PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The University has made some progress. Several laceums were ill constituted: the principles of a licion, the basis of every institution as of all mowire were either discarded or feebly inculcated .be Grand Master and Council of the University I we remedied the greatest part of these abuses .-Inch, however, still remains to be done to realise the hopes and views of the Emperor in this grand creation.

Domestic education is, that which merits the greatest encouragement; but since parents are so eften obliged to entrust their children to colleges or places of education, it is the intention of the Empetor, that the organization of the University should he extended to all colleges and places of education of ull degrees, in order that education may no longer resemble a manufacture or a branch of commerce, followed from views of pecuniary interest. To direct education is one of the noblest functions of the father of a family, or one of the principal ends of cational institutions. The number of Lycenms and of Communal Colleges shall be augmented, and the number of private Seminaries shall be gradually diminished till the moment when they shall all be

All public education ought to be regulated on the principles of military discipline, and not on those of civil or ecclesiastical police. The habitude of military discipline is the most useful, since at all periods of life it is requisite for the citizen to be able to defend his property against internal or external coemies.

Ten years more are still requisite for realising all the benefit which his Majesty expects from the University, and for accomplishing his views; but already great advantages are obtained, and what exists is preferable to that which has ever existed. For the primary instruction of children, his Majesty perceives with pleasure the establishment of

small schools; he desires their increase. Besides the house of St. Denis and ---houses have been established for the education of girls whose fathers have been devoted to the service

of the State.

The discovery of the magnetised-needle produced a revolution in commerce; the use of honey gave way to that of sugar, the use of woad to that of indigo. The progress of chemistry is operating at this moment a revolution in an inverse direction : It has arrived at the extraction of sugar from the grape, the maple, and the heet-root; woad, which had the prices of wood and coal in the metropolis. coriched Languedoc, and part of Italy, but which was unable, in the infancy of art, to support the competition with indigo, resumes the superiority in its turn : chemistry at this day extracts from it a residoum which gives it over indigo the advantage of price and of quality. All the branches of science and of art are advancing in improvement.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Great works have been undertaken within the last ten years, and are advancing every year with new zeal, and a new increase of means. In 1810, 138 millions were appropriated for these works, 155 pullions are appropriated in 1811. (Here therefore is a table, shewing the different sums appropriated to each branch, such as roads, bridges, &c.)

In the midst of wars, of expences required by Immense armies, by the creation and organization of numerous fleets, the sacrifices which the Imperial Treasury has made for the public works are such, that they surpass in a single year all that was em ployed on them under the old Government for one generation.

FORTIFICATIONS.

. Great part of these expences has for its object the creation of new strong places; these are labours engaged in for the benefit of future times, in order to consolidate and fortify the Empire. (Hern several works in the Texel, at Autwerp, Cadsand, &c. are enumerated.)

In 1810 and 1811 more than eight millions were expended on the forts of the Scheldt; it was natural to bestow great labour upon a post which will ever be the object of the jealousy and the fears of our meinral enemics.

[The Report proceeds to enumerate other works constructed at Ostend, Boulogne, Cherbourg, and Havre. Of the latter place, it says, " Havre had been constructed by Vaoban : some years before the Revolution, it was thought proper, under foolish pretences, to destroy the fortifications. That city was left dismantled and exposed, which is the key of the Seine, and which may properly be called the port of Paris. It is now fortified, and in a state to support a siege."]

At Corfu, a place already very strong, great works have been constructing for the last four years. New plans have been adopted, and this key of the Advintic is guarded by 12,000 troops, having provisions for two years, and a numerous artillery pro-

wided for a siege of the longest duration. The Report then mentions new additions to the

fortifications on the Rhine, and thus proceeds :--] On seeing the activity which has reigned for these eight years in the works on all our frontiers, one would say that France was menaced by an ap-Brodilling invasion. I shall have no occasion to place before your eyes, by way of contrast to this idea, the situation of all our neighbours who are our allies, and who are united to our system, and

thanks to the Government which, not content with securing the happiness of the present generation, wishes also to guarantee the tranquillity of posterity, and thus provides against even the most remote chances of fortune.

At our ports the labours to on with the same acivity. At Antwerp, since the end of last year, they have removed the dam from the bason. Eighteen ships of the line, even three-deckers, can enter, and go out fully equipped. In the beginning of this year, two 80-gun ships have been coppered and refitted there. The works are going on with great ectivity. Before the end of next September, the bason will be able to hold thirty ships.

Ships of the line can only enter the bason of Flushing without their guns. The sluice is now dried and insulated, and they are bushed in lowering it, so that 20 ships will be able to enter it with their guns. The quays which the English damaged are now restored. They are labouring now at reconstructing the magazine, and in making it bomb-proof.

The ground has already been chosen for the bason of Ternense; its foundations are now laving .-Twenty ships of the line, fully equipped, will be able to leave this bason in one tide. It will be able to bold forty

The sluice of the race of Ostend is finished; it has been of the greatest service to the fort : that of Dunkirk will be finished by the end of the year. Great advantages are expected from deepening the channel. The sluice of Havre is finished, and has been of great advantage.

At Cherburgh, the expences of tho road are of two sorts. The first operation is to raise the dyke above the low-water mark, and this will be accomplished in the course of the present year; the second is to construct forts at the extremities of this dyke to defend the road: the fort of the centre is just finished. The road being in this manner secured; it remained to dig the port of this great work; ninetenths are executed. Thirdly, ships of the line will be able to lie in the port and bason; already a ressel which had received damage at sea has entered the bason, and been refitted there. The avant-port and bason will be finished in 1812. The buildingdocks and frames already exist. The works at Cherhourg alone require more than three millions

Works are carrying on at all the ports of the second or third order; and all are improving with great rapidity.

The Canal of St. Quintin is finished. From the beginning of this year navigation has been in great activity upon it; its effect has already been felt in

The Canal of the North, to unite the Rhine and the Scheldt, was one third part finished, but the ution of Holland having made it useless, these works have been suspended.

The Canal Napoleon, which joins the Rhine and the Saone, will be finished in four years. Three millions a year are applied to it. The Canal of Burgundy, which join the Saone and the Seine, is continued with spirit. In the course of this year a million and an half will be expended upon it. The Caugh of Arles, which brings the Rhone to the Pont-du-Bone, is one-third part executed. That which cuts the peninsula of Bretany, in joining the Ronce to La Villaine, is now going on. The canal of Blonet, which joins Napoleonville to L'Orient, and which will one day lead from Napoleonville to Brest, is almost finished. Many other canals, of less importance, are either finished, or going on with the greatest rapidity.

In the improvement of the roads the distances are essened. It has been computed that Turin has aleady been brought 36 hours nearer Paris, 24 hours by the passage of Mont Cenis, and 12 hours more by the new road of Maurienne. His Majesty has decreed the establisment of a new road from Paris to Chamberry by Tournees. This road, by avoiding the mountains, will be shorter by eight hours. In this manner Turin will be brought nearer to Paris by 41 hours, which is almost half the distance.

Milan is by the road of Simplon brought nearer Paris by more than a march of 59 hours, if the present road is compared with that which existed ten years ago.

Bayoune and Spain have been brought nearer to Paris by 18 hours, by the road which has been made through the sandy plains between Bourdeaux and

Mayence and Germany have been brought 12 hours nearer, by the road which has been made in the sands from Mayence to Metz. Hamburgh will be nearer by more than 60 hours in the course of the next year, by the road made across the sands of Maestricht to Wesel, and from that to Hamburgh: and this will be the first example in history of 80 leagues of roads made in the course of two years. Ten sets of workmen are employed; and before the end of the year 1811, much more than half of it will be finished. Amsterdam will be brought 12 hours nearer Paris by the road thro' the sands of Antwerp to Amsterdam, at which they are labouring at many points. New roads are opened from Spezia to Parma, from Flo-

rence to Rimini, and from Nice to Genoa. All the Councils-General of the departments rival one another in zeal to second the intentions of the Sovereign, and every where roads are opening to establish communications between the different points

The construction of a great number of bridges is the preponderance which the late campaigns have begun. Those of Bordeaux, Rouen, Avignon up-Given us; but I shall only say, that since, under on the Rhone, of Turin on the Po, are the most re- ed the command to Colonel St. Cyr Nugues, Cosuch circumstances, more than 100 millions have markable. Those of Bordeaux and Ronen, as lonel of the trenches that day; he put himself at the been devoted within a few years to on expenditure | well as that over the Durance, which was finished | head of the carabineers of the 1st light infantry,

number of other bridges are also finished.

WORKS AT PARIS. The canal of l'Ourcque, and the distribution its waters in the different parts of Paris, are attended with an expense of two millions and an half of francs a year. In a few years these works will be

Alical, sixty fountains spread the waters of the rater arrives there constantly. The Seine, the ble works constructing on them to improve the na-The cut of St. Moure, which will be finished in

the next year, will shorten the anxigntion in the Marne, by fire leagues, and will spread its waters by numerous channels. The sluices constructed at Port D'Arche, at Vernon, and at facilitate the navigation of the Seine; and other shiires will cotinue it to Troyes and l'Aube.

The bridges of Choisy, Besen, and Jena, facilitate the communications, or concur in the embellishment of the capital.

The Louvre is finishing; they are pulling down that quantity of houses which was between the Loutre and the Thuilleries. A second gallery re-unites the two palaces.

We have lost Gaudaloupe and the Isle of France. The wish to relieve these colonies would have been no sufficient reason for trying to send out our squadrons in the state of relative inferiority in which

Since the appearation of Holland, that country has furnished us with 10,000 seamen, and 13 ships of the line. We have considerable fleets in the Scheldt and at Toulon. Squadrons of ships of the line, more or less strong, are in the different ports, and 15 ships on the stocks at Antwerp. Every thing there is so arranged as to add every year a great number of ships of war to our squadron in the Scheldt. Two ships of the line are building at Cherbourg; and the magazines of timber, and other materials of every kind, are there so considerable. that we may put five on the stocks before the close of 1811. L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, have all their frames occupied. Numerous ships are constructing at Venice.

Naples ought, in pursuance of treaties, to have this year six ships of the line, and six frigates.-That Kingdom has them not; but its Government will be convinced of the necessity of repairing this negligence.

Our resources, our interior parigation, are suffiient to advance the material part of our marine to the same point as that of our enemies.

The experiments made of a maritime conscription have succeeded: young men of 18, 19, and 20, sent on board our ships, display the best inclination, and re rapidly forming. The frequent sorties of our squadrous, the cruising on the coast, the revolutious of our fleets and flotills in the Zuyder Zee, the Scheldt, and in our roads, have enabled our young conscripts to make a progress which justifies our entertaining the best hopes.

SIEGE OF TARRAGONA.

TO THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL AND WAGRAM. " Monseigneur-Agreeably to what I had the honour to notice to your Highness in my last Report, of the 3d instant, I availed myself immediitely of the capture of Fort Oliva, or Saline, to open he trenches against the fortress of Tarragona. This peration was successfully accomplished in the night of the 2d of June; we have been employed day and night since, with all possible activity, in extending and improving the works, and preparing the ereceveral attempts by main force, and by a fire of arillery, which has been murderous. The constancy of the officers of the engineers, and of our brave infantry, has been immoveable. Up to this date we have had one officer of the engineers, four of infantry, and about 80 soldiers killed, of whom ten were sappers, and more than 300 wounded, among whom

re several officers of the engineers of the line. "The attack directed against the front of the Lower Town, which extends from the Canons' basion to the sea, a length of about 400 toises, was atremely incommoded at the extremity on the right, by the fort of Francoli. This work, placed at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name; its fossefull of water, with a good scarp and ounterscarp, a covered way, a place d'armes, and ndranced fossefull of water, united to the works of he fortress by a long fortified line of 80 toises, had for its object to strengthen the weakest front, to reserve the water of the Francoli, and to keep us rom the port. I determined to attack and to take it. In the night of the 6th and 7th, 25 cannon were placed in five batteries, in spite of the brightness of the moon and the chain-shot of the fortress O pieces of cannon from the fort of Saline, and the coast-batteries, supported the attack, while the reater part of their fire was either directed against he enemy's batteries or against the sea and the mole Two batteries of 24 and 16-pounders were to make breach in the unflanked face of the fort, and in a ceak part of the communication.

The fire commenced at day-break on the 7th and continued till the evening, well-directed and active, in spite of the vigorous reply of the artillery of the place. The magazines exploded; at six the breach was practicable, the enemy was deserting hisartillery. Lordered an assault at night by three chosen columns, supported by a reserve, and each preceded by an officer of engineers, and some sappers furnished with ladders. I entrust-

which interests only the future, we ought to render | last year, were considered as impossible. A great | with found the centre column. I denote which standal to the principal breach, white the veligence of the 5to went to the right of Francoli and the Kanand the voltigeurs of the 1st turned the work bythe breach in the communication, and advanced to the breast-work. The soldiers precipitating themselves with their usual ardour, cleared a deep ditch full of water up to their middle, and at the same time scaled the breach, and took possession of the breast-Ourcque in the different quarters of Paris. The work, under a brisk fire of musketry. But the enemy, taught by the assault of Oliva, did not make Marne, the Youne, and the Oise, have considera- a second discharge, but fled towards the town to a traverse, whither our soldiers pursued him. A terrible fire of chain shot and of musketry was then directed from Fort St. Charles, from the mole, and he whole lower town upon the point of which we had just made ourselves masters. The brave carabineers and voltigeurs supported it with intrepid courage until the engineers were able to place them under cover. At day-break the town and the sea again assailed Francoli, by a combined fire of the most lively description, but we were lodged on the front, a regiment was formed, and the ditch filled up. The enemy was forced to exacuste all his long line as far as the counter-guard of the bastion St. Charles. We have taken in the fort a twelve-inch mortar, and two twelve-pounders. We had 15 killed, and about 40 wounded, of whom is an officer of the 1st light infautry.

"The capture of this work permits us to batter the port, facilitates greatly our approaches to the Canon's bastion, and permits us to attack the bastion St. Charles, and its counter-guard. Already a new battery of six 24-pounders is creeting in the very work : it will prevent all ingress or exress from the port : our second parallel has been wrought under one of the most terrible fires, and to-day it la finished; new batteries are tracing out; we shall be within 40 toises of Fort Charles; and in a few days I hope, by a decisive attack, to make myself entirely master of the lower town, to shutup the port ompletely, and no longer to be obliged to make approaches but against the very body of the fortress of

The Count Sucher. Camp before Tarragona, June 13, 1811. PARIS, JULY 3.

On Sunday the Emperor and King gave audience t the Thuilleries to his Excellency the Duke Del Campo d'Alange, Ambassador from the King of pain, who presented his credentials. After this audience, the Emperor, seated on his

throne, surrounded by the Princes, Ministers, Great Officers of the Empire, Officers of his Household, Members of the Senate and Council of State. received a Deputation from the Legislative Body.

The Count de Montesquieu, President of the Legislative Body, delivered an Address, of which the following are the chief passages. " Spain, fatigued with being instrumental to the

hatred of our enemies, will abandon them to their ain efforts-then will terminate this sanguinary contest, and we have for the pledge of our triumphs the infalliable word of your Majesty. " Sire, one only sentiment prevails in this Em-

pire, and it is your happiness that gives it birth. The august infant granted to our wishes, and alresdy the tenderest object of your affections and of our hopes, fills all our hearts with the tenderness with which your's is penetrated. He appears the happy ulfillment of our destinies." His Majesty answered-

" Mr. President, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Legislative Body.

"I am well pleased in lmying you near me, under cumstances so dear to my heart.

" All the wishes which you form for the future are very agreeable to me. My son will answer the expectations of France; he will feel for your chilfren the sentiments which I feel for you.-Frenchmen will never forget that their happiness and their glory are attached to the prosperity of that throne which I have raised, consolidated, and aggrandized, with them, and for them; and I desire that this may be heard by all Frenchmen. In whatever situation Providence and my will may place them, the love of France is their first duty.

" Lagree in your sentiments."

TRALEE, JULY 11 .- The Fair of Killarney on Thursday last, has afforded us another opportunity of noticing the mischievous and sanguinary disposition of the lower classes of the community. The Fair of Killarney was, by further adjournment, to become the theatre for the prosecution of more than twenty different disputes in despite of all opposition. However, on the first appearance of tumult, the combatants were attacked by the Police and Killarney Cavalry, under the orders of James Lalor, Feq. a Magistrate, who was laudably assisted by several other Gentlemen, and after an hour's unremitting exertion the disgraceful ardour of the several class was completely subdued. While in the exercise of this very necessary duty, we regret to think, one ruffian had the temerity to wound Mr. Lalor severely, by a powerful stroke of a bludgeon on the back of the head. As we understand this daring offender is recognized, we trust he will meet with exemplary punishment. At the same time, we think the activity manifested on the occasion is truly worthy of imitation, as to the want of it, must in 2 reat measure be attributed, the frequent repetition of those disorders which tend so powerfully to bintalize and render ferocious the passions of those weak and misguided devotees.

Francis Carleton, Esq. has now for the sixth ime declined the honour of the Mayoralty of the City of Cork.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUB BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quav

Waterford Chronicle. Ramsey's

Vo. 11,150.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

BOOKSELLING, STATIONARY, AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMEMT.

TAMES HALY, BOOKSELLIR, EXCHANGE, CORK Intending for the future to confine himself to the executivaten spaperBusiness, offersforsaletothe Trade. without reserve, his very extensive TOCK, consist- Desirone, Broad street. ing of Books bound and in quires. Paris of various hands Mars, CHARTS, and sundry Articles of Mis CELLASEOUS STATIONARY, PALENT MERGENSIA, & &c - Noo, the entire of the PRINTING MATERI ALS, which are new and of the best description : to gether with the INTEREST of the HOUSE and CON-CERNS, which for extent and admitton are the first in this City.

Any Person wishing to treat for the entire Establishment, as it now stands, will meet the most liberal Encouragement. fix The Business continued as usual, until the whole are disposed of... Cork, July 15, 1811

In the Matter of Tio be sold by Aucion, before the Commissioners, on Saturday, the 10th August next, at a Binkrupt. he Royal Exchange, Duban. No. 1-A Profit Kent of £45 per Annum, arising out of the Lands of Wilmer, situated in the County Tipperary, near the Town of Carrick on Suir, for

54 Years or thereabouts. No. 2-A large Piece of Ground, on which are built 14 Stalls or Shambles; each would be let for x gameas per Annum; the cutire being subject to Game is per Annun., for a Term of 979 years, so tuiled in the Town of Carrick, County Tipperary No. 3-The large and commodious Dwelling-House wherein the Burkrupt resided, situated in the Town et turick on Suir, aforemid, for a Term of 970 horris, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4.

No. 4 - A Profit Bent of 14 Guineas per Annum, fe a Term of 9 Years, arising out of a House, &c. in the Possession of Mr. Edward Habery, situated in Carrick beg, County Tipperary,

5-1 and bold, or Piece of Ground, in Carrick-bez, afereixid, containing nearly an Acre.-Aiso, five Cabins, that would Bent for 2 Guineas per Annum each, the entire subject to 8 Guinens per Annum, for a Term of Years.

E .- The above are also subject to a Balance of Mortgage Debt of £10, and a further Mortgage Debt of £35 1. 6d, or thereabouts.—For Further Particulars, apply to Messes, William M. Ardagh, and William O'Neil, Merchants, Assignees; Mr. John Vero, Attorney, Waterford, or to Mr. John Wilson, Agent to the Commission, 178, Abbey-street, Dublin

TO BE LET.

Y M CTION, at the Exchange, in the City of Witerford, on Saturday, the soth day of July ast, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3, of CAWDRON'S GARDEN, 30 tuated in Spring-Garden Alley, for the Term of Nine ty Four Years, from the 25th day of March last, CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor The rules and conditions of the Cant, to be seen at the Mayor's Office ... Dated this 16th day of July,

TO BE SOLD. A PEW IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH Exquire at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, July 15, 1811.

WANTED, CLLRK, who understands the Business of an Altoroey's Office.—Apply at the Office of this

Waterford, July 15, 1811.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

CONVICTIOUS HOUSE in Priest's Lane, Traconsisting of 2 Parlours, 5 Red-chambers kuchen, Cedius, &c. - tho, a Corch-House and Stable for 4 Horses, with two Gardens .- The want. Concerns are enclosed by a Wall, with exect al Water on the Premises. Apply to Wilnum White .- Edinand Marrissey will

Waterford, 7th Mo. 15, 1811

EREWERY.

FRUICMAS and JOHN WHITE having gone to con-A salerable Expenses in bringing over a Porter larger from London, beg leave to inform their bracials and the Public That they will be ready in a w buys, to supply them with FORTER of superior natity, at 35s per Tierre - They are as usual, sup il of with STRONG ELLR, at the 6d per Barrel and TABLE BEER, at 188 per Barrel Carrickley July 8, 1811.

Cr. Mr. HEAD with continues to receive Propo don the House and Domain of Millert, acar Port Pass 125, 1541. KILLEJ

Killer March 1 1971.

TO BE LOT OR SOUN

topoxidest. Board set his or set, the THOUSE and LANDS of EALL, A. Computer white of Starch not consisting of a HOUS. As sunday, 22.8, we extrapped with a need to Acres of Dead which a factor of the Your cover meryaned. a most St. Landscan Ash Co Actes of Ground a lie will set with ab. House, or see a rise and Active perfect report fit for better place Champs - Prosidudion and booty of the is well hown - Application to be multi-to Co. So I was a changle show the though a

TO BE LET,

From the 29th Day of September next, FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON, MATE HOUSE on the Query, now occupied by Mr. J. Cavierry, adjoining the Bank of Messes, New PORT and Scotts - Application to be made to DANIKI

Waterford, July 13, 1811.

N Assortment of American, Dram, and Arun dahl, now for Sale at Richard Jacob and Son's Yard, near the New Bridge, where a fresh Supply of LONGSOUND is also daily expected; and as usua furnished with SLATES, LATES, TILES, MILLED

TIMBER AND DEALS.

Waterford, 7th Mo. 6, 1811.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold TITHE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS, situated in John-A street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson .- For Particulars se Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of thi

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRSIE.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c

FRANCIS ABBOT, COALH-MAKER, wishing to de-cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-live Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford : con sisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE. Four Stories high, pleasantly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALE :- in the Rerethereof is a goo YARD; a Dwelling-House; Coach-House for Four teen Carriagos: Fonors: Painting-Loris and Wonk Snors for twenty Men to work at the Coscii Makiso Business: for which Purpose it was designed and built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Convenience of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his MATERIALA for said Business -consisting of seasoned TIMBER, SPOKES, FEL-LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the Es TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms. N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert

ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va ricts of Purposes. Waterford, June 1.

RUNDWABLE FOR EYER, TAILS OLD MILL and STORES, with Three Acres of LAND, of Clonmore. - Proposits, in writing, obe made to Prira Waisir, Esq. of Belline, Carrickon-Suir, who will forward them to the Earl of Bry-

TO BE LET,

ON A LEASE OF LIFES.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON.

In Stone Bottles, Price 1s. Ed. cach-

Tallis Composition is in general use throughout the he greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in se; it produces a jet black, with the least possible touble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings. Anthun Birnie, Chronicle Office, Waterford, Where may also be had, Genuine Essence of Spruce.

Nankeen Dye, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink, Cheltenham Salts, Rose Lozenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cephalic Snuff, Fisher's Golden anuff, Godbold'sVegeJable Balsam, Dr. James's Analoptic Pills and Tover Powders, Leake's Patent Pills, &c. &c — undinost Patent Medicines, Genuine

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 13.

Butter, first Quality, £6 54, od 7
second 6 0s. 0d.
third 5 13x 0d.
Tallow (rendered) about 85% od.
Lind Sake) Ox Od Ox Od. }
c isks, rendered - 61s, Od 65s, Od. > per (wt
Earnt Pigs, ov. Od Os. Od
Por2, 31s. Od 36s. Od.
Beet, 04 od, - 04 Od.
Oatmeal, 15v 64, - 16v 64,
Tione, first Quality, d.
~ second, 40s, 0d 52s, 0d.
··· - tourth, · · · 22+. 0d £5+ 0d.)
Wheat, 35s od - 40s, od)
Buley, 00s. 0d 00s. 0d
Cits common 15 Od - 995 Od 100 P
potatoe, 11s, t.d - one od / per Rur-
14 Miles * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
(0 dec =
Tillow (cough), 81, Cd 91, 3d }
Polators, dd - to sd free tone
Beef, (quarters, 4d 6d.)
1 () () () () () () () () () (
Mutton (16. 11 crs 6d 7 d
$\{(j)\}$ into $j = 1, \dots, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\{(j, j)\}$
Venl 7d rad.
10.1 3d - 1 d
Datter, 19d - 21d.
Trun Oil, £1, 10s per Ton
Whiskey, 49. 6d - 85. 81 per Call.

Cora Returns for the Week ending on Situidig. 374 Barrels Wheat,) 187 ----- Rarier. Averaging

MR. BRISCOE will sell his Interest, or Set a Lease for three young Lives, from the 1st Noembernext, of his HOUSE and DEMESNE of WILL MOUNT, beautifully situated on the Navigable Pil of Pilltown, and commanding a View of the fine De eme of Bessborough.

July 18, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TIRM OF YEARS, THE HOUSE in William Street, latety occupies h by Kenny Scott, Esq. Apply to Mr. Pen

Waterford, June 52, 1811.

W. M. PENRONE, Sons, and Co. are now landing out of the Brig Hope, Captain Basicia, Quantity of COO and SEAL Olla which they will dis

ore of on reasonable Terms.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL.

Waterford, July 10, 1811

FRENCH PAPERS. FOURTH CORES OF THE ARMY

The insurgents of Murcia thought they should I able to profit by the absence of the Duke of Dalmatin to attack General Sebastiani, and, by threatening his communications with the Sierra Morena, force him to leave Grenada open. Their chief corptook up a position at Gor, between Pasa and Ga edix, whilst their right wing proceeded upon Cheda, which the weak garrison was forced to evacuate, to take up a better position for aids Pacsa. On the 12th May c General Sebastiani recourse

tred the enemy upon Gor, with some squadrons . some blows of the sabre were sufficient to check the march of the enemy, who fell back upon Venta del Bahul, where he began to entrench himself : this skirmish was sufficient to check at Ubeda the enemy's column which had proceeded thither. From that moment the enemy, instead of attacking the fine position of Guadix, where General Schastiani waited for him to make him repent his temerity, employed themselves only in infrenching themselves it Uheda and Bahul. General Sebastiani, wishing to force him to abandon Ubeda, directed a strong olumn on that point by Cabro Sunto Christo, whilst he proceeded himself, on the 24th May, with a strong reconneitring party upon Venta del Balud .-The enemy's advanced posts were attacked at Gor, and overthrown in a moment; they were pursued at the point of the sword to Venta-50 men were killed, and three officers at the foot of their intrenels ments, which they dured not quit. However, this manaravre, joined to the murch of the column sent upon Ubeda, was attended with complete succes : the enemy, fearing to be cut off, evacuated preci-

LIMINICE OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

activity: the moveable columns do not leave them | masters of the bridge, which must ensure the poshave been taken, particularly one Urgate, one of the most ferocious. For some time, 'Espos had reorganised his bands in the mountains of Naraire. The Junta of Valencia had sent him some nims. -General Cafforelli set off from Vittoria with orders to penetrate into Navarre by the mountains of Bisleneral Dumoustier guarded the passes of the Tagus. On the 9th June, General Cafforelli came up ith a strong band in the Valley of Ulzama; at the first fire they dispersed into the mountains. We were informed that the rendezvous of the bands was round Estella; measures were taken to march towards that point, but the enemy had been forewarned and had passed at Fuente la Reina, procooling toward-Sanguesia. On the 14th, General the principal mass of brigands, who were forced to hght. General Cafforelli, who was only a league distant, arrived in his turn, passing thro' a wood, where he four diseveral hundreds of brigands concealed, a part of whom were killed. The affair was very warm; the brigands were overthrown; more the walls of the town, where Major Douarch and than 600 men were killed on the field, the rest owed | Capt. Derigyn, with a handful of brave men, purtheir safety to the absorbness of the mountains, which it was necessary to scale. Measures are token to pursue the wrecks of this assemblage. The wretches have scarcely not clothes, badly armed, mithout shoes, and nearly destitute of provisions : tuel, chief sived himself with fourteen men only, attempting to gain Valencia.

BLOCKADE OF FIGURES.

The works of the blockade, are in such perfection that it is impossible any thing can go in or out .-Disease makes considerable ravage in the place, which is nearly destitute of every thing. TO RIS SERENE HIGHRESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHA-

"Monseigneur, ... The defence of Tarragona, bewas kept up by the succours of all kinds, which a I tators of a night so disastrous to them and their al-

TEL AND WAGRAM.

landarmy cannot intercept from a maritime place without the assistance of a fleet to complete the blockade. The suburbs, or the lower town, which comprehend the fort and the mole, is covered by a front of fortifications strengthened daily by new batteries, and against which I directed all our efforts. I had the honour to give your Excellency an account of the third assault made on the 16th June at the Lanette du Prince, with the same successus the two preceding ones. The capture of this point was a first step into the luterlor of the lower town. The artiflers immediately transported its breaching butter; and with 10,000 sacks of earth, was established on the very ground of the work itself. The Engineers pressed more and more the front attacked, opened a third parallel, pushed two debouches upon the calient angle of the covered way of the betion St. Charles, and on that of the half woon, crowned the top of the glacis, and in fine executed the descent of the ditch at the angle of the bastion des Chanoines

On the 21st, an enemy's howitzer blew up the powder-magazine ofour breaching batters, and in an hour it was repaired: all our batteries, by a contiqued and well-kept up fire, silenced that of the enemy, and opened three practicable breaches. At four at night. I ordered the assault, and at seven all was ready-1590 grenadiers were united with scappers and scaling-ladders, and disposed in column's of attack and reserve. They were followed by a thousand workmen. General Palembini commanded the assault. I ordered Gen. Montmarie to command a second reserve at the left of the trenches.

" At seven at night, at the signal of four bombs at once, hre columns darted against the points marked out, crying vive PEnpereur. Fire thousand men defended the works attacked and the Lower Town. They opposed at first a strong resistance and a very warm fire; but the irresistible impetuosity of the grenadiers overthrew all obstacles in a few minutes. Col. Bouvier with his column scaled the breach of the bastion of the Chonoines, and pursued the Spailiards to the extremity of the base ion; they tried to stop us at the passage of the drawbridge, a dreadful carnage was made, and the hitches are filled with dead hadles. The cortain was next scaled, and we reached the breach of Fort Royal, where ladders were applied; the enemy had not time to put in play two furnaces under the salient end of the bastion of Chanoines. Capt, Trebault having corried his small column strait to the end of the half-moon, had by that bold movement forced the enemy to abandon it; from thence he joined the first column; the brave fellows dashed into the breach of Fort Royal, the enemy was everthrown, killed or put to a disorderly flight .--The flying was pursued, and at this moment the column of Colonel Bourgeols arrived on the right ;pirately Ubeda, and fell back between Lorca and the enemy were completely routed and driven under the walls of the Upper Tower-we entered the bastion of Saint Domingo between the town and the The patty war against the brigands continues with | fort; 150 Spaniards were killed, and we remained

At the same time the column of the Commandant Fondzelski had penetrated into the suburb, breaking down the barricadors and making every thing fly before them, whilst is fifty grenadiers, proceeding by the sea-beach, attempted to reach the head of the Jetty. But there a reserve of Sarsfield's had cay, whilst General Reicle left Pampaluna, and been placed to stop us, and a warm and unexpected firing made the attack falter on a sudden. The general disposition of the attack prescribed the entrenching ourselves in the houses, and defending ourselves in them if the enemy opposed too much fire and too great a resistance. This proceeding was not even necessary. The Colonel of the 117th who commanded the right advanced immediately by the sea beach at the head of the reserve, composed of the markamen and grenadiers of the 9th light, 42d. Reich took that direction, and came up at last with 114th, 115th, and 121st. His presence alone resfored the battle. The enemy intimidated and unable to retreat, were driven to the sea and the mole a frightful carnage succeeded; every thing war done by the bayonet; nothing excaped in the suburbs, the port, the houses, ditches, and even to

that escaped from our blows. After the first moments of violence were over. General Palombini and Colonel Robert, comnanding the trenches, made the necessary disposiions to ensure so brilliant a corquest, placed the troops and established the posts. I ordered Genera! Rogneat and Valee, Chief of the engineers and artillery, to go over the ground and the works. Colored Hervy made the marksmen advance : he made tody ments and communications, perfected the breaches, and profiting by the terror of the enmy, traced and opened on the same night a first parrallel in front of the upper town before Feet Royal, supporting his left at the Bastion of Sauto Domingo, and prolonging his line to the beach. At come mere obstinate in proportion as the attack ad- day break, we already presented a formidable apauced, had only concentrated itself since the taking | pearance to the garrison intimated behind their walls, of the exterior Works of Olivo and Francoli. It | and to the English, useless, but not indifferent apec-

med in their precipitate retreat the last fugitives

his country authorized him to do, nor more than the interests of the community casted for. He felt equally inclined to inveigh against the manner in which the Right Honourable Gentleman had accused a person, meaning Lord Grenville, of having arrogated to himself the possession of all the statesmanlike qualities and all the calent which was to be found the bill now before them. Mr. Pitt never had, in in the country, and of having expected that every a legal tender. The Chancellor of the Exchequer one would bend their knees to his superior wisdom. thinks otherwise ;-but at nov rate the Chanceller He (Mr. Whitbread)did not expect that this insinuof the Exchequer and the Bank Directors seem to otion would have come from the Right Honourable have agreed upon it. The bargain is made, and Gentleman who had himself bent his knee to that the high contracting parties pretend to lay mutual same Lord Grenville, whom he had most auxiously restraints, but he believed they were to have their solicited to take the helm of that Government which mutual indulgencies, and that the Public would was now so impotently and so improperly conducted have little security between them. He took a view -(Hear, hear)-a Noble Lord, under whose of the plan recommended by Mr. Baring for not runauspices he was most anxious to place himself, and ning in debt, and had-no objection to it, but its imon whose talents he relied for relief from the dangers practicability, arising from the above-mentioned and difficulties with which he was surrounded. Having said thus much injustice to the individuals whose conduct had been so maliciously condemned, he remedy to which this Bill is an introduction, and should proceed to the consideration of the question | treated it as chimerical, namely, that of transfers. Before this lill is passed, therefore, he would be in debate. With respect to the Bank restriction, for a Committee of Secrecy to inquire into the afupon which he had already given his opinion, he was firmly convinced from the reports he had heard fairs of the Bank. It was said that a Bank-note of in other places, as well as in that House, that if it one pound is worth twenty shillings; the proof of was not removed, the most serious and incalculable that to him would be its convertibility into money. He contended that the moment this Bill-passes, the injuries would result to the country. Somer was Mr. Bank is changed in its nature, that it is then a cor-Pitt from having had it incontemplation to make this peration unenable to Parliamentary examination, a permanent measure, as had been asserted by the Right Hon. Gent, that he had invariably declared it to be a measure arising solely-from the peculiar cha- The Hon. Member mentioned the different items of racter of the times, instifiable only from necessity, and, if continued, likely to lead to the ultimate ruin of the country. Lord Grenville, altho' one of the individuals who had advised the adoption of the cheasure in the first instance, now repented of that advice, declared his error in the most candid and houourable manner, and contemplated the Bank- for it was easy to clude all examination. A friend restriction as fatal and ruinous, if followed up by the Right Hon. Gentleman so manfully, as seemed to be his intention. When once, in fact, Banknotes were forced into circulation by compulsory means, a maximum of prices would follow, and nce would arise an infinity of evil consequences as numerous as they were dreadful to arricipate. This west be course which led to the overthrow of the

French nation, and to pursue it would be producthe of precisely the same fate to this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman had told the House that Lord King had taken a step by no means justifiable, and the word extortion was used, although not by the Right Hon. Gentleman ; the Right Hon. Gent. and, nowever, intimated that Lord King had taken a dep which none but Jews and smugglers would follow. Whether this was an insinuation of extortion was not for him to say, but he would again assert that Lord King had done nothing which the law did not recognise, and he felt himself called upon to repropate so gross an attempt to hold up the conduct of that Noble Lord as a subject for public obloquy. The Right Hon. Gentleman, from the system which he followed, seemed in fact to conceive that Bank paper might be screwed up like tise barometer, and called fine weather or whatever other name his own interests might require.-(Alanghi) Deaf to all experience, the Right Hon. Gaut, and taken the French National Assemby and Robespierre for his guide, and like them vent on step by step towards the final ruin of the in trade, when any thing should affect their interests, equatry. He (Mr. Whitbread) called upon the House to recollect the assignats, and the Convenrion-papers; these did their daty for the time, as did the Bank-notes of England; but as it had been was therefore necessary for the Gentlemen of Engwith the former so it would be with the latter .- land to feel on this occasion, that their property was passed, the disorder would return with redoubled violence; with the mortifying conviction that the same miserable physician still remained to try new experiments, and by new and equally miserable exhedients to lead the nation by slow but certain steps to destruction. . (Hear, hear.)

this was done, every Gentleman would soon find his pockets full of paper, without the means of suste-Mr. BARING spoke at considerable length in nance. It would be altogether described by the line support of the Bill, as justified by necessity, and which the Italian poet tells us is written over the or fended the characters of the Directors of the Bank, gates of Hell-" If you enter, you must leave all and the Proprietors of Bank Stock, who could not, hopes behind." It was useless to talk of renewing le said, he interested in any great degree, in the the Bill; no one with a Bank-note in his pocket want of any unfair proceedings. He himself had could feel confident; suspicion once awakened, could not more in stock than a qualification, and Bank not be dismissed; for, as Thomas Paine said, pub-Stock, in the general, was diffused through so malic credit awake is suspicion asleep. If we went on ny, that they could have no interest in any sinister supporting the depreciation of paper by legislating, telicme. All the prescut mischief had, in his mind, proceeded from the Noble Lord, whose conduct had signats of France; even as it was, it was nearly the exhibited an example so pernicious. He was of opisame, as the Right Honourable Gentleman would nion that Parliament, after looking into the affairs find, if to the twenty-two millions of Bank-notes of the Eank, should at once make notes a legal tenhe would add the different descriptions of paper moder; this plan is the most simple. He thought also, that measures should be taken to guard against an let the Bankmake its payments in gold; but where over issue; not that he feared any such thing, but was it to be got? An Honourable Gentleman in the he thought the prejudices of the people should be respected. It was necessary also that some pledge should be given to the Bank, that the national exawer of debts, becalled solvency? Under these cirpenditure should not be increased, and that the one remedy could not be adopted without the other. He spoke favourably of the resources of the country, and contouded that the National Debt, if rightly considered, was no evil; on the contrary, that it was our being in debt that enabled us to carry on the war. If we could make it convenient to pay off the sum by which the amount of the Sinking Fund is exceeded, we might again return to payments in specie and thought that if 12 millions were raised in the administration of Lord Sidmouth, that 10 could be raised now for that purpose. He hoped that next Sessioles would bring a remody for all thesefacts, and in the mean time would support the Bill.

Mr. TIERNEY apologized for rising at this stage of the bill, because he feared he would not be trage or the null paragon he reacted he assume time the footened its future discussions. It was time House should think that the measure was to expire for the people to come forward when two such suspicious characters, he meant officially suspicious, purpose of shewing that the Eill was so framed, that

as a Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Bank Di- | Pariforment would, by necessity, have it under one! rector, were connected upon a subject of this na- sideration in the next Session. An Honourable ture; the crisis was alarming; from every thing Gentleman opposite asked how a provision could be made to enforce the law? as the Bill came from the that he could collect, he supposed that some dangerous understanding existed between them, which Lords, a penal clause was not, of course, introduced, but it was his intention to do so in the Comwould, though the Neble Lord to whem this meamitter. The Right Hon. Gentleman was proceedsure is ascribed had over existed, have produced his opinion, made up his mind to make Fank notes

understanding. He considered the nature of that

and ought to be so for the satisfaction of the public.

property which the Bank possessed, and seemed

of his had seen 1,600 guineas taken out of the

quarter of an ox, which had been suspended in a

ship, that had been carefully examined. Not al-

Mr. BANKES spoke against the Bill, but was

not against a second reading, when he hoped that

Ministers would bring their justification and their

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose for the purpose

of refuting the charges against a Noble Lord, whose

conduct, in his opinion, was wise and prudent, and

although it might be unpalatable to the Ministers of

the day, it was beneficial to the Country at large.

Was it to be cudured that an individual should be

nominal value, and for exacting nothing more than

what was literally his doe? Could there be any thing

the Country, to set the landlord and tenant by the

to meet together, and to determine on their mode

of acting; but it was not so with the landed proprie-

tor; he was a solitary, unconnected individual; it

flect on the dangerous situation is which they stood

He would ask, how were the tenants of Lord King

oppressed? Did they not take care to make up the

depreciation of paper, by asking a higher price for

their corn, &c. in themarkets? - (Hear, hear!) If

t would soon came to the same amount as the as-

ney at present in circulation. - It was easy to say

rent. Could the giving of paper for paper, in an-

amostunces, he conceived that no possible good could

sult from the Bill; he would therefore oppose it

Mr. CREEVEY said, that, finding there were no

sathan forty of the King's Corporation Members

resolution expressive of their being not fit persons

Noble Kriend (Lord King) went, as compared with

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

thought it necessary to take the opportunity of ex-

plaining himself on one or two points. Respecting

the limitation of the Bill, he was sorry that the

n this stage.

these of the Corporation.

called oppressive for refusing to receive a sum of mere

lowing a scale in paper money, was in reality in-

inspect the concerns of the Bank.

arguments with them.

Mr. WHITBRUAD spoke to order; he ob served that the Right Hondurable Gentleman was not speaking in explanation, and that he had not a right in this stage of the BIH to make a second

The SPFAKER did not think that the Right Honourable Gentleman was out of order; as far as he could judge, he had adhered to explanation

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER samed, he gare Lord King credit for the propriety of his motives; but when he made use of the expression " pedlaring and smuggling," he meant that except those who by such means sent money out of the Country none had adopted the practice which the Noble Lord recommended. He had been induced to change his opinion on this subject, in conequence of a body of persons, who bere the name of a party, finding it to be their duty to countemoce and panegyrize the conduct of an individual. whose example they would not follow. He would reserve for a future stage any further observations, lest he should offend against the delicate sense of order which the Hon. Gentleman pessessisd.

Mr. WHITBREAD in explanation said, that or this subject he did not know how to act, for the lenses were given on different terms in his part of the

displeased with their traffic in Exchequer Bills, and thought the confounding and confusing of property The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. favoured the design of those who wished to keep I suppose the Hon. Gentleman means that for an their affairs concealed. He thought the Bill would vplanation." (A laugh.) afford no remedy against the exportation of gold, The House then divided; there appeared - For

the Bill 64-Against it 19-Majority 45-Almaras, the bridge of which was solidly establish-The Bill was accordingly read the first time. ed, and covered by strong batteries: numerous sup-On our readmission to the Gallery, we found M plies of previsions and ammunition had for some TIERNEY speaking on the subject of appointing a days arrived at the important point. The Dake of

day for the second rending of the Bill. juring those whom they meant to protect, but he The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought a tenant should be protected during mesne proposed Monday next, upon which Mr. Tierney process, as well as any other debtor. No more moved an amendment, that the House be called over mehancholy proof of the state of the country could on Monday se'nnight, and that the Bill be read a be given, than that the public mind was become so second time on that day; after a few words from sensitive, that the action of one spread a general Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Whithread, alarm. He concluded by recommending a call of the House divided on the original motion .-- Aves the House, and the appointment of a Committee to

62-Nors 20-Majority 42. The Bill was accordingly ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Bill was ordered to be print-

Mr. TIERNEY then moved, that a Committee of Secrety be approinted to enquire into the effects produced by the Order in Council, imposing a restriction of Cash Payments on the Bank in 1797.

Mr. WHITBREAD, in seconding this motion. ontended for the propriety and necessity of the House having more specific and official information on a subject of so much importance. All the informore likely than this measure to make confusion in mation the Right Hon. Gentleman had afforded joined the Duke of Dalmatia. The two armies them he derived from the Bank Directors; but was ears, and to place them as it were in hostile array this enough to satisfy the public mind? One of the egainst each other? It was customary for persons Directors had told them that the Bank was solvent; but how was it solvent? This they explained themselves, by saying that Government was owing them nearly as much as would cover all the Bank paper they had in circulation, and that if Government paid them in specie, they would be in a situation to cash all their notes. But could Government do this? with the former so it would be with the fatter.

Take all violent provocatives, the momentary effects about to be shaken to its basis, and to seriously ree to him while his family was, perhaps, starving, f he should be informed by a friend owing him money, that if such a one, his neighbour, would pay him, he would be able to answer his demand? The difficulty might thus be multiplied, but not remeiled. But what satisfaction would it be to the note-holder, on going to market without being able o make a purchase, to be told that the Bank was solvent, if Government would pay them in specie? nd this he was afraid it would come to at last .-The only thing that could give security to the noteholder, was the certainty of being able to turn it inogold or silver, for these, after all, were the fundamental medium of exchange. The Right Honourable Gentleman had stated that there was as much faith in Bank notes at present as in 1797; but this ie denind, as the Bank paper in 1797 was not depreciated, and at that time an association was formed very extensively to take paper at its nominal vaie, and to prevent its depreciation. Was there my such association, now, or were there any Gentlemen who would come forward now on the sam terms. A Committee of Enquiry, therefore, was course of the night, declared that the Bank wassol-

highly expedient and necessary. Mr. FULLER expressed his indignation at th idea that Government was unable to pay its debt du to the Bank. Their shipping, their ordnauce, and stores of all kinds, would pay more than ten times all they were owing to the Bank—(A laugh.) He believed the Country had the greatest confidence in he Bank paper; and if a landholder were any where found, who would not take paper from his teof that House, he would, on a future occasion, offer nant, which he had received in the market for his corn, such a man, in any part of this country, should be o legislate on this subject. In doing this, he would ossed in a blanket for his pains (A laugh). be cuabled to judge how far the assertions of his

For the motion, 17; against it, 62; Majority,

Mr. CREEVEY gavenotice, that on Monday he should move that such Bank Directors as were members of that House, should not be permitted to rote on the question.

niard whatever be permitted to leave Spain to reside Adjourned on the motion of the Chancellor of " The French Garrison of Catalayne, consistin France. the Exchequer, till Monday next.

aged 250 men, had delivered themselves to the ;

SATURDAY, JULY 13. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM POR

 $L_C \cap \mathbb{DCN}$.

stablished their head-quarters in Badajos.

MIES IN SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS.

(when he set out for the siege of Badajos) had left

On the 5th June, the Duke of Ragusa arrived at

Ciudad Rodrigo with his advanced guard, and a

body of 2000 horse; the enemy did not think pro-

per to wait for the arrival of the army; he retreated

during the night. At day-break the Duke sent his

caralry in pursuit; they only met with some of the

division of General Craufurd, who were driven into

the Coa, under the ruins of Almeida; several pri-

soners were made; the English divisions forced their

retreat into the mountains of Sabugal and Alfavates

blow, succeeded in the plan of removing the enemy

from that frontier, immediately directed the march

The Duke of Ragusa having, without striking a

General Reguier took the command of the ad-

On the 12th, two divisions passed the Tagus at

Ragusa received there also a grand equipage for

bridges, which he carried, with the remainder of

In the mean time the army of the South under the

Duke of Dalmatia had received large reinforcements,

19. (30) men under the orders of Count Erlon arriv-

ed the 8th at Cordova, and followed the movements

of the Duke of Dalmatia, who moved upon Santa

Martha, and occupied by his right Almendralejo,

Wellington, whose army was much fatigued by

the scarcity of provisions and diseases, drew tack

successively his troops round Padajos; but feeling

himself pressed, he resolved to try a grand effort to

carry the piace before the two armies united. After

a dreadful fire of artillery, a first absault was made,

but the breach was defended by Frenchmen. -- 600

English remained on the place. A second assault

had the same result-so that the English lost more

than 1200 men in these fruitless attacks. Welling-

ton was about to make a desperate effort, when, on

the 16th the Duke of Ragusa arrived at Merida, and

narched upon Eadajos, the siege of which Wel-

lington raised precipitately, re-entering Portugal

with all his troops. We took a part of his besieging

On the 21st, the Duke of Ragusa had his head-

We are expecting every moment the account of

the siege from General Phillipon, who, as well as

the Governor, have covered themselves with glory,

EXTRACTS OF AN AUTHENTIC LETTER FROM CO-

RUNNA, DATED 29TH JUNE, 1811.

" I have the honour to inform you, that on the

13th inst, the enemy evacuated entirely the province

ef Asturias, marching 3000 men, under General

Bonnet, by Pachares towards Leon, and the remain-

der, about 2000 by El Eliesto towards Santandar.

1055cesed themselves of Oviedo and Gijon.

The Austrian force, under General Pol, have since

... General Santocildes, with the Gallician army,

on sisting of 10,000 men, arrived on the 19th inst.

before Astorga; on the morning of the 20th the

French garrison blew up the fortifications, and re-

tired by La Baneza, towards Benavente. General

Santocildes (who was Governor of that town when

besieged by General Junot), was received with great

rejoicing, and his popularity in that place has en-

abled him considerably to augment his force, with

men and arms; on the 23d his advanced guard at

Cogorderes, near Leon, encompassed a party of

2,600 of the enemy, with whom they sustained a

fight of some hours, until reinforced by General Sans

tocildes with his cavalry, who pursued them to the

bridge of Abijo, causing them great loss. Three

battalions have within these few days marched from

hence to reinforce Gen. Santocildes; and this morn-

ing three companies of artillery, with six 6-pound-

ers and a quantity of military stores, marched from

" The Commander of Guerillas, Lorada, join-

men, bringing 32 cavalry prisoners, with their

horses, having also killed twenty of the garrison,

W The troops that escorted Joseph Bonaparte to

France, with the Spaniards, in the French interest

who went with him, had entered Bribiesca on the

17th June, on their return from Bayonne, in coa-

sequence of an order from the Emperor, that no Spa-

which had that day abandoned Astorga.

ed Gen. Santocildes on the 20th, with his party of

this town for Astorga.

for the breach was every where practicable.

artillery, and many sick.

juarters in Badajos.

ready to communicate with the Duke of Ragusa.

the army, in the direction of Merida.

vanced guard, and on the 9th, arrived at Pla-

to get to the Tagus.

of his army towards the Tagos.

upon the frontiers before Cindad Redrige,

May, states, that eight hundred men had come in poor 1,300 in number) were attacked in the Tierra We received this morning at a late hour the folde loto, by the Guerilla party, commanded by Durin, which dispersed them, killing and taking priowing French official account of the operations in Spain. Lord Wellington, it will be seen, is said somers a great many. o Col. Mina, Commandant of Navarre, having have re-crossed the Guadiana and re-entered Portugal, Marmont and Soult baving joined, and

notice of the approach of an excert with 1600 pri opers, English, Spanish and Portuguese, awaited them at Puente de Arlaban with 2,3-0 men.-OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE AR-They arrived on the 25th of May. In the commenoment of the action, the prisoners were much exposed, and about 200 of them were killed; af-IMPERIAL ARMY OF THE SOUTH-RAISING OF ter a short resistance the French surrendered; and there have in consequence fallen into the hands of The Duke of Ragusa, Commander in Chief of Mica, 600) prisoners, 2 coaches, 70 carts laden the Army of Portugal, was in motion the beginning with equipage, and other effects valued at six milof June, for the purpose of driving beyond the Coa Hons of reals. Two Generals accompanied the esaid that part of the English army which Wellington roit, one of whom was taken prisoner; the other

was shot in his ceach at the first discharge. 6 Massena was about a half a lengue behind the convey, and returned to Vitoria to wait the arrival of Janot with his escort, to pass together."

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

of his Majosty's health on Saturday the 6th inst, as presented to the Privy Council by the Queen's Coun-

oil appointed to assist her Majesty in the Execution of the trusts committed to her Majesty, by virtue of the statute, passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, " an Act to provide for the Ad-Guid istration of the Royal Authority, and for the " continuance of his Majosty's illness, and for the experimention of the exercise of the Royal Authority G by his Majesty," having duly mot together, on

- That, in consequence of an accession of menta disorder, subsequent to our report of the 6th April fist, a change took place in the system of management which had been previously adopted for his Majesty's cure. His Majesty's mental health is represouted to us by all the Physicians as certainly improved since the 6th of April. We are unable, however, to ascertain what would be the effects of en immediate recurrence to any system of management, which should admit of as free an approach to his Majorty's presence, as was allowed in a former period of his Majesty's indisposition.

Some of his Majesty's Physicians do not enter tain hopes of his Majesty's recovery quite so confideat as those which they had expressed on the 6th of April. The persuasion of others of his Majesty' Physicians, that his Majesty will completely recover, is not diminished -and they all appear to agree, that there is a considerable probability of his Majesty's fittal recovery; and that neither his Majesty's boddy health, nor his present symptoms, nor the effect which the disease has yet produced upon his Majosty's faculties, amord any reason for thinking that his Majosty will not ultimately recover.

GC. CANTUAR. (Signed) G E. EBOR. " MONTROSE. G Elipon. WINCHELSEA. 44 ELLINBOROUGH " Arlistord." W. GRANT.

that to bartle had been fought, that family and friendship had not to mourn over the death of valua-The Hebe, Juliana, and Larkins, extra ships. ble contactions, and that Lord Wellington had from India, arrived off Lymington yesterday evenmg. They left Bengal the 16th February last .-Arrived at St. Helena on the 11th May, and sailed from thence the 18th.

The Walmer Castle remained at St. Helcua and spoke the Wellesley cartel on the 1st of April going into the Cape; the Windham and Ceylo were expected to sail from Port Louis on the 1st of

were at St. Heleon. The Phonix, Hugh Inglis, Batavia, Astell Lord Keith, Diana, and Preston, were left i

The City of London was proceeding up the river to Bengal. The Fort William and Matilda had arrived at

The Laurestina frigate, Hon. Captain Gordon. times the Baring, for Bengal, and the Helen, for Madras, now at Portsmouth, under convoy. The dispatching of these ships was expected to take place

The dispatches to be sent out by the Baring, places, and under circumstances of no inconsiderable [were heally closed at the India Horse, this day, at diadenutage. Lord Williams, therefore, one o'clock. The Baring, in company with the adopted the more eligible system of retiring upon his Sir W. Burrows and Helen, Government transports, that day in the greatest confusion; they (having is expected to proceed on her veyage on Thursday)

Major-General Vandeleur and Major-General Le Marchant embark in a few days for Portugal Major-Geo. Lo Marchant takes out under his com- it was his Intention to wait the approach of the ene- From a mand a brigade of caralry.

The Portuguese sleep, Falcon, Capt. Da Costa, shich arrived on Wednesday at Falmouth, after 70 days privage from Rio Janeiro, spoke, two days prior, his Majesty's ship Antelope, having on board Admiral Duckworth, bound to Newfoundland. тукмости, леку 10.

Falcon, Captain Da Costa, in seventy days from Rio de Janeiro, with mails and dispatches for England and Lisbon, and will sail to-morrow with the latter. No Packet was at Rio when she left, nor British ship of war, the whole having gone in quest of four French frigates which appeared on the

The Morning Star cartel, arrived from Morlaix

has brought several ladies and other passengers, who

state that the Conscription laws in France are more

severely executed than ever. Every boy of twelve

years old at school is obliged to attend, two hours

each day, a regimental parade, in the play-ground,

and learn the use of the musquet; and all males from

12 years old and upwards are now subject to the

Conscription laws, which make the parents of those

children, not knowing whose turn it may be next,

very dejected. - Notwithstanding Bonaparte's fa-

mous account of the flourishing state of his finan-

ces, it is ascertained that 25 per cent, is actually

levied on all property of whatsoever nature it may

be .- The Morning Star brought over Mr. Maurice.

late of the Leander, Houduras ship, captured on

the 1st of November, by the Speculator French pri-

ratery, after a severe action of three-quarters of an

hour, in which several men were killed and wound-

W. Snowden, 1st Mate. William Goodridge, 2d

ed-Peter Wilson, C. Miller, W. Barn, scamen, and

G. Brown, Coward, wounded Capt. Maine wound-

The Leander was driven on shore by one of our

fidgates, and wrecked; the people got on shore,

but were made prisoners. Previous to these passen

cers leaving, Valenciennes, Lieut, M. Farlane, o

the British nasy, was re-taken in attempting to es-

cape, was tried by a Court-Martial, and sentenced

to be shared, put in irons, and to be confined in a

dungeou for seven years. We hope some system

of the lex talionis may on like occasions take place

in this Country among French Officers breaking

Cataterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

The long silence that had prevailed, with respec-

to the Allied Armies, had naturally created a strong

feeling of anxiety in the public. That anxiety was

greatly augmented by rumours of the most gloomy

and disastrous nature, such as of successive battles,

and even of almost total ruin. The mind of the

whole nation, but especially of those who have

friends and relatives on the field of danger, was thus

wound up to the highest pitch. Sharing deeply in

these sentiments, and appreciating duly the magni-

tude of those interests which were at issue, we look-

ed with eagerness to the arrival of intelligence, and

availed ourselves of the first moment in which it

came, it is true, through an hostile channel, and

was, therefore, as we briefly intimated, to be re-

ceived with suspicion and reserve. But it is equal-

ly true, that it was in itself of more than common

importance. It told the public what it did not know,

and what it was most anxious to learn, namely, that

the fate of the PENINSULA, contrary to what had

been publicly asserted, still remained undecided

fallen back with an entire and unbroken army-

Such is the aspect of the FRENCH account, and

such are the conclusions which are to be drawn

from it. By those who have viewed it su

perficially, it has been deemed calamitous

measures to send forward his sick and artillery.

reached us to communicate it to our readers

Mate : J. Smith, gunner: and J. Morris, seaman, kill

Mauritius.

ed viz.-

ed, and since dead.

The following is the official Report of the State

WINDSOR, JULY 6. "We the under-written, Members of the Counsecure of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the the 6th day of July, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle, and having called before us, and examined upon oath, the Physicians and other perwas attendant upon his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health by all such other way, and means as appeared to us to be necescity for that purpose, do hereby declare and certity, that the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his Royal

· Chat his Majesty's bodily health is but little

A True Copy. Chitwynd

April for England.

The William Pitt, from the Isle of France, was of the Sands Head on the 16th February. The Hamadiyad and Owen Glendower frigates

Presenceurs for Juniana - Captain-McLean, 78th regues if a Cornet J. McKenrie. Sd active infantry at the limit Nisbet. 14th regiment of drigoons a Capt. Armstrong, In'h native infantiv's Mr. Theo-Ass. Perney, Mrs. Elemor Dickons, Miss Elica-Prokons, Mr. T. M. Wilson, Assistint Surgeon; Miss Jane Wilson, Mr. Peter Robalts, Mrs. Ann Robarts, Mr. Weight.

he has crossed the GUADIANA, or not, may be matter of some doubt; but it is perfectly clear, that he has acted with his usual wisdom and foresight. If my, his retrograde movement not only fornished him with new facilities for the execution of his ultimate designs, but also relieved him from the diffisculties to which, with a powerful army in his front | Miss P and a strong garrison in his rear, a contest in the

vicinity of Badajos would have exposed him. Almost all the London Papers of Saturday, even these in the interest of Government, eager to remove Arrived this evening the Portuguese sleep of war, the public auxiety, as to the disastrous rumours in circulation, published the FRESCH official accounts relative to the Peninsula, in second editions. A second edition of the Globe, received only vesterday states, that, by the Melpomene, Government had received dispatches from Lord Willington, mentioning, that the French head-quarters were at BADARON, and that his Lordship's wereat Elyas. cout full of troops, supposed to be bound to the The Cork Advertiser of the 16th has the follow-

ing articles of intelligence:---We present our renders with the intelligence rereived this morning by express, from Youghal, stating what we hope may turn out to be as mentioned, and we are ied to give it much credit from its circumstantial statement, as also from the different ac counts received of the Toulon fleet being ready for sca .- We need only say, that no naval victory ever came so well timed, as independent of its lustre, Government will have a disposable force of hardy veteran troops, now in Sielly, to throw into the Pe-

Youghal, Monday Evening, 5 o'clock. G I have the pleasure to tell you that this moment the sloop John and Thomas arrived here from St. Ires, which place she left on Saturday last at eleren o'clock, the Captain of which states that about an hour before he sailed, news had arrived there that dispatches had been received from Sir Charles Cotton, brought by the Princess Charlotte packet, Captain Kerr, stating that Sir Charles fell in with a French fleet of 12 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 2 correttes, with 10,000 troops on board from Toulon, bound for Sicily, and after a sharp action, captured nine sail of the line, two frigates and one corvette."

Advertiser-Office, Five o'Oclock. This day the Liberty of London, Capt. Menzics, arrived in our harbour from Lisbon, she salled ou the 25th ult. Up to that period no account had been received at Lisbon of a battle with the enemy, the latest intelligence we had before was to the 16th, this account therefore puts to rest these disastrous reports which have lately been in circulation, but to which we never for a moment attached the least credit. The Liberty sailed in company with some transports, having on board our wounded and sick men, and a number of French prisoners.

From the last of these communications it appears hat no bettle had been fought in Pogruoandown to the 25th of last month. With respect to the acion with the French fleet, we have only to observe, in common with the Cork Journal, that the probabilities which accompany the statement entitle it to

a very considerable share of attention. The Emperor ALEXANDER is said to have authorised gen. LAURISTON to inform Foreign Courts, that FRANCE had renewed her protestations of friendship with Russia. There is little in professions, and with nationathey have frequently been the forcrunners of hostility. The Dublin Correspondent, on the authority of private letters from Anholt, states, that the difference between France and Russia ere so far from being settled that war was become inevitable, and that a very short period of time rould put an end to all speculation on the subject. -This information is said to have been derived from the latest confidential communication from Peters-BURGH. The same Journal adds-"We are assured that intelligence is daily expected by his Majesty' Ministers of the most favourable description, and of a nature to relieve our merchants from their present embarrassments for want of commerce." So varying, and so contradictory, have all the statements on this fold the truth and its result.

subject been, that we must still wait till time shall un-Mr. KEAN's Benefit is fixed for this evening; but t is not necessary to solicit the support of the in habitants of Waterford in his and his family's behalf. His meritorious conduct, both as a member of society and as a performer on the stage, is so well but there are only two points in which that character can be ascribed to it; these are, the known as to requiremonid even from the justest triraising of the siege of Banasos, and the asserted bute of panegyric. His talents are of the highest retreat of Lord Wellington without carrying with order, and he has long laboriously exerted them for the public amusement, while his private life has him his sick and cannon. For the first of these events, the last official dispatches of the British been marked by a faithful discharge of every social General had fully prepared the nation; of the truth and private duty. The emoluments of his profesof the last we expressed strong doubts in our Supsion are, of course, but limited, and he has favourplement; nor is the statement entitled to credit, able prospects before him which an accession of peunless it shall be established on less questionable cuniary strength is necessary to enable him to emtestimony; and the more especially so, as it was brace. On these strong grounds, he has appealed previously known, that Lord Wellington had taken to a generous City, and we are confident, that his success will exceed his expectations. It is, too, his The conclusion, therefore, is, that the first had farewell appearance on this stage, and he will have been conducted to a place of safety, and the latter reason to carry with him a grateful remembrance of the benevolence and discerning tasts of the Citlzens to such positions as intended measures might require. Receiving the intelligence, then, in this of Waterford. Who the Amateurs are, who have way, and it can admit of no other rational construcrolunteered their good offices on the occasion, we tion, it must be regarded as a source of congratulaknow not; but we cannot avoid saying, that their tion, rather than of regret. It is in every respect readiness to promote the interests of a deserving inconformable to the policy with which Lord Webdividual is honourable to their feelings. Mrs. KEAN'S LINGTON has conducted the whole campaign. The connection with this City is a motive for her support, whose influence, in its most extensive degree, it Vero, Attorney, Waterford, or to Mr. John Wilson. rapture of Badajos would, no doubt, have been a fortunate acquisition; but that was not to be put in the balance with contending against superior num- were injurious even to suspect.

On Siturday, we wall notice the proce disawhich have been adopted by the respectable. Meeting of Inhabitants that took place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the situation of the ed more favourable to his future views. Whether Distressed Manufacturers. In the mean time, we are authorised to publish the following statement:an almondu remined

Donations already received.	
\mathcal{L} . s.	d.
From a Lady unknown	ŢŢ
Do. Do. by Mrs. Hamilton 0	0
Mrs. Hamilton	()
A Lady unknown, by J. Marshall 0 6	0
Miss Plunkett 8	3
Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart 5 13	ņ
Mesars, William Newport	Q
B. Gaghan	đ
James White	O
James Wille	1 🖁
Matthew Looks	- 9
Richard Laws.	6
Jeremiah Ryan	
Joseph Strangman	0
William Strangman 2	9
Alderman Ramsey 0	()
Arthur Birnie	σ
James Marshall 2	Ð
James Marianatte	
	D .

Joseph Wakefield, Treasurer to the Sick Foor acknowledges the receipt of Two Pounds Ten Shillings from William Alcock, High Constable.

THEATRE WATERFORD.

This present Evening, Thursday, July 18. FOR THE BUNFFIT OF MR. AND MRS. KEAN, nd being their LAST appearance in Waterford, Will be presented the celebrated raignor of DOUGLAS.

Young Norval. Mr. KEAN. Lady Randolph. MRS. Kias. The rest of the characters by AMATEURS. To which will be added the Farce of THE REVIEW.

THE WAGS OF WINDSOR. Calch Quotem (with song) . . Mr. Kriv. Grace Gaylore Mrs. Krive Tickots to be had of Mr. Bull, and Miss Ro rits,

THE IMPROVED PATENT FORTABLE IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY PROCTOR AND WAKEFIELD, (AND BY NO OTHERS IN IRELAND.)

THE above Article is well calculated for Geuttemen travelling, or Officers in the Armys as heing constructed on so tight and portable a Scale, at the same time answering the double purpose of a Bed and travelling Trunk. Waterford. 17th (T.Mo.), 1811,

N. B. SEITH WORK executed in the neales mannor-laox Garas made from Thirty Shiftings to Thir. ty Pounds each.

BOOKSELLING, STATIONARY, AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

TAMES HALY, BOOKSTLLER, Excusings, Conk. intending for the future to confine himself to se careofnis New spaper Business, offerstorsa etathe Tr. des without reserve, his very extensive TOCK, cons ating of Books bound and in quires. Parne of visio is sinds, Mars. Chants, and windry Articles of Miss BULANEQUE STATIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES &C. Sc .- Also, the entire of the PRINTING MAT . Wis ALS, which are new and of the best description: to-gother with the INTEREST of the HOUSE and Con-ERNS, which for extent and situation are the first

Any Purson wishing to treat for the entire fisting blishment, as it now stands, will meet the most oper d Freouragement. (The Business communed as istial, until the whole are disposed of. Cork, July 15 1811.

TO BE LET. Waterford, on Saturday, the with day of the inst between the hours of one and two o clock in h afternoon, Lot No. 8, of CAWDRON'S GARDEN, of tuated in Spring-Garden Alley, for the Term of Vine-

y-Four Years, from the 25th day of March last. CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor. The rules and conditions of the Cant, to be seen a the Mayor's Office.-Dated this 16th day of July,

in the Matter of the Commissioners, on Sa-TAMES CAREW, lurday, the 10th August next, at a Bankrupt. the Royal Exchange, Dabie. No. 1-A Profit Rent of £48 per Annum, arising out of the Lands of Wilmer, situated in the County Tipperary, near the Town of Carrick-on-built, for

24 Years or thereabouts.
0. 2-A large Piece of Ground, on which are built 14 Stalls or Shambler; each would be let for & guineas per Annume the entire being subject to 9 Jumos per Annum, for a Term of 979 years, situnted in the Town of Carrick, County Tipperary. No. 3—The large and commodious Dwelling House, wherein the Bankrupt resided, situated in the Town of Carrick on-Suir, aforesaid, for a Term of 970 Years, and subject to the small yearly Rent of 4

to. 4-A Profit Reut of 14 Guineas per Annum, for a Term of 9 Years, arising out of a House, &c. In the Possession of Mr. Edward Hahery, situated in

Carrick-beg, County Tipperary.
No 5-A small Field, or Piece of Ground, in Carrick-beg, aloresaid, containing nearly an Acre.-Also, five Cabins, that would Rent for & Guineas

per Augum each, the entire subject to 8 Quiness per Augum each, the entire subject to 8 Quiness per Augum, for a Term of Years.

N. B.—The above are also subject to a Balance of a Mortgage Debt of \$10, and a further Mortage Debt of \$85 is. 6d. or thereabouts.—For Further Balance and the Mortage Per Subject to a Balance of Subject to a Balan Particulars, apply to Messrs. William M. Ardagh, and William O'Neil, Merchants, Assignees, Mr. John

Agent to the Commission, 178, Abbey-street, Dublin