In his fleet. It is one of the best Addresses I ever

"The Commander-in-Chief most earnestly desire to direct the particular attention of the fleet to the inelancholy scene they are now called to attend-a scene which offers a strong, and, much he hopes, an impressive lesson to every person in it-n lesson to all who are to command, to all who are to obey.--who knew him, and by the unanimous voice of the Griffon's ship's company, as a humane, compassionate man-a kind, indulgent officer; yet for want of features, his high ingratitude and disdain, working that guard which every man should keep over his passions, this kind, humane, compassionate man commits the dreadful crime of murder!

"Let his example strike deep into the minds of all who witness his unhappy end, and whatever their its hurried mandate, was passed into his body. general disposition may be, let them learn from him, that if they are not always watchful to restrain their passions within their proper bounds, one moment of intemperate anger may destroy the hopes of a well-spent, honourable life, and bring them to an are to obey learn, from the conduct of the Serjeant, the fatal effects which may result from contempt and Insolent conduct towards their superiors. By repeated insolence, the Serjeant overcame the kind and gentle disposition of Lieut. Gamage, and by irritating and inflaming his passion, occasioned his

own death. "The Commander-in-Chief hopes that this offlicting lesson may not be offered in vain, but seriously contemplating the awful example before them, every officer and every man will learn from it, never to suffer himself to be driven by ill-governed passion to treat with cruelty, or violence, those over whom he is to command, nor by disobedience or disrespect to rouse the passions of those whom it is his duty to obey and respect. (Signed) THOS. FOLEY. To the respective Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs.

The body was brought on shore for interment two o'clock, and was received at landing by Perrer Dower, Esq. Governor of the Navy Hospital, who, with a number of naval and military Officers, attended this unfortunate young Gentleman's remains to the barial-ground at the rere of the Naval Hospital, where they were deposited. Capt. Trollope, and the Officers of the Griffon, with several of the cress, were present, and bore testimony, by their appearance, to the regret they felt at his untimely

The following is the speech of Lieutenant Gamage on his trial :

" Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Ho-

nourable Court, "It is with the utmost poignancy of feeling, with

the deepest bitterness and regret, that I appear be fore you in my present awful and unfortunate situation. To the wretch hardened in crimes, and growing grey in the pursuits of villainy, the recollection of having actually deprived a fellow-creature of existence, the divine gift of the Creator, must ever crowd his imagination with a load of the most intolerable ideas.

" How then can any power of language expres the multiplied pains of my situation, the pangs of remorse which swell in my bosom with the most heartrending sensations on the remembrance of the past, through an unpremeditated and deeply lamented act, which has led to this investigation. Ah, God, could years of banishment and pain atone for the mania of a moment, could tears of blood, or sobs of acutest grief recal the flighted spirit, the scorpion's sting which now rankles in my bosom might be removed, and the fever of a young man be succeeded by peace of mind and the sweetness of content : but, alas! what human power can rekindle the vital spark, or illuminate the faded eye; the

" Thus, though impressed with the deepest contrition, my imagination recoils with horror and indignation at the shocking imputation of murder— cretion and my judgment, and drove me on to construct your Resolution relating to the Securities which some though the unfortunate man did indeed fall by my mit the horrid deed with which I stand arrainged at require as a condition of your Emancipation, I need hand, the violent mutinous tenour of his conduct, the bar of this Honourable Court.

flood of affliction and the humane tear are in rain;

men his Commanding Officer, in the act of carrying lancholy catastrophe, the retrospect is agonising in tay is, that no advocate of them has yet been and of passion, in the tempest of which he fell a sail be the result of this Court Martial, with becoming posed to guard; and it is now well known that the Gamage, for the murder of a Serjeant of Marines on victim of his own consummate obstinacy. Of a very board the Grifton sloop of war, pursuant to the different nature from the whirlwind of rage by which gentence of a Court Martial, took place this morn- be was swept from among men, is the prepense malice of the deliberate and insidious murderer.

God Almights knows my heart bleeds at the recital; but it is a duty I owe to myself, and to the world, to draw your attention to my situation as a First Licutenant, and the consequent provocation and I fondly hope this Honourable Court will accompany me in my feelings as an Officer, and as a min. A complaint had been made to me, by the carpenter of the ship, of the deceased, who had

conducted himself in the most riotous and disorderly manner to the said person: weighing the circumstances, I, with a lenity natural to me, and which, the execution, and the same sympathy and pity was I trust. I shall prove to have ever been my character, from high evidence, ordered him a slight punishment, too trifling in its nature, and not unbecoming his situation as a soldier, merely to walk the quarter-deck with a musket in his hand, and to which I was induced by a prepossession in his farour, and a wish to preserve him from condign punishment, which must have been the consequence if the regular steps had been taken; when, with insufferable contempt, better expressed by the carriage and demure countenance and eye than by language, he Impertinently refused to submit; I again and again ommanded further compliance, the same provocation was renewed; I flew to my weapon, and here, Previous to the execution the following circular | before God and my Country, I most solemnly dis-Address was sent by Admiral Fulsy to every ship claim any intention to sudanger the life of the decensed, and declare I meant simply to intimidate, and thereby force obedience to my orders. Acting on this principle, I several times struck the musket which the deceased held in his hand, and desired him to walk about-this seemingly had the desired effect -he shouldered arms, and my sword was returned to its scabbard. But in the very same moment, my soul still glowing with indignation at his outrageous Lieutenant Gamage is represented by every person andacity of air and aspect, he again refused compliance, and dared me to the fatal act. The imposing attitude of the man, the fierce arrangement of his on my imagination, already infariated by irritated exasperation, that darted like a flash of lightning across my brain, reason for sook its seat, raging

madness usurped the sway, and my sword, obeying " Cruel! cruel! most cruel sword! which at once plunged him into eternity—to appear unprepared before his God-and me into the deepest gloom of misery and remorse. I trust I do not exhaust the indulgence of this Honourable Court with untimply and disgraceful death. And let those who a repetition of my regrets—what bosom can deny the sigh, or what eye the tear, when charged with the death of a fellow-creature, under any circumstances whatever? The full heart feels relief on the heaving forth of its sorrows; and though no pencil can pourtray the anguish which preys upon my mind nt this moment, yet I feel some consolation in thinking that this man was formerly the object of my lenity-whom, from motives of compassion, and the just sense I entertained of his professional abilities, I had shielded from punishment, though implicated with the serious charge of mutiny. From this circumstance, I hope it will appear to this Honourable Court, that there was no premeditated malice against this unhappy victim of my misguided passion -and that a moment's cool reflection would have rather induced me to stretch forth that arm for his preservation instead of his destruction.

"I cannot look back on the unhappy event without suffering the most painful sensations, not only as respects the deed itself, but also as regards a sort of unhappy destiny, and not as a casual occurrence. Gob forbid that I should for a moment dare to arraign, or even to call in question, the justice of an everlasting Providence; but if ever fate preponderated the action of an individual, or hurried him to a crisis, some unknown power, with cruel and desperate sway, tyrannized on that lamented day over the affections of my heart, and dashed its calm

placidity with the tumultuous waves of violence and I must claim the indulgence of this Hon. Court for occupying so much of its valuable time, if I have deviated from the subject before them; but when they recollect the very critical situation in which I am placed, I hope they will be ready to piy and forgive the wanderings of the mind. I shall beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the testimonies I shall advance to prove the general calmness and indulgence of my temper towards every one in public and in private. I have more particularly at this time to lament the death of my much-revered friend and commander, Captain Rushbrook, as also the absence of Admiral Dixon from this counther officer in the Court, and of many of my messmates and brother officers-and what must tend warm and artless effusions of their manly and unsotheact; and that nothing but the irritating conduct bounds of reason and justice. A seeming obedience vantage to your interests, you ought, at least, to they rend my soul, but yield no consolation to its returned the blade unpolluted to its sheath, when an | meet them with a steady performance of all those unexpected recurrence of the offence, under aggra- duties to yourselves and your country which, at this vated circumstances, overwhelmed at once my dis- particular time, so peculiarly belong to you. As to

G When I turn my thoughts towards the me-! with which you are already acquainted. As it is deference and resignation, which can only proceed . from a conscience awakened to its guilt, and assisted by the Divine Power. I feel supported by the confidence of ever having acted on humane and honourable principles. I know myself incapable of comin this Court, who does not believe these emotions to be the gammine lemates of my breast-if there be any amongst time of a contrary opinion, I address them in the lunguage of the Apostle, 'Would to God you were alter ther such as I am, except these

" Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honeurable Court, in your hands I place my honour and my existence, the hopes and fears of my family. and all that is valuable to the Officer, the Gentleman, and the Man, fully sensible they can be no where so safely confided as to the breasts of those of my own profession, the pride and boast of my Country, and the terror of its foes. I have proved before you, as before my God, the case of my unfortunate situation, and whilst you, decide on my future destiny, I carnestly entreat you to remember, ' That earthly power doth then show likest God's, when mercy seasons justice."

The following is an extract from the Speech of Sir Henry Parnell, delivered at the Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the Queen's County. The Roman Catholics are every where pursuing the attainment of their rights in a constitutional manner. At their various Meetings, many able speeches are made, which it is impossible for the public Journals fully and adequately to detail. Neither is this in all cases a necessary duty, because the arguments used have already been frequently laid before the public. But the subsequent observations touch upon a topic of too great moment to be passed over

As to the resolution which has been submitted to the Chair, recommending an immediate attention to the registering of your freeholds, no one can dispute its propriety-I say so, not as if I was addressing only the Catholics of this county, but as if I addressed your whole body; and in handling this subject, I feel that my conduct towards you. mtitles me to speak my mind openly, and to Sute blame, where I think blame should fall. The result of this General Election does certainly make it appear that your body, to use no harsher expression, have been extremely supine in respect to giving effectual support to your friends .- You have exposed your long-tried and upright advocates, Mr. Prittie and Mr. Bowes Daly, in auxious and expensive contests. You have been the cause of that most honest, assiduous, able and incorruptible asserter of your rights, Mr. Hutchinson, losing his seat for Cork. You have lost Mr. George Pousouby for the county of Cork, than whom you had no friend more zealous for your success. You bare lost the powerful assistance of Mr. Curran, and in several places Members have been returned who, though occasionally voting in your favour, are the systematic supporters of the Government that is oposed to you. You ought to bear in mind the pubic virtue which has distinguished the conduct of your political friends. You should remember, that ford Grenville refused to come into office with Mr. Pit in 1804, because Mr. Pitt abandoned you; that Lords Grenville and Grey were dismissed from office in 1807, merely because they endeavoured to admit you into the army - that, in 1809, they refused his Majesty made to them to bring them back to office, because they would not coalesce with your opponent, Mr. Perceval-that, in 1811, they refused a similar offer made to them by his Royal Highness the Regent, on the same grounds. And as far as I am acquainted with the motive which led these Noble Lords to feel but little inclined to accept the conditions on which they were offered power last Summer, I have a thorough conviction, that the circumstance which operated most strongly upon them was a doubt whether, if they accepted of the proposed terms, they would be able to carry your question in such a manner as would be satisfactory to you, and honourable to themselves. I meution these things, not with a view to enhance their merits, but to point out to you how great the call is on every Catholic to act on the same principles of public virtue, and how base the mind of that man must be, who, under such circumstances, shall desert his ranks. So much genuine disinterestedness should add a new inducement to the many others that necessarily press themselves upon you, to give the fullest effect to your elective Franchise. It is by the universal and energetic exercise of this right, try; but yet I trust I shall still be able, from the which you already have, you can obtain those testimony of Capts. Trollope and Braimer, and ano- other rights which are still withheld from you. What has lately passed should be a lesson to you, how essential it is not to suffer it to lie neglected; still more to courince this Honourable Court of the for had the Catholic constituency been at all in proextent of my elemency, as it respects my conduct to portion to the wealth and public spirit of your body, those placed under my command, together with my at this General Election, it would have added many other depositions, the leading men of the Griffon to the numbers of your Parliamentary Friends, and are also ready to bear testimony. I trust that the bave placed your Emancipation beyond all doubt When those who have been your friends are clearly phisticated hearts will sufficiently convince the Ho- governed in their public conduct by no other motive nourable Court of the repugnance of my nature to than that of doing you justice, and affording additional strength to the Empire-and have acted so of the deceased could have made me outstep the honourably to themselves, and with such great ad-

I not take up your time in repeating those sentiments

the extreme; but I look forward to whatever may to establish the danger against which they are pre-Statesmen to entertain a favourable opinion of them, was that of endeavouring to conciliate, by these menns, the People of England to your cause : and not because they really supposed there was am mitting an ill action, and am horrer-struck at the thing very formidable in the influence of the Pope. magnitude of this. I trust there is not a spectator In regard to the thanks which you have been pleased to give me for the share I have taken in promoting your interests, I can truly say, that I have more y done that which common justice required of me. the Catholic Penal Code of this country having always appeared to me the most perfect system of raisk tyranny that ever was inflicted on any People .-The manner in which you have been pleased to reward my exertions I can never forget, nor shall it be thrown away, as you shall find, as often as new opportunities present themselves, of combating the remnant of prejudice and error that still lies in the way of the final triumph over-all your enemies.

FEMALE CONSCRIPT.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27 .- The courage and general ity of a young woman, who substituted herself for her brother, a conscript, in 1806, and who has just returned from the army covered with honourable wounds, is now the subject of much conversation here. The story is true, and the particulars deserrato be known. Virginia Chesquiere, bornat Deleant department of the North district of Lille. finding that her brother, who was ordered to march was not in a condition to support the fatigues of war, and that he was inclined to continue his studies, obtained from her parents permission to depart for him. They were twins, and very much resembled each other. She presented berself at the depot in the clothes of her brother, and was sent to the 27th regiment of the line, in which she has serre ed six years. She was raised to the rank of serieant at the battle of Wagram, for having saved the life of her Captain, who fell into the Danube, and was in danger of perishing. At the battle of the 24 of May, near Lisbon, where the Duke of Abrantes commanded, her Colonel being surrounded by the enemy, she demanded six men, whom she could depend upon, with whom she proceeded to his succour; notwithstanding a gun-shot wound which she received in her left arm, she succeeded in saving him, besides making two insurgent officers prisoners. She also received on this occasion a wound from a bayonet in the left side, was carried to the hospital Almeida, and theuce to that of Burgos, where she was cured of her wound without her sex being liscovered; but an illness has since betrayed it, and she has just passed by the city of Courtray, to go to her depot, to receive the recompence due to her valour, and to be decorated by the hand of the Colonel whom she sared, with the honourable insigniz

due to the brave. PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25 .- Arrived a Prussian brig, in five days from Bourdeaux; was boarded resterday by the French privateer which had capturd the Racehorse, which put on poard 25 English sailors, taken in prizes she had made, besides the Racchorse and four others, whose names I has of been able to collect. She also captured the ship Mary, of and for London, from Hondoras ; this ressel, with six others, were under convey of his Majesty's ship Prolic, of 18 guns, and felt in with a large American frigate, on which the merchant ships dispersed, and to favour their escape the olic brought the enemy to close action, which ras maintained for three hours with the greatest viyour, during which the frigate lest her main-mast and fore-top-mast; and lastly the Frolic was toally dismasted, and her colours went over the side with her masts, and it is feared she was taken pos-

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, Nov. 25 .- The Goldfinch loop of war, which sailed a few days since with lispatches to Corunna, arrived here this morning, having been chased by the Rota frigate for several ours, through a misunderstanding of the signals, and threw all her guns overboard, to effect her es ape from the supposed enemy. This information rns immediately conveyed to London, per telegraph ailed the Scalark schooner, Captain Warrand, for lisbon; and the Landrail schooner, on a secure

Russian Soldier .- Peter the Great, at an in erview with the Kings of Denmark and Poland earing them boast of the superiority of their sciliers, instead of disputing the point with them, proosed an experiment, which was immediately assent ed to, and which was, to order a grenadier to jump out of a third floor window. The King of Denmark tried the experiment on one of his brarest and mort loyal soldiers, who, on his knee, refused comple ance. The King of Poland waved the trial altogother, conceiving it to be hopeless, when Peter of dered one of his soldiers, the least promising the could be picked out, to descend the window. To oldier merely crossed himself, touched his hat at ording to form, boldly marched to the winder and had already one of his legs out, when the Fa peror stopped him, and told him he was satisfied The Kings were astonished, and each made the soldier a present of a hundred ducats, requesting Peter to promote him to the rank of Officer. The Coar answered that he would do so to chiige them, but not to reward the soldier; for all his soldiers would

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

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,376.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INSTANT, FEARE FURNITURE of Mr. Buno's House at New town.—Among the Articles is a superior-toned London-made PIANO-FORTE, only a few weeks in PAIGE, Auctioneer. 67 Sale to commence at eleven o'Clock. Newtown, December 3, 1812.

FOR SALE,

ON HOARD THY SCHOONER ST. ANTONIO ALMAS. JUST ARRIVED FROM OPORTO. A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT FRUIT CONSISTING OF

LEMONS and ORANGES, in Chests and Boxes WALNUTS, in Barrely, ALMONDS, in Bags, and CHESTNUTS, in Baskets. All in very rood order.

Also, some CORKWOOD. Apply to the Supercargo, BERNARDO CAMAIS, hourd said Vessel, at the Custom house Quay, Waterford, December 3, 1812.

T. WILSON

ATTA EXPENSE COME COMME TO INTER QUANT LEMONS and ORANGES, of the very best Qualits and Condition, which he will sell, on their arrival, at Two Guineas per Chest.

Waterford, December 3, 1812.

CAUTION. do hereby caution the Public against giving Credit to my Wife, Jours Nugers, otherwise Powya, on my account-se I am determined not to pay any Debts she may contract after this Notice.

MICHAEL NUGENT. Kilmaethomas, Dec. 2, 1812-

ANDREW Bestie, DURSUANT to the De cree of his Maiesty's The Hon. RICHARD ST. Court of Exchequer in Ir

LEGER, and others, (land, made in this Cause. bearing date the 23d day of June, 1812, I will, on Thurs day, the 17th day of December next, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the lighest bidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOL-NEGUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNECUPPOGE, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned; or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned. Dated, 27th November, 1812.

WELLESLEY. For Particulars as to Title and Rental, upply to Is re and Bunkn. Plaintiff's Attornies, 15, Corkhill,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, Between the hours of one and two o'Clock in the Atternoon.

INWO well-secured Yearly PROFIT-RENTS, arising out of LANDS and PREMISES held under the MASTER, BRETHRES, and SISTERS of the Loren Hospital, situate at BALLYTRUCKEC, in the Liberties of said City-one producing an annual Profit of £89 bs. and the other of £61 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 Years from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jon's Vuno. Waterford, November 17, 1812.

PEARSON. Auctioneer. (The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY the 14th December next. Waterford, November 28, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, TERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE / DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a fee-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Hent. For further particulars apply to Roment Bowens, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

67 After the expiration of the first two Years these Premises will rise considerably in value. Waterford, November 26, 1812.

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

Granville having received Instructions from some of the first Houses in London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Fashion. Orders received in Gran-TILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS. Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

2 Corporation of the City of Wateriord, are herethem before the 15th of this present Month (Decem-

tire directions to enforce payment, will be under the accessity, for the purpose of recovering said Rents and Arrears, of furnishing the Law-Accents with a entement of such as small remain due at the time spe-N. B. The Chambersiain will attend to receive

day from Tentill One o'Clock. Decembet 1, 1812.

SAMUEL & RICHARD DAVIS HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR STORES IN SUIR-STREET,

HOPS, in Bags, and new RAISINS, in Boxes

and Casks. Quebec Pipe HEADING, and Carolina Hhd STAFES,

Archangel MATS-and daily expect a few Hhds, of Refined SUGAR. Waterford, 11th Month 30th, 1819.

EAGLE

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CORNHILL, LONDON, AND NO. 23. DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

TDAYMENT of REST of PRESISES rendered in tenantable by Fire.-Persons insuring Properly with this Courty are entitled to a Dividend of 10 per Cent, when the Insurance is effected, and annually, on the same being renewed, thereby making Dividend of to per Cent. at theend of 7 Years, without the risk of being diminished by losses.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE. every description of Insurence upon lives ma

be effected at this Office, with the utmost facility upon terms of peculiar advantage. WILLIAM BERTHAM, Esq. Secretary for the English

Department, London. SANUEL KERNEDY, Esq. Secretary for the Irish Department, Dublin

PATRICK & THOMAS M'DOUGALL, Agents, Waterford, Waterford, 1812.

> FOR SALE, AT THE STORES OF WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,

HANOTIR-STREET, 20 Hhds. good Scale SUGAR, 15 Hhds. prine Wrapper TOBACCO, 5 Pipes of MADEIRA WINE.

He is, as usual, well supplied with prime WINE all kinds, in Wood and Bottle, and daily expects 20 Pipes of PORT WINE, 20 Pipes of Spanish RED WINE.

5 Pipes of TENERIFFE, and 50 Bags and Pockets of HOPS, All of which he will sell on reasonable Terms. Waterford, November 19, 1812

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1819.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c.

PENROSE AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR TARD. Pitch Pinc, Yellow Pinc, Dram Timber and Deals, lately arrived, Ours, Laths, Lead, Plaster of Paris, &c. AND HAVE LANDED

> sortment of Welch States. Waterford, Oct. 31, 1812

FASHIONABLE PELISSE CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET,

HAS received, by the several late Arrivals from Liverpool and Bristol, a large and fashionable Assortment of Fancy PELISSE CLOTHS, of various Colours-Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS, &c Plain and Corded CASSIMERES-Superfine WRL BORE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.-from some of the First Manufacturing Houses in England. He is abundantly assorted with English CARPET TING, of the newest Patterns-beautiful HEARTH RUGS, COUNTERPANES, English BLANKETS, HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. &c. which, with a gene ral Assortment of WOOLLEN, LINES, and COTTON

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

GOODS, he will dispose of on the most reasonable

Waterford, November 14, 1812.

R. LEB and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting of the Lands of Bolinderart, Shanakil, Booleycloghy Knowlinecrailty, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanere, in the Barony of Upperthird : West Ballilemon, Glinayadra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of Decies without Drum; and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Estate in the Lands of Upper Ballincur, Ball nab, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird; East Ballimollalla, in the Birony of Decies without FETHE several TENANTS who are indebted to the | Drum ; Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tramore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird; and by requested to pay all Bents and Arrears due by | Carrigovoc, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are above One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD-LANDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore-Ballimollalla, Ballilemon, and Bolindesart. He will also sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin. The above Lands are now set for above Five THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED POUNDS a Year.

Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. LEE, sidmouth, Devoushire; to Mr. Wu. Disser, 26, Parliament-street, London-or to the Reverend the Och Rents and Arrents at his House at Grange, each Dess of Waterford, and William Newrost, Esq. Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

TO BE LET, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, FIRE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, now unoccupied containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty-one Years. Immediate possession will be given Proposals to be received by Mis. Lattan, at Mr. PARR's, Hair-Dresser, Quay, Waterford.

November 21, 1812 The above Advertisement will be published in is Paper only once every fortnight.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TWO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE MINGSTOWN, in the County of Topperary, with an accilent ORCHARD and GARDEA, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particular y well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country rithin 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher of Lismore, and one mile of Clocheen. There is rery considerable home Market, and Water Carrings roin Lismore, and also from Cloninel to Waterford. N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable Cities of MATERFORD and CORK, through Kile-Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lissioner, Shanbally, Clogheen—or to

ROGER CASHIN, Waterford. October 1st, 1519

WANTED,

A S COACHMAN, a steady, sober Man, who un decistands the care and management of Horse well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer. Waterford, Nov. 28, 1819.

STRAYED BEAGLES.

CTRAYED, from Brunswick, near Channel, an D were seen coming towards Carrick, two young Black and White BEAGLES, with Blue Spots. Th Dog answers to the name of Stretcher, the Bitch.

It is requested, if they are at any Gentleman's Farmer's house, that intimation may be given to Mr. Bingir, at the Chronicle Office. Waterford, November 21, 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET.

For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmacthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good White TROUT and Salwon WIER attached to the Demesne. Pro posals will be received by Joseph Power, Esq.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TWO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on. and immediate postession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it, with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair; an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in, Twelve fret high, hard with Brick, and planted with have most anxiously entertained of his recovery, the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good.

The situation of Public Affairs has induced me. heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and aid down with the best and most productive grass reeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

Proposals, post paid, will be recrived by Josnen Power, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon is the Value is offered. TANTIN TYNAN, the Stew ird, will show the premises.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 4.

Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 119s. Dd." ----- second, - - - - - - 114s. 0d ---- third, - - - - - - 107s. Od Tallow (rendered) - - 110s. - 120s Od Lard (flake) - - - - 84s. Od. - 00s. Od (casks, rendered) - 86s. Od. - 90s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 60s. Od. - 00s. Od. Pork. - - - - - - - - 50s. Od. 55s. Od Beef, - - - - - - - 32s. Od. - 38s. Od. Oatmeal, ---- - - 25s. Od. - 26s. Od Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. --- second, - - - - 749. Od. - 769. Od. — third, - - - - - 564. Od - 644. Od. --- fourth - - - - - 402. Od. - 544. Od. Wheat, - - - - - 554. Od. - 6 %. Od. Barley, ----- 25s. Od. - 20s. 6d. Oats (common) - - - 21s. Od. - 22s. Od (potatoc) - 22s. Od. - 23s. Od. Tallow (rough), - - - 125. 6d. - 134 0d. Potatoes, - - - - - 6d. to 7d. f (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 43d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 0d (joints), ----- 51d. - 7d. > per 10. Pork, - - - - - 4 d. - 5d. Butter, ---- 24d. - 28d. | Train Oil. - - - - - - - £50 00s. -

forn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. 2191 Barrels Wheat,] Averaging { 1 34. Fid. 3365 --- Oats, (t 5 n. e d. 2758 --- Barley,

Whiskey, ---- 17s. 0d. - 17s. 6d.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

THVIIE Post-Masters-General having it in contemplation to direct, that the Mail-Coach, which at present conveys his Majesty's Mails betxeen the Cities of DURLIN and WATERFORD, shall pars through the Towns of Gow Ran and

THOMASTORN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received for conveying the Public Correspondence between the ROYAL ORK and the City of Waterford, in a Mail-Diligence passing through the Town of Ross.

By Command EDWARDS. LEES. Sccretary.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. NOVEMBER 12, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters-General are ready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Conches drawn by four Horses, between the NACTHOMAS, DUNGARFAN, CAPPOQUIN, LIS-

MORE. TALLIGH, and WATER-GRASS-HILL. The Post-Musters-General are also ready to rcceise Proposals for a similar Establishment from WATERFORD to CAHIR, through CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR and CLONMEL.

> By Command, EDWARD S. LEES.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of PIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Parka Walsh, Afterney, William-street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullirahoue, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Clonmet and Kilkenny, and 93 Miles from Carrie -on-Suir. These Mills are very hevan-tageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage : the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of primo

GT Application, in Writing, to be made to Time-thy Nowlay, Kilkenny; or John Watgut, Mullin-ahone. John Sillito will show the Premises. *. * The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 20, 1812.

THE SPEECH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT. In the Name and on Behalf of his Majesty,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1812. My Lords, and Gentlemen, It is with the deepest concern that I am obliged o announce to you, at the opening of this Parline ment, the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution of the hopes which I

The situation of Public Affairs has induced me to take the earliest opportunity of meeting you after the late Elections. I am persuaded you will cordially participate in the satisfaction which I derive from the improvement of our prospects during the

course of the present year. The valour and intrepldity displayed by his Maesty's forces and those of his allies in the Peninsus on so many occasions during this exmpaign, and the consummate skill and judgment with which the operations have been conducted by General the Marquis of Wellington, have led to consequences of the utmost importance to the common cause.

By transferring the War into the interior of Spain, and by the glorious and ever-memorable victory obtained at Salamanca, he has compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Cadiz; and the Southern Provinces of that kingdom have been delivered from the power and arms of France.

Although I cannot but regret that the efforts of the enemy, combined with a view to one great operaion, have rendered it necessary to withdraw from the Siege of Burgos, and to evacuate Madrid, for the purpose of concentrating the main body of the Allied Forces; these efforts of the enemy have, nevertheless, been attended with important sacrifices on their part, which must materially contribute to extend the resources and incilitate the exertions of the Spanish Nation.

I am confident I may rely on your determination to continue to afford every aid in support of a contest which has first given to the continent of Eurone the example of persevering and successful resistance to the power of France, and on which not only the independence of the Nations of the Peninsula. but the best interests of his Majesty's Dominions essentially depend.

I have great pleasure in communicating to you. that the relations of peace and friendship have been restored between his Majesty and the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm.

light infantry fencibles, employed with the flanking party of Indians.

The eminent services and talents of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonel, Provincial Aid-de-Camp and Attorney General of the province, are recorded by the most honourable testimony of the gallant General, whose steps he followed during his short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

Volunteers Shaw, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the mank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner.

The Major-General particularly mention services of Lieutenam-Colonels Butler and Clark of the militia, and Captains lints, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York militin, who led their men into action with great spirit.

The Major-General reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion as meriting the particularly names the Chief, Norton, who was wounded.

Several Gentlemen volunteered their services in the field, and shared in the honour of the day .-Mr. Clinch and Mr. Wilcox were of the number, and the Major-General witnessed the zealous conduct of many others not named in this report.

Major-General Sheaffe had humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostility, on the solicitation of Major-General Van Ranseller, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the bodies of the date and wounded.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major-General Roger Hale Sheaffe is appointed to the command of the troops in the Upper Prowince, and to administer the civil government of the EDWARD BANNES, Adjutant-General.

CATHOLIC BOARD.

TROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT. A Meeting of the Catholic Board was held on Saturday last, at No. 4, Capel-street, which, in point of numbers and respectability, has seldom been surpassed. The anxiety of the Public, respecting the important subject which was to engage the attention of the Board, was strongly marked by the great crowd assembled to witness the proceedings. -Not only were the passages leading to the Board Rooms, and the Rooms themselves, crowded to excess, but even in the street a vast number of persons were collected to obtain information of what was going forward. About three o'clock, J. Dickson, Esq. was called to the Chair.

Previous to the adjourned debate on Mr. Law-Jess's Resolution being resumed, the Secretary, Mr. Hay, read a letter from Lord Fingal, stating his regret that particular business prevented him from attending the Board. He also read another letter from Mr. Burne, dated Newry, November 27, 1812, which stated an alteration having been made In the Newry Resolutions, with respect to Mr. Andrew Jennings-it was as follows :

"The foregoing Resolutions having passed with but one dimenting voice, it was then proposed, that the following Resolution should be adopted, which, after being objected to in point of form, and from respect to the universally admitted patriotism of the Gentlemen's family, who is the object of it, was carried, viz. - That we consider Mr. Andrew Jennings, on account of his conduct at the late Election, not any longer deserving confidence in the management of the Roman Catholic Petition to the Legislature," and mentioned that a Meeting was press purpose of stating the grounds on which they expected to be held in the County of Armagh.

After Mr. Hay had read the proceedings of the last Board day. Mr. Lawless rose and called the attention of the

Meeting to the Resolution which he had proposed on Saturday fortnight, viz.

"That such persons as had deserted the tried friends of the Catholics on the last General Elec-

tion, were no longer deserving of their confidence. Mr. O'Connell said, that he wished to mention a circumstance, which, he could not avoid thinking, was of an extraordinary nature. It was that of individuals summoning Members of the Board to attend. He wished to know whether any person had the power of issuing a summons, except the Secretury. He received a summons the day before in the Courts, to attend an adjournment of the discussion which took place on Saturday fortnight, and at first he really thought it was a jest. This assumption of power by any individual should not pass unnoticed. From the Inteness of the hour, and the very crowded state of the apartments, he thought it would be impossible to discuss the question in that dispassionate and orderly manner which its great magnitude required. There were at that moment, while he was speaking, several Members of the Board standing on the stairs and in the passages, who found it impossible to gain admittance, and he was himself indebted to the personal kindness of some individuals who were near the entrances, for having procured admission. He would, therefore, propose an adjournment until eleven o'clock on Monday, when they might meet at D'Arcy's Long-Room, or some other place which would be suffi-

.. It was suggested to Mr. O'Connell, that the country Gentlemen who had come to town for the purpose of attending the Board, would be much treated the opinions of the Catholics with insulting posed, that Gentlemen who were not of the Board

room, and the lateness of the hour, had been so gave his full support at the late Election to James | necessity of drawing the line of distinction. He af- and was once more proceeding to read the Petition

coed immediately to a division.

Mr. Finn protested against such a measure. thought nothing could possibly be more unjust. Sir Edward Bellew, Mr. Donnellan, Mr. Rice, and the stairs, and unable to get in.

It was agreed that the discussion should proceed upon which Dr. Sheridan rose and mid, that it was personary to take an accurate view of the question before them. They certainly had no right to censure any person who was not a Member of the Board; and as certainly they had no right to extend their censure even to individuals of their own Body, unless upon the clearest grounds, on the most distinct and evident satisfaction of the delinquency of such individuals; for he would freely maintain, that it was much better that twenty guilty persons should escape, than that one worthy man should suffer unjustly. It was not sufficient that probabilities were strongly against some men; they should not condemn even on the most probable suppositions; for, the reverse of the strongest probabilities is possible. highest praise for their good order and spirit, and | When an Election was about to take place, it surely could not be expected that every man could tell exactly the principles of the Candidate who was to stark. It was not a sufficient proof that a Candidate was hostile to the Ministers, the' he should rote for the Catholic Question. A Noble Lord, who was intimately connected with the Ministry, and who, notwithstanding, uniformly supported Emancipation, afforded a striking proof of this. Nothing, however, could be more base, than a Catholic supporting the oppressor of Catholics. They were calld upon to visit cousure where it was deserved. It was a matter of practical utility and practical neces sity, but it should be considered whether it was likely to disturb the harmony of the Body, as was

asserted. Public opinion should be always respected. The Catholics of Ireland were indebted to its influence for protection from many injuries. He concluded his speech (of which, from the low tone in which it was delivered, we were enabled to collect but a few outlines) by saying, that the vote he should give was not the effect of heat, or of party spirit, but of the purest wish to promote the interest of the Catholic Body, and he supported the re-

Mr. Burke, of Glynske, came forward deter mined to oppose the Resolution, and in the most decided manuer. He said, an indefinite censure of that nature would give every reptile who might have a private pique to satisfy, or the malignity of a bad disposition to indulge, the power of striking at the breast of the most virtuous man in the com munity. If any man had betrayed his country, let the persons who accused him come forward boldly and manfully, and name the delinquent; not stab him like an assassin in the dark-not attack him like a coward, when he was unable to defend himself, and rifle him of what was dearest to the heart of an Irishman, his honour and the good opinion of his countrymen. It was right to make enquiry into the conduct of Gentlemen upon the recent Elections; but suspected persons should be named. for the purpose of allowing them to come forward and state the grounds upon which they had acted. For his own part, he had adopted a fine of conduct which he expected would have procured him the unqualified approbation of that Board, and yet he found that the indefinite censure which they had It in contemplation to inflict, had been already seized upon by designing and ill-minded persons to malign his character. He should, therefore, propose a Resolution, that such persons as were conceived deserving of censure for their conduct, on the late general Election, be forthwith named, for the exhad acted.

Mr. O'Gorman thought Mr. Burke's feelings very natural.

Mr. Burke resumed. He said there was but one Catholic in his county, beside himself, who had opposed the strenuous supporters of the No-Popery Ministers. There was every effort made to reduce the representation of the County of Galway to the despicable state of a Borough, as had been done with the town. He had always been intimate with those Gentlemen, and had lived with them on the most friendly terms, and yet he supported a man of whom he knew little or nothing. He conceived that calling a man who gave a solitary vote once a year for Catholic Emancipation, a tried friend, was humbug. It was the man who opposed the Ministers generally that deserved the name of the country's friend. Under the impression of those feelings, he had procured a Meeting of the County last April, and a Resolution passed that no Catholic should support any Candidate, who should in the remotest degree support the present incapable Ministry; that Resolution had been vigorously carried into execution by him and some others at the last Election; and, though from particular circumstances they had not succeeded on that occasion, he had no doubt of their success hereafter. He wished to oppose the monopoly which was carried on in this county, and to procure a man who would vote for every question dear to the Irish heart. If the Catholics succeeded in throwing

off their chains, it was his intention to stand for the high honour of representing his native county himself. [Great cheering.] But as that was not at gave every pledge, who made the most solemn and inconvenienced by an adjournment. He then pro- hanteur, and refused on the public hustings to sa-

ter-General, and Lieutenant Ker, of the Glengary | much objected to, it would be the better may to pro- Daly, who was well known to be the pliable parti- | terwards waited on Mr. Bagwell, be reported to an of the No-Popery Administration. He (Mr. in Kildare-street, and repeated the same thing Burke) had been latterly a good deal in England, him. He consulted Mr. Dominick Rice, who are and was sorry to say, that those persons called our on learning all the circumstances, advised him friends had not always acted as they should do. He support Bigwell, unconditionally, co-ceiving the Edward Bellew, Air. Donnellan, Air. Dice, and would ask whether, if a man gave his interest to a he was pledged to do so; but he determined, some Candidate, who should uniformly support the than do this, to run the risk of shooting Bagwell country, in preference to one who only gave a si- or of being shot himself, and absolutely borro lent periodical vote in favour of Emancipation, was pistols for the purpose. He went to Cashel, where he to be consured for it? Nothing could be more he met Mr. Lidwill, and requested him to be he moustrous and unjust. This indefinite censure had friend on the occasion. This Mr. Lidwill declin been already productive of bad consequences, for it al, for certain reasons, which he assigned at the had not only been seized upon to injure him, but had time, and he (Mr. Lalor) then called upon his friend absolutely been made an instrument to frighten Ca- Capt, Power. Mr. Bagwell, however, did not put tholics from supporting the patriotic and independent man he had brought forward. He trusted he had said enough to convince them of the impolicy of measure, which would cast an unjust aspersion upon one who acted in a manner by which he expected to have ensured their approbation, and was and assuring them that no man in existence would oundent had merited it. He always thought they could not even doubt the conduct of him who had step that could lead to their disadvantage, in sup. ever considered himself as a child of their own, and who was the emulative descendant of Sir Ulick Burke, the last man in the kingdom that submitted

after the siege of Limerick. Mr. Finn thought he should be able to convince the Meeting of the inconsistency and absurdity of the Resolution submitted to their consideration, but which, he thanked God, for the sake of their characters with the People, they had not yet passed .-The inconsistency of the resolution was evident upon the face of it. The only criterion of guilt was circumstance. They were asked, was any man pardonable for the violation of his promise; and they auswered most decidedly-No. But what was their onduct; it was this they say you should not break your promise, that would be highly improper. but we will punish you for the performance. To prove its injustice it was only necessary to observe how it would have affected Mr. Burke. They were told it was framed for the castigation of the degenerate, but it was evident that it had already hit the worthy. The resolution which was the ground-work of that now under consideration, was one of the 12th of June, and which certainly could not be intended to have a retrospective operation: any guilt must be incurred before the passing that resolution, not after. A vote was given away, in effect, when a promise was given. That the resolution in its present shape would affect Mr. Burke was evident, for it went to censure those who deserted (as it was called) any man who had ever given a vote in farour of the Catholics, even hough the person set up against him was the most steady patriot. He conceived that Mr. Lalor's guilt or innocence (according to their resolution) depended entirely on circumstances beyond his controul, namely, upon the pleasure or whim of the Minister, in dissolving Parliament at a particular time, and on Mr. Bagwell's determination to set up or not. He concluded an able speech by vot-

ing against the resolution. Mr. Byrne was decidedly opposed to the resoluon, on the ground of its being a most unconstitutional and improper assumption of power. He argued strongly in favour of the subject's right to vote as he pleased, and took occasion to explain a mistake he had fallen into the last day the Board had met. Mr. Corry had been the person who seized Mr. Caulfield and threw him into a dungeon. but had not been guilty of the gross injustice of detaining him there ten days after the order for his liberaon. It was, however, very little matter of surprise that Mr. Caulfield should promise his decided support to Needham in opposition to Corry, at a time when there was no probability of the Master of the Rolls setting up. He contended that if the Board were possessed of the right they claimed, th ought to wave it, and concluded by moving an adarament sinc dic.

Mr. Mahon, in a short but impressive speech, se-

conded the motion. Mr. Hussey conceived that the Resolution of Mr. awless was not sufficiently strong to meet the delinguency which most certainly existed. It should ot only stigmatise those who deserted our friends, ut those who supported the intolerants.

Mr. O'Connor spoke in farour of the Resolution Dr. Dromgoole spoke eloquently against it. Mr. Costigan made a speech farourable to the Re-Mr. Lalor rose and said, that he was not in the inbit of public speaking, but however inadequate ne must feel himself for such a task, he relied too emly upon the honour and justice of his counrymen, to believe that they would comure him aithout at least permitting him to lay a plain atement of facts, in his justification, before them. Hear him, hear him.] Mr. Bagwell applied to Election, or when one might occur. He said he sould support him, having been then on terms of friendship with him, and there being no resolution o prevent such a promise. As he was determined to state every thing with the utmost candour, he would not positively say, that he recollected exacting a promise at this time from Mr. Bugwell to support the Catholics, though the impression on his mind was, that he did .- However, the affair remained in this state till last March, when Mr. Bagwell returned from England, and sent Colonel present possible, he had put forward a man who | Purefoy to him (Mr. L.) to inform him of his intention to set up for the County of Tipperary. He inunqualified promises, while the other Candidates | stantly said, I cannot give my interest to Mr. Bagwell, if he does not solemnly pledge himself to support the Catholics. It was answered that he had girtisfy their constituents, anto the line of conduct | en an unconditional promise; but he said that if even might be requested to withdraw, to afford room for they intended to pursue. Denis Bowes Daly him- that were the case, (and he did not recollect that it the Members who were outside, which was agreed to. self took a sinecure, when the Government with was) he had then only a private character to mainsure and partial approval. Col. Butler again insisted that his motion should

that. The Chair still refused. Lord Desart then rose and Hemanded a hearing.

him to any inconvenience in this way, as he promis. ed in the most unequivocal and decided manner to support Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Lalor concluded by making an appeal to the candour, justice, and honourable feelings of the members present, he more tenacious than he would, in avoiding any port of which assertion, he adduced his conduct tier since the year 93.

Mr. O'Gorman eloquently supported the resolution, and moved an addition to it, approving of the rindication made by Mr. Lalor and Mr. Burke and expressing the confidence of the Board in those Gentlemen. Mr. Burke expressed his dissent from the insertion of his name in the amendment, as it would have the appearance of the resolution conemplating him, which Mr. Lawless informed him was not intended.

Mr. O'Connell made an eloquent speech in fa. our of the amendment proposed by Mr. O'German, and advised Mr. Burke to take the evident meaning of the resolution, in preference to Mr. Law.

Mr. O'Gorman willingly withdrew Mr. Burke's ame, on his continuing to desire it. A division then took place upon the resolution

mended by Mr. O'Gorman, when there appeared Noes......33

daiority against the amendment approving of Mr. Lalor's vindication 1 Another division then took place opon a motion of diournment.

Ayes......96 Majority against adjournment....16 The original question was now loudly called for

and carried in the affirmative. John Burke, of Glynsk, Esq. having been called

A rote of thanks was passed to Mr. Dickson, for is proper conduct as Chairman that day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROTESTANT MEETING.

From the Kilkenny Chronicle of December 1. Yesterday, pursuant to requisition, the Protes ant Noblemen, Gentlemen and Clergy of the Counand City of Kilkenny assembled about one clock at the Sheaf-Inm After some desolters onversation, in which Col. Butler, the Mayor, Mr. Rothe, and other respectable Gentlemen, appeared to question the legal form of the requisition, cry was heard of " Chair! Chair!" and Coonel Gore, being proposed and seconded, war inrediately called thereto. The Chairman began by emarking on the resolutions passed by the Grand Jury in 1807. He did not conceive that these resolutions, however liberal and public-spirited, dill clash with the arowed object of this meeting. He then alluded to the late proceedings of the Roman Catholics at the Black Abbey; nor could be be led to believe that the question of Feto (as it was there asserted) is set for ever at rest by the unanimous deision of the Catholic Prelates. It would notit should not be set at rest. We are not (said the Chairman) to be governed by the Catholics, nor are we to hear in silence their unqualified demands. He hoped the Meeting would excuse his incompetency to fill his present situation. He had never before been a Chairman; nor had he, till then, attended a public meeting of the kind.—After reading the requisition, the Chairman was proceeding to read the Petition to the Prince Regent and Parliament against the unqualified demands of the Roman Catholics -- when Colonel Butler rose and sald, that the Petition, in order to be considered by Parliament, should be proposed and adopted it a Meeting legally convened. He did not con ceire that he was out of order by retarding the proceedings of the assentity. The whole weight and authority of their proceeding depended for the most part on the legal form under which they should meet. All their acts depended on this. They were im in March, 1811, for his support, in case of an to be confirmed or cancelled by their relation to legality. He conceived that a Meeting of the Pretestant Freeholders should be convened by the High Sheriff. He knew the object upon which they were called together; he knew the consequences that were likely to follow the prosecution of such mesures as these. The public mind ought not to be ngitated at a time like the present, and hence be hought this meeting to be impolitic-unconstitu inal, he had almost said illegal. Here the Hou centleman was most ungraciously interrupted by the obsequious Voices of Lord Desart's few fol lowers, and the hideous, if not the hired uprour ragged peasantry. When this extraordinary confusion ceased, the Hon. Gentleman proposed that Colonel Gore do leave the Chair, and that the Meet ing do now adjourn .- This motion was seconded by Mr. Ponsonby, brother of the Member for the Cour ty. Hero again the old scene of confusion waserhibited. The Chairman was repeatedly called co Mr. O'Gorman thought that, as the want of whom he acted were going out of office, and he tain, and that he had now a public one, and felt the to move the resolution. He peremptorily refused

when he was received by the cries of general cen-

be put from the Chair, and divided upon. A metion of adjournment could not be refused; it preceles all other motions.—Let them first decide on

He attempted to vindicate the legality of the meeting; and after rapouring for some time about freedom of speech and sentiment, and that liberty of conscience that he felt within him as a Briton -he head-quarters at half-past nine o'clock in the mornmoved that those persons who were willing to consider and sign the Petition should now retire to more consenient place. He and his few retired, before the grouns and hisses of the people, and laid their humble and legal Petition in the stable-yard | the Kremlin, the canaille, armed by the Governor, of Major Madden, where it was signed, without be- made a resistance, and were immediately dispersed. ing carried at the Public Meeting, by a few friends | Ten thousand Russian soldiers were the next and folfrom the Country -a few Reverend and liberal di- lowing days collected in the city, into which they sines, some policemen and peasants. In the mean | were brought by their thirst for plunder; they were time the friends of the Catholics were not idle .-They did not retire from the place appointed in the requisition. They knew that truth would not lose by discussion, and therefore, they moved, Colonel guard said that they should fire no longer, that Butler to the Chair. The motion was approved by the unanimous acclamations of the Meeting. After Colonel Butler had taken the chair, Mr. Rothe addressed him as follows-" Mr. Chairman, look around you-look at the Protestant strength, and talent, and respectability that meet your eye in every direction, and shall you suffer it to go abroad; that the Earl of Desart and the few that follow in his train have taken with them the sense of the Protestants, who were called upon to assemble in this reom. No-the Protestant Meeting still remains undiminished in consequence chinost in Mr. Rothe animadrested on the irregularity and confusion of the proceedings of the day. He then moved that a Committee be appointed to give expression to their feelings on the object of the Requisition. This was unanimously approved by the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, the Hon. Charles Butler, Hon. P. Butler-Sir Wm. Morres, Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Sir R. St. George, Robert St. George, John and Richard Power, Esqrs. William Bayly, and Joseph Greene, Esqrs. Captains Loftus, John and William Warring, and many other respectable Gentlemen in the County. The Meeting then terminated.

We shall endeavour to collect further particulars of the Proceedings, which will be found very inte-

SIR JOHN NEWPORT, BART.

Joseph Greene, of Greenville, Esq. the stendy and realous friend of the Catholics, having been prevented, by the clamour of the Intolerants, from reading the following Letter at the Protestant Meeting of vesterday. we feel highly honoured by being authorised to give it

The continued pressure of a harassing complaint precludes the possibility of my attending the Meeting at Kirkenny, and compels me to adopt this mode of entering my Protest against its arowed object. which appears to me pregnant with the most alarming consequences to the tranquillity of this hitherto happy. becalie independent and united County. I do not thus act from any auxiety to record more conspicuously those opinions which, for more than thirty wears, have actuated my conduct, and during that period bave, from every passing event, acquired encreased force and vigour i but from a sincere desire that our tranquillity and happiness may not be offered up as a sacrifice at the shrine of power.

I must first be allowed to express my surprize at seeing among the Signatures to the Requisition for a Meeting, avowedly intended to defeat the wishes of the Catholic Body, the names of some Gentlemen who in 1807, declared the perfect equality of privileges to be a measure of essential justice and sound po-

The rule of Right, the measure of Justice, which existed in 1807, cannot have varied in 1812-it is and must be the same to-day, vesterday, and for ever. If the needs of the country dictated its adoption in 1807, as a measure of sound policy, calculated to arm every heart and hand, by community of privilege, i defence of a common cause-no man will. I believe affect to doubt, that the pressure of danger is, since that period, augmented in a ten-fold proportion.

Lobserve with concern affixed to this paper the Signatures of some Reverend Gentlemen, and have learned with extreme regret the active and unremitling exertions which too many of those, whose sacred office it is to preach peace and good-will to men, have evinced in forwarding, on the present occasion, the process of irritation and resentment. I cannot but think that their duty would have been better derformed by confining their sphere of action to expressing their individual opinion by individual signature, and permitting the Laity to exercise their unbinssed judgcent in a similar manner. I am perfectly certain that such activity of zeal, if displayed by the Ro man Catholic Priesthood, would have been denound ed as ill-suited to their Clerical Character.

There is no fair or rational object which can me the light, that might not have been attained by those, whose opinions are hastile to the restocation of equal Divileges to our Catholic fellow-subjects, expressing that disactionation by individual signature, without the intervention of a Meeting specially summoned fo that purpose. It was a course which had already been marked out by those who felt the question in a very different manner, as affecting the rights, the happiness, the existence of the community. It was then adopted us the course least likely to embitte the minds of Irichmen, on a question where diversity of opinion was known to prevail, and where that diversity was likely to assume the character of war fure by public and probably empassioned discussion. It leaves to the man who is to exercise his judgment bpon a measure, which seems admitted by both parties to involve the dearest rights and best interests of the public, an opportunity of weighing the grounds and consequences of that opinion, which he is to express in the colmest and most dispressionate manner.

There is, indeed, O. F. and which it will not answerbut, it is of that rature which will not. I trust, recent mend the contears course to the adoption of a creat an calightened, and an in Sependent County. It will not allow the consequence of that County to be the anpendage of ANY MAN, or SET OF MEN-to be a make weight in the scare of their political consequence or a Ladder to ascend to power or emolument. Temviral or Spiritual. JOHN NEWPORT.

Newnark, County of Kilkenny, 25th November, 1512.

FRENCII PAPERS.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Borowsk, Oct. 23 - After the battle of Moskia, General Kutusow took a position a league in advance of Moscow; he established several redoubts to defend the town; he remained there till the last moment. On the 14th of September, seeing the Frencharmy march towards him, he took his resolution, and evacuated the position, passing thro' Moscow. He crossed through the city with his ing. Our advanced goard passed through it an hour after noon. The Commandant of the Russian rear guard requested to be allowed to defile in the City without firing-it was allowed him-but in old and good soldiers; they augmented the number of prisoners. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, the Russian General commanding the real they ought to fight no more, and talked much about peace. He marched upon the road of Kolomna, and our advanced ghard placed itself 5 leagues from Moskwa, upon the bridge of the Moskwa. During this time, the Russian army left the Kolomna road. and took that of Kalonga, by cross roads. He thus mide the half tour of the city at six leagues distance. The wind carried thither clouds of flame and smoke, &c. This march, according to the statements of the Russian officers, was sombre, and religious consternation filled their souls; they assert most profound silence reigned throughout all the army as during prayers. We quickly perceived the

enemy's march. The Duke of Istria marched to Disna, with a corps of observation. The King of Naples at first followed the enemy upon Podol, and afterwards marrhed upon their rear, threatening to cut them off from the Kalouga road; although the King only had with him the advanced guard, the enemy only allowed themselves time to evacuate the entrenchments they had constructed, and marched six leagues in the rear, after a glorious battle for the advanced guard. Prince Poniatowski took a position behind the Nara, at the confluence of Isha. General Lauriston having, on the 5th October.

gone to the Russian head-quarters, the communications were re-established between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, who, between themselves, agreed not to attack each other without giving three hour's notice, but on the 18th, at seven o'clock in the morning, four thousand Cossacks came out from a wood situated within half cannon shot of General Sebastiani, forming the extreme left of the advanced guard, who had neither been occupied nor inspected that day. They made an attack upon this light cavalry, at a time when they were on foot, at the distribution of meal. This light cavalry could not form but at a quarter of a league at farthest; whilst the enemy penetrated by this bole, a park of twelve pieces of cannon and twenty caissons, of General Sebastiani's, were taken in a ratine, with baggage waggons, in number 30; in all 65 waggons, instead of 100, as stated in the last Bulletin. At the same time the enemy's regular cavalry, and two columns of infantry, penetrated into the hole. They hoped to gain the wood and the defile of Voronosvo before us; but the King of Naples was there. He was on horseback. He marched and penetrated the Russian lines, in 10 or 12 different charges. He perceived the division of six enemy's battalious, commanded by Lieut.-General

ski successfully repulsed two Russian divisions .-The Polish General Fischer was killed by a ball .-The enemy not only suffered a loss superior to ours, but have the shame of having violated the truce concluded between the advanced guards, a thing hardly erer done. Our loss amounts to 800 men in killed, wounded, and taken—that of the enemy is double. several Russian Officers were taken; two of their jenerals were killed. On this day the King of Naples has proved what presence of mind, valour, nd a knowledge of war can effect. In general, throughout all this campaign, this Prince has shewn imself worthy of the supreme rank in which he is placed. However, the Emperor, wishing to oblige the enemy to evacuate his entrenched Camp, and frire them several marches back, in order to be able tranquilly to proceed to the countries chosen for his winter-quarters, and actually necessary to be occupied for the execution of his ulterior project, on the 17th ordered General Lauriston, with his advanced guard, to place himself behind the defile of Winkowo, in order that his movements might not be

killed. Whilst this was passing, General Poniatow-

ant-General Muller was

After Moscow had ceased to exist, the Emperor ad determined either to abandon the heap of ruins, r only occupy the Kremlin, with three thousand nen; but the Kremlin, after 15 days' labour, was not fudged sufficiently strong to be abandoned for 20 or 30 days to its own force; it would have wearied and incommoded the army in its movements. vithout giving a great advantage. If we wished to protect Moscow from the beggars and plunderers, 0.000 men would have been necessary. Moscow , at present, a truly unhealthy and impure sink. population of 200,000 wanderers in the neighouring woods, dying with hunger, come to these uins to seek what remains of vegetables in the gardens, to support life. It appeared useless to compromise any thing whatever, for an object which was of no military importance, and which has now become of no political importance. All the magazines which were in the City having been months. The old Russian infantry is destroyed; the

of Istria caused it to be blown up. At 2 o'clock, a. m, on the 23d, the arseoal, barracks, magazines, all were destroyed. This ancient citadel, which takes its date from the foundation of the monarchy, this first palace of the Crars, has been destroyed. The Duke of Treviso has marched for Vereia.

The Emperor of Russia's Ald-de-Camp, Baron Winzingerode, having on the 22d attempted to penetrate at the head of 500 Cossacks, was repulsed and taken prisoner, with a young Russian Officer named Nariskin.

On the 19th, the head-quarters were in the Castle of Troxtskoi; they remained there on the 20th; on the 21st they were at Ignation; the 22d at Pominskol, all the army having made two flank marches; and the 23d at Borowsk.

The Emperor reckons upon marching, on the 24th, to gain the Dwina, and taking a position which will bring him within 80 leagues of Petersburgh and Wilna; a double advantage; that is to

say, 20 marches nearer his means and his object. Of 4000 stone houses which were in Moscow, ot more than 200 remain. It has been said a fourth remains, because, in that calculation, 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are even damaged. Of 8000 houses of wood, nearly 500 remain. It was proposed to the Emperor to burn what remained of the city, to treat the Russians in their own way, to extend this measure round Moscow. There are two thousand villages, and many country houses and chateaux. It was pronosed to form four columns, of two thousand men each, and charge them with burning every thing for wenty leagues round Moscow. That will learn the and not like Tartars. If they burn a village, or house, we must then answer for it by burning 100.

The Emperor refused to allow these measures, which would have aggravated the misfortunes of this population-of 9000 proprietors, whose castles would have been burned, an hundred perhaps rould have been sectaries of the Marat of Russia: but 89(X) are brave men, already too much the victims of some wretched men. To punish 100 guily persons, 8900 would have been ruined. We must add, that it would absolutely liave left without reources 200,000 poor Boors, innocent of every thing. The Emperor, therefore, contented himself with ordering the destruction of the citadel and military stablishments, according to the usages of war without doing any thing to rule individuals, alrea ly too unhappy by the consequences of this war.

The inhabitants of Russia do not recollect such a eason as we have had for the last twenty days .- It the sun and fine days of a journey from Fontainbleau. The army is in an extremely rich country. that may be compared to the best in France or Ger many .- (Moniteur, Nov. 16.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

VERGIA, Oct. 27 .- On the 21st Prince Poniatowski arched upon Vereia. The 23d the army was about ! o follow this movement: but in the alternoon we learned that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp, and was on march to the little town of Malcaoslavitz. It was found necessary to march after tim, and obstruct his intentions. The Vicerov recived orders to march. Delzon's divisions arrived on the 23d, at six in the evening, on the left bank, took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be re-In the night between the 93d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, and took nosregion of the heights on the right bank, which are extremely advantageous. On the 24th, at day-break, the battle commenced. During this time, the encmy's army appeared quite entite, and took a position behind the town; the divisions Delzon, Broussier, and Peiro, and the Italian guard, were successively engaged. This engagement does the greatest honour Muller, charged and penetrated it. This division the Viceroy, and the 4th corps of the army. Iwo-thirds of the enemy's army were engaged to aintain this position; but this was in vain, for the town was taken, as well as the heights. The enemy retreated to precipitately, that he was obliged to throw twenty pieces of cannon into the river. Towards night, Marshal Prince Eckmuhl debouched with his corps, and all the army was in order of battle with its artillery on the 25th, in the position which the enemy occupied the night before.

The Emperor moved his head-quarters on the 24th to the village of Chorodnia. At seven in the morn ing, 6000 Cossacks, who had stepped into the wood, hade a general hurra in the rear of his position, an took 6 pieces of cannon, which were parked. The Duke of latria set off at a gallop with all the horse; ruards. This horde was sabred, brought back, and hrown into the river-the artillery it had taken was ecovered, and several of his waggons were captured; 600 of these Cossacks were killed, wounder, or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded, and 3 The General of Division, Count Rapp, 'and a horse killed under him. The intropidity of which this General has given so many proofs, is shewn on every occasion. At the commencement of the charge, the Cossack officers called the guard, which ', her re membered (Milacadine de Paris), Paris D sinties .-The Major-General of Dragoons, Letort, d'estinguishd himself. At eight o'clock order was re-established The Emperor marched to Malcarosl avitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an at

tack for the next morning; but in the night the enemy retreated. Prince Eckinuh! followed him for The Emperor then let bim go, and directed the novement upon Vercia.

On the 26th, head-querters were at Borowsk, and se 27th at Vereia. Prince Eckmuhl is to-night at Borowsk ; the Duke f Elchingen at Mojaid..

It is beautiful reather; the reads are excellent is the end of Autumns this weather wift last eight ive longer, and at that period we shall have arrived our new Position. In the brittle of Malcaroslavitz the Italian guard d it. The General Baron Delzons, a distinguished

listing tished itself. It took the position and maintainflicer, was killed with three halfs. Our loss 500 men killed or wounded-that of the enemy is 6 or 7000. We found on the field of battle 1700 Russians, amongst whom were 1100 recruits dressed in grey jackets, having hardly served two

carefully examined, the others emptied, the I'm- | Russian arms would have no consistence but for the peror caused the Kremlin to be mined. The Duke | numerous reinforcements of Costacks recently arrived from the Don. Well-informed persons assure us, that in the Russian infantry the first rank only is emposed of soldiers, and that the second and third ranks are filled with recruits and militia, and who not withstanding the promise milde them, are hicorporated. The Russians had three Generals killed-Seneral Count Pino was slightly wounded .-- (. Wenfteur. Nov. 17)

Cataterford Chionicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The only important article of intelligence, conveyed by the London Journals of the 27th, came from America. Another American Army has been conquered, and another American General taken risoner. General Brook, and his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, were unhappily killed early in the battle. In other respects, the was of the British was not severe. The official details will be found in our columns. The Midine, sloop of war, conveyed Captain Futron, Ald-de-Camp to General Prayour, to England from Quebec, with the above intelligence.

Both Houses of Incliament were still occupied in wearing in the Members, without proceeding to any other business. It continued to be the intention of the REGENT to deliver the Speech in person, and the most magnificent preparations were making for that purpose. The Address is to be moved in the Lords by the Marquis of Quernineany, and in the Commons by Lord CLIVE, who will be seconded by Mr. HART DAVIS, jun. Report says that Mr. Can-MINO will move an Amendment, but of what flescription is not stated. It is also said, that Mr. WHITage an will move an Amendment, in which an imme-

The Loudon Journals of the 28th communicated the Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh Bulletins of the French Army in Russia. These but an end to all the rumours which have recently been current with lespect to Bonaparte, and prove, that the French were continuing their retreat towards their intended winter-quarters: The accounts from the army come down to the 7th of last month. The Pa-Paris papers also contain official military Reports from Spain, but not of a later date than Lord WEL-LINGTON's dispatches. For these Reports, as also for some other matters, we have not room in this day's paper.

From the Allied Arthles in Spain there is still no certain intelligence. Private letters from Corunna. to the 19th ult. state, that Lord WELLINGTON and General Hirr had joined, and that a buttle was expected .- No Muil due.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 2. ARRIVED.

Nov. 27th-Gower Packet. 28th-Experiment, Edwards, Milford, the mails Swan, Evans, Bristol, ballast: Milo, Trotter, Kiu sale, potatdes, for Liverpool 29th-Hope, Burtlett-and Industry, Boate, Wev-

am, Langrish, Weymouth, dilto. 30th-Auckland Packet. Dec. 1st-Ann, Barns, Sweinsen, coals; Somuol

nouth, ballast , Jane, Leary, Bristol, ditto : Willi-

Nov. 27th-Camden Pucket. 28th & 29th-None. 30th-Rarl Lelcester Pocket: Earl Sandwich Packti Cornwallis, Maxset, 'Irlatol, passengers i George. Mauley, Bristol, biltler, bacon, &c., Union, from

lye, Harrison, hopt, &c. Dublin. Dec. 1st-Virugo, gun-brig, Lieut. Pittman, men. ork; Protector, gua-brig, Lieut. Mitchener, with ie Nimrod transport, from Spithead, troops, Cook s Milo, from Kinsale, Trotter, potatoes, Liverpool s Fly, from Gibraltar, Walker, barilla, sulphur, fruit. c. Beliast; Octavo, from Swansen. Bond, couls, Dublin i Minerva, Kreger—and Soe Blamston, Bergi, Liverpool, ballr.st : Charlotte, Lloyd—and Hearth 19 Jak, Davis, Milford, ballast, Dorchester, Hodge, ondon, butter, Incon, &c. , Nauscow, Bighards London, wheat, &c. ; Grace, Marsh, Portamanulh, wheat and orte; Eliza, Lawson, Liverpool, oats, ryb. &c. : Brothers, Irving, Liverpool, wheat and oals; Gower Paclact : Lady Cremorno transport, Browne, Liverpo ol, ballast; Hope, Hodge, before mentioned : Catherine, Francis-Forlitude, Griffiths-Farour ite, Griffiths-and Amity, Stephings, Swandes,

FOR SALE,

ball ast.

ON BOARD THE SCHOONER ST. ANTONIO ALMAS. JUST ARRIVED FROM OPORTO, QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT FRUIT.

Wind-S. W. at 8. a. m

CONSISTING OF LEMONS and ORANGES, in Chests and Boxes, WALNUTS, in Barrels,

ALMONDS, in Bage, and CHESNUTS, in Baskets, All in very good order.

Apply to the Supercargo, Bernando Casais, on and said Vessel, at the Custom-house Quay.

Waterford, December 3, 1812.

Also, some CORKWOOD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE TER INSTANT, TABLE FURNITURE of Mr. Buop's House at Newtown .- Among the Articles is a superior-toned, ondon-made PIANO-FORTE, only a few weeks in

P.11GE, Auctioneer. Sale to commence at eleren o'Clock. Newtown, December 3, 1812.

T. WILSON

DAILY expects from Conk, a large Quantity of LEMONS and ORANGES, of the very best Qua-

ty and Condition, which he will sell, on their arrival, at Two Guineas per Chest.
Waterford, December 3, 1812.

CAUTION.

do hereby caution the Public against giving Co dit to my Wife, Julia Nugrat, otherwise Des en, on my account—as I am determined not to the any Debts she may contract after this Notice MICHAEL MEGENT

Kilmacthomas, Dec. 2, 1812.