THE KING, P. MICHAEL CARRIS, JAMES BLATIN, FOR THE MUNDER OF HOLLER HUGHES. Hugh Gaoltona apothecary and origina, attended Raffere Bugherat a house, on the road side, hear Baltylay on Senday mouning, the list day of May that; Highes, had several bad wounds when witnessiwas introduced to him—one would on the head, one on the army and one on the side. Hughes was speechless at the time; lived a short time; with ness opened' his head, it was much fractured, and must have been done by a heavy blunt instrument. Has to doubt but Hughes died of the wounds he re-

reived; besides the wound in the head, the collar boue, the shoulder bone, and the principal bone of the left tem, were broken. Henry McCabe was acquainted with Robert Hugher, decrased. He met his death on Saturday, the last market day of Ballybay, in the latter end of May. Witness saw him first at Robert Dixon's, in Bullyhay, on that evening. Witness and Hughes left Dixon's, in order to go towards home together; as they passed by M. Naghtin's (publican), which was in their way, they called in there. It was 9 a'ulock when they first met; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock that they stopped at Dixon's. Hughes, the deceased, was the paymaster-serjeant in Mr. Roper's yeomanry corps; he was dressed in his yeomanry suiform that hight. At M'Naghtin's house, Hughes was going into a morn-M' Naghtio's wife prevented him, saying, he had none of his company in that room. She refused to give the deceased and witness any drink. Hughes and M'Naghtin's wile bad some further conversation, near the door of the room into which he had wanted to go. Heard voices in that room; the persons might have beard and seen, and be believes did hear and see, witness and Highes. The witness and deceased went from M'Naghtin's house towards Aughnamulian; there was not any person with them, but they were soon overtaken, a few paces beyond the bridge, near Ballybay, by James Slavin and Edward Finlay .-James Slavia welcomed serjount Hughes (the deceasad) home from Armagh; asked Hughes, was he as strong in the Protestant religion as he used to be? Hughes said he was, and would die so. Slavin replied, he could heat ever a Protestant that was or the road. Witness said those were foolish expressions to pass upon the road at such a time of night, and advised Shvin and Edward Finky to walk on about their business. Witness is a Roman Catholic. They passed forward a little space, but did not go above 34 perches, when Michael Clarkin and Michael Finlay, also coming from Ballybay, likewise overtook witness and deceased. Clarkin, as he came up to witness's left hand, looked close into witness's face. Hughes was then at witness's right band. Clarkin said-What, don't you like a Papist, Henry? Witness replied, good night, friend, I believe it is not a Papist you want. Witness, and the two Finlays, and Clarkin, and Slavin, and Hughes, had been all previously well acquainted.-Witness cautioned the party not to meddle with any person in his company, or they would be sorry. Upon witness saying this, Clarkin, the prisoner, knocked witness down, but he does not know with what. At this time of the assault, all the four persons were about witness and Hughes. When he got up, the four men were gone, and the deceased remalued. Witness was much stunned, and Hughes helped him up. Hughes had nothing but a light stick or cale stock in his hands. After witness was knocked down, he was so stunned that he could not perceive what abuse the deceased met at that time. the road to the eld school-house, which is about 100 perches from the place where witness had been knocked down. Clarkin and Michael Finlay were standing up against a ditch on the road side, under shade of a bush; the place where they were lying in wait was within about twenty perches of the schoolhouse; they did not perceive Clarkin and Michael Pinlay, who were thus concealed, till they came within about three yards of them. Heghes, the deceased, was on the witness's right hand, between witness and the place where said men were lying.-Hughes called out " boys, are you walting again for us;" the said two last-mentioned men made no reply, but rushed forth and separated Serjeant Hughes and witness on the road; they staggered witness to one side, and took Hughes away about twenty yards off, to the side of the road near the ditch, knocked him down, and layed on him with some weapon which appeared like a bar of iron, or the parrel of a gun. It was the prisoner Clarkin who a had that weapon in his hand. As soon as the persons who had abused Hughes had gone off, and

> Cross-examined .- It was between eleven and screral times, and always when examined gave the Court.

that witness recovered himself, he called to an ac-

quaintance, who was coming up behind him on the

road, to assist him and Hughes, and not allow them

to be murdered. Witness saw Clarkin and Michael

Finlay fly off, one went down the road, and the

other got over the ditch on the road side; he found

Hughes senseless; his face was all bloody; wit-

ness wiped the blood off his face, and tried to prevail

on him to speak, but in vain; he was speechless;

he never spoke afterwards; a good deal of blood was

same account, wishing to do justice. Admits that he said, on the morning after the transaction, that he did not know the names of the persons who had killed the deceased; but he accounts for this by saying, that he wished that Edward Finlay and Slavin should produce the persons who had been with them, rather than that he himself should declare them.-Was examined before the Coroner; did not say on the inquest, that Finday or Slavin had nothing to say to the murder. Was examined by a Magistrate before he attended on the inquest. Does not think he said at the inquest that the blow had been positively given by a stone. Knew the men well, and they knew him, and they knew that he knew them. It was about seven or eight o'clock on the next morning that he went before Magistrate. Saw Brians bestere witness got up to deceased; when witness called Brians, witness was between Brians and deceased. When witness was before the Magistrate, he might have said that the wound was given by a stone or some deadly weapon; be could not yet be sure with which was given, but rather believes that it was given with a bar of iron. If he said before the Magistrate tha it was positively a stone, be swore different from the real fact; but did not mean to do so, and said that he was much confused and through-other on that morning with fright and grief. Was examined before the Reverend Henry Roper, and the Cotoner, and named the persons as he had this day named them. Prisoners were taken before the inquest was held. Witness was not as well acquainted with Chirkin as with the other prisoners, be cause be is oftener from home than the others.-

occasion enough to run that evening. Catherine M'Naghtin lives with her husband i Ballybay; keeps a huxtry; sometimes gives drink her house to her husband's friends; knew Michael Clarkin, James Slavin, and the two Flutays; identifies the three prisoners as being Slavin, Clarkin, and one of the Finlays. They, with the other Finlay, were in witness's house that evening. Knows M'Cabe, the last witness, and knew the deceased; they also came to witness's house; they wanted drink, which she refused them, not having any for sale. Hughes and M'Cabe said they would get it some where else, and they walked off. The conversation between witness and McCabe and the deceased was in their usual tones of voice. The prisoners and the other Finlay went away together, some time after Bughes and M'Cabe had gone away.

Witness had taken some drink in the market of

Ballybay, but not much. Hughes and he drank

no spirits, but merely some small quantity of beer.

Neither witness nor Hughes were the least intoxi-

cated; they could walk or run either, and they got

Michael McCaffray, black-smith, lives at Ballybay : recollects the market day in Ballybay, on the 30th May last; points out Michael Clarkin at the bar. Prisoner called on witness on that day, and left with him a crow-bar to have it welded. Prison er shortly afterwards called back and paid for welding It. He then went away, and returned in the evening, wanting the crow-iron to take it away.-Witness sent his boy with him to the forge to get the crow-fron. Did not see Clarkin afterwards on that evening; the crow iron was not in the forge the next morning; it had been taken away. The crow-iron was now produced to witness, who believes it to be the same as the one left with him by Clarkin; it appeared welded in the middle.

John Owens, a yeoman, was one of the party who took Clarkin, the prisoner, on the Sunday morning upon which the deceased died; Clarkin was standing in his shirt on the floor of the room, in which there were two beds. After they had brought he prisoner some distance, witness thought it would he right, and therefore sent a party back to look in he house for the crow-bur.

Moses Cherry was another of the party who took the prisoner Clarkin, at his uncle's house ;after they had taken Charkin, and came away some distance, witness and others were sent back to said house to search for the crow-bar; they found it in the room where prisoner had been apprehended, concealed under one of the beds. The crow-iron was produced to him; identifies it as the same found by im in Clarkin's room.

William Mark, serjeant in the Monaghan Mililia, was one of the party who guarded Clarkin in the guard-house of Ballybay, on the morning when ne was taken; had some conversation with the prisoner on the subject of Hughes's murder. Here the witness was stopped in his examination, owing to nis replying, to a question put by the prisoner's Counsel, that he had held out hopes to prisoner if he would confess his crime, and turn approver.

Samuel Gray .- On the morning after Hughes had een abused, this witness saw Clarkin and the other risoners in a crowd; Clarkin in custody, the other two might be in custody, but did not appear to be o, but to be walking through the crowd like other nen. Witness took hold of Edward Finlay and James Slavin, and detained them, having heard that hey were concerned; had conversation in the course I that day with Clarkin and the other prisoners, after the time that Mark had spoken to them. But nere the Counsel for the prisoners again objected to this witness giving any evidence of such conversaflowing from his wounds. Witness took deceased ions, for the reason that they, being had subsequent into the house of one Walwood, which was on the o the hopes held out by Mark, must be considered road side, near at hand. Doctor Gault was prois being given under influence of those hopes. The cured as speedily as possible to deceased, who lanudge considered the objection as availing, and guished for about 21 hours, and died. Frank Bri-Gray's examination closed. Here ended evidence ans was the name of the person whom he had just for prosecution.

before called on to assist him and Hughes. Brians . Upon referring to the examination todged by this did assist witness in carrying deceased to Walnan before the Magistrates, as well as to the dominical of the evidence before the inquest, it appeared that he had not said that the wounds had been given twelve o'clock at night when the blows were given by a stone, and that his examination and evidence beit was not a very dark night; has been examined fore the inquest exactly tallied with that given in

prisoner Clarkin, who lived some time with him as pistol in his girdle, and a sword, he never feats a servant; he was an honest, quiet, well-behaved boy. This was the only evidence offered on the prisoners'

Judge Fox, in a most faithful recapitulation of the evidence which had been adduced, and upon which, as he went through it, he observed with his usual point and perspicuity, charged the Jury; who, without delay, returned a verdict of guilty of murder against Clarkin, and he was sentenced to be executed on the 20th of July.

James Slavin and Edward Finlay were acquitted of the murder, but convicted of a riot and assault. Slavin to be imprisoned a year, and Finlay six months, and then to give security to keep the peace, themselves in £40, and two securities in £20 each.

It is supposed that the three strange frigates which fell in with the Niobe, 44, on her passage from the West Indies, were French frigates outward-bound to the coast of America.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED HALIFAX, JUNE 27. " The Tartarus and Mackarel schooners sailed at ten this morning, the former to relieve the Spartan, at Quebec; the latter with Captain Hargrave, sharged with dispatches for England. At 4 this afternoon they returned per order of the Belriders, which came in with them. On Tuesday iast, the 23d, off Nantucket, at day-light, they chased some vessels, which they perceived stood towards the Belvidera, and began to chase her; the chase continued till 4 in the afternoon, when the headmost of an American squadron, consisting of three frigates, a corvette, and brig, opened a fire from her bow guns; the first hot struck the Belvidera near the rudder, the seand struck the muzzle of one of the quarter guns, and killed two and wounded three men; this firing was from the President, at three quarters of a mile distance. She then fired three raking broadsides. another frigate astern of the President fired a broadside, but without doing any mischief. The Belvidera maintained a stendy and well-directed fire from her stern-chasers, which must have done much execuion, as the shots were all seen to enter the President's hull. She could have ranged alongside the Belvidera whenever she pleased, from her superior sailing, but did not like to receive alone the destructive broadside of a British frigate, greatly inferior to the President in every thing but bravery. At dark he President shortened sail, and the Belvidera, by throwing her boats overboard, and cutting away her anchor, maintained so good a distance from the other, that the President was the first to give over the chase. Three killed and about 120 wounded.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hyllier, of his Masiy's ship Phobe, dated August 2, addressed to W. Croker, Feq. and transmitted to Lloyd's :is I enclose a list of resse's which sailed with me rom Quebec, and those which have since taken estructions, six of which only, with every possible exertion on my part to keep them together, remained in company. From unfarourable winds, I was not able to leave Quebec until the 14th day of June, and from the Ice breaking up late, there were mly eleven vessels ready to sail with me; I think it not justice to the underwriters to state, as my opision, that ressels in the list of the coursy have taken instructions for the sole purpose of receiving part of their insurance, and with a positive determination to proceed without protection. The Borkeley, Christopher, Esk, and others, were very inattentive to my signals, and I think certainly left me by design."

The loss of magazines said to have been sustained them, or the general characteristics of their army Colonel Dillon, in his book upon the military establishments of Europe, says, in speaking of the Russian soldiery - " Always satisfied with the scantiest and coarsest diet, their admirable qualities seem to encourage their ignorant government in obstinately paying no attention to the duties of the Commissariats." To this he adds, in a note, " The Russiates seldom establish magazines. When they have occaonally formed them, it has appeared so unusual a neasure, that one division of the army has frequently plundered another." He supposes the arrival of the Freach armies at St. Petersburgh, and argues, ve thick conclusively, that the fall of that city would more fatal in its consequence to the Russian Empire, than the hostile possession of any other capital ould be to any of the other European Powers.

The description of the Russian armies, by Sir Robt. Wilson, also favours the supposition that their Commissariat is ill attended to; but his account of he Cossicks leads us to believe that when the Rusian Bulletins shall arrive, they will account for the oss of the thousands of French horse spoken of by Bonaparte. For rapid, unexpected, and vigorous ittacks, he describes the Cossacks in the most glowing olours; and says, that an advancing enemy musfeel their impetuosity and their courage in the most nortal way. The French were taught the effects of heir warfare most sensibly; and Sir Robert says, that if only 10,000 Cossacks could be so disciplined is to act in union and order, they would be irresistible by double their number of French cavalry.-We think it probable that the loss of thousands of French advanced guard had suffered in skirmishes

with the Cossacks. says—" Nothing can elude his activity, escape his penetration, or surprize his vigilance. No instance him to that World for which they were all well pre-Sir Robert Wilson, in speaking of the Cossack, of a surprize is on record. Mounted on a very little, ill-conditioned, but well-bred horse, which can walk at the rate of five miles an hour with ease, or in his speed dispute the race with the swiftest-with

Terence Coulan has been long acquainted with a short whip od his west -armed with the letter a competitor in single combat; and in the late war ha

irresistibly attacked every opposing squadron in the field. Terror preceded his charge, and in vain discipline endeavoured to present an impediment to the protruding pikes. The Cairassiers alone preserted some confidence, and appeared to buille the armand the skill of the Counck, but in the battle of Exlin. where the Culrassiers made their desperate churge on the Russian centre, and passed through an infeval. the Cossacks instantly bore down on them, speared them, unhorsed them, and in a few moments \$50 Cossacks re-appeared on the field, equipped with the spoil of the slain."

CORK, August 6 .- On Tuesday ; about three o'clock in the day time, as Counsellor Penna father was proceeding on his way from Limerick for this city in his gig, he was stopped within about two miles of Fermoy by two arnied footpads, who demanded an instant delivery of hi smoney. Fortupately for the gentleman, he at the moment happened to have a second pocket book in his possession. that contained but a trifling share of cash and some loose papers, and by affected reluctance, which his presence of mind at the time suggested, he succeeded in disappointing the robbers of a considerable sum of money which he had in his possession. Being somewhat dissatisfied at this small share of boots. they in a little time after met with Mr. Pennefather's servant, by which event they calculated upon finding themselves in better luck, but seeing their hopes eventually blighted, they forthwith decamped, not. however, without taking six or eight ten-penny tokens, being the entire sum of specie in the man's possession. - Intelligencer.

FRANCIS HARDY, BSQ. [From the Dublin Evening Post.] DIED-At Enniskersy, in the County of Wick-

low, in the sixty-first year of his age, on Friday, July 24th, Francis Hardy, Esq. who represented in Parliament the town of Mullingar, for the space of 18 years, om the year 1782, to the year 1800; during which time be voted on every Constitutional quedion. which occurred in that important period, for that which he considered to be the real interest of his Country, to which he was for his whole life sincerely attached; and his conduct in the House of Commons was always such as acquired the fullest approbation, not only of his Noble Patron, the Earl of Granard. y whose interest he was returned to Parliament. ut that of every honest man in the kingdom .- ' uch isinterested conduct in Parliament cannot be soon forgotten; and though Mr. Hardy might have obained most lucrative situations, not only in the aduinistration of the Duke of Rutland, but in that of Lord Camden, and particularly at the time of the inion, he rejected with dignity and firmness every secture made to him, and preferred a situation, amidst numberless inconveniences and distractions, o an abandonment of those political principles which re judged to be founded on the basis of morality, and the interests of Jireland .- The political principles which guided his whole life, both in and out of P arliament, were those which the names of Fox and crattan have staroped with the fiat of the souncled isdom.—His speeches in Parliament were only on important occasions, and were such as will be alw. are read with pleasure; and advantage, because they are the productions of an honest inind, adorned with classical and Parliamentary information. - During his whole life (the latter part of which was mostly spent in providing for the morrow, and even that ame in various vexations and sorrows, known only but to s few) he never neglected the cultivation of his min d. which was enriched with every kind of elegant as id polite literature, in which his knowledge was almo st niversal, and his communications of it so copious that no one who lived in habits of social intercours 6 with him, ever left his company without regret ; nor was there ever one of a mind susceptible of ins. provement who did not derive from it some advactage.—As a companion, indeed, he was unrivalled t by the Russians is not very probable, whether we his information on all subjects was extensive, his ance dutes, with which he abounded, were always the ancodotes of a Gentleman and a scholar, and the pleasantr I his wit, of which he had an inexhaustible fund. was such as would have been relished by a Swift, or in Addison. To such as knew him in domestic life and in his happier hours of uninterrupted health and social gaiety, he was always gentle, always polite, always amiable, always instructive; and from the hour he appeared in the morning till late at night, his tream of wit and innocent pleasantry never had an ebb, and never ceased flowing to the improvement of the listener; and in his company, who was there that was not of that description?-If ever there was a man to whom the expression of being what was calld, a man omniam horarum, might he applied, it was o the man whose death we are now lamenting, and which will be long and deeply lamented by all who knew him. For the last twenty years of his life, he lived in the very vicinity of the amiable family of Tinehinch, whose constant attention and friendly cares were never for a moment interrupted in soothing many an hour of his life, which, from domestic malady, would have proved irksome and napleasant. His Life of Lord Charlemont, as a perfect model of clegant Biography, will be prized as long as good sense, good taste, and genuine principles of Govern-ment are prized by mankind.—He has left a wife and three children to bewail his loss, whose situation, without the cheering consolation and timely assist ance of such a father, will be deeply and sorely felt by them.-By his death, a place at the Board of Appeals becomes vacant, which place, late in life, and the addition to it. too late for his enjoyment, was all the recompense he ever received for his unsullied palriolism and which was solely obtained by the interest of his early and unaltered friends, the present Earl of Granard and his inestimable Countess, whose kindness for him, through life, never suffered an shalement.—They will long regret his loss, together with every man who is a friend to his Country or to Literature. His remains were conveyed to Kilcommon. in the County of Wicklow, on Wednesday morning, in letters from Holland on Saturday; and that the the family burial place of the late Rev. Jeremial Symes, of Ballybeg, whose daughter he married, and survives him.—Ballybeg was the place where Mr. Hardy spent some of the most delightful days of his life, in a society of chosen friends, many of whom still

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pared in this.

Ramsey's

Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,327.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRICE.

WANTED, A FEW CITY ORDERS! APPLY TO ARTHUR BIRNIE. Waterford, August 11, 1812.

WARE MOUNTAINS OF KILROSENTY and COT TREN are thickly poisoned for the preservation of the Game. Any Person found sporting on them, without written permission from Mr. Barnon, of Carrickbarron, will be prosecuted.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THE QUAY, WATERFORD. On Monday, the 10th instant, at twelve o'clock,

A YEARLY PROPIT-RENT of 626 31. 3d. ster-A ling, arising out of a Farm in the Liberties of this City, containing Sixty-one Acres, two Roods. and four Perches, on a Leme of Seven Years and a Waterford, August 8, 1812. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

The above Sale is adjourned all Monday next, **M**gust 11, 181¥. CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD

THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly L occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-

CERNS at the Adelphi. Do in Thomas Street, Do.....in Ballybricken.
Proposits will be received by Mr. RESYES, 10

Clare treet, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Borne, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady lane, litely occupied by Mrs. Surrock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBER, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

WHITE WINE. HENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucclas, and Calcayets WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years ra the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

	16
WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 12.	h
Rutter, first Quality, 114s. Od.)	۵
ancord 1034, 00, 1	i
third, 102s. 0d	١
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. Oil.	1
Latel (finke) Os. Od On. Od. per Cort	
(casks,rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.	١v
Pork, 2 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d.	l
Conf 0s. 0d 0s. 0d	١,
Outmond	,
Conr. first Quality,sdsd.)	1 '
second, 00s. Od1006 Od. per Bag.	,
third 60s. od - 68s. od.	1
	١.
Burey, 30s. Od 34s. Od.	7
	1
contains the sea of the sea	} ;
Mall 43s. od 45s. od.	1
Carre 44 Od 54 3d. 1	
Tulow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. PorStone.	1
Potatoes, 12d. to 18d.)	1
Beef { (quarters), 5 d 6d. } (joints), 6 d 8d. }	ł
Mutton (quarters), 5 d 6d. Mutton (quarters), 5 d 7d. per lb.	١,
Mutton (goints), 5 dd 7d. > per lb.	
Veal, 0 d 0d.	١.
Pork, 3 d 4d.	
Butter, 18d: - 22d.)	
Trim Oil, £10 004 per Ton.	
Whisker, 13s. 9d 14s. 0d. per Gal.	1

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Aug. 1 .- His Excellency General Count Baragoay d'Hilliers, Commandant of the 9th militars division at Lyons, Colonel-General of Diagoons, has just received orders to repair to the beadquarters of his Majesty the Emperor. His Excelleary has set out for his destination.

On the 4th of this month, the Captains of American vessels at Civita Vecchia celebrated at that port the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States. At the dinner which took place, and so which all the Authorities had been invited, they gave, amongst other toasts, the following:-"The union of the two nations, France and

America: may their arms beat down the tyrant of July 30 .- Intelligence from the Grand Army innounces, that his Majesty the Emperor had left

Willia on the 17th July. It is supposed, that his Majesty has gone to the Banks of the Duina, where a great proportion of the Grand Army is at present collected.

According to private advices from the Army, his Imperial Majesty, who set out from Wilne on the 17th, arrived at Ghoubokoe on the 18th. The counbe most abundant crops. Prince Bagration has been decisively driven upon Bobriaski.

Prince Kurakin, the Russian Ambassador, is to "t out next Sunday (August 2), on his return to HAMBURGH, JULY 21 .- The Journal of the

Mouths of the Elbe contains the following very cu-

cessary for the public revenue of a great city, allowne, Sir, to ax the attention of your merchants to a point, which themet possibly have escaped the notice of those, who judge calmly and according to their practical imperience, or the results of their obs

"The English have disputched to the North this year as many yessels as in former years. A part has procurded to the Baltic; and another part had for is destination Archangel, a polar course, frequented since the promulgation of the Berlin and Milan Derees, and by which coffee has to pass over a space if from seven to eight hundred leagues before it can arrive at the place where it is to be claudestinely cha-

"The exports of 1808-9-10, have been presented to Europe, as opening a vent for from lifteen to twenty millions' worth of colonial articles or manufactured goods.

" The exports of 1811 presented such a diminution as, one would suppose, left no room for amusing the public with a statement of the flourishing condition of the fleets of the North. Very few of the articles were sold.

"The vessels disputched in 1812 were as flourish ing, numerically speaking; but they had not cargoes of more than £250,000 (about 6,000,000 of rance) in value. A vessel, whose lading amounted to from 5 to 600,000 francs, in the course of 1810, brought to their consignees this year but to the amount of from 60 to 80,000 france, more with a view to keep connections, on the point of being extinguished, than in the hope of profit; for it is no- land, would have even consented to give up unrantorious, that the invoices in the North undergo a loss of 25 per cent, for the shippers.

"The money expended, however, on that convoy will not be entirely lost.

"The goods formerly exported, and which renain unsold, are sufficient to lade a vast number of ressels; and it will be a source of some consolation to the London merchant to see goods returned which he had given up as lost, unless indeed the difficulty of obtaining warehouses in England, and the high rents in that country, should induce him to prefer having them stored in Anholt, Heligoland, or

se Subjects for reflection seem to be wanted .-Make your friends acquainted with the details which have imparted to you; they are pretty exact, and assuredly present important and useful aids to those who are capable of availing themselves of them."

NANTE, JULY 27 .- A convoy from the south entered Loire river on the 22d inst. It had been pursued near Bourgneuf by eight English boats, one of which, belonging to the enemy's frigate the Niemen, was captured on the same day by the gun-boat, No. 181, commanded by M. Desbrosses, who had also retaken from the enemy a French chasse-maree, of which they had taken possession. NOTE FROM THE MONITEUR, ON THE SPEECH OF

LORD CASTLEREAGH, RELATIVE TO THE TREAT-MENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR-ON THE MO-TION OF MR. N. CALVERT, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON PRIDAY, JUNE 26.

" The English were the first to violate their pa-Complaints were made to the Transport Office, but the Officers who had broken their parole were, nevertheless, well received by their Government.

"The number of persons then placed under the circumstances alluded to, amounted to 779, and sereral of these were Generals.

"The Transport-Office had complained, In a leter of the 12th of August, 1811, of the escape of some French Prisoners. In the answer to this, given the 14th September following, under the authority of the Minister of the Marine, it was asserted, that the Euglish had set the example, and that the number of English prisoners who had escaped from France, exceeded by many hundreds that of the French who had escaped from England. It was also proposed that measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous conduct .-The Commissaries of the Transport-Office acknowledged the receipt of this answer, but remained perfectly silent as to the propositions which it contained. Several French Generals who have made their escape from England were justified in doing so, inasmuch as one of the terms of capitulation at Baylen was, that they should retain their arms, and be sent to France; and England had no right to retain six thousand men, who, having thus capitulated, were not prisoners. No parole could properly be exacted from them, as the capitulation conferred no right to debar them of their liberty; and there is no example on record of such a convention not having been observed. A considerable number of Spanish prisoners, among whom were Colonels try between Wilna and the Daina is covered with and Generals, having broken their parole, and escaped, some French Officers, taken in the Spanish war, conceived they had a right to do that which cipals in a war in which England was only an aux- fiscated.

soon as hostilities commenced; and it was not till the blockeding a place in the situation in which might have been useful to you has passed never to rerious extract of a letter from Leipsic, dated July 8: the present war that false reasoning, narrow-mind- Flushing was placed, and the mouths of the Scheldt, turn."

cartel which had been proposed. The bases of those that were proposed were simple, just, and conformable to the customs of Europe. The exchange was to be made man for man, rank for rank, and simula taneously, Between the belligerents. But the Engl Ith sought to establish a principle of distinction between themselves and their Aliles, the Spanlards and Portuguese. They appeared, Indeed, to adopt the principles of a general and simultaneous exchange; but they endeavdured to awerve from its practice. Thus there was at one time 15,000 English julisbineis hi Finnce. For these, England offered in exchange 15,000 French prisoners; so that If the afterwards chose to swerre from the cartel, when all the English were liberated, she might leave her Alles in Erauce, and retain the French prisoners who remained to be exchanged.

The frick was too obvious, and it was proposed to carry the exchange into effect, by making each transfer consist of aliquot parts of the different descriptions of prisoners of the two belligerent aggregates, so that all the English and all the French should be liberated at the same time; for supposing the number of French prisoners to be triple that of the English, and making each transfer consist of three thousand French on the one side, and 1000 English and 2000 Portuguese and Spaniards on the other, the last Frenchman would have returned to his country at the same time with the last English-

man. The exchange would then have gone on between the respective allies, and France, having in her power a greater number of prisoners than Engsomed such as remained after the exchange was concluded. This system was conformable to the principles upon which all cartels have been framed for more than a century. ss So just a proposal was rejected with a degiee

of bad faith, which even in England excited the disgust of all those who read and think. It was evident that the British Government sought to have the whole of the English prisoners for a part only of the Freuch, and did not hesitate to abandon their allies, and retain the greatest part of the French prisoners without any species of guarantee whatsoever. It short, several prisoners had violated their parole and escaped from France, when the Government was compelled to issue the Decree of the 4th of August, 1811. A certain number of French prisoners in England have since followed the example that was set them, and our Government did not think proper to punish them, having observed that the British Government had done nothing of the kind.

" As to the Baylen prisoners, they only escapes from a detention contrary to all the laws of war and those who had been taken in Spain only acter in the same manner, as a much more considerable number of Spanish prisoners had done in France.~ There is a very simple method of putting an end to those disagreeable discussions, that is, to have recourse to a mutual exchange of those persons who have escaped, man for man. When such an exchange shall have been carried into effect, France will have still a right to demand many English prisoners. Of this circumstance, Lord Castleresghaffects to be ignorant, and the English Government not chusing to admit the fact, will not adopt so easy method of remedying conduct so dishonourable.

" For a similar reason, they will not reply to the roposal which has been made to them, to adopt muual measures to prevent its recurrence. They were well aware that a distinction would be made between the prisoners of the Baylen capitulation and the others who had escaped. But why should not all hose questions he concluded by a return at once to good faith, and by a consent to a general and simulaneous exchange, as above mentioned? If Engand really wishes for an exchange, let her consent o a cartal on this basis. Let a Member of the Comnons sign it for France, and it will be ratified; or et a Minister declare to Parliament, that he adopts he principles here tald down, and a French Comnissary will immediately proceed to Dover to carry

COTE IN THE GAZETTE DE PRANCE, OF THE PIRST INSTANT, ON EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH NEWSPA-PERS, RELATING TO THE REVOCATION OF THE

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. " Here, indeed, we have a revocation of the be in a state of blockade, not because it is actually so, but because it carries on a commerce injuri- in the fable, but at present the most suitable lanwith neutral cargoes will be received; vessels comhad been done by the Spaniards, who were the prin- ling from London with English cargoes will be con-

" We do not admit of any species of blockade.

"Inasmuch as nevertheless, some support is ne- | edness, and bad faith; were found to unnul every | during the Expedition of 1809, and which, surrounded by land and sea, is in danger of being take en; but the application of a paper blockade to any other point of the coast of the Empire negetarily educes a paper blockade of the British Isles. In fact, unless the right of blockade, as established by he Treety of Utrecht, were acknowledged, and the Orders of 1808 reinked; what would be the revocation of the Orders of 1807 and 9 !-- We should find, to-morrow or next day, Bughinti declaring in a state of blockade the coast of the French Empire, and merely permitting neutrals to have fome one point of communication with the count of the Mediterranean, or with the port in the Battle. to Not no! This can never be. There bees

banged. The injustice and violence of the mera sures you like didopted, knee notherhed the belous tion of similar bienstires by France. It With ne ressity you produced for their adoption which has formed the great religire. The time had gone by when you could do what you pleased with the Conment and the Continent would do nothing to you. This time will never beturn; no more than the reign of weak and distilluted monarchs.

" After every declaration of war, your baveller and merchants shall be arrested on the continent, if you should captule on her the mariners, passengers, and merchants you may find in merchant vessels - If you blockade on commercial speculation; if vowanply to a part of the empire the principle of a paper blockade, which you have adopted, and not to a real blockade, the British Isles, and your other possessions, shall be subjected also to paper blocky ade. - If you adopt strong measures, we shall adopt stronger-force of airms shall be opposed to force of arms-legislative rigout to legislative rigour. This is the only method by which we can avoid being made your duper - the only method to conquer you, or at least to compel you to be just. You have more need of the commerce of the Confinent, then the Continent has need of your's. You have more need of America than she has of you; inasmuch as tho merchant has more need of the consumer, then the consumer has of him.

" If I cannot clothe myself in volvet. I will not cloth. If I cannot have cotton stockings, I will wear thread. There is the tale of the consumer .---But the merchant, who has founded the well-bring of his family on the wants of the consumer, is under the necessity of seiling. If you cress to sell, where will you procure means of defraying your national expenditure? Nevortheless, commerce is, no doubt. ecessary to the Continent; he who would bypeco obstacles to the progress of ladostry, would be worthy of a barbarous age rather than of the niesent. Different climes have different productions ; exchange, and reciprocal accommodation, beset wealth. Let commerce, then, be re-established, but let it be so upon just and legitimate grounds 2 let the nations contend with each other, but let not nn arbitrary spirit of industry be supported by force. If said Lord Chatham, ' we acted justly towards France, -our prosperity would not be of fourand-twenty hours duration." When Lord Chatham spoke thus; he might have been in the right; but if he was now living, he would talk differently. The ircumstances were then in wone facoure wo Lords of the ocean, as you still are; but France was without influence on the Continent. While you pressed upon her with unjust principles of legislation, you enriched Holland, Hamburgh, and Venica. The nature of things is now against you; instead of refusing to listen to the voice of justice, you should make it plend on your behalf. The treaty of Utrecht, against which you have contended, is now your safe-

" You have at length taken one retrogride step, ou have revoked the Orders of 1807 and 9, but the leep thin'ling men, who in greater numbers among ou than any other nation guide the pen of history, ill remark that the Orders in Council have charged the aspect of the world, that it would have been much better for you to have lost a great number of battles and a large proportion of your colonies, than to have published the Orders in Council, which have produced the union of Holland and the Hanseatla towns, the great changes which have taken place in Europe, and the continental system. Yet you now revoke your Orders in Council, they no longer form a part of your laws, and the continental system rea mains immoveable-ignorant as you are of the situa-Orders of 1807 and 9, from the 1st of July, but I tion of continental affairs. You have mistaken times. the Orders of 1806 have not been revoked, that is The Orders in Council would have served you in say, the Orders which sanction the right of a 1785, they would have produced you immense adpaper blockade, those in which a place is declared | vantages without much inconvenience. You might have, with impunity, held the language of the wolf ous to English manufactures. Now, so long as | gauge you can use is that of justice. If you act upon hose Orders remain unrevoked, you will have done principles adapted to the interests of the most pownothing, and you will be prohibited from ingress to | erful, you only accelerate your ruin, and promote the Continent. Vessels coming directly to France | the prosperity of your enemies. Justice requires that you should return to the principles which regulated the conduct of neutrals with respect to belligerent powers at the close of the last century, and at the beginning of the present war. Your interest enjoins "In former wars, cartels were established as but that defined by the Treaty of Utrecht, that is, it, the season when unjust and arbitrary measures

THERE FOULD BE NEITHER POLICY, REASON, OR JUSTICE IN SINGLING OUT GREAT BRITAIN IS IT TO BE WAGED AGAINST THE ADVERSARY MOST ABLE TO ANNOT, AND LEAST LIKELY TO YIELD? Why, at the moment when England explicitly declares her Orders In Council repealed whenever France shall rescind her Decrees, is the one selected for an enemy, and the other courted as a Conqueror? These enquiries lead us to contemplations too painful to indulge, and too serious to express. Though we cannot discern the least reason for this discrimination in favour of France, to justify the disproportionate measure of rescutment exhibited against England, still, in a war with the latter power there might have been found some consolation, had our country been in any measure prepared. We might have hoped that success would, in some instances, have rewarded the efforts of our squadrons, that our sea-coasts would have been in some measure protected, that the gloom of a long and unequal contest might be relieved by the brilliancy of occasional exploits. But, under present circumstances, there will be no scope for valour, no field for enterprize, no chance for success, no hope of national glory; no prospect, but of a war against Britain, in aid of the common enemy of the human race, and, in the end, an inglorious peace, in which our ally will desert our interest, and act in concert with our enemy; to shackle and restrain the commerce of our infant Empire, by regulations in which they will find a common interest. If your Committee are correct in the opinion that these sentiments are cherished by the great body of the People, it is highly expedient that they should be expressed by them in speedy and convenient mode should be devised to

give effect to their will. The power of the country is yet in the hands of the People. Union, energy, and resolution will cause the public opinion to be respected. Our Constitution affords the means of saving our country, by changing the men and the measures which have brought upon us our present embarrassments. It cannot be expected, that a great People will quietly consent, that those who represent them should abuse their trust, and wantouly expose them to rule and disgrace. If then the People aho are opposed to the present system will move with one accord, and express their disapprobation; if, influenced by a sense of their dearest and vital interests, they will unite without party distinction to save their Country from a foreign war, and, what is still more to be dreaded, a foreign yoke, " now is the appointed time, now is the day of salvation." But if, overawed by power, humbled by suffering, or restrained by erroneous considerations, they will submit to be plunged into the troubled ocean of European wars, the melancholy consolation will remain for the inhabitants of Boston, while they bow in submission to the cruel destiny of their Country, that they have omitted no just occasion to warn their fellow-citizens of its approach.

the adoption of the town, the following Resolu-

Whereas the proceedings of the National Gowernment afford reason to conclude, that it is their Great Brithin, and meetings of the People in a few places have been held, at which measures have been adopted, and sentiments expressed, calculated to induce Government to persevere in those hostile dispositious; and it appearing desirable, that the Government should have full information of the opinions and wishes of the People-Therefore, Resolved, That under existing circumstances the inhabitants of this town most sincerely deprecate a war with Great Brithin, as extremely injurious to the interests and happiness of the People, and peculiarly so as it necestarily tends to an alliance with France, thereby threatening the subversion of their liberty and independence. That an offensive war against Great Britain alone would be manifestly unjust; and that a war against both the Belligerent Powers would be an extravagant undertaking, which is not required by the honour or interest of the Nation.

" Resolved. That we view with just indignation and emotious inspired by the love of our country. the outrages and aggressions which are offered to our lawful commerce; and we believe it is the duty of Government to commence and proceed with as much diligence as the resources of our country will warrant, in providing for its efficient protection by a naval force. And we deem all commercial restrictions as so many engines of destruction, adapted to complete the rule of that portion of our commerce which escapes the rapacity of foreign aggressors.

" Resolved. That it is the true policy and duty of this nation to adhere to an impartial neutrality. to abandon commercial restrictions, to husband the resources of the country, and to indemnify itself against the losses to which its commerce is exposed in the present European war, by improving those casual advantages which arise from this state of thiogs. and which cannot be expected in a time of profound peace: that, to abstain from efforts of impotent resentment, blind rage, or desperate policy, is not to be doomed submission to any foreign power; but a conformity to necessities imposed on our country by an over-ruling PROVIDENCE, for which our courage and patriotism are not responsible: that we of eternal misery and tortone; as to a flanding beashould endeavour to ride out the storm we cannot | con, warning us of that vortex which we may not |

on public men and measures, and to adopt means fly, as it were, into the face of the Most High, for the security of their rights; and that our fellowcitizens in this and the other Commercial States are earnestly requested to join with us in a public expression of their sentiments on the system of commercial restrictions, and their abhorrence of war; and that this town, should it become expedient, will appoint Committees for the purpose of receiving their communications, and for corresponding or meeting with them for the adoption of such constitutional measures as may be proposed, for the rescration of our unalienable commercial rights, for the security of our peace, and for the election of such men to office as will use their best endeavours for the promotion of these objects, so essential to the preservation of our Constitution, to the security of our Union, and to the prosperity of our Country. (Signed) JOHN C. JONES, *Chairman.

The foregoing report having been repeatedly read and debated, was voted to be accepted. 44 It was voted, that the Selectmen cause copies of the above Report and Resolutions to be sent to

every town in the Commonwealth." MR. RANDOLPH'S LETTER. The last Washington papers furnish the follow-

ing interesting letter of Mr. Randolph to his Con-" FROM THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Prince Edward. Buckingham, and Cumberland.

"Fellow Citizens-I dedicate to you the fol lowing fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape, is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one branch of the American Congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and their different towns and counties, and that the most | in the person of your Representative, that the House may, and will, refuse to hear a Member in his place. or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislatire decision. A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1798 before these modern inventions applied the remedy. We must bid adieu to a free form of governmen for ever, for the stifling of freedom of debate has now been discovered. It was discussed as a matter of right until it was abandoned by the morer in consequence of additional information [the corres pondence of our Euroy at Paris] laid before Congress by the President. In ' the reign of terror' the fathers of the sedition law had not the hardihood to proscribe liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of Congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves, that you will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principles of free government, in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the People. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told, that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent "Wherefore, your Committee recommend, for I you is an invasion of the rights of every man among you, of every individual in society—if this abuse he suffered to pass unredressed, and the People alone are competent to apply the remedy — we must bid adieu to a free form of government. Having war would be attempted on Monday next with closed doors, I deemed it my duty to endeayour, by an exercise of my constitutional functions, o arrest this heaviest of all possible calamities, and nvert it from our unhappy country. I accordingly made the effort of which I now give you the result, and of the success of which you will already have been informed before these pages reach you .pretend only to give you the substance of my unfinished arguments. The glowing words, the lantuage of the heart -have passed away wit. the occaion that called them forth. They are no longer under my controul. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider n war with England, under existing circumstances, es comporting neither with the interest nor the honour of the American People, but as an idolatrous sacrifice of both on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy, and ambition. France has for years past offered us terms of undefined commercial arrangement, at the price of a war with England, which his herto we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. The price is now to be paid. We are fired of holding out -and, following the example of the nations of continental Europe, entingled in the artifices, or awed by the power of the destroyer of man-

kind, we are prepared to become instrumental to his

projects of universal dominion. Before these

PAGES MERC YOUR EYE, THE LAST REPUBLIC OF THE

CARTH WILL HAVE ENLISTED UNDER THE PANNERS

OF THE TYRANT, AND BECOME A PARTY OF HIS

AUSE. The blood of American freemen must flow

to cement his power; to aid in stilling the last strug-

gles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up !

into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal; i

to establish his empire over the ocean, and over the

and that gave our forefathers birth; to forge our

wo chains; and yet, my friends, we are told, as

ve were told in the days of the mad ambition of ${f M} c_s$

Adams, 5 that the finger of Heavis point to

would be a wanton and impious rejection of the adwould be a wallon and improve rejection of those nations who have offended against the justice command of Generalissimo Wellington, and it "Resolved, That our free Constitution secures announces the wrath to come upon those who, unto the People the right at all times to meet together grateful for the bounty of Providence, not satisin a peaceable manner, and express their opinions fied with peace, liberty, security, plenty at home, that you may be acquainted with what is so inte-

and tempt his forbearance. " To you, in this place, I can speak with free-

deterred by the cavils and the success of those who hold as " foolishness" all that savours not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments, which it has pleased Gon, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart. These are no ordinary times. The state of the world is unexampled. The war of the present day is not like that of our revolution, or any war which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the rictims, to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you, put it to your own bosoms, how far it becomes you as freemen, as Christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be, who are insensible to mothes not more dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you, by the regard which you have for your own security and property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, br all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from a calamity, the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

" Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Bonaparte? are you willing, for the sake of annexing Canada to the Northern States, t submit to that over-growing system of taxation, which sends the European labourer supperless to hed? to maintain, by the sweat of your brow, An-MIES AT WHOSE HANDS TOU ARE TO RECEIVE FUTURE MASTER? Suppose Canada ours. Is there any one among you who would ever be, in any re spect, the better for it-the richer-the freer-th happier -the more secure? And is it for a boon like this, that you join the warfare against the liberties of man in the other hemisphere, and put your own in jeopardy 😬

THE GREAT FICTORY.

The intelligence of this most splendid victory over Marmont was brought by the Sybil yacht, which left Corunna on the 28th, and landed a Gentleman of the name of Jackson at Lymington, by whom the Corunna Extraordinary Gazelte was transmitted to Government. In addition to that document we have to communicate to day the following

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Wellington to Gene ral Castanos, which arrived at Ferrol on Tuesday. July 24, a.m. immediately before the sailing of the

" On the 22d July, 1812, the French army nder the command of Marshal Marmont, was comoletely routed near Salamanca, by the Allied Army, which was united the third division of the 5th Spanish Army. The enemy lost many eagles, alnost all their baggage, and an immense quantity of military stores. Their loss in killed, wounded, and | thank him for past favours. Asterga has two orisoners, is estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men: the latter being 4000, among whom is General Bonnet, who is also wounded. The routed army retired by Alba de Tormes, and the victorious army was | to a castle in Portugal. in close pursuit."

It is reported by a second disputch, that the enemy's loss is greater; and the British loss is estimatbetween three and 4000 men Don Inlian Sanchez displayed great gallantry; out of 1400 iorse, which he commanded, 700 fell upon the field of battle.

By the Alice, arrived from Quebec (which place the left on the 5th July), we learn, that the Canalians were fully persuaded the war with America sas inevitable, and, in consequence thereof, were ctively training the militia, exercising the regulars, and embodying every male from 16 to 50. They felt confident of the security of Quebec, from every tempt of the Americans. No ressel was to leave here after the Alice, without convoy.

We received this morning Gibraltar Papers to the 25th July. They approunce the entrance of Ballasteros ioto Malaga.

It is said that three line-of-battle ships and fou rigates are to be detached from the Channel squaron, for the Coast of America, directly, and are to be victualled and stored from the rest of the ships on that station.

Detachments of the 3d and 5th Dragoon Guards. ind 1st, 3d, and 4th Dragoons, marched on Saturday and Monday from the depot at Canterbury for embarkation at Portsmouth.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

CONFIRMATION OF THE GREAT PICTORY. From the moment we received The Corunna Extraordinary Gazette, we did not entertain a single doubt of the truth of the glorious intelligence .-Though the dispatches from Lord Wellington to our Government are not yet arrived, our readers will trul subjoined two dispatches from his Lordship, the last of which, we are happy to state, says that the great victory has been gained with a loss on the part of the Allies of not 2500 men. The English | been obliged to take up arms. The French cavalry lost less than the Portuguese,

Commodore Sir Home Popham has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. several papers, of which war." Yes, the finger of He tyes does point to the following are copies.

war. It points to war, as it points to the massion | MENOR COMMODURE OF THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE COASTS OF SANTANDER.

" I have just received (4 p. m.) by a launch, sent

tice, and almost beyond the mercy of HEAVEN. It appearing to me a just and sucred duty to ferward it to you with the dispatch which such a glorious resting to the good of both nations, and in couse suence of which you will celebrate with a saluteto annoy the perfidious enemy, and at the same time to dom, and it becomes me to do so; nor shall I be give vigour to our afflicted Patriots. I likewise send you a note of this news, and a Gazette which I have received from Oviedo, for your satisfaction. I have

the honour to be, &c. " FRAN, DE SAGERS. " San Vincente del Barquera, July 29, 1812." general adminition. OFFICIAL NOTICE-AT FIVE IN THE MORNING

" Gardens above Tormes, July 83. " GENERAL-I wrote you yesterday morning. and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you, that last night we beat the army of Marshal Marmont, who is retreating, appearently on Alba de Tormes, where we are pursuing him. On this supposition, you will have sufficient scope to conclude our operations, and I hope you will soon join us. Let me know exactly for how many you want cloth-

" Be so good as to inform Gen. Castauos of the (Signed) WELLINGTON, " General Don Josef Santocildes."

ANOTHER DISPATCH. COPY OF THE NOTICE PRINTED AT SALAMANCA, OF THE MEMORABLE BATTLE IN THE NEIGHBOUR-HOOD OF THE CITY, 22D INSTANT.

" Field of Battle, near Salamanca, July 99. "The French army under the command of Man hal Marmont was defeated yesterday by that of the Alles, commanded by Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arrapelo, after seven hours continued firing, where the infantry as well as the cavalry and artillery of both Nations did prodigies of valour. The French were successively dislodged from their advantageous positions, and they lost all the artillery which they had placed there. Their lass of men is estimated at ten or twelve thou sand—to this morning more than four thousand prisoners : some engles are likewise taken. Marmont began his retreat at night, by Alba, and as the conquerors are following him close up, it is to be hoped he will suffer more losses in his retreat. Bonnet has just come in wounded, and with him more miconers. The field of battle for two lengues is corered with dead, and among them the Colonel of the 1st regiment, and among the prisoners the Colonel of the 101st regiment, and others. The English have lost very few ; the Portuguese somewhat more, and very few of the Spanish division: it is believed, that in killed and wounded they do not amount to (Signed) "WELLINGTON."

PRITATE LETTER FROM A FRIEND AT GYGON, DATED JULY 28, 1812.

" I transmit to you the glorlous dispatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you, since your mortal enemy, Bonnet, was wounded and taker prisoner on the 22d, in the fields of Salamana. It would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment. Silviera did not comply with the orders of the Commander in Chief, and was arrested and sent

" FRANCISCO DE SAYERS. " San Vincente de la Barquera, July 29, 4 P. M."

DE FOLLOWING RELATES TO OPERATIONS PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF THE GREAT VICTORS. Supplement to the Gazette of the Principality of

Asturias, 25th July, 1812:-" Marshal Don Pedro de la Barcena communicated to the Superior Jurta of this Principality, dated the 22d of July, from the Siege of Averga, the intelligence contained in the following Dispatch, and we hasten to communicate it to the public for its satisfaction:--

" SIR-The Officer charged with the observation of the enemy's morements reports as follows, in & letter dated the 20th inst, the events which have taken place in the Army of Marmont: Don Charles Espana, with Don Julian, beat the enemy severely at Castillo Vadrillo: his cavalry covered itself with glory. The number of killed, it is said, is not less than 2700. The French were obliged to retreat to the heights of Villa Fuente. Our troops were yes terday at Canizal. The Allies attacked at the same time on other points. The number of prisoners amounts to 4 or 5000, who yesterday came into Sal lamanca: amongst them is General Carrier, severely wounded. A great part of the army took the road to Medina, pursued by the Allies, and to-day again we have heard much firing. In that quarter, it is stated, was King Joseph, with some troops, which he brought from Madrid. The greater part of the Waggon Train, which the first day reached from Tordesillas to Medina, fell into the hands of the English. In consequence Lord Wellington ordered the inhabitants of the district of Toro to come and examine the effects, and receive what might respectively belong to them; several in fact have recovered what they conceived as lost. The army of Lord Wellington has been reinforced with 12,000 men. The adherents of the French in Valladolid have is destroyed. I shall write to you to-morrow in detail .- I communicate this to your Excellency for your satisfaction, hoping that you will be pleased to publish such important intelligence. As soon a I receive that which I am promised, I shall send it aiso to your Excellency. God preserve you, &c. " PEDRO DE LA BARCINA."

WILMA, JULY 16 .- His Majesty has erected upon the right bank of the Vilia an entrenched camp, surrounded by redoubts, and constructed a citadel upon the mountain on which was the ancient palace constructed. Three bridges apon rafts are already established.

On the 8th, his Majesty reviewed a barty of his guard, composed of Laborde and Ragout's divisions, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Treviso, and the old guard under the orders of Marshat the Duke of Dantzic, in front of the entrenched camp. The fine appearance of these corps excited

On the 4th, Marshal the Duke of Tarento set out from his head-quarters, in Rossien, the capital of Samogitia, one of the bandsomest and most fertile provinces in Poland; the General of Brigade Baron Ruard, with a part of the seventh division, to march upon Poniewiez; the Prussian General Kleist had been sent upon Chawle, and the Prussian Brigadier D. Jennerel, with another Prussian brigade, upon Titch. These three Generals have arrived at their destinations. General Kleist was only able to reach a single Russian hussar, the enemy having hastily cracuated Chawle, after setting the magazines on

General Ruard arrived early on the morning of the sixth at Ponlewier. He had the good fortune of saving the magazines which were in it, and which contained 30,000 quintals of meal. He took 160 prisoners, among which were four Officers. This expedition does the greatest honour to the detachment of the Prussian death hussars, who were charged with the execution of it. His Majesty has bestowed the Lexion of Honour on the Sub-Officers Werner and Pommowet, and Brigadier Grahomski, who in the affair distinguished

themselves. The inhabitants of the province of Samogitia are distinguished for their patriotism; they were free, their country was rich, but their destinies changed with the fall of Poland. The better and finest parts of the country were given by Catherine to Soubow; the peasants, from as they were, were compelled to become slaves. The flank movement made by the army upon Wilm having turned this fine province, it will be of the utmost utility to the army. Two thousand horses are on their march to repair the loss of the artillety. Considerable magazines have been preserved. The march of the army from Kowno upon Wilms, and from Wilms upon Dunabourg and Minsk, has obliged the enemy to abandon the banks of the Niemen, and rendered this river free, by which numerous convoys arrive at Kowno.

We have at this moment more than 150,000 quintals of meal, 2,000,000 rations of biscuit, 600,000 quintals of rice, &c. The convoys succeed each | both of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. If neiother with rapidity; the Niemen is covered with

The passage of the Niemen took place on the 21th, and the Emperor entered Wilm on the 28th. The army of the west, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, is composed of nine divisions of infantry, and four of cavalry. Driven from post to post, it now occupies the entrenched camp at Dressa, in which the King of Naples, with the corps of Marshals the Dukes of Elchingen and Regghi, several divisions of the first corps, and the cavalry corps of Counts Nansouty and Monthrun, keep it. The second army, commanded by Prince Engration, was, on the 1st July, at Kobren, where it hid collected. The 9th and 13th divisious, under General Tormazow, wernstill further off. On the first intelligence of the passage of the Niemen, Bagration put himself in motion to march upon Wilna; he effected his junction with Platoff's Cossacks, who were opposite Grodno-arrived upon the top of the Ivie, he learned that the road to Wilia was shut against him. He discovered that the execution of the orders be had received would he tash, and cause his ruin, Soubotnicki, Trabocu, Witchnew, Volojinck, being occupied by General Grouchy's, General Baron Pajol's, and the Prince of Eckmuhl's cores; he therefore retrograded, and took the direction of Minsk, but arrived midway lowards that town, he learnt that the Prince of Eckmuhl had entered it; he again retrograded: from Newy he marched upon Slousk, and from theuce opon Bobruisk, from whence he will have no other resource than that of passing the Borysthone, Thus the two armies are completely divided and separated, there being between them a distance of an

Prince Eckmulil has seized upon the strong place of Brusow, upon the Beresina; 60,000lbs, of powder, 16 pieces of besieging artillery, and some hospitals, have fallen into his power. Considerab's magazines were set on fire; a part was, however,

On the 10th, General Latour Manhourg sent the division of light cavalry, commanded by General Rosnicke, towards Mir. It met the enemy's reargoard at a short distance from that town. A very brisk engagement took place. Notwithstanding the aferiarity of the Polish division to number, it remained master of the field. The General of Cossicks, Gregorieu, was killed, and 1500 Russians were killed and wounded .-- Our loss, at the utmost, was not more than 500. The Polish light cavalry fought with the greatest intrepidity, and its courage supplied the want of number. The same day we entered Mic On the 13th, the King of Westpinita had his

mil-quarters at Aisry. The Vice-Roy has arrived at Dockchetsow.

The Bararians, commanded by General Count Cochrane) been confined to his bed, by indisposi-

aged eighty years, has for fifty years been Marshal of the Diet of Poland. The first act of the Diet was of Jagelions. The two bridges upon piles are being to declare the kingdom of Poland re-established .--A deputation from the Confederation was presented to his Majesty at Wilna, and submitte! to his approbation and protection the act of Confederation.

WESTMINSTER MEETING .- Yesterday, a Meeting

of the Friends to Parliamentary Reform took place in Patace-vard, Westminster. The business being opened with the usual forms, Major Cartwright came forward to propose certain Resolutions, and Petition to Parliament, on the subject, for the consideration of which the meeting was called. He prefaced his motion with a speech, in which he recommended to them two patriotic Societies which had lately sprung up with a view to procure a Reform in Parliament; namely, the Hampden, and the Union Clubs. Having described the nature of these Societies, and their proceedings, at same length, he adverted to a pamphlet which he had published 12 years ago, In answer to a publication by Sir J. Stewart, and contended, that a tax upon capital, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given them reason to expect, was similar to the plan recommended by Sir J. Stewart, and which he (Maior C.) had combated. He then went on to complain of the exertions made by those in power to stiffe the voice of the People when raised to assert their right to a reform in Parliament; and observed, that no fewer than 37 persons were now confined in Lancaster Jail, for no other offence, than that they had met to consider of petitioning Parliament for a Reform. He concluded by moving certain re-Commandant of it, to Lieutenant Do Raven, to solutions against a tax on capital, as being equivalent to confiscation, and as throwing all property into the hands of the Treasury, and calling for a Par-

iamentary Reform. Mr. Harris seconded the Resolutions, which were then put and carried.

Major Cartweight then came forward to propose for the adoption of the Meeting a Petition to the House of Commons, founded on the Resolutions which they had just greed to. The Petition being

Mr. Martin (Member for Galway), though he night differ from the Meeting generally as to the neans proper to be used, was as anxious as aux man rould be to attain the beneficial object they had in riety. He was friendly to reform, if it could be proved to him, that it could do any good; but he ould not think that an annual Parliament would be in any respect preferable to a septennial one, but, on the contrary, he thought it wouldNead to greater exils than were at present experienced. In the recent proceedings, he disapproved of the conduct ther could yield to the other, he though; both ought to have given way to the country. He did not approve of the petition. He thought one couched in nore moderate language would have been better: though be could not approve of that which had been read to them, he would not put a negative on it.

Sir F. Burdett complimented the last speaker on the manly manner in which he had come forward, and lamented that the Gentlemen of England did not generally do the same. He was sorry to say it, out the English Gentlemen, instead of coming forward as they ought, on an occasion like the preent, seemed content to sit at home, and have their estates confiscated under their very noses, rather than give the People an opportunity of resuming their dignity by asserting their rights and liberties. A Parliamentary Reform, he was satisfied, would prove highly beneficial to the country, as if it did not nake men more honest, it would make knavery nore likely to be detected and penished. To horten the duration of Parliaments was, in his pinion, very desirable. If this were done, those sho had seats in Parliament would be obliged frequently to give an account of their conduct to their onstituents; and he could not help observing, in the words of a very homely proverb, that " Short accounts make long friends." It would, moreover, in a great degree, prevent that infamous and corrupt connection, which at present existed between Members of Parliament and the Treasurv-he would not spenk of Ministers, as it appeared they were but straws floating down the tream, without power to direct its course. The system was such, that, whatever men appeared in Parliament as Ministers, they were to be attended to as oracles—and any measures that they might propose were to be carried. Yet those who have hus made themselves the fools of, an overhearing oligarchy called themselves guardians of the public pulse. They were the Kulpers of the Public PURSE! but he thought they ought rather to be called the cur runses of the public. When it was seen hat the guardians of the public purse held it constantopen for any thief to put his hand in, he thought would be felt that it was much better it should have no guardians at all. Whoever were Ministers now, they were to be looked up to as capable of ably guiding the destinies of the state at a crisis moentous like the present, and they might say to the People, as Joseph said to the Egyptians, " We have this day bought you and your LANDS."-There was, however, this difference between the two cases. In former times, when those on the land were bought with the land, they were fed by the purchaser; but now the bread was taken from their mouths by the purchaser, and the People were

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. | very fine. These froops have marched on Sloubokn. | brought ferward on the last day of the session; and | ling, Preacher in the Methodist contextion of that The Diet of Warsaw, being constituted into a had not that indisposition continued, he (Lord C.) place - At Nottingham, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Ger-General Confederation of Poland, has named Prince | would have had the honour of meeting them that Adam Czartorinski for its President. This Prince, day. Before retiring, he expressed his hope that Berlin, on the 12th of July tast, Professor Wilder. when that was unahimously done, the Boroughmongering Faction must, like the Devil, tremble and obey.

This speech was loudly applauded, and the Petltion was agreed to. The usual THANKS were then given and returned, and the Meeting broke up.

Chaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The London Journals of the 5th, received on Sa turday, communicated two articles of intelligence from America, to which we refer but readers, as possessing a peculiar interest in thomselves, and us placing on clear and unquestionable grounds these feelings of abhorrence with which, a large and to spectable portion of the American People view a war with Great Britain. To these feelings we called the public attention in our paper of Thursday last, and it is probable, that the next arrivals will furnish new exidence of the truth of our statements. Ou the final issue of the present state of affairs between the two countries, he are still without that informatio which is necessary to guide reflection to any thing like a decisive judgment.

The Journals of the date we liave mentioned, and those of the 6th, which came on Sunday, conveyed some additional articles, relative to the late battle in the Peninsula, which are deemed conclusive proofs of its actual occurrence, as well as of the important victory which has been obtained by the British and Allied Armies. Lord WELLINGTON's official details have not been received.

Paris papers, to the 31st of July, bad reached Lon don. The Seventh Buttetin of Bonafaur's Army i the chief article of their news. No event of import ance has taken place in the North.

A British cutter has, after a smart action, bee taken by an American Privateer off Newfoundland. At a late hour last night, the mail of the 7th arrived, but without bringing any farther intelligence from the Peninsula, or any news of even the slightest interest or importance, and we have only to mer tion, that the Commissioners, appointed to go out to Spanish America, to mediate between the Colonies and the Mother Country, have returned from Cadiz, the Cortes having refused to grant them the necessar ry powers. Mr. T. Sydenhay, one of them, is gone to Listion, with dispatches to Lord WELLINGTON, in tended to inform his Lordship of the actual state of Cadiz. - No mail due.

On Saturday last, the Hight Hon Sir J. Newroat Bart., was sworn in before the Mayor, a Charter-Jus tice of the County of the City of Waterford, in th room of the late HENNY ALCOCK. Esq.

The following appointment appears in the Dublir Gazette of the 6th : Dublin Castle, 4th August, 1819 .- Ilie Grace the Lord Lieutenaut has been pleased to appoint Robert Peele, Esq. to be his Chief Secretary

in the room of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole The following Petition has been adopted in the County of Armagh, and is now exposed for signatures in that city; copies are also circulating through

every parish in the county :-TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES OF

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN TARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Coun ly of Armagh, professing the Protestant Religion, whose A ames are hereunto subscribed-Sheweth, that your Petitioners have reason t peliere, that it is in the contemplation of your Honourable House, to make further concessions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in addition to those already granted to them; that they do not presume to dictate to your Honourable House in what man ner, or to what extent, those concessions shall be made, but most humbly implore, that, in considering the prayer of the Roman Catholics of Ireland your Honourable House will take care to provide such ample sufeguards and securities, for the per manent continuance and unimpaired support of our happy Constitution, by law established, as shall enve your Petitioners no cause to regret your having hearkened to the prayer of their Catholic fellow-

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever Armagh, August 1, 1812.

BIRTH : -- Of a son and beir, Mrs. Domville, wife of Compton Domville, Esq. Santry-house, near Dublin.-At Bally makeogh, the Lady of Jeremiah Scully of Silverfort, Esq. of a daughter.—At Farnham, Sur rey, the Lady of Henry Geale Carpenter, Esq. of son and heir. At Malshanger, Hants, the Lady of Col. Cunyngham, of a son. In Dublin, Viscounter

MARRIAGES -In London, W. A. Mackinnon Psq. to Emma Mary, only daughter of Joseph Palmer. Esq. of Palmerston, in the County of Mayo, and Rush-House in the County of Dublin .- Henry Goold. of Cork, Esq. to Miss Fitzgerald, of Granville-street, Dublin .- In Wexford. Captain Walker, of the Royal Longford Militia, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Tench, of Ballyhely, Esq.-in London, Robert Wigram. Esq. M. P. eldest son of Sir Robert Wigram. Bart. M. P. to Selina, the youngest sister of Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, Bart. Portman-Square and niece to his Lordship .- At Belein, in Portugal, Capt. James Watson, of the 1st Bat. 43d Regiment to Miss E. Calley .- At St. Pancias Church, Mr. W. Bell, of Cherpside, to Alicia, eldest daughter of Major Simgaby, Esq. of Fitzroy-square.

therrin, of a daughter.

DEATHS .- At Worthing, Ambrose Serie, Esq. on of the Commissioners of the Transport-Board .- Late ly, in France, Captain Cornelius Van Dyk. It will be remembered, that the Captain's vessel (the Granger West Indiaman) was captured on the 1st of May b L' ligle French Privateer, Captain Black, off Scilly after a most gallant res stance against a much superi bought with their own money. He concluded by or force, and that she did not surrender until her telling the meeting that, had not his colleague (Lord | Captain was mortally wounded - In Cork, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Andrew Sheppard .- Suddenly G. St. Cyr, were reviewed on the 14th at Wilna, tion, he would have seconded the motion on the Benwe'l, of Dover, one of the Society of Friends. while attempting to get into his chaise, aged 10. Dr. b) the Emperor. Deroy and Wrede's divisions are State of the Nation, which he (Sir Francis) had At Beverly, Mrs. Hickling, wife of Mr. John Hick-

this Meeting would serve as an example to the now, the celebrated Botanist At Mallow, Mr. Ri-Country to persevere in asserting their rights; and | chard Fowler, an eminest Apothecaey of the On Saturday fact, in Dublin, General Vallagray, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Dublin Society—in London, aged 17. Robert, ellest son of Lord Robert Fitzgerald.—At Kew, in the 60th year of his age, Hobert Hunter, Esq.—At 51. Heissny Major W. Pierce.-At his seat near Shanagoldon, County of Limerick, Peter Griffin, Esq. med 55 years.

> PORT-NEWS-PASSAUR, AUGUST 10. ARRIVED,

7th-Friends, Ramser, Guernier, raver be Eau de Cologno : Edward and Mary, Arthur, Swanskil, coals Mary, Allen, Portsmouth, staves: Amity, Stephings, Swansea, coals; Minerva, Colhronk, Plymouth,

staves; Auckland Packet; Sally, Lewis, Limerick, ballast; Neptune, Skelton, Hull, ballast; Neptune, Skelton, Hull, ballast, Bih-Prudent, George-and Liberty, Palifier, Ports. mouth, ballast ; Mary, Hunt, London; m. goods ; Eleanor and Grace, Brown, Swansen, coals ; Agenoria, James, Swanpea, ditto: William, Hannington, Southsupton, hoops: Betsey, Power, Lork, spi-rits, Betset: Earl Leicester Packet.

9th-Bonus, Reav. Liverpool, mi goods ; Shilleigh Newpurt, -Milford, blile - Karl buildwich Packet ; Ceres, Benns, Swansen, couls. 10th-Yours, Lowther, Swansen, coals.

7th-Jane, Vennell, London, butter; Camden

Packet. 6th-Bristof Packet, Gilmore, Bylstol, Troops Samuel Packet . Blinabeth, Streeter, Politimouth;

9th-William, Hamson, Tenby, ballast; Catherine, Fraucis, Swansea, live pige Belaey, from Cork, Power, spirith, Newey and Belfast; Attckland Pack et : Alfred, Muine, Swimsen, kallott : Beltunbia, Bots tington, Bristol, flows, becon, and butter.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HUDSON respectfully informs the La-dies and Gentlemen of this City, that it will not he in his power to remain longer in Town than this week i during which he may be consulted on the dis cases incidental to the GUMS and TBETH, at his Lodgings, Mr. M. Garoon's, Grand Parade.

Dr. H. purposes visiting CLORMEL on the 16th inst. Waterford, August 11, 1819.

> WANTED A FEW CITY ORDERS. APPLY TO ARTHUR BIRNIE. Waterford, August 11, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE MOUNTAINS of KILROSENTY and COT-TEEN are thickly poisoned for the preservation of the Game. Any Person found sporting on them, without written perminion from Mr. Bannon, of Carrickbarron, will be prosecuted.

. August 11, 1819.

HENRY SMITH has for Sale a Quantity of the best LIVERPOOL COAL, which he will sell un cusonable terms. The Coal is lying in a Yard adcining Mr. Monnes & Bridge Inn, and is well worth he attention of Country Gentlemen.

Application at his Office, Quay, Waterford. August 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

AVING seen an Advertisement, signed Jone O'BRIEN, stating, that we have not, nor coniot, comply with the terms upon which said Jones BRIEN has given up his interest in the BREWERY itely carried on in this City, under the Firm of O'BRIEN and LYNAGE, and cautioning the several persons indebted to the said Establishment from paying their Debts to DANIEL DORAH-We feel ourselves called upon to state, that we are now ready, and ive always been ready, and did repeatedly offer to give him the most unexceptionable security in this city, which security was tendered to him so late as Thursday evening last, in the presence of many respectable Witnesses, and then considered by him, according to his own admission, as perfectly satisfactory; and that said O'Barav's conduct has been most nconsistent-first, in writing and insisting on dissolving the said Firm, against our consent ; and then, after we had taken the option of keeping said Browery, at a valuation made by the said O'BRIER himself. he afterwards making every effort again to become a Partner. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty, to CAUTION the several Persons indebted to the late Firm of O Baien & Lynaon. NOT to pay their respective Debts to said O'BRIEN. as such payment could not be placed to their credit on the Books of the Concern, the above-named DANIEL DORAN being the only Person legalty authorised to receive the same.

JOHN LYNACH

DANIEL MAHER. Waterford, August 10, 1812.

P50,000 FOR A BLANK.

THE NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of 10,000 Tickets, will be all drawn on the 8th of eptember; the Scheme contains the usual number of Capital Prizes, and the lowest Prize AZZ i in addition to which, Eight Packets of Tickets are to be given to the Four First-drawn Blanks, by which a sum of £30,000 may be gained. The other Benefits ire as follow:

of £16.000 are £32 000 | 6 of £200 are £1.200 8---- 100 ----- HOO 3.000 ---- 6 060 10--- 50 ---- 500 ____ 1,000______ 40____ 40____ 400 -- 500 ---- (.000 | 25 --- 840 300 -----1.800 | 1.930 | 22 ---- 42 460 TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at S. PHR-AN'S-1. BULL'S-R. FARRELL'S-and A. BIR-NIE'S. Waterford.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THE QUAY, WATERFORD,

On Monday, the 10th instant, at twelve o'clock, YEARLY PROFIT-REST of £26 3s. 3d. ster-1 ling, arising out of a Farm in the Libertie; of his City, containing Sixty-one Acres, two Roods, and four Perches, on a Lenc of Seven Years and a Waterford, August 8, 1812. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

(7 The above Sale is adjourned till Monday next, August 11, 1812.