MR. LONG WELLESLEY'S DINNER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

Sin-If the following teket before dinner can of use in stopping a folly, and got beyond all hounds, it is much at your service-Long Wellesley, to his half starved friends,

On Fashion's follies still refining, His cards of invitation sends, " At ten at night that he is dining?" Once poorest of the Bond-street throng, How much more late (or I'm a sinner), Had he not married Tylney Long.

Had been the hours before his dinner i Then blossed be the nuptial state. Which makes young Gentlemen so clever; For the' we grieve to dine so late,

Tis better dining-late than never.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PRESS. Six-I send you the following Impromptu, which

was written by a Gentleman on hearing Mr. Surgeon Home called Hume by the company, the greatest part of whom were Scotch. To Baglish ears, for ever out of tune,

The name of Home, the Scotchman christens Hume To ask the cause of this we need not roum. The Scotch, some think, say any thing but-Hour

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 11. Copy of a Letter from Captain Campbell, of his Majesty's thip the Lepiathan, addressed to appear Rowof the America, and transmitted by Fice-Admival Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Fag. His Majesty's ship Leviathan, off Cape iel Mello, Jane 27, 1819.

SIR-A convoy of eighteen sail of square and latine rigged vessels having assembled at Languilia and Allassio-the Curacoa having joined, which, with the Imperieuse and Eclair you had formerly placed under my orders, made our force, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy or bring the vessels out. This morning, about an hour before day-break, the marines were landed between the towns, under the command of Captain Owen (royal marines), of this ship, covered by Relair. They had bardly formed on the beach before they were strucked by treble their number. Prisoners report they had upwards of five hundred each in the evening, independent of one in each as Its garrison; the 52d regiment of the line, consisting of thirteen hundred men, having been detached from Genon a few days before, to the different towns along the coast; but nothing could withstand our brave fellows; they dashed at them with the bayonet, and drove them from their batteries (one of five guns, the other of four and a mortar) into the towns, killing a great many (upwards of twenty being counted, besides two officers), and taking fourteen prisoners, all Frenchmen. After spiking the gous and destroying the carriages, they were embarked; but though the ships were anchored within less than musket-shot of the towns, and Eclair on her sweeps, going where she could be of most effect, the launches and other honts, with carronades, keeping up a heavy fire, we could not effectually drive them from the houses to enable our boats to take the vessels off, which were made fast in all manner of ways, with sails unbent, rudders un-

destroyed them with our guns. I want words sufficiently to express my admiration of the conduct and gallantry of Captain Owen, and the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of Royal Marines, as also of the Officers and Seamen employed in the boats. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Dobbe, first of this ship, for his judictous arrangement in disembarking, embarking, and covering the marines, as they advanced to the different batteries.

It is most painful to me to add, we have suffered soverely, an account of which I send enclosed. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL. A List of Killed and Wounded, in storming the batteries, &c. at Languilla and Allassie, on the 27th of June, 1812. Leviathan-1 seamen, 1 marine, killed ; ? seamen,

9 marines, severely wounded; I midshipman, 5 marines, slightly wounded. Curacoa—2 marines killed; 1 marine, severely

2 marines, slightly wounded. Imperiouse—1 scaman, 3 marines, killed : Lieut. Wm. Walpole, I seaman, 5 marines, severely wound-

ed: 4 marines slightly wounded. PATRICK CAMPBLUL. (Signed)

Admiral Young has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant William Henry Dixon, of his Majesty's sloop the Britomart, to Captain Munt, her Commander (of which the following is a copy), giving an account of the cap-

at Yarmouth was announced in the Gazette of the present quantities of Polish corn could not be raised 25th of last month. His Majesty's sloop Britomart, Heligoland Har-

bour, July 17, 1812.

Sin-As senior Officer, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Captain Clinch, Commander-in-Chief, that I proceeded yesterday, ngreeably to your order, with our cutter, manned eight or nine leagues N. W. of this island. At halfshe weighed and made sail, I then cheered the boats, huts are hovels, without a chimney; black with the and sallied on till half-past three; and, being the soot of the fire from wood. Pigs and horses are

shot distance, which was returned from the lugger, when she hoisted French colours, and wounded one of my men. The Osprey's hoat then closing with my, I thought the enemy of too great a force to attempt boarding without the assistance of the Leveret's Boat, which was at that time about half a mile distant. On her coming abreast of us, and being in the enemy's wake, our situations were such as to enable me to take the larboard, the Leveret's the starboard quarter, and the Osprey's boat the stern; we then cheered, and prepared for boarding. The Osprey's boat and ours grappled his stern ; and, from their well-directed fire and spirited defence. it was nearly ten minutes before we could make good our boarding. On our getting on board, we still met with a well-contested resistance for the space of ten minutes—when they struck their cofours, and called for quarter. We then ceased the attack; but they still continued to fire pistols up the hitchways, which wounded one or two of our people, till we perfectly silenced them, took possession, and hoisted the English ensign. She proved to be I. Bale French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns, but only six mounted, commanded by Captain Dubost, with a complement of thirty-one officers and men, belonging to Dunkirk, out one day from Schiermonnikoog, on a cruise, but had made

I beg leave to state to you the support I received from Lieutenant Malone, and boat's crew of the Osprey, who behaved in a most determined and gallant manner in boarding; likewise that of Lieutenant Romney, of the Leveret; but unfortunately his oats getting foul of my boat, obliged him to dropastern, and prevented his sharing in this glori-

ous and unequal contest. Any further encomiums from me of their gallant conduct would be needless; suffice it to say, they behaved with the coolness and intrepidity of British

I beg leave also to enclose herewith a return of the killed and wounded in the attack, and have the

honour to be, &c.
W. H. DIXON, Senior Lieut. To Wm. Buckly Hunt, Esq. Commander

of his Majesty's sloop Britomart. List of Killed and Wounded in the attack of the French Lugger Privateer L'Eole, on the 16th July

1812 Osprey's Boat - William Cox, quarter-master, killed Abrahan Birker, ship's corporal : William Bunt, quarter-master's-mate, dangerously wounded i Sa muci Adams, ship's coxswain, ditto a Joseph Antony, sail-makers' crew. ditto: John Colwood, able sea-

orcrop, unco. Britomart's Boat—Peter Brewer, ordinary seaman, forctop; ditto. illed i Balph Crump, able seaman, severely wound-; Licut. W. H. Dixon, slightly wounded : John mith, able seaman, ditto : Luke M. Carty, landsman, ditto: Wilfiam Comp, private marine, ditto.
Leverot's Boat—None killed or wounded.

REMARKS ON POLAND, LIVONIA, AND RUSSIA.

From a Work lately published, entitled, " Statistical

Details of various Countries. Poland, including Livonia, is designed by nature o be the fairest country in Europe. Its forests exend over hundreds of miles: its rivers are vast, rapid, and broad; of its corn lands, much will be fully described. In its forests, Mr. Brooks, the celebrated collector of rare and undescribed animals, led, during three years, a savage, romantic, wild life. He shipt, &c. without risk of great loss; we therefore slept, with his company of one hundred Polanders, vision from the beasts of the chace which he pursued and took. Hares and pheasants, so valuable in England, are incredibly abundant in a region so thinly peopled. The larger species of the deer, which was supposed to be extant in Lapland alone; the nur-ox, which once roamed in Gaul and in Britain, the hermaphrodite bulls, which are found in countries filled with wild creatures, who copulate according to the appetites of nature, not by the direction and choice of a farmer or a grazier, intent on the improvement of his breed and the selection of pairs, and who hence create a dog-fox, or a wolf-dog, from the mixture of the two apparently different races, these he wished to discover and import to London. With this view, he literally swept the woods with one hundred followers and troops of dogs. His followers received no wages but brandy and tobacco: their time was of no value, and hunting was the pas-

time or the business of their life. The interval which lies between the wide forests is laid out in corn, and the corn is most prolific .-From the summits of their few hills, the scenery is rich and delightful. A region of thirty mil s (of fields or cuclosures they have no knowledge) is frequently covered, within one view, with a waving harvest. The villages are distant, and the villagers (as in Ireland, or Southern France) mutually migrate, to assist a neighbouring hamlet; they sleep in that harvest-land, and more in a circuit through ture of L'Eole French privateer, the arrival of which the country: without such reciprocal assistance, the

or exported. The climate, in autumn, is hot; rain during three months is not known; the wheat is shorn, but is not stacked or sheared, till it be sledged to the peasant's warehouse and threshery. Yet it is of his Majesty's sloop Osprey, as well as that of the there so admirably dried as to be preserved from heating or mildew, and to be proper for food at the end of ten years; the grain preserved so great a and armed, in company with the boats of the Os- length of time would not produce as seed. Of prey and Leveret, in chase of an enemy's lugger, wheat an infinite mass could be cultivated, if the tillers were encouraged and rewarded; but in this past one, being about five or six leagues, observed district all the natives, from the despotic, or feudal, the lugger at anchor; but immediately on seeing us, lusture of their laws, are incredibly poor. Their

Russian families, supplies the child of her employer with milk through the nipple of a cow's udder, bought in the market, and frequently renewed. holiday. No stockings are seen on the legs of the

women, no stays or ligaments are used. The bread is so rough, that straws may be drawn out from it when it is baked. The English sailors when they are wrecked, though a class of men tutored to hardships, are with difficulty persuaded by hunger to feast at a Polish table. The poorer travellers thro' " On the 17th the Prince of Eckmuhl was Poland and Livonia ascend an ill-made heavy wag-

gou; straw is their bed, and a skin their canopy, and water, oil, and salt, with bread, their only food at the few inns. As the tracks (for high-ronds and turnpikes are unknown) are repaired with rude uneven trunks of trees, the very sledges of the rich jolt most harshly. Travelling is here inconceivably irksome; yet the clerks and factors of the English manufacturers ride over thousands of miles in an

Moscow the roads are as vile as in Poland. From Petershurgh, indeed, to Hamburgh, a gradation is to be observed in civilized manners. Russia is brutish; the men and women in the cities sleep under an archway, or a coath-stand, covered with snow and careless of modesty; the fragments of fishbones, and train-oil, had been their meal. The peasants of Livonia suffer with brutal manners all the horrors of subjugation to oppressive tyrants, a servitude personal and predial.

innual circle, to collect orders for goods. Below

Personal slavery is a movel sound to a free-born Briton. A Polish baron, or proprietor, will pass by a bovel filled with the children of his boors, and will offer an Englishman any of the boys or girls it exchange for a pointer dog! The noblesse make presents of full-grown men. A good serf is valued at a ruble. Tillage is deeadfully discouraged by this nefarious system. The poor inquires, "Why should I labour? why amass wealth? I must still be a slave: my profits may still be seized by my lord-proprietor: I still cannot rise in society." The same reasoning was heard by Chenier in Morocco, by Volney in Syria, by Bernier in Mogulstan; the insecurity of wealth checked the industry of individuals. A Polish Jew emigrated to England: he had been taxed as a Jew: he had paid much to the Rus-Slan Government, more to the Polish Lord : he had enjoyed no civic right: no justice could be obtained: the noble aggressors (as in feudal Scotland) vere the judges. The resident Jews are still, however, numerous; they are the inn-keepers, the money-changers, the itinerant shopmen, the interpreters. They speak the kindred dialects of the Sclavonic, and by the Torkish language they traffic with the Tartars, Calmucs, and Turkmen; with all

South Asiatic Russia. The Poles hate the Russians, and curse their Government with peculiar energy before an Englishman Since the Russian conquest, the old modes of commerce are continued; and it is a curious scene to behold the floats of timber sailing down a river, i which is no tide, no swell, no current, but to the North, and reaching Revel: men, women, and families sleep in wooden houses on its top. In the winter, they had dragged the trees to the river, and slept under the snow, and their sheep-skin garments had repelled the cold: in spring, their cargo falls down with the icy masses, and the raft is sold, as no boat can ever ascend the rapid stream. Some of the Polish rivers pass through the Prussian domain : through a country of tillage more improved, and more informed. These rafts, too, visit Denmark, a kingdom in which the proud haughty citizen dines on oil and bread, yet wears ruffles

t his hands ! It is difficult to determine which of these four nations are the happiest; the Russian, in his indolence and brutishness; or the Pole, in his ignorance and licentious concubinage; or the Prussian, by his riches and taxation; or the Daue, with his infatuated insolence, and his science.

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. " Gloubokoc, July 22.

" The corps of Prince Bagration is composed of our divisions of infantry, from 22 to 24,000 men strong, of Platow's Cossacks, forming 6000 norse, and from 4 to 5000 caralry. Two divisions of his corps (the 9th and the 15th) wished to rejoin him by Plusk; they were intercepted, and obliged to

return by Wolhynia. ". On the 14th, General Latour Maubourg, who ollows the rear-guard of Bagration, was at Romanoff. On the 16th, Prince Poniatowski had his

head-quarters there. " In the affair of the 10th, which took place at Romanoff, the General Rozniecki, commanding the light cavalry of the four cavalry corps, has lost 600 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. We have no superior officer to regret. General Rozniecki states, that the bodies of Count Pahlen, General of Division, and the Russian Colonels Adrenow and Jesowayski, have been recognized on the field of

" The Prince of Schwartzenberg had his headquarters on the 10th at Prazana. On the 11th and 12th he occupied the important position of Cinsk, with a detachment which took some men, and consilerable magazines. Twelve Austrian Hussars charged forty-six Cossacks, pursued them during several leagues, and took six of them. The Prince of Schwartzenberg marches on Minsk.

" General Regnier returned on the 19th to Slonim, to guarantee the Duchy of Warsaw from an incursion, and to observe the two divisions of the army which had re-entered Welhynia.

Printed and published by the Propriets " On the 12th, General Baron Pajol, who was

leading boat, opened my fire on her, about musket- | permitted to sleep in the only room, and upon the | at Ighoumen, sent Captain Vandois with fifty carale nge, the infants run traked around the houses; till of 200 carriages, belonging to Bagration's corps, and age, the miants run maked around the wealthier of made prisoners six officers, 200 cannonies. 200, a Captain Vandois, finding himself fifteen lengues de tant from the army, did not think it practicable a bought in the market, and frequency tributed.

The infant is only dressed and washed before some garry off this convoy, and burned it. He has brought

" On the 15th the Prince of Eckmohl was at Ighoumen, General Pajol was at Jachitsie, havier posts on Swistoch. Bagration leaving this, nounced the idea of marching to Bobrunsk, and proceeded fifteen leagues lower down on the side of

Golognino.

66 On the 15th General Grouchy was at Boriso A party, which he sent on Star-Lepel, took conderable magazines and two companies of miners, of eight officers and 200 men.

" On the 18th this General was at Kokanow. 6. On the same day, at two in the morning, Go neral Baron Colbert entered Orcha, where he took possession of immense magazines of flour, oats, and tothing. He afterwards passed the Boristheuss. and proceeded in pursuit of a convoy of nitillers.

" Smolensk is in alarm. Every thing is removing o Moscow. An Officer, sent by the Emperor cause the evacuation of the magazines of Orcha, wa quite astonished to find the place in the possession of the French. This Officer was taken, with his dispatches.

While Bagration was briskly pursued in h retreat, anticipated in his projects, separated ad emoved from the main army, that army, com manded by the Emperor Alexander, retreated ea the Dwina. On the 14th, General Schastini, following the rear-guard, cut down 500 Cossacks, and arrived at Dronia.

" On the 13th, the Duke of Reggio advanced upon Dunaberg, burnt the fine barracks which the enemy had constructed there, took a plan of the works, burned some magazines, and took 150 pr soners. After this diversion on the right, he mard

ed on Dronia. Go On the 15th, the enemy, who was concentra d in his entrenched camp of Drissa, to the number of from 100 to 120,000 men, being informed the our light cavalry did not keep a strict watch, three over a bridge, sent across 5000 infantry and 500 cavalry, attacked General Sebastiani, unexpected drove him back one lengue, and caused him a lo of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, amorwhom were, a Captain and a Sub-Lieutemant the 11th Chasseurs. The General of Brigade, Genier, who was mortally wounded, remained i the power of the enemy.

On the 16th, the Marshal Duke of Trei with a part of the foot guards and the horse guind and the fight Bavarian cavalry, arrived at Glook koe. The Viceroy arrived at Dockenhistic onth

" On the 20th the Marshals Dukes of latris at Previso were at Onchotsch, the Viceroy at Kames, and the King of Naples at Disna. " On the 18th the Russian army eracuated their

ntrenched camp at Drissa, defended by 12 palling doed redoubts, united by a covered way, and es tending 3000 toises on the river. These works and year of labour. We have levelled them. "The immense magazines they contained 15

rither burnt or thrown into the water. On the 19th, the Emperor Alexander was

" On the same day General Count Named was opposite Polotsk. On the 20th, the King of Naples passed in Dwina, and covered the right bank of the dree vi

" All the preparations the enemy had made defend the passage of the Dwina have been usels. The magazines he has been forming at a great pense, for these three years past, bare the destroyed. The same has happened to his wall which, according to the reports of the people of country, have cost the Russians in one jet less than 6000 men. One can hardly guess of ground they flattered themselves that they be attacked in the encampment they had entred

General Count Grouchy has reconnoited novitch and Sienno. On all sides we are mare upon the Oula. This river is joined by a cast the Beresina, which runs into the Boristhere Thus we are masters of the communication from Baltic to the Black Sea.

44 In his movements the enemy has been of to destroy his baggage, and to throw his artis and arms into the rivers. All the Poles of bit avail themselves of his precipitate retreat to and wait in the woods till the arrival of the Pre-"The number of the Poles who have dearth

Rossian army may be calculated to amount at). " Marshal Duke of Belluno, with the 9th c o 20,000 men.

advancing upon the Vistula.

alone, there are two convents, which may

By a letter, just received from a General

Zante, we understand, that another energy

WATERFORD:

BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Qui

by a small squadron of British ships.

each 1200 sick."

" Marshal Duke of Castiglione has set 6 Berlin, to take the command of the 11th com "The country between the Oula and the D s very beautiful, and in the highest state of to CERNS at the Adelphi, tion. We often meet with beautiful county and extensive convents. In the town of Glost

Waterford, July 11, 1812.

of-battle ship and frigate have been taken of

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,339.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, on behalf of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Waterford and its Liberties, that an Application is intended to be made to the Imperial Parliament, during the next Sessions, for Liberty to bring in a Bill, to regulate the PATING, CLEANSING, and LIGHTING of the said City, and for procuring an ample Supply of WATER for the same, and for improving the QUAYS and HARBOUR thereof. and for remedying such Defects in the POLICE

Act of the said City as shall appear necessary. HENRY H. HUNT. RICHARD DAVIS. JOHN HARRIS. SAMUEL S. DAVIS, PHINEAS MURPHY H. RIDGWAY, jun. RICHARD FOGARTY. DAVID JONES. WILLIAM HUNT, WILLIAM BELL,

TAMES BLAKE ALEXANDER POPE WM. ROBINSON. JOHN ALLEN. ROBERT JACOR. JAMES QUAN. WILLIAM BELCHER August 14, 1812.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of September next. HE HOUSE and CONCERNS in BALLYBRICKES. now occupied by Mr. Patrick Walsii. Application to be made at said House. Waterford, August 18, 1812.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty
Hads, of VINGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months.

Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

Duncannon, August 15, 1812.

DUNCANNON RACES TILL commence on THURSDAY, the THIRD of Serremorn, and will continue for three successive days. Further particulars will be inserted in

HOUSE AND LAND.

TOSEPH ESCH will set his HOUSE and LAND. near Powersaw, from the 29th of September pert.-Apply at his House, near Portlaw, or at the

Waterford, August 10, 1812.

STAMP OFFICE, DUBLIN,

AUGUST 81H, 1812. THE COMMISSIONERS of Stamp Duties give Notice, that by an Act passed in the last Sess Parliament, which is to commence on the 10th instant, the Stamp Duty on certain proceedings in he Ecclesiastical Courts, and on Administrations Pendente Life, and on Insurances against Fire, and the Duty on Advertisements, will vary from the present existing Duties.

By Order of the Commissioners, R. MALINS.

WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co., have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucclas, and Calca wella WING, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

WANTED, BUILER and a FOOTMAN, who can have un-A exceptionable Characters from their late Masters.-Application to be made to the Printer. Waterford, August 15, 1812.

STAMP-OFFICE, DUBLIN,

AUGUST 4, 1812. THE Commissioners of Stamp Duties give Notice, that by an Act passed in the present Sersion of Parliament, and which commences on the 10th inst. all LEASES, whereby a Rent shall be reserved, and for which a Pine shall be paid, will be subject to two Stamp Duties, one in proportion to the Reat, and the other in proportion to the Fine.

They also give Notice, that, under said Act, ar of valorem Duty will be chargeable upon any GRANT or APPOINTMENT by his Majesty, his heirs, his diccessors-or by the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland-or by any other person or persons, body politic, or corporate, in Ireland, of or to any Office or Employment, by Letters Patent, Deed, or other Writing. By order of the Commissioners,
R. MALINS.

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

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD. THE capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-

Doin Thomas-Street, in Bally bricken. Proposals will be received by Mr. REEVES, 10, Clare-Street, Dublin.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. Doven. Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady e, lately occupied by Mrs. Suzarock. Inquire of MICHAEL DORDEN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

£50,000 FOR A BLANK.

THE NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of 10,000 Tickets, will be all drawn on the 8th of eptember a the Scheme contains the usual number of Capital Prizes; and the lowest Prize 222; in addiion to which, Eight Packets of Tickets are to be given to the Four First-drawn Blanks, by which a sum

of £50,000 may be gained.

The other Benefits are as follow: tory obtained over the French on the 22d. 2 of £16,000 are £32,000 | 6 of £200 are £1,200 2-4,000-3,000 8-100-800 5,000 6,000 10 50 500 1,000 _____4,000 10 ____ 40 ____ 400 TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at S. PHR-LAN'S-J. BULU'S-R. FARRELL'S-and A. BIR-

LONDON.

VIK'S. Waterford.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. 8 per Cent. Cons. 574 | Long Ann. 15 7-16 8 per Cent. Red. 574 | Exch. Bills (34) 2 3 dis. per Cents 75} Omnium 314 pm. per Cent. Navy 8944 | Consols for Acet. 574

COMPLETE CONFIRMATION OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

With feelings of the deepest exultation, we are ow enabled to lay before our Renders intelligence. which places one of the greatest Victories that ever was achiered by British Arms beyond the possibility of all doubt whatever. And what rarely happens indeed, the first accounts, so far from exaggerating the magnitude of the victory, have underrated it But we will not detain our Readers from the happy confirmation

Fails this morning a Gentleman, who, we be lieve, landed at Tenby, having been driven in there by contrary winds, arrived in town with a letter from General Trant, the Governor of Oporto, to Golonel Torrens, Secretary to his Royal Highness the CommandersiesChief: ____

SUBSTANCE OF THE LITTER FROM GEN. TRANT T COL. TORRENS.

" Oronto, July 30 .- The General begins be stating, that he hopes he shall not be deemed have gone beyond his duty, in transmitting the account of a glorious victory, before, perhaps, the official dispatches from Lord Wellington, by the way of Lishon, may have reached this country. He then informs the Colonel, that he has received the intelligence from the Governor of Almeida, to whom it had been communicated by Lord Clinton, who passed through there on the 25th for Lisbon with the

official Dispatches That on the 22d, Lord Wellington, who had rereated across the Tormes to the neighbourhood of alamanca, drawing the enemy after him, brought hem to battle and gave them a signal defeat -that he drove them across the Tormes, pursuing them closely, and that our caralry had overtaken and had another severe action, in which the French were Salamanca hourly—that the French had two Generals killed and four wounded-that their total loss is upwards of 14,000 men, several eagles, and nineteen pieces of cannon-Marmont had lost his

Since writing the above we have received the folowing Bulletin :--

BULLETIN.

" Horse Guards, Aug. 15, 1812. "A letter was this morning received by Colonel Forrens, from Sir Nicholas Trant, dated Oporto, 30th July, in which he mentions that Lord Clinton had been dispatched from the Army, on the 25th, for Lisbon, with an account of Lord Wellington having obtained a decided victory over Marshal Marsmont, on the 22d of the same month. The British Army had arrived at Ariselies, followed by the enemv. Lord Wellington, seeing a favourable opportunity, halted his columns, and attacked with such vigour, at five o'clock in the afternoon, as to oblige tillery performed prodigies of valour. The enemy the French to recross the Tormes in the greatest confusion, and, had not night come on, the whole of Marmont's army must have been destroyed. They lost 19 pieces of cannon, 4 Generals, and 7000 prisoners; Marmont lost an arm, and Bonnet is said to be killed, and four other Generals wounded. The number of prisoners taken is said to exceed ers. Some Eagles have also been taken. At night, 10,000, some say 14,000 men, but it is certain, that | Marmont commenced his retreat by Alba, and, as 7000 had already arrived on the 26th at Tenebron. The is very closely pursued by the victorious troops. On the following day (the 23d) the heavy cavalry it is expected he will suffer other losses in his recame up with a considerable column of the enemy, I treat. Castile and all Spain will reap the fruits of and took a great many prisoners. One German this signal victory, and the Castillians, in whose heavy regiment took 1700. Our loss is estimated at | territory the allied army is, will distinguish them-

To the above we have to add a copy of the Letter the Lord Mayor, and the following particulars from the Corunna Papers we have received to the 1st | with him more prisoners. The field of battle for |

LETTER PROM LORD BATHURST TO THE LORD

" Mansfield-Arect, Aug. 15. My Long-I have the honour to inform your Lordship that letters have been received from Oporto, stating that Lord Clinton passed Ciudad Rodrigo on the night of the 25th, with disputches from Lord Wellington, containing an account of the Vic-

" I have the honour to be, &c. " BATHURST. To the Right Hop. the Lord Mayor."

HRAD-QUARTERS AT FOI PORTO. ORDER OF THE DAY, JULY 30, 1812.

" The General desires the Mayor of this Castle to order immediately four guns to be carried to the Square of Vertudes, with twenty-one rounds, to inform the city of the news he has received this morning from his Excellency General Trant, of one of the most glorious battles ever fought by the Allied Army. The battle took place upon Tormes Rijo on the 32d of July. The enemy lost from fifteen to twenty thousand men, including 10,000 prisoners; 13 guns were taken; our loss is from 3 to 4000 men. Gen. Marmout lost an arm, and many French Generals were wounded. The Portuguese Gen. Leith was killed, and Consede Troucero and General Clinton were wounded.

(Signed) " Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Oporto. SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORUNNA EXTRAORDINARY

COURIER OF JULY 30. Confirmation of the grand victory obtained by

Lord Wellington " The Governor of this place (Corunna) is hapny to communicate to the public, all the fortunate esults obtained by our arms and those of our allies, which he has this morning received from a person worthy of confidence. The following are the parti-

culars : -

" Under date of the 24th Instant, they write from l'anaranda, that the enemy's loss is not under 16,000 men, that they are closely pursued in their etreat, and their direction thought to be Burgos .-On the 24th, the Allies had made more than 5000 prisoners, with 200 Officers, and many others were badly wounded. The enemy's rear-guard was attacked by only nine squadrons of cavalry, and the French, the' far superior, shamefully fled, abandoning four battallons of infantry, which were all sabred or taken prisoners. The division of Espana marched at the van-goard. Our invincible English have offered some troops and assistance to Segnor Santocildes, to enable him to undertake the siege of Zamora and Toro."

FROM THE CORUNNA DIARY, JULY 31. Confidential intelligence received by the Go-

rnor of Coruuna :--" We have the most satisfactory intelligence.-The Allied Army incessantly pursues the enemy.-Their less already exceeds 18,000 men, with 32 Marmout his had an armamunisted and morrised gined. Yesterday an English division was to be in Segovia, and the fortresses of Toro and Zamora to be besieged by the 6th Army. The intrusive King, | but not dangerously : the loss of the Alles from 3 to whom we cannot deny the merit of having foreseen this success, on the 20th instant fled to Burgos. The fate of Spain will be very different at the end of were retreating in the greatest disorder." this campaign.'

Copy of a Communication printed at Salamanca, respecting the memorable Battle fought on the Ald July, in

the vicinity of that city. " Field of Battle, close to Salamanca, July 23. "The French army, under the command of Inrihal Marinont, was routed vesterday afternoon v that of the allies, directed by his Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, Dake of Ciudad Rodrigo, n the fields of Salamanca, upon the left of the l'ormes, close to Aripises, after an obstinate battle of seven hours, in which infantry, cavalry, and arwere successively dislodged from all their advantageous positions, with the loss of all the artillery which they had placed in them; the loss which they have sustained in arms, ammunition, and baggage, in mmense; that in men, up to this morning, is from 10 to 12,000, of whom more than 4000 are prisonabout 3500. Major-General Le Merchant killed, selves in furnishing generously all the aids wanted and the following Officers wounded:-Sir Wm. Be- in the neighbourhood of the field of battle. May resford. Cole, Cotton, Leith, and Alten. On the the God of Armies be praised, and may that grati-24th Lord Wellington was in march upon Penaran- tude which is due to the allied army and its invincible and enlightened Chief, be transmitted from generation to generation."

P. S. Bonnet has just arrived here wounded, and more than two leagues is covered with dead bodies, Lord Wellington's dispatches."

among which is the Colonel of the 1st Regiment; and among the wavaded, the Colonel of the 101st, and some others. The English have lost few men; the Portuguese rather more; and the loss of the Spanish division trifling. It is not thought that the total loss of the allied army exceeds \$500 men-

E Further accounts received to-day :

" Salamanca, July 24, ? o'Clock in the Afternoon, 6 Marmont is dangerously wounded, and, it is ald; has died in Penaranda. His troops are retiring in bad order towards Piedrahlta, and in adultion n the 4800 prisoners collected yesterday, 1500 have been brought in to-day, and others badly wounded, which were shandoned in the field of battle. It is supposed his loss exceeds 151000 men. Joseph, it appears certain, abandoned Madrid on the 20th with 6000 men, taking the direction of he Somosierra, thus prophecying the success of the

" The Allied Army is in pursuit of the enemy. and allows them no respite. The Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo is always with the advanced posts. To Deum was chaunted here to-day. His Excellency has left the care of the wounded and the collecting of the spoils on the field of battle to the people of Saamanca. There are in this city more than 300 officers prisoners."

" CORUNNA, JULY 30 .- Immediately that the Governor of this place had made the requisite communications to the Council, &c. &c. of the happy esults of the 22d in the neighbourhood of Salamanca. he determined to return due thanks to the God of Armies, and celebrate such desirable information with Mass and Te Deum on the 28th in the Church of San Domingo. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated, and all the inhabitants of this city gare themselves up to the most unbounded joy, as a proof of the odium withwhich they viewed the French engles, and of the enthusiasm with which they will sacrifice themselves in the just cause which we de-

Dispatch from Lord Wellington to Gen. Santocilder.

" Hueralas, upon the Tormes, July 23. " SENOR GENERAL- Yesterday I wrote your Excellency: I now repeat it with the pleasure of informing you, that, yesterday afternoon, we defeated Marshal Marmont's army, which is in retreat, according to appearances, upon Alba de Tormes, In this supposition, your Excellency will have sufficient time to conclude your operations, and I hope you will quickly join us. Let me exactly know for how many men your Excellency wants clothing. Be pleased to acquaint General Casta-

nos with this intelligence. 46/ Your affectionate and humble servant.

" Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo." Chellenham Chronicle Office, August 12 ORDER OF THE DAY, BY GENERAL TRANT, AT

OPORTO, JULY 30, 1812. "General Trant determines that the Town Major get ready four places of artillery, with 21 blank pieces of artillery; all his Generals, with the excep- | cartridges, &c. and have them posted, in order to tion of two, are killed, wounded, or prisoners. | announce to the city one of the most glorious sucanother wound in his body. The victory has been the annals of the country. The French lost from 15 one of the most complete that can possibly be ima- to 20,000 men, locluding 10,000 prisoners. Marmont lost an arm. Four French Generals killed .-Generals Leith, Cotton, and Beresford wounded. to 4000 killed and wounded. Night alone saved the total annihilation of the French army, who

Oxford Herald Office, Friday Evening, Aug. 14. DISPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON. " A Gentleman is just arrived in this city, Ina post chaise and four, who informs us that he tanded at Tenby, in South Water, being driven thither by adverse winds; the drivers and horses are covered with laurels. He reports himself to be the heater of dispatches from Lord Wellington, confirming the important intelligence of a complete victory obtained over Marmont, staring, that the enemy have lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from 15 to 20,000 men, that the British loss is from 2 to 3000. General Beresford is amongst the wounded. Marshal Marmont has lost an arm, and four French Generals are taken prisoners .- The Mes-

senger immediately proceeded on his way to London. ARRIVAL OF LORD CLINTON WITH DISPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

Courier Office, Half-Past Eleven o'Clock. The Plymouth Telegraph announces the arrival of the Scuffower at Folmouth, with the Official Ac-

count of the Great Victory. It states the loss of the Enemy at more than Fourteen Thousand Men, in killed, wounded, and pri-

" ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 15. " PLYMOUTH TELEGRAPH. " Official accounts are arrived, that, on the 22d

of July, Lord Wellington gained a Victory, ia which the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, amounted to above 14,000. "The Seaflower is arrived at Falmouth with

AMERICA.

From the latest accounts which have reached this country that may be relied on, we are teft to wander through the mazy labyrinths of uncertainty as to the measures which have actually been resorted to by of War, upon the 17th of June, the affair of the Belviders occurred; and the conduct of the American squadron induced a belief, that they could not have acted upon any other principle than that of a defensive nature. Subsequent accounts have represented captures to have taken place upon the lakes of two British vessels, which, it appears, have since been given up by the captors. Private letters authorize our merchants to execute certain orders which had been previously received, and to ship the good by the earliest conveyance; while other accounts utate the removal of depots of goods which were upon the British frontiers into the territories of the United States, without hindrance or molestation. and in direct contravention of the Non-importation introduced into Congress, for a partial repeal of proceedings, forty days have elapsed (and at a season when short passages occur), since the expiration of the American Embargo, and nothing arrived. notwithstanding a long succession of favourable winds. We are now inclined to offer an opinion as to what may have taken place in America: On the 23d of June, six days after the President's Declaration of War against this country, Mr. Perceval's death was known at Washington: the Wasp American aloop of war, from France, would arrive about the time the Embargo would expire: this vessel curried to America London Papers to the 4th of June. peal of the Orders in Council, together with the then anticipated change of Ministers, which circumstances, together with the certain fact that Jone. BARLOW has not effected any important object of his mission, lead us to think that the American Government have not yet acted upon the Declaration of War, but have wisely chosen to suspend the committing of hostilities, or issuing letters of marque, nutil the final result of the Committee of Enquiry mpon the Orders in Council were known, and a new Ministry settled; in the intermediate time, we think the Government may have continued the Embargo for thirty days, for we well know that Mr. Foster has informed the American Secretary of State, that his Government would not immediately act offen-

That these expectations may be realized, and our opinious confirmed, we fervently hope, sincerely believing it to be for the interest, happiness, and welfare of both nations, that barmony, peace, and tranquillity should be restored.

Our Readers will see, from the subjoined regular tions of the Board of Trade, that the conduct of our Government towards America continues to be conciliatory in the highest degree:

" Office of Trade, Whitehall, Aug. 12. " The Licenses granted for the protection of ships belonging to the United States of America, which required their clearing out before the 15th of this month, will be extended to the 1st of September next a find if it shall happen that goods now on hand shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a statement of such fact, by the Merchant or Manufacturer, the said Licenses will be further extended to the 15th of September. The above indulgence, in both cases, is to be limited to ships which are now protected by Li-

FROM THE STATESMAN OF THE 12TH.

This is the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; he is now entering into his 51st year. But why has his Royal Highness, or those whose duty it is to fix the fatal hour, why has this day been chosen for the execution of two unfortunate culprits, in preference to every other day in the year? Was it to impress the inhabitants of this vast metropolis, and of the kingdom at large, with the prospect of his future reign, that the anniversary of his transit into life should be solemnized with the violent execution of the law, in taking away the lives of two human beings? Such would have been the conclusion of the writers in the pay of Government, if a public execution had taken place in Paris on the 15th of August, the anniversary of Napoleon's birth-day. " Mark," they would have said, the conduct of the tyrant, whose thirst for human blood will not suffer the day to pass by without being stamped with the hand of death, which his slaves are compelled to observe by public rejoicing on account of his birth." Common decorum ought to have induced the advisers of his Royal Highness to

for the sufferer banishes the idea of his crime, and ignominious and violent departure from the land of the living. To make example contribute to the prerention of crimes, it must be lasting -it must be exgoinary laws are not acquainted with the nature of

But let us ask his Royal Highness, if it would not have accorded better with the feelings of the human marked the first birth-day, since the commencement of his unshackled Regency, with an act of Royal Mercy! He would thereby have captivated the hearts of thousands, by shewing that he wished to nuite elemency with the remembrance of the day that gave him birth. In that case sympathy would have the American Government. After the Declaration | poured forth her tear of joy at his feet, and honour would have decked his brow with a civic crown. But his Royal Highness has done no such thing. He has suffered the bell at eight to be the signal of death, while in four short hours after the guns disgorger

their conformation.

their thunder in honour of his natal day. An order was vesterday issued for the Park and Tower guns to be fired, for the first time, at noon this day, in honour of the Prince Regent's Birth. This morning were executed, at the usual hour. opposite the Debtor's door, Newgate, Joseph Thompson and Catherine Foster, for forgery .-Thompson denied his having committed a forgery by accepting a bill on the firm of M'Dougall and Co. as be insisted there were some individuals of that name, who gave him authority, although it was Law. Other accounts mention, that a Bill has been | evidently a fraudulent transaction .- Catherine Foster also declared her innocence, and had buoyed the Non-importation Law; and during the period herself up with great hopes of mercy, in consequence of the reception of these inconsistent and strange of its being the Prince Regent's birth-day. They both met their fate with great fortitude.

AGGREGATE MEETING.

On the 14th of this mouth, a most numerous and espectable Meeting of the Roman Catholics of th ounty and City of Cork was held in the North Chapel-William Coppinger, jun. Esq. in the Chair. Se eral most respectable Protestant Gentlemen attend ed. The following Resolutions were unanimously

That, feeling with deep and solemn conviction the danger of irritating and necessity of conciliating, at this awful period. Five Millions of Men, who constiwhich would furnish an account of the expected re- | tute the efficient population of this land, and are the nerve and sinew of its strength, we will continue ou nremitting exertions to obtain from the Legislature the Restoration—immediate, complete, and unconditional, of those Rights, to which Nature—Justice—Policy—the pronounced voice of our Protes ant Fellow-citizens, and the spirit of the Constituion itself, proclaim, with irresistible accord, our andoubted title.

That, in furtherance of this great purpose, those entlemen, who have on former occasions discharged this duty, be now, with the addition of Sir Fran is Goold, authorised to prepare Petitions to Parlia uent: the last, we trust, we shall be doomed to preer, as the progress of Truth and Reason, so illus ciously displayed in successive discussions of our lause, and the auspicious promise of its considera tion in the ensuing Session, amply justify the anticipation of its approaching Triumph, and assure to our ocs the overthrow of that fatal system of exclu sion which has been too long suffered to disgrace the

page, and blight the fruits of British Legislation. That we cannot recognize the existence of danger by the concession of those securities, which the ene mies of her peace would fain obtrude on Catholic Ireland, as the delusive safeguards of her allegiance, and degrading conditions of her enfranchisoment — To no compromise of conscience and honour can we submit, nor can genuine lovalty consist with fear and distrust; our oaths, our interests, and our affections. are the pledges we propose. In these we entreat the egislature to confide as the all-powerful motives of nan action, and best Guardians of the Constitution, when made operative in its defence by the im partial dispensation of its benefits.

That vain would be any attempt to express in adeuate terms the measure of our obligations to Lord onoughmore and Mr. Grattan. A victorious result awaits their transcendent services, and will be their best reward a but to them will grateful posterity join us in principally ascribing the mighty conquest of their country's rights, and in recording their imperishable names in the foremost class of our national enefactors.

That in their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent ind Sussex we view with exultation the illustrious iodel of Patriot Princes, reflecting lustre on their xalted rank, by devoting the influence it confers. nd the acquirements that adorn it, to the extinction

prejudice and diffusion of truth. That to Lords Grey and Grenville we offer the well-carned tribute of our admiration and exceenentiments not more excited by pre-eminence of geni and integrity of principle, their acknowledged atibutes, than by their retractation, prompt and expli it, as it was honourable and manly, of those stipulaions, to which even those distinguished Noblemen

had vielded a momentary assent. That the transcendent powers of eloquence and ason, so eminently displayed by the Marquis of Wellesley, in the advocacy of our cause, and his ommanding view of its paramount title to the remelial consideration of Parliament, have exalted him. oth as a Patriot and a Statesman, in the estimation of the Empire, and claim the assurance of our deepest ratitude

That the watchful guardian and intrepid assertor four Rights-our ever-valued Representative, the onourable Christopher Hels Hutchinson, continues deserve our unbounded confidence; and our most

That those generous friends of Civil and Religious reedom, among our Protestant Feilow-Citizens, whose Petition so powerfully seconded ours-and

those advocates of our claims, whose eloquence and i Asth, duto; 42d, from England; 600 Artifler wisdom so effectually promoted in Parliament this supreme object of national happiness, are entitled to

our most cordial Thanks. That, identifying ourselves in feeling, as we are in Dubbin on the 18th of June and od of July, we It is not impossible, but that they have also particle. highly applaud the manly spirit of their Resolutions, and the proud attitude of conscious right assumed by them on those days; and to the truly de nified con

the heartfelt expression of our warmest approbatio That the work entitled " A Statement of the Penal Laws," appears to us a luminous and uncontroverted exposition of the disabilities under which we vet labour, and an irresistible appeal to the sympathy and justice of our Protestant Countrymen, whose co-opeation in effecting the removal of our grievances will be commensurate with the knowledge of their extent -and that our thanks are due to the author of this masterly performance.

That to William Beamish, Esq. and to William Crawford, Esq. whose virtues are conspicuous to the eyes, and impressed on the hearts of their fellow-citizens-to Colonel Stawell, and to those other liberal and enlightened Gentlemen, who have been to zeaheart, and the honour of his station, if he had lous and successful in procuring signatures to the Protestant Petition, we owe and most cordially offer our best acknowledgments.

That our best acknowledgments are due to our enchtened and respectable Protestant Brethren asse ciated with us on this day in the great work of our Emancipation. That our cordial Thanks are hereby offered to our patriotic Fellow-Cathone Counsellor O'Connell, as

the tribute of our admiration and applause for his uneasing and energetic exertions in the Common Cause. and for his able and cloquent speech delivered this That the warmest approbation and thanks of this

meeting are due, and be bereby given, to Sir F. Goold, Bart. William Coppinger, Jun. and James Boche, Esgra, for the alacrity with which they undertook, and the fidelity and zeal with which they executed, the duty of presenting to his Royal High ness the Prince Regent, the Address of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Cork.

LONDON:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

The Lyra brig is arrived at Plymouth from the onst of Spain, from whence she brings letters of the 4th of August. They furnish no new particulars of the great victory, but talk of it without any doubt whatever; and they mention a report that Marmont had lost his arm.

Mr. Kay, the Messenger, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sweden.

There are also accounts from Riga, dated on the 27th olt. They state that an engagement had taken place between two Russian and French divisions. emposed of cavalry and infantry, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. Nine French regiments are said to have been cut up, and one thousand men made prisoners. This probably is the action which the 8th French Bolletin (see our last page) states to have taken place on the 15th, when the Russians threw a bridge over the Dwinn, sent over 10,000 men, half cavalry, and drove back Sebastiani one league. The French, as usual, represent their loss as very trifling.

These advices from Rica add, that a junction has been effected between the main Russian army and Prince Bagration; and that Bonaparte was advancing in the direction of Moscow.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. The accounts from thence insist that the French were defeated at the tete-de-pont at Dunaberg with great daughter on the 11th, 12th, and 13th alt.

There is another Russian Bulletin, but it brings lown the operations only to the army being in the Camp at Dryssa. The Hetman of the Cossacks, Platoff, is said to have destroyed three regiments of

We are glad to be able to announce that a naval romotion has taken place this day, the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highuess the Prince Reent. The promotion is stated to be of five Vice-Admirals to be full Admirals, 10 Rear-Admirals to e Vice-Admirats, 20 Captains to be Rear-Admials. This promotion is accompanied by one which sill give even still more general satisfaction, name-, that of the twenty senior Commanders now servng affort to be Post Captains, and the ten senior Lieutenants actually serving as first of line-of-battle hips to be Commanders.

We understand that Captains the Hon, C. E. Flening, C. V. Penrose, Pulteney Malcolm, and lames Bisset, are the new Colonels of Marines.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Another day has clapsed, and still we are without ny arrival from Lisbon. But dispatches from Sir I. Pepham of the 4th would remove all doubt, if we had had any, with respect to the victory. He talks of it as an event of which we must have received the official account, and he dwells upon the conequences, which he attributes to the great victory. The French, he says, were preparing to pack off from the North of Spain, being in the greatest tribulation. And on the 3d they did retire from St. Andero, which was immediately taken possession of by the British, as will be seen by the following letter :

"Sr. Andero, Aug. 4 .- Yesterday the whole French garrison marched precipitately out of this place, which was in four hours after entered by the British. The enemy retired by the road of Santona, and were supposed to be taking the direction of Vittoria."

Sir Home adds a report of Marmont having lost marm. The French artillery is said to have been carried by some desperate charges of our cavalry. The following reinforcements were, on the 13th,

on their march to join Lord Wellington, and must have reached him time enough to share in the bat-

mea and horse.

The 2d battalion of the 9th, and the 82d, from Gibialtar, were also bourly expected at Lishon, and interest, with the Catholic of Ireland, assembled as they would be marched off instantly on landing. perchin the glory of the day.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning the part with England was to be preclaimed on the instant, and on that day the expedition was instant, and on that day the expedition was expected to sail. May it arrive in time! The Dictator, Victory, several bombs, and 84

sail of merchantmen, have gone up the Baltic. The Gottenburgh articles represent the French to have lost an immense number of horses. This we knew from the confession of the French themselves. A letter from Harwich mentions a report from

Heligoland of a battle between the Russians and French, in which the former lost 60,000 men and the latter 30,000. It was brought to Heligoland by two vessels; but the report, adds the Harwich letterwas not much credited there. - It is probable that a battle has been fought.

Courier Office, One o' Clock. Another Gottenburgh Mail has just arrived, Riox, June 23. - Pence has at length been ra-

ified between Russia and Turkey, Russian Head-Quartiers, July 21. - Parclas de Tolly has, b, ferced marches, joined Prince Ba-

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE

TO THE POITOR OF THE STATESMAN.

Sin-We, the British Morchant Officers, Prioners of War, forming the depot of Longuey, take he liberty of sending inclosed a Copy of a Petition ent to the Right Hon, Lord Holland, which we remosted his Lordship to do us the honour to present o his Royal Highwess the Price Regent; as we have hot received an answer, we presume that the Petition has miscarried. We, your unfortunate Countrymen, will consider it as a particular favour, if von will have the goodness to publish it in your paper, with the latter to his Lordship; by so doing, se think it will, in all probability, meet with attention from his Royal Highness, and his Lordship will likewise see that we entertain the highest estrem for himself, and that we are fully sensible of the value of his patrictic exertions in our favour; also to publish this letter, that the whole may be seen by the French Government. We beg leave to inform ou, that since the date of the Petition, our case is considerably altered for the worse; the price of bread is double, and all other articles have risen in oportion; the liberty of living in town is taken from us : and we are obliged to sleep time in a bed. in the barracks; in a few words, we are treated with great severity, our Commandant being governed by his English Interpreters, and no indulgence can be granted, except through them. At present, the few persons meeting with indulgence are, the Interpreters, married men who have their wives with them, those that have married French women, or keep French bonne-limies. We have been informed, by letter, from Paris, that the Minister of War is fatiqued with hearing complaints against us; therefore, we take this public method of assuring his Excelleney, that any complaints whatever, that may have been sent against us from this depot, are unwarranted, and without foundation. If he will have the goodness to enquire of M. La Villeon, Commandant d'Arms, the Civil Authorities, the Military Officers, or any other person except M. Couley, Commandant of the prison, he will find that we have always conducted ourselves with the greatest propriety and regularity, except the few desertions, they must be placed to the sere e measures adopted by M. C.; and there has been but one desertion. from parole, which was a screant, acting as mustermaster. The interpreters have many ways of raising the wind —we will mention one of them: —The Commandant permits 16 centimes per month to be stopped off each man's pay, under pretence of drawing water; the Military Officers inform us, that the French Military are only charged 5 centimes per month, and the people who draw the water say, they do not get one-fourth of what is stopped.-There are about 1400 of us receiving pay allowing 5 centimes, like the French Military, there remains a deficiency of 150 france per month. Although it takes but a small sum from each man, it is too much to give to people who use every endeasour o make us uncomfortable. We trust that the French Government, reading this statement of facts, will have the goodness to restore us our parole, and to treat us with the humanity and indulgence that they are hitherto done, until our arrival at this depot. M. Couley says it is his orders to treat us like com-

mou soldiers. Sir, we remain your obliged servants. The Depot of Longwy. Longwy, June 4, 1812.

(DUPLICATE). Longwy, Dec. 1811.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLAND. My Lord-The Prisoners of War, whose signaures are subscribed to the inclosed Petition, being highly grateful for the very great interest your Lordthip has ever shown in endeavouring to obtain an Exchange of Prisoners, have been induced to ice quest your Lordship will do us the honour to present to his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, the inclosed Petition, and continue your philanthropic evertions for your unfortunate Countrymen in

We beg leave to mention, for the information of our Lordship, that our depot, and those of the Merchant Sailors, comprise the most unfortunate of any men prisoners in France. It may be said, that in war time we ought to consider that we run the The 4th Regiment, from Ceuta; 5th, from Cork; risk of Leing captured by the enemy; but it never

in be said, that we should have expected to have re- i not the most undeserving of his Majesty's subjects; were landed in the restal which arrived at Tenby salf); therefore, after a certain period we think our- many years paid taxes to Government. Ares cotified to some relief from our country, for The moment we are captured, our par from our exchanged, is our desire.

friends in England, on whom, those among us who our miserable and unparalleled captivity. bue them ably to make any allowance, can always | We humbly beg your Royal Highness to order draw for At. /

The officers and men in Government service reto their rank, as well as their pay from the British scars of wounds received in defence of their country, Gorcement; as for us and the merchant sailors, we and the most part have served the early part of their only receive the pay from the French Government, consequently we are the most distressed.

We beg your Lordship will excuse our addressing officed to do, oning to the extreme difficulty we sperience in the communication. Should this be so fortunate as to reach your Lord-

hip, we shall be greatly obliged by your condescendig to inform the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund (Lloyd's of it, and desiring him to let us know it through the Rev. Mr. Gordon, at Verdun. We are, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's

most obedient and obliged humble servants. For the Prisoners of War in the depot of Longwy ALEXANDER SMITH. Capt, of the London West Indiaman.

JOHN MORTON, Merchant Passenger. (DUPLICATE.)

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, &c. &c. &c. RIGEST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT

BRITTIN AND IRELAND. May it please your Royal Highness. We, the undersigned Captains, Males, and Passen ers of British Merchant Ships, Prisoners of War, t present detained in the depot of Longwy, considering the present a proper epoch for addressing your Royal Highness, humbly beg leave to condute ith you, in the most sincere and affectionate manper, on the unfortunate affliction of our most beloved Monarch; and, at the same time, to felicitate our Royal Highness, in the most sincere and humeterms, on your accession to the Regency of the nited Kingdom.

Boing well convinced that we are writing to our ince and countryman, whose only study is the appliess and welfare of his subjects, we humbly cume to take this mode of acquainting your Royal Highness of our present miserable situation enting you will remoustrate with the French Gorement for the barshness with which our class is

The town of Longwy (as it is called by the reach) is nothing but a strong, fortified citadel, founded with camparts, ditches, and sentinels, but 400 paces long, from north to south, and not te so much from east to west.

We are deprived of our parole, and not even pered to approach the ramparts. During the summonths we are obliged to muster three times a by; at present we muster twice, be the weather er so inclement, which is very inconvenient at this son of the year, as most of us have not a change dothes, should we get wet. We are at present biged to be in the barracks or our lodgings by halfat eight o'clock in the evening; should we inadently exceed that time, we are taken up and cona cold damp jail, until after muster at eight ock next morning, and not liberated until we six sols jail fees. In case of sickness, we are re leagues from the Hospital at Metz, which is pointed to receive us; and should any sudden acnt happen, we may perish before we can reach it being two days journey for the corresponding osd'Armes, into whose custody we are given.hare an unfortunate case before us. Thomas omas, Mate of a Merchant ship, in endeavouring desert, fell from one of the out-works, a place it fifty feet high, and twisted his ancle in such unner that the resident Medical Goutlemen derel, it was highly imprudent to send him to z.-Ilis bill, for medicine and attendance, outs at present to 1340 francs, 940 of which been paid by the Committee for the Patriotic d, and the remaining 400 will be paid by subion. We are sorry to say, that, not withstandthe attention which has been paid him, we fear eg most be amputated.

ie have peticioned the French, Government, in nost respectful manner, stating our great disrequesting to be treated in a milder manuer; re a communication open with England for faletters, to better enable us to draw some supcom our friends, and to augment our pay to we used to receive in all former wars, viz. 50 per mouth, as we then ranked with Lieuteof the Navy ; but the French Government has en condescended to give us an answer.

lareborne our misfortunes with patience and ation for a number of years, thinking some motive might be the reason we were not red; certainly no such motive can exist for

Para existed upon the small pittance of 29 li-4d, derling) per mouth, allowed us by the Government, which, your Royal Highness well consinced, is insufficient to support a

pained so long in captivity (many eight years and a most of us are fathers of families, and we have for

hose cause we suffer, and which, if we cannot be employers ceases, which reduces us to the greatest distress, being deprived of the means of supporting In former wars, merchant passengers were not our wives, and educating our children, as formerly, detained. It has been said that the French Govern- by the produce of our industry; on the contrary went will not permit any allowance to be paid us the little heard that was put by to comfort old agr here; if such is the case, it might be paid to our in its infirmities, has been expended to assist us in

the Minister to lay our situation before Parliament, and to request them to extend their bounty towards ceite pay from the French Government, according | their unfortunate countrymen; many of whom bear lives on board his Majesty's ships.

Far be it from us to complain of the humanity shewn by our country to unfortunate strangers driven you on the cavelope of the Petition, which we are from their homes; but we presume to think, we merit the bounty of our nation, as much as the 75,000 men. Lord Wellington has happily as-French Emigrants, and we should consider ourselves handsomely relieved, if the same allowance wa made to us, as is given to the meanest of them; which might be either remitted us through the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, or be paid to our friends in England.

Notwithstanding the immense sums which have been contributed to the Patriotic Fund, we have received no other support from it, during the whole time of our captivity (many now reckon upwards of eight years), than the sum of seventy-eight livres (13 5s. sterling), with the exception of the under tonnage masters (that is masters of ressels under 80 tons, who receive but the rations and pay of a sailor), who have for some time past received nine li vies per month.

We have received information, that several evil lisposed persons have asserted that 29 livres permonth is sufficient for all our wants, therefore, we have taken the liberty of annexing a note of expenses for one month; by condescending to look over which, your Royal Highness will see the deplorable manner in which we exist. The few among us who have small funds, or friends, in England lose more than one-quarter, and frequently one-third of what we draw, the exchange being so much against us. May it please your Royal Highness, the purport of this Petition is not to beg a trifling supportthat is only a secondary consideration; but to beg your Royal Highness to strike at the root of the evil it once, by making an Exchange of Prisoners .-Restoreus to our country, to our wives and families, before we become too old either to be of use to them or to ourselves. Your Royal Highness will e pleased to recollect, that although we are only Merchant Officers, there are amongst us navigators and pilots capable of conducting ships from London bridge to all parts of the known world.

We are informed by the French, that it is the fault of our own Government that an Exchange has not taken place. Gracious God! will future iges ever believe, that a great nation, like the United Kingdom, would sacrifice thousands of her subjects for so many years, when she is expending her blood and treasure for Foreign Nations.

Being fully convinced that your Royal Highness cill take such steps as you in your wisdom shall hink most proper to effect an Exchange,

We are, with the highest esteem and most profound respect, your Royal Highness's most faithful and obe lient subjects and servants. [Here follows a list of 64 names.] NOTE OF EXPENSES FOR A MONTH.

Breakfast. sols. Milk, 1 pint 2 -31 sols. Dinner and Supper Vegetables Bread, Alb. Beer, I pinteach meal 4

Expense for cooking .. 2-15} liv. 2013. 19 per day, which is per month, allowing 31 days, 29 Pepper, salt, &c. for the month 0 11

The above calculation, which exceeds the pay

rom the French Government, does not include any allowance for clothes, which are considerably dearer n this country than in England, lodging, washing, tobacco, grog, firewood for the winter, nor a will venture to assert, that the arrangements provariety of trifling articles, absolutely necessary for posed, by the French Government, for in that offis, but too tedious to mention.

* It is true we are allowed barracks by the French iovernment, the rooms of which are very much rowded t we are obliged to sleep two in a hed, and, upon the whole, they are exceedingly disagreeable.

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

The London Journals of the 12th arrived on Se turday sercral hours before their regular course, and those of the 13th about mid-day on Sunday. No official intelligence had been received from Lisbon, but the accounts of a Victory having been obtained by the Allied Armies continued to acquire additional which is due to Lord Yarmouth. God forbid that strength. We refer our readers to such corroborative circumstances as have appeared, and shall here add some others which have come to our own know-

After our paper of Saturday was published, we learned, that letters had arrived the evening before, October. One mail due. men who have hitherto moved in a sphere of | both from Milford and Tenby, whose contents were in exact conformity with those conveyed by the letdatter ourselves the merchant service is of ter addressed to Mr. Jones. One account from potatoe, accidentally planted, has produced two "take to the State; for without merchant- | Tenby, proceeding from a highly respectable quar- stalks, of six feet seven inches each in length, and We are the most oppressed, but we think we mentioned, adding, that two Spanish Gentlemen still be greater.

from Oporte, that they were the bearers of dispatches relative to the victory, and that they immediately set out for London. They would probably reach light Giffard. Bart. On the 10th of this nighth, and London on Friday last, although not perhaps in pot before, the Hon. William Waldegrave, brother

O. Sunday last, the Mary, a vessel belonging to the respectable House of Messrs. HUNT, reached this harbour from Cadiz. On her voyage, she touched at Lisbon, which place she left on the 29th uit. The following is an extract of a letter, addressed to the Gentlemen we have named, and in return for whose kind attention we have to offer our best acknow-

" Lisbon, July 25. to We hear that our Army has retreated, having marched at half an hour's notice to within six leagues of Salamanca, a division of the French having, it is said, made a sudden push to get there before it. Minmont's force is reported to exceed sisted the country people in getting in their harvest, and purchases a great part of it from them. Heinforcements from England are expected."

et We hear, that our army has retreated on this

side of Salamauca." The above communications are of considerable

moment, as they agree in every respect with the information, previously received, of the retreat of the Allied Armies. Lord Wellington's dispatches would, most likely not be sent off till the evening of the 231, and could not, therefore, have reached Lisbon on the 27th. Captain Biston, of the Mary, states, that, on the day he sailed from the Tagus, a rumour of a battle and a victory was current n Lisbon, but his own peculiar duties obliged him to depart, without having an opportunity of investigating the truth of the report, or acquiring any farther knowledge concerning it. We are, however, strongly justified in conjecturing, that what he heard was the result of official dispatches to the Portugese Covernment, for the day on which the battle was fought, and that on which Captain Biston heard the rumour, fully coincide as to time. Two or three Packets were in the Tagus, when Captain Bistox left it, and the great length of his own royage, having almost through the whole of it had to contend with adverse winds, will satisfactorily account for the delay which the dispatches to the British Government have experienced. The mail of Friday has not yet reached as, and we have at present only farther to observe on this subject, that the necount of Manmont having lost an arm, derived from Sir H. Popnan, corresponds exactly with the statement communicated in the letter to Mr. Jones, and the agreement proves, at least, that such a rumour was in circulation at St. Andero, as well as at Oporto.

It is confidently said, that Peace has been concluded upon between Turkey and Russia. Such ar event would be highly advantageous to the latter Power, but it must come from a less questionable quarter than Riga, before it can secure implicit reliance. It is certain, that the Turkish Government had refused to ratify the preliminary pacification, and it is known, that Andreosse was within a short distance of Constantinople. These facts are of unfavourable promise.

A public dinner was given at Birmingham, in congratulation of the repeal of the Orders in Council. Mr. BROUGHAR and Mr. WHITHREAD were both invited on the occasion, but their attendance was prevented by unavoidable business. In his letter of apology, Mr. BROUGHAM stated his conviction, dation would take place with Ame rica, when she should be apprised of the conciliatory measures of Britain. Mr. WHITBREAD, in a similar letter, expressed his conviction, that an honourable and permanent Peace may yet be expected between the two Countries.

There appeared, in our paper of Thursday last, an important document relative to Prisoners of War. Another, on the same subject, is inserted in this day's publication. Both have the strongest claims on public attention and recollection. The first, especially, has rendered it imperative on the British Government to renew the negociations for the release of these unhappy sufferers. If that should not be done, the documents will furnish ample grounds for Parliamentary Inquiry, and we are confident, that they will not be forgotten. In the mean time, we cial light they must be regarded, are fair and equitable. Nor are we able to discover on what concelrable grounds their rejection can be justified. The French paper, which accuses Lord YARMOUTH of reaking his parole, has candidly and explicitly retracted the charge. The paragraph is worthy of mecial notice :-

"In our last Publication we accused Lord Yarmouth of having violated his parole of honour. In that we have been guilty of a gross error. Lord Yarmouth, after having quitted France upon his parole, and returned with Lord Lauderdale, whom we have seen in Paris, obtained his release in order o return to London. We hasten to repair an involuntary injury, and to perform an act of justice we should ever employ the weapon of falsehood, even when we have to contend against the most bitter enemies of France!"-Gazette de France.

Some Journals have asserted positively, that Parliament will be dissolved some time in the month of

re sould be no commerce, nor nursery for ter, goes further than any of the particulars which fully two inches in thickness. Their growth will

MARRIAGES In London, Lieu enant-Celondi Mellish, of Bodanck Pribby, in the County of Nortingham, to Harriet, daughter of the Marchioness howager of handowne, and co-heirers of the fafe Sir time to give publicity to their intelligence in the of Lord Waldegrave, to Elizabeth, videst daughter of Samuel Whithread, Esq.-In Dublin, Anthony Strong Hussey, of Westown, County of Dublin, Ess. to Mable, eldest daughter of Mulachy Donellan, of Rallydonellan, County of Galway, Esq. -At Kilmurr, Church, County of Limerick, Paul Cudmore, Esq. to Miss Klira Keating, both of Bally clough, In the said

DEATHS.—At Kells, in the County of Meath, John Meredith Chaloner, of the Royal Meath Regt. aged 24 years. - In India, aged 18, George Law, Esq. se cond son of the bord Bishop of Chester .- At Greenock, aged 93. Lewis Gelies, Esq. one of the oldest Liculements in the Navy, having served with Admiral Boscawen.—On the 30th off, at Rathleague, in the Queen's County, Sir John Parnell, Barl ecceed to the title on the death of his father (who was for many years Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer) in 1801, but an Act of Parliament vested the family Estates, with the exception of an annuity to the late Baronet, in his brother, the present Member for the Queen's County, who now inherits the title also.—In Dublin, T. Muc Clatche, Esq. Commissary of the Field Train of Royal Artillery - In Dublin, Mr. Edward Smith, Statuary, distinguished as an excellent man, as an eminent Artist, and as the Author of maov valuable publications. His genius lives in his son, who, under the fostering protection of public patronage, promises to do honour to himself and to his country .- At Twickenbam, aged 941 John Davies Psq. first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, and Captain in the Royals -At Dalmarnock, Scolland, aged 98, Angus Stewart. In the membrable battles of Prestonpans, Frikick, and Culloden, he fought bravely in support of Charles Stewart, the Claimant of the British Crown. Enraged at the conduct of the French during that rebellion, he enlisted in the 42d Regt. nd amply satisted his revenge on the plains of Quebec, and afterwards in the 18th Regt. His bravery obtained for him a pension from the British Government, which enabled him to pass his latter days in comfort - At Mr. Strangway's, in the County of Kilkenny, Miss Sarah White, daughter of the late Mr. Charles White, of the City of Dublin

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 17.

ARRIVED. 14th-Lady Hill, Guthrie, Ayr, coals : Barl Sandwich Packet.

15th-Camden Packet: Alpha, Humble, Agr. coales Grizel, Denniston, Swansea, coale. 16th-Samuel Packet: Mary, Biston, Cadiz, ballast; Valiant, Griffiths, Glasgow, coals, SAILED.

14th-Camden Revenue Cruiser: Auckland Packet. 15th-Earl Leicester Packet -Put back, Princess

Mart, Hunt-and Camden Revenue Cruiser. 16th-Victory, Thomas-Assiduous, Jenkins-Elia. Hancorn-Henry, Tully-Friends, Cullip-and Betsey, Blaber, Swansea, ballast: Fame, Ricker-Whitehaven-and Elizabeth and Mary, James, sewport, ditto: Hope, Guim-Betsey, Elis-& Quoamden Revenue Cruiser, before muntioned. 17th-Wind-R. at 8 a. m.

PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

TT is requested that the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND FOR RELIEF OF PRISON-- ERS IN FRANCE from this District, and such as are inclined to contribute thereto, may meet al. the COMMERCIAL-HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET. on Tursday next, at tiretre precisely, to examine into the state of the Fund.

Waterford, August 17, 1812.

TO BE LET. From the 29th of September next, THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in BALLYHRICKEN now occupied by Mr. PATRICK WALSH. Application to be made at said House.

Waterford, August 18, 1812.

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

THERE WILL BE A BALL AND SUPPER

AT THE HOTEL OF TRAMORE. On Wednesday, the 19th inst.

August 18, 1812.

DUNCANNON RACES WILL commence on Thursday, the third of September, and will continue for three sucbessive days. Further particulars will be suserted in duc time. Duncannon, August 15, 1812.

HOUSE AND LAND.

OSEPH ESCH will set his HOUSE and LAND, near PORTLAW, from the 29th of September next.-Apply at his House, near Portiaw, or at the Mirror Office.

Waterford, August 10, 1812.

STAMP OFFICE, BUBLIN,

AUGUST 8rm, 1812. THE COMMISSIONERS of Stamp Duties give Notice, that by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, which is to commence on the 10th instant, the Stamp Duty on certain proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and on Administrations Pendente Lite, and on Insurances against Fire, and the Duty on Advertisements, will vary from the present existing Duties.

By Order of the Commissioners. R MALING

WHITE WINE.

ENRY H. HUNT and Co. bave for Sile. about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucetts, and Cates vella WINE, of superior Quality, two post torce vesus in the King stores. Waterford, June 25, 121 ...