To the Proprietor of the Western Herald.

i am. Sir, as unwilling as any man to intrade ti or public attention; but misrepresented as I have win The Kerry Evening Post, of the 26th ultime, by what is called "a statement of circumsee ces upon a recent transaction. In which Richard Fi meis Blennerhassett was (and for ever should regirt that he was) concerned," I cannot withhold from the Public a contradiction of that foul, vile, and abominable mistatement, which, though every man knows it to be the bastard offspring of design n of malice, fathered upon him, and, from his own incapacity, adopted by him, I shall not be deterred from branding as a raisenoon, and him no less unwise for subscribing it, knowing it to be false .--I hope the Gentlemen not concerned in those transactions will excuse the necessity I am under of using their names, in order more fully to expose the authors of that vile fabrication; they have minds to discern and candour to acknowledge, that I would not willingly offend them; though, perhaps, his want of either will not forgive them the crime of being in possession of both. I shall follow his publication, either with direct proofs of its falsehood, or evidence of the suppression of facts of very material consideration-" Suppressio Vert sugges-

A Meeting of the Roman Catholics of this County having been convened on the lit of August last, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the Penal Laws affecting them, was namereasly attended by the Protestant Gentlemen of ra k, fortune, and respectability in the County, amongst whom were the Knight of Kerry, Sir Richand Harte, Stephen T. Rice, Mr. Chute, of Chutehall, Mr. Gun, of Tubrid, Mr. Sandes, of Sallowglin, Mr. Raymond, and several of the Blennerhassett family, of very high respectability-(" amongst whom I do not include Richard Francis Blennerhausett") and many other Gentlemen, too numerous, indeed, particularly to mention here. At this Meeting, Sir, of which Mr. Blennerhassett makes such insignificant mention, the Lord Viscount Castleross (now the Farl of Kenmare) presided; and so completely accordant were the sentiments expressed by the Roman Catholic Gentlemen upon that day, with those entertained by the Protestants, that several Protestant Gentlemen addressed the Chair at great length, and expressed their decided and anxious wishes for the emancipation of their Catholic friends and countrymen; and before the Meeting broke up, Richard Chute, Esq. seconded by Sir Richard Harte, proposed the fol-Jowing resolution :-

Resolved-That the most cordial thanks of the Protestants and Catholics, this day assembled for the purpose of promoting the great principle of Univer-ed Toleration, are hereby given to Lord Viscount Castleross, for his dignified conduct in the Chair, in which all classes benuld an earnest of the services he

is destined to render his Country. Upon that occasion, Sir, I had the honour to be called to the Chair, and I was then, as I now again should be on such an occasion, unable to express my feelings, presiding at a meeting of so much rank, independence, mutuality of sentiment and liberality, outling from the Protestants and Catholics united their vote of thanks and gratitude to one of the most deserving, patriotic, and honourable young Noblemen any country can boast of, and adding to it the poor, the trifling tribute of acclamation which my heart an elled to express. This is the meeting which Mr. Blennerhausett mentions as the "supposed cause of illumination;" or, to use his words, an " illumination in consequence." Be it so. " An illumination did take place, and several bonfires appeared in various parts of the town" of Tralee; one particularly opposite to the inn, where many of the gentlemen I have mentioned, with others, Protestants and Roman Catholics, dired together, and were passing the evening to the sober and rational interchange of mutual friendship and harmony and the anticipation of those blessings which their Protestant Brethren were zealous to divide, and in the cheering reflection, too, that, in the most disturbed times-in times when the torch of discord blazed through the remainder of this kingdom, this County was the seat of peace, tranquillity, and sociat enjoyment, so constitutional in its inhabitants. A Transparency was exhibited in the large window of the Assembly Room, neither expressive of party zeal, nor of an inflammatory nature; very little education or understanding would have been sufficient to convince even Richard F. Blennerhassett, that It had a meaning and tena large drawing of the Irish Harp and Crown, precisely similar to that worn by his Grace of Rich-Harp of Eain be new strung;" in a half circle round the Crown, and under the Harp, " Rejeice, ve Men of Kerry, Religious Liberty and Universal Toleration are determined upon by all denominations of Christians here," were printed in very

clusion-he is at liberty to adopt a choice. True it is, that Mr. Bateman inconsiderately tore it down : but it is no less true, that Mr. Bateman and his friends saw he did wrong, and were sorry he did so -- True it is, that a number of persons, | great a fool. classes from the highest to the poorest in the town, Let me now ask, Sir, how any man can be so them. The extension of public conversation on the

than an idiot or a lyar? I shall not draw the con-

Blennerhassett bestows the unqualified epithet of a sensible to conviction of falsehood, and of ca- the day came too soon." mob. It is also true, that Mr. Bateman was struck, lumny, as to subscribe, in the face of his own town, and that, of two other gentlemen who were struck, in apposition to the evidence of every individual, of one received a blow by mistake or accident, the every rank, a statement, that the town of Traire concession—but my adversaries were not idle—they one received a blow by missisky or account, one was disturbed on the 2d of August; that there was to make use of one of their own expressions, " san lotemperance. Mr. Blennerhassett might have been a " partial illumination"—that there was " a fu- goinary" as they were designing, devoted and of called upon as a Magistrate to quell, what he terms rious meb"—that "bonfires were kindled," that a " disturbance;" but it is strange, when there were at least twenty useful Magistrates then in town, and amongst them Colonel Crosbie, a Governor of the County, and the Knight of Kerry, its Representative, that Mr. Blennerhassett should be the only one selected to quell the disturbance—the only one epable of discovering party zeal and an inflammahowever, that he did interfere: but what was the once of Magistrates-Whence then these strunge piece of paper-how certainly he would hit me, litnature of his interference? Was it that of a cool, illusions - arcthey not resulting from some besetor a considerate Magistrate? Was it the interference of a man of feeling -of understanding - of a Gentleman? No. Careless of consequences; re- | preceding night, upon the observation, the star, gardless of the lives of his neighbours; perhaps his the constitutional observation of Counsellor connexions; intemperate and hot-headed, he flew King, I did say he, Mr. Blennerhassett, was a to the Barrack, called out an Officer's party, and, | drunken Magistrate; I already said it was his best with double ranks extended nearly across the street, he proceeded, in double quick time, sweeping all before him, to the arch opposite Mr. Wilson's house, where a number of persons then, in great alarm, had taken refuge; and then, nearly mixed transaction with that young gentleman was conductwith the people, (his intended victims) in one and ed so honourably upon his part, that I trust it has the same breath, he gave the words-" Halt, Prime and Load,"-upon hearing which, a gentleman present fortunately rushed in, called upon him not to spill innocent blood, entreated of the Soldiers | Crosbie, they would not have exacted, were I a perto be cool, and begged them not to fice, some of their musquets being at the time actually presented | gentleman. for the purpose. With many oaths and much violence, did he then assert his intentions; but he did not what a Magistrate should do. He used no entreaty, no remonstrance—he did not read the Riot Act -he prepared to fire. At this moment, fortunately. Col. Croshie came op, and the same gentleman who prevented Mr. Blennerhassett from giving the word " fire," called upon Col. Crosbie to take the command of all. This Colonel Crosbie, with his usual manliness and humanity, instructly did; and he drew off the arms several pages from where his place. He has not told us, that his father seeks

Blennerhassett indiscreetly placed them. Having dired at the Inn, amongst the gentlement before mentioned, an alarming account of the state of the town reached us-it was stated, as was the fact, that the army was called out by Blennerhassett, and that lives were likely to be sacrified, unless the interference of some of those gentlemen should prevent it; whereupon they did me the honeor to depute me immediately to interfere. With all possible haste. I remained to where the military were, hearing, as I proceeded, the dieadful alarm and appreheusion that the military, ordered to " prime and load," and commended by so unthinking and to rush a Magistrette, had created amongst the in-When I came up, surprised to find such unfortu-

nate warmth, intemperance, and indiscretion had been practisles, and without knowing the part that Col. Crosbie had noted, I addressed him on the improdeuce-the unjustifiable impropriety of it. 1, however, almost instantly discovered, that to his Interference was to be attributed the preservation of, perhaps, many lives. Colonel Crosbie and I then proceeded to where the people were assembled, remoustrated with them, and strongly recommended a quiet and peaceable demeanour; they, however, warm and irritated at the conduct of Mr. Blennerhassett, now seemed confident, delighted and cheered, and after repeated assurances, that they had other intention than enjoyment of the pleasures of the night, they had the improdence to huzza, and had no sooner done so, than Mr. Blennerhastett, without considering that Colonel Crosbie was in the midst of them, and perhaps with perfect recollection that I was, loudly exclaimed, " this is not to be borne with by G-d it is not-charge them, Soldiers-charge them." Again was the interference of the same gentleman necessary; and bear-presenting that Colonel Crosbie was in the crowd, he prevented bloodshed. In this last order to charge, Edward Collis, Esq. a Magistrate, for some years lack well known in our county, as a very violent party man-as a man endearouring to recommend himself to Government, under prevended active and necessary loyal exertions, in order to procure for himself some employment or situation, and the very man who, by introducing the Orange System at that time, endeavoured to divide and distrect the county. (an event he found it impossible to accomplish) without enquiring into any of the particulars, or occasion of the transaction, and without any other than party feeling, which he again attempted to rouse, joined in the order-to " charge." By this time, many Magistrates had arrived from different parts of the town, and the orders of one, countermanded by another, still delayed the intended execution, and dency directly the reverse of his statement. It was I will add, that the just discernment and good sense of the party, mere than of the Magistrate who called them out, or his assistant, Mr. Callis, contributmond on his buttons, with the words, " Let the ed to the preservation of five, that otherwise, under their orders, would have been Sacrificed. By this portrait of Mr. Blennerhassert, I-hope it will appear, that, in attributing this over-specifed and manly conduct to drankenness, I was not making his worst excuse. The next day (being Sunday) communicate to Mr. Lagar, as the friend of Blenlarge characters. Can he then, who says it was ex- the town, as usual on Sandays, was much crowded; but there was no rist, her appearance of riot, as pressive of party zeal, or inflammatory, be other represented by Mr. Blennerhassett; the people pto- family of either of the Gentlemen, and the consireciled to their respective places of worship -they heard the transactions of the evening before repeatwonder was, that MASTER RICHARD was so very

and of both sexes, from time to time assembled to ! barefacedly regardless of truth-so indifferent to ] subject, what I was in Cork, rendered this about view it, and these are the persons upon whom Mr. public, plain, and decisive contradiction—so in- lutely necessary; however " time flies fliet, and " individuals were insulted," that " party times were played," and that he, with other Magistrates, " amongst whom he does not include" Mr. " restored the peace" - a statement false, and fabricated for THIRST'S practice of preparing themselves to commit other purposes.—There was not the least appearance | MURDIN; and I doubt not, Sir, that Richard Blenof " mob, riot, or disturbance;" no attempt at " illumination or bonfire :" no tune, " party" or otherwise, played in the streets, nor any interferted or distructed imagination? On that morning, in some conversation upon the transactions of the

> me upon that day or since, I shall only say, that since attempted to assassinate me, was either princithere was not a public apology, and add, that the pal or adviser, and in the absence of Sir Rowland ended to our mutual satisfaction t this I am satisfied -that I fulfilled my duty to myself, and, guided as he was by his friends, Mr. Denny and Colonel son disposed to concede it, any thing unbecoming a

Mr. Blennerhassett has not here introduced to the public, in discharge of his great Magisterial duties, the memorial to Government, almost word for word with his publication; that such memorial was referred to Mr. Rowan, when Provost of Tralee, to report upon-that Mr. Rowan, with his usual adperence to truth and to honeur, condemned it as a gross calumny on that part of the county. He has not told the country that, upon the reported promotion of Mr. Chute, the Lud-waiter, he bespoke Revenue employment for him - promotion for himwiff. He has not told us of their exaggerated complaints of disturbances-that did not exist-in the parish of Knockane, in this county; that they proared the signatures of several Gentlemen, unsusicions and ignorant of their motives, to offers of eward for the offenders; that his near relation, his intimate friend-that he to whom that part of the ountry is most indebted for his kindness and his onciliation, (M'Gillicuddy, of the Ricks) from a knowledge of the facts, refused to permit his name and I must now suppose falsely reported, that he o be mentioned among their subscribers. He has not told us that any discontents that were, upon an enquiry into the nature of them, by that gentleman, w the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Mullins, the Rev. Mr Hyde, and other respectable neighbouring Magistrates, found to be of their own creation, and very unworthy the attention of Government, being nothing more than a quarrel about an old church wall. He has not told the world the sinister purpose of the statement I thus refute-that, like the , memorial, and the representation of Knockane parish, it was intended to attract the attention of Government; but his weak mind must lead him much astray, if he can, for a moment, suppose, that a being, capable Pweak, unmanly, and pattry subterfage, or conning, shall ever come within the consideration of any Ministry. No-such a combinathe reprobation of every Government -of every Mihister -of every man-and the clothing of title but

encreases the enormity of the crime. It is true that Mr. Eagar, on the 5th of August, ame to my house, at nine o'clock in the morning. sent, as he said, by his friend, Richard Rowly, to demand an apology; and, though referred by me to friend (Mr. Prendergast) whose advice I told him was ready to adopt in the way of apology or otherwise, Calthough such apology was contrary to my own feelings) he would hear to no terms—he would eceive no reference, and nothing but an apology to him, at that instant, would ferre his purpose; he thereupon delivered me a hostile message. I acrepted the message; and it is grossly false to say. I postponed or protracted the time of meeting; on the outrary, looking at my watch, and measuring time with Mr. Eagar, I appointed to meet them, at two o'clock on that day, at Faha Cross, for the purpose of giving Mr. Bleunerhassett " satisfaction." Mr. Eagar, quite surprized that any man would fight on so short a notice, told me " his friend was in Tralee, he could not be at Faha, (though then ouly three miles distant) at the hour appointed;" in short " that they were not prepared." After, however, representing to Mr. Eagar his imprudence in delivering a message, without being prepared, I consented to let him off. I did not, as I might have done, insist upon his withdrawing it, or substituting himself for the absent Blennerhassett (what to him, as I shall hereafter shew, would have been a dreadful alternative) but I told him, that upon my return from Cork, where I did go the following day, he should hear from me. On the 15th of that mouth, upon my return from Cork, I got my friend to nerhassett, that from the expected illness of one of my family (" a matter, no doubt, unusual" in the deration of which neither of them, therefore, knows how to appreciate) I should wait until after such illed-they were horror struck, and their greatest | ness had taken place, (as Mr. Blennerhassett was not ready when he called upon me) but that, so soon as that event should have occurred, I would inform

Thus matters stood, as to myself, for three months; and true it is, that I made no offer of marks, in the Castle-green in Tralee, and the time that I am consured for devoting to my family was be then consumed in the axinomous and means, perhassett never felt more real happiness than in the month of September last, shewing to his cousin, Thomas Bleunerhassett of Cork, how well he hit a small the expecting from that Gentleman, the rebuke which, because he justly merited, he very justly re-

During these three months, there were many meetings of the few friends of Blennerhassett, not only to consider on the improvement in his shooting. by this constant practice, but to endeavour, whilst his hand zeas in, to bring me to the ground. At As to what happened between Mr. Bateman and those meetings, the famous Maurice Connor, who (who is also said to be an amateur in shooting at marks), is said to have filled the Honourable Baronet's chair. Can any one of the party denu, that Connor was, and still continues to be, one of their principal advisers? His conduct since, complet. with Mr. Blennerhassett's practice in shooting, serves to show the world their purpose, their rious porpose; but assassins are always cowards and calculators, and Bennerhassett, when dragged to the field, finding the Sheriffs had not appeared according to his expectation, (and although he " in discharge of his duty for preservation of public trunquillity" went a round of two miles to give them time to arrive) nearly fairted; they however strived time enough to revive HIS drooping spirits, and those of his equally languishing and very loitering friend - Ceciderant animi et ad unum omnes idem

Within the three months, already so much dwelt ipon, and before the day I last mentioned, Judge Day arrived in Tralee, and, through the medium of Blennerhassett's friends, received information, that a duel was likely to take place; he, therefore, issued his warrant, directed to the Sheriff, whose conduct on the occasion I shall not now make any oberration upon, as an explanation which my brother lately received from that gentleman prevents me--suffice it to say, he made every effort to discharge his duty in arresting Mr. although it was reported, frequently enjoyed Mr. Blennerhassett's pleasing society in his lodgings at Tralee, particularly on the night of Monday, the 2d of Nov. the evening precedog a visit from him and his Sub-Sheriff to my house, and but three days preceding the intended

The appointment between my friend and Mr.

Eagar for a meeting was for the 5th, not for the 4th, as stated in his publication, and on that daya long delay" did take place, not occasioned, as Mr. Blennerhassett states it, " by the interference of my friends," but by his not having arrived until long after the appointed hour ; for when Mr. Blennerhassett and his friend came within quarter of a mile of the appointed place, (Fieries) and found that the Sheriff had not arrived, although my friend and I were at the time upon the spot, and within ion of baseness, falsehood, and folly, will meet their full view, they " in discharge of their duty for preservation of public tranquillity? their carriages to be turned about, and, instead of oursuing the direct road for that short distance, and a very good road too, they went round a distance of at least two miles of a very bad road, and by those neaus arrived little sooner than the Sheriffs, who bliged us to separate without accomplishing what he calls " his object :" but if his object was to have duel, he might have taken his ground as I did: out those gentlemen who were present will recollect the difficulty his brother and another gentleman felt in supporting "his alarming complexion" part of the way to it, and that the general feeling, that he would faint, vanished " with his delivery from his inbarrassment;" and at the sound of the word Sheriff, "RICHARD WAS HIMSELF AGAIN." True t is, I did then say, I had no animosity-no ill will to Mr. Blennerhassett; he is not a subject worthy of either. I found fault with his shameful abuse of magisterial authority—his wanton and his nhuman conduction the 1st of August; I had no party-I sought no party, and I wanted no identity of party-1 saw nothing like identity of party. ut between him, his condiutor O'Connor, and his friend Eagar, and as the public then, though perhaps improperly, thought " in discharge of their duty for preservation of public tranquillity," the Sheriff; and here it is worthy of remark, that the gentleman who hurried on the Sheriff to the spot is one of Mr. Blennerhassett's nearest relations, closest connections, and most intimate friends; but to him, however, I am desirous to attribute the best, the

Immediately after we were separated, my friend, Captain Grace, made an appointment with Mr Engar, that we were to meet in one hour after, at he new bridge of Urrohogale, distant about three miles, to which, accompanied by my friend, I immediately proceeded. That appointment was to have been kept secret, but by secrecy they could not "accomplish their object"—they could not preserve ' public tranquillity."—(To be continued.)

WALLREORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUP-BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

## Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,385.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

THE SALE of the entire FURNITURE of this extensive Establishment will commence on Mox par, the 11th of January.

To enumerate the various Items of which the Fur AT WEBB'S OFFICES, niture consists would not be within the limits of an Advertisement: it is only necessary to say, that the AND 17, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, Assortment is so general and extensive, that Pur phasers will be sure to find any particular Article

they may want at the Sale. Waterford, December 24, 1812.

ROSS BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS of STOCK in ROSS BRIDGE are requested to ment at SHANA BIT's Horge, Ross, on Salurday, the 3d of Ja musty next, at twelve o'Clock, to take into consider MR. STEPHEN PHELAN. ration important Business proposed at the last gene Signed by order. JONATHAN GODWIN, Secretary. QUAY, WATERFORD, Ross, December 22, 1912.

TO BE SOLD. WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT RENT A of \$240, arring out of Land in the County of Kilkenny, and within a few miles of the City of Wa

terford, for a Term of 3 Lives and 949 Years in re-For particulars, as to Title, apply to Jone Veno, Waterford, December 24, 1818.

SUBSCRIPTION COFFEE ROOM.

ON the 11th of January, 1818, a COFFEE ROOM will be open, d in the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, King-street, which will be well supplied with English and Irish NEW-PAPERS. A Book is prepared at the said House, to receive Names of Subscribers, at £1 10s. Od. per annum each-Military and Naval Officers, at 31, per Month. Waterford, December 22, 1842.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commercia 1 al Building , in Waterford, at the hour of One Sciock, on Movery, the 11th day of January next, in seven different Lots, part of the Estate of Trionis

C3 Upon two of said Lots 100 Freeholders can b For further Particulars and Rentals apply to Mibusing Magnara, at the Manor of St. John's, or to

diams Jourson, Esq. 87, York street, Dublin. December 22, 1812. WILLIAM ROBINSON TIAS FOR SALE. AT HIS STORES, ADELPHI TERRACE.

A FEW BOXES OF PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS. Waterford, December 10, 1812.

DANIEL DUNFORD AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR STORIS, HANOVER-STREET, FINENTY Puncheous old Jamaica RUM, fine flavour and highly taxed—a large supply of prime old TENERIFFE, not much inferior to fine Madeira - PORT, of pure and gonuine quality, re RUP OF ICELAND MOSS. See his Pamphlet on markably old and fine flavoured—old LISBON WINE. Terms, and a considerable abatement made to those

They are, as usual, largely supplied with the best tle, which they continue to sell on the quest reasonable Terms-Fresh TEAS, from last lales-Raw and Refined SUGARS.

Waterford, December 19, 1912.

## PARTNERSHIP.

ANTED, π PARTNER (who may or may not take an active part) in a most incrative. Ma nutacture, which does not require a large Capital never attenuted here and is not carried on within Sixty miles of this City, from which distance this City and all the adjacent Towns are obliged to be largely A me addressed to C. D. at the Printer's hereof.

was be duly attended to.

🖫 - 🗘 T- Noue neod apply but Principals. Waterford, December 19, 1812

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD. CHERTAIN SHARES LOT INTERESTS. IN FIVE O DWELLING-H IT'SES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a co-ample Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rout For further particulars apply to Robert Bowers, Attorney, Queen street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counser's Opinion may b

(T After the expiration of the first two Years these Premises will rise considerably in value. Waterland, November 26, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE SOTH MARCH NEXT. A BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE-A'r DIEU, the property of the late Parkick Con-Some decessed, all in high condition -Application Sur. Publican. Waterford, Becginber 5, 181v. Ireland.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES.

THE extraordinary Scusation excited in the Public Mind, in consequence of the Sale of THREE CAPITAL PRIZES, (including one of TWENTY THOUSAND PURNDS.) in the last Lottery, in Shares,

17. LUDGATE-STREET, LONDON,

Has occasioned an eager and pressing Demand at these truly fortunate offices for Tickets and Shares in the NEW LOTTERY, to be drawn, in the old mode, or the 1 diand 15th of next Month.

WERR'S is the only House in Ireland that ever sole three Capital Prizes in one Lottery, and more in Number and Amount, in the last two Years, than all the other Offices in Iceland together. TICKETS and SHARES are now on Sale by his

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

Who gives the highest Price for FORBIGN GOLD and SILVER COINS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

PHELAN has received a few Copies of McNanas New Edition of The Justice of the Peace for Ireland. A volu-Miss EDGRWORTH'S Tales of Fastionable Life-Mrs. Orig's new Novel, Temper-Simple Poles -And Poems - DATE's Flowents of Chemien #hilosophy-together with a Variety of Pocket and morandum Books. Drawing Miterials, a great Supply of Account Books, Genuine Patent Medi ines, and Umanacks for 1813.

Waterford, Dec. 29, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE SOTH OF MARCH NEXT,

WARE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH-PARK, the WOODS and MURSERY excepted, ituated on the River Blackwater, and one mile west of Losmore,-Application to be made to Thomas TRANT, Esq. Edmurry; or the Roy, ADVANUER November 12, 1812.

LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

KILKENNY.

and uninterrupted Patronage afforded ber Establish-Attention that has always distinguished her School thall to continued; though a report has been circulated of her intention of retiring, which she hegs leave to assure her Friends and the Public is quite

Vacation will commence the 18th inst, and School mill open again the 7th January. Kilkenny, December 7, 1812.

A REAL BLESSING TROM PROFIDENCE.

CONSEMPTIONS RADICALLY CURED. EMILSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS, and PECTORAL PLASTER for expanding the Chest, by advice of the great Dr. Curirs, of Edinburgh, as prepared by laborious Chemical Process, from that polar newly-discovered Herb, the produce of icy region and the only re medy under Heaven ever discovered for checking the ravages of the dreadful evil, is TILSON'S SY Diseases of the Lungs. The kindness of Providence is manifestly good, in admitting its discovery heals all ulceration of the Lungs, stops the spitting of Blood, removes old standing Coughs, Asthmas, Hoarsenesses, &c. His Plaster for the Chest removes Pains and Contraction of that part and by preventing its pressing on the Lungs, affords much relief,

and will not blister. In confirmation of the unequalled merit of this truv invaluable Medicine; Alie Priprietor has to add the following suignfar case which had lately been

Ennis, January 6, 1811. MADAM-On far war hither from Galway, my cariage broke down; obliged to walk through heavy ads. I can bt a violent Cold, attended with violent Inflammation of my Chest and Lungs, the termina tion of which produced all the horrors of approach ing Consumptions, advised by a friend, who used Dr. TILSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS, Lobtained a few bottles from your House and one of the Plasters for my Chest, which had the happy effect of removing the pain and contraction of that part t the Syrup produced a speedy expectoration; the spitting of blood, violent perspiration, and hectic fever, soon gave way, my appetite restored, and thanks be to God, I am now quite recovered.

My official-bituation requires my travelling much England and Ireland, and shall constantly recomand the use of this invaluable Syrpp and Plaister to my numerous friends, in hopes the Community may derive the same advantage Chave done, And am, Madam, Your's, &c.

J. WETTRNER. The above testimonial of the efficacy of this justly clebrated Medicine and Plasier, is a striking docu ment of its exalted merit. Dr. TILSON'S Treafise on PHTHISIS PULMONALES, is well worth the perusal of Parents, to be had with the Medicine, at Mrs. DAVI: ON'S Patent Medicine Warehouse, No. t, Parliament-street; Mr. Davis, Grand Parade, Cork : Mrs. Constant, Mallow ; Watson, Limerick ; Farrell, Phelan, birnie, Waterford; Donn, Carlew Laparelle, Kilkenny: Conoly, Galway: Merrick Tunio : Bull, Birr : Archer and Co. Belfast : Boyd, Derry & Stephenson, Newry , and one Agent in every by made to Mr. Ensuend Pathan, Publican, Bal- Town in Ireland ...... PUBLISHARY AND lybriches, o. Mr. John Consorny, of Carrick-on- CO. 28. ABBEY-STREET, are Wholesale Agents for

and the state of t

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

FIN BE LET, and immediate possession given soon A sagreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 30 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being u the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 25 Miles of Cork, 13 of Cloumel, 5 of Caher. 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel to Waterford. N. B. If not immediately set, the Mill, Stores, and Lodge; would be let for the Season, on reasonable toms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be unde to Lord Viscount Lisuona, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to

ROGER CASHTA, Waterford.

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

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

I T is requested, that no Person will course or shoot on the Lands of GAULSTOWN, PEMBROKES TOWN, or SLIEVEROE, otherwise they will be prosocuted as the Law directs.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds, of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LEE and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting RS. LEECH returns ber most sincere Thanks to of the Lands of Bolindesart, Shanakil, Booleyclogh ber numerous Friends for the very Rattering Knughneeraiby, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanore. of the Lands of Bolindesart, Shanakil, Booleveloghy the Barony of Upperthird : West Ballilemen, Glinsment for apwards of thirty Years. The unremitting | value, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of De cies without Drum; and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Entate in the Lands of Upper Ballincur, Balli nab, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird : East Ballimollalla, in the Barony of Decies without Drum: Newtown, Westown, Butlerstown, and Tramore Lodge, in the Barony of Middlethird a nud Carrigovoc, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are above One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD-LANDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore Ballimollalla, Ballilemon, and Bolindesart. He will dso sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin The above Lands are now set for above Fix

> GOUSSES SIT HENDERD POUNDS & YOUR Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. Lr. idinouth. Devonshire a to Mr. Ww. Diserry. Parliament-street, London-or to the Reverend the DEAM of WATERFORD, and WILLIAM NEWFORT, Esq. Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

> > NOTICE

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL ready to receive Proposals for the Conveyance of His Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Coaches diagon by four Horses between DURISS and WATERFORD, passing through BLESSINGTON, Scotland. Take this undoubted principle, and take BALTINGLASS, and CARLOW, for a period of with it the one now contended for by the other side, that here the Scotch divorce must not be recog-

By Command of the Postmasters-General, EDW. S. LEES, See.

Dublin, December 13, 1812. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 24.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 119s. Od.]

Ditter state of the state of th
second, 114s. Od.
third, 107s. Od.
Tallow (rendered) 110s 120s. Od.
Lard (flake) 81s, od, - 00s, od, >per Cm1
(casks, rendered) - 86s. Od 90s. Od. (per chi
Burnt Pigs, 56s. 0d 58- 0d.
Pork, = " 50s, Od. 55s, Od.
Beef,374, 0d, - 384, 0d,
Oatmeal,
Flour, first Quality, 4d4d.
second, 744, Od 104, Od.
10utili,
Wheat,55v. Od 654. Od. }
Barley, 26s, 6d 27s. 6d.
(Oats (Common) 274, Od 234, Od.   ner Ren
Oats (common) 224, Od 236, Od. \ per Bar-
1 Mail,
Coals, 49. Od 45. Md.)
Tallow (rough), 124. 6d 134 0d.   nec Stane
Potatocs,
1 m c [ (quar(crs),
Beef (joints), 4 hd 6d.
1 (
Pork, 5 d 6d.
Butter, 240, - 28d.
Train Oil, £50 Cos per Ton.
Whiskey, 174, iid 178, 2d. per Gal.
Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.
2289 Barrels Wheel 7 F&S 1s. 61d.
2289 Barrels Whee'   Arcraging   1 34 14d.
5049 sarley. 1 Ga. 7 hd.
There's Carrier

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SERJEANTS' INN, DECEMBER T

THE KING T. LOLLEY. By adjournment from the Exchequer Chamber,

November 14, and inserted in the Chronicle. The twelve Judges were all present, and pro-

ceeded to hear the argument in this case continued

Mr. Brougham, after recapitulating the points of irgument, before proceeding to the second point, put a case somewhat different from the present, which could admit of no question, but which must be allowed to rule this also in principle, wit. that of an English marriage dissolved in Scotland, and a second marriage afterwards contracted there also by one of the parties : this second marriage mast be good in Scotland, because the previous divorce was good there. This was admitted on all hands. Then, I the second marriage was good there, it must be good herealso, and endure to all purposet in England, and every where else. That this was clear com the cases of Compton r. Bearcroft, recognized n Idleton v. Idleton : for the rule there hald down that provided the marriage be good in Scotland, it is good in England also. In those cases an English infant, incapable of marrying in England with out consent, had been married in Scotland without consent, where no such content is required. In the case put, an English party incapable of marry. ing in England, from a previous marriage subsisting (as was contended) indissolubly, had married in Scott land, where the previous marriage is held to be competently dissolved. The cases were the same, and in I Comm. 435, the two personal disqualifications alluded to, of infancy and previous marriage, are enumerated under the same class, and freated in like manner. Therefore, no doubt could exist. that whatever was made of the present case, where the second marriage is in England, in the case put, the second marriage being Scotch, must stanti good. Could it be contended that the validity of the dia vorce was recognized in England, as it must be in the supposed case, and not in the case in question? This would be to contend, that its validity depended not on itself, but on the doing of some subsequent act, viz. an after marriage, to depend on the place where this should be had. After arguing at length on this, he gut a cuse, to show the absurd consequences of giring different effects he England to the dirored, from those which it has in Scotland. Suppose an English couple there divorced-the wife remains, and innocently marries; the husband returns to England, marries, and is a felon. But suppose he remains in Scotland, and his divorced wife comes to Forgland; he marries again in Scotland, and again is divorced. His second wife comes to England also; and so, in like manner, may a third wife. He dies, and all his three wives have dower of his lands, or he might have survived, and married a fourth wife, and then died; and the Shee riff have been called on, by a writ, to set out to each of four wires a third of his lands in dower - a third more than there is of them. Yet this follows irresistibly from Compton v. Bearcroft, and Idleton v. Idleton (itself a question on a writ of dower), where it is laid down, that that which had it been in Engvalld, provided it does not form any impediment in Scotland, is to be wholly disregarded in England, in a question arising out of a morriage actually had in

Scotch dirorce was sufficient to bring the party with-In the provision of 1 Jac. c. 11 (the Bigamy or rather the Polygnmy Act), the exception is of such as have been divorced by the Ecclesiastical Court, which he contended cannot be confined to the Courts of this country; but must be taken largely, as an exception to a high penal enactment. The preamble clearly shews, that the Act is intended against fraudulent and secret transactions. This whole Act has been construed largely in favorem vitæ. I Hall, P. C. 694, I Hawk, P. C. 44, the drawing of it was inaccurate too; and from the use of one word (dirorce) in its popular and not legal tense, doubts had arisen, whether a separation a mensa et thoro. brought a person within the exception. Porter's Case, Croke, Car. 461. But these doubts had long been removed :--and all the authorities ruled, that dirorce must be taken largely to mean separation in favorem vite. Lord Coke, 4 Inst. 88, speaks twice in one passage of the "great generality of the terms," in which the proviso is drawn. So Lord Hale, to reconcile two parts of it, and extend one of them in favorem vitæ, takes, " any part in the King's dominions," to mean any part in this one island, excluding even Ireland. Then what is the precise meaning of the " Ecclesiastical Court?" If there were but one in England, this must be taken strictly. But there are many, some with exclusion, others with concurrent jurisdiction. Thus the Arches has, besides its appellate jurisdiction in the province of Canterbury, exclusive jurisdiction in 18

nized, and you come at once to this absurd con-

He then went to the second point-whether the

able Baronet, and thought the grant recommended in the Message advisable in the highest degrees

Mr. PONSONBY said, that the Message, whatever might be its propriety, appeared to him, or rn- sny a few words on this subject, but not in any dis .- Adjourned. ther came upon him, as a matter of complete and | way that might be made the ground of political dispublic novelty. Though some of his Friends may cussion. Amidst the extraordinary circumstances have done so, he confessed that he had not, as yet, formed his epinion on the subject, but said, that he should do so before to-morrow.

Mr. ROSE made some remarks on what had fallen from Sir F. Burdett

Lord TEMPLE said, though he had not as yet decided, that, at present, the strong inclination of his mind was to support the grant.

Mr. LOCKHART spoke in support of the grant, and was bostile to the remarks of Sir Francis Burdett.

The Message was then ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply to-morrow.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know, whether the oath, prescribed in the Act relative to that subject, had been taken by the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and moved, that an humble Address be sanguinary and devastating advance of the French presented to the Prince Regent, requesting of his linto that country. But this also shewed the great Royal Highness to order such documents to be laid | efforts made by the retreating aimy; the great brabefore the House as were necessary for ascertaining | very and skill shown by the troops and their Comthe same.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, from the luquires he had made, that the Com- | without any one corps of the army (although, of missioners of the Privy Parse had taken the oaths prescribed. But, as he was anable at present to say whether it had been taken by the Keeper, he | gave an earnest of most builliant results; and after wished the motion to be deferred, until he should hardan opportunity of making inquiry.

Mr. WHITBREAD postponed his motion until formorrow.

Lord FEMPLE gave notice of a motion, which he intended to make soon after the recess, for Papers relating to the War in the Peninsula.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Household Bill, and proposed, that one clause in it should be omitted. This was accreded to.

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know, whether it was the intention of Ministers to lay soon before the House Copies of the Correspondence which had passed between them and the American Govern-

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the Papers should be laid on the Table as soon as it could be | that the population of the villages, in the route of conveniently done.

Mr. WHITEREAD wished it to be done before | houses, and returned to harass the enemy with inthe recess. This, however, was not promised by | creased ardour. Let us therefore, not content the Ministers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHUQUER stated, that the grant to the sufferers in Russia, for | them as far as our means will permit, and he was which he should more to-morrow, would be two bundred thousand pounds.

Several sums were then granted in the Committee of Supply, for the usual services.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill went through a Committee of the whole House. The Report of the Committee to-morrow .- Adjourned.

Europe had grouned for the last 17 years. Let the House look at what immediately gave rise to this HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, DEC 18. contest. Russia was invaded, not merely for the Lord HOLLAND rose, for the purpose of putsake of invasion, but for the purpose of striking a blow at Great Britain, which would finally destroy ting a question to the Noble Lord opposite (Liverher commerce, her wealth, and every thing that pool), regarding the state of our foreign negociations for putting a final stop to the Slave Trade. Amewas dear to her. Was there any power in ingenuity that could say we were removed from this contest rica had abolished it as well as ourselves, and the If we looked at the relief already afforded by Rusconsequence was, that it was now carried on by two sia, and the still greater that is likely to follow, Powers only, with whom his Majesty's Councils would we then withhold our mite from her assistamust have considerable influence. He would not, ance? - If we would withhold it from their heroism, at that time, mention the extent to which that horcould we withhold it when we consider the sacrifices rid traffic, he had been informed, had been carried hich the Russians have made for this country? s those two countries (Spain and Portugal): but No one could accuse him of being insensible to the he was surprised that, at the beginning of the Sesacrifices made by the people of this country, in sion, he had not heard from some of the Noble Lords opposite, of the progress of our negociations with ending large fleets and armies abroad in time of war, and in supporting the taxation necessary under those Powers on this subject, and of what prospect such circumstances; but these evils, great as they there was of their being brought to a final conclusion. As nothing of this kind had been stated to the are, were nothing compared with what those nations feel and suffer, to whose doors and firesides House, he was now anxious to hear, from the Nowar is directly brought. All the horrors of this ble Earl opposite, if any, or what negociations were now pending between this country and any dreadful invasion will not be confined to those now existing; but would descend with added force to other in alliance with us, on this subject. And he generations yet unborn. Was it not then prudent also wished to know, whether any negociation had to conciliate this temper, so honourable to themlately been set on foot for an exchange of prisoners; selves, and beneficial to us? Let it be shewn to and, if that were opposed by the enemy, whether it was the intention of Government to institute a Parthem that the British nation participates with them in the great contest in which they are engaged, and linmentary enquiry on the subject, so as to justify will afford them all the relief that circumstances will this country in the eyes of the world. allow. In his judgment it would be no more than a The Earl of LIVERPOOL felt all the importfair debt of gratitude, and would operate as an ex-

nace of the subjects alluded to by the Noble Baron. On the subject of the exchange of prisoners, Ministers were willing and anxious even to make concession, as far as that could be done. But at present there was no existing negociation on that subject .-This, however, was not for want of inclination on the part of the Regent's Government; and indeed the situation of Europe for the last six months would be a sufficient answer to that part of the subject.-With regard to the other question, there was no consideration on which he (Lord L. ) opposed the nbelition of the African Slave Trade, that should not ranke him now wish, as he did sincerely, for its abolition all over the world. But with certain of our affier, it was known to maily persons, not connected with his Majesty's Government, that the question of abolishing this traffic had met with great obstruction (Hear, hear, from the Marquis Welles-Jey) .- Still, however, he had great hopes that those negociations would soon be brought to a successful issue; and no effort should be wanting on the part of the Executive Government to effect it. The Order of the Day and the Regent's Mes-

rage having been read,

to move an Address in answer to the Regent's M -- preservation of their country? He considered, how- final determination until they obtained advices which | berality; and yet, when the distresses of our en sage, he perhaps would have better answered the ever, that the money had better have been sentino accompanied the glorious news, that the Invader had starving manufacturers, and other descriptions of the

Mr. STEPHEN differed much from the Honour- wishes of all, if he had confined miself to the Spain to supply Lord Wellington's wants; but, been driven beyond the limits of the old Russian from the Baronet, and thought the grant recommended mere words of the Message itself. In understand- under all the circumstances, he would not oppose pire. As long as the enemy remained in that cour ing there were doubts among some persons, as to the grant.

The question was then put and carried nem. the propriety of the grant, he thought it right to

BOUSE OF COMMONS

of the last 20 years, there had been no event more

splendid, more singular, or more unexpected, than

Europe, and beheld the Ruler of France, uniform-

ly successful against so many combinations, at

length foiled in an attempt against the peace and in-

dependence of the country which was the subject

of the present Message. Let them only consider

the appointment of his army, and its numbers; for

the attack was made with 360,000 men, 60,000 of

whom were cavalry. The Russian army was no-

merically weaker in a considerable degree. How-

ever, the plan, which in that state of things had

been approved of by our great Commander in the

Peninsula, was adopted in Russia, and led to a sys-

tem of defensive warfare. That system produced the

manders, who, though much fewer in numbers,

course, obliged to march in detached bodies) being

cut off. This retreat, so conducted with judgment,

the great force of the Russian Empire had been col-

tisfaction at this wise conduct of the Russian army,

surely they would feel no less admiration at the pa-

other war in which France had been engaged, the

f they looked to the execuation and the burning of

reatest admiration; and we must declare there is

nothing in history, as a great national sacrifice, to

or patriotic good; but he could assure the House.

the invader, fled to the woods, after burning their

ourselves with admiring such astonishing national

and private sacrifices; but let us assist in relieving

sure he could not need to urge to British bosoms to

give way to a system of generosity so congenial to

the British character, and to British feelings. But

he would ask, had we no interest in this contest.

except In those sacrifices which the Russians had

made? He would hardly hear it said, that we had

mple to the world at large. His Lordship conclud-

d by moving an Address, an echo to the Message,

Lord HOLLAND said, that in the whole course

of his Parliamentary life there never had been a

question which had placed him under so much em-

barrassment as the present, for he had considerable

doubts with regard to the propriety of the proposi-

tion which they were called to consider on. He

should, therefore, give his assent to the Address:

jesty's Ministers, who had proposed it. Upon the

easons stated by the Noble Earl for this grant, he

(Lord Holland) must consider it as a questionable

neasure. It was not necessary for a British Peer

o declare his admiration of the glorious contest in

which the Russians are engaged. He ever admired

the conduct of the people of Moscow more than the

military bravery of the troops; because a thousand

feelings upheld the spirit of soldiers and their Com-

manders in privation, and even in death itself. But

peasants, or inhabitants of towns and villages, when

but leave the whole of the responsibility with his Ma-

and stated that the sum would be £200,000.

those of the last six mouths. That House, and

New writs were ordered for the Borough of Dorthester, in the room of Sir C. Bourerie, who made his election for the Borough of Downton : for Blethingly, in the room of Sir C. Talbot, deceased and for Plympton, in the room of one of the Members (Colonel Ducket) who had accepted the Chil-

Lord OSSUISTON presented a petition from ertain persons wishing to subscribe to a third Theatre. It was referred to a Committee.

Mr. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE moved for n account of the sums paid as remuneration to army agents for the year ending October, 1811.

After a short conversation, the account was ther

KEEPER OF THE PRIVE PURSE.

Mr. WHITBREAD made his motion for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying information whether the Keeper of the Privy Purse had taken the outh prescribed by the Act of the 51st of his especially in cavalry, yet retreated unbroken, and

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not perceive how this matter could regularly brought forward. The Honourable Gentleman the held that office being now out of town, he could not obtain information from him whether he had taken the oath or not. He hered and trusted that lected, the war was wisely turned into an offenhe had taken it, as he knew that he had been aware sive one. But if the House and the country felt saof the necessity imposed upon him to take it. As far as he recollected, that clause had been introduced into the Regency Bill, at the suggestion of the Hon. triotic conduct of the Russian people. In every Gentleman himself, or some of his friends, who then feared that this Privy Purse, in the hands of a person people of the country stood for nothing. In this appointed by her Majesty, might be made use of to war the people of Russia had stood for every thing. oppose the Prince Regent's Government. He believed, however, that there was now no fear of that Moscow, to prevent its becoming an asylum, and sort; and as to the Privy Purse itself, it was well a place of arms for the invader, it must excite our known that the charges upon it were more than sufficient to exhaust it. He was not aware, however, of any objection to the information being laid before be compared to it. The fate of a capital, containng 200,000 souls, strikes us as no awful sacrificé

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that he by no means ntended to bring a charge, or imply a suspicion that his fund had been improperly applied. As, however, a time might come when the amount of the Privy Purse would exceed the charge upon it, he thought that it was proper that the application of it should be superintended by Parliament, so far as to present it being directed to election pursoses. He wondered at the difficulty the Right Hon. Gentleman had now found in ascertaining the fact, when the House were now to negative this vote, a given his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Bathurst) but yesterday said, that any individual in the community might any day obtain that information. He could not avoid suspecting that the oath required had not no interest in checking the ambition under which

Lord CASTLEREAGH objected to address the Prince Regent for information about what passed in any of the Courts of Law. He certainly was not the proper officer to make a report.

Mr. WHITBREAD said he certainly was not, but that he had proper officers under him to make the report. All he wanted was the information. and he had no objection to altering the terms of his motion, and moving, " That the proper officer do

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested a difficulty in complying with such an order, as the oath might have been taken before a single Baron of the Exchequer, and in such case they ould not know where to find the record of it.

The motion was finally agreed to, after a slight

Upon the question being put for the Speaker's leaving the chair, in order to go into the Committee of Supply,

Mr. BENNETT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was his intention, soon after the recess, to prepose any modification of the tax upon leather? He was proceeding to state the hardships of this tax, when The SPEAKER reminded him, that it was not

he usage to put questions in an argumentative form, as that might irregularly bring on a discussion foreign to the business before the House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

replied, that from all the information which he had received upon the subject, he did not think it expe dieut to propose any such measure. The House then resolved itself into a Committee

of Supply, to which the Message of the Prince Regent was referred, and it was read from the Chair by Mr. Lushington. Mr. VANSITTART said that, had not some Honourable Members given intimations of their intention to resist the proposition he was about to

leaving it to the silent feeling of the House: the propriety of the measure was such, that he trusted that even those who last night had appeared most deternined in their resistance, had, on reflection, found their objections yield before its wisdom and necessiy. It might be stated by some, that the subject was | nations. He would have no objection to promote, introduced by surprise, but it should be recollected, to the utmost of his ability, any private subscripthat it was no less a matter of surprise to them than to Ministers; the noble efforts which had more remotely induced it were indeed the wonder and ad- privations and distresses of their own, which it was miration of the whole country. The immediate

try, it was not thought expedient to bring forward any thing of this kind, for reasons that must be rious to every body. But as soon as they began evacuate Russia, any relief afforded to the hore the desired filed. public feeling went along with him in his press motion, and it was the duty of the Hon-e to go alon with that feeling. A subscription had been there into at Petersburgh for the relief of the Russia who had suffered in consequence of the irruption the French. The Emperor Alexander's name at at the head of that subscription; and he though England ought to contribute her share towards i It was not yet ascertained in what manner the Princ Regent would afford the intended relief - whether in money, or in goods. That must depend on the conference that should be held between our Ambas. sador and the Russian Ministry, but he was could dent, that every feeling of humanity would induce the House to consent to the rote of this evening. A similar relief, granted on a former occasion t Portugal, had been productive of the happing effects; and although the sum now called for wi comparatively small, he was confident that it would as applied to the objects in question, produce if greatest benefit. It was not too great for us; grant, nor too little for the miserable Russians who had been driven from their burnt houses, to r

ceive. The Right Hon, Gentleman concluded wi

moving, that a sum of £200,000 be granted for the

relief of the suffering patives of Russia. Mr. 1 ONSONBY would not oppose the motio but, at the same time, he did not think it would be in our power to comply with the words of th Message, by affording effectual relief. It was no in our power to rebuild Moscow, or repair the ha. voc made in Russia. It was his opinion, that n part of the money would go to the poor Russian per sants, but would be applied to the use of the R. sian Government. He would vote for the grant because it would look like insensibility to the suffings of our allies to refuse them this relief. At the beginning of the present Session, the Noble Lord opposite said. England was required to do nothing for Russia, but that all our efforts were to beautiful o Spain. This was what the Noble Lord said and why was this application now made? Ther was another subject to which he must advert. All onew the necessity of relieving the distresses o. th manufacturers of England; but an event lately tool place, which must greatly affect them, the war wit America. He wished to know what Minister meant to do with regard to the bill for the supple sion of useless offices. If all those sums were no propriated to the public service, they would amoun o more than the sum now required. If, however deal more mischief than good would be done to us Russia, in refusing to agree to what was called the Continental System, had done great benefit to this country; because, if the Russian markets should oe open to us, our manufacturers might be able agai to find employment. It must also be recollected that we had not bribed Russin into this war. was the result of her own spontaneous Councils. -It was her own unbought effort-and we could not do a greater injury to England, than to refuse any assistance to Russia at this time; and for this rea-

supported the motion. Mr. BATHURST said, the menning of the message was, that, in conjunction with the Russian Government, a speedy and effectual relief was to h given, and as to the Right Honourable Gentleman idea, that this was not to go in relief of the sufferent he could not be well founded in that opinion. Si milar reliefs had been given on the occasion of other calamities suffered by the people of other countri in alliance with us. As to the abolition of sinecure offices, he conceived such a thing would be wholly nugatory in producing any effect in relieving the dis-

son, and not the reason of the Right Hon. Geat. ha

tresses of the country Mr. WHITBREAD felt it his duty to declare that, having exercised his judgment as fully as possible on the question, he could not suffer the rote to pass unanimously. In his view of it, he thought that it would both prove ineffectual, and that it would be altogether inconsistent with those sentiments of justice which the House were bound to en tertain for the distresses of their own countrymer The sum appeared in reality but a contribution to car ry on the war, and however analyzed, was but a paltry and contemptible subsidy.

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended, that the Committee had, in the vote of the Supply, practical grounds founded on the late grant to the people Portugal, on which they could act with no less be nevolence than justice. He begged leave to disclaim, expressly, the name given by the Right Honourable Gentleman to the grant, when he called it a subsidy.

Mr. WILBERFORCE felt great pleasure giving his vote in favour of the grant. For his own aubmit, he should have been contented himself with | part, he could not conceive why nations should not be generous as well as individuals.

Sir F. BURDETT thought it was necessary be just before we were generous; and that should look to the distresses of our own people before money was voted away to relieve those of other tion; but he could not agree to add to the burthens of the people, who were already contending with almost impossible to bear. He thought it hard, that cause, however, of the motion, with which he should the people of this country should be called upon to how much greater was the sacrifice made by the conclude, was to be found in intelligence just obtain- support French emigrants, American emigrants, ed in many accounts of a most gratifying nature : it | those of Switzerland and Germany, and in short, al-The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that, in rising destroying the hard earnings of a long life for the was not thought prudent by Ministers to come to a most all countries, with a degree of considerable in

lower orders of the people, were mentioned in that | chest, fell into the bands of the conqueror. Up- | France. Connecting this movement will the events | similar nature will be given to the public. Box is House, and relief prayed in their behalf, the uniform rever had been, that, in times of difficulty and distress like the present, acconomy must be attended of, and it would be impossible for the House to chant'relief to any such extent as could possibly be effect and avail. Under these circumstances, he At it his duty to negative the present motion.

16th COCHRANE said that, as the sum required was only equal to ten days' expense of the sar in the Peninsula, and as the exertion of the Rus sians were, in his opinion, likely to accelerate the termination of that war, he felt it his duty to rote | sacks, set off himself at the head of fifteen pulca from for the motion. - The motion was then carried without a division .- Adjourned.

PRINCE KUTUSOFF'S REPORT.

From the Village of Dobrovo, Nov. 18. After the defeat of the enemy near Viasma, the army advanced in the direction of Krasnoi, by the shortest rond, in order to cut off the retreat, if not of the whole French army, at least of the rear .-This was successfully carried into execution on the 17th and 18th of November. The van, commanded by General Miloradovich, had continued its march by Dorogobouzg, as far as the ferry of Soloviero, but within a short distance of that place it took the direction of Liotovo, in order to form a function with the grand army .- Napoleon, not have ing expected this movement, could not ward off the blow. General Platow, having been reinforced by two regiments of chasseurs, continued his march upon the roads of Smolensko and Dombovo, and greatly facilitated the combined movement of the ranguard of Miloradovich; who, on the 17th, obtailed advantages over the French Guards, that retired from Keritno towards Krasnol. On that day, the ranguard encountered the enemy again, who was routed by General Ouvaroff's cavalry. In this affair, the enemy lost some colours and cannon, and many prisoners, among whom was a General. On the 17th, the army went to meet the enemy. The 5th, 6th, and 8th corps of the army, the division of Cuirassiers, eight regiments of Cossacks, the Negin Drageons, the Matropol Hussars, and the 19th of Chasseurs, were ordered, notwithstanding the numerous defiles and the greatest difficulties, to turn the enemy, by marching towards the village of Dobruro, which is on the road leading to Orcko. The vascuard of General Miloradovich, composed of the 2d and 7th corps of infantry, and of a corps of cavalry, had taken a covered position near the village of Merlino, with a view of awalting the arrival of Disoust's corps at Krasnoi, while Prince Galitzin was advancing towards the same place, with the third corps and two divisions of Cuirassiers. The enemy was astonished to see our troops advance from all directions; he made, indeed, some dispositions for an engagement, but the well-directed fire of our artillery, and the impetuosity of whole columns and put him to flight. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of this decisive contest; but, seeing the bad situation of affairs, be rode off in full speed to | He paused for a moment, crossed himself, and im-Lindi, abandoning the corps of Marsaal Daroust to | mediately expired. the mercy of the conqueror.

The remainder of this corps, which was almost totally destroyed, endeavoured to save itself by flight, and ran, with the greatest disorder, into fourt on the banks of the Duieper, imagining that it would be safe there; but our light troops pursued it every where, and destroyed it entirely. Two Generals, 58 Officers, 9170 prisoners, 70 pieces of cannon, three pair of colours, and the baton of Marshal Davoust, are the trophies of this memorable day. From some papers that were intercepted which had been made for the enemy's retreat. I found by these papers, that the corps of Marshal Ney, composing the enemy's rear, was to leave Smolensko, and march in the direction of Kraspoi. I formed my plan according to this information. REPORT OF THE 20TH NOVEMBER.

Fully resolved to cut off the retreat of Marshal Ney's corps, and wishing to insure it, I reinforced General Millaradovitch, and ordered him to occupy the villages of Chirokorome and Tchernisk, and to await there the arrival of Marshal Ney. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Cossacks discovered the enemy. In the beginning, a thick fog allowed us not to distinguish the number of the French colunns, which advanced upon our batteries with the firm resolution of dislodging us. At the distance of 250 paces, they were received with grape shot from 40 pieces of cannon. The moment was terrible and decisive. But far from being dismayed at the sight C' inevitable destruction, they only grew the more enraged, and with the utmost fury rushed upon our busgies, which, continuing to be well served, carried death, and destruction into the enemy's ranks, and rendered all his attempts fruitless. General Piskowitch, seeing other columns of the enemy arrive to succour the first, threw himself upon them with his brigade, and, being reinforced by two other regiments, charged them sword in hand with so much impetuosity, that he destroyed whatever he met,-The field of battle was covered with dead bodies .-The enemy, abandoning standards and cannon, fled into the adjoining forests. The number of prisoners is very considerable.

At five o'clock r. M. other (French columns advanced towards us, with a full determination to conquer or die. A battery of 24 guns, advantageously posted, arrested their first ardour. At the very moment when our cavalry had turned and attacked them in the rear, the enemy came to the resciution of sending a flag of fruce to General Milor lovitch, to beg for quarter. At midnight, the er my, to the number of 12,000 men, laid down

shal Ney received a wound, and saved himself by flight to the other side of the Duieper. The Cossacks are in pursuit of him. The prisoners say that the four Generals who commanded were killed .-The field of battle is covered with dead bodies. Our loss in the van, under Gen. Miloradovitch, amounts Buly to 500 men killed and wounded.

The enemy, after blowing up some fortifications, eracuated Smolensko en the 18th. General Platoff, leaving only a regiment of chasseurs and 100 Costhe Do, with artillery, and of one regiment of chasseurs, to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to pursue the enemy by way of Katene, towards Doubrowno. With a view of pursuing also the enemy who has left Smolensko, General Platoff has detached General Dennisoff with two pulcs of Cossacks, six squadrons of dragoons, and two pieces of cannon. General Platoff, in carrying on his operations open the right bank of the Dnieper, is communication with General Kutusoff, the Aidde-camp; and if the enemy should attempt to march upon Senno, the junction of these two Generals would become very fatal to him.

Our Grand Army is at Krasnoi, and our van. which is at Dubrowno, will regulate its march by the movements of the enemy's army, and will endeavour not to lose sight of it. General Platoff. n a private letter addressed to me, announces, that the enemy has left near Smolensko 112 pieces of cannon, in an extent of 17 versts. The number of prisoners is far more considerable than I have stated a my two last reports.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. 9 per Ct. Red. 60; 61 India Bondenar 7 8 die Exc. Bille 31d. 1 2 pr. ong. Ann. 15∮11-16 Ditto Mid. 1 5 pr. Consols for Acct. 6211 Omnium 101 pr.

The following has been given as an estimate of the orce with which Bonaparte entered Russia :

. . . 60,000 Wurtsburg & Fran-Satons 20,000 conia -30,000 Mecklenburgh, Nas-Austrians 30,000 sau, & small Princes 5,000 22,000 Italians and Neapo-Prussians -Westphalians ~ 90 000 litans Vartemburghers - 8,000 Spain & Portugal - 4,000 - - 8.000 French - -- 950.0-0 Gotha & Weimar - 2.000 Including 60,000 cavalry, besides 40,000 horses for

artillery and train, being 1200 pieces of cannon. The following extraordinary circumstance took place on the entrance of the French into Moscow The Archbishop, who was in advanced age, whose character was held in the highest veneration, and rushing upon him with levelled bayonets, overthrew who had composed a prayer which was much admired, was in the act of performing divine service when he was informed that the enemy had entered the city.

> THE FOLLOWING IS A CORRECT LIST OF THE RUS-BIAN FLEET ARRIVED AT CHATHAM. Shins Names. Guns. Commanders habror ...... 110 Commodore Butchensk

74 (Rear-Admiral Karopka. Pametgeftavi . Capt. Butchensky. Sinclor -- Ogleby Trechsvolitel 74 ---- Roce 74 — Ratmanof everdaja Suezida .... 74 --- Pevabeben. Commodore Boyle 14 Capt. Durnoff. Miranosetz 71 --- Moore. 74 --- Shishma --- Heldebrand. Capt. Butchensky - Nivelsky. 36 - Polozoff 7. 21 --- Waselefsky. ..... 84 --- Bojadanoff lanez, brig .. ..... 18 Capt.-Lieut. Gefimgef ... 74 { Vice-Admiral Crown Capt. Hamilton. Nord Agler., .74 — Mitkoff. .74 — Ternofoky Frochatach vetoslaf . . . . . ......? + - Stepanoff.

The above fleet is moored in the river Medway A ressel has arrived from Halifax with the intel gence, that the number of voters for the Presiden of the American Republic is known, and that it ascertained a majority of one only appears in farour of Mr. Madison, in the competition with Mr. Clinton. This one vote is itself of doubtful validi y, because it originates in one of the Members of the Elective Body for the state of Massachusetts, and it is a matter not yet settled, whether this Province has, or has not, animproper excess of one rate according to the Code of the Constitution

Disyowith.

Podedannactz.

BONAPARTE AGAIN KILLED!-It is rumoured that accounts from the opposite coast mention the arrival of two Officers at Paris, from the army, who related an account of Bonaparte's having been shot by Berthier; but these Gentlemen were immediately arrested by the Police, and imprisoned as jealous activity of the Police. The Officers alluded to are not represented as having arrived at the metropolis with any official dispatches, but merely on their own private business; and they may have picked up this, and a thousand similar reports, on

By the Zephyr, from Santander, dispatches have ren received, addressed to the Regent's Government by Sir Home Popham; add if we are correctly eformed, their contents are peculiarly interesting.

wards of 100 Officers were made prisoners. Mai- that are occurring at the distance of 2500 mi es, it will parte's hatred of the Cossacks—and good reason afford matter of curious and important speculation. has he to hate them-is here clearly manifested,

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUTTER ALBAN.

" Albrough, December 18.

"I have to communicate the melancholy loss of his Majesty's cutter Alban, commanded by Lieutehaut Key: she was driven from the Holland station by the present very heavy gale, and forced on shore here this morning, and is a complete wreck. I am extremely sorry to say, that out of a craw, consisting of 56 men, three women, and two children, ony one woman, servant to Mrs. Key, and a young nan, a scaman, of the name of James Newton, are saved. The Surgeon, Mr. James Thompson, came on shore with some life in him, but he died immediately afterwards,"

## Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24.

The proceedings in Parliament, in so far as they possess any interest, or importance, are brought down to the evening of Friday last, inclusive .-Some slight opposition was made to the grant of money for the relief of the Russian sufferers. The privations of the manufacturers in the Midland Counties of England were strongly urged as having a better claim upon national benevolence, whilst Ministers had previously been forcibly urged to take the intended sum from the Droits of Admiralty, or to provide for it by the extinction of unnecessary places and pensions. These views were resisted, and the grant was passed without a division. The dispatches received by the Russian Ambassa

dor, resident in London, were alluded to in our

last publication. They are of a date somewhat later than the accounts transmitted to Government by Lord CATHCART, and contain more copious details, as will be seen by RUTUSOFF's reports of the battles of the 17th and 18th ult. than those given in the Extraordinary Gazette. The additional information which these report? convey is of considerable moment. Kurusorr states, that the number of prisoners was much greater than what was formerly mentioned. The abandonment of Smolenska by th French is now fully ascertained. They evacuated it on the 17th, after blowing up the fortifications PLATOFF, having left some troops in it, set off at the head of a considerable force for the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to pursue the enemy by the way of Katone towards Doubrowno. DENISOFF, also with a considerable force, had been detached for a similar purpose, and there was in that quarter an extensive and well-concerted plan of co-operation. The line of retreat which BONAPARTE has adopted is not accurately known, but the following idea of it, as it is in some measure supported by the official reports to which we allude, is not unworthy of attention. He left the field of battle at Krasnoi on the 17th of November. On the 27th, as we are given to understand by some vague intimations in the French Papers, be arrived at Staroy Borissow, town situated at a distance of 90 miles from Krasnoi. This was travelling at a very slow rate, and the statement, if it be true, would lead to the con-

clusion, that he is accompanied by a considerable army. The French Papers also sny, that his army continued its movements in good order, but this, after the disasters it has experienced, can hardly be entitled to belief. In the line of march thus pointed out, his next station would be Antepol, at a disance of about 40 miles from Borissow. From Antepol to Minsk is 40 miles more, at which last place he could hardly arrive sooner than the 6th of the present month. From Minsk to Wilna, where only he could consider himself in safety, is not less than 80 miles. The Russians had made dispositions to harass him during the whole course of this long narch. Tschitschagorr, with a large and well-appointed army, was to take up his ground at Minsk on the 19th of November, and WITTGENSTEIN's force was in full communication with the former General. Besides these, according to Kutusorr's dispatches, several Pulcs of Cossacks, some regiments of regular cavalry, with PLATORE at their head, were in pursuit of the enemy in various directions. It is, however, apprehended, that VICTOR may have been able to occupy Minsk before the arival of the Russians, which would probably put it n the power of the French to retreat, although not immolested, to Wilna. On all these statements, it is ecessary to remark, that their probability, not their authenticity, gives them a claim to consideration.

Many private letters, of respectable authority, had been received in London from Petersburgh, which describe the retreat of the French as disastrous beyond all example. Baron Winzingenope. who, with his Aid-de-Camp, Captain NARISHKIN, had been taken prisoner, and afterwards rescued. is said to have detailed the following particulars, on his arrival in the Russian capital. At Verrea, the Baron was introduced to BONAPARTE, who asked him-" Who are you?" "I am Baron Win-ZINGERODE, a General in the Russian Service,' was the reply. " No; you are a Cossack," said isseminators of false and malicious rumours. This | BONAPARIE, " and shall be shot in twenty-four droumstance, if true, proves little more than the hours." " Ever since I was taken prisoner," said the brave Winzingenode, "I calculated upon my death by a French bullet; and to me it is a matter of indifference, whether that event takes | ration important Business proposed at the last geneplace now, or afterwards." The interview here ended, with BONAPARTL's reiterated declaration to arry his threat into execution. It is added, that he was only diverted from his purpose by the representation of his principal officers, that the death of Winzingerope would be avenged an hundred fold on their brethren in captivity. This interesting It is said that General Caffarelli, who succeeded anecdote has every appearance of truth, and it may th courses; all their artillery, consisting of 27 pie- Maxmont in the command of the Army of Portugal, be remarked that, when the history of this war shall ces of cannon, their baggage, and their military has withdrawn with the forces under his orders into be fully narrated, many affecting occurrences of a Attorney.

and it has been further said, that the dread of these terrific foes prevented the French in many instances from laying down their arms, and induced them to prefer misery and death, in any shape, rather than become the prisoners of the Cossacks

The wind has for a considerable time past been adverse to arrivals from Portugal, but it is matter of astonishment, that there are no arrivals from France. The last French Papers were of the 10th. This silence augments the public conception of the disasters which Bongparth's army has sustained. and gives a continued currency to the unauthenticated rumours of his death. The report, that he had fallen by the hands of BERTHIER, is already known to our readers. It is now said, that he and this Minister had fled together with but few attendants, that BUNAPARTE, in one of those paroxysms. of rage, by which he is well known to be frequenty affected, reproached BERTHIER as the chief cause of his disappointment and defeat, and that Bra-TRIER retorted upon lis Master with such bitterness, as to have produced a blow from the latter, in consequence of which the former immediately shot him dead. There appears to be no reason whatsoever to place any reliance on this statement.

Kutusorr has nobly merited the titles of Prince of Smolensko, and Knight of the Order of St George of the first class, which have been conferred upon him by his Emperor. The last is seldom bestowed, and only opon Field-Marshals who have defeated Field-Marshals.

The report is again revived, that Lord WALFOLE has been sent on a pacific mission from Petersburgh Vienna, with a view to detach the Emperor of Austria from his alliance with France.

Apprehensions are felt in Sweden, that the ships under her flag will be captured by American privateers, and condemned in the French Courts of Admiralty. Under this impression, notice has been given to the American Agents, residing in that country, that ample retribution will be exacted from American ships and property in the Baltic, if any such acts of aggression be committed.

The unprecedented detention of so many ships in the Baltic this year is likely to be made a subject of Parliamentary investigation. Three hundred sail of merchant vessels, with property estimated at no less a sum than four millions sterling, are under the necessity of wintering in the different ports of that sen, in consequence, as is alleged, of the injudicious regulations relating to convoys for their protection.

The articles to which we have been alluding were conveyed by the London Journals of Saturday, from which some extracts will also be found under that

date.-No Mail due. The Dublin Evening Post mentions a romour, urrent in London on Saturday, that an Embargo had been laid on the French ports, in order to prevent the transmission of accounts of the death of Bo-NAPARTE, and that the rise in the Stocks was to be

attributed to that cause. In opposition to the statement relative to the American President, contained in our columns, it is said, that Mr. Manison will be the successful candidate by a majority of 12 or 15 votes.

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer of the Sick Poor, acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds, from Thomas Christmas, by William Kelly-Two Guineas, from a Lady, by Edmond Skottowe-One Guinea, from H. H. Hunt and Edward Peet, an

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 23.

ARRIVED. 21st-Samuel Packet: Venus, Engles, Falmouth, ballast; William, Blundett, Dartmouth, ditto. 22d-Hope, Bell, Liverpool, in. goods : Lord Gambier, Le Gros, Jersey, fruit and salmon. 23d—Susanna, Evans, London and Baltimore, m.

21st-Barl Sandwich Packet: Diana, Browne, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Martin Hall, Patrickson, Liverpool, oats, &c. : Ellen, Edmondson, Whitehaven, timber: See Blamston, from Exeter, Dahl. ballast, Liverpool; Prince of Wales, from Cheps-

tow. Gaitskill, timber, Workington., 22d-Gower Packet : Mary, Jones, Bristol, bufter, &c. : Endeavour, Lloyd-Tredegar, Jones-and Caractacus, Jones, Liverpool, wheat, outs, &c. ; Betsey, from Newry, Clarke, provisions, Southampton ; La Nymph, from Cork, Davis, ballast, Chepstow 1 Mary Alicia, Waggett-and Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, before mentioned.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE

AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. THE SALE of the cotice FURNITURE of this ex L tensive Establishment will commence on Mos-

DAY, the 11th of January.

To enumerate the various Items of which the Furiture consists would not be within the limits of an Advertisement; it is only necessary to say, that the Assortment is so general and extensive, that Pur chasers will be sure to find any particular Article they may want at the Sale.

Waterford, December 24, 1812.

ROSS BRIDGE. THE PROPRIETORS of STOCK in ROSS

BRIDGE are requested to meet at SHARA-MAN's HOTEL, Ross, on Saturday, the 2d of January next, at twelve o'Clock, to take into consideral Meeting. Signed by order. JONATHAN GODWIN, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT af #240, arising out of Land in the County of lilkenny, and within a few miles of the City of Wa terford, for a Term of 3 Lives and 999 Years in re-

For particulars, as to Title, apply to John Veno, Waterford, December 24, 1812.