The Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. . The Starch Bill, and the Sugar Brewing Bill.

passed through Committees, and were reported .-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Adjourned.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, inclosing a List of Barristers who had consented to act in the Contested Elections in Ireland.

A number of Election Petitions were given in at the table, and the name of each being written on a slip of paper, the whole were put into a glass and drawn out in the following order, thereby fixing the priority of each.

The Petition of certain Freeholders, complaining of the roturn of the Sitting Members for the County of Pembroke, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 2d of March.

The Petition against the return for the County of Carmerthen, on the 2d of March.

A Petition from General Tarleton, complaining of the return for Liverpool, on Thursday, the 4th of

A Petition, complaining of the return for Hythe, in Kent, on Tuesday, the 9th of March.

A Patition, complaining of the return for Grampound, on Tuesday, the 9th of March.

A Petition, complaining of the return for the Borough of Denbigh, on Thursday, the Itth of March. A Petition, complaining of the return for the Borough of Cardigan, on the 11th of March.

A Petition, complaining of the return for the Borough of Pembroke, on Tuesday, the 16th of

A second Petition against the return for the Borough of Tregony, on the same day fixed for the consideration of the former Petition. 'A second Petition, by General Loft, against the

return for G not Grimsby, also on the same day appointed for se consideration of the former Petition against that return.

A Petition, complaining of the return for the Borough of Helston, on Thursday, the 18th of March. A Petition was presented ou behalf of Mr. Blake. who had petitioned against the return of the Honourable Frederick Ponsonby for the town of Galway, praying to have the time for lodging his sureties extended, on the ground, that after every search, the Petitioner had been unable to serve the necessary netice on Mr. Poutonby, or to discover who were his Agents.

Mr. PONSONBY stated, the loquiries after his Hon. Friend, according to the statement of the Prtitloud himself, bad been not where he could expect to find him, but where he was certain not to find him. The Petitioner must have known that his Honourable Friend was in Ireland, and he had sought him in this country. He had no objection, however, to the extension required.

The period was accordingly extended for thirty

On the motion of Mr. MANNING, the Accounts presented from the Bank of England were ordered to be printed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the order of the da ing of the Gold Coin Bill.

Mr. WHITBREAD rose, and moved, that certhin entries in the Journals of the fast Session be

The first Resolution bare, that by the Law and Constitution of England, it was the undoubted right of every man to sell his property, and to give away Bank notes for nothing, or for what he pleases, and, if he does not receive for them what he wishes, to keep them to himself. Upon which resolution the previous question being put, the same was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. WHITBREAD then moved a similar Re-

On which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE-QUER moved the previous question, which was put and carried without a division.

The second Resolution was then read, purporting, That any statute, having for its object to restrain this right, was an infringement of the Constitution, and a violation of the unalienable rights of the sub-

jects of this country. The question being put, and the previous question being maved apon it, the previous question was again carried without a division.

The third Resolution bore, that so soon as a law to the above effect should be passed, the effect would be to cause the metallic currency to disappear. The same question being now put, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having again moved the pre-

vious question, The House divided, when the numbers were-For the previous question - - - - 73

For the original question 29
Majority in favour of the previous question—14 When strangers were again admitted into the Gal-

Mr. ABERCROMBY on his legs, opposing the to the advantage resulting to the Bank Directors | tart answered, that it would depend on the produce from the issues of their own notes, by which they might be induced, where they saw good names upon Bills presented to be discounted, to give credit in cases which were not real mercantile transactions. In this way facilities were given to speculators to go pufortunate re-action and ever-speculation was pro- Petitions were presented against the returns for the of Usoff.

duced, from which the distresses felt within these following places, vlz. Scalord-to be taken into Adjutant-General Count Octor Decomp 4 st few years had arisen. Instead of giving facilities consideration on the 18th of March; Aldborough sent in two Generals of the division of Generals. to the Government, too, to meet the exigencies of to be taken into consideration on the 23d: Down-miras, and a Brigndier-General Burt, with an acto the Government, too, to meet the exigencies of announced an adherence to patrick—to be taken into consideration on the same | count of his having taken 20 pleces of cannon, near the present system was calculated to afford, it had Exchanger, " The Fast India Company, v. An- been found the greatest impediment to the prosecution of the war, even in that quarter where our arms had gained the greatest glory, and where we had the greatest prospect of success.

Mr. ROSE re-stated his assertions of a former night, that the issues from the Bank had no effect in producing what the Honourable Gentleman called a depreciation. On the contrary, the rate of exchange rose at the period when those issues were the

Mr. GRANT (Member for Great Grimsby) rould not conceive any possible means by which a Repreciation of paper currency could be occasioned, out by the credit of the persons issuing it having rerelved a shock, or by the issues being made in too great quantities. Bad as he conceived the general! Lobcoff. system of the Government of this Country to bo, he regarded the present measure as the worst of all, cutting off, as it did, even the prospect of a return to a better order of things. He had heard, the other night, a thing which was to him perfectly unlotelligible explained by a Noble Lord. That Noble Lord, to satisfy the House that permanent meant temporary, informed them that there was an official and a volgar language. He supposed they should now be informed that there was a Parliamentary language also, which differed as much from the rulyar acceptation of the word as it appeared official language did. Ou this principle, he had no doubt the supporters of the present Bill acted, and | and light cavalry; the combat lasted foor hours, reconciled themselves to a measure not otherwise reconcileable to common sense, by holding that equivalent means as three to two. As to two prices, properly speaking, such a thing could not exist, because then the higher in value will vanish, and allow the other to remain in possession of the field. Mr. Grant then contended, that this Bill was no advantage to the public creditor; by defrauding others we did not benefit him. It was an oppressive tax on every description of Annuitants. He concluded a very clear and argumentative Speech, by declaring, that the real object of the Bill was to onceal our true situation from ourselves. We were The children who hold their hands before their eyes.

and then imagine themselves out of danger. Sir PREDERICK FLOOD declared the Reso utlon of the House, that gold and paper are equiraleat, to be contrary to the fact. It was not true in England, nor was it true in Ireland. Before he left his own country, his Steward would always bring sequended, he took thirty-three pleases of runnion him home the same quantity of provisions for 20 and two hundred prisoners. He farsher reports, pounds in gold as for 25 in paper. Since he came that, during the pursuit of Beauharnois's corps on ver to this country, he had occasion to buy a horse, the owner asked 38 gainess for it; he refused to give | and not sixty-two, as formerly reported. General nore than 34; but as soon as he opened his purse, | Platoff is now pursuing the remains of the same which was liand with guiners, the man took him at his word. He, however, objected to the oppressive idea of some Landlords, who insisted on being paid rights in reason or conscience.

Mr. PRESTON spoke for the Bill; as did also Mr. MARRIOTT, who said, that the question whether Bank-notes were equivalent to specie, had been as much agitated by the Moderns, as the quetion, whether the earth turned round the sun, or the ture round the earth, find been by the Ancients.

This idea was humourously applied against him TMr. WHITBREAD, who declared that his whole speech was irrelevant to the question, and had sent orders to Major-General Leiders and utterly unintelligible, except to the Nestors and Limitenant-General Fartle to march upon the same on (with had stated that he received one or two utheas every day in the course of his practice) on he superior excellence of his law, to that of all the other professional Gentlemen of his acquaintance, who never received a single guinea from one year's end to another. The House then divided. --- 80-Nocs - - 15-Majority

On our admission into the Gallery we found the Touse in a Committee on the Malting Bill, in which, ifter some conversation, the blanks were filled up and some new clauses inserted.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee

| f Supply, in which th | e fo | Hos | ring | WE | A. | vot | ed: |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|
| For the Land Forces | _ | _ | | - | £ | 2,0 | 100,00 1 |
| for the Milltin - | - | _ | _ | • | • | • ' | 770,00 |
| inpernumerary Officers | 8 | _ | - | _ | • | - | 8,50 |
| Cilmainham Hospital | _ | • | - | _ | - | - ' | 27 5,00 |
| oreign Corps | _ | - | - | • | - | - | 593,00 |
| Volunteer Corps - | _ | _ | | - | _ | _ | 119,00 |
| ocal Militia | • | | - | - | - | - | 5,30 |
| Surgeons and Hospitals | 9 1 | _ | - | | _ | • | 32 .00 |
| American Loyalists | - | • | _ | _ | - | - | 19,00 |
| 4. Domingo Sufferers | | - | - | - | - | - | 6,00 |
| The Suffering Clergy a | nd . | انما | y o | ſF | ra () | ce. | 123,00 |
| Jorsican Emigrants | _ | _ | _ | | - | - | 11.50 |
| French and Corsican I | | | | | | | 4 00 |
| Dutch Emigrants - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,50 |
| French Emigrants in | Jer | чеу | and | l G | uer | กรต | y 3,40 |
| Mr. WHITBREA | D n | ske | d. v | v het | hei | . 81 | ny prov |
| Mr. Willibreen | . · · | | ., . | | ٠ | | 2001 |

tions were made for raising the sums thus voted Mr. VANSITTART answered, by the Annual

Bills and P10,500,000 Exchequer Bills. The Distillery Prohibition Bill and the West In-

dia Indemnity Bill went through Committees. The Exchequer Bills Bill went through a Committee, in which Mr. Whithread asked, whether any increase of the amount of Exchequer Bills would be third reading of the Bill. He particularly objected effected by this measure? To which Mr. Vousit-

of the Consolidated Fund. The Rice Duty Bill, the Spanish Red Wine Bill. the Chocolate Bill, and the Post-office Secretary Franking Bill, severally went through Committees.

The SPEAKER having informed the House that beyond what they otherwise could; and thus an this was the last day for receiving Election Petitions,

day; and Camelford-to be taken into consideration the town of Kinsuci. on the 25th of the same month .- Adjourned.

Precis of the Journal of Operations of the different Corps of the Army under the command of Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the 14th to the 15th of Navamber, 1812.

On the 11th November General Millaradovitch reports, that on the 9th the advanced guard under his command was to be at the village of Atexecoly, the next day at that of Yakoff. Lieutenant-General Sheppelel reports, that a detachment, sent by him on the 29th, met a body of the everny, and drove it out of Blace; part of the Don Consacks pursued it on the Smolensko road. The headquarters of the army were this tlay at the village of

Nov. 12 .- Lieutenanti General Count Orivill. Denizoff learning that a considerable foraging party of the enemy's cavelry and artillery deput were dispersed in the alliages, attacked them, killed upwards of 1500, made 1300 prisoners, and took 1000 horses, and four hundred carriages, mostly loaded with stores.

Two corps of General Millaradovitch advanced to the village of Iverghoff. The army halted.

November 13.—Captain Naschokin, of the linesars of the guards, demeched by Adjutant-General Count Digeroff, attacked a detachment of the enemy in the village of Ilmorai, with some clauseurs when the enemy retreated to the village of Michailoff, where he pursued and took them. A detachment, under Colonel Prince Radbolk, und one sent out by Major-General Carpo, made upwards of one hundred prisoners.

Nov. that Majors-General Neoff had made 150 prissoners at Charvananff. Major-General Volordini reports, that Colonel Kreignoobski defeated a detachment of seven bundred men under Major Aberieu, killing a part, and

making prisoners the remainder, three hundred and

General Millaradovitch reports, on the 19th

seventy men, eighteen officers, and odestaff aurgeon. Major-General Pidteif seports on the 9th of Norember, that having pairstred Boundarouss's corps, he came up with it at the river Bone, frear the estate called Yandsoff, and without regarding the advantages of his positions he atticked the enemy; on this occasion, besides numbers of killed and the 8th of November, sixty-nine gutts were taken.

Adjutant-General Orioff Denizoff attucked the enemy on their march to Krasnot, killed five huntheir rents in gold, to which he thought they had no kired, and took four handred, on the 19th fostant The next day he took some prisoners, some of whom

November 11 - Admirat Tchicliakoff reports a the 11th lostant having left in the principality of Warsaw a corps under the command of General Sachen. He marched with the remainder to Preyan, intending to parsue his march through Slonin and Neswich to Minsk, where he proposed to arrive about the 17th or 19th of November : that he dysses of that House. He complimented Mr. Pres- point—the former from Volhynia by Pirrsk, the latter from Mozern by Lutsk-and that he would not fail to detach parties of light troops on the side of Vilna, to keep up the communication with de-

schments on that flank. Intelligence having been received from some rench artillery prisoners, of the places where the enemy had conceated caunon and arms near Boldinsky mountery, twenty-seven cunton, five or six housand stand of arms, five hundred subres, and fifteen thousand shells, have been dug out. The head-quarters of the army were this day at the vil-

lage of Usoff. Nov. 15 .- Major-General Platoff reports of the 11th instant, that Beauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotchina road towards Smolensko, he continues to surround it and cut off all provisious and forage.

Adjutant-General Count Orieroff reports, under date of the 14th November, that he attacked the village of Kinsnoi. The Yagers, disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their (a) bayonets, and after a combat, in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged, took possession o O the town, but observing strong columns of the enemy moving from Smolensko, upon Krasnoi, they fell back three wersts, to the farm of Kulkoff. In this affair one Colonel and two hundred and fifty rank and file were taken.

Lieutenant-General Count Ostermann Tolstoy reports, that being with his division of infantry or the 14th in the village of Kovisoff, and learning that the enemy was within ball a werst of that place, he detached a squadron of the Kalmopoliky regiment, which killed a part and took ten prisoners.

General Millaradovitch reports, on the 12th, that being at the village of Knageneim, he sent a patrole upon the road from Smolensko to Krasnoi, to reconnoitre the enemy, which returned, having made seventeen prisoners. The same day, Count Osterman Tolstoy sent the Pskofki regiment of dragoons to examine the state of the villages occupied by the enemy. This regiment, perceiving three squadrons of cavalry, attacked, and took five officers and two hundred and ninety men.

The enemy remained also this day in the village

CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST,] Mr. O'Conunct's Speech, in continuation. In the last Parliament a pledge was given as that ir claims should be taken into early and serious onsideration. I hope that this Parliament will not ensider itself freed from the pledge given by its redecessor. Without the grossest, the veriest hicanery, no such recautation could be made. the new members in this Parliament are not equal to the majority we had in the former, and cannot therefore have any influence upon the roice of the part of the Legislature. Let them recollect too the errible confusion which may ensue, if the pledre s revoked. They have the authority (one they should not be disposed to despise) of Sir L. Parsons, now Lord Ross, for fearing for more dreadful conse. quences than I shall either look for or suppose. On former occasion, when Lord Fitzwilliam had pledged himself as Minister for the repeal of the Panal Laws, and that Nobleman having been recalled. his pledge was on the point of being allowed to pass even without notice, Sir Lawrence Parsons said. in the House of Commons, that " if a resistance to any thing would be productive of evil consequences, it was that against the wishes of the people and the prospects which have been held out to them; that if the Demon of Darkness should come from the infernal regions upon earth, and throw a firebraud among the people, he could not do more to promote mischief. I hope some one will remind im of this part of his speech at the King's Countr Meeting, which I hear he is to attend to-morrow. He continues, " He had never hourd of a parallel to the infatuation of the Minister," (he may see one now) " and if he pensisted, every man must have three or four dragoons in his house." And it was true; for in many houses it was necessary for the owner to have three or four dragoons, and the whole country was thrown into confusion. I hope and trust that no such consequence will follow now; but such a prophecy, with such a fulfilment, ought at least to be a warning to every Minister. But here he must marn his countrymen to shatsin and shon with the greatest caution every inducement which might be held out to him for disturbances sin milar to these he had alluded to. Nothing would more thwait the progress of their cause, nothing he suspected could for that reason be more satisfactory to the Ministry, than just so much of it as would give a pretence for a suspension of the Hitheas Corpas Act, and some other riolences of the same deof the Catholics. Ireland had already been traght

cription, together with a total refusal of the claims to beware; her lesson had been stamped in letters of he dearest blood of her children, and surely now she might avoid the snare which was intended for ber-That such was the wish of certain persons in power he could not doubt. Keegan's Plot was not yet to be forgotten: occurrences of the same kind had been discovered in Kilkenny and Limerick. What, tob, was the reason that the garriton of Dublin was under orders to be in immediate readiness to march? Why were the matches kept lighted? why preparations nade for attack or defence? was it not merely to inspire credulous prople that there was danger of an insurrection, and to induce others, who thought their wrongs almost called for it, to believe that they Bownes, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with

ight soon hope to be joined by others as injured and more determined than themselves, keeping alive on the one side a fire of hatred, and on the other the desire and hope of revenge? But the people of Ireland have too much good sense to be misled by such phantoms, by such paltry contrivances. They see that a pretext is only wanting to crush them and their claims for ever, and cancel the bond in the best blood of their country; and they despise the nefarious attheir cause is advancing : nothing can prevent its progress. Ireland in the mean time is tranquil, and awaits the result with confidence and hope. The Prince Regent alluded to the disturbances in England In his speech; and I wish he had had some one to

recall to his memory that not a feather stirred with a breath to ruffle the peace of Ireland. Begging your pardon, my Lord, for having intruded so long upon you, I return thanks for the attention with which I have been heard; and give my cordial assent o the resolutions I have heard from my worthy

riend, Mr. Burke. There was now a call for Mr. Walsh, who accordingly rose. He felt himself particularly interested in the resolution which concerned Mr. C. H. Hutchinson. It expressed in terms worthy of him to whom it was addressed, and of those from whom t came, the dignified gratitude of a great and generous people. [Mr. Walsh here bestowed 1

ong and eloquent eulogium on Mr. Hutchinson.] Mr. Finlay, after expressing the warmest approbation of the honour conferred upon Mr. Hutchies son, entered largely and with great ability into the attempts of intolerance to obstruct the cause of religious liberty, assuring the Meeting that that cause was advancing with encreased energy, even in the

midst of opposition. Mr. O'Gorman alloded particularly to the confuct of the peasantry during the late election, and stated that many of them, at the risk of losing them all, had voted contrary to the wishes of their landlords. After the Resolutions were passed, the Meeting adjourned.

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Ramisey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,384.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

SUBSCRIPTION COFFEE-ROOM.

ON the 11th of January, 1813, a COFFRE-ROOM will be opened in the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Kine street, which will be well supplied with English and Irish NEWSPAPERS. A Book is prepared at the aid House, to receive Names of Subscribers, at £1 13. Od. per annumench-Military and Naval Officers,

Waterford, December 23, 1812.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commerci al Buildings, in Waterford, at the hour of One o'clock, on Morney, the 11th day of January next. a Seven different Lots, part of the Estate of Thomas nover, 1544. CZ Upon two of said Lots 100 Freeholders can be

For further Particulars and Rentals apply to Mi secuted as the Law directs. CHARL MAGRATH, at the Manor of St. John's, or to June's Jourson, Esq. 47, York street, Dublin. December 22, 1812

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

Waterford, December 10, 1812. DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

AT THEIR STORES, HANOVER-STREET, TWENTY Puncheons old Jamaica RUM, fin flavour and highly taxed-a large supply of prime old TRNERIFFE, not much inferior to fine Lideira-PORT, of pure and genuine quality, 10 narkably old and fine flavoured Told LISBON WINE, n Wood and Bottle, which they will sell on pleasing ferms, and a considerable abatement made to those who buy to sell.

They are, as usual, largely supplied with the best Quality of BENECARLO WINE, in Wood and Botwhich they continue to sell on the most reasonaerms-Fresh TEAS, from last Sales-Haw and and SUGARS. Waterford, December 19, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER (who may or may not take an active part) in a most lucrative Manufacture, which does not require a large Capital, perer attempted here, and is not carried on within sty miles of this City, from which distance this City

and all the adjacent Towns are obliged to be largely A line addressed to C. D. at the Printer's bereof, eillbeduly attended to.

12 None need apply but Principals. Waterford, December 19, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, MERTAIN SHARES, OF INTERESTS, in FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on temost eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a ter simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rent. For further particulars apply to ROBERT whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

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

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

F 10 BE LET, and immediate possession given . as agreed for, the NOUSE and MILLS of FLEtempts that are made upon them. They feel too that MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Cornand Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Cora Country, within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher, of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a y considerable home Market, and Water Carriage in Lismore, and also from Cloninel to Waterford. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and dge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable ms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn ommission Business. Application to be made to ord Viscount Lismons. Shanbally, Clogheen—or to ours Casitin, Waterford. October 1st, 1912.

> WILLIAM GLANVILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

FROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON. GLANVILLE basing received Instructions from some of the first Houses in London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING SINESS is now carried on by him in the first style Elegance and Fashion. Orders received at Guar-E & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have inspection an extensive assortment of the newest d most fashionable GOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812. TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GHACE-DIEU, the property of the late Pairick Contry deceased, all in high condition. - Application made to Mr. Roscovo Philax, Publican, Balbrieken, or Mr. Joury Connotary, of Cafrick-onic. Publican. Waterford, Desember 7, 1812

Assignce, at the House of the Bankrupt, in Beau street, on I the 17th 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 Encyclopardia, and other BOOKS; PHINTS; some excellent PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles, all which must be sold without Reserve.

TERMS, CASH. FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, December 8, 1812.

■ T is requested, that no Person will course or shoot on the Lands of GAULSTOWN, PEMBROKES-TOWN, or SLIEVEROE, otherwise they will be pro-

A CAUTION.

their Amount.

Cummeen, December 14, 1812.

GT The above Sale is ADJOURNED until THERSDAY

December 22, 1812.

T DO hereby caution the Public not to take in parment certain BONDS of mine, passed to the late Mr. Thomas M'Grath, of Ballinaguilks, and which, I understand, are now in the hands of his Father, Mr. JAMES M. GRATH, of said place-as, under certain circumstances attending them, I do not conceive the Holder of them has any legal Demand on me for ANDREW KERIVAN.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 23. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 119s. Od. ____ second, - - - - - - 114a. 0d. third, 107s. 0d. Pollow (rendered) - - 1104, - 1204, Od Lard Makes - - - 81s. Od. - 00s. Od. -- (casks, rendered) = 96s, od. = 90s, od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 56s, Od. - 54s, Od. Pork, - - - - - - - 50s, 0d, 55s, 0d. Becf. - - - - - - - - 324, Od. - 384, Od. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 254, 0d, - 265, 0d. Flour, first Quality, - - + -d - -- +. -d. ____ second, - - - - - 71s, od. - 76s, od. ____ third, - - - - - 56s, od - 64s, od. ___ fourth, ---- to, od, - 54s, od, Wheat, - - - - - - 55x Od. - 654, Od. Barley, - - - - - - - 264, 6d. - "14, 6d. Oals (common) - - - 22s, Od. - 23s, Od. (putatoe) - - - 234, Od. - 244, Od. Malt, - - - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Coals, - - - - - - 4s. Od. - 4s. 8d. Fallow (rough), - - - 12s, 0d. - 13s 0d. } 5d. to 7d. { (quarters), - - - - 4 d, - 5d.' cjoints), - - - - - 4 d, - 6d. (quarters). - - - - 54d. - 7d. { (joints), 64d. - 8d. } Veal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork, 5 d. . 6d. Whiskey, ----- 174, od. - 174, of. Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. 2289 Barrels Wheat, Avereging 4234 --- Oats, 1 84, 74d. 5019 ---- Barley.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

New Writs were ordered to be issued for the fol-

The Borough of Cockermouth; for a Member to erre in the room of Mr. Lowther, who having been eturned for the County of Cumberland, and for he aforesaid Borough, had made his election for he former place. The Borough of Arundel; Mr. Howard Molineux, who was returned for the City of Gloucester and the said Borough, having made his election for the City of Gloucester. The Borough of Pontefiact; Mr. Lascelles, returned for Pontefract and Yorkshire, having taken his seat for the itter. The Borough of Hythe; Sir Henry Sullan, returned for the City of Lincoln and the said Borough, having made his election for the former. The Borough of Ennis; Mr. James Fitzgerald, who vas returned, having accepted the Escheatorship of Munster. The Borough of Luggershall; Mr. Doriens Magens Dorriens, who was elected, having ccepted the hundred of East Hundred. The Boough of Petersheld; Mr. Canning, returned for Petersfield, Liverpool, and Sligo, having rejected Petersfield; but, as there is a Petition now pending against his return for Liverpool, he has not made his election between that town and Sligo.

Mr. BANKES gave notice that he would, or the 11th of February, more for leave to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of Sinecures and Oilices in

A Petition was presented from the Clergy of the ity and Deanery of Bristol, against Catholic Emancipation.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Hon, Mr. BENNETT moved for " Copies of all letters from the Marquisses of Buckingham and Camden, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, during the last and present month, relative to their intention of giving up a portion of their emoluments as Tellers of the Exchequer, together with all roccedings thereon.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not mean to oppose the Hon. Gentleman's motion; every part of the country would, he hoped, immediately under his superintendance was, the or- of this country.

moved for?

Mr. BENNETT said, it was his wish to render the correspondence as public as possible, in the hope that the example might influence the conduct of

The West India Importation Indemnity Bill, th (10,500,000 Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord Wellington's Estate Bill, the Malt and Pension Duty Bill, the Malt Bill, the Spanish Red Wine Duty Drawback Bill, the Rice Duty Bill, the Distillery Prohibition Bill, the Post-office Franking Bill, and the Chocolate Duty Bill, were severally reported, and ordered to be read the third time to-morrow.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply, of the preceding evening, were brought up and agreed to.

His Majesty's Household Bill was read the third

time, and passed. Mr. PEELE moved, "That there be laid before the House, a Copy of the 14th Report of the Commissioners appointed, under the 46th of his Majesty, to inquire into the state of Public Schools In Ireland."-Ordered .- The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from Capt. Inglis, commander of a ship called the Detenu, who was employed in the colonial service. and who had authority from Gevernment to sail for the purpose of taking a survey of Port Jackson; and who was now confined as a prisoner in Newgate. The facts of the case were these-that Captain Inglis had his ship in the river, ready to sail, and while he was there, a part of his crew, being in a boat alongside the ship, were attacked by a press gang; the crew beat the gang off, but Capt. Inglis had no share in this attack. He was taken, however, with the boat's crew, to the Thames Police Office. The magistrates of that office threw him into a loath-some place of confinement, where he was treated with great cruelty. He was afterwards sent to Newgate, where he now remains. By this confinement his property and his prospects were on the point of being ruined. The Petitioner was gentleman who had served some time in his Majests's pary : he was so esteemed in India, that he was cutified to the privilege of a free mariner there; and he could produce the testimony of the first people in the country to his character. As he was now ommitted for trial, as his witnesses were not in his kingdom, and as he had no other means of redress, he prayed the House to interfere in his behalf .- He should more the petition to lie on the table, in order that some gentleman belonging to the Admiralty might see it.

When the petition was handed up, it appeared to be very voluminous; and, on the suggestion of the Spenker, the presenting it was deferred till to-morow in order that the petitioner might have an opportunity of shortening the same.

Lord Wellington's Grant Bill was read a third Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know the inten-

tion of Government respecting an adjournment? It was said that the House was to adjourn on Friday The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER aid, that the state of the Bills before the House, which were to go up to the Lords, rendered an ad-

On the third reading of the Exchequer Bills Bill, Mr. WHITBREAD was desirous of knowing what would be the amount of outstanding Exchequer

journment unlikely before Tuesday or Wednesday

Bills, at the beginning of February? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER lid not feel it possible to answer with accuracy.-As far as he could judge, the amount unprovided for would be about 23 millions. The total amount

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerstone moved for an additional Sum of Two Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Service of the Army.

This gave rise to some discussion, in which Mr. Whithread and Mr. Creevey accused the Ministry of negligence, in having only a few days before asked Three Millions Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, and now asked for this additional sum. It appeared as if they were altogether ignorant of those official details, which they were bound to know, when they could thus estimate the wants of the Army, in the course of a few days, so very differently. Lord PALMERSTONE stated, that it was thought advisable to ask the additional som at this

period to answer the Army Extraordinaries. The CHAN, of the EXCH, said, that the extraordinary expenses of the army, from their nature, did not fall within the range of his Noble Friend's

In the Matter of WILLIAM PENNILL, TION, by order of the had given up a considerable part of their profits for voting these sums for three months on account, he the general benefit of the State; he should, how- observed, that events might occur in the course of ever, be glad to know, whether the Hon. Gentle- the next three months, calculated to make a consiman intended to found any, and, if that were the | derable alteration in this article of the National case, what proceeding, on the documents he had | Expenditure, and that for that reason such a proposition was preferable to any other.

The gallery was then cleared, and on a division the numbers were 33 for the grant and 4 against it. -There were besides four, Tellers, making in all 41 Members then in the House.

Various minor sums were then voted for a varioy of purposes on the motion of Mr. Wharton.-The Report of the Committee to-morrow.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill, was read and ordered a be committed to-morrows.

Copies of the Letters sent by the Marquises of Buckingham and Camden to the Ministry, were brought up and ordered to be printed .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, DRC. 17.

The Bishop of CHESTER presented a Petition from the Clergy and certain inhabitants of Mancheser and Salford, against the Catholic Claims. His Lordship stated, that the Petition was shared, in addition to the Clergy, by a thousand respectable inhabitants, and several Dissenting Ministers. The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

The Dake of MONTROSE presented a Petition from the Corporation and Inhabitants of Grautham. also against the Catholic Claims: which was orders ed to lie on the Table.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Rice Bill, the Spaish Red Wine Bill, the Chocolate Bill, the Post Other Franking Bill, the Malt Dutler Amendment Bill, the West India Indemnity Bill, the Annual Malt Duties, &c. Bill, the Marquis of Wellington's Grant Bill, and the Household Bill, were brought up from the Commons, by Mr. Lushington and other Members, and read a first time.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL presented a Message from the Prince Regent, expressing his Royal Highness's desire to reader aid to the People of Russia, suffering in consequence of the Invasion of France [Fide Commons], and recommending to the House to concur in that object. On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, his Reyal

lighness's most gracious Message was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, and the Lords to be summoned. Lord HOLLAND gave notice of his intention, at an early period after the holdays, to present a Bill relative to Ex-Officio Informations. His Lord-

ship stated, that he should not have again pressed this subject had his former Bill been under the consideration of a large portion of the House; but the fact was, it was brought forward at a late period of the session, when the attendance was thin, and therefore he proposed to renew the measure at an early opportunity after the recess .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new Writ was ordered for the election of a Member for Appleby, in the room of Mr. J. Courney, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a Petition om Captain Inglis, complaining that he had been njustly deprived of the command of the Emule.

The SPEAKER said, that it could not be receivd, as it appeared that he required a remuneration money, in which case it was necessary that the Petition should be backed by a recommendation from

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER appeared at the Bar with a Message from the Prince Regent, of which the following is a copy :

" orongr. P. R. The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on rehalf of his Majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the Accounts which he has received of the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of a part of the Empire of Russia have been exposed in their persons and property, in consequence of the unprovoked and atrocious invasion of that country y the Ruler of France, and the exemplary and exby the Killer of Francisco in traordinary magnanimity and fortitude with which they have submitted to the greatest privations and sufferings, in the defence of their Country, and the ardent loyalty and unconquerable spirit they have displayed in its cause, whereby results have been produced of the utmost importance to the interest of this kingdom, and to the general cause of Europe, reommends to the House of Commons, to enable his loyal Highness, in aid of the Contributions which nave been commenced within the Russian Empire. or this purpose, to afford to the suffering subjects of is Majesty's good and great ally, the Emperor of tursia, such speedy and effectual relief as may be Anisia, such specify and said a specific most interesting occasion.

G. P. R."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when the Message was read, proposed that it should

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that we ought to begin y relieving our own starring Manufacturers first, as he saw no reason why, in this instance, charity should not begin at home.

official attention. All that his Noble Friend had not only extraordinary, but insulting to the People

be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that this Message was

which the Learned Counsel for the Defendant seems these men to quit the service. On this point his Lordship held, if the Defendant at any time applied | Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps. persuasion, or adopted any means by which it was 1 The expedition of Col. Chernichel was a continued made more easy for those men to avoid being disco- and extraordinary exertion, he having marched 700 vered, as for instance, the recommending to them | wersts in 3 days, and swam across several rivers. It is to change their names, and the fact of their actually | stated, but no official report has been received, that changing their names, that was an incitement and a Gen. Sachen has been left with a detachment to obpersuasion in the eye of the Law. That the persons serve Prince Schwartzenberg, and that Gen. Eartel | I made the following dispositions: named in the indictment did desert was plain, and has advanced to and occupied Mobiloff. thequestion was, whether the Defendant antecedently knew that fact. This his Lordship thought was pretty plain from the Defendant's own letter, and from the fact of two of the Warrior's men, whom he must have known from their having been in the habit of rowing him, having been secreted in his ressel at the very moment Captain Sprainger was acquainting him of the extraordinary circumstance of those two men, who were most steady and regular, having fest the ship. If the Jury believed the evidence for the prosecution, there was no doubt of the Defendant's guilt; if they, on the other hand, doubted that evidence, then they would acquit the rected fire from the artillery, by which they mus Defendant.

The Jury, after consulting a few minutes, found the Defendant Guilty under all the counts in the indictment, except the last.

The trial lasted till half past one o'clock in the

morning. On the 17th, his Lordship was brought up for Judgment, when he was sentenced to be imprisoned four months in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £5000.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

PORFIGN-OFFICE. DECEMBER 16. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General Viscount Catheart, K. T. his Majes-15's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

to the Emperor of Russia, dated at St. Petersburgh, the 23d and 20th of November, 1812. St.: Petersburgh, Nov. 23. Mr Loan-Inmy disputch of the 15th instant I had the honour to detail such operations of Marshal Katousoff's army as had come to my knowledge up to the 9th of November; slikes that date no report has been received of the further proceedings of the cannon, and 20,000 prisoners have been taken in corps entrusted to General Platoff. The Field-Marshal had calculated to reach Krasnol on the 14th | Marshal Davoust's corps in the night from the 16th instant, but although he had approached within a to the 17th, and to have left the field of buttle at few wersts of that place, I have not heard that his bead-quarters were established there on the 16th. His last disputch of the latter date announces his intention of forwarding a journal of the preceding days, which will contain important relations, but it has not as yet been received. On the 9th of November. Count Orloff Denizoff being advanced on parte has probably sent forward his favourite quards. the roads towards Smolensko and Krusnol, received | the Polish divisions, and part of the Italian; but if intelligence of the march of a French corps from Admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his ground, it Smolensko, in the direction of Kalonga, composed | does not appear that this corps would escape to the of fresh troops intended for the different regiments | frontler of guards; this force was under the command of General Barrage D'Hillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brigadler-General Augereau, hrother to the Marshal of that same. They were distributed in the three villages of Yasvin, lakoff, and Dolgomust. A disposition of attack was immediately made by three partizan corps, commanded by Captain Seslavin, Colonel Davidoff, and Captain

lier having patiently heard a cannonade for several hours in the quarters of Augereau's division, made good his retreat to Smolensko, and that Augereau's corps of three thousand men, after losing nearly one-third of their number, laid down their arms and capitulated to Captain Phigner, who had not one thousand five hundred men, and who appears to have conducted this affair with infinite address and gallautry. In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry, well

mounted. The prisoners amounted to one General, 60 staff and other officers, and 2000 rank and file. The officers who capitulated stated the object of their march by that route was to open another communication in the direction of Kalouga; they were not aware of the retreat of their army. Since this affair, three General officers, upwards of 20 pieces of cannon, and 4000 prisoners have been taken near Smolensko, but the particulars are not yet reported.

pentier was nearly cut to pieces, that Barrage D'Hil-

On the 14th inst. Gen. Count. Wittgenstein was attacked by Marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him to the other side of the Dwina. The enciny was repulsed, with the loss of two to three thousand men, and was pursued the next morning In his retreat towards Senno, when 600 prisoners were taken. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Major-General Baron Dornberg's report of this affair. Nothing material occurred at this post till the 18th, when Count Wittgenstein was joined by Colonel Chernichef, Aid-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by Admiral Tchichagoff, with a small corps of light cavalry, to discover and ascertain Gen. Count Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Colonel had the singular good fortune to rescue Major-Gen. Baron Winzengerode and his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Narishkin, between Vilna and Minsk; they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of gens d'armes, and had been marched from Verrea. where they were presented to Bounparte, with the to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible French Guards under the charge of Junot. Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers, one coming from, and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that of Lindam, and abandoned the corps of Davoust. Bousparte was at Smolensko on the 13th instant.

I have the honour to be, &cc

My Lord-I am very happy to inform your Lordship, that Victor has failed in fulfilling the orders he received from Bonaparte, to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Daloa. He attacked vesterday morning. Count Withgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the position. This was executed In a masterly mattner; they retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire, as if it was in a field day. In the position the French were received by a well dihave lost a great number in killed and wounded, I suppose between two and three thousand. The fiting only ceased about seven in the evening. The French had made strong demonstrations on both wings, but the centre was chiefly engaged. This norning they began their refreat towards Senne.— The troops who are in pursuit have as yet made about 6(X) prisoners. It is really a pleasure to see these troops fight. The new-raised militia vie with the oldest regiments. One battalion of this militia being with the advanced goard, on receiving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saving, the Empero had not sent them there to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing to do. I have, &c. &c. (Signed) DORNBERG.

(Here followed the Precis of Kutusoff's operations which will be found in our fast page.]

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 25, 1812. My Lorp-In addition to my dispatch of the 23d instant, I have now the happiness to inclose translation of conorts which have been received from Field-Marshal Prince Kutousoff, of the 10th and 20th inst. containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army under the commands of Marshals Davoust and Nev. Near 200 these affairs. Bonnparte is stated to have been with

full speed. Every measure of precaution that could be thought of at this distance, has been provided for by the Emperor to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the several commanders of corps near Smolensko. Bona-

The display of force before General Count Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with intention to furour the movement of the corps which have marched upon Minsk.

It is not improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction.

Con Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalr formerly under General Winzingerode, for the pre-Phigner. The result was that the corps under Char- | sent commanded by Major-General Kutusoff, who has made a most rapid march to Bibinowitch, 400 prisoners from one of the French divisions. -He has also taken two Generals and one Colonel.

The French, with their usual savage and sacrile gious ferocity, wantonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensko before they left that place.

To Doum has been sung this day in the great cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majestics. and the whole Court; the "Baton de Mareschal" of Marshal Davoust, and such of the engles and colours taken in the last affair as are already arrived here, were previously brought to the Cathedial, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited. I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART. (Signed) The Commander-in-Chief, General Field-Mar shal Prince Kutonsoff, from his head-quarters at the village of Dubrovo, submits to his Imperial Majesty the two following reports: -

FIRST REPORT, DATED THE 18TH NOV. After the battle near Viasma, of the 22d of Octoper, my army made every effort to turn, if not all the enemy's corps, at least its advanced guard, on the road from Jelha to Krasnol, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th of Novem-

The 16th November the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoi. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy. the were completely defeated by Lieut.-General Ouverow. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a great number of prisoners, one of whom was a General.

General Millaradovitch, communding the advancd gnard, with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust advance near Krasnoi, detached thither Lieutemont-General Prince Galitzin. The enemy conceiving himself turned on all sides, began carriage in the enemy's ranks. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, and not waiting for

produce. The other Count in the hidictment, and ! Alighal Tellichakoff intended, according to his | completely defented and dispersed in the neighbour- | error access it in the hidicaing circum access in the hidicaing circum access it in the hi route, to arrive at Minsk on the 17th inst. Cot. ling wood, for a distance of five wersts along the Marryatt, in delivering his sentiments in the third ed principally to contend against, was that which Chernichef arrived at the palace yesterday, accom- banks of the Dnieper—thus the corps of General reading of the Gold Coin Bill, went into a long tharged the Defendant with infleing and persunding panied by the prisoners he had released, and bring. Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss ing with him the intercepted dispatches. Those from I in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners two Generals, 58 officers of different ranks, 9170 men, 70 cannon, three standards, and taken the baten of Marshal Dayoust.

On the 17th November, being informed that the enemy, was moving in the read leading to Krasnoi.

SECOND REPORT. In order to obtain a certain victory over Marshal Ney, and to cut off entirely the communication with the rest of the army, I reinforced General Millaradoritch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the Marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages Syroherenic and Teherniska. Major-General Lourkouski perceived, about three in the afternoon, the enemy advancing. The thickness of the fog prevented him from ascertaining his numbers, who kept marching forwards till they sere close to our batteries. The enemy attemptog in vain to pierce through our lines, received, t the distance of 250 paces, a general discharge of maskerry and forty pieces of cannon: the effect | the Clergy of Canterbury has appeared in The Gaof this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal. -Finding be had no hope of escaping, he at length | ness's protection of the Established Religion, in ent a flag of truce to General Millaradovitch. At which they say, that the United Church of England pidnight the whole corps d'armee of the enemy, and freland is framed upon the model of the carliest mounting to twelve thousand men, were obliged and purcet ages of Christianity. We know noteso lay down their arms. All their artillery, in actly to what ages these Reverend Gentlemen al-

gage and military chest, were the fruits of our vic- they mean to say, that the poverty of their Curates ory. In the number of prisoners are above 100 | resembles the privations of the Heavenly Founder of officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney was their Faith, and of his immediate followers. If wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was purned by the Cossacks beyond the Duieper. The | Ecclesiastical Endowments would bear a comparison loss of the enemy is enormous: according to the re- with their present magnificence, what becomes of port of the prisoners, four Generals of Division were wounded. We have not lost above five hundred of both epithets, what are we to say of Catholics, nen i - killed and wounded.

follow the movements of the enemy. General Platow informs me, by a private Letter

The army is at present at Krasnoi, and the ad-

nucred, that the enemy left behind him, 17 wersts from Smolausko, a great quantity of artiflery, amounting to 112 pieces. LETTLE OF CONERAL COUNT PLATOFF TO THE GE-

SERAL FOID-MARSHAL DATED 17TH NOT. After the signatu. a of my report to your Highness, aptain Parkin arrived with the rations, and states that, at the distance of seventeen wersts from Smofrom the Governor of Smolensko. I join the unanimors roice of the troops in pronouncing, Hourra! your most Screne Highness!

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16. GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS FROM RUSSIA-

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH. A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night, with leters and papers from that city to the 10th inst. Go. I to his heirs male. ernment at the same time received dispatches from Lord Catheart, dated the 25th November, contain-Nev and Dayoust. There were two separate actions. i killed and wounded, and 9170 prisoners, 70 neves of cannon, and 3 standards, &c .- Bonaparte eas an eve-witness of the action, but fled to Llaam, without waiting the result. The other action was with Marshal Ney's corps near the same place. After an immense loss in killed and wounded, remainder, amounting to 12,000 men, laid down their arms. Ney was wounded, but effected his escape. General Platoff was pursuing the remainder of the Viceroy of Italy's corps, after having defeated it on or 9th. The loss of the Russians is stated as comstively small. These results appear equally gloins and decisive. The dispatches containing the ficial details were this morning published in an Extraordinary Gazette, a copy of which is given n our preceding columns, and which supersede the interest of the Gottenburgh Papers.

Stocks rose rapidly on the news vesterday morning from Russia, and about one o'clock Omnium was done at ten per cent, securing, we understand, to one adventurer £40,000, in return for 4000 guineas which he had given on the contingency of re- | France. civing £1000 for each hundred guinens, should Omnium reach ten per cent. premium previously to the payment in January. We believe that premiums were given to the amount of £16,000 in all, which will require a payment of £160,000 in re-

There are immense speculations making in the purchase of colonial produce, sugar and coffee particularly, the price of which has risen nearly onethird within these few days. All this stir in the commercial world is excited by the hope that the defeat of Bonaparte, in his designs upon Russia, will afford an opportunity to introduce these commodities into the ports of that empire, and thence thro' it and the other Continental States. Hence the reports of the death of that atrocious invader, and the most extracerated accounts of his defeats and disasters reader obtain credit.

A. Morodo, Paper of yesterday stated that Mr. Whitbread, in the course of his speech in the House the issue, he fled with his whole suite to the village of Commons, on the proceeding evening, had asserted, " that Bonnparte had arrived at Berlin." Mr. | proposition (to vote the Extraordinaries for three The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were | Whitbread dal not make any such statement. The | months) was preferable to any other."

examination of the effects which had resulted from the Berlin and Milan Decrees; about this time Lord Castlereagh left the House, and Mr. Whithread in his speech, jocularly observed, that perhaps the Noble Lord, having heard so much that night of the Berlin Decree, had retreated for the purpose of concorps of Mushal Nev, forming the rear guard of the sollting with his colleagues on the probability of Bonaparte's return to the capital of the Prussian dominions, and fulminating, from thence, similar edicts. Mr. Wharton immediately rose and said, that the Noble Lord had left the House in consequence of extreme indisposition.

Private letters received by the last arrival from Lisbon state, that Lord Wellington, accompanied by four Officers of his Staff, was, at the time Sir Edward Paget was taken prisoner, in the same wood, and at a short distance from him. The firing of the French piquets was the first intimation of the enemy's proximity, and his Lordship was saved by the fleetness of his horse.

The Judges have fixed the 2d of January for pening the Special Commission at York.

The Address to the Regent of the Convocation of zette, expressing their confidence in his Royal Highumber twenty-seren pieces of cannon, all the bag- lude. Most certainly not to the carliest, unless they mean those ages, when the past aplendour of the word purest? If they claim the exclusive merit Presbyterians, Quakers, and a thousand other de nominations, who all claim the same with equal tevanced-guard at Dowbrowna, from whence we shall I nacity? These points are too lefty for our humbin understandings, and we leave them to the solution of wiser heads. We have only to do with the news of the day, and on this point we may observe, that the Conterbury Convocation most have been highly gratified with the reply of his Royal Highness, who assured them of his disposition and determination firmly to support the Religious Establishment framed upon the cartiest and purest ages of Christianity.

The Gazette contains a grant to Sir Hugh (PRoif-, of Ballinalough, in the County of Westmeath lenske. In the great road, he had counted one hun- Burt, that he and his descendants may bear the name hed and twelve connon, besides a great number of and arms of Nugent only, in compliance with the ombrit and carriages. I am not able to seed your | Will of his maternal Uocle, John Nugent, late of Highness a report in form, not having received it | Dysart, in the said County, Esquire, deceased, late Garcinos of Tortola &c.

Sir II. Nagle is appointed to succeed Sir John Thomas Duckworth in the command at Newfound

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baron to the Most Reverend Father in God. William Beresford, Doctor in Dirinity, Archhishop of Toam, and Bishop of Ardagh, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Decies, of the berony of Decies, In the County of Waterford, and

Private letters from Paris, dated on the 12th instant, have been received in Town. They state, ing Marshal Kutusoff's report of the total defeat of that General Valence, one of Bonaparte's Stoff. he divisions of the French army, under Marshals | had suddenly actived in Paris, from the Army in the North. The utmost possible secrecy was pie-On the 17th, Davoust's corps was totally defeated | served on the subject of his mission, but it was and dispersed, near Krasnoi, with an immense loss | loudly whispered that Bonaparte was dead. For the accuracy of this intelligence we can pledge ourselves. A Decree was expected to be instantly issued, ralling out 300,000 additional troops from France and her dependencies.

While we are writing this article, the Park and Tower guns are firing in honour of the glorious triimph obtained by the Russians over the French. A vessel has arrived from the Dutch Coast, which the left on Monday fast. By this opportunity we earn that Lord Walpole had arrived at Vieuna from St. Petersburgh, charged with dispatches to the Emperor of Austria. His Lordship is said to have been received with every mark of distinction, and Estaffettes were sent off pext day to the Austrian Armies now in the field against Russia, who were understood to convey instructions to suspend all hostile operations. Lord Walpole performed the journey, a distance of 3000 miles, with uncommon rapidity. It was generally reported in Holland, on, Sunday and Monday last, that Bonaparte was dead,

The arrival of several Couriers in Paris, from the Armies in the North, but no Bulletin, had given rise to suspicions, which were loudly expressed, of a most gloomy nature against Bonaparte and his par-

and that Murat had declared himself Regent of

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The arrival of General Valence from Wilns, which we noticed yesterday, was followed by the sending off of couriers from Parls to all the French Generals in Spain, and to all the principal Departments of the French Empire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night, held out the cheering prospect of a spendy termination to the War. We shall rejoice to see these expectations restized. In the discussion on the Army Extraordinaries, which were limited to three months, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, "that events might occur in the course of the next three months, calculated to make a considerable alteration in this article of the national expenditure, and that for that reason such a

Mr. Daniels, the King's Messonger, arrived at | more, "such a train of accumulating disasters, bear- | glory as a conqueror, and the great educion of | Lord Castlereagh's house on Tuesday night, with | in; down in every direction upon the retreating ene. French blood, are subjects which cannot be conthe dispatches from Lord Catheart. Lord Castles my, as must have almost annihilated the body of the templated with indifference. It is to be observed, reach had gone to bed, baving been indisposed for Grand French Army, leaving only the scattered too, that the feelings thus excited must be greatly correct days with a cold : his Lordship rose, and remains and fragments, which have escaped the renfinding the dispatches so truly gratifying, he went | geance and fury of their terrible assailants, to purto Carlton-House at a quarter past one o'clock, to sue their frantic flight towards Poland." These communicate their contents to the Prince Regent.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18. Price of Nocks this day at One o' Clock.

I India Bonds par 7 8 dis. Rank 222 3 per Ct. Red. 60 11 Fac. Bills 31d. 1 pr. per Ct. Cons. htte 314. 1 5 pr. i per Cts. 77 61 71 7 Omnium 91 101 pr 5 per Cent. Nary -Consols for Acct. 627 24 Long. Ann. 15 9-16

The last Russian Messenger, who brought Disnatches to the Russian Ambassador here, left Poerertock him on the road to Stockholm. He reports, that just before he left Petersburgh, a Feldt Ney, and the surrender of the remains of Beadhar-

nois's army, he having been made prisoner himself. A Gentleman, who left Hamburgh fourteen days ago, states, that the dreadfol situation of Bonaparte's atrongly experienced the deficiency. To these may army in Russia was known there; but the Police wasso severe, that several persons, who only dared to hint at it, were arrested by Gens d'armes. He asserts that the North of Germany is ripe for a general insurrection against the French.

It is reported, on the alleged authority of Accounts from the French coust, that up to the 14th Instant no Bulletin had appeared in the Paris Papers. The last Bulletin, the Twenty-Eighth, was dated Smolensko, the 11th of November. An interral of more than a month had thus taken place since the Parisians received any intelligence from the It was at Moscow. This silence corroborates the Russian accounts of Bonaparte's defeats and disasters. Now, however, that the enthusiasm excited by the first burst of these accounts has a little subsided, some of the Papers begin to display their critical acumen, in picking holes in Kutosoff's Disputches. This we think very absord; for how can perfect accuracy be expected in documents written under such extraordinary tirtumstances? If they be substantially true, they cannot be impeached for want of fidelity. Relying upon these newly-discovered inaccoracies, some persons begin to think that affairs are not so had with Bonaparte as they have been represented—that he old not set off with only a few attendants-and that as weither Junot nor Murat are mentioned in the Russian Disputches, It is probable they were sent forward with the Imperial, Polish, and Italian Guards, so that he may now have with him an army in advance of 40 O(x) strong. It may be so, no doubt, but it is distinctly stated in the Russian dispatches, that he fled from the field of battle on the 17th, without waiting the result - which would imply that he went off with merely an escort, and as he led the van in the retreat from Muscow to Smolensko, it appears a litthe strange that he should change his system at the lis army as 40,000 men. But whether the losses of Bounparte be exaggerated or not, it is to be elegrand that the greater portion of his army consheet of the quotas furnished by the Confederate disastrops, the military force of France will have only partially suffered. Should, therefore, Bonaparte effect his escape, however few may be his followers, he will remain great and powerful .--What we hope is, that his disasters may humble his beart and incline him to peace, and that the other Powers, with whom he is at war, will not presume too far upon their success. Of their pacific disposirion we have indeed already a proof. Lord Walpale, we understand, is to be sent immediately

from St. Petersburgh to the Emperor Francis, for the purpose of mediation. A Message from the Prince Regent was delirered in both Houses of Parliament last night, recommending a sum in aid of the contributions now raising in Russia, for the relief of the inhabitants of that part of the Empire traversed by the French armies, and who have suffered particularly from the unprovoked and atrocious invasion of that country by the Ruler of France. The Message was dered to be taken into consideration this day in the Commons, when Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Whithread gave notice of their intention to oppose it. Mr. Ponsonby stated, that he was not prepared to say what course he would adopt, but would take time to consider it; and Lord Temple tpressed himself to the same effect. Before the House adjourned, the Chancellor of the Exhequer, reverting to the subject, stated the mount of the intended rote at £200,(x)0, thus otting the several Members in possession of the most material point necessary to be known, in order to direct their judgment, and to enable them o come to a just determination on the question, which will be debated this day.

Idlaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Our columns of this day present our readers with onjectured. The deductions from BONAPARTE'S

few words give, in a summary manner, a striking and faithful representation of the actual condition | was wont to record the most splendid military of the immense bosts which followed BONATARTE to achievements, has fallen from the nerveless hand. the inimical regions of Russia. The simple truth seems to be this. But treate, finding it impossible to subsist his troops at Smolensko through the winter, determined to make one desperate effort to cut his way through his sorrounding foes, as the only Lottery Tickets 299 94. means of saving his army from inevitable ruin. The attempt was not only abortive, but followed with a hose of unexampled extent. The French had previtersburgh after the British Messenger Daniels, and ously sustained the most severe disasters. The Russigns had made 75,000 men prisoners before the last decisire battle, when above 20,000 more were Yager had arrived with the account of the death of taken, making in all 100,000 prisoners, with the capture of their remaining cannon, abandoned at Smolensko to facilitate their flight, and a proportionate number of arms, of which the Russians had be added, on the strongest grounds of probability, every man of Divocer's corps who shall survive the rigours of the climate, as well as the whole of the Victrox's corps, who are not likely, by any exertion of valour or skill, to escape, General WINZINGERODE and his Aid-de-camp, NACISHKIN, had, by a most fortunate occurrence, been rescued from an escort of the enemy, and had arrived at Petersburgh. They owed their liberation to Colonel CHERNICHET, whose expedition, as described in the Gazette, merits particular notice .-He marched 700 wersts, about 500 miles, in fire army in Russia, although so much nearlest than when | days, and awam several rivers. He but Deep detached by Admirai Tscinich voore to ascertely Count WITTGENSTEIN's position, and he performed the service in a manner in which there may be some exaggeration as to distances, but which affords an unequirocal proof of the algore of the Russian carales In all the actions that have taken place, the skill of the Russian Generals, and the ralour and cathusiasm of the soldiers, are splendidly conspicuous. In the account of WITTGETSTEIN's affair, a trait of military spirit is recorded, which refutes the fabrications in the French Bolletins of the cowardice and disaffection of the Russian peasantry. A battalion of my militin, when the order came for

the retirement of the troops in front, refused to understand it; exclaiming, " that their Emperor had sent them there to fight, not to retire." The netion in which such a spirit prevails is invincible. It appears, that Box sparre was on the field o battle, and that he left it at an early period of the determined to put his fortune to the hazard, he made preparations for his safety, by sending forward detachments of horse that might furnish him with relays, in case of necessity. It is, therefore, to be supposed, that he was able to pass through Minsk before the arrival of Tentenagorr. From latter place, and leave behind so large a portion of the field of battle, however, to Minsk is about 200 miles, and the journey through such a distance must be attended with imminent danger. The escape of BONAPARTE is, notwithstanding, highly probable, and it is, also, likely, that he has been able to Stues of the Rhine; and that by the result, however | collect the remains of the corps of Victor, Monpracticability of his escape was the general impression

in London. The recent disasters of the French have led the London Journalists to open up magnificent riews of the regeneration of Europe, and of the speedy occurrence of Peace. There is some foundation for such speculations, but they are sanguine and premature. Merchants and Manufacturers have laid hold of the same prospects; and have commenced enterprises, with respect to which, as far as we are able to judge, prudence ought to have suggested something like more solver reflection. Almost every article of commerce, as well as the London Money-market, has been affected by the intelligence from Russia,-Colonial produce, Hardware, Woollens, and Cot. tous, have risen twenty, thirty, and, in some instances, even 50 per cent. Unmanufactured Cottons, particularly, have advanced two and three pences per pound. If the occurrences which have taken place have produced such an effect, how incalculable would the results of Peace be!

Vast consignments have lately been made from France to England, and those by TALLEYRAND are said to amount in value to no less a sum than £200,000 sterling. From this cause, and from other causes, a belief of the tottering condition of the French Empire has been deduced. That all is over with BONAPARTE, although a very prevalent, is a rash conviction. The best troops of his Empire may have been destroyed, but that Empire is still mighty, and his power over it is established on a basis that cannot easily be shaken. It may fall, but it's overthrow will be the fruit of a tremendous struggle.

It is our duty to guard the public against placing implicit faith in the numerous reports in circulation, and especially with respect to that which regards the revolt of the Austrian States from BONAPARTE, for which there seems to be no foundation. The Coutails of Russian triumphs over the hitherto victo- Frier expressly says, that Ministers have no intellius Ruler of France, whose magnitude and in- | gence of the arrival of Lord Walrone at Vienna, clance are not exceeded by any events which the | and adds, if that the propagation of reports which nals of war have commemorated. We adopt the tend to raise expectation too high cannot be soo guage of the Marning Cheonicle, and say, "that | much condemned." The rumours of BONAFARTE'S re is not upon record an instance of armies so | death, and of a general agitation throughout the merous being swept away in so short a period of French Empire, are still current, but resting upon e." The official disputches are so clear, that | no authentic foundation. That the latter should, by require hardly any illustration. " We per- his some respects at least, be true, may be readily

aggravated by the absence of otheral intelligence the Russian details themselves. That pen, which at 3s. per Month.

The general anxiety to know the fate of Bona-PARTE himself has never, perhaps, been equalled in the whole history of mankind, so great is the influence which the existence of this extraordinary indiridual is justly presumed to have over the destinies of the present race of men, and even of future generations. That intelligence, so exgerly looked for, may be expected by every mail.

The report that Nex had died of his wounds, and that the army of Beaumannois had laid down their arms, does not rest on any certain authority. The proceedings in Parliament are neither interesting, nor important. An observation by Mr. VANSITTART, and a Message from the REGENT, are alluded to in another part of our Paper.

The London Journals of Friday, received yester-

BIGOTRY SHUGGLING IN LIMERICA. Some ague reports are going abroad, which we cannot bring ourselves to believe, but which it may be necessary to notice-we are told, that one of those still-born productions of surreptitious notoriety, called ' Protestant Petitions against the Catholic Claims' Is brought forward in this city for Signatures, and that some few Protestants have signed it it so, they must be few, indeed-for, notwithstanding a late Parliamentary assertion to the conank, and fortune, of this city, have, we may say to a man, functioned with their names the General Protestant Petition of Ireland in favour of our Catholic countrymen. We hope no counter Petition | Ray occasioned an eager and pressing Demand of has been introduced; and if it has, we are sure it will meet the reception it deserves -public contempt. Until we hear more about this matter, we l will abstain from further observation; meanwhile we will carefully watch every step that may be taken, and should any be duped by such gross imposture, we promise to publish the names of the deceivers, and of the deceived .- Limerick Evening .

BIRTHS .- On Sunday morning, in this City, the Lady of the Rev. Francis Newports of a daughter -The Lady of John Vero, Attorney, Rag. of a som-At loucester Lodge. Brompton, the Lady of the Right Hon. G. Canning, of a son -The Lady of Denis M'Carbattle, and that he left it at an early period of the thy, Esq. of Youghal, of a son.—At Marley House, action. There is reason to believe that, when he the seat of Walter Palk, Esq. Lady Carew, of a daugh-

MARRIAGES-At Peasmarsh, W. Kenrick, Esq.

M. P. to Frances Aune, daughter of Robert Muscall, Esq. of Peasmarsh Place, in the County of Sussex n Limerick, Thomas Newsom, Esq. Merchant, to Marr. daughter of George Unthank, Bsq. both of the Society of Friends.-In Dublin, Edward Ferrar, Rag. M. D. to Jane, daughter of Mr. R. Moore, of Limo rick.—In Dublin, Licutenant'S. Kennedy, of the outh legt, to Catherine, daughter of the late R. Blackwell, of Newport, in the County of Tipperary, Esq.-At Meelick Church, near Limerick, R Bridgestream, in the County of Meath, to Riza daughter of the late Darby O'Grady, Esq. of Mount respect, in the County of Limerick, and sister of TIER, and MacDONALD, which would do more than, the Right Hon the Lord Chief Baron .- In Dublin, by furnish him with an excert to quit the country. The | the Most Rev. Dr. Trov. Hugh Hamill, Esq. eldest son of Hugh Hamill, of Hartfield, Esq. in the County of i)ublin. to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Long worth Dames, Esq. of Greenhad, in the King's County - At Rilkenny, the Rev. John Vernon, to Franighter of the Lord Bishop of Ossori DEATHS .-- On Sunday morning, at his house i his city, aged 16 years, Thomas Allman, Esq. a Gentleman highly respected through life for his honours. le principles and undersating integrity of conduct. and who secured the warmest attachment of his relatives and friends by the uniform exercise of those afectionate dispositions, and by that meek ness of manners, which so essentially contribute to the happiness of the social state, and which confer upon the human haracter its best reputation—that of the Christian without guile."-At Wootley, near Wilts, John Jones, Esq. many years a Deputy Lieutenant, and an active Magistrate, of the Counties of Wilts and Somerset.-At his house on Ham Common, aged 14, Lord Visc. Torrington. He is succeeded in his little and rstate by his only brother, the Hop. John Byng.—In London, Mrs. Milhank, widow of Adm. M. Milhank. -At Kinsale, John Bullen, Esq.-Lately, off the coast of Catalonia, by falling overboard in a gale, licuteuant G. Sandya, of his Majesty's ship Bustard. -At Walthamstow, aged 81, Simon Holbrook, Esq. -In London, aged 10, George Goldsmid, Esq. -At Bromley, aged 85. Thomas Preston, Rag - Near Lon don, Edward Simeon, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England .- At Bloomsbury, Windham Wyndham, Esq.—At Taunton, Mrs. Tippin, aged 100 .- At Bradninch, Devon, Mrs. Scott, aged 104. -At Coimbra, Mr. R. Cottrell, of the City of Cork, on his way to join the Army .- At Kellsborough, deervedly lamented, Mrs. Phelan, wife of Mr. N. Phelan.-At Baltimore, William Wood, Req. his Britanic Majesty's Consul.-At Lisburn, in the 96th year of his age, the Rev. Saumarez Doubordieu, 56 years Minister of the French Church in that Town, and the ase of the Huguenots of pure extraction.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 21. ARRIVED, 18th-Parl Sandwich Packet.

19th-Gower Packet; George, Mauley, Bristol, Yoth—Margaret, Manlaws, Poole, ballast Young Bonjamin, Pentreath, Penzance, luggage; Ladymph, DAVIS. Cork, ballast; Auckland Packet; Tres Rees, Martine, Bristol, ballast; Ann, Steer, Liverpool,

19th-Clara, Hodge, Lishon, butter, bacon, &c., Abeona, Alleu, before mentioned-Put back, Auruга. Нагчеч. 19th-Providence, Jones, Cork, white salt : Yowry, Farmer-and Clio, Pratt, Lisbon, barley, baon, &c.

Wind-S. S. W. at 84, m.

SUBSCRIPTION COPPED.ROUN

ON the 11th of January, 1813, a COFFRE-ROOM will be opened in the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, King-street, which will be well supplied with English and Irish NEWSPAPERS. A Book in prepared at the from the scene of war-a silence which speaks more said House, to receive Names of Subscribers, at £1 forcibly of the reverses of BONAPARTE than even 100 od per annum each - Military and Naval Officers. Waterford, December 29, 1819.

SAGACIOUS ELEPHANT.

THIS EXHIBITION was POSITIVELY CLOSE on Tutaspaynest, the with instant ADMITTANCE:

Liddies & Gentlemen 18. 8d .- Servants & Children 10d. Waterford, Dec. 22, 18 %

TT is requested, that no Person will course or shoot on the Lands of GAULSTOWN, PENERONES TOWN, or SLIEVEROR, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

December 22, 1418.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TYO BR SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commet " A nl Buildings, in Waterford, at the hour of One day, added nothing to previous intelligence. No o'clock, on Monny, the 11th day of Justiery ext. in Seven different Lots, part of the Patalo of I'm. was

De Upon two of said Lots 100 Freeholders can be

For further Particulars and Bertals apply to Mr-CHARL MAGRATH, at the Manor of the John's, or to James Jounson, Esq. 47, York stebet, Dublin. December 98, 1915

ANXIOUS INQUILIES.

THE extraordinary Sensation excited in the Public Mind in consequence of the Sale of Tilet : CAPITAL PRIZES, (encluding one of TWENEY trary, we know, that the Protestant independence, THOUSAND POUNDS.) in the last Lottery, in Shares. AT WEBB'S OFFICES,

17. LUDGITE-STREET, LONDON, AND 17, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, NEW LOTTERY, to be drawn, in the out-

the 14th and 15th of next Month. WEBB's is the only House in Ireland the three Capital Prizes in one Lotters, we er and Amount, in the last two Years other Offices in Ireland together

> MR. STEPHEN PHELATI BOOKSELLER AND STATIONAL

QUAY, WATERFOOD, Who gives the highest Price for an ATGN and SILVER COINS, BANK OF INGL JOS

PHRLAN has received a few Copies of Marie iew Edition of The Justice of the Peace of the u 4 vols.—Miss Lidenworth s iaks, of to Life-Mrs. Orin's new Notel, compered Calcy-and Poems-DAYY & Elearnts by Philosophy-together with a V-riety of Poclotice ! Memorandum Books, Drawing ! defials, a 2 y ? Supply of Account Books, Genui. Patent North cines, and Almonacks for 1813.

Waterford, Dec 2, 1819. OLD MODE OF DRAWIN A.

NO CLASSES.

CWIFT & CO. Contractors for the present STATE. LOTTERY, respectfully removed the Public, that

the Drawing will commence on the 14th of next Month (January), and finish on the following day. This cottery is to be determined agreeably to the Old Mode of Drawe ing, as there are no Classes, and every Ticaet well to

amount, than in any Lottery for several years need 2₁₃...of₁..... £20,000,....are...... £10.000 2.... 10.000,... 20,6.9 4.... 2,000.... H ODD θ.... 1,000.... 0.000 θ.... 500.... 5 000 400.... ¥ 400 6....

drawn separately from the Wheel. The Scheine, mitters.

only 13.000 Tickets, contains the following CAPIng

TAL PRIZES, being more, both in number and

&c. &c. Persons in the Country may be supplied with Ticka and Shares, by sending their Orders, with Remitances, to either of SWIFT & CO.'S London Offices.

Scaides 46 of £100 and £50, and 2,510 of £10, £19,

Vo. 11. Poultry. No. 31. Aldgale, High-Vo. 12. Charing Cross. Mreet.

WILLIAM ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE, AT HIS STORES, ABELPHI TERRACE, A FEW BOXES OF PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS. Waterford, December 10, 1819.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majorty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, John MAXSEY, Master, will sail for Bristol on the 25th instor Passage, apply to the Master on board. N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d. 11th. 9th, and 97th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggago, and Carringes, only. Waterford, December 28, 1812.