay, Dublin, set up and soll by Public Cant, to the highest hidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOLNECUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNES at PPOGE, situate in the Countr of Waterford, in he pleadings mentioned ; or a competent part thered, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned .- Dut-

ed 21th November, 1812. WELLESLEY Irin & Benns. Vaintiff + Attornies, 13. Carkhill.

CT The above Sale is adjourned to Monday, the 5th day of January next, at the place above mentioned, at one o clock in the afternoon —Dated 17th December, 1812. WELLESLEY. that is required at their hands. They can love God | Describer, 1812.

In the Matter of TO DE SOLD BY AUG-Cicaros Prastric. Assignce, at the House of the Bankrupt, in Benu-street, on the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE As a member of one great family, every man must | HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions (BEDS and IDN a GLASS, CHINA can entire set of the Encycle redie, and other BOOKS: PRINTS: some excellent

PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles.

all which must be sold without Reserve. TERMS, CASH. TILLDING. Auctioneer Waterford, December 8, 1812.

OT The above Sale is seprocus no until Themsper 67 The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MON-Dec. 26, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

TARE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Killicins, TO BE LET, as here ofore advertised. Apply to Prink Warsh, Aftoriev, William street. "Waterford, June 27, 1912.

TWO PRIZES OF £20,000! TWO PRIZES OF £10,000, &c

IY THE NEW STATE LOTTERY, RESTORED TO THE OLD MODE OF DRAWING.

EVERY Number to be drawn singly and sepaernment have granted two days of drawing, viz. 14th and 15th of January, 1813. TICKETS AND SHARES.

IN A VARIETY OF NUMBERS, ARE NOW FOR SALE, AT ARTHUR BIRNIES LUCKY LOTTERY-OFFICE, QUAY, WATERFORD, Where Schemes at large may be had gratis.

ARTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very exenrive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LEV-TER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds and of the very best Quality, which he is determined sell on the most reasonable Terms. He has also a ariety of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ready made, and indifferent Bradition, and ACCOUNT-BOOK PARCIE, n as veriety of Shipes and Sizes, Plain and Liged, which he can have made into BOOKS, ander his own inspection, on the shortest Notice, in inv Manner of Biroira ordered, and executed in the very nestest. and best Manner, meither Haur, Whoek, or Spring-BACK BINDING cand any ACCOUNT BOOK made by him will be either taken back or exchanged, if auy fault is found in the Branisa. Sealing West, Quille, Pens, coloured Paper, Paste Boards, Driwing Papers, and every other Article in his Line .- 'enper-plate Printing executed in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

67 He has also just received a large Collection of CHILDREN'S BOOKS a fresh Supply of graving PATENT MEDICINES, and ALMANA! Ks for the Waterford, December 26, 1618.