INNIFERSARY OF THE VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR, 1805.

that the security of any establishment, civil or re-THE MINSTRIL'S REQUIEM. Sacred to the deathless Memory of Fallen Valeu

" That ever lived in the tide of Times!" SHAKESPRARE'S " JULIUS CHSAR."

their quiet and prosperity. Gon forbid, that the

history of this or any country should give such en-

couragement to the folly or vices of those who go-

vern. If it can be shewn that the great rebellions

of Ireland have arisen from attempts to reduce the

it will show that an attempt to continue them in

that state will rather be disadvantageous to the pub-

lic peace, than any kind of security to it. These

things have in some measure begun to appear alrea-

dy, and, as far as regards the argument drawn from

former rebellions, it will fall readily to the ground.

But, for my part, I think the real danger to every

State is to render its subjects justly discontented :-

nor is there, in politics or science, any more effec-

tual secret for their security, than to establish in

their people a firm opinion, that no chadge can be for

their advantage. It is true, that bigotry and fana-

ticism may for a time draw great multitudes of peo-

ple from a knowledge of their true and substantial

interest. But upon this I have to remark three

universal, or last for a long time. The principle of

religion is seldom lasting; the majority of men are

in no persuasion bigots; they are not willing to sa-

crifice, on every vain imagination that supersti-

tion or enthusiasm holds forth, or that even zeal

and piety recommend, the certain possession of

their temporal happiness. And if such a spirit has

its first paroxysm, it commonly subsides and is

quiet, and is even the weaker for the violence of

its first exertion; security and case are its mortal

enemies. But, secondly, if any thing can tend to

revive and keep it up, it is to keep alive the pas-

sions of men by ill-usage. This is enough to irri-

tate even those who have not a spark of bigotry in

their constitution to the most desperate enterprises:

it certainly will inflame, darken, and render more

dangerous the spirit of bigotry in those who are

possessed by it. Instly, by rooting out any sect,

you are never secure against the effects of fanati-

cism; it may arise on the side of the most favoured

opinions, and many are the instances wherein the

stablished religion of a state has grown ferocious,

and turned upon its keeper, and has often form to

pieces the civil establishment that had cherished it,

and which it was designed to support-France-

Mr. Burke, in other parts of this publication,

toes into particulars respecting different rebellions

a Ireland, which he desires to be such; or at least

greatly palliates. Thus the insurrection of 1641 he

states to have been arowedly commenced in support

of King Charles I. against his Parliament, which,

however, afterwards degenerated into partial atro-

cities and assassinations, that could not at all be

charged as a general massacre—a charge which he

says was fabricated some years after, in order to jus-

tify the unbounded confiscations made by the usurp-

ing ' Regicide Cromwell,' which were confirmed

after the Restoration, although all his acts of the

kind in England were annulled. Mr. Burke like-

wise notices the war of 1683, in which he says the

Irish supported their lawful King, James 11, and

for which the confiscations and banishments were

nomerous beyond all example. This war, it is well

ould be supposed agreeable to those of nature in

these particulars, on another and almost as strong a

positive compact, and the public faith most solemuly

plighted. On the surrender of Limerick and some

tire to the whole body of the Roman Catholics i

that kingdom, and some with regard to the security

of the greater part of the inhabitants of five coun-

ties. What the latter were, or in what manner they

concern. The former are two, the first and the

ninth. The first is of this tenor : - The Roman Ca-

tholics of this kingdom (Ireland) shall enjoy such

orlyileges in the exercise of their religion, as are con

istent with the Laws of Ireland, or as they did en-

joy in the reign of King Charles II. And their Ma-

esties, as soon as their affire will permit them to

summon a Parliament in this kingdom, will endea-

your to procure the said Roman Catholics such far-

England-Holland."

lation of that treaty :-

things: first, that such a temper can never become

Bre borne by time with years beyond the flood, Faint as the Sun's retiring beam, On stormy Ocean's troubled stream, Where History's faded pageants glide. To mingle there with scenes of strife and blood; This fatal morn, to Britain dear, Shall ever claim the votive tear. The fadeless meed by Victory giv'n. The fairest, brightest boon of Heav'n-Claim the sad homage to a Warrior's doom, England's last tribute at her Nelson's tomb.

Enscroll'd in words of living flame, On Time's immortal page shall stand. The bright career of Nelson's fame, The triumphs of his Native Land, On every shore that stems the trackless deep, On every sea where hostile billows sweep.

From eastern skies the morning ray Tints every wave with streams of light, And dazzling splendours hail the day. That gleamed on dark Trufalgar's fight.

No sound is heard o'er all the seas, Save the shrill Curlew's matin song; B'en now it trembles on the breeze. And echoes now the strain prolong.

Hark! veta louder, bolder swell, . Tis Ocean's bards that wake the shell, In voral cares they strike the lyre. With hymns of glory-notes of fire; And wasted far on fairy breath, Is heard the Nervid's dirge of death.

Sommen rest-the fight is past, Sleep in peace beneath the billow Heed no more the whirlwind's blast, Ocean's foam your shroud and pillow: Sea-flower wreaths shall deck your tomb, Housed no more by tempests raging. Lightnings quiv'ring through the gloom, Shouts of foes-of flects engaging.

Heroes sleep !- Your toils are past, Hush'd in peace the threat'ning blast, Slumb'ring rest beneath the billow. Waves your bed, and weeds your pillow.

Warrior Chieft in arms no more. Britain's hearts and hopes inspiring Mear Trafulgar's trophied shore La a blaze of light expiring ; Conqueror on the surgy wave, Time thy laurels ne'er shall sever Shrin'd in memory's hallow'd grave, Nelson's name shall live for ever !

Victor Chief!-Existence o'er. Lightnings trace thy deeds of yore, Fame records, in blazoned story, Nelson's death and Nelson's glory

TRACTS ON THE POPERY LAWS. BY THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. (JUST PUBLISHED.)

Mr. Burke pursues a train of irresistible rensoning, to shew the blind and fatal policy of such a system of oppression, and then proceeds to answer various objections, such as have been always used as the subterfuge of tyranny, and such as we have | principle, they are yet unjust, as being contrary to recently heard in our Parliamentary debates on the Catholic Question.

44 The general prop of this whole system is not other Irish garrisons, in the war of the Revolution pretended to be its justice or its utility, but the sup- | the Lords Justices of Ireland and the Commanderposed danger to the State which gave rise to it in-Chief of the King's forces signed a capitulation originally, and which they apprehend would re- with the Itish, which was afterwards ratified by the turn, if this system were overturned. Whilst, King himself, by Inspexious, under the Great Seal say they, the Papists of this kingdom were possess- | of England. It contains some public articles relaed of landed property, and of the influence consequent to such property, their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain was ever insecure ; the public peace was ever liable to be broken; and Protestants never could be a moment secure, either of were observed, is at this day of much less public their properties or of their lives. Indulgence only made them arrogant, and power during; confidence only excited and enabled them to exert their inherent trenchery; and the times, which they generally selected for their most wicked and desperate rebellions, were those in which they enjoyed the greatest

ease and the most perfect tranquillity. " Such are the arguments that are used, both publicly and privately, in every discussion upon this point. They are generally full of passion and ther security in that particular as may preserve them error, and built upon facts which in themselves are | from any disturbance on account of their religion most false. It cannot, I confess, be denied, that The 9th article is to this effect :- The oath to be adthose miserable performances, which go about under | ministered to such Roman Catholics as submit to the names of Histories of Ireland, do indeed repre- | their Majesties' Government shall be the onth aforesent those events after this manner; and they would | said, and no other, viz. the Outh of Allegiance, persuade us, contrary to the known order of Na- | made by Act of Parliament in England, in the first turn, that indulgence and moderation in Governors | year of their then Majesties, as required by the seis the natural incitement in Subjectsto rebel. But | could of the articles of Limerick. | Compare this latthere is an interior History of Ireland, the genuine | ter article with the Penal Laws, and judge whether voice of its records and monuments, which speaks they seem to be the public acts of the same powers, a very different language from these histories, from and observe whether other oaths are tendered to them. Temple and from Clarendon; these restore Nature | and under what penalties. Compare the former to its just rights, and policy to its proper order - | with the same laws from the beginning to the end. for they even now shew, to those who have been and judge whether the Roman Catholics have been

from the most unparalleled oppression. These records been either totally taken away, or considerably imwill be far from giving the least countenance to a doc- paired."

Such were the conditions of Limerick, and the trine so repugnant to humanity and good sense, as Penal Laws which were soon after enacted in contempt of them, were perfectly worthy of such violaligious, can ever depend upon the misery of those tion. They were, indeed, as Mr. Burke justly dewho live under it, or that its danger can arise from nominates them, outrages upon all the rights of nature and the laws of humanity. By this memorable code, the Catholics were prohibited, under the seveest penalties, from educating their offspring either at home or abroad. By these Laws, also, the proffigate son, on renouncing his religion, was enabled to natives to the state to which they are now reduced, disinherit his father and the rest of his family; and the perfidious wife also had the same encouragement held a Clergy man—and we as fully coincide in the sen out to her to throw off all ties of religion, and turn her husband out of doors. But we shall no longer lwell on those horrid statutes, as they have been for the most part repealed, and we hope that our laws will be soon purified from all the remaining poison of this old and odious leaven.

It is well known that in the repeal or mitigation of the Penal Laws, Sir Hercules Langrishe took a successful lead, and we shall here give an extract from ne of Mr. Burke's Letters to that Gentleman, which ias been already published, and which contains a most mportant prophecy, that every friend to humanity

and justice must wish to see speedily accomplished "You hated the old system (says Mr. Burke,) is early as I did. Your first juvenile lance was bro ken against that giant. I think you were even the first who attacked the grim phantom. You have an exceeding good understanding, very good humour, and the best heart in the world. The dictales of that temper and that heart, as well as the policy pointed out by that understanding, led you been at any time roused in society, after it has had to abhor the old code; you abhorred it, as I did, for its ricious perfection. For I must do it justice; it was a complete system, full of coherence and condistance a well digested and well composed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance; and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and the degradation of a people, and the debasement, in them, of human nature itself, asever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man. It is a thing humiliating enough, that we are doubtful of the effect of the medicines we compound; we are sure of our poisons. My opinion ever was (in which I heartily agree with those that admired the old code), that it was so constructed, that, if there was once a breach in any essential part of it, the ruin of the whole, or nearly the whole, was, at some time or other, a certainty. For that reason I honour and love you, and those who first caused it to stagger, crack, and gape. Others may finish: the beginners have the glory; and take what part you please at this hour, (I think you will take the best,) your first services will never be forgotten by a grateful country. Adieu !- Present my best regards to those I know, and as many as I know in our country, I honour. There never was so much ability, or, I believe, virtue in it. They have a ask worthy of both. I doubt not they will perform , for the stability of the church and state, and for the union, and the separation of the people; for the union of the honest and peaceable of all sects; fo heir separation from all that is ill-intentioned and

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

reditious in any of them."

A Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny took place on the 3d of this month. Captain Bryan was called to the Chair, known, was put an end to by the capitulation of and the following Resolutions were unanimously

Limerick, and he gives the following account of the adopted:of an attempt very lately, and very claudestinely made to destroy the unanimity with which the Ca tholic Cause is supported by the Protestant Gentle men of the County and City of Kilkenny.

That, from the most respectable information, s nderstand the nature of that attempt to have been in uson with the efforts made in some Counties i the North of Ireland, to tack the Veto to the reommendation of our Cause to Parliament.

That a Requisition was actually drawn up, to be esented to the High Sherill of the Co. of Kilkenny, or that purpose, but that, from causes which we are mable precisely to explain-from want of encouagement, perhaps, on the part of the Protestants of rading influence in the County, or from a general opelessness in its success at the present moment, the

legalition has been given up. That we feel the more alarmed at such an attempt cing made amongst us, because, judging from the persons with whom it originated, we must believe has it did not proceed spontaneously from any sinere fears for the security of the Protestant Establishnent, but that it is a symptom of the spirit with which the Administration are likely to meet the Caholic Claims in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

That this spirit, we fear, will be only the re-production, or rather the continuance, of that system, by which England has thought proper to govern this Country for a series of centuries, namely, a system of division, founded upon a wretched and misaken policy ;-that the Government will most probably affect liberality, and suffer a majority to vote for the consideration of our Claims; but that they will, at the same time, consult their real determination never to grant us our rights, but by making the Veto, or " Securities and Arrangements," the

sine and non of our Emancipation. That, therefore, lest the Government should be apposed to act without a full and entire knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the Catholics on this most important subject, and also, to put down by anticipation any such efforts as those just now made at the pains to examine them, and they may show preserved, agreeably to the sense of the article, from with equal failure and i sidiousness-We feel it one day to all the world, that these rebellions were any disturbance upon account of their Religion; or our duty thus finally to necessary that we consider not produced by toleration, but by persecution; that | rather, whether on that account there is a single | this Question of Veto, or arrangements and secu-

they arose, not from just and mild government, but | right of Nature or benefit of society, which has not | tiex,' to have been set at rest for ever by the deciof our Prelates, and that we would consider enactment of a law which should give us Emanage tion, incorporated with Feto or arrangements and securities, as a penal law, a law of persecution, and such a law, when promulgated in Ireland, would likely not only to add to the agitation and irrite of Men's minds, but to put to hazard the safety and salvation of the Empire.

That it is with feelings of sincere pleasure and m tisfaction we this day witnessed the splendid est bition of eloquence displayed by the Rev. E. No. lan, a display that does equal credit to his head and heart—that reflects honour on him as a Citizen and ments he uttered, as we admire the language in which they were expressed.

Two more French officers have added their water to the infamous list of those who have forfeited their parole of honour, Colonel Lamare and Capt. Bee ange, who escaped from Abergavenny, on Sunday

The following is an explanation regarding the pro perty lately consigned from hence to the Unite states. The observations are dated from Americ (Washington, we presume) 26th September:

" The small portion of British property in the ressels arrived is sought out with avidity by the misateersmen and Custom-house Officers, for the surpose of condemnation. Proof of the proper being American is to be produced at the timed entry, and if it be satisfactory, the goods are delivered to the owners, on their giving bond for the amount; but if it be not satisfactory, and there be reason to suspect that the property is British, it is seized. The bonds given for the goods will be lable to the penalties of the Non-Importation Ad, J. Kinchela, D. Recor unless Congress pass a retrospective law to cancel t This, it is supposed, will be done, and the Sentary of the Treasury, Gallatin, has assured their porters, that it was the design of the Administ tion to recommend to Congress to cancel the book given for American property, but to confiscate the whole of the British property."

CLONNEL NOV. 4. - A Letter from a Gentle man in the Tipperary Regiment, dated Dorer Cu tle, Oct. 18, states the following singular circui

" I have to mention to you a most miraculo escape from death of a Grenadier of the names Lonergan. To give you a clear understanding the circumstance, I must state, that in the w that surrounds this Castle there are a number towers, composing part of the wall itself, and pr jecting outwards, overlooking the ditch : on inside (where there is another ditch), facing & keep-castle, a sloping mound of earth has be thrown up, on the top of which there is a parape where centinels are placed-and to each of the towers there are breastworks about three feet high rerlooking the outward ditch. Now from the to of this parapet to the bottom of the ditch is about screnty feet-and on one of these towers the sei Grenadier was placed. He says, that having bea a little tipry, he fell asleep-and, dreaming of bias. tuntion, made a spring into the breastwork (ash thought), but fell the contrary way. His first rect descent was about forty feet (the height of the tower) to the sloping bank into the ditch-ho whence he rolled down to the bottom, and remit ed there till day-light; and, although in this situ tion, he could hear the corporal and relief distinct talking above him, but was unable to call out fo assistance. He is a fine handsome young man; and there are great hopes entertained of his recovery-We may challenge all England for a militia-man take such an ardlogue !" - Clonmel Advertiser

On Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, a party of armed ruffiaus, seven in number, found means to ge into the house of Stephen Russell, Esq. of Chance lorstown. They immediately placed sentrics at the doors to prevent any alarm being given, while sor of them proceeded directly up stairs to Mr. Rusell bed room, and to the very spot where his aims we all of which they took away. They did not effe any violence, or commit any outrage, while in house, except that one of the party fired a shot-Clonmel Herald.

BIRTHS .- In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the la of John Kennedy, Esq. of a son - At Prospect, in County of Galway, Mrs. O'Mully, of a daughterhis house at Charlton, the Lady of Alderman Alka of a daughter -At Muncaster Castle, the Lady Lord Lindsay, of a son -At Glenwood, County of Clare, the Lady of Poole Gabbett, Em. of a son and

MARRIAGES.-In Kilkenny, Henry Powell, F aptain in the 16th, or Hindostan Regiment, to aret Dunbar, daughter of G. Borthwick, Esq. M Nathaniel Berry, Esq. of Booterstown, to Knipe, of the same place.—At Tadcaster, Mr. ion, to Miss Brearcliff. The united ages of the bridegroom and bridegroom's man are 220 years 15 those three persons have only one eye each. All onsthorpe, the Rev. J. Mountain, eldest son of t ord Bishop of Quebec, to Frances, youngest day er of the late Rev. W. Brooke, Rector of Kirly ion and Swainsthorpe.

DEATHS .- At his house in Merrion square, De lin. Joshua Paul Meredith, Esq.—At Castlewsh. Beerhaven, Mrs. C. Mealy, wife of W. W. Mai. ost-Master of that place.—At Sandymount, i Richards -In Dublin, W. Haliday, jun. Req. - MP is. M. Legouve, the French dramatic poet. At 1 cutta, Junes Barton, Esq. of the East India Comp y Service. - At Salamanca, Lieut. Alexis Thon son, of the 27th Foot.—At his house at Ballybe hanc, near Cashel, William Latham, Esq. in were united all the estimable qualities that adors dignify human nature.—In France, the Duches tranto.- In Dublin, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Joh

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTB BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj-

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,365.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRICE.

KILKENNY BRANCH HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

PATRONS. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossor The Rt. Hon, the Earl of Desart.

PRESIDENT. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Orsery. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby, Hon, and Rev. Dean of Hon, James Butler, Rev. Archdeacon Hel Hen. Charles Butler,

COMMITTEE. W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk, J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Robert Share, Rev. C. F. Phillips. Mayor, Rev. -- Vernon, Messrs. G. Hartford. Reg. Dr. Pack. M. Newport, Alderman Kingemill, F. Burnham Messes. H. McCreery. John Powell, George Lerch, Jos. Bradish,

TREASURER—Samuel Madden, Esq. Secretary-Rev. Peter Roc. RESOLUTIONS

OF THE KILKENNY BIRLE SOCIETY. 1. The designation shall be " The Killeenny Branch of the Hibernian Bible Society," - thosole object of which is, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy

shall be unaccompanied with note or comment-but whenever a Bible is given to a Member, or canuly, of the Established Church, a Book of Common Pray er shall be given along with it.

3. Each Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be 4. Each Suberiber of Ten Guineas, at one time

shall be a Member for Life. 5. Ministers, of all denominations,

transmit Annual Collections from their Congregations, shall be Members 6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near Kilkenny, with the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are Members, ee officio. shall be annually appointed to transact the bus of the Society, and shall fill up the vacancies that may occur in their body. Five Members of the Committer shall be competent to transact business at any

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

8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday in December, March, June, and September, or ottner, if necessary; and shall call Extraordinary Meetings of the Society when expedient.

9. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase 10. The minutes of every General and Committee

Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman. N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Member of the Committee

PELISSE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

II) and T. MCDOUGALL have received a Supply of . the most fashionable Colours now worn in Lon don for PELISSES, MANTLES, GOWNS and RID-ING HABITS .-- They have also received a large as sortment of WORSTEIK ANGOLA, SILK, THREAD and COTTON HOSIERY, which will be sold, as usual by the dozen or half dozen, at Wholesale Prices .-They expect, by the first arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, an addition to their extensive stock of CAR PETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTTIS, HATS &c. &c. which will be sold at moderate Prices. Waterford, November 3, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, within the District of Wexpord and Ross, are hereby required to pay in the same forth with-those Persons living at a distance from the Ecise Office are hereby informed, that Offices will I held for the Receipt of QUIT RENTS,

At Enviscontur, on Monday, Nov. 2nd. 181 Ross,....on Tucsday, Nov. 3d. on W classday, Nov. 4th. At Exmiscorry, on Monday, Dec. 7th. Ross, on Tuesday, Dec. 8th. an Wednesday, Dec. 9th.
And all Persons in Arrear more than one Gale will

unless the same be paid in. WILLIAM HARVEY, Excise Office, Wexford, October 30, 1812.

be driven within 14 days from the date of this Notice

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT, For such Term as man be agreed upon, DART of the LANDS of AHENNY and FAR-NANE, in the County of Topperary, containing 5 Acres, and 11 SLATE QUARRIES adjoining hese Lands are within three Miles of Carrick-on Sur, and six of Callin, and will be set together or in separate Lots. Long Leases can be given to solvent and improving 2 mants. Proposals, in Writing levied according to Law. thest pand, will be received by H. H. LANIONN, Esq.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

₹ TO BE SOLD BY AUCin the Matter of TION, on MONDAY, the 23d November, 1812, before & RICHD, Honeris, (the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Ex-Bankrupts. change Coffee Room, Dublin, at the Hour of three o't lock in the afternoon. All that and those, the said Bankrupts' Right, Ti tle, and Interest in that elegant and valuable Esta-

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. IF.ATERFORD, COMPRISING

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, INN, TA-VERN, AND COFFEE-ROOM,

Now in full Trade and unrivalled Resort.

The Premises are fitted up in a style of elegance and convenience, so as to afford universal satisfaction. The Site of the principal Building is in front about maty, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet. On entering the Hall, on the right hand is a Cor-FEE ROOM, 33 feet by 20, a Partour behind, 17 by

IS, opening into a Prower Gardes. On the tell, a handsome Cuor-Room, 21 feet by 20-Card-Room, 26 by 17-an airy Landen, Chi-NA-CROSLITS, STORIE-ROOMS, SERTANTS HALL, PAR TOUR, and BED CHAMBERS-20 excellent BILLIARD Room, de. de. de.

The first floor consists of a Dixing-Room, 20 feet by 18 -best front Discourse-Room, about 27 fee guare -a front Diving Room, 27 feet by 18-back Dixing-Room, 26by 18-and an Antichanber. The second floor comprehends seven excellen BED CHANGERS, and three Crosars, holding Beds,

The third floor has ten Ben-ensweens, with seven on Beds, and every necessary convenience. The KINCHIN, SCHEERRY, LAUNDRY, and VARLET re replete with every proper and useful Ctensil. The Premises are delightfully situated on the plan

intest part of the Mall, commanding a view from the principal Apartments of a beautiful Landscape, favoured by a fine navigable River, and the acclivities on the opposite Bank adorned with Villas, Cottages, and highly cultivated Enclosures. These Premises are held under a Lesse of 34 Years

from the 25th March, 1803, with a Covenant of Renewal after the expiration of said Term-provided such Renewal or Renewals should not extend to more han 99 Years, including said Term of 34 Years-subect to the small verify Rent of £50 10s. The FURNITURE and UTRASILS, which are

he best description, and snited to the Concern, wil e disposed of to the Purchaser, if agreeable, at a A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Ex

range Coffee Room, Dublin-and also at the Offic of Mr. W. Danier, Agent to the Commissioners and Assignees, 38, York-Street. Waterford, November 7, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND QUEBEC PIPE STAFES.

TOO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at One o'Clock, on the Custom-

A Cargo of Nova Scotia Red Pine TIMBER 36 Pieces of Black BIRCH, 6000 Feet of PLANK, 3400 STAVES-and

Some LATHWOOD. mmediately after which will be sold. 8000 (Standard) Quebec Pipe STAVES.

Tenns -Approved Bills at Three Months will aken in payment, for any sum over ∡20-ando Waterford, Nov. 4, 1812.

SACKS FOR SALE.

TENRY SMITH has just received, per the Bonus, a large supply of the best English SACKS, which he will sell at 4s, 2d. each, for approved Bills at Three Months date.

Waterford, October 20, 1512. COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSITE 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 Assizei, was last week 66s, 3d, per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Hanged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. RANGED. HOPSEHOLD

lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr.

0 3 7

Penny Loaf, 0 2 5 Two-Penny, 0 5 2 0.10 Four Penny, 0 10 4 0 15 7 1 4 7 Six-Penny, 0 15 7 1 7 6 1 15 2 67 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in protion - and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the louschold with an H and the Weight must likewise · imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz-And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, 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

JAMES H. REYNETT, Mayor. Nov. 7.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

170 BE LET, and immediate possession given soo as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the Countr of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularwell situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel, 5 of Caber of Lismore, and one mile of Clugheen. There is very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Cionniel to Waterford.

N. B. If not immediately sel, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn ommission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissions, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to Roger Cashin, Waterfurd.

October 1st, 1819.

■30 BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Exchange. the Citrof Waterford, on Therspay, the 12 lay of November instant, an ANNUITY of THIRTY POUNDS, for the Term of 996 Years, charged on the Concerns in Stephen-Street, in possession of BIRNIE.

Said Concerns are only subject to £9 yearly Rent For Particulars of Title apply to Groner lyin. FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, November 5, 1812.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. MAYE FOR SALE, AT THEIR TARD, Pitch Pine, Yellow Pine, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived,

Ours, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. AND HATE LANDED

Alarge Assortment of Welch Slates. Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT

From the London Papers to the 5th, inclusive. Porth (County)-Inmes Drummond, Esq. Selkirk (County) - William Elliot Lockhart, Lyn. Renfrere (County)-Arch. Speirs, T.q. Nairn and Cromarthy (County)-Col. iloch Rose Figton (County)-Hon. Gen. Wim. Stewart. Aberdeen (County) - James Fergusson, F.c., Burghs in the District of Dumfries - W. Robert Keith

Douglas, Esq. Glargow-Kirkman Finlar, Feq. Maray and Elgin-Col. Francis Wm. Grant. Instruther, &c .- Sir John Austruther, Bart. Porth, &c -Sir David Wedderharn, Bart. Jedburgh, &c .- Gen. the Hon. Thomas Muitland. Aur. Sc .- Géneral Campbell.

Sutherland County-James Macdonald, Laq. Elgin, &c.-Alex. Milne, Fsq. Stirling, &c.-Lieut.-Gen Alex. Campbell. Aberdeen (City), Sc.-James Parquiar, Esq.

LONDON GAZETTE

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 3.

The following is a Copy of a Bulletin of the operations of the Russian Forces under Gen. Winzin-Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez " Adjutant-General Baron Winzingerode to his Imperial Majesty, 28th September, from the village of Dawydowka, as follows: Without leaving the Twer road, I still occupy

this village with the greatest part of my detachment, daily making reconnoissances with small parties or the reads to Wolodimir, Yarosloff, and Dimitroff, and even to Moskrekensk and the neighbourhood of Moskaisk. Every thing is well at all the advanced posts, and the enemy has shewn no disposition to adrance. The detachment on the Wolodimic road reported to me, on the 25th September, that the eneny had appeared at Nowaja that day, 21 wersts rom Moscow, but they had retired, and the Cossack natroles had reconneitred on the Moscow road, as far as the village of Jwanoff. The French picquets were five wersts from us; on the 27th September nothing new had occurred. On the Yarosloff and Dimitroff roads, the enemy had made no movement on the 27th September, and our Cossacks maintained their posts; nor had the enemy moved on the St. Petersburgh road. Colonel Howaisky (12), who ommands my advanced guard, requested my pernission to attack the French advanced posts, on the 26th, which he did at the village of Chimka, repulsed them, and pursued them one werst, taking one officer and two hundred and seventy men prisoners; their loss in killed was heavy, but on our side the loss is not worth naming. Colonel Benkendorf, who is stationed with a detachment beween Wolokalamsk and Moskaisk, pushed his patroles right and left on the road to Smolensk, and has sent in about 100 prisoners."

General Fasen reports, on the 30th of September, from Mittau, as follows :-

" The enemy had resolved to decline opposing our attack on Mittau, and withdrew, retreating welve hours through Wurzaw and Bauske, pursued by our cavalry; fifty men were taken prisoners, and the enemy abandoned one hundred and ninety men in the hospital. Four battering cannon, a considerable quantity of provisions, and a magazine of fur coats, which had been collected by requisition in Courland, fell into our hands "

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarer, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Cane tain Chesham, of his Majesty's ship Hamadryad, dated the 1st and 14th of last month; the former giving an account of the capture, off Langeland, of a Danish row-boat, carrying two brass gons and a swirel, and about 30 men, by one of the above ship's boats, under the command of Lieutennut Pesley; the latter stating the capture, by the boats of the Hamadryad and Clio, under Lieutenants Pesley and Cutler, off the Hermeren, of a French lugger privateer, called Le Pilotln, carrying four 12-poundcarronades, and 31 men; three Danish luggers. of two guns each, came out from Rodlye to support her, but retreated on the advance of the boats. Captain Chesham highly commends the conduct of Lieutenant Pesley, and the others engaged on these oc-

asions, in which one man only was wounded. Sir J. Saumarca has also transmitted a letter from Captain Bowler, of his Majesty's ship Aquilon, reporting the capture, by the Sheldrake sloop, off Meen Island, of L'Almable D'Hervilly, French privateer, of four swivels and between 20 and 30 men, who escaped on shore.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majestr, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen respectively, and the helrs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:

William Congrese, of Walton, in the County of Stafford, Esq. Licutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.
William Payne, Bsq. Lieutenant-General in the Arny, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Light Dra-

Albemarle Bertie, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red quadron of his Majesty's fleet. Sir Henry Russel, Knight, Chief Justice of Bengal-Sir Ewan Raillie, of Portman-sonare, in the County

of Middlesex, Knight, Major General in the Army, and late Provisional Commander of the Forces in Bengal. Barry Close, Req. Major-General in the service of

the Tast India Company.

Right Hon. Claudius Stephen Hunter, Lord Mayor County of Dublin, Esq. with remainder to his nephew, Frederick John Falkiner, of Abbotstown, in the

John Croshie, of Killarney, Esq.

Benjamin Hobbouse, of Chantry-house, in the Co. f Wilts, and Westbury College, in the County of

Stewart Bruce, of the City of Dublin, Esq. John Owen, of Orielton, in the County of Pembroke, Esq.

Jableel Brenton, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Rev. Henry Bale Dudley, of Stoane street, Chelsen, in the County of Middlesex, and of Kilscoran house, in the County of Wexford, Doctor of Laws and Chanellor of the Diocess of Ferns.

Gilbert Blane, of Blanefield, in the County of Ayr. and of Culverlands, in the County of Berks, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent-

John Lister Kaye, of Grange, in the County of York, Esq. Sir Charles Ormsby, of the City of Dublin, Knt. Eneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, in the shire o

Invertiess, Esq. George William Leeds, of Croxton Park, in the County of Cambridge, Esq.
William Knighton, of Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex. Doctor of Physic, and one of

the Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the George Jackson, of Forkhillan, in the County of Armagh, Esq. Exerard Home, of Well-manor farm, in the Coun-

of Southampton. Esq. Scrieant Surgeon to his Ma-Edward Kennedy, of Johnstown Mount Kennedy, in the County of Waterford, Fsq.
Richard Nagle, of James-town-house and Castle Doore, in the County of Westmeath, Esq.

dames Caleb Anderson, of Fermoy, in the County of Cork. Esq. James Galbraith, of Shanevally, in the County of Donegal, Esq.

GOTTENBURGII MAIL.

Gottennungii, Oct. 26 .- A Gentleman just rrived from Riga states, that all classes of the Rusians are most anxious for the continuation of the war, and that fourteen of the first Nobility had waited upon the Emperor Alexander, to request he would not make peace, but rather burn Petersburgh, should it be necessary.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ARMIES. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, Field-Marshal General Prince Kutusow, reports to His Imperial Majesty as follows:

From the town of Podolsk, of the 6th (18th) Sept. According to my submissive Report of the 4th of this month, I continue my movements towards Moskwa. After having, in prosecution of my plan to approach nearer to the enemy's lines of communication, made two marches, I left my rear-guard behind me on the river Pochra, in the position near Kulakow, and made a forced flank march on Po-

" Last night my rear-guard, by a stolen march, followed the army on this flank road, having left a party of Cossacks behind them who were to make a

FRENCH PAPERS.

Hawnt non, Cor. 19.-We have just received fresh details respecting the catastrophe suffered by suing the enemy and securing the communications | Quintanilla. the Euclish near the island of Rugen. On the 11th, at night, a convoy of 22 sail were perceived at the Point of Wittan, close to the land, among which were observed a frigate and brig carrying lights. We were already put in a state of defence, when the firing of guns of distress made us understand the greatness of the danger this convoy ran, being entirely on shore. When the day appeared, the frigate and five transports had succeeded in getting affont. The brig and eight of the merchant vessels were on fire; the enemy themselves lighted it. The eight other ships, too near land, were protected by the artillery from the coast. We are occupied in landing their cargoes, and do not despair of also saving the hulls. These prizes were laden with Russian produce .-The prisoners estimate the enemy's loss at more than ten millions.

Schwerin, Oct. 13.—The night of the 1st October was fatal to the enemy's fleets. We learn, by travellers who have arrived from Stralsund, that 14 merchant vessels, and an English brig of war, have perished on the N. E. coast of the Island of Rugen; several boats full of men succeeded in gaining land, where all those succours were afforded them which their situation demanded. We are still ignorant of the amount of the loss; it must be considerable, judging by the vivacity and continuance of the signals of distress, which extended from afar.

ARMY OF THE NORTH OF SPAIN. PARIS, Oct. 28 .- Since the events of Salamanca there have occurred in Biscay and in the rear of the Army of the North different military actions, of which the following are the principal details:

Upon the first intelligence of the retreat of the Army of Portugal, and of the dispositions made by the enemy to follow it in its movement, General Count Caffarelli, commanding the army of the North, thought it his duty to immediately call to him and concentrate the troops under his orders, in order to be ready to advance if circumstances should require it. Orders were consequently dispatched to all the Generals commanding upon different points of Biscay, and General Rouget, Commandant at Bilbos, particularly received orders on the 7th August to evacuate that place, and immediately proceed to Vittoria. This order was instantly executed, and the hospital was evacuated, when the General in Chief of the Army of the North, better Informed of the situation of the Army of Portugal, and of the resources it still preserved, wished to preserve Bilboa, and countermanded his first order; but the abandonment of this town was already consummated; the movement of the retreat of the garrison had commenced, and General Rouget, embracing a middle course, halted at Durango, with the approbation of General Cassarelli, and with or-

ders, that as Bilbon was evacuated, to prevent, at least, the enemy from establishing themselves in it. In effect, immediately after the departure of the garrison, all the bands which infested the province marched upon Bilbon. General Rouget, on being informed of their arrival, and conformably to his orders, pushed forward a reconnoissance upon the place, where the insurgents, in number 5000 men, belonging to the bands of Marquesito, Mugartigue, Pluto, with Renovales at their head, were already assembled. But at the sight of the French, and nothwithstanding their superiority of number, the Insurgents, in disorder, and with precipitation, neighbouring heights. General Rouget entered the place with three companies; the Alcade and muniripality of Bilbon, who did not expect his arrival, presented themselves with all the appearances of sincere joy. The reception of the inhabitants was in unison with that of the magistrates. Novertheless, the insurgents posted upon the surrounding heights, assonished and quickly emboldened by the weakness of the French column, hazarded an engagement, and attacked upon several points. In all these attacks which were renewed the following day, they were briskly repulsed, their loss was at least 300; ours seven killed and fourteen wounded. General Rouget, on this occasion, particularly praises the courage and good conduct of the regiment of Marche and of the Gendarmerie. In the mean while the insurgents' forces were augmented by new reinforcements; the English were in the road with four frigates and a brig, and had just disembarked 600 men. General Rouget had taken too fow men with him to keep the place; he returned to

All the Chiefs of Bands and the Commandant of the English squadron joined at Bilbon, and quickly their forces being assembled, they formed the project of attacking Rouget, even at Durango. General Rouget immediately resolved to anticipate this morement, and, on the 21st, reinforced by some troops, advanced in order to surprise the enemy, the whole of whose forces were collected at Zanoza, where they occupied a formidable position. The 40th reciment was charged to turn that position; but the enemy, timely informed, left their camp during the night, and took the same direction as the French army, whose march and intention were thus discovered. After a very brisk engagement, the operation baving failed, General Rouget determined upon retreating to his positions, and retired by Arabezun. The enemy wished to interrupt the movement of the French troops, but were vigorously repulsed; this affair. and disheartened by their losses, they ceased from interrupting its execution. The General commanding the Army of the North, informed of this succession of events, resolved upon marching himself upon the places with a strong column, to support the operations of General Rouget. This movement and that of General Soutier, who arrived by Orosco, the advanced guard of the English army, and Genecaused the precipitate evacuation of Bilboa, and the ral Gautier's brigade, in the neighbourhood of Pe-

column met Longa's band near Mirarales, and com- | teur of the 9th. pletely routed it. On the 31st August Gen. Caffarelliset out from Bilboa, with the intention of purwith Santona. General Rouget remained at Bilboa with some troops, and had soon to furnish detachments, which weakened his resources. In this situation, and informed that the bands had again formed, he came to the determination of exacuating the place and resuming his first position at Durango. He was soon told that the bands were spread over the maritime communes, and prevented the entry of the contributions. Informed that Artala, try of the contributions. Informed that Artala, army; me immuniants of Castile Sci and paint and five of the army the 13th Sept. in the hope of surprising him; he in the 13th Sept. in the hope of surprising him; he in jucis tiskin at statute, and the provinces, to be sent towards making it, and directed Essoul Pepow, and one of effect found the insurgents in Guernica, but their gram from an one of or Right was more prompt than the march of our Portugal, a measure which announces that the Engtroops, and they hastily escaped from the place, and dispersed in the mountains. Two days afterwards they appeared before Guernica, with reinforcements, and made offensive demonstrations; several detachments, sent to reconnoitre at different points, attacked them so briskly, that they stood in no position, and after having killed or wounded a great number of their men, General Rouget lost all hope of over-

for Durango, where he entered on the 16th Sept. In this interval a new junction of the bands was formed, and threatened Guetaria. On the 21st Sept. Gen. Rouget received orders to proceed to Bargara, under the command of General Dumoulur, to disperse this junction; the approach of the troops commanded by that General was sufficient to disperse the assemblings; a part of Longa's cavalry alone was surprised at Placentia, where it lost half of its men and horses. On the 3d inst, three battalions, under Gen. Renovales, marched upon Drina, to surprize one of our posts. Gen. Rouget marched thither, and met the enemy, who did not make a long resistance; they had in this action more than 200 men killed, and a still greater number wounded. Immediately after the rout of this band, a great number of the inhabitants returned to their houses. In all these different pursuits, our troops had more fatiques to suffer in overtaking the enemy, than fighting them. General Rouge Mas not ceased praising the courage and resolution of the regiment of

taking and bringing them to action, in consequence

of which he immediately marched back his column

ARMY OF PORTEGAL AND THE MORTH OF SPAIN

Since the late military events which took place in the North of Spain, between the Army of Portugal and the English Army, no action of importance has occurred. The French army, after a march, skilfully combined, which deceived all the enemy's calculations, and in which a single waggon was not lost, has been brought back in the greatest order to Valladolid, and from thence under the walls of Burgos. General Clausel, who provisionally commanded the army during this march, knew how to provide for every want, collect and preserve all the resources of the army, and dispute the ground foot by foot with the enemy; and so impose upon them as to remain master of his movements. Lord Wellington, for a moment, appeared to abandon all idea of offensive operations before the Army of Portugal, but he soon renewed his efforts upon the side of Burgos. On the 17th September, the English army marched upon that place; the Army of Portugal took a position behind the town, leaving the fort supplied with every thing requisite for its defence, with a sufficient garrison, commanded by General Dubrelon. practiated the town, and took a position upon the | On the 19th the enemy began their operations by the attack of Mount St. Michael, a position defended by a commencement of fortifications, or rather by some works not finished. Though a weak detachment only was left in it, the enemy experienced a vigorous resistance, and only rendered themselves masters of it after long efforts, and a loss of more than 400 men killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made dispositions for attacking the fort of Burgos itself. During three weeks they have made several assaults, which have been constantly repulsed. At the attack on the 23d September, it appears that they did not lose less than from 2000 to 2500; o that which took place on the 11th October, the 42d Highland Regiment was very roughly handled, and lost many men. On the 14th October the fort

continued to vigorously defend itself. The French army at this epoch, having received the reinforcements it expected, was preparing to resume the offensive, and relieve the fort of Burgos; but previous to the arrival of these reinforcements, had not ceased to annoy the enemy, and cause them dally losses, more or less considerable. On the 29th eptember, General Clausel had pushed forward several reconnoissances, the results of which merit being known. One of these reconnoissances was conducted by General Foy, who, at the head of the 1st division, marched upon Poza, where he

Two other reconnoissances were directed upon dirision of diagoons; but the Spanish troops who but retired at their approach. On the 2d October | an enemy's detachment of 300 men, commanded by there was an engagement between 2000 Spaniards of | a Lieutenant and Commissary at War. This corps,

At that epoch Lord Wellington had his headquarters at Villa Toro; those of Castanos were at

The Army of Portugal, reinforced and perfectly e-established, only waits to march forward, for the thirty-three men prisoners. first intelligence of the disersion which the armies ders of his Catholic Majesty, may effect. Disunion stay in Spain. The English pay for nothing in that country; they give notes or receipts for whatever s furnished them. This mode of payment greatly displeases the country people, who expected better from those who call themselves their liberators.

Sr. JAEN DE LUZ, Ocr. 10.—They write from Valladolid, under date of the 5th inst. as follows: - The fort of Burgos continues obstinately to defend itself. All the corps of the allied army, English, Portuguese, or Spaniards, who were at different times sent to the assault, have vainly attempted to carry it. The number of men lost in the different attacks is estimated at 5000.

BAXONNE, Oct. 18 .- The last intelligence which we have received from Spain states, that the English have suffered enormous losses at the siege of the Castle of Burgos. One of their regiments having attempted to mount to the assault, was entirely killed or made prisoners. The siege has already cost the enemy more than 5000 men .- Every thing anounces that the junction of the three armies of Arragon, the Centre and the South, will produce important events. We are assured that the troops of Marshal the Duke of Albufera have already entered Cuenca, and that they threaten Madrid.

GERONA, Ocr. 17 .- According to intelligence this morning received by General Lamarque, Commandant of Upper Catalonia, Maishal Soult's army has fortunately effected its junction with the army o the centre, commanded by his Majesty the King of Spain, and with that commanded by the Duke of Albufera. This mass of force, which nothing can resist, has already commenced operations, the result of which must be decisive.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMY. Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein report to his Imperial Majesty, from his camp in the vicinity of Sokolischt, under date the 13th (25th) September, as follows:

The troops under my command are incessantly ha rassing the enemy—detach cavalry upon expeditions to divers places, and even into his rear, all of which have turned out well, but particularly the last, which I sent out to clear the Circles of Gorodezk and Polosk from the marauders, has succeeded in an eminent degree, and been of the greatest use and consequence to us in destroying the magazines of proviions which the enemy had established. This was under the command of the Cossack Colonel Rodionow, and consisted of 200 Cossacks of his own regiment and a detachment of the dismissed Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Nepeczyu, of three squadrous of Dragoons from the regiments of Jamburgh, Riga, and Ingermanland. After fulfilling the same, Colonel Rodionow states, that Lieutenant-Colonel Nepeczyn joined him with his detachment at Bilreh woslow on the 7th (19th). After having cleared the road coming from Nivel, and that they had both resolved to act against the enemy in the villages of Kaogany, Shelzy, Sweno, and at all other places wherever the enemy had collected any stores of provisions, on the 8th (20th) September they passed through Shelzy, with intent to cut off all parties and patroles from the road which has lately been made there. On the road near Shelzy they fell in with an enemy's party of 80 men, of the horse yagers of the 23d and 24th regiments, under the command of two Officers, who were going to Sweno to receive proisions collected there by the Commissary at War. This small party was immediately attacked by our Cossacks, who cut down above 40 men and took 21 (with identenant Meurel, who had defended himself valiantly and fought desperately,) prisoners, the Lieutenant being made prisoner by the valiant and fearless Essoul Pepow, in sight of the whole detachment Colonel Rodionow hereupon sent a large foraging party to Sweno, to take the enemy and the provisions at that place, which was likewise punctually performed by the Sotnik Sludeneken, who or his arrival there took the Commissary of War and found and destroyed a Spanish battalion. The 6th | some privates, and found about 2000 measures of light infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Fros- flour, which he (not having any waggons to bring sard, surprised that battalion at break of day, in the | it away) totally spread about and threw into the wamiddle of the town; all who attempted to resist | ter, so that not the least part of it was left for th were killed, the remainder, in number 200, were enemy. In expectation of this Colonel Rodionov made prisoners. General Maucone, who was with | had remained at Shelzy, from whence he at midthe advance-guard of the army at Breviesca, marched | night departed for Kosjany, as he/knew there was with his light cavalty upon Monasterio. At Pa- no small number of cavalty at that/place. The difdrona he met several squadrons of English light | ficulties of the road were very great, occasioned by iorse; he briskly charged them, and drove them to having to pass through streamlers, morasses, and Monasterio; the Chief of Squadron, Hulman, of | the wood, in many parts of which the road was cut the 1st Hussar regiment, distinguished himself in up, but all these difficulties could not detain the Russian warriors. By the zeal of all concerned, and the abilities of Lieutenant Parenssow, of th Escarrai and Villafranca by the third division and | Quarter-master's Staff, all difficulties were surmounted. Near the rillage of Gorowotno they wer ecupied these points did not wait for our troops, | received with a fire of musketry from an ambush of

dispersion of the enemy's troops. General Soulier's paranos, the details of which are given in the Moni- into do, but their fire did us no harm and tachment surrounded the village, broke into it, three themselves on the enemy, and cut several of them down; the remainder set fire to the stores they had with them, and hid themselves in the wood. We have made a Lieutenaut, Commissary at War, and

Our people afterwards proceeded on their war to of the centre and south, joined under the direct or- Kosjany, and arrived there on the 9th (21st), about an hour before day-break. The enemy, relying en begins to creep in among some of the Chiefs of the the superiority of his force and advantageous poil-Spanish army; Perlier has abandoned Mendizabel; tion, prepared to drive our detachments back. His Spanish army; Terrier has abstituted as the English piquets, which were placed in the wood, and could and the inhabitants of Castile see with pain the not be surrounded, had given information of thearjects taken at Madrid, and the carrying away of the attack was dangerous, yet we determined upon Portugal, a measure which dishounce that the land made his approach with the detachment, should cut off the enemy's road to Polozk. Another part of the Cossacks, under the command of the brave and resolute Soilnik Sludeniken, were to throw themsolves impetuously on the field guards, cut their way through them, and take possession of the road leading to Witepsk. The Lieutenant of the Quarter-Master's Staff, Parenszow, was directed to guard (Ne nidge over the river Obila, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat to Gorodka, and not suffer those ca the other side of the river to come to their assistance. The Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Nepeizyn, who had three squadrous of dragoons under his command, was to leave one squadron and some Cossacks behind as a reserve, and with two squadrous and the rest of the Cossacks charge the centre of the enemy at full gallop, as being the strongest part of their position. This he performed in the most exemplary manner; he led the squadrons on, and presently cut into the enemy's front, threw six squadrons nto disorder, and routed them. Major Buklewilsch also greatly distinguished himself on this occasion Although, on account of the day not being quite broke, the dispositions of Colonel Rodionow could not be executed in detail, yet nothing could resist the valour of the Russians. The enemy's front, which consisted entirely of French troops, could not stand our attack, but fell into disorder, and fed with the greatest celerity on all sides, but found to their cost that all the roads were already in possesion of our troops, and thus the numerous bodies of the enemy were forced to endeavour to find an outlet towards Polozk, but even here he was pursued. almost with the speed of lightning, by our whole force, which had attacked him in the centre, as well as by those who had cut him off from the reads of Polozk and Witepsk, for the distance of nearly

According to the prisoners' reports, the enemy ost 8 officers, and upwards of 400 killed, on the field of battle, and in the pursuit. This is likewise proved by the whole road being covered with the nemy's dead bodies, and men mortally wounded. The 3d light regiment of the 2d division of the ene my's caralry was totally cut to pieces, and the other detrehments of envalry, which were attached to it. have likewise suffered very great loss. Besides this. we have made prisoners in all these sundry engage. ments, Lieutenant-Colonel Tenol, of the 3d light regiment of caralry, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 immissaries of war, and 184 privates. Exclusive of these, we have taken about 300 horses-100 of which are delivered for the use of our dragoonsabove 1000 baked loaves belonging to the enemy. about 40 casks of brandy, near 5000 tschewertz of flour and oats, and 100 head of horned cattle were taken, all of which, with the exception of the cattle. was partly burnt, and partly thrown into the water. as we had no waggons to carry it off. The loss on ar side is very small, 9 Cossacks killed, and 3 counded, most of which are only slightly. As the nemy from terror could not act with effect, and beng immediately overthrown, was obliged to seek

his safety in flight, without thinking of making my In all these engagements, I must do justice to the rudent dispositions, valour, and presence of mind f Colonel Rodionow, who directed this expedition, and to the dismissed Lieutenant-Colonel of Arillery, Neprizyn, who actively seconded him in every hing, and I have the happiness of recommending hem to your Imperial Majesty's most gracious noica for rewards. The last-mentioned officer is to nuch the more deserving, as he being discharged. vas merely inspired by his zeal for the service, and hough he has lost a foot, has hitherto served with listinguished renown. From the accompanying orifinal chart, taken from the captured enemy's Comnissary of War, which, though not large, shews, the place marked and drawn, of which villages each livision was to forage and form magazines for isself, your Imperial Majesty will perceive that the 2d division of light cavalry are totally destitute of provisions; since Col. Rodionow having destroyed their magazines, the corn for the Bavarian division s collected from the other side of the Dwina.

GOTTENBURGH, Oct. 20.—Between 3 and 400 ail of the homeward-bound convoy passed yesterday without stopping; 16 other vessels, belonging to the same convoy, are wrecked in the Belt, together with his Majesty's gun-beig Sentinel; it is believed there are no lives lost; the crew of the Sentinel are arrived in the roads on board the Sheldrake.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2. Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. Reduced 57 58-4 per Cent. 7311-5 per Ct. 9011 Cons. 5% 59—for ac. 59 t.—Om. 512—Bds. 18. 28. d Exch. Bills. (31d.) 1s. 2s. pr.-Do. (31d.) 4s. 5s. pre. In unison with the reports of disturbances in Pacis, it was this day stated on 'Change, that the commonic cation in France between the coasts and the interior had been stopped; and that commotions had broken

out in several, other departments, which threatened I out in several other discovery had been made by treachery on the overthrow of the present Government of France, struments they employed were the National Guards, the part of some of the conspirators. That the the leaders of the parties being professed Republicans. Dispatches were received at two o'clock this day from Sir J. Saumarez. They are dated the 21st plan began by a combined and simultaneous attack small importance, as it tends in some degree to show last, and bring an account of the progress of the Russian armies. It does not appear from them that here have been any recent events of importance.

Dispatches from Sir Home Popham have been aln received by Government; they are dated the

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, who sailed from Spithead on the 14th of August, arrived at Helifes on the 26th ult, with the San Domingo, and Policiers—the Magnet having parted company in a rile of wind .- Sir John found at Halifax the Afria (Vice-Admiral Sawyer), Junon, Shannon, and derring schooner. - A letter we have received from on Officer of the San Domingo says-" We find on our arrival, that the Americans appear determined n prosecute the war with all possible fury, and it is kely we shall have our hands full of it .- They hrealready nearly 400 privateers at sea; some of hem are very large, and are gone even to the Chops of the British Channel - Admiral Stwyer, it is expected, will return to England with the next convoy. We captured one American, and re-captured a West Indiaman on her passage out." We received intelligence from Quebec on Satur

day, to the date of the 4th instant. Gen. Brock as in the vicinity of the fall of Niagara, and was occeeding against the fort of that name, with the lest confidence of success. Gen. Prevost, with south of Montreal, within sixty miles of which ace the American army was stationed, consisting 10,000 men. Notwithstanding this numerical sumel that brought the report sailed from Charles-(that month the Maidstone, with the Eolos, the famulous, and the Spartan, was off Sandy Hook. On the 24th Sept. the Essex was in the Delaware. Earl Moira has consented to go to India as Goemor-General of Bengal, and Commander-in-Thief of the Forces east of the Cape of Good ope. On Tuesday last the appointment was coinmicated to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman fthe India Company, and was received by them ith warm approbation. The Noble Earl was also

Preymouth. Oct. 31.—Come in the Piercer from Bourdeaux, captured by the Rover brig, the per of which said that on the Banks of Newundland he saw two frigates, American and Engh. fighting very hard, but does not know the ret, as it blew hard and he proceeded on his voyage Bourdeaux-she is not yet arrived.

actatertord Chrontele.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1. Few public events have produced so general and

illy taken place at Paris. Since our last pub-

on, we have received several additional parti-I which we shall here combine into one view. norder to save our readers the labour of collecting it's way to the Provinces and to the coast, and was aders of the conspiracy are MALLET, GUIDAL, some accounts called GUILLET) and LAHORIE, LAHOIRE, but not LAHORU, as he was at first ned. MALLET was an active agent in support he system of the Jacobins. He served under Bo-PURITE in Italy, as a General of Brigade, before atter went on his Expedition to Egypt. About years ago, when MIOLLIS was appointed Mi-Commander of Rome, MALLET was his Chef Etal Major; but, in consequence of some vio-

apressions which he used concerning the manwhich the Pore was treated, he was sent to Is as a prisoner, and was ultimately compelled. tire upon half-pay. Guillet, or Guidal, is red under Hocar in La Vendee. Since that pehe has continued in the army, but, being likeof the Jacobin School, he got himself into difties by unguarded declarations of his opinions. but four years ago, at a public table, and in comirs, and the Deputy Attorney-General of the ocil of Prizes in Parls, FLORENT GUYOT, fory a Member of the Convention, and a zealous izan of the Jacobius, Guillet made use of some e and strong language against BONAPARTE, and ommon belief at the time was, that sufficient nds existed to bring him to trial. The Senators only reprimanded for their intemperate conbut MALLET, GUILLET, and FLORENT GUtwas a General of Brigade, one of More to's and the intimate friend and favourite of that brated officer. When, in 1804, Moreau was "sted, Lanoriz fled to Germany, having learnthat he was implicated in the conspiracy with EGRU and GENROES. He returned to France three years ago, but was not restored to his The French Papers say, that all these men the friends of FOUCHE, and, after stating that

kuqus what his fate will be?

the Ministry of Police. SAYARY, Duke of Rovigo, who inveigled FERDINAND to Bayonne, is the Minister of Police, PARQUET, the Prefect, and HULLY, the Commandant. If the Paris papers are isth of October, on board the Venerable, on the to be credited, it appears to be certain, that the north coast of Spain, and detail his proceedings in attempt was wholly abortire, that the restoration of tranquillity was instantaneous and complete. and that the plot extended no farther than to a small portion of the French capital. In the space of less than an hour, the three Generals were arrested and, in two hours afterwards all their eccomplices and adherents, about fifteen officers and sub-officers, were taken into custody. Their examination consumed a whole day and part of a night. and it is stated, that no indication was discovered which implicated a single citizen of Paris, or of the Departments. On the 24th of October, the three Generals were conducted on foot to the liotel of the Minister of General Police, at the Abbaye, is the middle of a double row of Gendarmes d'ellie, and we are told that, as they passed along, the them with shouts, a thousand times repeated, of Long live the Emperor." On the evening of the 25th of October, a communication on the subject was published throughout the City, by orders of he Minister of Police, and It is added, that the reading of it was every where received with the same acclamation. The public funds of Paris, we are also

5000 men, including regulars and irregulars, was to | told, did not experience even the slightest alteration. How far these statements, given in the French Papers, of the absolute tranquillity of Paris and of the popularity of BONAPARTE, are well founded, it iority, the British Officers were satisfied of their | difficult to determine. Reports and private accounts opetence to encounter the enemy with advantage. wear a very different complexion. These expressly There is, as we said on Saturday, no truth in the say, that tranquillity was not restored, that the Mili port of the capture of the Maidstone frigate. The I tary Bands of the Police paraded the streets night and day, that the arrests, not confined to eighteen of a about the middle of September, and on the 17th | twenty, have been extremely numerous, and that the partisans of the detained persons still continued to placard the walls, exciting their fellow-citizens to insurrection against the Government. A letter from the French coast says-" An account is just arrive ed of a most alarming insurrection having broken out at Paris. At nine in the morning of the day of which it took place, the whole city was convulsed Several Military Officers of high rank, who were partisans of Monray, attempted a counter-revolu tion, but their object, at this distance from the scene ered the title of Marquis of Hastings, but this he of action, cannot be conjectured. A person is just s declined. He is expected to sail in the mouth | arrived, who states, that many lives have been lost at Paris, and that upwards of one hundred people have been arrested." That the alarm in Paris was she brings an account that she spoke, a few days | great, cannot for a moment be questioned, and this an American schooner, bound from Boston | circumstance, without absolutely establishing them, gives credibility to the other particulars contained in the letter we have just quoted. Accounts were received in London from Guernsey, stating, that two boats had reached that Island with prisoners from the coast of France, without any exchange on the part of Britain. On examination, it was stated, that a project had been entered into for overturning the present system in France, and that, among the first acts on the adoption of the new order of things, would be the surrender of the British prison ers who had been so long detained by the tyrant."wirful a sensation as the transaction which has I it is remarked upon this statement, that it shows that the scheme of revolution, instead of being confined

> no means of deciding. Of the fate of the conspirators no certain intellience has reached us. The Moniteur of the 24th as a, that they were about to receive justice, but aris papers, down to the 29th, are silent as to the

to three Hotels in Paris, and to the few individuals

arrested, as asserted in the Moniteur, had found

proceeded upon in the manumission of the captive

On the degree of credit due to this account, we have

ousequences of the trial. It will readily be supposed, that various views on this subject are in circulation. Two of these only are worthy of attention. In every point of the details we have given, there is evidence of a regularly organized conspiracy, no matter as to it's extent, for that is a different question, against the Government of BONAPARTE, and of an effort to effect a a General of Brigade, and was formerly em- counter-revolution. The motives which led to this attempt are sufficiently powerful to account for it. These are to be found in the characters of the persons by whom it was contrived, and in the present itention of the French Empire. The three Generals appear to have been uniformly hostile to Bonawith the Senators TRACEY, GARAT, and GA- PARTE'S power, and it is evident, that they have experienced something of it's severity. Brooding over their own sufferings, and, perhaps, animated by the love of their country, they deemed the time favourable for an attempt to throw off the yoke which galled them. The reverses in the Peninsula, the rast expenditure of blood and money which the war with Russia has occasioned, a fresh conscription of 120,000 men, the requisition which dragged from their homes so many artisans, and the absence were sent to the Temple, and afterwards to the of BONAPARTE himself, seemed to justify an effort teau de Vincennes. The last is still in confine- at revolution, and to lay a foundation for the hope nt, but it is stated, that the two former were re- of it's successful issue. That the plan was dictated to their rank about four months since. LA- by these motives, cannot be doubted, and it is equally certain, that it was levelled at the Government which BONAPARTE has established. This is proved by making the report of his death the watchword which was to guide them in their operations, and the appeal by which they expected to rouse the whole city to action. The contradiction of that report is stated by the Minister of Police to have been the cause which immediately restored tranquillity. It may, however, be conjectured, that the plot was Ex-minister is now in Paris, emphatically ask, ill-devised and ill-executed, or that, in a city where rea Perrose, Esq. Woodbill, near Cork. the system of espionage is carried to perfection, a

Such are the leaders of the conspiracy. The in- | seasonable discovery had been made by treachery on a circumstance which bears evidence of the regular | death of Bonarante should be regarded as the organization of the plot. The execution of the source of a revolution in France, is a matter of no upon the heads of the three several departments of the existence of an opinion, that the system he has established will have a duration commensurate only with his life, and that, like the dominion of ALEX-ANDER, created by his genius, it will be broken to pieces by his fall. But it must be remarked, that the two cases have no very close resemblance, and that, as the fortunes of all the present generation of Frenchmen are identified with the new order of things, a counter-revolution is not likely to be supported by the People,

The other view of the transaction is this: There re some who contend, that this was not an actual onspiracy, but a sort of Paddy M'Kew plot, as a London paper calls it, " a mere stratagem, pracised by Government for the purposes of State." In support of this opinion, they argue, that the appearance of the affair in the Moniteur is a proof against it's existence, for, if there were really any kindling sparks of commotion in Paris, no nention would be made of them in the official Journal-that the three Ex-Generals may be men whom BONAPARTE means to sacrifice—that the pubpeople expressed their indignation, and followed lic arrest of the conspirators is a proof of their having few followers—that the Jacobins are out of all credit with the Parislans—and that the whole is a mere machination of BONAPARTS, to afford him a plausible pretence to return home. These sentiments have some speciousness, but they are not conclusive. The appearance of the transaction in the Moniteur was necessary, and would serve the purpose of lessenng the danger, and of stating, that the plot was entirely suppressed. The improbability of success, the want of adequate means, the risk, and the temerity of the enterprise, are no evidence against it's existence, for, as has been justly observed by a London paper, if this argument were conclusive, if rould follow that, wherever a plot failed, it never was attempted. The inference from all these things that this was a real plot against the Government. and more formidable than it has been represented by the Moniteur. - Another rumour on the subject, i addition to those we have mentioned, will be found in our columns .- One Mail due.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY ELECTION, NOV. 1

This contest will, we understand, finally close this On Monday, General Mathew and Mr. Prittie will be chaired, as the successful Candidates. We have received no later accounts of proceedings in Cork than those of Wednesday, but we have learned, | ported. that Mr. Longfield and Sir N. C. Colthurst have been cturned as Representatives for that City, the latter a majority over Mr. Hutchinson of something ey and Thirty votes. We have also been told, tha Mr. Hutchinson will petition against the Return of

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION, NOV. 4. Mr. Leader

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES. Borough of Tralee-A. Herbert, Esq. Athlone-J. W. Croker, Esq. - of Galway-Hon. F. Ponsonby. of Armagh-Dr. Duigenan Co. of Clare-Sir B. O'Brien and Col. A. Fitzgerald.

DIED-On Wednesday last, at Pouldrew, in the 6th year of his age, and deeply lamented. Mr. John Ryan, Nephew of Mr. W. O'Neill, of this City.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 6.

ARRIVED, 4th-Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, luggage 5th-Earl Leicester Packet.

SAILED.

4th-Surprise, from Bristol, Rich, luggage, Cork Auckland and Samuel Packets: Meeter, Tubb. Newnaven, butter and bacon; Maria, Henderson, Portsnouth and Southampton, butter, bacon, &c. 5th-Adventure, Weekes, Lisbon, butter: Live-. McGrath, Cadit, butter bacon &c . Prince of Vales, John, Cardigan, hallast; Camden Packet; 'ulloden, Davis-and Draper, Owen, Swansea, bal-

last, Hero, Lang, before mentioned. Wind-N. N. W. at 8 a. m

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LEE and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting of the Lands of Bolindesart, Shanakil, Booleveloghy Knoghnecrathy, Lower Ballineur, and Glindnore, in the Barony of Upperthird: West Ballilemon, Glinaradra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of Deics without Drum: and Mr. LEE will sell his sepaate Estate in the Lands of Upper Rallineur, Balli nab, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird; East Ballimollalla, in the Barony of Decies without Drum; Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tranore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird; and Carrigovoe, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are bove One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD-ANDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore. Ballimollalla, Ballileinon, and Bolindesart. He will lso sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin. The above Lands are now set for above Five

CHOUSAND SIX HUNDRED POUNDS a Year. Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. Lez. idmonth, Devonshire; to Mr. Wm. Disney, 26, Parliament-street. London, or to the Reverend the DEAN OF WATERPORD, and WILLIAM NEWFORT, Esq. Vaterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

> HOUSES TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT.

THE HOUSE in which Mr. Tuos. Christophen lives, in King-street. Also the HOUSE on the Quay, in which Mr. JAMES

BELLORD lives. Proposals to be received by SAMUEL DAVIS, Rose lane, who will forward them to the Landlord, Coo-Waterford, November 7, 1812.

KILKENNY BRANCII HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY

PATROSS. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ormonde & Ossory. The Rt. Hon. the Enrl of Desart.

PRESIDENT. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ossory. VICE PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Ikerrin, | Hon. Fred. Ponsonby Hon, and Rev. Dean of Hon, James Butter. Ossory. Rev. Archdeacon Hels Hon. Charles Butler, skam.

COMMITTEE. W. Bayly, Esq. Mayor, | Rev. Marcus Monk. J. Helsham, Esq. D. Rev. Robert Shaw, Mayor,

Rev. C. F. Phillips, Rev. Dr. Butler. Rev. - Fernon, Rev. Dr. Pack, Messri. G. Hartford, Alderman Kingsmill, M. Newport, J. Kinchela, D. Recor-C. Spear, F. Burnham

John Powell,

That. Cronyn.

TREASURER-Samuel Madden, Esq. SLCRETARY - Rev. Peter Roe.

Messrs. H. M'Creery

George Leech

Jos. Bradish.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE KILKENNY BIBLE SOCIETY. .. The designation shall be " The Kilkenny Branch the Hibernian Bible Society."—the sole object of

which is, to encourage a wider circulation of the Hols Scriptures. t. The copies of the Scriptures to be circulated shall be unaccompanied with note or comment—but whenever a Bible is given to a Member, or Family, of the Established Church, a Book of Common Pray-

er shall be given along with it. 3. Rach Subscriber of One Pound annually shall be Member.

4. Each Subcriber of Ten Guineus, at one time shall be a Member for Life. 5. Ministers, of all denominations, who shall

ransmit Annual Collections from their Congregations, shall be Members. 6. A Committee of 19 Members, resident in or near Kilkenny, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, who are Members, ex officio, shall be annually appointed to transact the business of the Society, and shall fill up the vacancies that may occur in their body. Five Members of the Commit-

tee shall be competent to transact business at any Meeting.
7. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, when the President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be chosen-the Accounts present ed, and the proceedings of the foregoing year re

8. The Committee shall meet on the last Tuesday in December, March, June, and September, or flener, if pecessary ; and shall call Butraordinary Meetings of the Society when expedient, 9. Each Member of the Society shall he untitled inder the direction of the Committee, to marchau

Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices. 10. The minutes of every General and Committee Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman N. B. Subscriptions and Donations will be thank fully received by the Treasurer, Secretary; or any Member of the Committee.

BANKRUPTS SALE.

In the Matter of Array Atkirs.

TO BB SOLD BY AUC-TION, on Monpay, the 23d November, 1812, hefore & RICHD. ROBERTS, (the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Ex Bankrupte. change Coffee-Room, Dub-

in, at the Hour of three o'Clock in the Afternoon, All that and those, the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and interest in that elegant and valuable Esta-

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, WATERFORD, COMPRISING

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, INN. TA-VERN, AND COFFEE-ROOM,

Now in full Trade and unrivalled Resort.

The Premises are fitted up in a style of elegance and convenience, so as to afford universal satisfiction The Site of the principal Building is in front about sixty, and in depth one hundred and fifty feet. On entering the Hall, on the right hand is a Cor-

PRR-ROOM, 33 feet by 20, a PARLOUR behind, 17 by s, opening into a FLOWER GARDEN. On the left, a handsome Cuoz-Room, 21 feet by 20-Card-Room, 26 by 17-an airy Landen, Cri-

RA-CLOSETS, STORE-ROOMS, SERVARTS' HALL, PARour, and Bro-chambers-an excellent Bisliano Room, &c. &c. &c. The first floor consists of a Diring-Room, 20 feet y 18-best front Daawino-Room, about 27 feet

nare-a front Dining-Room, 87 feet by 18-back Desire-Room, 26 by 18-andjan Antichamber. The second floor comprehends seven excellent BED CHAMBERS, and three CLOSETS, holding Bods.

The third floor has ten BED-CHARBERS, with sevencon Beds, and every necessary convenience The KITCHEN, SCHLLERY, LAURDRY and VARITS

are replete with every proper and useful Utensif.
The Premises are delightfully situated on the plesantest part of the Mall, commanding a view from the principal Apartments of a beautiful Landscape, facoured by a fine navigable River, and the acclivities rom the opposite Bank adorned with Villas, Cottages, Planting, and highly cultivated Enclosures.

These Premises are held under a Lease of 34 Years. rom the 25th March, 1803, with a Covenant of ite newal after the expiration of said Term—provided such Renewal or Renewals should not extend to more than 99 Years, including said Term of 34 Years—subject to the small yearly Rent of £30 10s. The FURNITURE and UTRNSILS, which are of the best description, and suited to the Concern, wil e disposed of to the Purchaser, if agreeable, at a Valuation

A state of the Title may be seen in the Royal Evchange Coffee Room, Dublin-and also at the Office of Mr. W. DARLRY, Agent to the Commissioners and Assignces, 38, York-Street.
Waterford, November 7, 1812.