

false movement towards Kolonna, as if the army had likewise retreated towards there. I still continue to receive accounts of this false movement, the enemy having dispersed the Cossacks in divisions. This affords me an opportunity of placing the army so, that it will in-morrow, after having made a flank movement of 18 wersts distance from me. Should any inquirer on his part put it in my power to make an attempt on him, I shall not suffer the opportunity to slip.—[Supplement to St. Petersburg Gazette, 24th Sept. 6th Oct.]

LISBON MAIL.

A Lisbon Mail arrived in London on the 3d.—By the letters, it appears, that on the 11th ult. the enemy at Burgos made a third sortie, when they were again driven into their works. The last despatches from Marquis Wellington were dated the 11th, and mentioned two sorties—the last of which had taken place on the 8th. This third sortie must of course have taken place at an hour subsequent to that at which the despatches were sent off. The delay in the capture of this place is much to be regretted. There is some talk of Soult pressing towards Madrid.

It is supposed, in letters of the 3d. October, that Soult would march by Jumilla for Almona, and that Soult would protect him to Hillen. Ballasteros was still in Grenada, on the 6th of October. According to intelligence of the 11th from Seville, Soult's troops were in St. Clement. On the 11th instant the garrison of Burgos made a sortie, and were repulsed. Soult, it is now confidently asserted, is marching towards Madrid, and a battle is expected.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The French have collected in St. Domingo (De Victoria) 50 pieces of artillery brought from Castile; they talk there of the retreat of the intrusive King, supposing he would go to Pamplona; and that Massena continued in Bayonne, where he was fortifying the points of St. Juan de Luz and Orduña.

On the 16th, from La Mancha they write differently, respecting the destination of the allied troops and Soult's movements. The sanguinary Soult having joined Soult, the number of their joint armies is estimated at from 50 to 60,000 men. Some suspect that Soult will march towards the Tago, and that this operation will retard the progress of the Marquis of Wellington. It would not be wonderful that, should they even collect from 30 to 40,000 men, they may attract the attention of the great Marquis of Wellington. If we consider the number of the allied troops who are upon the Tago, those of the second and third army, in Tancon, the army of General Ballasteros in Jara, &c. the expeditionary army from Alicante, and the junction of the Grenada—it does not appear probable that the two Marshals will attempt an operation which might cost them dear, if Lord Wellington, marching by Rioja, passed the Ebro.

On the 15th August, Gen. Ballasteros remained in Grenada.

By many emigrating inhabitants I have received positive information, that the enemy is drawing in great numbers on the road to Tadolok.

The corps of General Lamuse, 4000 men strong, has been discovered, who has taken his night quarters at 15 wersts distance from me. Should any inquirer on his part put it in my power to make an attempt on him, I shall not suffer the opportunity to slip.—[Supplement to St. Petersburg Gazette, 24th Sept. 6th Oct.]

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FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 29.—Private letters from Moscow, of the 10th, communicate the agreeable intelligence that the Emperor enjoys the best possible state of health.

A considerable degree of curiosity has been excited by the *Gen-de-la-Science* attached to the Grand Army, to be made acquainted with the principles upon which the grand aerial machine was made, with which the wretch Rostopchin undertook to annihilate the French army—it was no less than a balloon, which was to carry up the air fifty men, with rockets, hand grenades, and canister shot, which they were to pour down upon the troops; but all experiments totally failed. For the intention of this wicked, but ridiculous device, the Russians were, as usual, indebted to their allies, the English—and perhaps the English General Wilson, who was lately in Moscow, was the Engineer. The following are the particulars of this business, as communicated to the Emperor:

In the first week of June last, three arrived at Moscow a person who called himself Schmidt, and said he was a native of Wurzburg. This man, whom there were strong reasons for suspecting to be an Englishman under a feigned name, was accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp of Prince Oldenburg's, who had also assumed a fictitious name. Both established themselves in a house at Worozow, four wersts from Moscow, on the Kalouga road. A few days after their arrival, upwards of 5000 workmen were sent to them from Moscow. Guards were stationed at all the gates leading to the place, and no person, except those actually employed, was allowed to enter the premises.

The Directors of the Establishment then made a demand of an enormous quantity of iron filings, and gave an order on a merchant in Moscow, of the name of Freire, for 45,000 roubles worth of oil of vitriol. Freire speedily made his first delivery, and immediately received 20,000 roubles in ready money. His second delivery, which consisted of 1500 pounds, was found at his warehouses about 40 wersts from Moscow; it was at the disposal of the Governor Rostopchin; the latter, on the 4th September, published a notice to caution the people against being alarmed at an explosion which was to take place next day; it was, he said, the trial of a machine which was to exterminate the French army, and he made himself sure of success.

The machine was not ready until the 8th: an experiment was made with it on the same day, but it would not leave the ground. A report was then spread that some alterations were necessary, but a few days afterwards Rostopchin and his associates renounced this mighty project, in order to manufacture the fire-works, with which they set fire to the city, when our army entered.

It appears that the above-named Schmidt had arrived from Vienna, furnished with passports, to enable him to enter Russia, and with letters of credit, all furnished to him by the Russian Minister at the Imperial Court of Austria. He did not leave Moscow until two or three days after the entrance of the victorious French army into the Capital.

THE NEW COMET.

EXTRACT FROM A PAPER READ TO THE FRENCH INSTITUTE, AUG. 31, 1812, BY M. NICOLLE. A new Comet was discovered on the 20th of July, by M. Pons, at Marseilles, and on the 1st of August following by M. Bouvard, at Paris. M. Bouvard and myself calculated that the Comet would come nearest in contact with the Sun on the 15th Sept. 92 minutes 27 seconds, mean time, reckoned from the midnight of Paris.

The distance from the Earth to the Sun being taken as unity, that of the Comet in its perihelion will be 0.77,835.

There is now on board the Diomedea a man taken going into a French port, in a small boat, having four gallon cask of gunpowder on board.

David, the Painter, has been created a Baron of France. A letter from the Downs, dated the 24th ult. says—Admiral George Hope (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) has this morning sailed for the Baltic, in the *Edmont*, 74. Captain Bingham, with 18 extra pilots, and some spare anchors and cables; it is said, with the intention of conveying the *Rumex* fleet to England.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Quebec Papers to the 3d. ult. were received last night. Sir G. Prevost issued a Proclamation on the 19th of September, ordering all subjects of the United States to quit Nova Scotia on or before the 15th of October, and prohibiting any British subject to proceed to the United States without special license. General Brock was in the vicinity of the Fall of Niagara, and was proceeding against the fort of that name, with the full confidence of success. General Prevost, with 6000 men, including regulars and irregulars, was to the south of Montreal, within 60 miles of which place (Platzburg) the American army was stationed, consisting of no fewer than 10,000 men.

It is said that the Earl of Londonderry is to be raised to the dignity of a Marquis; Viscount Munjoy to that of an Earl, by the title of Earl Blessington; and Lord Duffrin to be a Viscount. The Officers of the General Post Office have been very active in their search after the Mail robbers: a man, supposed to be one of them, is taken; and the Solicitor and Surveyors of Mail Coaches are gone down to Northampton to bear the examination. Lander, the Bow-street Officer, and a Superintendent of Mail-Coaches, have traced two of the thiers to London.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

The peasant war in Russia already begins to show itself terrible in its effects. Several villages have already been burnt to the ground. At Tassera, in the Government of Smolensk, the inhabitants, armed with pikes and other rude weapons, opposed a foraging party which came to seize their little all, and came off completely victorious, killing 130 men, and taking prisoners 60, whom they led bound with cords to the town of Sytschewka. The natives of this town and adjoining district had signalled themselves still more; for they had carried on a series of skirmishes, in the course of which not less than 1000 French were killed, and 300 made prisoners.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

A Lady, who left the coast of Holland so late as Friday morning last, has furnished us with a heart-rending picture of that once flourishing country.—The population now entirely consists of old men, females, and children—the conscription having drained every town, village, and hamlet, of the young and active part of the community. The degree of poverty and wretchedness exhibited by the inhabitants of the wretched bays is described: alter sun-set, not a lamp, not a candle is to be seen, except at the Guard Houses of the French troops, throughout any of the once gay and populous cities of Holland. The shopkeepers retire to rest at sunset, not being able to afford the expense of lighting up their shops after dark—indeed, the trade carried on in day-light is scarcely sufficient to afford a miserable subsistence. A strong, although secret, feeling of disaffection to the French Government, and a rooted abhorrence against Bonaparte personally, are universal throughout the Dutch provinces. They are, however, strongly garrisoned by French troops, and every thing having the appearance of insurrection is checked by military execution being instantly inflicted on the discontented.

Advices from St. Domingo, of the 1st of August, state, that in the part of the island under the tyranny of Christophe, all the whites (which is to be understood the French only) were massacred. Christophe, on his return to the Cape, after his unsuccessful expedition against Port-au-Prince, murdered all his prisoners.

One of the Captains of the Baltic convoy was on "Change yesterday, and from him we learn, that one of the 400 ships, 70 were in company with him off Yarmouth. The rest, although dispersed, had got safe out of the Steere, and no danger subsequently was apprehended. About 40 ships joined the convoy as it passed Gotzenburg, but the weather was so hazy, that the number could not be correctly ascertained. Our Harwich letter of to-day announces the arrival, off that port, of the whole Convoy.

On Wednesday last Mr. T. Hole, of Tavistock, put an end to his existence, by swallowing a large

dose of laudanum. He was married only on the Saturday previous, to a young Lady to whom he had long paid his addresses. The following is a copy of a letter found in the waistcoat pocket of the deceased, addressed to his wife:—"My dearest Grace, I must leave you for ever—the Great Supreme Being, I trust, will take you to his care! With my latest breath I have to beg the Almighty to bless, preserve, and keep you!—Oh, my poor distracted brain! What shall I do? Can I live to be my name stigmatised as a madman?—The few remaining words were unintelligible, the ink being apparently smeared with the finger.

A newly-discovered Island, in the latitude about 54 South, named Macquarrie Island, in payment to the Governor of the British possessions in Austral Asia, has opened an additional field to adventurers in the Seal Fishery, and the territory of those individuals who prosecuted the fishing at Macquarrie Island has been abundantly rewarded. Upwards of 80,000 Seals had been caught at that Island in the course of a few months. Governor Macquarrie embarked from Sydney in November, in a colonial schooner, and sailed on a tour to the Southern Settlements. His Excellency was expected to return to Sydney early in January.

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new comet, read to the French Institute to long ago as the 13th August, both said to be extracted from a Paris Paper of the 29th ult., do not deserve to be called intelligently from off Flushing.

By an Officer lately returned from off Flushing, we are informed that the fleet consists of 24 ships of the line, besides frigates and sloops, and is manned with one-third French, one-third Dutch, and one-third Danish, who by no means agree together.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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The following circular letter has been sent to the Members of the House of Commons:

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COURTIER OFFICE, THREE O'CLOCK.

It appears that the advanced-guard of Count Seinhald had been attacked five times by Marshal Macdonald, without success; after which the Marshal retreated, thereby giving great advantages to Count Wittgenstein.

WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Four Mails have arrived since our last publication, and we shall here notice their most material communications. Lisbon Papers to the 21st, and Cadix to the 22d of October, were received in London on the 3d. Private letters were also received from both places, and all of them speak of a general battle being likely to be fought in the neighbourhood of Madrid, Soult and Schurz, whose junction has been for some time known to the public, were said to be advancing upon that capital with a force of 80,000 men. All the troops, which could be spared from Cadix and Seville, were marching to join General Hill, who was at Aranjuez, about 30 miles to the west of Madrid. Of the line of march, and of the extent of operations, we have no precise information, but, calculating from previous accounts, we should suppose them to have advanced upon Toledo, and to have been, about the end of last week, within 30 miles of Aranjuez. That their force is considerable, cannot be doubted, for they have recently united into one body all the troops they could assemble from any quarter, but that it is so great as just stated, is wholly incredible. Other accounts, accordingly, reduce it to 60,000 men. One letter from Lisbon mentions a report, that, in consequence of the demonstrations of the enemy, Lord Wellington had quitted Burgos, and gone to Madrid. Confined to the 12th of October, that fortress continued to resist every attempt made to reduce it. On the day before, the garrison made a sortie, and were repulsed, but with what loss to either party has not yet been publicly stated. Accounts from Coronna, October 22, say that, on the 12th, the fire from the besieged had slackened, and that, as more guns were playing upon the fortress, its speedy surrender was expected. But there are reports which say, that it held out even to 24 hours a period as the 21th, and a serious apprehension is expressed, that Lord Wellington will be induced to abandon the siege as a hopeless enterprise, and not to be achieved without the loss of many valuable lives. In the mean time, the army, in front, commanded by Clauswitz, which exceeds 30,000 men in number, thenceforward, to make an effort to raise the siege. If this be the case, it would appear, that SAULT, SECRET, and CLAUSWITZ have formed a concerted plan of operations, and that they intend to press upon the Allied Army from the North and from the South at the same time. We must, however, remark, that all these statements rest upon vague authority, and that it is only the probability of truth they possess, which gives them a claim to attention. On the 11th ult. Sir L. PAGET arrived at General Hill's headquarters at Aranjuez. He will, of course, take the command, being next in rank to Lord Wellington.

The most material article conveyed by the Cadiz Mail, is a Proclamation issued by DON CARLOS ESPEJO, military Governor of Madrid, recommending the Spaniards to resist in the British service.—That capital, all was festivity and gaiety. General PARKINSON resided in the palace, but Baron ALLEN had the military command. DON CARLOS had replaced the Municipality in the French interest by one of a patriotic character, and a tribunal was daily for the trial of those who had favoured the French cause. The property of those who fled with JEROME BONAPARTE, and the number includes that of the Nobility, had been confiscated. But with all that joy, and all that show of patriotism, the Spaniards are of little service to their country.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

A Gottenburg Mail arrived last night with intelligence from Petersburg of the 9th, and from the army under General Wiazingorodoff of the 20th ult. His army continues to harass the enemy, take prisoners, and cut off detachments. Part of it is posted at Voskresensk, and another part between Volokolamsk and Mojaisk. These positions afford them opportunities of annoying the great road to Moscow, of intercepting supplies, and of cutting off parties which are sent from Moscow to procure provisions and forage. The enemy appear to have no attempt to clear the roads of those harassing neighbours; nor have they shown themselves at all on the route to Petersburg.

We are still without intelligence from Paris; for a silly article about a balloon to carry up fifty men to destroy the French army, and a paper relative

to the destruction of an authority which does not admit of question, represent them as far from being hearty in its defence, as desirous of a settled Government, and as indifferent whether FERDINAND or JOSEPH be their King. They are, besides, said to indulge no hope of such an event being brought about by their Allies, and to be fully persuaded, that Britain will not be able to protect them, should BONAPARTE conquer Russia. The last accounts from BALLASTEROS stated, that he was in Grenada, with 15,000 men.

Government received dispatches from the North, but they are spoken of as unimportant. On the 3d of October, the exchange at Petersburg was 22½. All the English families, three only excepted, had given notice in the *Court Gazette* of their intended departure. Freight had risen to £10 per ton, in consequence of the re-shipment of sugars and coffee, with other commodities, under an apprehension that they might fall into the hands of the enemy. A private letter says—"We are in alarm here—from what we know, as well as from what we hear, we consider nothing in this city as safe." The Emperor has remitted the duties on colonial produce, as to such merchandise of this description as may be re-exported from Petersburg.

The departure of Lord MOIRA for India is said to be fixed for the month of December. The emoluments of the joint offices of Governor-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to which his Lordship is appointed, amount to about £50,000 a year. The London papers state the existence of a general belief, that Earl MOIRA's nomination is a proof, that the Catholic Claims are to be conceded; and that all disabilities on the score of religious worship are to be removed. We also know it to be a very prevalent opinion in London, that Lord CASTLERAGH, the Prime Minister of Britain, is frantically to a full concession of rights, and that he will act upon that principle in the ensuing Session of Parliament.—For the common peace and safety, it is ardently to be desired, that such may be the case; but belief ought to be suspended till the evidence of fact shall justify confidence. "We believe," says a London paper, "that his Lordship accepts of office on no such persuasion; but that, on the contrary, he is convinced that Ministers have resolved to exert the full influence of Government in withstanding the Pretensions of Hight to be presented by the Catholic Body." That Ministers will accede to some half and unsatisfactory measures on this important question, may be readily conceived; but that they will pursue a line of conduct that will produce harmony and conciliation, it is in vain to expect. Of this truth, the efforts which have been made to exclude from Parliament men of liberal principles, are conclusive evidence. One paper, while it admits the probability of Lord MOIRA's going to India, maintains that no actual appointment has taken place.

The London Journals of the 4th conveyed a considerable extent of interesting intelligence from the North, which is amply detailed in our columns.—The papers from Gottenburg are to the 27th of October, the accounts from Archangel to the 29th of September, from Petersburg to the 10th of October, and from Stockholm to the 20th. The fall of Moscow was not known at Archangel, and the intelligence from that quarter is of no moment. The most satisfactory accounts of the public spirit of Russia had reached Gottenburg from Riga, bearing, that a fixed determination to continue the war prevailed among all classes of the people. A deputation of the first Nobility had waited upon ALEXANDER, to request that he would banish Petersburg, if necessary, sooner than submit to make peace.—The *Petersburg Gazette* contains several official military reports, which detail the particulars of Kutusow's retreat with the main Russian Army from Moscow to Kalouga, a city about 37 wersts, or 25 miles, to the south of Moscow, and 300 miles south-west from Petersburg. Kutusow's army was in an advantageous position on the Kalouga road, and his advanced guard approached the enemy's rear on the side of Mozaik. His object appears to be, to cut off the enemy's supplies for Moscow, and his detached parties had been very successful in their efforts. In different affairs, the Cossacks had brought in more than 1000 prisoners, besides killed, and had destroyed several convoys of ammunition waggon, and not to be achieved without the loss of many valuable lives. In the mean time, the army, in front, commanded by Clauswitz, which exceeds 30,000 men in number, thenceforward, to make an effort to raise the siege. If this be the case, it would appear, that SAULT, SECRET, and CLAUSWITZ have formed a concerted plan of operations, and that they intend to press upon the Allied Army from the North and from the South at the same time. We must, however, remark, that all these statements rest upon vague authority, and that it is only the probability of truth they possess, which gives them a claim to attention. On the 11th ult. Sir L. PAGET arrived at General Hill's headquarters at Aranjuez. He will, of course, take the command, being next in rank to Lord Wellington.

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The Prince Regent means to open the new Parliament in person. Of its meeting on the 24th of this month there seems to be no doubt. After swearing in the Members, and granting a supply to the Minister, for he is stated to want money, both Houses

will sit for about three weeks, and then adjourn over the Christmas holidays.

With the exception of extracts from the French papers, which will be found in our columns, the London Journals of the 5th communicated hardly any other intelligence. No *Moniteurs* had arrived. The minor Journals are dated one day later than those formerly acknowledged, but they contain no Bulletin, and are silent on the subject of the late conspiracy. The balloon-scheme of the Governor of Moscow, and a new Comet, form their principal topics.

The chief article, conveyed by the Mail of the 6th, comes from the North. We have only, however, to refer our readers to it, and to observe, that it is of a favourable description. No additional French papers had arrived, but the following communication appears on the London Journals of Friday. A Gentleman is said to have left the French coast on the 3d, and to have reached London on the 5th. He is reported to state, that all intercourse between Paris and the coast was interdicted for several days—that, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, the principal Theatres and the barriers of Paris were shut—that, on the evening of the 26th, the three disaffected Generals were conducted to the Bois de Boulogne, and shot—that none but military were present—that the execution was managed with the greatest privacy, and that MALLERTE exclaimed, when about to suffer—"We are not the last of the Romans." How far this statement is true, we have not the means of deciding. It is not probable that MALLERTE's exclamation, if such he used, would receive publicity, and it may be, that the punishment will not take place without the *fiat* of BONAPARTE.—Ministers are said to have received an unofficial account from Lord WELLINGTON's Army, to the 29th ult., at which time Burgos still held out.—A report prevailed, that Commodore RODGERS and the *President* had been captured by a British Squadron. No such intelligence had reached the Admiralty.—The *Barang*, Extra-ship, from Bengal, in company with the *Barossa*, has arrived off Portsmouth.—No Mail due.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of the 5th stated, that, in a few days, a general Meeting of the Catholic Prelates of Ireland would take place in Dublin. The object of the Meeting is not specified, but it is said, that the Bishops have it in contemplation to appoint a Select Committee, as Deputies, to wait on the House of Commons at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to answer such questions, and to give such information, touching several matters, as may be required of them.

The following is the state of the Tipperary Election, as obligingly transmitted to us from the Office of the *Chronicle*:—

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY ELECTION, NOV. 7.
Hon. General Ansell, 2097
Hon. Mr. Prattle, 2090
Mr. Bagwell, 2081

Whether the Election closed on the above day, or was continued yesterday, we are not at present informed. Sir N. C. Colthurst's majority over Mr. Hutchison was only 30. Taking the legality of votes into account, it is said, that Mr. Hutchison has a majority of 40, and that he will be the sitting Member. We shall return to this subject.

COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7.

Lord Bernard, 2086
Hon. Mr. Harle, 2080
Hon. Mr. Ponsbury, 2076
Mr. Leader, 2071

The name of the eldest son of John Anderson, Esq. appears in the list of newly created Baronets.

On Thursday evening last, some misunderstanding having arisen in this town between two young Gentlemen, a Mr. Kenley, of Limerick, and a Mr. Lidwell, they had a meeting yesterday, about two o'clock, in the County of Waterford, near Two-mile Bridge, attended by their seconds; when, after discharging a shot each, happily without effect, the difference was mutually accommodated between them.—*Chronicle Advertiser.*

PRICE OF ENGLISH STOCKS—NOV. 6.

3 per Cent. Cons. 59½
4 per Cent. 74½
5 per Cent. 114½
Ex. Bills (31d.) 112 pm.
Bank Stock 212½
Omnium 55 6 pm.
Consols for Act. 59½

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—NOV. 6.

Bank Stock 504
34 per Cent. Gov. Deb. 72½
5 per Cent. Gov. Stock 99½
Ditto Debentures, 100½
Bal. of Dec. 6 p. c. 100
Exchange 74 per cent.

BIRTHS.—At Templemore, County of Tipperary, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Archbishop St. Ledger, of a son—in Rathmines Road, the Lady of Mathew Blake, Esq. of a son.
MARRIAGES.—At Gottenburg, Thomas Todd Watson, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Agent for Packets, to Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Todd, of Durham, Esq.—At Fishmore, County of Tipperary, Denis O'Brien, Esq. of Newcastle, near Limerick, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Fitzgerald, of Limerick, Esq.—At Fenchurch Church, the Rev. W. Harvey, Rector of Wallington, to Constantia Maria, second daughter of R. Armstrong, Esq. of Galley, in the County of Wick, and niece to Lord Ashton.—Miss Duncan, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, to James Davidson, Esq. of Chitwick. This Lady has been celebrated for her inimitable performance of the *Honey Moon*, but her appearance in the *Amiable Sorcerer* has taken the public by an *Amiable Sorcerer*. Now that she has ventured upon *Matrimony*, and has got a husband, it is to be hoped she is perfect *Mistress of The Way to Keep Him*, or there will be *The Devil to Pay*—In Dublin, John Crumpton, of Merrion-square, Esq. to Louisa, daughter of Major-General Peers, Commanding Engineer in Ireland.—In Dublin, by the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Francis Magan, Esq. of Streamstown, County of Westmeath, to Margaret Strong Hussey, eldest daughter of Gerald Strong Hussey, Esq. of Westown, County of Dublin.—At Kilmorden, Francis O'Keary, Esq. of

Cahel, to Susanna, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Drupe, of Kilmorden.

DEATHS.—At Portpatrick, Colonel Cockel, son of Doctor, and brother of the late Sergeant Cockel—in Limerick, George Anderson, Esq.—At Brighton, Sir C. Talbot, Bart. of Chart Park and Mierelham, in the County of