

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 21.

PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL IN IRELAND.

Mr. SHERIDAN brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the conduct of the Attorney-General of Ireland, in requiring Mr. Fitzpatrick, a Printer, to appear before him, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for printing the Statutes which affected the Roman Catholics; and he was happy to learn, that a Noble Lord in another place, who had once filled the office of Attorney-General in England, disapproved of such conduct, by saying it was not the way in which he should have acted. This act might not be illegal: but still it was one that might grow into a most mischievous practice; and, therefore, it ought to be put a stop to.—Here Mr. Sheridan read the summons from the Attorney-General, requiring the attendance of Mr. Fitzpatrick at his private house.—Suppose the person summoned was a weak, ignorant man, and obeyed the summons; suppose he should be called into a confession of every circumstance that might constitute his defence; in such case the Attorney-General would be acting the part of witness, judge, and accuser. Such a proceeding as this was highly reprehensible, and it was still more so, on account of the high respectability of Mr. Saurin, the Irish Attorney-General. It was his intention to move, on a future day, that the House should come to a Vote of Reprobation on this subject. If the Paper he wanted were laid upon the table, he concluded with moving.—That there be laid before the House, a Copy of the Notice sent to Hugh Fitzpatrick.

Mr. W. POLE said, that the practice in Ireland had long been for the Attorney-General to send for parties whom he intended to prosecute, to hear what they had to say in extenuation of the charge. Mr. Saurin had no intention of intrapping Mr. Fitzpatrick, which was manifested from the circumstance of his asking him no question, when he called at his house. The practice had always been considered as a matter of courtesy to men in this way. Now, as to the Libel itself, he must broadly state, that no attack was meant against the Catholic Body. A Libel was here published, which went to bring the whole administration of justice into contempt; a part of the work was of this nature, and he would read it. The passage set forth the case of a man named Barry, a Roman Catholic, convicted at the Kilkenny Assizes, who was declared to be innocent, that he died professing his innocence, and that there were circumstances in the case which the Duke of Richmond's Administration would have cause to remember. He would put it to his Right Hon. Friend whether this was not a foul libel against the Judges of the land, and whether the Crown Lawyers could pass over such an offence? As to the motion made, he must oppose it. The trial was now pending, and the House ought not to interfere; particularly so, when it was known that Mr. Fitzpatrick had brought an action against the Attorney-General, for damages laid at £1000. And in such case, he thought it would be better for his Right Honourable Friend to wait until the two trials should be concluded. The libel in question had nothing to do with the Catholic Claims, that was a distinct thing. It was not for publishing the Penal Laws, but for this offensive passage; and he assured the House, that Government had no intention of suppressing the work itself, so far as regarded the publication of the Penal Laws.

Mr. HUTCHINSON considered this as a case connected with the Catholic Question, and on that account he thought the House ought not to separate without noticing it. He highly disapproved of the act, as one from which great mischief might arise. Had the publication been even a gross libel, the conduct of Mr. Saurin was such as ought to be noticed by the House.

Mr. W. FITZGERALD protested against the course taken by the Hon. Gentleman, of cloathing every discussion in Catholic argument. To this he had been sure the Catholics were no parties.—In the conduct of the Judges was implicated.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was charged with taking away the life of an innocent man, and a broad insinuation was thrown out that the reason was, because the man was a Catholic. Would the Honourable Gentleman then say that it was an attack against the Catholic Body, to prosecute the author of this libel?

Mr. F. BURDETT declared that the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General was an unwarrantable assumption of power; and a power that was capable of great abuse.

Mr. SHERIDAN, in reply, complained of the numerous, because it had not picked out the offensive paragraphs, but had characterized the whole book as libel. If it was improper to make this motion, *pendente lite*, what right had his Right Hon. Friend to pronounce, *pendente lite*, that this was a gross and scandalous libel? He had nothing to do with the prosecution. His charge was, why did the Attorney-General send for a man to appear before him, in his private character, in order to intimidate him before he brought him to trial? Therefore the circumstance of libel or no libel had nothing to do with his proposition. He should like to have the opinion of the English Attorney-General on this question. He was confident that Learned Gentleman would have scorned to accept office on condition of exercising such a power as this. He would not send for any printer to get information from him in his parlour. There was not a shadow of pretence for refusing the paper, but the fear of the proceedings that might follow. He concluded by declaring that he would take the course of the House

on the question for the production of the paper he had moved for.

After a few words from Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. TIGHE, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion 23—Against it 67.

LATE OVERSIGHTS FOR PLACE.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, that he rose, upon the motion for which he had given notice, apprehensive that the House was almost tired of him already.—He would console them, however, with the assurance, that he had no inclination to go at length into the proposition which he intended to submit to their consideration, knowing that no opposition would be made to it. It had been intimated to him, and which had excited considerable interest in the House, that his Honourable Friend on his right hand (Mr. Whitbread) had hastened from the performance of incumbent duties in the country, to be present when this motion was made, that he might show, he knew not how, that we had permitted the most favourable opportunity, that had happened for a long time for making peace, to slip through our hands. He was alarmed at the declaration, and knew not how to prepare himself to meet it. He was like a dove fluttering and trembling in an open field, where a hawk was hovering overhead, ready to pounce down and clutch him.—*A laugh*.—He could not contemplate how he would support such a proposition, for the correspondence of the French Minister was both perfidious and insidious. Perfidious, because it endeavoured to lull us into confidence, when danger stood in our path. Insidious, because it was not addressed to the nation.—There was nothing on the face of the French communication which was not indicative of the utmost perfidy. In what way could the proposal of the Despot be received, but as if he had declared his intention first to crush the Russian Monarch, in order that he might have full leisure to turn his arms against this country. If ever England was disposed to stand stout and faithful to her true interests, now was the time. To resist the maritime strength of this country, was Napoleon's great object. It was all that he lived for. By war he could never take it from us, and he hoped he would never be permitted to do it by negotiation. [*Heard, heard.*] Had Napoleon the same maritime strength, he should like to see how he would use it. [*Heard, heard.*] He would rather see the island scuttled, and sunk in the surrounding sea, than give up one iota of our chains. Napoleon had gone to war with Russia, for no other reason than that she would not assist him in his attempts against this country. He could not see that any fair opportunity had been offered for negotiation by the late overture of France, nor could he see that that overture was sincere. He concluded by moving,

That a humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness would order to be laid before the House, copies of all such correspondence as had taken place between this country and France, since the beginning of this year.

Mr. WHITBREAD, in rising to second the motion of his Right Honourable Friend, expressed a hope that there was no person in the House who would for one moment suppose that he would be capable of counselling the acceptance of any offers from the French Government, which would tend to degrade us as a nation, but he could not contemplate without extreme anxiety the prospect of an extended war between the two countries. His Right Hon. Friend had dwelt much on the maritime rights of Great Britain, and had insinuated a doubt as to his wish to uphold them; but he was satisfied that nothing he had ever said in that House could in the best sense be said derogatory to them. His Right Hon. Friend had asserted that England had never done any thing which could reasonably provoke hostilities; but he would ask him, if he had forgotten the circumstances under which Spain had been driven to war with us? Was the atrocious act committed against Spain (the seizure of the frigates) so soon forgotten? Was the Capetian business obliterated from the annals of our history? And was it necessary to call for the powerful eloquence of his Right Honourable Friend, to array in brilliant colours those black deeds? Was it a proper period, when the armies of France had advanced to the frontiers of Russia? He would not go the length of saying that we should have accepted the proposals of the French Emperor, but we should have, at least, not refused to treat, but the basis be what it might, in order to make it plain to the world that our enemy was in the wrong. He could see no reason why that negotiation could not go on, and the war, now commencing in the North, be avoided. The present was a war during which some Members of that House had been born, and in which many of them had grown old, and though it may happen that peace could not be now achieved upon honourable terms, that was not a reason why the negotiation should be at least, be commenced. The hatred of Bonaparte to the interest of England was no reason, at least, against the commencement of the negotiation. His aversion to England was not stronger than the aversion of England to him. In his opinion, the answer of the Government was a direct negation upon negotiation; they might have been kind in this refusal to the expected state of affairs in the North; he did not think that England owed much to Russia. All the Northern Powers, and Russia among the rest, had, both lately and in former times, shown a much jealousy of the naval superiority of Great Britain, as France herself had shown.—Ministers were so ready prepared for the struggle in the North, that he believed Bonaparte would have been prepared to send Lord Cathcart, who had lately set off on his mission to the Russian Court. He did not think that Russia, considering the state of her finances, could continue the war very long. He would be better pleased the

country should perish than do what was dishonourable; but he could not agree that she should perish merely on a false point of honour. He deprecated the war with America, and next to that event, he lamented most, that the late opportunity for negotiation with France had been thrown away.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he would not oppose the production of the Papers; but he would put it to the judgment of any man, whether he could consider the answer of the British Government as an absolute rejection of negotiation; and whether, if the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) had been adopted, the Government would not have violated the most obvious principles of policy? It could not be denied, that the views of the Government of France must be ever hostile to the naval power of this country; and that such must be its views, even if a Bourbon were to be in the throne of that country. He could see nothing in the time which should prevent the Government from meeting the proposal for negotiation upon general grounds; but it was hard not to perceive that there was something in the time to induce a suspicion that such a proposal was not made by the enemy completely in a spirit of sincerity, because every person knew that such proposals had been frequently made before, when the person at the head of the French Government was on the point of leading his armies into the field, with the view of being instrumental in the ruin of the power he was proceeding to crush. With respect to the proposition made by the French Government, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) had suggested the species of answer he wished to have returned by this country. But he would ask, what answer could be fairly returned until the nature of the proposition made became known? The demand of explanation was accompanied with a direct assurance to treat upon every other point, and to give repose, if possible, to Europe. At Erfurt the good faith of this country was sufficiently proved by allowing Spain to negotiate in conjunction with the other Powers. But he would ask could the late proposition be answered in the same way? The object of it was clearly to preserve the intruding Dynasty of Spain. Could a proposition more insulting to all the feelings of a Spaniard be offered by Great Britain, than that he should recognize the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte as their Monarch? With respect to Russia, he believed she had a sincere desire for peace, but he did not think the war with her originated entirely from the desired execution of Prussia. She naturally wished for the eradication of that country by the French troops, but there were other points of difference between those Powers. Nothing, in his opinion, could be more injurious to the interests of Great Britain than commencing negotiations which could not reasonably be expected to terminate in peace. He would ask if the French Government was sincerely desirous of peace, whether they would have refused to answer the simple question put to them in a tone of familiarity?—There was not a single expression in the question that could discourage a frank and ready answer, and if the mind of the French Government had not been made up upon the business, they would not have refused such an answer. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) confessed, that if their intention was to leave a Spanish crown in the possession of Joseph, he would not agree to it. That such was their intention nothing could be more manifest, and upon this ground he was entitled to the support of the Hon. Gentleman.—[*Heard, heard.*]

If the negotiation had commenced without any demand of explanation, what could Russia say but that she had been deserted at the moment she was about to commence her struggle? War was better than a negotiation that must commence under such circumstances. It could have no other effect than to chill all the operations now going forward.

Mr. HUTCHINSON thought that, if Ministers took any credit to themselves for the war now commenced between France and Russia, they were highly culpable. They should have done every thing in their power to prevent it. In contemplating the progress of the Emperor of France, he thought no conqueror in ancient or modern times ever better merited his Crown, or had to answer for fewer acts of enormity. Some parts of his conduct were marked by acts of great public aggression, but it must be recollected he was a great Emperor at the head of a great people, and what he meant to say was, that no conqueror ever obtained a Crown with fewer acts of enormity than Bonaparte.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, denied that his Majesty's Government had encouraged Russia to embark in the war. The language of his Majesty's Government had been always that of caution, and not that of incitement.

Mr. CANNING said, that the present state of the House, the general sentiment which prevailed upon the subject, and the clearness of the question itself, should have prevented him from entering at all into the discussion, if it had not been for what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Whitbread), and the other Hon. Gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Whitbread). He should have been the more particularly disposed not to trouble the House, after the very full and satisfactory explanation of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), as he was perfectly confident, even before that explanation, that the policy of Government had not been varied from the time he had had the honour of a share in it, and that it would never have led him to induce a Power like Russia to commit itself in a war like the present. He was confident that it was felt by them, to be in their interest, their duty rather to keep erect and named the Powers of the Continent of Europe, than to lead them to their downfall.—But what was the object of this mid and benevolent conqueror of the Hon. Gentleman, in collecting and concentrating his forces towards the North, but for the destruction of this country?

and it was a great relief to his mind that the Noble Lord had told them, he had used language of affection towards Russia, not to engage in a war with France, for under the existing circumstances of Russia, and the nature of her force, unless this war could be made completely national, he could not look at it without trembling for the consequences. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, and Mr. Whitbread, were particularly sincere, and had had regard to the maintenance of the rights of nations; but if we had not intervened, what would have been the consequence? He might have conquered all Europe. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last had told them, that of all the conquerors, ancient or modern, he was the man who had best merited a Crown—he was the man who had merited a Crown with less enormity than any other. The extravagance of such a proposition would defeat itself, were there not something in the immorality of it of a most dangerous tendency. It remained, indeed, for the present age to uphold the Crown of this island, hallowed conqueror; and it remained for the Honourable Gentleman alone to look for the administration of his contemporaries in such an enquiry upon such a conqueror. This, indeed, was a new strain of morality which the House and the Country had to learn. When overtures were proposed, although ever so desirable, yet if they contained one term of dishonour, it became this country to resist until the point of honour was determined. In this late instance, they had passed by all the other points of honour, and demanded the preliminary explanation on that point; it was evident, that Bonaparte meant to settle the dynasty of Spain on his own brother; we had a right to demand that as a preliminary which must be the result of negotiation. He defended the conduct of Government with respect to the expedition to Copenhagen, as justified by a secret article in the treaty of Tilsit, when Bonaparte engaged to compel the Danish fleet to be given up for the purpose of acting against England, and if we had not intercepted that blow, it might be of the utmost consequence to this country—and it was satisfactory to him to know, that measure had been justified by argument and the decision of the House. He agreed that if a practicable overture could have been maintained, this was a favourable time; but in saying this, he did not mean to say that an answer to the proposition of the Noble Lord was not a preliminary, necessary to such a step being taken.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that it was impossible to say any thing in explanation, to a speech which had misrepresented and misconceived every thing he had said.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had grossly misrepresented him. He was speaking of conquerors when he made the observation complained of; and had said, that all conquerors had been guilty of oppressive (young and cruelly, though he thought the Ruler of France had been less guilty than others.

Mr. CANNING had listened to the explanation, but retained the same opinions which he had expressed.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, he understood that the Right Hon. Gentleman accused him of being the champion of immorality and tyranny. The accusation was false.—[*Order, order.*]

Mr. CANNING said, he never used the word "Champion." What he had said he would repeat.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he might, perhaps, not be quite correct in supposing the word "Champion" to have been used; but he must repeat that—[*Order, order.*]

[The Speaker desired the Hon. Member to confine himself to explaining.] Mr. Hutcheson then said, that it was a gross perversion of his argument to assert, that he had said any thing to make him appear either as champion, or advocate of immorality; and that such an accusation was grossly false.—[*Order, order.*]

Mr. W. SMITH warmly supported the motion, and expressed his approval of the conduct of Ministers, upon the late overtures.

Mr. SHERIDAN, in reply, drew a lively picture of the perfidy of the French Ruler towards Spain, from whom he had received no preparation; and again deprecated giving prizes to such an enemy, and again deprecated to without a division.—Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

Lord Wm. Bentinck has succeeded in making arrangements for procuring provisions from the Barbary coast. Letters received from Smyrna state, that Gen. Andrews had arrived in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary from France to the Ottoman Court.

On Monday night last, David Walsh, a servant of Mr. Blundell's, of Newtown, near Callan, was sent to that town for some medicine, between ten and eleven o'clock—on his return home, when near his master's house, he was attacked by three or four persons unknown, who murdered him in the most barbarous and inhuman manner. An Inquest was held next morning on the body, by Francis Reynolds, Esq. one of the Coronors of this County, and a very respectable Jury, who brought in a verdict of "Willful Murder against Persons unknown."—We hope the perpetrators of this heinous deed will speedily be overtaken, and that punishment so justly merited.—*Leinster Chronicle, July 25.*

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A CARD.
DOCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs his friends at Waterford, of his arrival at his lodgings at Mr. McGowan's, Grand Parade, where he may be consulted on the diseases incidental to the TREATY concluded on the 20th of November, 1811, and which he has been solicited to visit. It will not be in his power to remain longer than three weeks in this City. Monday, 27th. City.

CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK ROYAL MAIL-COACHES.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that from the 15th instant, the CLONMEL, CORK, CARRICK, and LIMERICK MAIL-COACHES will be dispatched from this Office at 8 o'clock in the morning, and TWO in the afternoon of each day. Mail Coach Office, Waterford, July 15, 1812.

WHITE WINE.
HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 1000 Gallons of Lisbon, Brandy, and Calcutta WINE, of superior Quality, Two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD.
THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Simeon Newcourt.
The valuable and extensive STORES and CONCERNS at the Adelphi.
Do. Do. Do. in Thomas Street.
Do. Do. Do. in Ballybricken.
Proposals will be received by Mr. REEVES, 10, Clear-Street, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. Delevy, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady Lane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERIDAN, late of Michael Donohy's, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.
AT TOIRIN, which is situated on the Black Water, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very good OAK, ASH, LEM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCAMORE, &c.—Proposals, in writing, will be received by RICHARD MURPHY, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cappoquin. July 14, 1812.

TO BE LET.
FOR THREE YOUNG LIVES.
From the 25th March next, or 29th Sept. next, A MOST FAVORABLE SITUATION;
A large and commodious PACKET HOTEL at GARDENS, with an excellent KITCHEN, GARDENS, about twelve Acres of LAND, highly improved; new STABLING and double COACH-HOUSES. It is the station for his Majesty's Packets conveying the Mails to and from Mullin—six established Packets on the Station.
The Proprietor, JAMES HOWLEY, wishing to decline that line of Business, will close with an advent Tenant as soon as the value is offered. The Tenant or Purchaser, can have any part of the FURNITURE that may answer him, at a valuation to be made. Two excellent POST CARRIAGES to be sold. July 7, 1812.

TO BE LET.
For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD AND OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUEW, lately occupied by WILLIAM SWEET, Esq. deceased. On this House and its OFFICES no Expense was spent to have them repaired, renovated and comfortable.
The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a Valuation.
The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, and YARD, next adjoining, the above.
Also TO BE LET,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of Carrick-on-Suew, late in the possession of LAWRENCE SWAIN, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CELLARS and STORES, fit for immediate use.
These latter Concerns, from the gradual improvements made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently every suitable and necessary convenience, are well worthy the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well enclosed YARD to the river side, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy communication to and from both the Street and the River.
Also,
A spacious well walled GARDEN, in good order, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling-Houses above mentioned. Proposals for the whole, or any part separately, will be received by EDWARD SMITH, Esq. Callan. May 29, 1812.

TO BE LET.
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTON, where the late T. DE WYLLIE, Esq. resided, and now occupied by Mr. GREENE, Surveyor of Excise—Apply at said House, or to RICHARD CURRY, King-Street, Waterford, June 25, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.
TO BE LET, from the 25th March last, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPEY, situated near Mullin, in the County of Tipperary, and way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 14 Miles from Carrick-on-Suew. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage-Lands containing about 14 Acres, and are of prime Quality.
Proposals, in Writing, to be made to THOMAS NOLAN, Kilkenny, or JOHN WILSON, Mullin, or JOHN SULLIVAN will show the Premises.
The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 18, 1812.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLECKING.
THIS Composition produces the most brilliant Jet Black ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly free from any nauseous Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.
Sold Wholesale by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur, Birnie, R. Farrell, and J. Ball, Stationers, Quay, Waterford; Barks, Row, C. Taylor, Westford; Farrell and Gorman, Clonmel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint and Quarts 3s. 9d. each.
Caution.—The superior Quality of this Blecking has induced several base impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which, the above are genuine unless "ROBERT WARREN" is signed on the Label, and "14, St. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle.

TO BE LET.
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTON, where the late T. DE WYLLIE, Esq. resided, and now occupied by Mr. GREENE, Surveyor of Excise—Apply at said House, or to RICHARD CURRY, King-Street, Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT, AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,
THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of MCHINDRIS-LEWY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of WATERFORD, and within Two Miles and a Half of DUNGARVAN, consisting of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS DONOHY, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 22 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, with every kind of useful View of the Town and Harbour of DUNGARVAN.
For particulars apply to GEORGE HONNE, Esq. Carrick-on-Suew, or ROBERT CANNING, Esq. Waterford, with whom the Title-deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers. July 8, 1812.

FIDDOWN.
THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of KILKENNY, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to PETER WALSH, Attorney, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.
MAJOR QUINN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given, his FORTIFIED FARM at SHERROCK, containing 10 Acres, with every kind of OFFICE, and most excellent walled-in Garden, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contiguity to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major QUINN, on the Premises; or to SAMUEL KING, Esq. Waterford. May 9, 1812.

TO BE LET.
THE 29th LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 25th September next, for 3 Years or 31 Years, the LAND of BALLYROBBIN, within the Liberties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ARTHUR BLOOMER, or Mr. THOMAS KEANE. Waterford, June 11, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.
EITHER in the Whole, or in four Lots, AS EXPLICITLY MARKED OUT.
THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESWOOD, in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River BUCOO, within two Miles of Wood, and ten of WATERFORD; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD, and the above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference to any Person.
Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MASSEY, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Manager, will show the several Lots. February 25, 1812.

MAY-PARK.
TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the INTEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. May Park is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford. The House is modern, containing on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OFFICES, TWO COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted, and well watered. Application to be made to HURRY HAY, Esq. at May Park, near Waterford.
[*7*] THE HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold. April 11, 1812.

TO BE LET.
FOR THREE LIVES, and forty-one Years in reversion, FROM THE 25th MARCH NEXT,
THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIGANBAY, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Towns of Kilmottingham, and twelve of WATERFORD. There is a good Water-Tank, and SALMON WEIR, attached to the Demesne. Proposals will be received by JOSEPH POWER, Esq. Annamoon. March 13th, 1812.

TO BE LET.
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
THE DWELLING-HOUSE in COLERIDGE STREET, lately occupied by Mrs. VALENTINE, with a large walled-in GARDEN at the rear thereof.
Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adjoining, being now in the possession of Mr. ANNOTT.
Also, part of the GARDEN at the rear of the above Concern, known by the name of JERRY'S GARDEN, containing one Acre and four Peaches.—Application to MICHAEL DONOHY, Bailey's New-Street, or ROBERT COOKE, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES TO BE LET.
LARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, in a convenient site in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Gunpowder and reception of CORN, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to be having much labour and preventing injury to the Goods.
For Particulars apply to JOHN AYLES, No. 7, Waterbrook Lane, and view the Premises, apply to JOHN BARRETT, Waterford. August 23, 1812.

A PROCLAMATION.
By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
RICHMOND, &c.
WHEREAS the time limited by our Proclamation of the twenty-first day of January last, prohibiting the transporting into any parts out of Ireland of any Pig-Iron, Bar-Iron, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Anchors, Cables, Cordage, Masts, Yards, Boatswain's Oars, Oakum, Sheet-Copper, or other Naval Stores, has expired:
And whereas it is judged expedient that the said

prohibition should be renewed and continued some time longer:
Now the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever do at any time, for the space of six months from the date hereof, presume to transport into any parts out of Ireland any Pig-Iron, Bar-Iron, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Anchors, Cables, Cordage, Masts, Yards, Boatswain's Oars, Oakum, Sheet-Copper, or other Naval Stores, on board any ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same into any part beyond the seas, without leave or permission first being had or obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring the forfeitures inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of Salt-Petre, Arms and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council;" but it is nevertheless our pleasure that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any of his Majesty's ships of war, or any other ship or vessel or boats in the service of his Majesty, or employed or freighted by his Majesty's Board of Ordnance, or by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from taking or having on board such quantities of taking or having on board such quantities of naval stores as may be necessary for the use of naval stores or vessel during the course of her intended voyage, or by licence from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being; nor to the exportation of the said several articles to Great Britain, or to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America or the West Indies, or to his Majesty's forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, or to the island of 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The third point upon which he wished for some information related to the intercourse between the West Indies and the United States of America; and to the state of the West India Islands, particularly Jamaica. In consequence of the report of the Orders in Council, and the restoration of Peace with America, which he trusted would shortly take place, the operation of the law would be revised under which the exportation from the West India Islands, in exchange for the lumber brought from the United States, was prohibited, except in certain enumerated articles. The principal of these enumerated articles, namely, rum, was now little in request in the United States, and the fact was, that the planters in the West Indies were compelled to buy in specie for the lumber, and the result that brought the lumber procured in exchange for the specie articles of produce from the foreign West India Islands, which were prohibited from being exported from our own. He thought this a great hardship upon the planters, and conceived that it would be expedient to include coffee in the enumerated articles, which would be a great relief to the planters.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL stated that, with respect to an exchange of prisoners, every effort had been made by Government, feeling, as they did, that it was a subject which not only involved the deepest considerations of humanity, particularly as it regarded the subjects of this country confined in France, but also considerations of great importance to the Government; but their object had been defeated by the unreasonable pretensions of the enemy. They had lately again endeavoured to bring about an arrangement upon this subject, so highly to be desired; but were again defeated in their object; and it was the unreasonable pretensions of the enemy alone that prevented this object from being carried into effect. With respect to the Slave Trade, the Noble Lord said no more than the truth in believing that Ministers were anxious to use every effort to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature. They had omitted no opportunity of making representations and remonstrances, particularly to the Government of Portugal, and though they had not completely succeeded, they had nevertheless succeeded to a certain extent; and he believed that that Government was sincerely disposed to the abolition of this trade. No exertion, however, should be wanting on the part of Government to effect the object which Parliament had in view. With respect to the other point, the West India Islands, it was subject involving many important considerations. The Noble Lord would recollect that, in 1806, when he was a Member of the Administration, a Bill was passed regulating the intercourse between our West India Islands and the United States, in which sugar and coffee were not amongst the enumerated articles. The subject, however, involved a variety of important considerations, considerations which might open altogether an entirely new view of colonial policy. With respect to coffee, it should be recollected, that it had been the subject of much speculation, and that the distress of the coffee planters might be to a great degree attributed to that speculation. Upon the whole, the subject involving, as it did, so many important considerations, he could not give any pledge upon it.

Lord HOLLAND expressed himself satisfied with the answers given by the Noble Lord. He wished, however, to observe, that the increase in the Slave Trade, in which he alluded, was, he understood, carried on under the Spanish flag, and that a great number of Slaves were thus continually imported into Cuba.

TOLERATION. The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the second reading of the TOLERATION BILL. His Lordship observed, that in looking into this subject, it was found that it could not be properly entered into without repeating certain facts, which certainly ought not to be suffered to remain on the Statute Book, and which no one would now think ought to be put in force, but which might be made the means of retaliation to individuals. Amongst the Acts repealed were the Conventicle Act, and the Five Mile Act; some parts of the former were retained in another shape, but the latter no one would now think of carrying into execution. It was well known that, lately, a construction had been put upon the Tolerant Act, different from that which it had practically received for upwards of a century, and to remedy the inconveniences thus occasioned to individuals, was one also of the objects of the present Bill. In order to combine the toleration which it was proposed to give, in the most ample form, with the requisite securities, it was proposed, in the first place, that to assemblies for the purposes of religious worship there should be given notoriety, in the second place publicity, and in the third place, that from the preachers or teachers in those assemblies there should be required some test or security in the oath to be taken by them. Meetings for religious worship, where the number of persons assembled, exclusive of the family of the occupier of the house or premises, where such meeting took place, did not amount to more than twenty, were exempt from any restriction, but where the number amounted to more than twenty, then the place of meeting was required to be registered, in order that upon searching the Registers all such places of meeting might be known. In order to secure notoriety, it was enacted that all such meetings, for the purposes of religious worship, should take place with doors unboltted and unbarred, and not fastened, so that any one might go in; and for the purpose of a sufficient test or security, it was enacted that teachers and preachers of congregations should take the required oaths at the Sessions, but it was not required that they should take the oaths antecedently to their exercising the duties of teaching and preaching. His Lordship, after advert- ing to the other provisions of the Bill, observed,

that an enlarged and liberal toleration was the security to the Established Church—a Church not founded on the exclusion of religious discussion, but in its homilies, its canons, and all the principles upon which it rested, courting the investigation of the Scriptures upon which it founded its doctrines. Earl SIDMOUTH objected to the Bill, that it was founded in its preamble and its clauses upon expediency, and expediency alone, and did not recognize the right of religious worship, which he considered to be the undoubted right of man. His Lordship went through most of the clauses, making several objections to particular parts of them, respecting which it was his intention to move in the Committee.

Lord HOLLAND agreed with his Noble Friend as to the right of religious worship, but, nevertheless, was a warm friend to the present Bill. Lord VICOUNT SIDMOUTH could not give an unqualified approbation of this Bill. He approved entirely of the repeal of the Five Mile Act, but he regretted the extension of the number allowed at meetings not registered, from five, the number in the Conventicle Act, to twenty.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

PRISONERS ESCAPE BILL. Lord SIDMOUTH moved for the second reading of the Prisoners of War Escape Prevention Bill. He trusted that the Bill now before the House would prove a more effectual check than any which was now to be thought of, which was most disgraceful to the country. A Noble Lord had moved for a list of the names of Officers, Prisoners of War in this country, who had contrived to make their escape within the last three years, and there had, in consequence, been laid on the table, a catalogue containing a list of names, as disgraceful to the persons themselves, as to the country to which they belonged. A splendid contrast, highly gratifying to the pride of Great Britain, was presented on the other side. With feelings as much alive to liberty as any other nation could pretend to possess, Britons showed that there was something still more dear to them, namely, the upholding their own personal honour and that of their country. There was not one instance to be found of any Officer in our service having broken his parole with the enemy. There was a high and deliberate sense of honour, which conferred a distinction on this class of our countrymen, and placed them, in this respect, as much above our enemies, as they were in every other. An eminent Judge had lately expressed a doubt whether the crime of assisting in the escape of a Prisoner of War did not amount to high treason, declaring at all events that it approached it most nearly, yet this offence was regarded, as the law now stood, only as a misdemeanor, and was treated as a bailable offence. The Bill now before the House did not go to the extremity of making this capital offence, but only a transportable felony, the endurance of the period of transportation depending on the enormity of the offence. The Bill, after some other observations, was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Peace Preservation Bill was read a second time, and the Claudine Marriage Bill postponed till next Session. The House then adjourned.

LONDON. THURSDAY, JULY 23.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of another fleet from India. It sailed from St. Helena, under command of his Majesty's ship Captain, Captain Pellew, and passed Portsmouth yesterday for the Downs. The following are the names of the ships of which this fleet consists, viz.—Cambridge, Hindret, Osawa, General Stuart, James Sibbald, (country ship), General Hewett (country ship), from Bengal, sailed thence, as we have already stated, on the 11th February. Mierva and Harlequin, from Beaulieu. The Taunton Castle, Princess Amelia, and Hope, left China the 31 March, and arrived at St. Helena 23d May. The Union, Captain Ruickin, parted from the fleet soon after they sailed from St. Helena.

The Melampus frigate has arrived at Plymouth, in twelve days, from Lisbon, with several sick and wounded Officers on board, from our gallant army in the Peninsula.

FRIDAY, JULY 24. The Melampus frigate, the arrival of which at Plymouth from Lisbon we noticed yesterday, has brought intelligence from Headquarters two days later than Earl Wellington's last despatches. His Lordship had advanced from Fuente la Pena to Navara, a station still further on the way to Valladolid, where Marmont is supposed to be, and where his Lordship will no doubt attack him. From the direction in which the British army is cautiously marching, the movements of Soult or any other General from the south, and even the retreat of King Joseph and the remains of his army from Madrid, will be seriously impeded, if not interrupted.

The Melampus has brought over the following two animated Proclamations from General Toll to the Russians, and from the Governor of Riga to the inhabitants. General Toll is said to have resigned the command of the army to General Bioningen, who commanded against Bonaparte last year. There is a report of a battle near Polok, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were forced to retreat. Polok is on the north Banks of the Dniep, and Bioningen was retreating in that direction. There were no French at Liebau on the 4th ult. The Auloff Mail confirms the account of the defection from the Russians. Four thousand have gone over to the Prussians. Sir James Sumner and suite have been received in exchange for them.—A generous and

humane measure, which we cannot sufficiently applaud, and trust it will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of the French Government, and tend to the renewal and successful termination of the so much wished for general exchange both of our own troops and those of our allies.

We have just received a letter from Sir Rowland Hill's army, dated on the field, at Albuera, June 21, the French army drawn up opposite, and an account expected to take place on the 25th. Including Spaniards and Portuguese, General Hill had 20,000, the French 26,000.

General D'Urban, commanding 2000 Portuguese cavalry, and Gen. Abulia, 20,000 Spanish infantry, were moving down on Zamora, and Gen. Mendezabel was moving on Valladolid; the most interesting accounts may be expected.

By letters from Lisbon, we find that the 38th regiment, in the highest order, had arrived from Ireland, and the 82d, 1100 strong, brought to the highest pitch of discipline, by Gen. Campbell, at Gibraltar. These two regiments, as well as Gen. England's five regiment, the 5th, and drafts from different regiments, in all about 6000 men, are about to set out on the march to join Lord Wellington, in Spain.

The French army are very numerous, and mostly Freuchmen; the foreigners have been by Marmont placed in the rear of his army, that they might not desert to us. On the 25th a French Captain came in, who gave information which proved true, and of great value to Earl Wellington.

It is said that General Boves advanced a second time to the storm after his wounds were dressed, contrary to the opinion of General Clinton, who was in the great square, giving orders; at the time that General Boves received his wound, Colonel Hinde, of the 32d, was in the most imminent danger. After General Clinton had ordered a retreat, and thought it impracticable to cut our men out, that gallant young Officer, Sir G. Colquhoun, continued to advance, cheering his men and leading them on, and there was an appearance of his having succeeded, for he had led the men beyond the ditch, and when his body was found, it was far advanced. Never was an Officer more deeply and universally regretted than Sir George Colquhoun has been by the army; he was a young officer of the greatest promise, and was literally adored by his own regiment, the Queen's. Major Hubbert was wounded close by Gen. Boves, a soldier who carried him off on his back, heard the cries of General Boves near the spot, but he found it impossible to return.

Several merchants, connected with the American trade, have waited on his Majesty's Ministers, to enquire whether they had received official information of war having been declared by America. The reply was, that the official information had not yet been received from Mr. Foster, but that they approached war had been commenced. The merchants then, it is said, requested that stronger escorts might be appointed for the trade to Canada.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Regular sets of French papers reached us last night to the 20th instant. They contain the Fourth and Fifth Bulletins of the Grand Army in Russia; and, what is of still more importance, they furnish us with the proceedings and Report of a Diet assembled at Warsaw, at which the Re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland was formally and officially announced. We have also, by this country-press, the confirmation of the rejection, by the Grand Seigneur, of the Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Russia, concluded at Bucharest; and in consequence of which the Mufri has been deposed, and all the individuals, favourable to the British and Russian interests, either put to death or banished.

We received this morning the following letters from Oporto and Gijon. OPORTO, JULY 9.—It is reported here that Gen. Bonnet with 1500 men have been made prisoners by the Guerrillas. The last accounts from headquarters are of the 1st inst. at Alagars, midway between Salamanca and Valladolid. The French were lying before our troops. Our force is said to be 72,000 men, including Guerrillas and Levy en Masse; the enemy 36,000. Joseph Bonaparte is said to wish to march. Castanos is advancing upon Astorga; the 1st, 11th, and 12th Portuguese cavalry are with him, commanded by Gen. d'Urban.

GIJON, JULY 12.—At present we are better off than we have been since the beginning of this revolution; and, according to appearances, the French will soon be obliged to retire beyond the Duro, if not to France. Lord Wellington is advanced as far as Valladolid, and Marmont is retiring before him. Astorga, with only 600 men, holds out still against Santocildes, who will soon oblige them to surrender, he having 18,000 men now before it. Mendizabel, with about 20,000 Guerrillas, is to operate by land, while Sir H. Popham's squadron will assist him by sea, to clear this coast of the enemy.

An Auloff Mail arrived this morning and brought two animated Proclamations from General Toll to the Russians, and from the Governor of Riga to the inhabitants. General Toll is said to have resigned the command of the army to General Bioningen, who commanded against Bonaparte last year. There is a report of a battle near Polok, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were forced to retreat. Polok is on the north Banks of the Dniep, and Bioningen was retreating in that direction. There were no French at Liebau on the 4th ult. The Auloff Mail confirms the account of the defection from the Russians. Four thousand have gone over to the Prussians. Sir James Sumner and suite have been received in exchange for them.—A generous and

We have just received a copy of the Emperor Alexander's letter to the Emperor Napoleon. The French troops have passed the frontier of our Empire—a complete treacherous attack, in reward of the observance of our alliance. For the preservation of Peace, I have exhausted every possible means consistently with the honour of the Throne and the advantage of my People. After a tedious and fruitless negotiation, the Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to quit Russia. The most moderate proposals on our part have remained without an answer. This sudden surprise has shown, in an unequivocal manner, the groundlessness of his pacific promises, which he lately repeated. There, therefore, remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by Providence to use force against France. I place full confidence in the zeal of my People and in the bravery of my troops. As they are threatened in the middle of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honour, have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is a single enemy within my Imperial borders.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER." FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS. FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. WILNA, JUNE 30.—On the 27th the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts at two in the afternoon, and put the army in motion for the purpose of approaching Wilna, and attacking the Russian army at day-break of the 28th, should it wish to defend Wilna, or retard its capture, in order to save the immense magazines which it had there. A Russian division occupied Traka, and another division was on the heights of Traka. At day-break of the 28th, the King of Naples put himself in motion with the advanced guard, and the light cavalry of General Count Bruyere. The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl supported him with his corps. The Russian army every where retired. After exchanging some cannon shot, they crossed the Villa in all haste, beyond the wooden bridge of Wilna, and set fire to the immense magazines, valued at many millions of rubles, more than 150,000 quintals of flour, an immense quantity of forage and of oats, and a great mass of articles of clothing, were burned. A great quantity of arms, in which Russia is in general deficient, and of some like stores, was destroyed and thrown into the Vistula. At mid-day the Emperor entered Wilna. At one o'clock the bridge over the Vistula was re-established. All the carpenters of the city repaired to it, and constructed a bridge, while the positions at the same time constructed another. The division Bruyere followed the enemy by the left bank. By a slight affair with their rear, about 8000 cartridges were taken from the Russians. There were some men killed and wounded; among the latter the Captain of Hussars, Segar. The Polish light troops of the guard made a charge on the right bank of the Vistula, put to rout, pursued, and made prisoners a good number of Cossacks.

On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio had crossed the Vistula, by a bridge thrown over near Kosnow. On the 26th he marched upon Jarow, and on the 27th on Clatow. This movement obliged the Prince of Wittgenstein, Commandant of the first corps of the Russian army, to evacuate all Samogitia, and the country lying between Kosnow and the sea, and to retire upon Wilkomir, after obtaining a reinforcement of two regiments of the Guards. On the 28th a rencounter took place. The Marshal Duke of Reggio found the enemy drawn up opposite Dwilto. A cannonading commenced; the rains came driven from one position to another; and passed the bridge with so much precipitation, that he could not see several officers, and about 100 killed or wounded. Our losses amounted to about 50 men. The enemy set fire to his grand magazine at Wilkomir. Up to the last moment the inhabitants were pilking some barrels of flour; we succeeded in recovering a part of it. On the 29th the Duke of Elchingen threw a bridge over the Vistula opposite Soudouze. Some columns received a direction of march by the roads of Grodno and Volhynia, for the purpose of coming up with various Russian corps that were cut off and scattered.

Wilna is a city containing from 20 to 35,000 souls, with a great number of couriers, fire proof buildings, and inhabitants full of patriotism. Four or five hundred young men of the University, about 18, and belonging to the best families, have requested to form a regiment.

The enemy is retiring upon the Dniep. A great number of officers of the staff and of estates are daily falling into our hands. We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the immensity of her men. Only two battalions to each regiment are with the army; the third battalions, the statements of the intercepted correspondence of the Officers of the depots with the regiments, do not amount for the most part to 150 or 200 men. The Court set off from Wilna, 24 hours after being apprised of our passage at Kosnow. Samogitia and Lithuania are almost entirely liberated. The concentration of the Bagration towards the North has very much weakened the troops which were to defend Volhynia. Different columns have set out to fall upon the flanks of the corps of Bagration, which on the 29th, received orders to proceed by forced marches from Pragnoun towards Wilna, and the head of which had already arrived within four days of the latter city; but events have forced it to retreat, and it is now pursued.

Herbette the campaign has not been sanguinary; there have been only manoeuvres; we have made in all 1000 marches. But the enemy has almost lost the capital and the greater part of the Polish provinces, which result a state of anarchy. All the magazines of the first, second, and third lines, the magazines of two years' care, and valued at more than 200 millions of rubles, are consumed by the flames, to follow into our power. In the head-quarters of the French army are in the place where the Court was for six weeks.

Amidst the great number of intercepted letters, the following are remarkable; the one from the leader of the Russian army, who communicates, to the King, having already lost all his magazines of the 1st, 2d, and 3d lines, is referred to the situation of forming new ones in all haste; the other from Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, which shows, that after a campaign of a few days, the provinces of the centre are already declared in a state of war.

In the present situation of things, had the Russian army believed that they had any chance of victory, the defence of Wilna would have been a matter of no doubt, and in all countries, but particularly in that where we now are, the preservation of a single line of magazines should have determined a General to risk the chances of it.

Managers, they, alone have placed in the power of the French army a considerable portion of the Polish provinces, the capital, and three lines of magazines. The magazines of Wilna were set on fire with so much precipitation, that we have been able to save a good quantity of things.

FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. WILNA, JULY 6, 1812.

The early part of this Bulletin describes the situation and organization of the Russian army at the commencement of hostilities. It states the Russian force to have consisted of about 1,350,000. It then goes on to describe the movements of the French army subsequent to the occupation of Wilna. On the 21 July Marmont overtook Gen. Tolly's rear-guard, a charge was made, and 60 men with their horses taken. The immense magazines which the Russians had in Samogitia had been burned by themselves. The 6th corps of the Russian army, commanded by Gen. Drogosow, posted at Sobolinski, was charged on the 30th, by the light cavalry of Gen. Berke, and made for Odianous. The Bulletin then proceeds—

Gen. Papal arrived at that place with his light cavalry at the moment when Drogosow's vanguard entered it. Papal charged. The enemy was cut off and pressed in the town; he lost 6000 men killed and 18000 prisoners. Papal had five men killed, and some wounded. Gen. Drogosow, seeing his route intercepted, fell back upon Oblehoun. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, with a division of infantry, the Cuirassiers of the division of Volosow, and 21 regt. of light cavalry of the guard, moved upon Oblehoun, in order to support Gen. Papal. The corps of Drogosow, thus cut off and driven to retreat, continued to prosecute the movement on the right by forced marches, with the sacrifice of his baggage, upon Smorgonoff, Dnowochoff, and Rosboultski, whence he made for the Dniep. This movement had been foreseen, Gen. Nansouty, with a division of cuirassiers, division of light cavalry advanced to Mikititchki, with a view to cut off this corps. He arrived on the 31st at Sawa, at the time when it passed that place, and pushed it briskly.—He took a large number of wagons, and obliged the enemy to abandon some hundreds of baggage-carts.

Torrents of rain fell during 36 hours, without intermission. The weather has suddenly changed from extreme heat to very severe cold. Several thousands of horses have perished by the effects of this sudden transition. Convoy of artillery have been stopped by the mud. This terrible storm, which has fatigued both men and beasts, has unavoidably retarded our march, and the corps of Drogosow, which successively fell in with the columns of General Biele-Skoff, of Gen. Papal, and General Nansouty, has narrowly escaped destruction.—Prince Bagration, with the 5th corps, stationed more in the rear, marches towards the Dniep. He got out on the 23th of June from Walkowick to Minsk, the King of Westphalia entered Grodno the same day. The division Dandowski passed it first. The H-man Plitow was still at Grodno with his Cossacks. When charged by the light cavalry of Prince Panitowski, the Cossacks were dispersed in every direction. Twenty were killed and 60 made prisoners. At Grodno were found materials for 1,000,000 rations of bread and some remains of gunpowder. It had been foreseen, that Bagration could have fallen back upon the Dniep, by drawing in as far as possible to Danubio; and the General of Division, Count Grouchy, had been sent to Grodno. He was on the 23rd at Trabun, Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, reinforced by two divisions, was on the 24th at Wilkomir. The Prince of Wittgenstein had vigorously pressed to rear guard of the corps of Bagration, that corps would have been annihilated. All the enemy's corps are in a state of the greatest anarchy. The Homan Bion was still ignorant on the 29th of June that Wilna had been in the possession of the French. He took the direction towards that city, as far as Lida, at which place he changed his route, and moved towards the South. The sun during the whole of the 14th resembled the moon. Every thing was in confusion at Wilna. The suburbs were being burnt, and the rest of the people that had fled to the suburbs, the consequence of the long struggle for the town, and that his lieutenant-placed his division of Bagration.

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ice, The head of the convicts arrives at Kosnow by the Niempy. Twenty thousand quils of flour, and a million rations of biscuit, have just arrived from Danzig.

Waterford Chronicle. THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. No Mail due.

These sources of information have communicated a considerable extent of Parliamentary news, of which what is more immediately of moment will be found in our columns. They have, also, furnished the Fourth and Fifth Bulletins of the French Army, together with some long and very interesting Documents relative to the projected re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. The Bulletins we have inserted. No action of importance had taken place between the contending Powers. The proceedings of the Polish Diet shall be given on Saturday. Speculation has long destined Bismarck to the throne of that country, but the views of those who are engaged in the organization of her affairs seem distinctly to point to the King of Saxony as her future Sovereign, as well as to her firm alliance with Prussia, and to her complete subordination to his designs.

Many reflections, intimately connected with these unalterable laws by which the World is governed, have pressed upon the mind, but the Journalist of the day must pass them over with the briefest notice. The history of Poland is almost one continued narrative of sufferings inflicted by her neighbouring monarchs, and their destiny has given evidence of that retributive justice, which is not without the power of the Statesman, nor the fit of the Conqueror, to avert. Well may Prussia and Austria now deplore that ambition which distributed its aid to pour down the bitter calamities upon a people, an honest, and an industrious People. The massacres, perpetrated by the remorseless savages of Russia, are yet fresh in the remembrance of the present generation. Three days & three nights, did the blood of the innocent and defenceless inhabitants of Warsaw flow from their wounds. On the fourth day, the exulting hordes assembled in temples dedicated to the God of Mercy, to thank Him for the glories they had acquired! The order of the Divine Laws may be slow in their progress, but they are certain in their accomplishment. Whether their heavy and awful law is now to fall on the Empire of Russia, we leave others to determine. The motive of her powerful adversary is as devoid of principle as that which led a combination of despots to cover the plains of Poland with desolation, and he, on his measures, will one day meet with that reprobation and remembrance which, like the revolutions of the seasons, maintain a steady and unobscuring progress to their final issue. These observations have no reference to the grounds of the present contest, nor to the views of any who may be inclined to expect prosperity to the cause of Russia. They bear upon matters of higher import than any that are discussed in the rest of the warrior, or that constitute the policy of Courts. Their truth has been visible throughout the whole history of the human race, and the time may come, when the experience by which they are sanctioned will lead the Rulers of the earth to a wise appreciation of their magnitude. At all events, no time will ever come, when their validity can be overturned, or refuted.

It has, for a considerable time, been known to our readers, that a Treaty of Peace was concluded at Bucharest between Turkey and Russia. The last French paper has announced the refusal of the Porte to ratify that profusion, adding, that the Russian troops, who were on their march to join the military of Alexander, had been ordered to return towards the Danube, for the purpose of defending their country against the Turkish forces. It will be seen in another part of our paper, that Alexander, one of the ablest negotiators of modern times, has cried out in the shades of the Elysian fields, and it has been imagined, that this resolution in the policy of Turkey has been brought about by that detestable management for which he is so celebrated. The same papers, also, state, that Sir R. Lister is likewise on his way to Constantinople, and critically observe—“How much he will be disappointed on his arrival, may easily be judged.” Some of the London papers, though with great severity against the negligence of the British Government in their conduct with other Courts, and ask, why is Lord Castlereagh permitted to remain in London a single hour, after his appointment as Ambassador to Russia? and observe, that he will scarcely be in time, to witness the destruction of the devoted legions of that country. The Star explains—

Can such things be? And over come us like a summer's cloud. When it will our special word be? Some doubts have been thrown out, as to the truth of the late capture between Turkey and Russia; but the account is so circumstantially given, as to lead us to place the matter in good question. This is to Alexander a subject of the most serious moment, and the most disastrous consequences may be expected to ensue. The route proposed by the French army enables them, at any given point, to take the road to Persburgh or Moscow, and still to be in a London Editor, it will not surprise us to see the next Bulletin of the Grand Army dated from either of these capitals. ALEXANDER'S with great energy called upon his people to defend their country, it is relative, and their homes. His Proclamations have fallen evidence of a conviction pressing upon his mind, that he is engaged in the last struggle for his throne, and that his lieutenant-placed his division of Bagration.

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