



The other Court in the indictment, and which the Learned Counsel for the Defendant seemed principally to contend against, was that which charged the Defendant with luring and persuading these men to quit the service. On this point his Lordship held, if the Defendant at any time applied persuasion, or adopted any means by which it was made more easy for them to avoid being discovered, as for instance, the recommending to them to change their names, and the fact of their actually changing their names, that was an inducement and a persuasion in the eye of the Law. That the person named in the indictment did desert was plain, and the question was, whether the Defendant intentionally 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 roving him, having been secreted in his vessel at the very moment Captain Springer was assisting him of the extraordinary circumstance of those two men, who were most steady and regular, having left 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 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 for four months in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £5000.

#### LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

##### FOREIGN 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 Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated at St. Petersburg, the 23d and 26th of November, 1812.

##### St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.

**MY LORDS**—In my dispatch of the 15th instant I had the honour to detail such operations of Marshal Kutousoff's army as had come to my knowledge up to the 9th of November; since that date no report has been received of the further proceedings of the corps entrusted to General Platow. The Field-Marshal had calculated to reach Krasnoe on the 14th instant, but although he had approached within a few wersts of that place, I have not heard that his head-quarters were established there on the 16th. His last dispatch 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 Oloff Donopoff being advanced on the roads towards Smolensko and Krasnoe, received intelligence of the march of a French corps from Smolensko, in the direction of Kaloug, composed of fresh troops intended for the different regiments of guards; this force was under the command of General Hérillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brigadier-General Augereau, brother to the Marshal of that name. They were distributed in three villages of Yasin, Laskoff, and Dolgomost. A disposition of attack was immediately made by three partizan corps, commanded by Captain Sevalin, Colonel Davidoff, and Captain Phleger. Thereabout was that the corps under Charpentier were nearly cut to pieces, that Hérillier 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 Phleger, who had not one thousand five hundred men, and who appears to have conducted this affair with infinite address and gallantry.

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 Kaloug; 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.

On the 14th inst. Gen. Coont Wittgenstein was attacked by Marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him to the other side of the Dwina. The enemy was repulsed, with the loss of two to three thousand men, and was pursued the next morning in his retreat towards Semo, 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 Chermichoff, Aid-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by Admiral Tichitchegoff, with a small corps of light cavalry, to discover and ascertain Gen. Coont Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Colonel had the singular good fortune to recover Major-General Baron Wünezergode and his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Narizhkin, between Vilna and Minsk; they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of four armies, and had been marched from Verro, where they were presented to Bonaparte, with the French Guards under the charge of Junot. Colonel Chermichoff also took three couriers, one coming from the base, the other two going to Paris. From those sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that Bonaparte was at Smolensko on the 13th instant.

A Label Tichitchegoff intended, according to his route, to arrive at Minsk on the 17th inst. Col. Chermichoff arrived at the palace yesterday, accompanied by the prisoners he had released, and bringing with him the intercepted dispatches. Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps. The expedition of Col. Chermichoff was a continual and extraordinary exertion, he having marched 7000 wersts in 14 days, and swam across several rivers. It is stated, that no official report has been received, that Gen. Suchen has been left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwarzenberg, and that Gen. Fartel has advanced to and occupied Mohiloff.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) CATHCART,  
Jamich, Nov. 15.

**MY LORDS**—I am very happy to inform your Lordship, that Victor has failed in following the orders he received from Bonaparte, to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Dwina. He attacked yesterday morning, Count Wittgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the position. This was executed in a masterly manner; they retired in echelon, under a very heavy fire, as if it was in a field day. In the position the French were received by a well-directed fire from the artillery, by which they must have lost a great number in killed and wounded. I suppose between two and three thousand. The firing only ceased about seven in the evening. The French had made strong demonstrations on both wings, but the centre was chiefly engaged. This morning they began their retreat towards Semo. The troops who are in pursuit have as yet made about 600 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 guard, on receiving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saying, the Emperor 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) DOUBARNA,  
[Here followed the *Precis* of Kutousoff's operations, which will be found in our last page.]  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1812.

**MY LORDS**—In addition to my dispatch of the 23d instant, I have now the happiness to inclose a translation of reports 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 Ney. Near 200 cannon, and 20,000 prisoners have been taken in these affairs. Bonaparte is stated to have been with Marshal Davoust's corps in the night from the 16th to the 17th, and to have left the field of battle at 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. Bonaparte has probably sent forward his favourite guards, the Polish division, and part of the Italian; but if Admiral Tichitchegoff has arrived at his ground, it does not appear that this corps would escape to the frontier.

The display of force before General Coont Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with intention to favour 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.

Gen. Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under General Wünezergode, by the present command of Major-General Kutousoff, who has made a most rapid march to Blomowich, where he arrived time enough on the 18th to receive 4000 prisoners from one of the French divisions. He has also taken two Generals and one Colonel.

The French, with this usual savage and scurrilous ferocity, wantonly blow up the venerable Cathedral of Smolensko before they left that place.

*Te Deum* has been sung today in the great Cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court; the "Bande de Marschall" of Marshal Davoust, and such of the eagles and colours taken in the last affair as are already arrived here, were previously brought to the Cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited. I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) CATHCART,  
Commander-in-Chief, General Field-Marshal Prince Kutousoff, from his headquarters at the village of Dubrono, submits to his Imperial Majesty the two following reports:—

**FIRST REPORT, DATED THE 18TH NOV.**

After the battle near Yasin, of the 22d of October, 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 Krasnoe, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th of November.

The 16th November the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoe. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by Lieut-General Outouev. 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 Milharadovitch, commanding the advanced guard, with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust advanced near Krasnoe, detached his Lieut-General General Prince Galitzin. The enemy concealing himself turned on all sides, began to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible charge in the enemy's ranks. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, and not waiting for the issue, he fled with his whole suite to the village of Laidan, and abandoned the corps of Davoust.

The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were

completely defeated and dispersed in the neighbouring wood, for a distance of five wersts along the banks of the Dwiper—thus the corps of General Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners two Generals, 38 officers of different ranks, 9170 men, 70 cannon, three standards, and taken the banner of Marshal Davoust.

On the 17th November, being informed that the corps of Marshal Ney, forming the rear guard of the enemy, was moving in the road leading to Krasnoe, I made the following dispositions:—

**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 Milharadovitch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the Marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages Syroberonic and Tebruska. Major-General Loukouski 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 were close to our batteries. The enemy attempting to vain to pierce through our lines, received, at a distance of 250 paces, a general discharge of musketry and forty pieces of cannon; the effect of this upon the enemy was extremely fatal.—Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length cast off a flag of truce to General Milharadovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'armee of the enemy, amounting to twelve thousand men, were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number twenty-seven pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chest, were the fruits of our victory. In the number of prisoners are above 100 officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dwiper. The loss of the enemy is enormous; according to the report of the prisoners, four Generals of Division were wounded. We have not lost above five hundred men killed and wounded.

The army is at present at Krasnoe, and the advanced guard at Dowbroina, from whence we shall follow the movements of the enemy.

General Platow informs me, by a private letter annexed, that the enemy left behind him, 17 wersts from Smolensko, a great quantity of artillery, amounting to 112 pieces.

**LETTER OF GENERAL COUNT PLATOW TO THE GENERAL FIELD-MARSHALL, DATED 17TH NOV.**

After the signature of my report to your Highness, Captain Parkin arrived with the rations, and states that, at a distance of seven wersts from Smolensko, in the great road, he had counted one hundred and twelve pieces of cannon, in compliance with the wish of his maternal Uncle, John Nugent, late of Wyart, in the said County, Esquire, deceased, late Governor of Tortosa, &c.

Sir L. Nugent is appointed to succeed Sir John Thomas Duckworth in the command at Newfoundland.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baron to the Most Reverend Father in God, William Beresford, Doctor in Divinity, Archbishop of Tam, and Bishop of Archa, by the name, title, and title of Baron Decies, of the family of Decies, in the County of Waterford, and to his heirs male.

Private letters from Paris, dated on the 12th instant, have been received in Town. They state, that General Valence, one of Bonaparte's Staff, had suddenly arrived in Paris, from the Army in the North. The utmost possible secrecy was preserved on the subject of his mission, but it was loudly whispered that Bonaparte was dead. For the accuracy of this intelligence see our *plage ourselves*. A Decree was expected to be usually issued, calling 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 triumph obtained by the Russians over the French.

A vessel has arrived from the Dutch Coast, which she left on Monday last. By this opportunity we learn that Lord Walpole had arrived at Vienna from St. Petersburg, charged with dispatches to the Emperor of Austria. His Lordship is said to have been received with every mark of distinction, and Estafettes were sent off next day to the Austrian Army now in the field against Russia, who were ordered 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, and that Murat had declared himself Regent of France.

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

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.**

The arrival of General Valence from Wilna, which we noticed yesterday, was followed by the sending off of couriers from Paris 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 speedy termination to the war, similar to that to be seen these expectations realized. 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 our present military expenditure, and that for that reason such a proposition (to vote the Extraordinaries for three months) was preferable to any other."

There are immense speculations making in the purchase of colonial produce, sugar and coffee particularly, the price of which has risen nearly one-third within these few days. All this stir in the commercial world is excited by the hope that the defeat of Bonaparte, in his design upon Russia, will afford an opportunity to introduce these commodities into the ports of that Empire, and thence thence to the other Continental States. Hence the reports of the details of that atrocious invasion, and the most exaggerated accounts of his defeats, and disastrous reverses, obtain currency.

A Message, Paper of yesterday stated that Mr. Whitbread, on the 10th inst. in the House of Commons, on the preceding evening, had asserted, "that Bonaparte had arrived at Berlin." Mr. Whitbread did not make any such statement. The

error arose from the following circumstances:—Mr. Marriott, in following his sentiments on the reading of the Gold Coin Bill, went into a long examination of the effects which had resulted from the Berlin and Milan Decrees; about this time Lord Castlereagh left the House, and Mr. Whitbread, in his speech, joyfully observed, "that perhaps Noble Lord, having heard so much that night of Berlin Decree, had retreated for the purpose of consulting with his colleagues on the probability of Bonaparte's return to the capital of the Prussian dominions, and humiliating from thence, similar edicts. Mr. Whitbread 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 instigation of Edward Paget was taken prisoner, in the same wood, and at a short distance from him, the first of the French pickets 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 opening the Special Commission at York.

The Address to the Regent of the Convocation of the Clergy of Canterbury has appeared in *The Gazette*, expressing their confidence in his Royal Highness's protection of the Established Religion, in which they say, that the United Church of England and Ireland is framed upon the model of the *evangelical and purest* of Christianity. We know not exactly to what age these Reverend Gentlemen allude. Most certainly not to the *calicut*, under they mean to say, that the poverty of their Cause resembles the pirations of the Heavenly Founder of their Faith, and of his immediate followers. If they mean those ages, when the past splendour of Ecclesiastical Endowments would bear a comparison with their present magnificence, what becomes of the word *purest*? If they claim the exclusiveness of both epistles, what are we to say of Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, and a thousand other denominations, who all claim the same with equal avidity? These points are too lofty for our humble 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 Convocation must 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 *calicut* and *purest* ages of Christianity.

The *Gazette* contains a grant to Sir Hugh O'Boyle, of Ballinlough, in the County of Westmeath, that he and his descendants may bear the same coat and crest as the late Earl of Nugent, viz. in compliance with the wish of his maternal Uncle, John Nugent, late of Wyart, in the said County, Esquire, deceased, late Governor of Tortosa, &c.

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Mr. Daniels, the King's Messenger, arrived at Lord Castlereagh's house on Tuesday night, with the dispatches from Lord Cathcart. Lord Castlereagh had gone to bed, having been indisposed for several days with a cold; his Lordship rose, and reading the dispatches so truly gratifying, he went to Carlton House at a quarter past one o'clock, to communicate their contents to the Prince Regent.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

##### Price of Stocks this day at One o'clock.

Bank 2 3/4	India Bonds per 100 dit.
per Cent. Red. 60 1/2	per Cent. Cons. —
per Cent. Cons. —	per Cent. Navy —
per Cent. Navy —	per Cent. Navy —
per Cent. Navy —	per Cent. Navy —

The last Russian Messenger, who brought Dispatches to the Russian Ambassador here, left Peterburgh after the British Messenger Daniels, and overtook him on the road to Stockholm. He reports, that just before he left Peterburgh, a Felit Yager had arrived with the account of the death of Ney, and the surrender of the remains of Beadthorn's army, having been made prisoner himself.

A Gentleman, who left Hamburg fourteen days ago, states, that the dreadful situation of Bonaparte's army in Russia was known there; but the Police was so severe, that several persons, who only dared to hint at it, were arrested by Gen's 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 coast, 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 interval of more than a month had thus taken place since the Parisians received any intelligence from the army in Russia, although so much nearer than when it was at Moscow. This silence corroborates the Russian accounts of Bonaparte's defeat and dispersion. 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 Kutousoff's Dispatches. This we think very absurd; for how can perfect accuracy be expected in documents written under such extraordinary circumstances? If they were substantially true, they cannot be impeached for want of fidelity. Relying upon these newly-discovered inaccuracies, some persons begin to think that affairs are not so bad with Bonaparte as they have been represented—and that he did not set off with only a few attendants—and that as yet neither Junot nor Murat are mentioned in the Russian Dispatches. 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 40,000 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 only an escort, and as he led the van in his retreat from Moscow to Smolensko, it appears a little strange that he should change his system at the latter place, and leave behind so large a portion of his army as 40,000 men. But whether the losses of Bonaparte were exaggerated or not, it is to be observed that the greater portion of his army consisted of the quotas furnished by the Confederate States of the Rhine; and that by the result, however disastrous, 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 heart and incline him to peace, and that the other Powers, with whom he is at war, will not presume too far upon their success. If of this opinion we have indeed already a proof. Lord Walpole, we understand, is to be sent immediately from St. Petersburg to the Emperor Francis, for the purpose of mediation.

A Message from the Prince Regent was delivered 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 ordered to be taken into consideration this day in the Commons, when Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Whitbread gave notice of their intention to oppose it. Mr. Ponsbury stated, that he was not prepared to say what course he would adopt, but would take time to consider it; and Lord Temple expressed himself to the same effect. Before the House adjourned, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the subject, stated the amount of the intended vote at £200,000, thus putting the several Members in possession of the most material point necessary to be known, in order to direct their judgment, and to enable them to come to a just determination on the question, which will be debated this day.

#### Edinburgh Chronicle.

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.**

Our columns of this day present our readers with details of Russian triumphs over the military vicissitudes of France, whose magnitude and importance are not exceeded by any events which the annals of war have commemorated. We adopt the language of the *North's Chronicle*, and say, "that there is not upon record an instance of armies so numerous being streight away in such short a period of time." The official dispatches are so close, that they require hardly any illustration. "We presume," says the patriotic and independent States-

man, "such a train of accumulating disasters, being down in every direction upon the retreating enemy, as must have almost annihilated the body of the Grand French Army, leaving only the scattered remains and fragments, which have escaped the vengeance and fury of their terrible assailants, to pursue their frantic flight towards Poland." These few words give, in a summary manner, a striking and faithful representation of the actual condition of the immense hosts which followed BONAPARTE to the imperial regions of Russia. The simple truth seems to be this. BONAPARTE, finding it impossible to sustain his troops at Smolensko through the winter, determined to make one desperate effort to cut his way through his surrounding foes, as the only means of saving his army from inevitable ruin. The attempt was not only abortive, but followed with a loss of unexampled extent. The French had previously sustained the most severe disasters. The Russians had made 75,000 men prisoners before the last decisive battle, when above 20,000 more were 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, which the Russians had strongly experienced the deficiency. To these may be added, on the strongest grounds of probability, every man of Bonaparte's corps who shall survive the rigours of the climate, as well as the whole of the VICTORY'S corps, who are not likely, by any exertion of valor or skill, to escape. General Wittgenstein and his Aid-de-Camp, NARIZHIN, had, by a most fortunate occurrence, been rescued from an escort of the enemy, and had arrived at Peterburgh. They owed their liberation to Colonel CHERMICHOFF, whose expedition, as described in *The Gazette*, merits great notice.—He marched 7000 wersts, about 500 miles, in five days, and swam several rivers. He had been detached by Admiral FARTHEL to ascertain Count Wittgenstein's position, and he performed the service in a manner in which there may become extensive proof of the vigour of the Russian cavalry. In all the actions that have taken place, the skill of the Russian Generals, and the valor and enthusiasm of the soldiers, are splendidly conspicuous.—In the account of VITTORESCHI'S affair, a trait of military spirit is recorded, which reflects the fabrications in the French Bulletins of the cowardice and disaffection of the Russian peasantry. A battalion of raw militia, 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 retreat." The nation in which such a spirit prevails is invincible.

It appears, that BONAPARTE was on the field of battle, and that he left it at an early period of the action. There is reason to believe that, when he determined to put his fortune to the hazard, he had 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 VITTORESCHI. From the field of battle, however, to Minsk is about 20 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 collect the remains of the corps of VICTOR, MONTEBRUN, and MACDONALD, which would do more than furnish him with resources to quit the country. The probability of his escape was the general impression in London.

The recent disasters of the French have led the London Journalists to open up magnificent views 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 sober reflection. Almost every article of commerce, as well as the London Money-market, has been affected by the intelligence from Russia.—Colonial produce, Hardware, Woolens, and Cottons, have risen twenty, thirty, and, in some instances, even 50 per cent. Unmanufactured Cottons, particularly, have advanced two and three pence 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 TALEYRAND 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 detected. 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 result of the Austrian States on BONAPARTE, for which there seems to be no foundation. The *Continental* expressly says, that Ministers have no intelligence of the arrival of Lord WALPOLE at Vienna, and adds, "that the propagation of reports which tend to raise expectation too high cannot be too much condemned." The rumours of BONAPARTE'S death, and of a general agitation throughout the French Empire, are still current, but resting upon no authentic foundation. That the latter should, in some respects at least, be true, may be readily conjectured. The deductions from BONAPARTE'S

**PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DECEMBER 21.**

**ARRIVED.**

18th—Earl Sandwich Packet.  
19th—Gard Packet; George, Mauley, Bristol, m. 20th—Margaret, Manawa, Poole, ballast; Young Davis, Cork, ballast; Auckland Packet; Ten Lees, Martins, Bristol, ballast; Ann, Steer, Liverpool, coal.

**SAILED.**

19th—Clara, Hodge, Lisbon, butter, bacon, &c.; Abena, Alca, before mentioned—Put back, Aurora.  
19th—Providence, Jones, Cork, white salt; Young, Farmer, and Clio, Pratt, Lisbon, water, butter, &c. Wed—S. W. at 9 a. m.

glory as a conqueror, and the great effusion of French blood, are subjects which cannot be contemplated with indifference. It is to be observed, too, that the feelings thus excited must be greatly aggravated by the absence of official intelligence from the scene of war—a silence which speaks more forcibly of the reverses of BONAPARTE than even the Russian details themselves. That pen, which was wont to record the most splendid military achievements, has fallen from the nervous hand.

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

The report that Ney had died of his wounds, and that the army of BEAUCHAMPEL 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. VANMETER, and a Message from the REGENT, are recalled to in another part of our Paper.

The London Journals of Friday, received yesterday, added nothing to previous intelligence. No mail due.

**BIGOTRY SMOUGLING IN LIMERICK.**—Some vague reports are going abroad, which we cannot being 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—(if so, they must be few, indeed—for, notwithstanding a late *Parliamentary* assertion to the contrary, we know, that the Protestant independence, rank, and fortune, of this city, have, we may say to a man, sanctioned with their names the General Protestant Petition of Ireland in favour of our Catholic countrymen. We hope no counter Petition 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 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 Post.*

**BIRTHS.**—On Sunday morning, in this City, the Lady of the Rev. Francis Newport, of a daughter.—The Lady of John Vere, Attorney, Esq. of a son.—At Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, the Lady of the Right Hon. G. Caning, of a son.—The Lady of Dean M. Currie, Esq. of Youghal, of a son.—At Marley House, the seat of Walter Park, Esq. Lady Carey, of a daughter.—**MARRIAGES.**—At Penryn, W. Kenrick, Esq. M. P. to Frances Ann, daughter of Robert Mascell, Esq. of Penryn Place, in the County of Sussex.—At Limerick, Thomas Newson, Esq. Merchant, to Mary, daughter of George Unthank, Esq. both of the Society of Friends.—In Dublin, Edward Esdaile, Esq. M. D. to Jane, daughter of Mr. R. Moore, of Limerick.—In Dublin, Lieutenant S. Kennedy, of the 6th Regt. to Catherine, daughter of the late R. Blackwell, of Newport, in the County of Tipperary. Esq.—At St. Michael's Church, near Limerick, R. Barry, Esq. of Bridgetown, in the County of Kerry, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Drury O'Grady, Esq. of Mount Prospect, in the County of Limerick, and sister of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron.—In Dublin, by the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Hugh Hamill, Esq. eldest son of Hugh Hamill, of the County of Kerry, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Hamill, Esq. of Greeshill, in the County of Wick.—At Kilkenny, the Rev. John Vernon, to Frances, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Down.

**DEATHS.**—On Sunday morning, at his house in the street of Dublin, aged 76 years, Thomas Almon, Esq. a Gentleman highly respected through life for his honourable principles and undeviating integrity of conduct, and who secured the warmest attachment of his relatives and friends by the uniform exercise of those affectionate qualities, which with meekness of manners, which so essentially contribute to the happiness of the social state, and which confer upon the human character its best reputation—that of the Christian without guile.—At Woolley, near Wilts, John Jones, Esq. many years a Deputy Lieutenant, and an amiable Gentleman, of the County of Wilts, and Somerset.—At his house on Han Court, aged 72, Lord Viscount Torrington. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only brother, the Hon. John Byng.—In London, Mrs. Milbank, widow of Adm. M. Milbank.—At Kimsale, John Bullen, Esq.—Lately, off the coast of Catalonia, by falling overboard in a gale, Lieutenant G. Sandys, of his Majesty's ship *Burford*.—At Wallington, aged 81, Simon Holtbrook, Esq.—In London, aged 70, George Goldmid, Esq.—At Bromley, aged 85, Thomas Preston, Esq.—Near London, Edward Simpson, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England.—At Bloomsbury, Waltham Wyndham, Esq.—At Taunton, Mrs. Tiffin, aged 100.—At Bradninch, Devon, Mrs. Scott, aged 101.—At Coimbra, Mr. R. Cottrell, of the City of Cork, on his way to join the Army.—At Kellborough, Devon, formerly named, Mrs. Phelan, wife of Mr. S. Phelan.—At Ballinacree, William Wood, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul.—At Lisbon, in the 96th year of his age, the Rev. Saunarez Doubordieu, 56 years Minister of the French Church in that Town, and the last of the Huguenots of pure extraction.

**OLD MODE OF DRAWING.**

**NO CLASSES.**

SWIFT & CO. Contractors for the present "STATE LOTTERY," respectfully request the Public, that the Drawing will commence on the

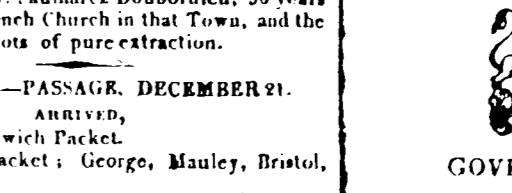
14th of next Month (January), and finished on the following day. This Lottery is to be determined agreeably to the Old Mode of Drawing, as there are no Classes, and every Ticket will be drawn separately from the Wheel, the scheme will only 15,000 Tickets, contains the following CAPITAL PRIZES, being more, both in number and amount, than in any Lottery for several years past.

200,000	20,000	2,000
10,000	1,000	500
5,000	500	100
1,000	100	50
500	50	25
100	25	10
50	10	5
25	5	2

Besides 4s of £100 and £50, and 2,510 of £10, £12, &c. &c.

Persons in the Country may be supplied with Tickets and Shares, by sending their Orders, with Remittances, to either of SWIFT & CO'S London Offices, viz. No. 11, Praterly, No. 31, Abgate, High Street.

**WILLIAM ROBINSON**  
HAS FOR SALE,  
AT HIS STORES, ADELPHI TERRACE,  
A FEW BOXES OF  
PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS.  
Waterford, December 10, 1812.



**GOVERNMENT VESSELS.**

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, Joint Master, will sail for Bristol on the 25th inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to the Agents, Messrs. Gurney and Co. at Cork the 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 5d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, 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 convenience of Passengers, Luggage, and Carriages, only.  
Waterford, December 22, 1812.

**SUBSCRIPTION COFFEE-ROOM.**

ON the 11th of January, 1813, A COFFEE-ROOM will be opened in the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, King-street, which will be well supplied with English and Irish NEWS-PAPERS. A Book is prepared at the said House, to receive Names of Subscribers, at £1 10s per annum each—Military and Naval Officers at 3s per Month.

Waterford, December 22, 1812.

**SAGAMOUS ELEPHANT.**