THURBDAY, AUGUST 6 .- A very numerous Meeting of the Friends to the formation of an Aux-History Bible Society, in the City of London, was held at the Mansion-House. The Egyptian Hall was appropriated to the business of the Meeting. About eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a number of Aldermen, entered the Hall, and sook the Chair. He immediately after rose, and, in u short address, stated the object of the Meeting, which was to form an Auxiliary Bible Society, not at all interfering with the labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the purpose of supplying the poor in the neighbourhood of London with co-pies of the Sacred Writings. It was impossible for the British and Foreign Bible Society, which must be considered as the Primary Society, extensively and usefully occupied as they were, to attend to the wants of every particular district, even if they possessed the tients. It was, therefore, in the present crowded siste of the population of the metropolis, of many great importance, that a Society should be formed for the dissonium tion of the Scriptures amongst the lower enters, and which might, at the same time, the dying? After many general observations on afford occasional assistance to that Society, of which it was an emassion. His Lordship then shortly stated the principles of the Society, which did not introfers with the religious opinions of any sect, but

was ready to extend ratief to all.

The Rev. Mr. Owen stated to the company the origin and progress of the Society, and the great advaninges, which it might be expected the cause would derive from the countenance and support of the first City in the world. That support he was sure would not be wanting, in aid of the good work which was new extensively carrying on throughout the world. I that Gentleman returned his thanks.

Mr. Blamark stated, that the translation and distribution of the Bible among foreign nations, tended, not, only to diffuse the spirit of Christian charity, peace, and concord, throughout the world, but to conclinate the affections of foreign nations towards this country. In Sweden, and among the simple and honest. Delacarilans, he could assure them, that the presents felt the highest gratitude to those who had supplied them with the Bread of Life; and always exclaimed, that the English were not their samples, but their true friends, who interested themselves no much about their sternal salvation. The City of Looden had intely taken a prominent part in the relieving the temporal wants of their conntryment would be trusted that they would not now

be beckward in their endeavours to supply their spi-The Rev. Mr. Hewlins exputiated on the great aduantages which all descriptions of Christians must receive from having the Bible put into their hands, and having the pure Word of God administered to them in the manner that this Society proceeded in The Bibles circulated by them were not accompanied with any notes, or expositions, to suit the doc-trines or purposes of one Church, but were a gift to all descriptions of Christians, in which they might read the word of God without any comments. The principle of this Institution was so good, that be had no doubt of its success and presperity. The esto perpetua, which had been so often applied to our Constitution, would, he trusted, be the wish of

all the religious for the success of this Institution. The Resolutions suggested by the Committee were

then read by the Secretary. Mr. Rowcroft came forward, in order regularly to more them. He felt himself, in point of talents, good of their country. What merit is there in men such vast importance; but as there were occasions which caused " the dumb to speak," so, feeling the great advantages to be expected from those proceedings, he did not hesitate to come forward. He was glad to see that great hall crowded with well-wishers to the cause, and with so respectable and august an assembly as he was now addressing. When he re- have left us without any, had not others been found membered that Fgypt was the country from which morallty and science first enlightened the ancient world, he could not avoid observing, that from this, which was called the Egyptian Hall, and from the resolutions then passed, he had hopes that still greater benefits would now be diffused over the world, by the exertions of those distinguished persons of the City of London who were there present. He thought that the spirit of Christian charity and peace might be so diffused among the nations as to unite them all in moral union. The benefits of educating the poor had been so strongly felt of late, that two great societies for that purpose, which he was corry to say appeared rival societies, had both of them met the most distinguished patrounge and support. It would doubtless be a powerful aid to those societies, if the Bible were put into the hands of those who had been thus taught to read; and, on the other hand, those societies for promoting education would also powerfully assist the cause of religion and morality. After many observations on the advantages to be expected from the exertions of this Society, he concluded by moving the Resolu-

Mr. Favell seconded the resolutions, in an elo-

The Resolutions were then put and carried with unanimity, and loud acclumations.

Mr. Vansittart (Chancellor of the Exchequer) rose amidst the most enthusiastic testimonies of approbation. He adverted generally to the laudable object of the Institution, and observed that no time could be more usefully employed, either in behalf of individuals, or the country, than that which was bestowed in diffusing a knowledge of the sacred writings. It was a labour that would call down that blessing from Heaven, under which this nation might prosper: and he trusted that the Institution Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Justice Gibbs be forthwith would be brought to a successful issue, declaring, at put into Commission, to inquire into the present well considered plans.

to the Lord Mayor.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Martin, in an ible speech, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thornton, jun. io an eloquent speech, proposed thanks to the Vice-Presidents. He considered the principles of this society so good, and its foundation so sure, that there was no principle of death about it. He thought that the " cslo perpefua" applied to it as strongly as to any human in-Stitution; and he thought it would outlast even the hall in which they were assembled, or the celebrated pyramids of Egypt, which had lasted so many ages. fle thought, that, in the present times, they could boast, in their Secretary, of a man no less indefatigable than the celebrated Mr. Howard, in his exertions to do good. He was convinced, that not only in Sweden, but in Spain and Portugal also, the exertions of this society would do much to

conciliate the affections of the people to this country. What could be more grateful to our renowned General in that country, than to see, that while he was administering comfort and healing to his sick and wounded, others were as auxiously labouring to administer spiritual, comfort and consolation to the importance of the society, he proposed his resofution of thanks.

This motion having been seconded, and ably supported by a number of trentlemen, was also carried quantimously, and with acclamations.

Alderman Scholey, and some other of the Vice Presidents named returned thanks, and expressed sentiments high p favourable to the object of the

The nan; of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as then added to the list of Vice-Presidents, and

Alderman Wood stated, that when he served i the office of Sheriff, he found among the prisoners In the different inils of this city, many who very thankfully received the present of a Bible, and appeared very auxious for religious instruction. If any of those men became reclaimed by the Bible, and afterwards were useful members of society. surely that alone would be equivalent to all that bould be subscribed, even if it amounted to £10,000

A great number of other Gentlemen, principally Clergymen, also addressed the meeting on the subject, and the assembly seemed generally persuaded of the importance of the object which was proposed

Thanks having been unanimously voted to the Lord Mayor, both for the support he had formerly given the Society, and for his now presiding at the neeting; and lending them the Egyptian Hall-

His Lordship, in a short speech, returned his thanks, and expressed his warmest wishes for the success of the Society, assuring them of his determination to do all that was in his power to contri-

The meeting, which was very numerous, then broke up; and a subscription was immediately entered into for forwarding the object of it.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE. Sir-I was sorry to read in your paper some severe animadversions on certain publitmen, because they thought it their duty as such a crisis as the preseat, not to after mere difference of opinions to prevent their poiting their counsels together for the agreeing who have but one mind, upon all the great to shew Bonaparte, that our statesmen are willing to make great sacrifices for the general good? Now it is certainly better to have any set of Ministers than none at all, and it appears that the conscien tious obstitute of Lords Grey and Grenville would less scrupulous-besides, the greater the personal sacrifice, the nobler the self-decial. Lords Grey and Grenville gave up power only -whereas the more magnitudinous generosity of their opponents gave up reputation. As to opposition of sentiment In the Cabinet, I ask, is not our boasted Constitution made up of powers, whose joint operation acts in their mutual check and common resistance to one another; and if in this view we look at our present Ministers, if the same principles are in all cases to act in the same way, there can be no doubt that we never had a more Constitutional Cabinet? Besides, Sir, is it not the cant of all our Parliamentary Patriots, in or out of place, that public duty, and not private feeling, is the one grand actuating motive, and if a man agrees to sit in a Cabinet with those whom he has uniformly held up to the ridicule and contempt of the country, can he give a stronger proof that, whatever public duty may, no selfish consideration of private feeling had any thing to do with his conduct? Let, then, one great zeal for power-that is, the public good, because, unless we have the power to promote it, rain is the empty wish to do so; let, then, I say, one great zeal for the public good consume all private animosities. Let Mr. Canning and Lord Caslercugh, in the fervour of new reconciliation, lay their heads together to concert a new coup de main in the Scheldt, and let them add unto themselves the formal Doctor, to make a complete tria junctain uno. Let Lords Eldon, Wellesley, Redesdale, and Donoughmore prepare and bring in the Bill for Catholic Emancipation-let the Duke of Cumberland be sent over Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, with Mr. Grattan for his Secretary-lot Messrs. Brougham and Stephen be put at the head of the

Board of Trade-and Messrs. Rose and Creevey at

the same time, his determination to give it every sup- | state of the liberty of the press, and report upon | lam, Sir, &c. nions thereon.

OMNIUM GATHERUM

We lament to say that the Commissioners appoint ed to go out to Spanish America, to mediate between them and the Mother Country, have returned to England without proceeding to fufil the objects of their intended mission. The reason is, the obstinate refusal of the Cortes to give them the powers which were necessary to success; for they would not consent to include Mexico in the Commission, or permit them to go thither at all. It has been considered to be in vain to proceed to the execution of the trust under these circumstances; and the measure is abandoned. Such is still the conduct of the Cortes; and we lament to say they have come to this decision since the arrival of the Duke de l'Infantado at Cadiz. The natural apprehensions on this subject are, that the United States will thus he left to intrigue with all the malcontents throughout the important countries of Spanish America; not only to separate them from Old Spain, but to allerate them from Great Britain; and it is most probable, that, for many months past, the emissaries of Mr. Madison have been intriguing every where to that purpose; for it is shrewdly suspected, that the knowledge of the death of Mr. Perceval quickened the resolution of the American Government to declare war, fearing that a Ministry disposed to conciliation might be appointed, which would interfere with their views in further embroiling the Spanish Colonies with the

Mother State. Does not all this serve to demonstrate the fatal obstinacy of Mr. Perceval's Government, in resisting every attempt that was made by the Opposition to do away the Orders in Council, which would have taken from the President and his party all the grounds of hostility to England? Mr. Brougham made his famous motion on the 3d of March, and he framed it so as to take in both the Orders in Council and the License Trade. If that motion had been carried, the President of the United States durst not have proceeded to the declaration of War, for the sense of the country would have been against it; and the new obstacles to conciliation, which he has i in his power to interpose, would not have eard, or at least could not have been avowed .-To the rejection of that motion, therefore, we may tenty ascribe the war with America. And now, to the ejection of the proposal of giving full powers to the Commissioners to mediate between Spain and er Colonles, we may in all probabilly ascribe the iss of all connection and good understanding with vanish America.

Contrary to the opinion asserted by some of the Newspapers, and an impression that exists in the ninds of others, it does not appear that General Beinadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, is the suggester of the mode of warfare now adopted by the Russians; but that it is a plan formed and acted upon, as far back as the month of June, 1811, at the particular instance of the War Minister, after having proposed it for the ppinion of the Emperor Alexander, upon the event of a rupture with Bonaparte: In consequence of the approval of his Imperial Majesty, it was determined, from this early period, to put the troops in motion towards the western frontiers of the Empire. The Commissariat underwent a better organization; Duneberg, Witepsk, Polotzk, and Smoliusko, were fortified; these cirwstances prove a settled plan of operation, as far as 13 or 14 months ago, and of not passing their own frontiers, which, it is conceived, may have its origin from historical experience, as one of the finest examples of the success of this plan is met with in the reign of the greatest Sovereign Russia ever had, or Peter the Great executed it precisely in the same country which contains the present theatre of warthe borders of Lithuania, on the banks of the Niemen, in the environs of Kowno, and of Grodno, in 1708, when Peter encountered Charles XII. who, after having reduced Poland and Saxony, and drained from the latter, by heavy and extraordinary contributions, all the specie she possessed, proceeded to attack Russia, threatening to march direct to Moscow; and dethrone his rival. He led the greatest army Sweden ever had, having under him Generals of the most renouned talents, besides immense treasure. He sought by every means to engage the Russians, but Peter knew too well how to avoid a battle, when he was certain that the better way to overcome his enemy was to protract the war -and that drawing him on to advance was depriving him of his depots, magazines, and every resource that might come to him-thus avoiding battle, but retreating in the best order, breaking the roads, removing or destroying all provisions, or forage, and harassing the enemy with his light troops, who took

all his convoys. Charles by this conduct was forced to give up his itention of marching to Moscow, was indebted for iis safety to the treachery of Mazeppa, who rebelled from his Sovereign, and invited Charles into the Ukraine, where he had prepared magazines for him: those acquainted with the transactions of 1708 nust remember the wretched situation of Charles during the winter and following year, when the Robt Hedges Byre.

battle of Poliawa completely destroyed his power. The plan now adopted by Alexander is then no other than that of Peter the Great, and was resolved upon, long before the Russian Gorernment could reckon upon the present good understanding that exists between them and the Swedish Court. The the Board of Controut. I should suggest, also, that matural inference is, therefore, that what is now going forward is the result of deep reflection, and

We understand that the destination of the days the same time, his determination to give it every support in his power. He concluded by moving thanks the expediency of Informations Ex-officio, and that to be sent from Sicily and Majorca has been chang. before any of the above arrangements take place, ed.—It is not going to Catalonia. It is probably the present Ministers do proceed to inquire into their destined for Cadiz, to mise the siege of that Ciry, own conduct and efficiency, and report their opiby the French, becomes extremely troublesome, if not dangerous. The range of the shells now thrown is 1200 Spanish yards. It is, however, only a consecture as to its destination; and it is understood that the second division of the armament had not sailed from Siellyman the Lat of July.

Some curious papers have been intercepted by the party of Longa, which were conveying to Middeid from the French frontiers. They consisted of a great variety of love letters, and an official communiration from the Spanish Ambasador at Priersburgh, to Joseph. The escort was composed of 400 men, all of whom fell a sacrifice to the tengennee of the Similards, with the exception of twelve, who effected their escape.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a Leter from an Officer in the Expedition which sailed rom Sicily to co-operate with the Spaniards in Catalonia. It is dated the 5th ult. At Port Mahon .-This letter states the British force employed upon this Expedition to be considerably higher than we were led to suppose It to be from former accounts. A Spanish corps, consisting of between 6 and 7000 nfaittry and 300 cavelry, has been organised and disciplined in Majorca by General Whittingham .-They are represented as being very fine troops, and n every respect fit for service. The whole of the French force under Sochet, according to the most authentic accounts, amounts to about 25,000 men: but of these he cannot bring above 15,000 into the field, the rest being necessarily employed in garrisons and keeping up his communications. The last letters from Gibraltar state that the Expedition had sailed for the coast of Spain.

AN USERFECTED VOYAGE-A Gentleman in he neighbourhood of Downing-street, being at Dal, became acquainted with some Officers belonging to a frigate lying off that station, who invited him to dir c on beard, unknown to his relations, on the day appointed, when, after partaking of an excollect dinner, and a conious quantify of wine, siginl was unexpectedly made for the vessel to sail inreliately for Gibraltar, and no hoat being near to bring him on shore, he was obliged to extend his visit to that quarter of the globe, from whence he was not on board the first vessel for England, and landed at Portsmouth, after an absence of fifteen weeks, and arrived in town, a few cays ago, to his family, who, with their near connections, had given him up DREADTUL ACCIDENT .-- On the morning of the

6th, at six o'clock, two houses in Great Rosellstreet, Covent-Garden, formerly the Blue Posts Tavern, which were under repair, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Unfortunately, at the time, several workmen who were employed in repairing the building were inside, in different parts of the premises. The greater part of the crazy effice fell inwards, and buried nearly the whole in the culus. Ergry effort was immediately made to extricate the unfortunate sufferers, and paking sers crected across the street to Drury alar e The die, to prevent their exertions from being impeded, and the workmen continued at their labours until night. veral were taken out of the cellar and ground floor, but as the materials of the building were light, and unsubstantial, the lives of many were saved. There were 16 persons in the interior of the miserable building when it fell, those in the cellar e-caped, but many of the others dug out of the rulus presented sery miserable objects, and were conveyed to Middlets Hospital, two of whom died, and three some returned, and exerted themselves to recover others from the ruins. A poor woman, who was passing when the houses fell, is supposed to have been killed, as her basket was found in the street, and she as not since been heard of. The workmen continued digging on the ruins the whole of last night, and the neighbourhood was thrown into general airm by the ccident.

On the night of the 2d, a most inhuman merder was perpetrated on the body of a poor industrious man of the name of Geary, who resided at Clonmult, near Youghal-the cause and the assusin are yet unknown. An Inquest was held on the body on Monday last, before D. Connell, Esq. oot of the Coroners of this County, and a Verdict of Wilful Murder against some Person or Persons unknown, was returned.

CITY OF CORK GRAND JURY. Mountifort Longfield, Raq. M. P. Foreman. William M. Baker, John Swayne,

Peter Dumas. Richard Digby. John Cotter, jun George Knapp, Richard Lanc. jun. Thomas Harris. Barth. Gibbings. Francis Hodder Henry Bagnell, jun.

Charles H. Leslie,

Thomas G. Waggett, George C. Jefferies, Edward Creed, Charles Evanson, jus Thomas Harrison. COUNTY OF CORK GRAND JURY. Honourable Richard Hare, Foreman. Mich. Goold Adams.

Denis Moylan,

Edward Pope.

Henry Hewitt,

. C. Colthurst, Bart. | Justin M. Carty, Sir Augustus Warren, Bt. Wm. H. Kewenbam. Rd. Boyle Townsend, Thomas Poole. Richard Townsend. Nich. Green Erans, William Wrixon, Wm. Wrixon Becher, Hugh Norcott, Samuel Townsend, Brook Brazier. John N. Wrixon, John Anderson, Henry Cole Bowen, J. Colthurst, jun. & William Stewart,

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Waterford Chronicle. Ramsey's

No. 11,328.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

positive, shall be permitted to be exported, upon

entered into by the merchant exporter, to any of

the British plantations in the West Indias, or to

any of his Niajestn's actilements in South America;

provided the merchant experter shal! first verify

upon oath that the articles so exported are intend-

ed for the use of a particular plantation or settles

ment, to be named in the entry outwards, and

not for sale, and that the said plantation or set-

tlement has not before been furnished with any

sumply of the said articles during the same season;

and provided also, that the exportation of the said

arti les shall in no case exceed the value of fifty

pounds sterling for any given plantation or settle-

ment, whether by one or more shipments within

AND the Commissioners of his Majesty's Cus-

oms are to give the necessary Directions herein as

21th day of July, 1819.

ERNE. TYRAWLY. DE BLAQUIERE.

GOD SAFE THE KING.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dullin, the

to them may respectively apportain.

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE QUAY, WATERFORD. On Monday, the 10th instant, at twelve o'clock. A YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of &26 3s. 3d. storhing, arising out of a Farm in the Liberties of

this City, containing Sixty-one Acres two Roods,

and four Perches, on a Lerse of Seven Years and a

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD

Waterford, August 8, 1812. FIELDING, Auctioneer. User on the 13th inst.
the 13th inst.

TO BE 901.D. FIME capit dOUSE and CONCERNS formerly L occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si MON SERVICE. The valuable and extensive STORES and CON CERNS at the Adelphi,

Do.....in Thomas Street. Clare-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE in Patrick street, next to Mr fane, lately occupied by Mrs. Suxuaock. In Sire o MICHARL DONRY S, next door to the latter House

TENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about vella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1819.

150,000 FOR A BLANK.

THE NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of 10,000 Tickets, will be all drawn on the 5th of September; the Sebeme contains the usual number of Capital Prizes, and the lowest Prize & 22; in addition to which, Earlyt Packets of Tickets are to be given to the Four First-drawn Blanks, by which a sumof £50,000 mmy be graned.

1 000 _____ 1 000 | 10 ____ 40 ____ 40 $\frac{1}{1}$ 500 ---- 2.000 $\frac{1}{1}$ \(\frac{1}{2}\)8--- \(\frac{1}{2}\)0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)--- \(\frac{1}{2}\) 6 -- 300 -----1,500 1,930 TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at S. PHE. LANS-J. RULUS-R. FARRELL'S-and A. BIR NIE's, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. 1 ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERCORD. TARE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Counof Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungaryan consisting of Oak of to 18 and of Years prowth. These Lands are held by Leise under Sir PROBLE OSBORER, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 3: Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable. Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding abeautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan. ck-on-suir or Roger Cames, 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.

FINO BE LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Laveyor 31 Years, the LANDS of BALLY ROBBIN, within the li-Proposals to be made to Mr. Annanan Biographic Mr. Thomas Quar. Waterford, June 11, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN. the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LUT, as here tofore advertised. Apply to Paren Wyent, Attorber, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE AND LANDS of DUCKSPOOL, now in the possession of Grorer Boars. Application to be made to him at Duckspool, or Williams im-street, Waterford. Jaly 29, 1819

MAY-PARK.

NO BE LET, for such Term of may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY. RK, with twenty Acres of GREEND; or, the IN REST will be sold. If let, a rine will be expect-May Park is beautifully situated on the Banks. the River suir, and at the distance of only one below the City of Waterford The House is era, cormaning, on the Ground Ploor, a handne Dravilng Room, two Parlours, of good dimenu, and Hall: excellent Bedeliambers up Stairs, "rvanty Rooms. There are convenient O. two COACH TOUSES and STABLING for on Horses. The Godens are waited in, well plant-Eq. at Max Park, near Waterford. for The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, two, Two, or three Years, if not sold.

YWARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID | port into any part out of Ireland, or carry coast | after excepted.) to the satisfaction of the Com-BLACKING.

TMIS Composition produces the most brilliant Jer Brack ever beleld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly free from any nauseous Smell, and will retain its Vi ues in any Climate.

Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 11 St. Martin's Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birme, R. Farrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quiv. Waterford; Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farrell and Gor man. Clonmel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint : and Quarts 3s, 9d. eich. Caution .- The su perios Quality of this Blacking ha

nducad several base imposiors to sell spurious (positions under the above name, to prevent which beerve none are genuine unless " Robert WAR-REA," is signed on the Label, and " 14. M. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle.

TO BE SOLD,

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots. AS LATELY MARKED OUT.

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN I in the County of Wexford, situated on the na signble River Barrow, within two miles of Ress, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. he above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and ill be sold to the best Bidders, without preference Proposils will be received (post paid) by Captain

discourse, and Doctor Witters, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. James North, Wood Ranger, will show the sere February 25, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

A T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black Wa ter, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very gross OAK, ASH, LLM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCA MORE. & -- Proposite in writing, will be received y Richard Musikaar, tsq. Mount Rivers, Cap-

TO 10 LET

or any Term of Years that may be arreed on. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWALLING HOUSE, STARLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main Street of he Town of Carrick os Sura, lately occupied by WILLIAM SAYTH, Esq. deceased. On this Hou and its Offices no Expense was spaced to have the rendered convenient and comfortable. The II KNITI Re of the House may be had at a aluation. ALSO TO BE LEE.

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON TORES, and YARD, roxt adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LEE

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, on OACH-HOUSE, situate in the Mun Street of Can nick aforesaid, lite in the possession of Lywars my ru. Esq. deceased, with in extensive PAN YARD DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work. These latter Concerns, from the griduit improv nents made during a period of nearly six's Years in which the Tanning Trade was curried on with a perior success, and possessing consequently every the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are algust med a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DO. K a mexed, to whole of which there is a quick and easy comm nication to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled in GARDEN, in good c er, 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 Edmond Smrth, Esq. Callan.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Countries STREET Intely occupied by Mrs. Viscour, with a large valled in CARDEN at the rere thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto : pining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annor T. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of th have Concern, known by the name of JINKYN GAR ors, containing one Acre and four Perchet.-Applittion to Mr. HAEL DORBYN, Bailey's New street, or

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, &c.

WITEREAS the time limited by our Proclamulion of the twenty first day of January on the coast of Africa, or to the island of St. last, for prohibiting the exportation out of Ireland, or carrying coastwise, Gunpowder or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, has er- tation of any of the said articles for the purpose

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be renewed and continued for ome time longer; Now we the Lord Lieutenant-General and jesty forts and settlements on the coast of Africa,

no person or persons whatswever (except the Mas- true destination of the same to the places for of two years, without bail or maintrize, and until ter-General of the Ordinance for his Majesty's which they shall be entered outwards, before the such forfeiture be paid. service.) do at any time, for the space of six entry of the same shall be made, and do give full | "If any person or persons in this kingdom shall months from the date hereof, presume to trans- and sufficient security by bond, (except as herein upon any presence whatsoever, load or put on board,

vise, any Gunpowder or Saltepetre, or any sor a missioners of his Majesia's Customy to consulted of Arms or Amounttion, or ship or lade on board is said articles to the places for which they are soonany ship or vessel, in order to transporting tered outwards, and for the purposes specified, the same into any parts beyond the seas, or and none other; and such word shall not be comcarrying the same constraint, without leave or celled or delivered up until proof be ned to the permission in that behalf first obtained from the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the 1100 Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or duction, within a time to be fixed by the raid Com-Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon | missi pers, and specified in the band, of a certificate pain of incurring and suffering the respective for- or certificates, in such form and manner as shall fedures and penalties inflicted by an Act passer be directed by the said Commissioners, showing

in Great Britain in the twenty-night year of he that the said articles shall have been all dubi lands late Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to em. ed at the places for which they were entired at ... so power his Majorin to prohibit the exportation of \ wards : But it is our pleasure, nevertheless, that Salt-petre, and to enforce the law for empower- the following articles, viz. Bar-Iron, white and ing his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of tarred Rope, Tallow or Mill Grease, Torpan-Gumpowder, or any sort of Acres or Annual- line for Waggon Covers Pitch, Tar, and Tartion : and also to empower his Majesty to restrain the carrying courtwise of Salt-petre, payment of the proper duties, without bond being Gumpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammuni-

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Casoms are to give the necessary orders herein as to lem may respectively apportain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 24th day of July, 1512. TYRAWLY. DE BLAQUIERR. FRANKFORT. WM. SAURIN. S. HAMILTON. GOD SAVE THE KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

THEREAS the time limited by our Pro the same season. clamation of the twenty first day of Janu ary last, prohibiting the transporting into any part out of Ireland of any Pig-Iron, Bar-Iron, Herry, Pitch, Tar. Rosin, Tarpentine, Anchors, Cabler, Cordage, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Oars, Oakum, Shret-Copper, or other Naval Stores, FRANKFORT. WM. SAURIN. S. HAMILTON,

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition should be renewed and continued some

extend, or be construed to extend, to any of his

Majesty's ships of war, or any other ships of

Ordanec, or by the Commissioners of his Majes

th's Navy ; nor to prevent any ship or vessel from

taking or having on board such quantities of

naral stores as may be necessary for the use of

such ship or vessel during the course of her in

tended voyage, or by licence from the Lord High

Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioner

exportation of the said several articles to Great

Britain, or to his Majesty's nards or garrisons

or to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in

America or the West Indies, or to Newfound-

land, or to his Majesta's forts and settlements

in the East Indies : provided that upon the expor-

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF Now we the Lord Lieutenant General and Ge-ThELAND eral Governor of Ireland, by and with the ad-The following abstracts of certain Acts of Parliavice of his Majosty's Privy Council, do hereby ment, relative to the above Person contain in-person or present whosever as at any time, for should be made acquainted. } the some of six months from the date hereof As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland presume to transport into any parts out of Ireland ave, from time to time, gone into foreign countries any Pig-Iron, Bar-Iron, Henry, Pitch, Tar. exercise their several callings, contrars to the R sin, Turpentine, Anchors, Cables, Cordage aws: the following abstracts of Acts of Parliament Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Ours, Oakum, Sheet This present Majesty, for preventing such practices, Corner, Sail-Cloth or Canvas, or other Naval re published for the information of persons who may Stores or do ship or lade ann Piz-Iron, Barignorant of the pe alties they may i corby diso-Iron, Hemp, Puch, Tar, R sin, Turpentine, pedience to them; and it will be observed, that such Anchors, Cibles, Cordage, Masts, Yards, Box. penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways eprits, Oars, Oakum, Sheet-Copper, Sail-Cloth concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing Canvas, or other Naval Stores, on board and crificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the ship or vessel, in order to transporting the same exportation of the tools and instruments used by into any part bound the seas, without leave or ee, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers permission first being had or obtained from the Lord Licutenant or other Chief Governor or Go Statute 28 George III. Chap. 17. vernors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain f incurring the torfeitures inflicted by assed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of is Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to enable his Majestu to restrain the exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the erportation of Salt-Petre. Arms and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council;" but it is nevertheless

" If at any time after the 24th day of June, entice, persuade or endeavour to persuade, solicit, or seduce any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in li en, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wonl, mohair, cotton, or silk, or any other said materials mixed one with another, or of or in Iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or hi any our pleasure that nothing herein contained shall other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominious or cessels or buts in the service of his Majesty, or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, and shall be employed or freighted by his Majesty's Board of lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Beach at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assize's for general jult delivery, for the county willerein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons, so convicted, shall for every artificer, workman, or nanufacturer, so by him, her, or them, respectivef the Admiralty for the time being; nor to the y contracted with, entired, persanded, solicited or educed, severally forfeit the sum of 1'500' of lawful oney of this kingdom, and shall also suffer impricoment in the common fail of the county where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar mouths, without bail r mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid: and in case of a further conviction in manner before Helena, or to the British settlements or factories prescribed by this act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second of trade to Great Britain, or to his Majesty's yards and garrisons, or to his Majesty's colonics or subsequent conviction, severally forfeit for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contractand plantations in America or the West Indies, ed with, entired, personded, solicited, or seduced, or to the island of Newtoundland, or to his Mathe sum of \$1000 of lawful money of this king. reneral Governor of Ireland, by and with the or to the island of St. Helena, or to the British dom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the addies of his Majesty's Pricy Council, do hereby settlements or factories in the East Indies, the ex- common juil of the county wherein such offender or order, require, prohibit, and command, that porters of such articles do first make outh of the offenders shall be respectively consicted for the space

50,000 Cavalry 30.000 Followers

600,000 lbs.

131b. of bread per day 600,000 lbs. The horses of this army, including envilley, staff, regimental bagging, artillery, ammoultion, commissarlaf, most amount to 180,000; these ought to receive each 8lbi. of corn to keep them in condition. Here then is required, for horses-

4,200,000 lbs/ a day, or B.400,000 lbs. h.week. For men, as above 4,200,000

13,600,000 Now we must add for drink, which must be transported, as beer, wine, buid spirits, half h plut a day, or half a pound; and of other valable acticles, beef and mutton, groceries, &c. half a pound

Horses quent to receive at least 12ths, of Hay a day: 150,000 Norses

4.800.000 per day. 12,000,000 per week. CAPTA C.

For Horses, Corn 8,400 000 ditto er Cook for Tepops 4.200,000 ditto. Wane and Grescries, &c ... v.800.000 dilto. 26,000,000 lbs. per week.

Which is equal to ?!! 14,000 Tons.

- Work suppose he house will draw or carry 500 Weight oh (the average, bad roads taken into coust derailbil, kind supposing, as ought to be the case, Thit the great magazines are 50 miles in the rear. and that each horse goes 100 miles a week, this would require for trainport of food only 112,000 horses .- See then.

To draw food 112,000 Per Catalry 50.000 Artillery 5 000 Hegimental Baggage ... 5.000 Officers and Stuff Spare Ammunitred 3,000

It is to be allowed, that during the summer tho number of horses wanted will not be so great, but when the snow comes on in Russin the whole will be wanted. We are to add the difficulties of proriding beef and motton at half a pound a day-allowing each sheep 50ths, weight, each bullock at 500lbs. 400,000 persons at this average would require 1400 bullocks and 14 000 sheep a week, which must he kept up in food till killed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

LLOYD's, Aug. 8 .- The Diana, M'George, arrived in the Clyde, the 4th instafrom Demeraco, was boarded the 12th ult. in lat. 45. 4, long. 14. by his Majesty's ketch Gleaner, bound to America? she is resset had arrived there without course, which was short of water, which the Diana supplied. The | left Rignon the 20th, and reported that a great buswind, for five days after, was from the eastward, the prevailed there, on account of a battle which blowing strong.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 6 .- Came in the American ships Roda and Betsey, in ballast, from Cadiz, Is said that the French had attacked that place with bound to Liverpool, captured by the Talbot, 18, from Cork, which arrived this day with her prizes. Also a transport with troops from Cork .- Saited a cartel for Morlaix with French prisoners.

Dock, Aug. 6 .- Arrived the Insolent, 10 guns, from Sr. Andero, left that place on Thursday, July 30, and landed Captain Brazier on Monday last at Torbay, who immediately set off with disputches. Also arrived the Talbot, 18 guus, from Cork .-Sailed the Nimrod cutter for Erest station.

HARWICH, Aug. 7 .- Yesterday suited the Auck land packet, with a mail for Gottenburgh, and an English Messenger. This morning arrived the Lord Nelson packet, with a mail from Gottenburg, and several passengers. A severe conflict between the Russians and French took place on the 19th olt, as ther destination, are returning towards the Banks Dunaburg; the latter were three times repulsed, and of the Danube." lost a great number of men. The Lord Nelson, on the 30th alt, passed the homeward-bound Baltic convoy, nearly 300 sail, off the Schaw, under the protection of the Chance, Prince William, and another armed ship. The wind after vards became contrary, and it is supposed they would put back to Wingo Sound; but the weather at sea has not been as the Polish army."

YARMOUTH, Avo. 7 .- The Leveret sloop of war has captured on the Dogger, and sont in here, the Braare, French lugger privateer, commanded by he calls upon them to leave the hanners of the Ty-Monsieur Grandsire, 14 carriage guns, and upwards of 30 men, belonging to Calais, but had left the Texel only a few days, and had not taken any wessel this cruise; but in her former cruises had been very successful, having reigned several years.

DEAL, Aug. 7 .- Arrived the Echo from the Nore, Rapid with convoy from Weymouth, Cadmus from Leith, and Active from off Flushing .-Sailed the Famont for off Flushing.

CORK, Aug. 3 .- Yesterday sailed his Majesty's ship Tubot, Captain Swayne, with the transport No. 239, having a detachment of the 38th, &c. on bonid, for the Isle of Wight.

H. M. S. Swallow, off Frejus, June 16, 1812. "This afternoon we have had a very severe enreschent with two enemy's vessels, nearly double our own force; it was preconcerted by them for se- victorious in the battle expected, we hope that busi-

to tike artinto Ficjus, that evening, or both go touching, and after an action the most sangulary under the batteries of the town. We have been desperately out up, and, I am sorry to ack), tost several brave fellows. It is now ten o'clock - the bell done the deck after performing the last and melancholy rites due to Christians. This task was the more painful, as in reading the funeral service over the dead, it also fell to my lot to perform that othica for the clerk, who was killed in the act of speaking to me; a person whom I was exceedingly partial to, and one of the finest young men I ever knew. The Captain did me the honour to place the marinex and hoarders under my direction; my bot was knocked off by a double-headed shot; I was twice knocked down-but, thank God, have all my legs and arms. hanging, about me y nor did I suffer any injusty but a contusion of little consequence in my side. These are circumstances I would not acquaint you with,

larly as you will see the business in the papers." LONDON.

but as all my measurates are writing to their friends,

I do not see why I should not do the same, particu-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

Price of ttocks this day at one o'clock. 3 pr. Ct. Red. 50; 57-Cons. 3614-for opg. 561.57-4 per Ct. 732-3 pr. Ct. 888 - Bank Stock 214 2154m. 214 prc - Bonds 64. 79 div - 1.g. As. 154 5-16ths. Exch. Bills. (33d) 25 dis. a par-Do. (94d.) - pre-DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSI-

ANS. AT DUNABURG. The Lord Nelson Packet, Captain Deane, has arrived at Harwich, from Gottenburgh direct, with a Mail and Passengers. Before this vessel left Gottenburgh, a ressel had arrived at Stockholm, which left Riga the 20th Jaly, with the important intelligence, that the main body of the Freich Army had at length advanced from Wilna upon Donaburg. where the Rossians were entrenched; and that the latter had gallantly repulsed three successive attacks upon their entrenchments. The French had thrown certal bridges over the Dwina with their useal dexterity, and amid a tremendous fire from the opposite shores, but they were finally defeated, with

We have no doub' that we shall speedily have it n our power to confirm the above glerious intelligence, upon official authority; for the French Papers inform us, that Boungar'e set out from Wilm on the 17th, and if he travelled with his usual capidity, he must have reached the army on the Daina oas to effect its operations next day. The disance between Wilm and D maburg does not exceed 80 miles. The hartle, is all probability, was fought apon the 19th, and the intelligence would reach Rita, which is at the mouth of the Dwina, in eight or

The following are such additional particulars of this important event, as we have been able to collect from the letters and papers brought by the above

- A GOTTENBURGH, JULY 28.-Letters from Stockholm, received this morning, mention that had been fought at a place called Dunaburg, about 20 German miles from thence; and it was confidenttheygreatest fury three times, and were thrice repuls-

a No man was allowed to depart from Riga, but were all most activity employed in adding to the fortifications and defences of the place. The women and children had been sent off to St. Petersburgh.

Stockholm, and the island of Occel. " Admiral Bentinck arrived at Revel on the 25th ultimo, and immediately proceeded to head-

" VIENNA, JULY 11 .- We no longer doubt that hostilities have commenced between the Russians and Turks -the pretiminates of peace not having been ratified by the Grand Seignior.

The Russian troops, who have received ano

BRESLAU, JULY 15. -On the 6th, the Rusian Minister at Berlin had arrived at Koningsburgh, on his return to St. Petersburgh. " Lithunula is provisionally divided into three

departments, viz. Minsk, Brzeic, and Grodno. The King of Westphalia is near Minsk, as well

The Swedish Papers contain an animated Prochamation from General Barclay de Tolli to the German troops now serving under Bonaparte, in which rant, and light for the common cause of mankind, while Russia and Sweden are now in the field.

Star-Office, three o'Clack. We stop the press to state, that although Governneut have received no regular official reports of the bittle of the Daina, between the Russians and the French, all the letters from Mr. Thornton and the British residents in the Baltic to Ministers, concurin the intelligence above communicated, and state that it was confidently believed in Sweden.

The following letter from St. Petersburgh Is the latest which has been received from that quarter: EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S . PETERSBURGH. DATED 28TH JUNE (8TH JULY).

"Nothing decisive has taken place any wherehe rear of our army beat off a few attacks, in which we made several prisoners of distinction. If we are veril days, and they stood pledged to the inhabitants | ness will revive here, in some measure at least.

to tike us into Ficjus, that evening, or noth go would be success, and there is not the least doubt marque and reprisals against British shipping, and f their being victorious when opportunity offers. One Conneks are very successful in the attacks and

. It cannot be long before the blow is struck, and I have to Gott our army may intresuccessful: You see Bonaparte has not done what he expected, and tolling, after burying the desal, and I have just left trust he may not be able to accomplish his foul de-

EMRE FEELINGTON'S GRAND FICTORY:

Still we are without the official communication rom the hero himself, on the subject of his lab glorious achievement in the Penlikula; but our spirite are not depressed by any diminution of our confidence in the truth of the original and subsequent datements. We now flud by our Pi mouth fetter or this morning, that Sir Home Popham's accounts of the battle were brollett la Torbas by The Lisoleut tun-brig, Captain Brazier (not Blaquiere, as stated sterday by mistake I, who tostantly set off for Louis with the account. The hisotent, after landin Tapidin Brazier, made sail for Plymouth, where ie has arrived rathe had several men killed and wounded in one of Sir Home Popham's late enter-

While on the subject of the confirmation of Lord Wellington's victory, se ought to remind our Readerk, that the wind has been adverse during the week rollie herival of any vessel from Lisbon; besides the ong series of operations, which the interesting period between the 14th of July (the date of the gallant General's last dispatches) and the 24th, when ble Lordship is said to have completed his victory. must have required much labour and attention of the part of his Lordship and Staff, to collect the vaious details necessary for his dispatches to Govern

The last disputched received from his Lordship. Rueda, la some measure prepared us for the glofons event. He was possessed of intelligence that farment, having been reinforced by Bonnet hought himself strong enough to attack the Brilish, all with that view was repairing the bridges over the Doure at Toro. Lord Wellington was also aware that King Joseph was on his way from Malrid to attack him in the year, and so early as the 1st of July, he had made arrangements to concenre in Arallejox, if Marmont should pass the Dono ; he recalled Don Carles D'Espagoe and Don Julian Sanchez, who's few days before had advanced within a league of Valladolld, and who, it apcars, were warnity engaged on the left of our line on the 18th. Besides all these masterly arrangements, which bespeak the foresight of one of the greatest Captains the world ever saw, we have the attifaction of knowing that 8000 men, as a reinorcement, had passed Benevente on the 22d, to join his Lordship, and that 8000 more, which were besieging Astorga, would join the instant the fortress fell. His Lordship's retreat from his advance it Rueda, to Salamanca, was no doubt a masterly feint to bring Marmout into the plains of the Tormes, where his destruction was as certain as it was

omblete. Some persons cannot easily reconcile the circumtatees stated in the Asturian Gazette of actions at Chstillo Vadillo, of the pursuit from thence to Medina, of the waggon train of the enemy being taken, and of the great battle having been fought on the left of the Tormes, a position which would seem to leave Salamanca uncovered. So it would, if we suppose the enemy to have advanced by the right bank of the Tormes. But let us hazard the following

speculation: On the advance of Joseph with 12,000 men from Madrid, Marmont probably crossed at the same tme at Toro and Tordesillas. Lord Wellington, ware of the intentions of Marmont, fell back first o Availejos, west of La Nava, and calling over the at Zamora, and had no affair at Vadillo with part free and resolved determination: this your good Douro D'Urban and Sanchez, they probably crossed of the enemy's division, which crossed at Toro .--But they retired to Canizal without pursuing the nemy, who moved on to co-operate with the other division which had crossed at Tordesillas. Meanwhile Lord Wellington might fall back towards Alba de Tormes. He Joseph advanced from Madrid by Segovia, Marmont would probably descend from Median to Arrevallo to join him. This would leave the country from Medius to the Dours uncovered, and the heavy waggon train might have fallen into the hands of the Guerilla leaders at Medina. Having pined at Aircrafto, Marmont and Joseph might ake the road Lord Wellington had followed to Albade Tormes, and he might have crossed to the left bank of the Tormes, stationing himself as near Saamanca as possible. Hence, if the enemy crossed the Tormes after him, the battle would, of course, take place, as the Salamanca Bulletin states, on the left Bank of that River. The Arrapelo is not to be found in the maps, but we believe it is a small stream that runs into the Tormes. These observaions have been suggested by the perusal of the diffeent documents that have been received, which, however fir they may be from being clear and satisfactov, do convince us beyond all doubt, that a great battle has been fought, and a great victory gained.

PEACE WITH AMERICA RESTORED.

We stopped the press yesterday to state the arival of intelligence of a most gratifying nature from America, and we have the satisfaction to be able to confirm our statement in its fullest extent by the arrivals of this morning.

Letters from tinlifux, of the 9th ult, which bring down intelligence from Washington to the 30th of Jane, inform us, the account of the death of Mr. Government, and that Mr. Madison had in couse- her from destruction. Should the consequences not Perceval had been received at the seat of American

4 Our army is in good condition, and full of quence determined to suspend the issuing letters of

But this is not all—strunge as it may appear, we learn, upon the most unquestionable authority, that a Dill was immediately brought in to Congress, which had been read twice, to repeal the Nin-L. rercourse law, prohibiting, however, the imports. tion of the following articles:

cost more than 6s, sterling Cotton Claths, of which Clothing-ready made, the prime cost is less than Voollen Cloths, which 130 ormore than 3. Articles which principally consist of

The duties on importation are, by the same act

Leather, or

those materials excepting frish timens,

doubled. The above jutelligence fully coincides with the loctrines which we base again and again promulexact, on the subject of American politics, and a few hours will probably put us in possession of still more nerecable information, for the Gleaner, which for bushard on the 19th of June, carried out to America the first intimation of the intentions of the British Government to repeal the Orders in Council. ans met in lat. 31. long. 56 about the 7th of July he a ship which arrived yesterday; being within 400 5 days' sail of the American coast.

PROCLAMATION. "Whereas War has been declared, by the Co erument of the United States of America, to exist netween the United Kingdom of Great Britain and reland, and the Dependencier thereof, and the Unitod States of America, and their territories :- And scherens divers persons, being subjects of the said United States of America, are now within the limits of this Province, and it is expedient and necessire that such persons should depart from this Province within a limited period; - I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue this my Proclamation, to order, enjoin, and direct, and I do hereby order. reloin, and direct all persons who are subjects of the United States of America, to depart from this Province within fourteen days from the day of the date of this Proclamation.

" And whereas by an order of Police, issued br the City of Quebec, on the 29th inst. regaining all such subjects of the United States of America. is are now in the District of Queliec, to depart from the City of Quebec on or before the jet day of July iext, before twelve o'clock, and from the District of Quebec on or before the 3d day of July next. before twelve o'clock : And whereas the persons being sobjects of the United States, who see now in the City and District of Quebec, are principally persons who have entered this Province in good faith, in the prosecution of commercial persons I have therefore thought fit to enlarge, and I do here. by enlarge the period allowed by the said Order of Police, for the departure of such persons from the City and District of Quebec, for and during the period of seven days from the day of the date of this Proclamation.

" Gronge Prevest."

LODRESS TO THE GERMANS TO ASSEMBLE UNDER THE STANDARD OF THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY, AND OF HONDUR.

"GERMANS-Why do you make war on Russia, force yourselves over its borders, and treating hostile manner the people who have for many ages been in friendly relation with you, who have incorporated in their bosoms thousands of your countryien, and given employment to their industry?-What can delude you to make this unjust attack, which cannot prove otherwise than destructive to ourselves, and which can end but with the death of undreds of thousands, or with your subjugation? But this attack is not the consequence of your own sense, your feelings of probity, sufficiently assure me; but you are the unfortunate tools of foreign ambition, which incresantly seeks the subjugation of unfortupate Furepe. Germans, unhappy and despised tools for accomplishing ambitious views, rise and exalt yourselves; remember that you have for entories been renowned in history as a great and listinguished People in the art of Peace and War; earn from the example of the Spaniards and Portuguese, that the enruest and powerful will of a Nation is capable of resisting successfully the attacks and the violence of a Foreign Power. You are depressed, but not become debased or sunk. Although umbers among your higher ranks forget the duty they owed the Country, yet the greater number of your Nation are open, valiant, weary of the foreign yoke and love Gop and their Country. You whom the Conqueror has driven to the Russian borders, quit the standard of slavery, and gather yourelves round that of your native country, of liberty, of national honour, which will be united under the protection of his Majesty the Emperor, my most gracious Lord.

" He promises you the aid of all the valiant Rusian men, out of a population of 50 millions of his subjects, who are determined to carry on the war for independence and national valour till the last draught of breath. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander has been pleased to appoint me to the office of offering to all brave emigrating officers and soldiers to place them in the German Legion. They will be commanded by one of the Princes of Germany, has proved his attachment to the cause of his nation ountry by deeds and by sacrifices, and the recess quest of the German liberty is their first destination. " Should this great end be attained, your grateful native country will bestow glorious rewards on those of her loyal and heroic sons who have raised

were qu'te successful, my most gracious Emperor scutiment, so true, one wonders to hear from his The hardihood of such an imposition would not be store animation proved fruitiess. An Inquest was percusith assures to those brave menhabitations and a refuge in the fine climate of the southern part of

" Germans, chuse! Follow the call of your coun try and of honour, and enjoy the rewards of your ourage and your sacrifles; or bind yourselves still lower order the yoke which is laid on you; and you sill sink in shame, misery, and debasement, the corn of foreign countries, and the curse of posterity " By his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia's high command, " The General in Chief of the Russian Army

BARCELY DE TOLEL" (Signed)

ATTACK ON SANTANDER.—The Insolent gun brigg Captain Brazler, is arrived at Plymouth from the north coast of Spain. She landed dispetches from Sir Home Popham on Tuesday, at Torbay. which were immediately forwarded to town, but the contents of which Ministers did not suffer to transnire. Perhaps they will appear in this night's Gacette. Sir Home Popham, we are concerned iv, has encountered some further loss and diffi-The following letter, received from our Plymouth Correspondent this morning, contains the account of this new enterprize :

" PLYMOUTH. AUGUST 6 .- Accounts brough by the fuscient state, that Sir Home Popham's sauadron has, after some difficulty, succeeded in an expedition at Santander, July 30, 1812.

" On the 22d and 24th they got some guns upor rock, without musket shot of a four-gun battery. The ships then went against it. The Rhin got on min killed, one severely wounded, and two slight-The Insolent had two killed and two wounded. The Venerable had her maintop-mast shot through A party of men from the Rhiu succeeded in planting iwo twenty-four pounders upon the rock, and playevemy's guns were disabled; and General Porlier having sent forward his advanced guard, it was embark at Minorca. icined by eighty men from the Medusa and Venerable. With this force the General was to attack th town in the rear, while the Rhin in the front, with two other frigates and three brigs, passed the bat tery, and kept up a heavy fire, without a single she received on our part. The enemy ran, and Si George Collier, thinking that General Porlier was attacking the town, led into its front, but was best back. The French had received reinforcements they were stated at 800, but they proved to be in Act 4000. - We are sorry to state, that Sir George Collier, Captains Lake and Milcolm, were wound ed in this offair; but we are likely to succeed in our wishes, for the report of Wellington's victory insures our success. He has in two days taken the principal part of Marmout's army."

Another Russian Bulletin has been received .- It is dated from the head-quarters, the 9th of July, and is published in the Petersburgh Court Gazette. at some length, under the usual title of " Advices from the Army." Italfords but a brief account of the military operations which have led to the present position of the Russian forces, adverts to the enemy. attempts to cut off the army under the command of Prince Elgration, which the skilful managures of that officer had entirely frustrated, and it implies every practicable urgency and speed, but considerthat the apparent intentions of the French are, to ling, also, that the winds had not been favourable direct their principal strength against the left wing of to the arrival of a mail from Lisbon, the official duthe Russian armies. It subsequently points out the stations then occupied by the respective corps, after the customary manner

The last letters from Riga speak with great confidence of the security of that place, under any efforts the enemy may make, in the present relative situstion of their forces.

COURIER OFFICE, Three o'Clock The dispatches from Admiral Martin, at Riga, are not later, we understand, than the 17th ult. But there is a ressel arrived at a Swedish port, which lest Riga on the 20th. The Captain states, that there was a report of a great battle fought at Dunaburg on the 19th, in which the French were repulsed in three successive attacks. Now the Russian entrenched camp is at Dryssa, above Dunaberg, and it was there that a general battle would be fought. The three successive repulses experienced by the French are believed to have been, not in a general battle, but in the attack of the tere-de-pont, at Dunaberg. The attacks are said to have been on the 11th, 12th, and 13th oft.

Bonaparte having gone from Wilna, the account of a battle may be hourly expected.

LONDON GAZETTE

ADMIRARTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 8, 1812. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pollew has transmitted John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Hopurable Captain Waldegrave, of his Majesty's ship plostaire, giving an account of the capture of the ombe French felucca, karrying one long gun and ipe Croisette, by the hoats of the Volontaire, wer the direction of Lieutenant Shaw. One midapman and two seamen were wounded in the boats;

The felucca was communded by an Easeigne de-Swau, and sent out expressly to attack the Vooasting trade from Marspilles.

on the side of the enemy, three were killed and

lips but it is a sentiment that ought to sink deep less astonishing than it's guilt, for it's authora must held on the bodies yesterday evening, by John into the hearts of all Sovereigns, who desire to with- bare looked forward, not only to the contempt and Howell, Esq. Coroner, who returned a verdict of stand his encroachments on their power-for it is only by the unanimous efforts of their People that they can hope to maintain themselves.

There is another passage in his anwer, which, we ust, will open the eyes of the Poles to the true character of his friendship .- After telling them, that he will support their efforts to regain their indepenlence—he adds—" but I cannot sanction any manature or movement which may tend to trouble the perceable possession of what remains to the Empeor of Austria of the Polish possessions .- I have guaranteed to him the integrity of his dominions !" o he guarantees a part of the robbery .- But if the People of Poland shall obey his call, and act with unanimity in the re-establishment of their kingdom, they will pay very little reverence to his guarantee; and this, we trust, will be the natural consequence of his flagitious career. New Dynasties will be constituted, which in process of time will assert their right to act for themselves; and though these new overeigns may in the first instance be his tools, they will soon feel that their security demands their league with one another, so that a new balance of power will arise out of the new demarcations of the Continent. This is the obvious and natural result of his extravagant and unbounded ambition. It is already visible in the policy of the Prince of Swedin; and one of the events to accelerate the new order of things, would be the re-establishment of the kingdom of foland. It is, in every view of the subject, " a consummation most devoutly to be wish-

Letters were vesterday received from Majorca, to Inte of the 8th ultimo. At that time the troops desfined for the expedition to Spain had not left the Island. The force in readiness consisted of between ed open the batteries. By the 27th, two of the 4 and 5000 Spaniards, including cavalry and infantry. The English part of the expedition was to re-

delatertoro Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

The London Journals of Saturday, the 8th, ba onseved various articles of intelligence, both Fo eign and Domestic, of very considerable interest which are fully inserted in our columns. We have, however, still to regret the absence of official accounts from the Altical Armies In the Penlusula but it is necessary again to remark, that these accounts could not be expected so speedily as it was intural for public anxiety to wish. A London Paper as stated, that the ordinary communication beween the armies and Lishon occupied about four idays from Salamanca, when the head-quarters were before that city. Consequently, the news of a battle fought on the 22d of July would arrive on the 26th in the Portuguese capital : but, as it would require at least a day to make out the details requisite to form satisfactory disputches from Lord Witt LINGTON, it would probably be the 27th before the bearer of them could reach Lisbon. The 8th was the fuelfih day from the 27th, and, allowing for cuments could not reasonably be looked for so goon as the date of Saturday last. As to the truth of the event itself, we have little

farther to communicate to our readers. The last dis-

patches from Lord Wellington, dated at Rueda.

on the 14th of July, are said to have contained some particulars, in addition to those given to the public, by which it appeared extremely probable, that MARMONT would immediately thereafter comnence offensive operations. His army had receive ed considerable reinforcements in the corps under BONNET, and an accession of strength was daily expected under CAFFARELLL. He had begun to repair the bridge over the Douro, which he had broken down for security, and he had thrown over a flying party on the night of the 11th. These things indicate a design of risking a general battle, and add probability to the accounts of it's actual occurrence. The Morning Chronicle of the 8th has offered some observations to it's readers, whose tendency is to throw doubts on the Spanish statements. On every subject, the authority of that fournal is respectable but we cannot concur in it's opinion on the present occasion. It mentions, that two ressels had arrived from Vigo, one of which sailed on the 29th ult. by which there is a letter, stating, that, at that time, no news had arrived from the armles. To this it has been replied by the Courier, probably by official direction, that a telegraphic notice was received at the Admiralty on Friday, announcing, that the same reports prevailed at Viro, as at Corunna and Ferrol. The Morning Chronicle, also, says, that strong suspicion has arisen, that the letters imthis wirels, with 45 mep, on the 23d of June, off puted to Lord Wellington are forgeries, being very unlike his usual style of writing. This remark conveys an idea of no light consideration, and it has probably struck forcibly every reader of the letters in question. It is, however, possible to account for the circumstance, on the grounds, that they were written in great haste, without any farther care than to communicate the event itself, and dame's hoats, which were waiting to intercept the that they may have experienced some alteration in their transition from the English to the Spanish language. That they are forgeries, is incredible in fa-There is a passage in the answer of Bonaparte to rious views. They come forth under the most so-Poles, which deserves the consideration of all lemo sanction of those by whom they are communices and to the want of which they have truly cated. They are anaccompanied with even the slightascribe the overthrow of all royal authority, in est expression of a doubt, and they are disseminatominions that the French bare overron. 46 It ed with an anxiety which points almost unanswerasourcely, he says, " upon the unanimity of the bly to the conviction of their truth. For what purorts of the population that covers your country, pose could a fabrication, which would speedily iat jou must found your hopes of success." This meet it's refutation, be palmed upon both countries?

indignation which would fall upon their character, Accidental Death.

but to the severe account which Lord Weet indicated out-offices of Mc. Patrick foran, together skin a would exact from them, for the daring and criminal use to which they had applied his name. These and other reasons seem to justify the full had auguallied hope which we have all along hidulged, that the battle has been fought, and the victory obtained .-We'are well aware, that forged bulletins aunounced the total defeat of the French on the banks of the Danube, in their last contest with Austria : - but the circumstances of the two cases are essentially different, whilst'there is as yet no solid cause to suspect, that a similar trick has now been practised

The reported tlefeat of the French by the Russi and will be received with great reserve. Paris papers, to the 2d of this mouth, state, that Bon's PARTE left Wilns on the 17th of July for the banks of the Dwing, and active operations would, in all probability, speedily take place in that quarter; but there is no conclusive evidence, that a battle had been fought. Dispatches from Admiral MARTIN. who is at Riga, and near the scene of action, de not convey any intelligence of moment. There is some reason to believe; that howillitles have recom nenced between the Turks and Russians.

The intelligence from America wears a favodrable aspect, but it is set forth with too much pomp and confidence, and is not entitled to that unlimited trust which the manner of it's publication would apparently recommend. Accounts from Quebec, to the 5th of July, state, that an Embargo was faid on all vessels in that port on the . of the same month, but that it's speedy removal a sexpected Accounts from Gibraliar state, that "ALLIASTEnos held Malaga only two days; that the French were close under the Rock, that the gates wer shut, and that his retreat was cut off.

Sir Sidney Smith is to proceed immediately to the Mediterranean. Lord Walrole hai left London for Yarmouth, where he will embark on board the Calypso sloop of war for Petershurgh.

Mr. CARRING was still in London, and it would appear to be certain, that his negociation with Misisters had not broken off. On Friday last he was losetted for a considerable length of time with Mr. VANSITTART.

The Earl of Northampton and Earl Camper are to be treated Marquisses, and Lords HARE

WOOD and MULGRAVE Farts. Mr. Lasert use has declared his intention of re flering himself a Candidate for the County of York, and it is supposed, that Mr. Wilbenroube will be returned for some borough. Colonel D. I.A. Touche has addressed a letter from Scarborough to the Electors of the County of Carlow, soliciting a continuation of their support and confidence. - No Mall duc.

Mr. W. FITZGERALD is, it is confidently said, o be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ire-

The birth-day of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGIST was yesterday observed in this City with

the usual demonstrations of joy. On Monday evening a fine boy, about 12 years old. the sou of a poor widow named Walsh, in Johnstown fell into the river between two of the colliers lying at the Fish house, and was, unhappily, drowned Another boy fell off a plank, at the same place, on Saturday, and would have been drowned, but for the immediate assistance afforded by some persons standing near the spot.

Dublin, August 11 .- At a late hour on Friday evening last, a meeting took placent the rere of Sir Charles Saxton's house, in the Phonin-park, be-Mr. Hoband, of Biggot-street. After the parties exchanged four shots each, Mr. Huband was apprised his friend, that Major Gardiner had no further omniands for him at present. Captain V-r-r. f the 7th Regiment of Hussars, accompanied Maor Gardiner to the ground, and the Honourable -d-k C-n-h, Mr. Huband .- Freeman's Journal.

The Duke of Leinster, his brother, Lord Wm itzgerald, the Prince Patrulla, son of the Doke of Anjou, Count St. Antonio, and the Hon. Mr. D ourcy, have arrived at Portsmouth in the Serapi

store-ship, from Sicily. We understand, but we make the assertion with very possible reserve, that a short letter, announcing the victory, in Lord Wellington's own handriting, has been in the possession of a Cabinet Miister, and that the same letter had been sent to Lady Wellington. We have been informed, that i was one of Lord Wellington's original communications to a Spanish General-that it enters into m particulars; but, in a brief and hasty manner, com municates the defeat of Marmout, and his retrest. in disorder, after the battle. We mention this circumstance just as it has reached us, without, however, thinking it necessary to borrow any assistance from it, in support of a circumstance, of which, in its main substance, we entertain no doubt. The question is scarcely argueable, whether all we have read relative to the victory near Salamanca was but a fabrication; and if it be not, why doubt of Marmont's defeat?-Correspondent.

From The Clonmel Advertiser of the 12th.

Yesterday morning two young men, brothers, the name of Brien, masons, from the County of Limerick, who were employed at the new Bridge constructing near the House of Industry, returned from breakfast before the time arrived when they should go to work; and having gone with a cramo-the other swam to his supportbut both were unfortunately drowned! Their bodies were speedily taken up; but all efforts to re-

large quantity of tap, were consumed by the, at Belly clouding, County of Waterford, nearly opposite Brillyilling. The cause is supposed hot accidental, but malicrous; —as Foran had lately laken the concern from Mr. Shaw, libe last tenant hanning been ejected for arream of rent.

On saturday morning, between three and loug.

o'clock, as five poor men were passing near Mothey were attacked by a set of manton barbartains, who beat them severely, with sticks and slones, for want of other amusement.

want of other danuscaters.

Captain Power, of Ballydine, having frankmitted to his Royal Highness the Duke of Suiter the thanks voted to him by the lake Catholic Meeting of the County and Oil) of Waterford, received he

Thein Sid - Yesterday Privoted for party Thank's from the Catholics of the Couldy had Ci F of Waterford! The inpurobation be my constant message

pectable a meeting of infileffo 42 willifeld, '14' #318' tering in the extreme to his facilities while at the same time it will animale my eteilfing in fiffige the justice of which will ever become more allifarent, in proportion as it is discussed That a similar while an additional Weight and Interest Inches equally created by the confiftutional washer in which these Representations have beld made to the different branches of the Legislature! "

" In returning you my best thinks for the Ring! and speedy information of the thanks voted me by the Catholics of the County Hill City of Waterdieds " I have the honour to be, deir Mr. 'your trung obliged, &c. &c. Abdustus Funbantus:

" Elmond Power, Rift." Price of Itish Nocks an Adment 10. irand Canal Stock ... Grand Canal Stock 60

BIRTHS .-- At Rockviller hear! Fermery the Dody of Major-General Orde, of a dengater, At Hillator, rough, the Marchioness of Downshire, of a son and,

MARRIAGES. The London, Capt. H. Wildfigin of the Royal 10th Hussars, to Bizabeth, fident daughter of Lord Charles Someriet, and Nikes to the Duke of Beaufort.-In Dublin, William Sharpi. Esq. of the County of Wicklow, to Miss Sarah, Wil-

DEATHS.—In Cork, Henry Davies, Esq. At her house at Sunday's Well, Cork, Mrs. Hadley, wife be Francis Hadley, Baq. Mrs. D. Braggs, wife of ther ohn Sraggs, of George's-street, Cork .-- At. Dundrum, Miss M. Curran, eldest daughter of Mr. Curran, of Montague-street, Dublin .- In Eccles-street erulam Buildings, Gray's-inn, Raq.

FORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 12

ARRIVED; 10th-Liberty, Philpia, Swansen, culm; Camden

Packet. 11th-William and Alexander, Wills, Petizalice, bark : James, Levingston, Cardiffe, confri Cornerals is, Macksey, Bristol, luggage : Diana, Balchelor, Palmouth, ballust; Cultoden, Davis, Swanson, coarse Mary Ann, James, Llauelly, back; Good Intent, Burnard, Swanisca, coair. 12th-Peace, Davis, Workington, chair Safauet

ARILED. 10th-Fortitude, Griffithe, Milford, ballatt : Earl eicester Packet. 11th-William, Boadle, Whitehaven, butter: Tuo-

nas, Drewry, ditto, butter and bullast : Rici Sandrich Packet. 18th-Princess Mary: Hunt, Loudon; butter. Wind-North at & a. m.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AS BUTLER, OR BUTLER AND OWN MAN, PERSON who can be strongly recommended A. from his last Situation for Sonfiety. Hones'y, and Integrity—is about 31 years of age, and-has no objection to travel. Any Nobleman or Gentleman, wanting a Person of

and batisfaction by applying at the Office of this Pa-per. Waterford, August 6, 1812. AUJOURNED SALE OF PROFIT RENTS, &c.

he above description, will receive full information

W. M. WHITE, of Limerick, and day, the 14th August, 1812, a Bankrupt. at 2 o'clock, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, the following Profit Rents :---No. 1-Profit Rent of £251 4s. 2d. for apwards of 300 Years, arising out of 3 new Houses and Offices,

situate in Patrick-street, Limerick-Title and Security unquestionably satisfactory. No. 2-The extensive Brewery, Stores, and Malt louses, with all the Brewing Offices. Utensies, &c.

(in which the Bankrupt lately carried on Business) situate Thomond Gate. Limerick, the particulars and advantages of which are set forth in the Hand Bills of Sale, and can be seen on inspection of the Concerns; also about 1000 empty Tierces on the Premises o be sold. No. 3-Mendow Lands of Clounkenane, one mile

from Limerick, containing 9A. In.-Lease for Lives renewable for ever, at 6 Guineas per Acre. No. 4-Profit Rent of A9 18s. 8d. for 24 vents. arising out of Lands near Cork, held under Mr. Carle-

ton, set to Mr William Roche. For further Particulars, see Hand Bills, and apply to Messes. James and Samuel Phelys, Merchants. to Mr. IV. M. IV hite, Limerick ; John Phelps, Merto bathe in the interval, one of them was seized | chant, the Assignce, Capet-street, Dublin , then B. Middleton, Agent to the Assignee, 4, Bishop-street, Dublin ; or to Mr. John Dartnell, Mary-street, Cork.

-Further Particulars also at Safe. FRS. KELLY, Augilenier