HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30

This day the business of the Session commenced with the usual formalities. Soon after two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the House, attended by the Great Officers of State, &c. when, the Members of the House of Commons being called in, his Royal Highness was pleased to deliver a most gracious Speech from the Throne, a correct copy of which we inserted on Saturday.

His Royal Highness having retired, the House adjourned till fire o'clock, when the Lord Chancelfor read the Speech from the woolsack, after which it was read by the Clerk at the table; whereupon,

Lord LONGFORD rose to mave the Address recapitulating the topics mentioned in the Royal speech. Much as had been done, and greatly as our situation had been improved, he said, we could not flatter ourselves with the hope of any remissions of the exertious of the enemy, and, therefore, it was necessary we should be prepared for fresh sacrifices. The burthens we endured were light compared with those of the enemy. After some further observations, his Lordship concluded with moving that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, which was, as neural, an echo of the speech.

Lord ROLLE seconded the motion. Marquis WELLESLEY stated, that many parts of the speech and address had his warmest concurrenon, as those which regarded the war in the Peniasula, and our illustrious ally the Emperor Alexander. He particularly agreed with that part of the speech where his Royal Highness said that the eyes of all Europe and the world were turned towards us. Such language was not novel ! but it mention was made in the Speech of the Cathoffe was never better applied than at the present moclaims; and he hoped that the discussion of the Fast ment. The eyes of Europe were turned on them : then let their own eyes be turned towards themselves. Our situation was one of various success, the Address, he should not more an' Amendment." and no man could expect, that it could be unaccompanied by reverses. If our success, instead of being confessedly qualified, had been broad and unquali-fied, it would still be behiting the wisdom of the Hereditary Counsellors of the Crown to consider i coolly, to investigate its grounds, and to examine its consequences—not for the purpose of party spirit, but to ascertain and lay down some definitire rule of public action. The events which took place in Spain some time ago, seemed to his-Lordship well calculated for forming a regular and systematic resistance to the schemes of the enemy .-He wished, however, their Lordships to consider, whether the war in the Peninsula had been married on with an adequate vigour, with a view to its great practical object, the expulsion of the French free Spain,-in his opinion, the war had been conduction ed on a scale of implequate vigour. To shew this, he must revert to the taking of Bedajos. After that event, the natural course which their great Gouseral would have taken, would have been to expel French from the South of Spain. Why did ha not do so ? because his means were deficient. He was obliged to repair to the North to repel an irruption of Marmont, whereas if he had been able to have left a body of troops near Ciudad Rodrigo, there could have been no doubt that he might have driven Soult before him, who was at that time ill-provided. He, however, remained on the frontier of Spain till the 18th June. Why did he remain so long inactive? because be had neither money nor comparative num-Bers, and what was worse (and he challenged contradiction), he had not the means of transport for stronger than had been supposed. He disclaimed now speaking from any thing but what had been published, as he had never received any communication from Lord Wellington on the subject. When his Lordship advanced, in expectation of powerful co-operation on the other side of the Peninsula, which had been concerted with him in March, when he was before Badajos, he remained a considerable time on the frontier, expecting that this would prevent the large corps of Suchet from joining with Soult's. Although, however, he knew not of the Sicilian armament being on the coast of Catalonia, he had heard of Suchet having detached a large body of troops to join Joseph, on the 17th of July. He was then obliged to commence, not a feigued, but a real retreat, which he continued on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and till late on the 22d. Why did he so? Because he was deficient in his supplies of money, it being a matter of public notoriety that he had not 20,000 dollars in the military chest, and he (Marquis W.) believed that the richest brigade in the army had not three dollars. So much was he reduced, that he was obliged to make use of 47,000 dollars which were sent from Cadiz for the express use of Don Carlos Espana's corps. Here, then, wasfull proof of the insufficiency of the system which Ministers had pursued. The battle of Salamanca, so glorious in itself, was achieved from no adequacy of means, but in consequence of an error of the enemy; and was that a subject on which to build the future success of the campaign? That victory had produced its effects; but were they permanent With respect to the failure of success at Burgos, b. was so far from being disappointed, that he protested he did not know how he (Lord W.) could have taken it, unless by a miracle; for to reduce such a fortress by two 18-pounders, could amount to little less than a miracle. In the month of May, when Millisters knew that he was about to advance into Spain, and that the greater part of the French troops were drawn towards Russia, was it common sense not to have taken every measure for reinforcing our acmy? Instead of that, on the 21st of Oct. he he-

found the enemy considerably stronger than himself,

particularly in cavalry; and on the 24th he had

next campaign. The Sicilian Expedition had, iustead of taking possession of Tarragona or Barceloperations of the war. As to the effect of Ballasteros's thing ;-for if, Ballasteros had attempted such a friends with whom he had the honour to act. thing, he would have been amihilated. He trusted, however, to be able to convince the Prince, the Parliament, and the Country, that all our resources ought | ginally opposed the prosecution of the war in the Pefor a time to be employed in endeavooring most; minsula. He had never entertained the base thought vigorously to expel the French from Spain. Russ of truckling to France, but had always recommendsix expected that such would have been the case, ed a prepared, combined, and effectual resistance when the became prepared to resist the memores of France; but in this Ministers had so far deserted the cause of Russian die wished to have spen a co-operation on the part of Sweden. Now | part of the Spanish Gavernment in favour of that the Treaty between us and that Power was one of cause, in which he did not deay that the peasantry the strangest pieces of diplomacy he had ever seen; had shewn a general ardour ? No! the Noble Lord on our part promising assistance to Sweden in case had allowed, that his objects foiled because there she should be invaded; but without her offering 'bit was not sufficient co-operation on the part of Spain any equivalent in return. With regard to America! he was astonished that the Speech talked of air ex | had relied for the 59th time on the Spanish armies, pectation of appearing her by a repeal of the Orders' u Council; that was not the principal street of dispute; but great maritime questions, involving the safety of our country. That country had shewn to plead guilty to the blind infatuation, that the faifor years a deadly hatzed to this country, and a deadly affection (if he might use the expression) towards France; and Ministers should have been prepared for it, with a force that would have convinced her that war was the worsh policy which she could have adopted. His Lordship was surprised that ho

The Earl of LIVERPOOL agreed with the No-

ble Lord, that the breaking dut of the war in Spain was to be considered as a new era in the protracted hostilities to which the French revolution had given rise. In the Peninsula the war was national, and the hopes of final success were built on the spirit of the people: In Russia, also, this year, parily from the effects of so glorious an example, we had seen the war assume a national character, in which the overronning of provinces did not decide the contest; and where it was proved, that not even the givatest milliary force, directed also by tonsalitmate millial ry skill, was sofficient in subjugite a people attached to their independence. Thequestion, as the Noble Lord had put it, was as to the amount of dur exertions; whether greater "could not 'have been made, and whether they might have been better directed? He was ready to agree, that when the hilitary force of France was to a certain extent distracted and engaged by Russin, we were then pecollarly warranted in making exertibus to a greater extent than at any other period : but still even this admission was not without its qualifications. Would t be politic, for the sake of a formidable exertion in one campaign, to exhaust the means of supporting future campaigns? Was ft not the duty of Government and of Parliament to look to the wants of the country, not for one year only, but for futurity? He desired to know what additional exertions ould have been made? They had, in effect, grown with the progress of the war; and looking back to the proudest period of our history—to the WATS of his battering train. Marmont's army he found much | William III. and of Mariborough—they would bear a comparison with any exertions that this count had then made. It was manifest-that the means of the country must be looked to, not only with a view to one particular effort, but with a due consideration of all our important interests in every quarter of the world. Here he would beg leave to state a fact, which the House might not generally be aware of. It was that, independent of the force required for the maintenance of our Indian Empire, our coonial possessions, and for our domestic defence, on he 25th of June, we had in Sicily, the Mediterranean, and the Peninsula, a force of 127,000 men, (hear, hear, of which the British troops, including of course the Germans, amounted to 91,000, while the Portuguese might be reckoned at 30,000. This was altogether independent of the Spanish armies. In June last, Lord Wellington had not fawer than 58,000 British troops under his commund, exclusive of Portuguese. He had also to observe that, as the Russian war was foreseen so early as Christmas, so the scale of exertions this year had been suited to that important diversion. Since the 24th of December last, not fewer than 20,000 men, and 7000 horses, and been conveyed to the Peninsula in one year. [Hear.] The Noble Lord, however, complains of a deficiency of equipments and pecuniary supplies. But such deficiency we had seen even the Ruler of France labouring ander: though it was the practice in his armies exery where to levy contributions, and make no scruple of seizing, without payment, every necessary article. Such, howver, was neither our principle nor our policy; and emporary privations could not at times be avoided: but he was prepared to say, that never was an army on the whole better equipped, and never had any reusition been made by its illustrious Commander, that had not been complied with. At present he conceired it would be improper to enter into the disrussion of our relations with Sweden. This only he would observe, that there existed a thorough confidence between the two Governments; and that duct of that power. He coincided with the Noble gan his retreat from Burgos, and on the 25th he

his way clearly to any satisfactory adjustment.na, at last, at Alicant, become extinct, as to the | Entertaining that opinion, be thought it more manforce, in preventing a jauction between Soult and seek means by which the claims of the Catholics Suchet, any one who had unfortunately seen a Spa- | might be ultimately defeated. This, however, he nish Army, as he had done, must know that there must add, was his own individual opinion, and he could not be such a joke us the bare idea of such a did not necessarily expect it to be hinding on those

Lord GRENVILLE then rose, and re-stated at wherever effectual mulitary, co-operation could be produced. Had therethermany combination, any concerted exection, may quantoms effort on the to achieve them : that is, because the Noble Lord and had far the both time been dereited. Better would it have been at once to confess, that the country could not support so rutuous a war, than lure of the war was owing, not to the want of skill in the excellent Commander-not to the want of bravery in his heroic soldiers—but because the Noble Lord and his felends, after years of damning experience, could not yet appreciate the character of the Spaulch, Government.

After some observations from Lord Bathurst and others, the Address was then agreed to without a India Charter would come oil early in the Bestioni | division, and at halfspast eleven o'clock the flouse His Lordship said that, concurring as he did with adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A few minutes before five the Speaker read th Prince Regent's Spetch, after which

Lard CLIVE rose to more an Address to h Royal Highness for his gracious Speech. He adverted to the success and progress of the war in Spair, and congratulated the country on the fortunate circumstance of Lord Wellington having been appointed Generalissimo of the Spanish forces. The max subject of congratulation was, the success of the war against the French in Russia, It was immayible suffictently to oraise or admire the magnaifmly and perseverance of the Russian Emperor, or the vistricitism of a whole people, whom the Ruler of Prance thought fit to denominate a horde of barbarians. His Lordship next adverted to the war betreem us and Americal and congratulated the House on the failure of the attempts that had been made to educe the Cariddians from their allegiance, and on he defeat of those American troops who came to attack his Majesty's forces on the borders of Canada. As a future time would be afforded for the disussion of the East India Company's Charter, be would not now enter into the subject. On a general view of the state of the country, he must declare that our affairs were never in a more prosperous situation than at this time; nor was there, since the comnencement of the war, a better prospect of bringing the state of things to the most farourable termination. The Noble Lord then read the Address, which, as

usual, was un etho of the Speech. Mr. HART DAVIS, jun. in a short speech, se-

conded the motion. CANNING said he could not but feel a strong desire to explain the reasons why he was disosed to coucur with the Address, and to state, at the same time, the qualifications and limitations, which, certain instances, must accompany his acquiesence. As far as he collected the purport of the Address, it properly abstained from going further than pledging the support of the House and the spirit of the country, already abundantly pledged, to every imaginable effectual support of the great contests in which the honour and the inteests of the country were so deeply engaged. The reperal view of our situation was divided into the omestic and the foreign; and the foreign might be riewed as consisting in three different wars. First, that in the North of Europe, in which we were rather cheering spectators than active agents. Secoudly, that in the Peninsula, which almost wholv subsisted on our own means and resources, with he assistance of our Allles. Thirdly, the war in America, in which we were principals and alone,— As to the war in the North, there could, he should imagine, be nothing but unqualified admiration of the stern and determined resistance to the Tyrant, who had anticipated so great a conquest there-where he thought by the boldness of his movements to achiere his object-where he had reckoned as if he knew his man-where he had thought that, by bullying and deceiving, his work was done : but where, in advancing, he had found a countless population raised against him and his invading force. Viewing the affairs of the North in this light; givng credit to Ministers for having shaped their conduct on what they considered the soundest policy; willing to give them confidence that they had done the best they could towards Russia, it was yet impossible not to own that there was a question to be asked-respecting our Northern treaties. How was it that, after hearing for six months the note of preparation in the ports of Sweden, no Swedish force had ever yet been brought to bear in any quarter, when Russia on her part was not dissatisfied with the con- I if ever, it might have been applied to a salutary purpose? He could at present impute no blame; but Lord, as to the hostile dispositions of the American he could not vote for congratulation, when he saw Bonsparte retreating from his object, and no effort Government; but denied that their hostilities had been inadequately met. This, however, would form whatever made upon his rear, without a desire to only been joined by 1500 Guards. Other regiments a topic for future discussion. The noble Lord re- know what impediments, not in human foresight,

had been obliged to be sent round from Corunna to I gretted that the Catholic question had been omitted for incapable of being overcome by human co-Lisbon, from which they could not join him before in the speech. He (Lord Liverpool) would declare, tions, had prescuted the benefit of the trees with that on this subject he had never been able to see | Sweden? Still, what he stoted, whenout me "hime. for the Swedish treaty was not yet before theme. The Right Hon. Gentleman then probabled to take ly to state it, than, under the cloak of guards, to a view of the war in the Peninsulae in which he went over nearly, the same grounds as Marquis Wellesley. With respect to the war in America, he blamed Mi. nisters for not having prosecuted it with more vigount and denied that there had been any interfereneson the part of the British Government to produce a dismemberment of the States. As for Ameconsiderable length the views on which he had ori- rica, every effort should be used to extend the scale of warfare, and make it decisive. He would touch on but one topic more, one omitted in the Address. He ment the consideration of what were called the Catholic Claims. [Hear.] The House must be certain that this question must soon tome on. . He had most willingly resigned it to the hands of flore venerable and patriarchal person, who had so often becaught forward this question in that House. (Mr. Gretten sheersed that it would come on soon.) He (Mn C.) thought of not mentioning this, but feared might seem an omission in him. He concluded by giving his confial assent to the pledges contained in the Address, of the hearts of that House, and the country, to prosecute the coulest for the procuring a solid pencey which there appeared no means of obtaining 00 w with honour and safety, and which, if so attaluable hereafter, it would be necessary to are rive at hy the present victour; and the most street nous efforts, by the adoption of which the truest economy would be consulted, and the honour, cha. acter, and independence of the country maintained: -Lord CASTLEREAGII entered at considerable

length into a defence of the conduct of Ministers respecting their transactions with foreign countries during the last six months. The Right Honourable Gentleman had expressed some disapprobation of the conduct of Government in their late treaty with Sweden. He was not now at liberty to disclose all the circumstances; but be could assure the House, that every act of the Swedish Government was done ii concert with fireat Britain. 'A great armament was fitted out in the Swedish ports; it was in a room staut state of readiness to sail; and it had the effect of keeping two Romeh armies stationed near the Baltis in check. These two armies, amounting to 50,000 men, were detained on the borders of the Baltic; and had it not been for the armament in question, they would have been employed in Russic. The Right Honourable Gentleman censured Minks ters for not having carried on the war more vigorousk against America. In this he also laboured under an error -- A impociation for an amicable adjustment had been for a considerable time-going on with the United States, and there existed some reasons. ble expectation that it might be brought to a favourable termination. On the whole, he considered the objections of the Right Hon. Gentleman as arising

out of misconception. Mr. WHITBREAD condemned the conduct of Ministers generally, and considered the Speech of Mr. Caming rather as a defence of their measurer, than a gengura aponithem. He agreed with that Right Hon. Gentleman, that they had neglected the cause of Spain; but he wholly condemned the war with America, and maintained that it might have been avoided. With respect to the war in Russis, he did not entertain those sangulas expectations oscerning the issue of it which Gentlemen on the other side had expressed. He could not undertake to say that the French would not ultimately be successful. But he had no hesitation in saying what our conduct ought to be at this present crisis. There was no time more favourable for offering to negociate for peace than that in which the French Emperor was said to be in the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, and in which it was said our advantages in Spain were so signal .- He would therefore recommend, in the amendment he had to offer, that the Government should try every means in their power to bring about this most desirable object. There was another part of the conduct of Ministers, on which he thought it necessary to animadvert. He understood also that, n case of a demise of the Crown, there would be o dissolution of Parliament, but that the Parlianent which had been recently elected was to coninue in existence. He would never give his assent o such an unconstitutional measure as this. After nany other remarks, the Hon. Member concluded with moving an Amendment to the Address, which omprised all the topics advanced in his speech, and

particularly recommended a negociation for Peace. Mr. BATHURST defended the conduct of Ministers with regard to the war; and, with respect to he supposition that the Parliament was not to be lissolved in case of the demise of the Crown, he assured the House that no such idea was ever entertained by them. -[Hear, hear!]

Sir G. HEATHCOTE supported the arguments

Mr. Whitbread. Mr. PONSONBY expressed his regret that he ras under the necessity of differing from the Amendment of his Honourable Friend. He wholly differed with him on the question of Peace; for he was convinced that, so far from gaining, we should lose a great deal, by offering at this time to enter into negociation with the enemy, however embarrassed his affairs might be. Mr. Elliot expressed himself to the same effect with Mr. Ponsonby. Mr. Vernon pposed the Amendment.

After some further discussion, the Amendment was negative, without a division, and the Address was agreed to.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move the thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, for the rictory of Salamanca. Adjourned at half-past twelve:

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUB BIRME, Bookseller and Stationer, Qeny.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,378.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PETCE.

In the Matter of TION, by order of the WILLIAM PENNELL, Assignee, at the House of the Bankrupt, in Beau-street, on a Bankrupt. the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE

HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions a BEDS and BEDDING ; BLANKETS, SHEETS, and TABLE LI NEN (GLASS; CHINA ; an entire set of the Encyclo perlia, and other BOOKS; PRINTS; some excellent PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles, all which must be sold without Reserve.

FIBLDING, Auctioneer Waterford, December 8, 1812.

MILLINRY, &c. &c.

S. M. MAHON, with warmest Gratitude to the Ladies of the City and County of Waterford, and County ties adjacent, for their distinguished Partiality, begs to acquaint them, that she has just received from London, per the Betsey. Captain THOMAS STEPHINGS. a most beautiful Assortment of RIBBONS, SARS NETS, VBLVETS, BOMBAZINES, SILK HANDKER-CHIRFS, Black, White, and Coloured CRAPES, &c.

N. B. She daily expects a Box of MILLINERY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LRY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Counv of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS OSBORSE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beauti ful View of the Town and Rarbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to Jony White or Jon Woods, Esgra. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Ti tle Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positirely take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. A BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE-DIEU, the property of the late Patrick Con-solly deceased, all in high condition.—Application to be made to Mr. EDWEND PHELAN, Publican, Bal-Irhricken, or Mr. John Connormy, of Carrick-on-Suir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

APPRENTICE RUN AWAY.

WHEREAS about the first Instant, James Fun-LONG, and indentured Apprentice to the Snow Thomas, of Whitehaven, JONATUAN DREWRY, Master, absconded and quitted his duty. Notice is hereby given, that whoever shall dare to harbour or employ him, the said runaway Apprentice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

N. B. The said JAMES FURLONG is anative of Pasage of Waterford, Ireland; about 17 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, and Waterford, 12th Mo. (December) 5, 1812.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

TYO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon 1 as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularwell situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being m the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 29 Miles of Cork, 13 of Cloumel, 5 of Caher, 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonmel to Waterford N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable

terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lismonn, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to ROGER CARILIN, Waterford. October 1st, 1819.

WANTED, S COACHMAN, a steady, sober Man, who understands the care and management of Horse well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer.

Waterford, Nov. 28, 1819.

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

TLANVILLE having received Instructions from form his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Lishion. Orders received at GLAN-VILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have r inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

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

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

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

TIVITE Post-Masters-General having it in con-I templation to direct, that the Mail-Coach, which at present conveys his Majesty's Mails between the Cities of DUBLIN and HATERFORD. shall pass through the Towns of GOWRAN and THOMASTOIFN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received for conveying the Public Correspondence between the ROYAL OAK and the City of WATERFORD, in a MAIL-DILIGENCE passing through the Town of Ross.

By Command. EDWARDS, LEES, Secretary.

NOVEMBER OF 1819

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

ON THESDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, Between the hours of one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

TWO well-recuted Yearly PROPIT-RPNTS, aris ing out of LANDS and PREMISES held under the Masier, Brethney, and Sisters of the Leren HOSPITAL, situate at BALLYTRUCKLE, in the Liberties of said City-one producing an annual Profit of £89 is. and the other of £64 17s. 6d. for a Term of 40 Cears from the 25th of March, 1811. For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jona Verso Waterford, November 17, 1812. Attorber.

PEARSON, Auctioneer. GT The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY

Waterford, November 28, 1812. ANDREW BESHE, Plaintiff cree of his Majesty's The Hou. RICHARD ST Court of Exchequer in Ire LEGER. and others, land, made in this Cause

bearing date the 23d day Defendants. lay, the 17th day of December next, at the hour of 1 Clock in the afternoon, at my Office, on the Inna Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest hidder, all that and those, the Lands of COOL NEGUPPOGE, otherwise COOLNECUPPOGE, situ ate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned; or a competent "part thereof, for the

WELLESLEY For Particulars as to Title and Rental, apply to Ivic and Buxes, Plaintiff's Attornies, 15, Corkhill Dublin, or Waterford:

purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated, 27th November, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 9.	l
Butter, first Quality, 119s. 0d.]	l
second, 114s, Od.	l
third, 107s. Od.	ı
Fallow (rendered) 110s 120s. 0d.	l
ard (flake) 81s, Od 00s, Od. per Cret	l
(casks, rendered) - 50s. Ou 90s. Ou.)	l
Burnt Pigs, 60s. 0d 00s. 0d.	١
Pork, 50s. Od. 55s. Od.	l
Beef,32s. Od 39s. Od.	l
Jatmeal, 25, 0d 28, 0d.	ŧ
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.)	I
second, 74s. Od 76s. Od.	ł
third, 50%. Od - 64%. Od.	١
fourth, 46s. 0sl 54s. 0d.	١
Wheat,55s. Od 63s. Od.	١
Barley, 25s. 6d 27s. 0d.	ł
(nats (common) 228, Od 238, Od. > per Bar-	Į
(DOIALOC) ~ ~ ~ ~ ZAS, VU, ~ ZAS, VVI)	١
Malt, 439. Od 459. Od.	١
Coals, 48,0d 48,8d.	ì
Tallow (rough), 12s. 6d 13s 0d. perStone.	ł
Tallow (rough), 12s. 6d 13s. 0d. perStone.	ì
Beef { (quarters), 4 d 5d. } (joints), 4 d 6d. }	۱
\ (joints), 4\d 6d.	١
Mutton { (quarters), 54d 1d. (joints), 64d 8d. > per lb.	ı
(joints), 63d 8d. > per lb.	I
Venl 0 d 0d. }	l
Pork, 5 d 6d.	ĺ
Butter, 20d 20d.	١
Train Oil, £50 00a. per Ton. Whiskey, 17s. od 17s. 2d. per Gal.	١
and the second are Gal	١

CATHOLIC PEER AGE OF IRELAND.

The Peers of Ireland, who still adhere to the tenets of the Church of Rome, are now but eight n number : viz. three Earls, three Viscounts, and two Barons. Their surnames and titles are as fol-

1. Arthur James Plunkett, Earl of Pingall. Charles Talbot, Earl of Waterford and Wexford (Earl of Shrewsbury in England).

Valentine Browne, Earl of Kenmare Jenico Preston, Viscount Gormanston

John Netterville, Viscount Netterville. Thomas Anthony Southwell, Viscount Southwell Nicholas Barnewall, Lord Trimlestown. Thomas Ffrench, Lord Ffrench.

N. B. The title of Lord Riverston was conferred n 1689, by James H. on the Hon. Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief-Justice of Ireland, second son of Richard, Earl of Westmeath, and is now borne by his lineal descendant, Authory Nugent, Lord Riversion; but this honour having been bestowed on Bart. of Castlerosse, who, as the patent recites, the Lord Chief-Justice, after King James's abdicaion, has never been admitted by the House of Lords of Ireland. In the same situation of exclusion were the Pecrages of Tyrconnel, Lucan, Kenmare, Gausworth, and De Burgh, of Bophin, of which were never admitted until 1798, when his present Hon. John Thos. Barutwall, has distinguished himthe two former are extinct, and the last merged in Majesty conferred them, by a new patent, on Va- self by some eloquent and impressive addresses at the Earldom of Clanticarde. The title of Kenmare | Jentine, fifth Viscount, under the unacknowledged | their popular assemblies. The Lord Trimlestown is was confirmed by a new patent, by his present Ma- patent of James II. and in 1800, he was further the fourteenth Baron of his family. The title was

I jesty, on the late amiable possessor, and an Farl-1 advanced to an Farldom. This public family are II. thom afterwards added. A new patent of the Baro- neally descended from Sir Valentine Browne, of ny of Riverston was also offered to Anthony, the present Lord Riverston, but the condition being an- | Berwick, in the reign of Falward VI. Anditor of nexed that his Lordship should lend his name to the | the Exchequer, in England, and Auditor-General petition in farour of the Union, the proffered honour was immediately declined.

As the important question of rescluding the Prnal Laice affecting the Catholics will probably be amply discussed in the present Session of Parliament, it may not be unacceptable to add a short Memoir of the Noble Personages who stand at the head of that numerous and respectable body of his Majesty's subjects. The first in rank is

ARTHUR JAMES PLUNKETT-EARL OF FINGALL. His Lordship's manly, but temperate exertions, n benalf of his fellow Catholics, as well as his late illegal arrest, are too recent and too well known to count Kenmare, as before mentioned.

require any comment. By his presence and example he has given a digitity and decorum to the Catholic Meetings, seldom witnessed at large popular assemblies; and as he has obtained, so he has deerred, the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen, as well as the respect of the British Empire in general. In private life he is beloved and admired. and he passes his time almost entirely at his family seat, Killeen Castle, in the county of Meath. His only son, Arthur James, Lord Killeen, has just attained age; he is a young Nobleman of great promise, and has already taken a part in the Catholic debates. The Farl of Fingall is of one of the most ancient houses in the three kingdoms. Like most families of remote autiquity, the genenlogists have differed as to its exact origin-some ascribing to it a Danish, others a Milesian descent. Be this as it may, the family of Plunkett is on record from the earliest times, and at the present day continues ennobled in three branches of ancient Nobility, vis. the Earl of Fingall, the Lord Dunsany, and the ord Louth. The latter Peer, though of more recent creation than Lords Fingall and Dunsany, represents the elder branch. He is the eleventh Baron his ancestor, Martin Preston, being a year fer son n descent from Sir Oliver Plunkett, created Lord of Jenico, the third Viscount. Lord Gore a desire Louth in 1642, by King Henry VIII. Lord Dunsany is the thirtcenth Baron of his line, from Sir Christoper Plunkett, first Lord Dunsany, anno 17 | Edward IV. Henry VI. The Earl of Flogall is the seventeenth Baron of Killeen, and eighth Earl of Fingall. The barony of Killeen came into this branch of the Plunketts, by the marriage of Sir Christopher Plunkett. in 1403, with Joan, solo heiress of Sir Lucas Cusack, Lord of Killeen, Dunsany, and Gerardston. His styled Lucus More (the Great), was advanced to

by patent, dated at Dublin, Sept. 26, 1628. The second in the list of Catholic Peers is CHARLES TALROT-EARL OF WATERFORD AND WEXFORD. His Lordship is the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, in England, and premier Earl there. He is the head of the illustrious house of Talbot, consplbury, fell heroically in the French wars, in 1453, settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry II. at the age of 80. He was created Farl of Water ford, in Ireland, in 1447, which title was resumed by the Act of Absentees, passed 28th Henry VIII. but was restored and confirmed in 1661, 13th Charles II. Charles Talbot, twelfth Earl, was the celebrated Statesman. He was created Duke of Shrewsbury in 1694, which honour expired with him : but the ancient honours devolved on his collateral heir. The present Peer leads a retired life at his beautiful seat, at Heythorpe, in Oxfordshire. His name has appeared subscribed to some of the Catholic Petitions, but he takes no share in their debates. He is said to have a turn for mechanics. His Countess is the daughter of a very respectable

citizen of Dublin, but his Lordship has no issue. The third Catholic Peer is

VALENTINE BROWNE, EARL OF KENMARE. This Nobleman is in his 25th year, and has just neceeded to the honours, by the death of his muchlamented father. While Lord Castlerosse, in the late Earl's life-time, his name appears in the Catholic Debates. His Lordship is the principal landed proprietor in the county of Kerry, and his accestors have been distinguished by their liberal enconragement of Protestant tenants on their estate. This Peer is the proprietor of the royalties, fisheries, &c. of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, together with all the islands, with, we believe, one exception. The mansion of Castlerosse is old, but commodious; and though the grounds extend to the lower lake, it commands no view of that enchanting scenery. -The titles of Baron of Castlerosse, and Viscount Kenmare, were conferred, in 1689, by James II. on his Lordship's ancestor, Sir Valentine Browne, was distinguished for his attachment to that unfortunate Monarch, under whom he held the situations of a Privy Counsellor, and a Colonel of Foot. These honours being granted after the abdication,

Crofts, in Lincolnshire, Treasurer of the town of of Ireland; his son, Sir Valentine, was a Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, Knight of the Shire for Sligo, In 1585, &c. His Lady was Thomazine, sister of Lord Keeper Bacon, and Aunt of the Illustrious Lord Chancellor Bacon. This Sir Valentine aid the foundation of the extensive estates in Kerry, by purchase, in 1588, from McCarthy, Earl of Glencar. His Grandson, Sir Valentine, was created a Baronet by James I. in 1662. His Lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald, tenth Earl of Desmond, who was beheaded in 1583. His Grandson. Sir Valentine, third Baronet, was the first Vis-

The fourth Catholic Peer is

JENICO PRESTON-VISCOUNT CORMANSTON. This Peer, during his minority, was conveyed from his native country, under circumstances which caused the interference of Government, and he wasrestored to his friends, and to the estates and titles, which (had the plan of removing him out of the reach of his immediate relatives succeeded) would have devolved on another. This Lord leads a retired life, at his seat, Gormanston Castle, in the County of Meath. He is the representative of a family of ancient Nobility, whose Viscounty is as old as 1478, in which year Sir Robert Preston, of Gormanston, Knight, Deputy Lord Identenant of Ireland to Richard Duke of York, was created Viscount Gormanston, by Edward IV. This first Lord was the great grandson of Sir Robert Preston, of Gormanston, in Meath, and of Preston, in Lancashire, who was knighted in the field in 1361, by Lionel, Duke of Clarence; in 1365, made Chief Baron of the Exchequer; in 1388, Keeper of the Seals; and, in 1391, Lord Chancellor of freland. The present Lord Tara is descended from this he say: the fwelfth Viscount in saccession from Sie Beb. Preston, created Viscount Gormanston by King

The fifth Catholic Peer is JOHN NETTERVILLE-VISCOURT NETTERVILLE.

This Nholeman suffered on arrest at the same time with the Earl of Flagall; but the unnopular. and, according to some, illegal prosecution of these Peers, was afterwards abandoned by Governa at. lineal descendant, Lucas, tenth Lord of Killeen, His Lordship's father, Nicholas, Viscount Netterville, conformed to the Established Church, and the dignity of Earl of Fingall, by King James I. I took his seat in the House of Lords in 1729, but his son, the present Lord, adheres to the religion of his ancestors. He is the sixth Viscount in succession from Nicholas Netterville, created Viscounts Netterville in 1622, by King James I. His son John, the second Viscount, married the Lady Elizabeth Weston, eldest daughter of Richard, Farl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of England. cuous in the Baronage of England, from the earliest | The family of Netterville is traced through a long times. Sir John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrews- line of ancestry, to Sir Formal Netterville, who

> The sixth Catholic Peer is HOMAS ANTHONY SOUTHWELL, VISCOUNT SOUTH

A Peer descended from an ancient Protestant family, originally seated at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, which divided into numerous branches one of which is represented by Edward Southwell, Lord de Clifford, in England, by female descent, but whose male ancestors settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., and acquired great estates, still enjoyed by their descendants. The Viscount Southwell is of an elder branch, which also settled in Irm land, and in the same reign, and were always distinguished for their attachment to the Protestant interest. Sir Thomas Southwell, of Castle Mattress. was created a Baronet, by Charles, in 1662 : his grandson, Sir Thomas, was created Lord Southwell, in 1717; and Thomas George, the third Lord, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Southwell, ia 1776. His son, Thomas Arthur, sccond Viscount, embraced the Romish faith, in consequence of his alliance with the daughter of Francis Joseph Walsh, Count of Serrant, The present Peer is the fifth Baron, and third Viscount. Ho resides at Rokeby Hall, in the County of Louth, with his Viscountess, who was co-helress to the estates of Sir William Compton, Bart. of Handlip, in Vorcestershire.

The seventh Catholic Peer is

'NICHOLAS BARNEWALL, LORD TRIBLESTOWN. This venerable Peer is in his 84th year. Preious to the Revolution, he resided in France, where he and his father, the Hon. Richard Barnewall, had the title of Count conferred on them by Louis XV. He succeeded, in 1796, his cousin, Thomas, thirteenth Lord Trimlestown. His Lordship, from his advanced age, takes no share in the efforts of his Catholic countrymen to obtain an equal participation of the British Constitution; but his son, the

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 3.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington. " Pilicgua, November 7, 1812.

"The enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period than I expected. I therefore desired Sir Rowland Hill to continue his march by Fontiveros upon Alba de Tormes : and as soon as I found that he was sufficiently forward. I broke up vesterday morning from the position which I had held in front of Tordesillas since the 30th of last month, and I am in march towards the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca. The enemy has not pressed at all upon the rear of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the troops under my command: I conclude that the two corps will unite, which, in consequence of the sitution of the Douro, I could not prevent."

" Cindad Rodrigo, November 19.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier-General-Pack's brigade occupying Aldea Lengua, and Brigadier-General Bradford's Cabrerizos, on the right; and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieutenant-General Sir Howland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major-General Howard's brigade of the second division, leaving Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Portugneso division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops; while the second division was post- the armies than 200 pieces," ed in the neighbourhood of the fords of Encinas and Huerta; and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvarassa de Ariba, in reserve. On the 9th the enemy drove in the picquets of Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th .---In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they made no impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon and greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

" I enclose Lieutenant-General Hamilton's re port to Sir Rowland Hill of the transactious at Albu, which were highly creditable to the troops employed. From the 10th to the 14th the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops ander my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Ralamanca-and on the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba. 1 immediately broke up from St. Christoval, and ordered the troops to move towards Arapites; and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the second division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the fourth and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position. The enemy, however, were already too numerous and too strongly posted at Mozarbes to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position. In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and following morning I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca, and placed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right. at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca. On the 15th, in the morning, I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before; at the same time that they were moving bodies of caralry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communications with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted, for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in murch in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's left flank, and encamped that night on the Vamusa. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow. The enemy followed our morement on the 16th with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear-guard, consisting of the light division, under Major-General Charles Alten, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra, at San Mu-

noz, and occasioned some loss. The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season

" I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He

commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the gonds and swelled the rivolets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Ralward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, ind, as the road passed through a wood, either a letachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road, and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand that Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

In my dispatch of the 7th inst. I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen .--I have since learnt that General Caffarelli, with the army of the North, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 4th inst. and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorliles and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Colonel Don Juan Palarea the Medico took possession of that city.

"Your Lordship will have seen General Ballas teros's letter of the 21th of October, to the Regen cy, from which you will observe, that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and the Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies. The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than 80,000 men, but more probably 90,000; of these, 10,000 were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had 100 pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all

[ENCLOSURE.]

" Alba de Tormes, Nov. 11, 1812. 66 Sin-I have the honour to report the steps have taken to carry into effect your instructions for Major-General Long was obliged to withdraw his the defence of this place, which, I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest part of the force opposed to us; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long attacked the troops in Alba with twenty pieces of as you may deem expedient. I yesterday garrisoncannon and a considerable body of infantry. They ed and provisioned the Castle, and, by the exertions of Captain Goldfinch, of the Engineers, It is put into as good a state as circumstances will admit : he is continuing strengthening it. Captain Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me. I have approoriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadiers Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes. Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss, in their attempt to pass a ford near his position. Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infautry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

" Farly yesterday morning Major-General Long, ommanding the cavalry in front, reported that the nemy were advancing in great force; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry. About 10 o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and a few infantry, covering, as I ed, a reconnoisance of several officers of rank About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to 15 squadrons, and six thousand infantry, and twenty guns, including six 6-inch howitzers, which nmediately commenced firing, and continued until t was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced lose to the walls we had hastily thrown up; but rom the cool and steady conduct of the 51st reginent, Colonel Stewart; 71st regiment, the Honourable Colonel Cadogan; the 92d, Colonel Cameron; General Howard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town. About eight o'clock in the evening I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry was considerably increasing, which induced me to order three battallons of Brigadier Da Costa's brigade into town, leaving bis other battalion for the protection of the fords. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery, and have left a small force of cavalry and infantry, who keep up a

smart fire. " I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which I trust you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct. I feel much indebted to Major. eneral Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his rellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct. To Captain Pinto Savedra, my Assistant-Adjutant-General; to Captain Watson, light dragoons, Assistant-Quarter-Master-Geucral: and to Captain Bunbury, my Aide-de-Camp, consider myself obliged, for their prompt execution of my orders. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and trust we shall not have many

more casualties. I have the honour, &c. (Signed) "JOHN HAMILTON, Lt.-Gen. Licut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill."

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Hellington, K. B. in an affair at Alba de l'ormei on the 10th and 11th November, 1812.

Total British Loss-13 rank and file killed; 1 Lie tenant, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded. Total Portuguese Loss-8 rank and fife killed; I Captain, I Licutenant, I serjeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total-21 cank and file killed: 1 Captain. Lieutenauts, 4 serjeants, 85 rank and file, wounded.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Portuguese 2d Regiment of the Line-Captain Rezinde slightly

Lieutenant Pinto, dangerously. Return of Killed, Wounded, and Musing of the Arm under the command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K. B. in the movements of the Army from 24d to 29th October, 1812, inclusive. Total Portuguese Loss 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers 32 rank and file, killed : 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 9 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 125 rank and file, wounded i 2 Serjeants,

Drummer, 14 rank and file, missing. Total British Loss-Y Captains, 2 Licutenants, 10 Serjeants, 75 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 26 serjeants, 2 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded : 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 10 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 207 rank and file, 59

horses, missing. General Total—Two Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 14 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses. killed i 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 23 Licutenants, 10 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 35 Ser jeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded: 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 12 Serjeants, 2 drummers, 221 rank-and file, 59 horses, missing. S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, 25TH OCTOBER. aptain Todd, 38th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieutenant Lennon, 44th Foot, 2d Batt. ; Capt. Sternfeldt, Brunswick Light Infantry : Lieut. Hartwig, ditto, ditto.

WOUNDED, 23D OCTOBER. icutenant Lye, 11th Light Dragoous; Licutenant Knipe, ditto, ditto : Licutenant Taylor, 12th ditto , Captain, Murray. 16th ditto , Lieutenant Lockhart, ditto, ditto, since dead ; Major Meydell, 1st Dragoons, K. G. L.: Lieutenant Decken, ditto, ditto: Lieutenant Phibbs, ditto, ditto: Lieutenant Hugo, 2d ditto: Cornet De Massau, ditto; ditto. WOUNDED, OCTOBER 25.

Lieutenant Johnstone, Royal Artillery: Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, 4th Foot, 1st Batt. slightly , Lieut. Edgell, ditto, ditto, severely : Lieutenant Ack-9th Foot, 1st Batt. ditto : Lieutenant Taylor ditto, ditto, ditto, Lieutenant Hon. W. Curzons ditto, ditto: Lieutenant Ford, ditto, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Ross Lewin, ditto, ditto, slightly Captain Hutchins, 30th Foot, 2d Batt. ditto; Lieuenan. Andrews, ditto, ditto, ditto'i Lieutenan Lumley, ditto, ditto, severely; Lieutenant Bri sac, ditto, ditto, slightly i Ensign Beere, ditto, ditto, ditto : Ensign Tincombe, ditto, ditto, ditto Ensign Madden, ditto, ditto, severely: Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, 44th Foot, 2d Batt. slightly Lieutenant Blwis, ditto, dangerously; Ensign Smith, ditto, ditto, severely i Captain Nassau Brunswick Oels i Ensign Joze de Moneada: 3d Regiment of the Line Portuguese; Major Hill, 8th Caçadores, slightly; Capt. Western, ditto, severely : Captain Manuel Castin, ditto, slightly : Lieutenant Antonio Carlos, ditto, severely i Licutenant Joso Baptist, ditto, severely; Licutenant Do mingo Fortenha, ditto, slightly i Ensign Joao dos Santos, ditto, severely; Ensign Joao Schastiano, ditto, ditto; Ensign Rodrigo Navarre, ditto, ditto , Adjutant Leech, ditto. ditto.

ieutenant Colonel Robe, severely (not dangerously) Royal Artillery. WOUNDED, 28TH OCTOBER.

WOUNDED. 97TH OCTOBER.

icut. Hickie, severely (arm amputated), 51st Foot MISSING.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, 16th Light Dragoons Licutenant Baker, ditto ; Major Fischer, 1st dragoons, K. G. L. : Captain Lenthe, 2d ditto, ditto ; Cornets Droege and Schneffer, ditto, ditto. 25TH OCTOBER.

icutenant Wheatley, 9th Foot, 1st Batt.; Brevet Major Evans, 38th ditto. S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES RELATIVE TO THE

LATE PROCEEDINGS IN KILKENNY.

To the Editor of the Leinster Journal. Sin-The very lamentable scene, which I was his day a witness to at the Sheaf Inn, (having atended a Meeting, convened at the request of some Sentlemen of the County of Kilkenny,) points out o me the necessity to convey, through the medium of your Paper, my feelings and sentiments to the Public; and I am the more urged in the necessity, from the very extraordinary and unaccountable language made use of by a Clergyman of the established Church, a Gentleman, under whose care I was educated, and from my earliest youth taught to look up o with affection and respect. I lament very sinerely the unguarded manner in which he declared his sentiments; and I must beg leave to observe. that I am as sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Protestant Religion as he is, or any individual who attended the meeting: I trust I may venture o hope, I shall stand acquitted of any inclination, ven in the slightest degree, to injure an establishment, in which one of my own family filled the

most dignified and elevated situation. I had the honour to command a Corps in the Ciof Kilkenny, at a period when this Country was i real danger, and when the Catholic, if so disposal, had an opportunity to express sentiments hostile to the Government; I allude to the period, when the French fleet anchored in Bantry Bay, and luring the Rebellion of 1798; that Corps was composed of Protestant and Catholic; and I can venare to assert, no Corps in the Kingdom discharged its duty with more integrity and zeal for the the name of Protestant, which they assumed and di-Government and Public Safety. My knowledge of graced. He said that at the Meeting on Monde the conduct of the Catholics of that Corps, and my last, the rabble rout, called for the purpose from observation of the conduct of the Catholics of this County in those perilous days, influenced my feelings powerfully, and prompted me to sign the Protestant Petition for Catholic Emancipation. I must here express my very sincere thanks and gratitude o the lubabitants of the City of Kilkenny and the neighbourhood, for the very great honour which of the day, you so handsomely noticed the Rose they conferred upon me, by placing me in so distinguished a situation amongst them; but particularly so for the manner in which they appointed me; it has led some Brother-Priest, more competent to thes infused into my bosom sentiments of pride and grating ject, would discharge that gratifying daty. But

have had the appearance of differing from the amy own family, for whose characters I entertained very highest respect, and the possession of aliese friendship I truly value; but I have sincere conn. lation in reflecting, from my knowledge of their libe. rality, that I shall obtain that credit for the hones, ty of my motives, which I feel inclined and desirous o bestow upon them for the houesty of their's. 1 annot conclude without observing, how much mortified I should be, if I could believe, that if any thing I have done or said, I could be so unfortuhate as to convey sentiments, even disrespectful, to the Personage, in whose hands the Government of his Country is placed, feeling, as I do, that his conduct has been regulated by the purest motives. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant (Signed) J. WHEKLER CUTTE. November 30, 1812.

Address of Thanks to Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart one of the Commanders of the Kilkenny Caralry, in the Years 1796-8.

Sig-We, the Undersigned, the Surviving Catholic Members of the Kilkenny Caratry, embodied in the year 1796, in which you held a distinguished Command in the Years 1796-8, take this opportunity of declaring our sentiments of esteen and approbation of your conduct whilst we had the honour of serving under you, and since our servi. ces were necessarily dispensed with by the tranquit lity of the times; our former acquaintance gave ne the best reason to expect every thing honourable and natriotic from your principles and exertions, and it our pride to learn, that your recent conduct he not disappointed our most sanguine expectations.

Accept, Sir, the tender of our unreserved confidence, which we are happy thus publicly to put mon record. The above Address was signed by the following

Gentlemen :-Peter Ryan, John Shearman, Wm. Kranesheough, John Brenan, Denis Cassin, Walter Black ney, John Smithwick, Felix Byrne, Emanuel Fitzpatrick, Gerald Doyle, James Byrne, Robert Shearman, Anthony Kehoe, Denis Fechan.

From the Kilkenny Chronicle of December 5. Yesterday a Meeting took place at the Black-Ab-

bey pursuant to requisition: it was numeroully and respectably attended .- At about three o'clock Captain Bryan was called to the Chair. He addressed the Meeting briefly, but emphatically. He ongratulated them on the liberal and successful support afforded the Catholic Cause last Monday, by heir enlightened Protestant Friends, at a Meeting called in this city, for purposes of Intolerance and Persecution. He went, he said, to that Assembly prepared to meet some advocates of exclusion, but certainly not prepared to encounter the shock he recived at witnessing some Ministers of the Protestant Religion exciting to fury and intolerance that fluck whom it was their duty to guide and restrain-and instead of enforcing harmony, casting firebrands smongst the people.-He contrasted such conduct with the mild and tolerating principles of the religion they professed, with the conduct of other Protestant Hergymen, and with the forbearing and dignified patience of the persecuted and reviled Priests of the Catholic Religion in Ireland; and insisted, if this county was not in a disturbed state, it was not for want of their exertions .- He declared his full and unreserved confidence in the honour, spirit, and taents of our Protestant friends.

Mr. James Lalor addressed the Chairman at some ength. He reprobated in the strongest terms the intolerance which sought an excuse for persecution in the just refusal of the Roman Catholics to diminish or impair the spiritual authorities of the Pope in this kingdom. They are, said he, subject to deprivations for not surrendering to the head of the Protestant Church of Ireland an authority they have not the power to infringe on; and which that Pontiff, rather than concede to a Roman Catholic Emperor, preferred encountering the horrors of a dungeon. He maintained that the Cause of the Catholic was not only the cause of Ireland-of England and the British Empire, but of civilized Ec

rope; nay, of mankind in general. Mr. Scott mentioned, that instances had occurred of unwarrautable applications to individuals to attend last Monday for the purpose of opposing the Friends of Toleration; that both threats and promises had been held out on that principle; that a wretched and illiterate peasantry had been called upon to appear at a meeting for a similar purpose of a neighbouring County, and after being polled .. they were then brought to the Kilkenny Mecin thereby attempting to practise imposition on the gislature. He mentioned the attempts made at persevered in to divide Protestant from Catholic but trusted they would be unavailing. Of his Pretestant fellow-citizens he spoke with expressions particular regard and confidence, and adverted their unparalleled Liberality-not so of the Orang faction-these, he contended, acted in violation all Protestant principle—they were a foul stain of bogs and mountains, were drilled into systematic uproar, by persons whose appearance would seem a security against such disgraceful conduct.

The Reverend Mr. Reynolds then addressed the

Mr. CHAIRMAN-When on opening the busing Catholic Clergy, I would have immediately thank ed you in their name, were it not that I har tude which shall accompany me to the grave. I must feel, that this task devolves on me, I willing confess how painful and distressing it is to me to rise to perform it. I thank you in their name - and

peace-inspiring doctrine of the Catholic Clergy -There are bandreds here present—perhaps there are plain their respective duties to our flocks. Amid many subjects of instruction, we take particular care to explain to them what they owe their God, their Sovereign, and their fellow-men.-We tell them, whereas they conscientiously believe that the Religion they profess is revealed by God, they are bound,

even at the expense of life and fortune, to adhere to it. With respect to their duty to the Sovereign, we imprint deeply on their minds, that, in temporal affrirs, they are bound to obey him, not merely ADMIRALTT-OFFICE, DEC. 4. when he is Catholic, not only when he is Protestant. but that they are bound to obey him even were he

Turk, Jew, or Atheist. As for their duties to fellow-men, we state that they are to love their neighbours as themselves : and lest they should not know what is meant by the word Neighbour, we famillarly explain to them, that by Neighbour is understood, all men of all religious persuasions-every man, whom the Sun beholds in his diurnal course. Thus it was, we conceive, that the Redeemer diffused the Gospel throughout the World .- Thus the primitive Pastors subdued the hearts of the Roman Emperors; and thus, also, we firmly hope, that under God we shall win the hearts, not only of our Fellow-Catholies, but of our Fellow-Christians of every denomi-

The following Gentlemen were declared to de serve and possess the confidence of the Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny, vin .- Thomas Cloney, Graigue; George Brenan, Castlemarket Wm. Cody. Kilkenny: Wm. Delany, Castlederrow; and Michael Brenan, Kilkenny, Esqrs. The following Resolutions were unanimously

That we persevere in politioning the Imperial Parliament for a total repeal of those laws which still | killed must have been immense, as not only the field affect our Body.

That we have witnessed, with feelings of gratitude and national pride, to which no language can give adequate expression, the patriotic and successful resistance made by the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty on Mouday last, against an impotent attempt to impede the progress of the Catholic Cause, by dividing the Protestants of this County and City, from whom our claims have invariably received the

most undisguised and unqualified support. That the sincere and cordial Thanks of th Meeting are hereby given, as they are justly due, to the Right Hon. Earl of Ormonde and Ossory ; the Right Hon. Farl of Bessborough; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cfifden; the Hon. James Butler; the Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby: the Hon. Charles Butler; the Hon. Somerset Butler; the Hon. P. Butter : the Hon. Henry Butler : the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.; Sir W. E. R. Morres, Bart.; Sie Wellard St. George, Bart.; Sir John Blunden, Bart.; Sir W. Cuffe, Bart. William Bayly, Esq. Mayor; John Helsham, Esq. D. Mayor; William Tighe, John Power, Richard Power, George Rothe, William Newport, Joseph Greene, Henry Tighe, Samuel Boyce, Nicholas Loftus, Francis Loftus, Robert St. George, William Waring, John Waring, Edward Elliott, Peter Walsh, Henry Baker, William Watters, Robert Evans, Nathaniel Shanahan, Trevor Blunden, Chrismore, Fagra .- and the rest of our liberal Protestant Brethren, for their intrepid and dignified deportment, whilst advocating the Cause of their Catholic Fellow-subjects, before a self-created tribunal; amidst the din and clamour of an insulting, vulgal, and illiterate rabble, whom intolerance had

nummoned to her support. That we consider ourselves imperiously called on to express our fullest tribute of respect and gratitude to the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, for their pious, zealous, and manly Address of the 18th of last month, to the Clergy and Laity of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland; and that, with them, we are ready to sacrifice our lives, rather than surrender what we deem " recessary to the integrity of our religion."

That the Roman Catholics of this County and City are called upon in a very particular manner to express their gratitude to Wm. Tighe, Esq. for the maiform support he has given to the Catholic Cause, by his eloquence and example: but, chiefly, for his patriotic exertions in that cause on a late trying occasion, and the Chairman is hereby requested to communicate the same.

That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due, end are hereby given, to the Right Hon, Sir John Newport, Bart. Sir Wheeler Cutfe, Bart. and Joseph Greene, of Greenville, Esq. for the manly and liberal manner in which they came forward to defeat the ends of intolerance.

DUBLIN, Drc. 5 .- We stop the Press to insert the following Resolutions, which have just been carried unanimously, to convoke an Aggregate proof of Catholic Graritude to their Friend and Faourite, C. H. Hutchiuson.

CATHOLIC BOARD. - Resolved. That an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland be held at the Little Theatre. Fishamble-street, on Tuesday, the 15th day of December instant, to take into consideration the measures necessarily connected with turn; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes our Petition, and to afford some proof of the Irish from Smoleusk towards the sea; there he was met Sentiment towards the Hon. Christopher Hely by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten, and Hatchinson

Resolved, That Mr. Hay be requested to write to the Secretary of the Catholic Board in Cork, to express the strong personal anxiety of every individual Member of this Board, that the Catholics of

ment, relative to the peaceable demeanour, and procure the success of a Petition to Parliament, against the persons who have for the present excluded from the Representation of that City, a man disthousands, who have often heard us preach and ex-Honourable Christopher Hely Hutchinson.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4. Most elorious News. Victories of the Russians

part of his army. It is with the greatest satisfaction we lay before ur readers the following intelligence :-

Bonaparte's fruitless attempt to escape with a

Resr. Admiral Hope has transmitted to M Oroker, the following translation of two Russian Bulleting, duted St. Petersburgh, 9th and 11th Nov. together with an extract of a letter received at Gottenburgh, from his Excellency Count Rosen, Governor of that place, dated Stockholm, Nov. 19. The Rear-Admiral had not received any accounts officially. Rear-Admiral Hope also acquaints Mr. Croker, under date of the 24th Nov. that the whole Russian fleet, of about twenty sail of the line, had passed the Belt in safety, and Captain Drury, the bearer of the dispatches, reports that they were standing into Hawke Roads when he sailed.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 9 .- General Wittgen-

stein reports to his Majesty, October 31st :--" After our entrance into Polotsk, the enemy has suffered much by the fortunate operations of Count Steinheil's corps. The loss of the enemy at the battle of Polotsk, and during their retreat to Lepel, amounts in prisoners to 100 staff officers,

among whom are five Colonels) and 6000 privates : nine pieces of cannon, the whole baggage belonging to the Bavarian regiments-90 powder waggons. and a great number of gun carriages, the guns being thrown into the giver by the enemy. Their loss in of battle, but even the whole road, is covered with dead bodies, so that this corps of the enemy is entirely destroyed; besides, this had forced Victor with his corps to separate from the:grand army.~ They have left Smolensk by forced marches, and joined the weak remains of St. Cyr's army, which is commanded by General Le Grand; St. Cyr having

gone to Wilna on account of his wounds.

" St. Petersburgh, Nov. 11 .-- After Moscow was retaken by the Russians, under Gen. Winzingerode's command, Napoleon moved his whole army on the road to Kalouga, against Borowsk, thinking, as is proved by letters found on a courier taken prisoner, to force himself into the most fruitful provinces. Gen. Kutousoff entirely counteracted this plan, by a serious attack, which took place on the 24th October, at Maloyaroslavita: this little town was taken and re-taken eight different times; a ast the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 10 pieces of cannon. Napoleon then gave up his plan, left the army, and took the road to Smolensk, after he had given orders for the whole army to follow in same road. To conceal as much as possible this his retreat, he ordered one corps to march to Medyne, as if he had intended to murch round the Russian left wing; during this time the Guards, with the greatest part of the Army, marched towards Mojalsk. As soon as General Kutousoff was apprised of this, he broke up with his whole army, topher James, Wm. Colles, Richard Colles, John | and followed the enemy. The Russian advanced Anderson, Robert Shercliffe, Henry Nixon, Simon | guard, under Platow, overtook the French army on Blackmore, Richard Blackmore, and John Black- the 1st November, near Kolotsk, not far from Bo- ly silent with respect to it.—Leave has been obtained as and took from them two colours, and 2 pieces of cannon. The 3d Nov. General Miloradowitsck, supported by Platow, attacked several French corps near Viasma, commanded by the Vice-King of Italy, Davoust, and Ney; these corps were completely defeated, and lost one colour, five cannon, and 2000 prisoners, amongst whom is Gen. Pettien. The whole road to Mojaisk is covered with ammunition waggons and dead horses. The French army retreats daily upwards of 50 wersts. Admiral Tschetchakoff's advanced guard, under Gen. Tschaplitz, entered Slonim on the 21st October, and took Gen. Kanopka, with the whole of the three Uhlan regiments of Guards, prisoners .--Col. Tcherniskoff, with a detached corps, has advanced near Warsaw. A corps, belonging to Gen. Wittgenstein's army, has entered Witepsk." EATRACT OF A LETTER FROM COUNT ROSEN, DATED SMOLENSK, 19TH NOV. 1812.

Two Messengers arrived to-night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Bonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack General Benningsen, but he was driven back. Bonaparte then attacked Kutousoff in person, with great desperation, near Malovarokenletz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle; and, if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Galicia as possible: but he found the Russians so fortified that it was impossible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolensk, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads, Meeting, for the purpose of giving a substantial and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutousoff time to come up with them near Viasma, when he gave them battle, and defeated them .--Before the battle, Boaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with 6000 men to Smoleusk, on his way home, but he was met by Geueral Ocrtel's detachment, which obliged him to re-

> now in front of him Tormasow's, Tchitchakoff's, * In the written Copy it is Smolensk, but this must be an error of the Transcriber.

They leave to prove by facts the truth of your state- | Cork should use the most strenuous exertions to | and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear Prince Kutousoff with 150,000 men. The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon and 3700 prisoners." Having thus been gratified with the Russian accounts, we subjoin, from the Moniteur of the 29th,

> which we received this morning, the TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

" SMOLENSE, Nov. 11 .- The Imperial headnuarters were on the 1st Nov. at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolensk. The weather was very fine up to the 6th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue: night bivouscings are very injurious to them. Since the battle of Malolaroslavitz, the advanced guard has seen no other enemy than the Cos-

and fiv about to annov. "On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks. intercepted the communication a league's distance from Vissma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceoy marched upon this column, drove it from the road, and overthrew it in the wood, took a Majora General, with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon; since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cos-

sacks, who, like the Arabs, hover upon the flanks,

sacks. si Since the bad weather, from the 6th, we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100

of our calisons have been destroyed. 44 Gen. Wittgenstein having been reinforced by the Russian divisions from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th October, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and General Wrede. who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

... On the 20th ult. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Bel luno, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina and marched to meet him. in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogiums upon his troops.

The Swiss division distinguished itself by its sang froid and bravery. Colonel Gueheneu, d the 26th Regiment of Light Infantry, was wounded. Marshal St. Cyr received a ball in the foot. Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and retaken the command of the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor has never been better .- Mo-

nileur, Nov. 20. We received this morning the following intelli-

ligence from Oporto: Oronto, Mov. 25 .- Our last accounts from the Allied Army say, that the head-quarters were expected to be in Fuente de Guinaldo on the 20th or 21st inst. where it was generally supposed they would remain."

dainterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8 Three mails have arrived since our last publication. None due.-The intelligence from the Peninsula and Russia is deeply important and interesting, but our limited space obliges us, for the present, to be wholf the Acts of last Session to prevent distillation from rain. The prohibition is to be extended to Ireland. Joshua Jacob, (present) Treasurer to the House of Recovery, acknowledges receipt of Five Guineas-Donation from a Lady, per Francis Newport.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

TT was Major JOSEPH GREENE, not JOSEPH GREENE, of Greenville, Esq.-the near connexion of Sir JOHN NEW PORT, who signed the Protestant Requisition in Kilkenny, as the Gentlemen whose Names appear to it are proud to Kilkenny, December 3, 1812. affirm.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Six-I feel myself called on to again trespass on our indulgence, from the ignorance of the person who addressed you to state, what I had already made snown through the medium of your Paper, that it was not JORETH GREENE of Greenville that had signed what I again repeat was, in my opinion, an un politic and unjust Requisition, which I think the reiult of the Meeting has fully proved. I am now obliged to take notice of the marked manner in which he name of Major Joseph Gazens, (of Waterford) s invidiously contrasted with mine, and I feel myelf called on to state (not as affecting the eligibility of Major Joseph GREENE to sign the Requisition that I am fully convinced that, when the signature of JOSEPH GREERE Was affixed to that Requisition, the cause of the place of residence not being stated was from the expectation, that I should be considered as the person who signed it. As I have now removed that doubt, the Requisitionists, or some one of them, have published what they conceived would be an annoyance to me, by endeavouring to make the public suppose, in mentioning my connection with Sir J. Nawrour, that he persuaded me to act in opposition o the opinion of two of my Uncles (for whom I have the greatest respect and regard). Thave no hesitation in saying that, had not my ideas of the Justice of Catholic Emancipation been long since confirmed, and that, had I even a shadow of doubt on my mind of the Justice of their Claims, there is no man's opinion I would so soon take, and having obtained, to proud to follow, as that of my respected friend and onnection, Sir Jons Newront. No person, howerer, who knows me, has ever heard me express a different opinion respecting the Justice of the Catho-lic Claims. It is not so, I believe, with many who obliged to fall back on the grand army. He has attended the Meeting on Monday last. I want nothing from Government. JOSEPH GREENE.

Greenville, December 5, 1912.

PORT NEWS -PASSIGE, DECEMBER 1.

4th-Gower Packet; Thomas, Nicholson, Dublih,

5th-Abcona, Allen, Plymouth, Italiast, Russell, Elliot, Weymouth, ditto: Queen Elizabeth, Chantler, Plymouth, ditto ; Auckland Packet Britannia, Bettington, Bristol, merchants' goods a Fleece, Wilkinson, Swansen, coals; Integrity, Smalridge, Waymouth, Portland stone : Four Brothers, Allen. Weynouth, ballast e Prince of Wales, Gaitskill, Chepi stow, timber, &c. for Workington.

SAILED, 4th - Samuel Packet.

5th-Camden Packet: Telemarhus, Philips, St. bucar, butter, beef, batley, &c. &c. 6th-Elizabeth and Sarah, Lewis, Cadit, harley : Sidbury, Rich, Lisbon, bacon and barley | Barl Lets cester Packet; Protector, gun-brig, Lieut, Mitcheter, and Nimeod transport, before mentioned.

AUCTION OF PRIME TOBACCO. HORTY HOGSHBADS TOBACCO, of prime Quality, will be offered for Sale on Thursday was lity, will be offered for Sale on Thursday uest, the 10th December, at one o'Cluck, by JOHN COGAN. Cork, Dec. 5, 1812.

> JOSHUA MASON HAS NOW FOR SALE,

AT his STORES, BRIDGE-STREET, 150 Tone prime Galway KELP. Bu Casks fresh, 1st Quality, Barton POT-ASHBS 40 Bags WCKK-YARN, of different Deschiptions,

3000 best English twilled SACKS.
Waterford, 12th Month 8th, 1819.

In the Matter of
WILLIAM PENNELL,

a Bankrupt.

Assignee, at the House of the
Bankrupt, in Beau-street, vu
the 1th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions , BEDS and BEDDING , BLANKETS, SHEETS, and TABLE LI-NEN | GLASS, CHINA | an entire set of the Encycleperdia, and other BOOKS; PRINTS; some excellent PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles, all which must be sold without Reserve.

TERMS, CASH. FIRLDING, Auctioneer Waterford, December 8, 1818.

n the Matter of TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION before the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 11th day f December next, at the hour of Two d'Clock in the Afternoon, the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to said Bankrupt's Estate. A Schedule of said Debts is posted in the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, and may be seen on applying to FRARCIS MACARTERY, Agent to the Commissioners and Assignes, No. 6, Buckingham-

Nav. 24, 1818.



THE EXHIBITION OF THE SAGACIOUS ELEPHANT WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, THE TENTH INSTANT,

ON THE GRAND PARADE.

S. POLITO.

Of the Royal Menagerie, Excler Change, London. EVER anxious of gratifying a generous and enprize the Nobility, Gentry, and the Curious, that he objects of Nature's wonderful production, viz-

A SCIENTIFIC ELEPHANT! " The stupendous size, strength, and sugacity of the Elephant, have in all ages rendered it the admiration of mankind , though possessed of power superior to every other quadruped, it is guiltless of unprovoked violence, and wanders about the woods of Africa and Asia in a state of inalestic mildness. The Riephant is undoubtedly the largest of all terrestrial animals. arriving at the height of 12 feet and upwards. The frunk of the Elephant may justly be considered s one of the miracles of nature; being at once the organ of respiration, and the instrument by which the mimal supplies itself with food, conveying whatever t cats or drinks into its mouth by its assistance, and is of such extreme sensibility, that it can pick up the smallest object with it at pleasure. The Tusks, when full grown, measure from 6 to 9 feet long. The sagacity of the Elephant is far superior to all other quadrupeds, as there is scarce any thing but they may be taught to perform."-Natural History of the Ele-

The one here presented to the Public is by far the largest and most tractable in the United Kingdom .t was brought to England in the Winchelsea Enstndiaman, in September, 1809; it has since grown in prodigious manner, is remarkably gentle, and its wonderfulgsgreity is almost incredible. At the com-mand of his keeper he will lay down and get up, open ocks, bolt and unbolt doors, pick up any objects with his trunk, and place them any where, or deliver them to any person to whom he is desired to give them; with many other surprising and entertaining tricks, which fully verify the many curious anecdotes (strange as they may appear I) told of this surprising animal, and unequivocally prove him to be the " half

The Proprietor humbly solicits the attention and patronage of the Public to an Exhibition, which must strike every beholder with wonder and admiration : not only from no Elephant being the largest of all quadrupeds; but from the many wonderful performances with which he entertains his audience.

The approbation with which the exhibitions of S. Por 110 have on former occasions been honoured, particularly in the City of Dublin, stimulated him to disregard all danger and expense, which in the present instance are inconceivable. Pontro is highly proud to have had it in his power to present the frish public with the right of an animal-one of the finest Elephants this day in Europe-whom other enterpriers have found impracticable to converto our shores.

6 Polito with all due deference mentions, that e hopes the Price of Admittance will not be thought exorbitant-is. 8d. each person, children and servants half price; but no abatement can possibly be made.