No. III.-BULLETIN. 44 In the first engagement of importance which has taken place, victory has declared for our country, and the cause of humanity. Prince Bagration. who was occupied in the execution of the movements. and to effect an union with the First Army, on his march fell in with the whole of the enemy's cavalry. The Russian troops, long thirsting for battle, bore down upon them; and after the most obstinate resistence on the part of enemy, which adds to the glory of this affair, nine regiments of the French were completely cut to pieces; upwards of 1000 rank and file, and more than 50 of Staff and commissioned Officers, were made prisoners. The obstacles which the enemy attempted to throw in the way of the operations of our Second Army are now completely frustrated; nothing now intervenes to prevent both armies, with their united efforts, to prepure for the enemy that fate which (as far as the history of mankind teaches) every tyrant has met with. This glorious action we consider as a pledge of future and still more glorious achievements. Our troops, animated by a just estimation of their vafour in this victory, are anxious for new conquests; whilst the victims of our opponent will lose the confidence hitherto placed in his fortune, and by that lose the power and the will of resistance." [Printed by authority of Government.

Supplement to the St. Petersburgh Gazette of Tuesday. the 9th (21st), of July 1812. OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.

" Head-quarters, at Belkowschischima, July 4 (16). " The enemy having tirrected a great force against our right wing, the first army has put itself in mo-

tion to appose it. 66 Count Wittgenstein, whose corps was posted on the right bank of the Dwina, being informed that two French regiments of cavalry had approached Druja, sent Major-General Kulnew across the river with the Grodno regiment of Hussars, and a few squadrous of Cossacks. Kulnew attacked the French cavalry with the completest success. The two regiments of the enemy were completely cut up, and their Commander, Brigadier-Gen. St. Genie, with several Officers, and 200 privates, were made pri-

6 On the 1st of this month, Marshal Oudinot's corps appeared in front of Dunaberg, and at four In the morning commenced an attack upon the bridge. They were repulsed by the garrison. According to the latest accounts from Major-Gen. Ulanow, the uttack was renewed on the 2d, but the enemy were again repulsed with loss.

Prince Bagration has transmitted an account of the success obtained by General Platoff over the enemy. On the 28th of June, the advanced-guard, under the command of the King of Westphalia, again attacked us at Mir, with six regiments of Hulans, under the command of the General of Division Rosuezkji. This action terminated in our favour. The six regiments were totally defeated, and we took a number of prisoners. Our troops displayed the most distinguished valour. General Platoff particularly praises the brarery of Adjutant-General Massittschikoff, who, with his regiment of Husmars, acted in conjunction with the Cossacks."

Supplement to the St. Petersburgh Gazette of the 12th July (24th).

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY, DAT-ED JULY 6 (18TH).

In consequence of the fortunate events desc ed in the last accounts, the first army is rapidly approaching Polotzk with its left flank, regulating its movements by those of the enemy. The occurrences since that period have not produced the slightest change in the relative situation of the two armies."

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

GOTTENBURG, Aug. 9 .- We have this day received a confirmation of the report of the city of Moscow having given the Emperor of Russia 100,000 men, to assist him in the defence of the

All the large cities in the Empire are expected to follow so noble and patriotic an example, by which means the army will be encreased to an almost in credible degree.

Letters from the Russian Hesd-quarters are numerous in representing the unanimity and enthusiasm which pervade all ranks in the Russian Army, and confidently speak of the eventual result of the great

The English packets have this day been allowed

to come up to the town. Accounts from the Prussian frontiers continue to announce the arrival of fresh French troops in that kingdom. Upwards of 9000 of different descriptions have lately passed through Burgh, and thence proceeded to Berlin.

PROCLAMATION.

" By the Grace of Gon, we ALEXANDER, &c. &c .- The enemy has passed the boundary of our Empire, and proceeds to carry his arms into the interior of Russia, in the hope, through force and cunrang, to disturb the repose of our Monarchy. With falsehood in his heart, and artifice in his mouth, does he endeavour to bring upon us chains and fetters, While we pray to Gon for assistance, we resist the enemy with our troops, which are animated with courage to drive him back, and to chace him from the occupation of our country. We place the fullest trust in their strength and firmuess; but we cannot concent from our true subjects, that the force of the enomy, collected from different empires, is consider- to grant in writing, under his hand, an extension of able, and that his audacity renders uninterrupted | furlough to any private soldier."

watchfulness necessary. On this account we esteem t indispensable, in our full confidence of the bravey of our troops, to form new armies in the interior, which, as they occasion greater alarm to the enemy, may form a second defence to strengthen the first, and to defend the dwellings, wives, and children of each, and every one of us. We have already called upon our city of Moscow, our capital, and at present we call upon all our subjects of all conditions, ecclesiastical or civil, and invite them, by an unanimous and general rise, to support us against all the designs and attempts of our enemies; and we trust we shall find in our progress at every step the true sons of Russia, who will oppose them by all their power, without giving ear to his deceit. May he in every Nobleman find a Poscharsky, in every Ecclesiastic a Palitzen, and in every Citizen a Milln. High-born Nobility, you have it all times been the saviours of your country; holy Synod and Clergy, you have ever, through your devout supplications, called down grace and blessing on the head when, by some chance, she heard her husband was of Russia."

It concludes with a pathetic appeal to every class and distinction of society, for the maintenance of the Empire, under the formidable dangers by which it is threatened, and is signed

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF RIGA.

" Riga, July 25.

"In order to appease the public auxiety, the Governor thinks fit to promulgate the subsequent welcome intelligence.

" Last night Captain Tolboiska arrived here from the head-quarters of Prince Bagration, commanding the Imperial Army of Attack, withdispatches for the Government, according to which it appears, that the Prince was assailed on his retreat upon Polotsk by a division of Marshal Davoust's cavalry, supported by several pieces of artillery .-The attack commenced in the afternoon, and before night the most dreadful carnage was occasioned in the enemy's ranks, who left between 5 and 6000 dead on the field, and lost more than 1000 prisoners, among whom are between 50 and 60 Officers of the Staff. The artillery fell into the hands of the troops of his Imperial Majesty, on whose side the loss is comparatively trifling, although they have to lament the death of General Ziednen.

" The other divisions of the army remain in the positions they before occupied. Pursuant to the original plan, Prince Bagration, after balting a short time, proceeded on his road to Polotsk."

The following is a correct Statement of the Troop and Cavalry Reinforcements under Orders for the

Peninsula, viz.:	
Ath Regiment of Foot	60 Rank and r
wath Regiment of lool,	
work Beginnent of Foot	100 1000
merk Descripent of Foot	
List Regiment of Louissia	
and Regiment of Lool	
and Deministration FOOL	
ad Dearman Gunrus	
4th Dengoon Guards	
Esta Dependent Culturals	
tal Description	
9.1 Department	
Alb Deagnons	****
h h Light Dragoons	
Land Timbt Dragoons	
Lost Light Drogoons	
Lack Light Dragnons	
Lash Loght Dragoous	54 U 119

We are sorry to state, says a letter from Plymouth, that in a gallant attempt of Mr. Duntie, an, and a boat's crew of the Niemen, to cut out a convoy on tho coast of France, they were prerpowered and made prisoners, baving previously

nine killed or wounded. DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT RIGA.—We regret o learn, by letters which have been received in town from the Biltic, that a most calamitous and destructive occurrence took place at Righ on the 25th ult. The garrison of the city, it appears, amounted to about 17,000 men, and, in contemplation of a visit rom the enemy, the demolition of the suburbs was resolved on as a measure of self-defence. In the ourse of the night of the 25th, an alarm was given, and intelligence communicated to the Governor of he arrival of the enemy within a short distance from the town. The garrison was immediately under irms, and the pre-determined resolution of destroxng the suburbs immediately carried ioto terrible execution. The parts intended to be demolished were set fire to, and the flames raged with such violence, and spread with such impidity, that in spite of every effort to extinguish or arrest their progress, above two hundred houses not comprehended in the suburbs were destroyed, and, horrible to add, 2000 persons

are said to have perished on the occasion. MUTINY Act. - The following alteration in the Mutiny Act, for the present year, respecting the extension of the furlough of soldiers, has taken place, viz.:---- Whereas soldiers absent from their regiment, on furloughs granted to them by their Commanding Officer, are sometimes prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances, returning to their duty before the expiration of the time limited by such furlough, and doubts have arisen whether, in such cases, the extension of a soldier's furlough by a Justice of the Peace is sanctioned by le gal authority, and effectual for preventing such soldier being apprehended upon suspicion of having descrited his regiment: Be it farther enacted, that any Inspecting Field Officer stationed on the recruiting district, or; any Officer of the rank of a Captain, or of a superior rank, stationed within the district : or in case there may be no such Officers as aforesaid within a convenient distance, that any Justice of Peace may and is hereby authorised

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Manon, July 10.—The following interesting

and affecting little story, which I have just heard from the lips of one of the Officers of the Swallow, will, I am sure, be of interest to many of your readers :- In the gallant and sanguinary action which that ship maintained against so superior a f ree, close in with Frejus, a short time since, there was a seaman named Phelan, who had his wife on board; she was stationed (as is usual when women are on board in time of battle) to assist the surgeon in care of the wounded. From the close manner in which the Swallow engaged the enemy, yard-arm and yard-arm, the wounded, as may be expected, were brought below very fast, amongst the rest a messmate of her husband's (consequently her own) who received a musket ball through the side. Her exertions were used to console the poor fellow, who first instance. was in great agonies and nearly breathing his last, wounded, on deck. Her auxiety and already over powered feelings could not one moment be restrained; she rushed instantly on deck, and received the wounded tar in her arms; he faintly raised his head to kiss her -she burst into a flood of tears, and told him to take courage, " all would yet be well;" but scarcely had pronounced the last syllable, when an ill-directed shot took her head off. The poor tar, who was closely wrapped in her arms, opened his eyes once more—then shut them for ever ! What rendered the circumstance the more affecting was, the poor creature had been only three weeks delivered of a fine boy, who was thus in a moment deprived of a father and a mother. As soon as the raction subsided, " and nature began again to take ts course," the feelings of the tars, who wanted to nunecessary incitement to stimulate them, were all interested for poor Tommy (for so he was called); many said, and all feared, he must die; they all agreed he should have a hundred fathers; but what could be the substitute of a nurse and mother However, the active mind of humanity soon discorered there was a Maltese goat on board, belonging to the officers, which gave an abundance of milk, and as there was no better expedient, she was resorted to, for the pu pose of suckling the unfortunate child, who, singular to say, is thriving and getting one of the finest little fellows in the world, and so tractable is his nurse, that even now she lays down when poor little Tommy is brought to be suckled by her. Phelan and his wife were sewed up in one hammock, and, it is needless to say, buried in opegiare. Thus was a poor orphau, three weeks old, on board a man of war, out of sight of land, rescued from death through the humane exertions of a sailor.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

SIR-Your Paper of vesterday, which I have just seen on my return from Windsor, contains, noder the head Foreign News, this extract from the Gazette de France, asserting as impudent and scandalous a falsehood as any that ever disgraced the said Prince can be in any France would accept as

"Lord Yarmouth and his worthy imitators obtained their liberty under the guarantee of their parole. In violating that guarantee, they have offended the delicate sentiment of honour. Lord Yarmouth was the first to set an example, so much the more fatal, as its author is of the most elevated rank."

I have always avowed, both at Verdun and at home, my opinion, that the detention of the English in 1803, however cruel, by its being a measure never resorted to on former occasions, was justified by the seizere of French property and French sub-British ports, before our Ambassador had reased to exercise the function of his high office at Paris. This opinion left me no pretext, however miserable, for the breach of a parole of honour .-Since, however, a charge of its violation has been brought forward in the French Papers, and repeated with various comments in the English, I am compelled to clear myself, which I shall do in a few words, premising, that I can support my assertion by the original passports signed by the French Mi-

In May 1803 the English in France were declar d prisoners of war, and as such gave their parole of honour. For several months I and many others were permitted to reside wherever we pleased, till the cruel disregard of some English Gentlemen to the comforts of their fellow prisoners, occasioned our being confined in fortresses on their offecting their escape.

I had passed more than two years in the fortress Verdon, when I learnt that Mr. Fox had, at the ommand of the Prince of Wales, to whose gracious nterference I am proud to owe my liberation from aptivity, applied for and obtained my return to ingland, on parole of honour, to go back to France whenever my return should be demanded. A similar parole was signed by the Earl of Elgin and General Abercromby, and we sailed together from Morlaix in May, 1806. Upon my being sent back Paris, almost immediately afterwards, by Mr. Fox, I demanded and obtained my release from this parole, as a necessary preliminary to my being under he protection afforded by the Law of Nations to

liplomatic Agents. Since it has thus become necessary for me to recur the year 1806. I take this opportunity of adding o the papers, then published, the instructions acompanying Mr. Fox's dispatch of the 18th July. These instructions I owe it to myself to publish in refutation of the charge once advanced, and now reived, of having, contrary to the tenor of my instructions, produced his Majesty's full powers at a ime when (22d July) no choice remained but to do so or break off the negociation. It will, of course, be remembered, that M. D'Oub it had then co cluded a treaty, and that he used all the weight be-

I longing to the Minister of so great a friend er, to obtain an official character to be a military the British negociation. No obloquy could induce the obvious reasons, to make this document public in 1806-7; it is now harmless, and I have right to add it to the official papers of that year.

The story of M. de Clermont and the surff ber. in 1811, is private, and of no moment, ner should I notice it, but that the pen is in my hand, Iria entirely unfounded, never having received that or nev other mark of the French Emperor's recollection or approbation, then or at any other time. I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient humble servant. London, 13th August, 1812. YARMOUTH P. S. It is usual to direct one's letter to some friend who will give it publicity; I have taken shorter course, that of sending it to the press in the

INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING MR. FOX'S DISPATCH OF JULY 18.

CON ONE HAND. CON THE OTHER HAND. "The cession of Sici- "The allowing the visintolerable, because French to recede from the retaining it was pro- their original basis, so posed to us as an induce- far as to substitute an exnent for relinquishing change in the case of Siour favourite mode of ne- cily, may become less gociation: If it be ced- objectionable, if such a ed, the following diffi- change be at the declared culties will besides oc- desire of Russia, and should lead to an ar-

" First, where to find rangement more suitable in equivalent? - an equi- to the views of that nowvalent for a possession we er. In such case, procan keep, in spite of the vided compensation be French, ought to be of made to the King of Nathe same nature likewise. ples, we shall have given How can this apply to upwell-understood Eng-Dalmatia, or other pla- lish objects for what we es that have been menti- deem to be ill-understood aned? Nay, even strict. Russian objects; but in y to the Ex-Venetian cases of confederacy there territories, where even is nothing to be aslamed

there seems to be little of in such a transaction. chance of obtaining it? If we hold out, it is pro-" Secondly, It is not bable Russia will make a possible to surrender to separate peace, by which the enemy the only re- means we shall soon find maining portion of the ourselves completely des-King of Naples' domini- titute of all continental ons, without obtaining connexion or influence stime adequate, or near- whatever. Hanover will ly adequate, compensa- remain in the power of tion for that Prince .- the enemy, probably Such an application of guaranteed to Prusia, the Hans Towns appears and we can have no posabsurd upon the face of sible means of recovering

it; and till further expla- a possession so essemial nation shall have been to the honour of the made, one can hardly King and nation, than conceive any country up- by conquering some part on the Adriatic where the of the world which an equivalent for the degree of security. 4. Thirdly, The dis- Electorate. Of this I

tauce of Malta from any can see no prospect, and friendly country, and should therefore consider consequently from any all hope of honourable certain source of supply, peace as put off for ever. may render the possession of that island to us ex-

tremely difficult at least.

"Under these circumstances I am of opinion that, at any rate, time ought to be gained, and that our endeavour ought to be, if possible, to make some arrangement, which, though exceptionable, might obtain to us the two grand points-Hanover, and the preservation of our Russian connection.

" N. B. Corsica, Sardinia, Majorca, and Minorn, might all, or any of them, be useful in producing such an arrangement." (Sent July 18, 1806, with the Dispatch.)

About noon, on the 14th, a Russian Colonel arived at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foeign Affairs, in Downing-street, with important lispatches. We believe, he brings the ratification of the Treaty of Amity and Alliance, concluded by Mr. Thornton. He cannot, we conceive, bring any intelligence from the armies more recent than

that which we have already received in the French The Emperor Alexander, who has hitherto acompanied the Russian grand armies, had resolved, according to the last advices, to go to Moscow, the antient capital of his dominions. He arrived & moleusko, on his way thither, on the 20th July. Some of the letters from Harwich state that M

Thornton was about to proceed from Stockholm to Copenhagen on a special mission. On the 14th, about half-past two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at Carlon-house, from Windsor. Soon after three, the following were introduced to the Prince, and had the honour to kiss hands upon their different sp-

Lord G. Beresford, upon his being appointed ointments:---Comptroller of the Household.

Mr. R. Peele, upon his being appointed State secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Jocelyn, upon his being appointed Vice

Chamberlain. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, upon his being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. Lord C. Bentinck, upon his being appoints Treasurer of the Household.

or ALLERO (RD): WATERFORD: Li INIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,331.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

GALWAY KELP.

CHMON MAX intends welling by AUCTION, on the 99th Instant, at ANTHONY JACKSON's Stores, Reid re Street, at One o'Clock, about 85 Tous KELP. of good quality; to be put up in small Lots.—Terms at sile. Waterford, 8th Mo. 20, 1812. 6.7 This Sale will be worth attention, as it will be

TO BE LET,

From the 29th any of Neptember next, TOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREEN UPON. RITHER TOGETHER OR IN DIFISIONS.

B MT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Pos gession of the Widow Dovies and her Under-tenant This ground is well adapted for Fown Parks. Proposite will be received by Mr. Annaman Synna, Waterford, and submitted by him to Santer, and Mason Hosion, and Richard Johns Sankhy, Eagra, the Pro-Waterford, August 20, 1812.

TEAS, SUGARS, Sec.

THOMAS WHITE and SON, having just received, per the Mary, from London, a supply of TEAS and SUGARS from the last Sales, offer for Sale-250 Chests Bohea, Congou, Southong, and

211 Bags East India Sugar, 170 Hhds. and Tierces Muscovado Sugar,

Huson Teas

41 Hhds. Refined Sugars, in Powder Loaves and Titlers. SO Bags Coffee, Natures, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allapice, Pep-

per and tonger, Leuf Tobacco, Candle Wick, rough and refined Saltpetre, Die Woods, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Spanish and East India Indigo-and a general Assortment of GROCERIES, which will be sold or Woterford, 15th of 5th Month, 1812.

RINGWOOD acquaints his Friends and the Public, that be has some London-made PIANO FORTES, of superior excellence, for Sale, which he

let his HOUSE on Joha's hill, with or without a Fine John's hill, August 15, 1818. TO BE LET. From the 19th of September next.

WHE HOUSE and CONCERNS in BALLY ORICKET now occupied by Mr. Parnick Walsh. Appli ation to be made at and House. Waterford, August 19, 1812.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hads of VISGINIA TOBACCO, of superior ticked Quality, which he will sell for the value ayment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

HOUSE AND LAND. TOSEPH ESCH will set his HOUSE and LAND

near Portiesw, from the 29th of September rext .- Apply at his House, near Portlaw, or at the

Waterford, August 10, 1812. STAMP OFFICE, DUBLIN, AUGUST 8111, 1812. TIME 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.

Waterford, August 15, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

TENRY H. HUNT and Co., have for Sale, about 1 20 Hogsheads of Lishon, Bucclas, and Calca ella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years n the King's stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

WANTED, BUTLER and a FOOTMAN, who can have unexceptionable Characters from their late Ma ex.-Application to be made to the Printer.

> 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-RX- at the Adelphi.

Do in Thomas-Street. Street, Dublin.

Waterford, July 11, 1812.

TO BE LET,

MIE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Dover, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady ane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of TALL DOBBEN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 16.

Lord Clinton, Aid-de-Camp to the Farl of Wellington, arrived this morning at the War Department, with dispatches addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, dated the 21st, 24th, and 28th ultime, of which the following are extracts:-

Cabrerizos, near Salamanea, July 21st, 1819. In the course of the 15th and 16th, the enemy noved all their troops to the right of their position on the Dooro, and their army was concentrated be tween Toro and San Roman.

A considerable body passed the Pouro at Torce on the evening of the 16th, and I moved the allied army to their left on that night, with an intention o concentrate on the Guarena.

It was totally out of my power to prevent the cemy from passing the Douro at any point at which he might think it expedient, as he had in his possession all the bridges over that river, and many of the fords; but he recrossed that river at Toro, in the night of the 10th, moved his whole army to Fordesillas, where he again crossed the Douro on the morning of the 17th; and assembled his army on that day at La Nava del Rey, having marched not less than ten leagues in the course of the 17th.

The 4th and light divisions of infantry, and Maior-General Auson's brigades of caralry, had marched to Castrejon, on the night of the 10th, with a view to the assembly of the army on the Guarena. and were at Castrejon, under the orders of Lieuteaut-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, on the 17th, not naving been ordered to proceed further, in consemence of my knowledge that the suemy had not assed the Douro at Toro and there was not time o call them in between the hour at which I received the intelligence of the whole of the enemy's army being at La Nava, and daylight of the morning of the 18th. I therefore took measures to provide for their retreat and junction, by moving the 5th division to Tordesillas de la Orden, and Major-General Le Marchant's, Major-General Alten's, and Major-General Bock's brigades of cavalry to Alae-

The enemy affected the trumps at Castrejon, at the dawn of day of the 18th, and Sir Stapleton Cotton maintained the post, without suffering any oss, till the cavalry had joined him. Nearly about the same time the enemy turned by Alacjos the left flank of our position at Castreion.

The treopy retired in admirable order to Torde illas de la Orden, having the enemy's whole army on their flank or in their rear; and thence to the Guarena, which river they passed under the same circumstances, and effected their junction with the

The Guarena, which runs into the Douro. ormed by four streams, which unite about a league below Canizal, and the enemy took a strong posiion on the heights on the right of that river, and I placed the 5th, 4th, and light divisions, on the opposite heights, and had directed the remainder of the army to cross the Upper Guarena at Vallesa, in consequence of the appearance of the enemy's inention to turn our right.

Shortly after his arrival, however, the enemy rossed the Guarena at Carteillo, below the juncon of the streams, and manifested an intention to press upon our left, and to enter the valley of Canical. Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry, supported by the 3d dragoons, were already engaged with the enemy's caralry, and had taken, among other prisoners, the French General Carrier; and I desired the Hon. Lieut.-General Cole to attack, with Major-General William Auson's and Brigalier-General Harvey's brigades of infantry (the later under the command of Colonel Stubbs), the nemy's infantry which were supporting their caral-

v. He immediately attacked and defeated their sith the 27th and 40th regiments, which advanced to the charge with bayonets, Col. Stubbs' Portuguese brigade supporting, and the enemy gave way: many were killed and wounded; and Major-General Alen's brigade of cavalry having pursued the fugitives, two hundred and forty prisoners were taken.

In these affairs. Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. .. Cole, Major-General V. Alten, Major-General William Anson, Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt. of the 1st hussars, and Hervey, of the 14th light dragoons, Licutenaut-Colonel Maclean, of the 27th, and Major Archdall, of the 40th, Lieutenant-Col. Auderson, commanding the 11th, and Major de Azeredo, commanding the 23d Portuguese regiment. distinguished themselves.

The enemy did not make any further attempt or our left; but having reinforced their troops on that side, and withdrawn those which had moved to their left. I brought back ours from Vallesa. On the 19th in the afternoon the enemy withdrew

all the troops from their right, and marched to their left by Tarragona, apparently with an intention of turning our right. I crossed the Upper Guarena at army in the course of that evening and night; and every preparation was made for the action, which divisions. was expected on the plain of Vallesa on the morning After a variety of evolutions and movements, the ther, directing our march upon Huerta and the fords

of the 20th. But shortly after day-light the enemy | enemy appears to have determined open his plan made another movement in several columns to his about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a Cabesa Vellosa, the 6th division and Major-Gene-Alten's brigade of cavalry being upon the Tormes at Aldea Lengua.

During these movements there have been occasloual camonades, but without loss on our side.

I have this morning moved the left of the army to the Tormes, where the whole are now concentrated; his position was well defended by cannon, gave me and I observe that the enemy have also moved to-

wards the same river, noar Huerta. The enemy's object hitherto has been, to cut off oth division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which nv communication with Salamanca and Ciudad Ro-

The enemy abandoned and destroyed the fort of Mirabete, on the Tagus, on the 11th instant, and the garrison marched to Madrid, to form part of the | General Pakeuham to move forward with the 3d di-

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded on the 18th instant.

Flores de Aviba, July 24, 1819.

My Aid-de-Camp, Captain Lord Clinton, will | the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry, present to your Lordship the account of a victory | under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, which the allied troops under my command gained in a general action fought near Salamanca on the by the 6th division, under Major-General Clintifi, evening of the 22d inst. which I have been under the the 7th division, under Major-General Hope, said necessity of delaying to send till now, having been | Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division, and Briengaged ever since the action in the pursuit of the gedier-General Pack should support the left of the enemy's flying troops.

In my letter of the 21st I informed your Lords ship, that both armies were near the Tormes; and he enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon by the fords between Alba de Tormes and Huerta, and moved by their eft towards the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.

The allied army, with the exception of the 3d division and General D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tarmes in the evening by the bridge of salamanda, and the fords in the neighbourhood and I placed the troops in a position, of which the right was upon one of the two heights called Dos squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes, below the ford of Santha Martha.

The third division and Brigadier-Gen. D'Urban's cavalry were left at Cabrerizos, on the right of the Tormes, as the enemy had still a large force on the heights above Babilafuente, on the same side of the rist in front, and drove his troops before them, from ver; and I considered it not improbable, that, finding our army prepared for them in the morning, on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-Gen. Pack manœuvre by the other bank.

In the course of the night of the 21st I received intelligence, of the truth of which I could not doubt. that General Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th, with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north, to join Marshal Marmont : and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

ken possession of the village of Calvarasa de Ariba. | General Le Marchaut was killed at the head of his and of the height near it, called Nuestra Senora de la | brigade; and I have to regret the for of a most Pena, our caratry being in possession of Calvarosa able officer. de Abaxo: and shortly after day-light detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from our right of the two hills called Dos Ampiles,

The enemy, however, succeeded, their detachment being the strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were, by which success they strengthened materially their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours.

In the morning, the light troops of the 7th diriion, and the 4th Cacadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called Nuestra Senora de la Pena; on which height they maintained themselves with a wound, which, I am apprehensive, will deprive the enemy throughout the day. The possession, by the enemy, however, of the more distant of the Arabiles, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army in Potence to the heights behind the village of Arapites, and to occupy that village with light infantry; and here I placed the 4th division, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole; and although, from the variety of the enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his Intentions, I considered that, upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes. I therefore ordered the Hon. Major-General Pakenham, who commanded the 3d division, in the absence of Lieutenant-General Picton, on account of ill health, to more across the Tormes with the troops under his command, Including Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind Aldea Tejada, Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry, and Don Carlos D'Espana's infan-Vallesa and El Olmo with the whole of the allied try, having been moved up likewise to the neighbourhood of Las Torres, between the 3d and 4th

left, along the beights of the Guarena, which river very heavy cannonade, which, however, did as but he crossed below Canta la Piedra, and encamped very little damage, he extended his left, and moved Last night at Babilafuente and Villamela; and the forward his troops, apparently with an intention to allied army made a correspondent movement to its embrace, by the position of his treops, and by his right by Cantalpino, and encamped last night at fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attrek and break our line : or at all events to tender difficult any morement of ours to our right.

The extension of his line to his left, however, and ts advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the I placed behind the village of Arapites, on the right of the 4th division; and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Hon. Majorarmy of the centre. They were reduced to fire days vision, and General D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadron's of the 14th light dragoons, under Lleutenant-Colonel Harvey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, the 4th division, under should attack them in front, supported in reserve 4th division, by attacking that of the Dos Arapites, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisious

> The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely subceeded. Major-General the Hon. Edward Pukenham formed the third division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadiera General D'Urban, and Lieutemant-Colonel Hurvey's every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division.

occupied the ground on the left, and were in re-

Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the Kile and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lientenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy one height to another, bringing forward their right. so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank, made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, excepting in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lleutenant-General Cole, in his advance.

The caralry under Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge ngainst a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-

After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry made a stand agalust the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the estemy haring thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brigadier-General Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Hou. Lieut.-Gen. Cole having been wounded.

Marshal Sir William Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brigadier-General Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division; and, I am sorry to add, that while oughged in this service, he received me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieutenant-General Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist : and I ordered the 1st and light divisious, and Colonel Stubbs' Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was re-formed, and Major-General William Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front, -It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-General William Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them toge-

We have just heard with satisfaction that the gallant and outerprising Mina has taken Vittoria by storm, with 900 prisoners; and that the French are flying from Spain towards France in every direction.

The name of the Russian Nobleman, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, is Baron d'Harmstadt .--He is understood to be the bearer of a public document, in which Russia recognizes Ferdinand VII. as King of Spain, and offers to enter into an allinnce with that country and Portugal. The agreeable intelligence, after being communicated to the Spanish Ambassador, was by him transmitted to Cadiz.

A circumstance worthy of notice in the Greenland fishery has happened this year. A whale taken by the men of the Aurora, of Hull, was found to have in its back a barpoon, belonging to the native fishermen of Davis's Straits .- This settles s dispute among the naturalists, whether the üsh from the Straights emigrate to Greenland.

Wednesday last, a coble, with six men, in returning to Sunderland Harbour from ships they had been setting to sea. was upset, and four of the men were drowned. One of them, named Blenkinsop Cooper, has left a widow and six children; a son was drowned with him. The other two men were saved by a coble.

Three men have been taken out of a vessel lying off Cowes, on suspicion of being accomplices with Williams, who put an end to his existence, after the murders of the Marrs and Williamsons.

On Friday one of Lucien Bonaparte's servants, named Luigi Vespasiani, having a trifling dispute with the coachman, was so enraged with him, that, with a knife, he stabbed him in the belty. M. Luclen immediately discharged the fellow from his service; and as all foreign servants, discharged by him, are considered close prisoners of war, Luigi has been lodged in our city guol till the pleasure of Government is known respecting him. The man who was stabbed is recovering .- Worcester Journal.

PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The following is a list of the Officers of the Army, Prisoners of War in France, who were all well on

the 2d of June :-At Verdan.-Lieut. Gens. Scott and Murray : Major-Gens. Lord Blancy and Stack : Captain Brice, 34 Dragoon Guards: Assistant-Surgeon Coleman: Lieut. Wyndham, 1st Royal Dragoous; Licut. Carden, Captain Phillips, 4th.

At Parts.—Major Morres, 9th Light Dragoons:

Captain Luyens, 11th; Lieuts. Wood, Binny, and Moss, 15th; Cuptain Percy, 14th.

At Monlies .- Lieuts. Donner and Peurice, 18th. At St. Litre .- Captain Belli, 10th : Captain Howard. 23d; Captains Allen and Taylor, Royal Artillery; Capt. Frazer, Engineers; Lieut. Hacper, Lieut. Col. S. W. Rindar, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Milluas, Lieut.-Col. Hill, 3d Guards; Lieut.-Col. Gordon. At Lyons - Major Totheringham, Captain Geils, Ensigns Scott and Stother, Captain Godfrey, 1st Hovils; Captain Spoars, Liout. Jackson, 3d Buffe; Ensigns Peanefather and Fitz-Gibbon,

4th : Captain Erskine-At Bourdeaux .- Lieutenants Graham, Richardson, and Field, Quarter-Master Richards, Lieut. Clarke, 6th : Knsign Clarke, Paymaster Butcher, Lieut. Page, 7th : Lieut. Kerwen, Col. de Bermiere, 9th.

At Nancy .- Captain Lambeth, Licut. Armstrong. Licut. Newman, 9th; Busign Sullivan, Adjutant Sutton, Paymaster Hall, Dr. Johnstone, Lieut. Bremoan, 14th : Captain Barrow, 18th; Captain Couran, 21st; Licuts. M Nab and Mackery, 23d; Major Popham, 24th: Captain Skewe and Captain Andrews, Lieuts. Grant, Allen and Campbell, 26th; Lieut. Poley, 28th; Licut. Budd, Captain Pattison, 29th : Licut. Birmingham, Captain Hawker, 30th : Captain Roberts, Lieut. Howard, Captain Coleman, fist; Licuts. A. Beaunik, 3. Beaunik, and Moody, 36th; Captain Morrison, 43d; Colonel Guard, 45th; Captain Allman, 48th;

At Dours. Lieutenants Meaky, Leach, and El-Captain Campbell. wood, Basign Gilbert, Lieut. Ryan, 50th: Captain Wolff, 60th : Licutenants Freis and Alkustain, Captain Goodsman, 61st; Captains Laing and Heartley. Lieutenants Mordaunt, Teoce, and Collins, Lieut -Colonel Stafford, 63d; Captain Stovens, 66th; Capt Collis, Licutenants Morgan, Moras, and Roy, 71st Captain Regards, 83d, and Captain Lomerville, 83d : Lieutenants Nicholia, Abel, Johnston, and Bogie,

At Bitche .- Lieutenant Butler, 87th : Lieut. Sheeby. 39th; Licutenants Moulson and Watts, Captain Blair, Olst ; Licut. Shipay, 27th ; Captain M. Bean, 2d W. I. R., Colonel Cox, Portuguese; Major Heurth, and Captain Testefrate. Sicilian Corps : Major Shairpe, half-pay: Majors Bourke and Ran.say. ROTAL NAVY.

Captains-Sir T. Lavie, Knight, Otter, Fanshawe, Joyce, Walker, Strachey, Blennerhasset, Hoffman

and Miller. Lieutenants-Snell, Tapper, Collas, Miller, Coun, Dalyell, Fennell, Richards, Stackpoole, M. Kouo-

chie, Hawkins, Lloyd, and Tuckey. Midshipmen—Lord Boyle, and 68 more. Marines—Major Hawser, Captains Farmer, Phillips, and Ridley, Lieutenants Blackney and Morgan.

Determs-Colonels Tyndail and Stanhope. Captain-Gerard, E. T. C. and S. At Zours .- Sir B. Dixy, Bart. Sir W. Barry, Bart.

Hon. J. Tufton, Hon. H. Tufton, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Rev. W. Gordon, Dr. Graham, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. Palmer, Aytoun, Holland, and Thompson. At Orleans.—Way, Mount, Goold, Watson, Carrole, Kitsee, and Ramsford.

Sir T. Graham has been relieved from all apprehension of the ailment in his eyes since his consultation with the London oculists.

brought an action of trespass, in the Edinburgh Court of Exchequer, against a person employed by the Collector of Assessed and Property Taxes, for levying the same contrary to the laws of the ancient realm of Scotland. The Reverend Gentleman pleaded exemption as a Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, in virtue of certain Acts of the Scottish Parliament, which, be contended, exempted the Scottish Clergy from payment of all taxes, past, present, and to come. On the part of the Crown, it was answered, that no such exemption was ever given by the Acts in question; and should they have even happened to contain any such favourable clause, the whole had been unconditionally surrendered at the Union. The Court was occupied two entire days upon this serious question, when an opinion was unanimously given, that the Clergy had no right whatever to the exemption claimed.

At the Shrewsbury Assizes Mr. Justice Le Blanc presided in the Nisi Prius Court, where there were twelve causes entered for trial, one of which only was special, viz. the Worthern Tithe Cause, Smyth, clerk, v. Sambrook. The action was, what quantity of tithe the Rector was entitled to, he claiming the tenth cock of wheat, outs, &c. according to the common law of the land, and the parishioners contending that it was customary in this parish for him to have only the eleventh. After the evidence had been gone through, the Learned Judge commented upon the different parts of it, and informed the Jury, that the only question for their decision was, whether or not there did immemorially exist a custom of giving the Rector the eleventh instead of the tenth cock, because it would remain to be decided elsewhere, whether such custom was, in point of law, good or bad? The Jury was of opinion that such custom did exist. The point of law, therefore, appears to be all that remains to decide this im-

An attempt was made to break the gaol of Glas gow between Saturday night and Sunday last. T Stewart and J. Park, two convicts, broke out of their cell, forced two outer-doors, and after getting into the cell-rooms in a different part of the prison, dug a hole in the wall, two feet through ; but were prevented by the other prisoners from effecting their purpose, and retired to their own cell.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following is the List of Naval Promotions which took place on the Prince Regent's Birth Day. ADMIRALS of the WHITE-Robert Man. Esq. and John Henry, Esq. to be ADMIRALS of the RED. Appendix of the Bruz-Sir Charles H. Knowles, Bart. Hon. Thos. Pakenham, Robt. Deans, Esq. and James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq. to be ADMIRALS of the WHITE.

VICE-ADMIRALS of the RED-Edw. Tyrel Smith Esq. Sir T. Greaves, K. B. Thos. M. Namara Russell, Ray, Sir Henry Trollope, Kut. and Sir Henry Edwyn Stanbope, Bart, to be ADMIRALS of the BLUE. VICE-ADMIRALS of the WHITE-Sir Isaac Coffin Gready, Bart. John Aylmer, Esq. Samuel Osborn, Esq. Richard Boger, Esq. John Child Purvis, Esq. and Theophilas Jones, Esq. to be VICE-ADMIRALS

of the BBD. VI. E-ADMIRALS of the Bure-John McDougall, Rsq. James Alms, Esq. Bliab Harvey, Esq. Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt. John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart, and K. B. Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. and Thomas Sotheby, Esq. to be VICE-ADMIRALS

REAR-ADMIRALS of the RED-Robert Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart, Hon, Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas Reveil Shivers, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq. William Lechmere, Esq. Thomas Folcy, Esq. to be VICE-ADMIRALS of the

REAR-Admirants of the White-R. Bulteel, Esq. Wm. Luke, Esq. Isaac George Manley, Esq. John Oshorn, Esq. Edinund Crawtey, Esq. Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir T. Williams, Kut. Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. John Laugharne, Esq. Wm. Hargood, Biq. George Gregory, Esq. John Ferrier, Esq. Richard Incledon Bury, Esq. Hobert Moorsom, Esq. to be REAR ADMIRALS of the

REAR-ADMIRALS of the RED-William Bligh, Esq. awrence Wm. Haisted, Esq. Edward Oliver Osborn Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph S. Yorke. Knt. Hon. Arthur K. Legge, Francis Paverman, Req. Earl of Gulloway, Thos S. Freemantle, Esq. Sir F Laforcy, Bart. Philip Charles Durham, Esq. Israel Pellew, Esq. Alex. Fraser, Esq. Benjamin Hallowell, Rsq. George Johnstone Hope. Esq. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, W. Taylor, Esq. James Nicoll Morris, Esq. George Burdon, Esq. W. Brown, Esq. Thomas Byam Martin, Esq. -to be REAR-ADMIRALS of the

The following Post Captains were promoted he rank of Renr-Admirals of the Blue :--1 Graham Moore, Lord Henry Paulett, Hon. Francis F. Gardner. Matthew H. Scott. Joseph Hanwell. Sir Richard King, Bart Henry Wm. Bayntun, Wm. Johnstone Hope. Edward Griffith. Charles Wm. Patterson, Edward James Foote, icorge Cockharn.

Richard Lee. Thomas Surridge. William Pierrepont, Samuel Hood Linzce, Peter Halkett, and James Carpenter, William Bedford, Esqrs. Captains Pultney Malcolm, C. V. Penrose, Jas. Bissett, and the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fle-

ming, to be Colonels of the Royal Marines, in the room of Admirals William Johnstone Hope, Bord Henry Paulett, George Cockburn, and Samuel Hood Linzee.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS. Commodore Cockburne, promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to hoist his flag in the Marlhorough, and proceed to Cadiz, in the room of Admiral Legge, in a had state of health; Captain Win. Stewart, promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and appointed to command the Stately, '4, n the Mediterranean; Captain N. Mitchell, to command the Nimrod, a new sloop, at Sheerness: Lieut. J. H. Sparkes, to command the Brunswick prisonship, at Chatham: Lieutenant James Fitzpatrick, to the Adamant, at Leith; Mr. T. Hodges, Midshipman | ing the resolutions, which are as follows :the signal station at Cork : Lieut. Robert Walker, to

IMPORTANT DECISION -The Minister of Rothsay | of the Dictator, to the rank of Lieutenant in her: Downs : Capt. Timothy Clinch, commanding the Osprey sloop, promoted to the rank of Post Captain a Captain Bluett, commanding the Childers sloop, at Portsmouth, promoted to the rank of Post Captain ; Lieutenant Edward Hall, first of the Tremendous, a Portsmouth, promoted to the rank of Commander Capt. Rye, of the Providence, at Sheerness, promot d to the rank of Post Captain; Capt. Bayly, to command the Alonzo sloop, at Guernsey, in the room o Capt. James Veitch, promoted to the rank of Post Captain: Captain Wm. Hotham, to command the oyal Sovereign yacht, at Deptford, in the room of Captain Bayotun, promoted to the rank of Rear-Ad-

The cause between the Commissioners of Green wich Hospital and his Grace the Duke of Nor thumberland, for the right to mines and minerals or Haresham Common, came on last Monday at the Northamberland Court, before a Special Jury, when a verdict was given for his Grace.

CORK, AUGUST 18.

REPORTER-OFFICE, ONE o'CLOCK. Exclusive arrival to this Office only, direct rom Lisbon, of Lisbon Papers to the 1st of Au-

gust inclusive. By the Venus, which left Lisbon on the 2d ins ind which arrived this day, we have Papers to the date above mentioned. From a Supplement to the Sazette published on the 31st ult. we have made he following very important extract:--

Summing-up of the grand Victory obtained by the Allied Armies over the French, at Salamanca, in which Marmont was mortally wounded, and in which the French lost all their artillery, 5000 men killed, and seven to eight thousand Prisoners, besides the total restoration of Gallicia.

44 Marmont passed the Douro with 50,000 men, and offered battle to the allied army: Lord Welington affected weakness; and retired; but always fighting the enemy; and finally took up a position a league distant from Salamanca, which he haft selected as the theatre of the battle, and of his immortal glory. On the 22d of July, after there having been some partial affairs on the preceding day, Marmont drew out his whole army, and attacked the allies-Victory was not long undecided-Marmont was mortally wounded, and Bonnet expired on the field of battle-5000 French killed and wounded remained on the field; there were taken between 7 and 8000 prisoners, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, 2 howitzers, and 3 Eagles-this glorious

action lasted from the 22d to the 24th. " This news, which is the most important and igreeable that has yet been received since the commencement of the war in the Peninsula, has not yet been officially received from Lord Wellington, but has been transmitted by couriers from the army, Almeida, and Badajos, who have arrived this day .-Among the English loss is to be regretted General

Le Merchand." In an affair in the plain of Aleagos, on the 18th, the Portuguese brigade, composed of the 11th and 23d regiments, performed wonders. They charged brigade of the enemy, which was entirely routed. Three hundred, including General Carrier, were made prisoners. On our side we lost some excellent

CLONMEL, AUGUST 19.

On Monday last, according to the notice from the High Sheriff, there met, at the County Court-House, in this town, the most numerous and respectable assemblage, for rank and circumstances, that we recollect to have seen convened togeth upon any public occasion. At twelve o'clock, the High Sheriff was unanimously called to the Chair, and briefly stated the object of the Meeting. Immediately after the Earl of Landaff arose, and offered to the consideration of the Meeting the series of resolutions that follows. His Lordship proposed their introduction by a short address, in which, while he wished that the business of the Meeting had been opened by some person more in the habit than himself of public delivery, he would yield to no man in zeal for the cause of universal freedom of conscience. His Lordship congratulated the County upon the respectable majority of enlightened Protestants who had come forward in support of the just claims of their Catholic Brethren, who, by the wisdom of their unweared exertions, would, he hoped, be speedily and completely free from oppreson. When that period of pride and happiness should arrive, and then only, would the Protestants, who had contributed to so glorious an attainment, repose in the comfort of the reflection, that they had rendered their homes and their country secure and happy, and their neighbours grateful and conented: a state of contentment, and a feeling of gratitude, to which it would be in vain to look, if the opportunity which offered were not taken advantage of with political wisdom and manly confidence. His Lordship reprobated the idea of calling on the Catholics for securities or pledges, as an unnecessary a d delusive obstacle. He had known and observed the conduct of the Catholics, which was obedient to the Laws, and loyal to the Monarch: they had already subscribed to and taken oaths, that wee framed with the greatest strictness and caption; and they had observed this obligation with fidelity. His Lordship alluded very pointedly to the Loyalty and Heroism displayed by the trish, in every mak of his Majesty's Armies and Navy, and deploted that it remained still to be asked, if these were a people to be kept any longer in a state of oppression. -If these disabilities were to be attached to the concession of the just claims of the Catholics, it was an insult to them; and the submitting to such a proposition would eternally degrade themselves. His Lordship concluded by read-

1st. That, in the present awful crisis of national difficulty and danger, it behaves every good citizen zealously to promote the cerdial union of all descriptions of the inhabitants of these Realms, and so to excite their effectual co-operation in the measures necessary for the common defence and safety. 2. That the most constitutional and most condu-

cive measure for attaining this beneficial object well as the most just and reasonable, in our opinion, is that of reinstaring the Roman Catholics of these Realms in the full and free participation of all the rights, benefits, and privileges of our excellent Constitution, speedily, graciously, and without reserve or stipulation. 3. That, from the past demeanour of the Roman

Catholics of Ireland, peaceable, prudent, and exemplary, during a long series of years, their meritonous energy and constitutional perseverance in soliciting their just rights, their large and encreasing property in this country, their solemn Oaths of Allezi, ance, minutely satisfactory during a period of thirts years past -we feel that it must be at this day, not only unnecessary, but unwise and ungenerous, t annex any new conditions to their freedom, or to exact any fresh pledge or collateral security for theh future good dispositions, contemplating, as we do, with rational confidence, the happy results of any mented secu ity, content, independence, and actual interest in the Constitution itself, which must naterally flow from a welcome admission to the unqualified enjoyment of its blessings.

4. That we carnestly desire and demand the immediate adoption of this great and conciliating measure, not less for the security and satisfaction of the Protestants, than for the relief and advantage of the Catholics of Ireland-being deeply sensible, from le al experience, that it would prove the firmest was guard of property and the most permanent basis of domestic concord—that it would tranquillize and strengthen our Country, stimulate its industry, develope its latent but rich resources, hasten theid rancement of great public objects, and facilitate the removal of existing obstacles to the national improvement and welfare.

5. That, seriously impressed by these sentiments, ve feel it to be our imperative duty to represent then numbly by Petitions to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to both Houses of Legislature

Lord Viscount Lismore seconded the Resolutions His Lordship said, that the cause of the Cathelia had so often come before them, and had just now been so ably and substantially stated, that it was unnecessary to attempt adding any thing in favour of that body to his Protestant Brethren, who at length had seen the wisdom, as well as the necessity, of pulting the Catholics upon a full, free, fair, and equa footing, with their Protestant fellow-subjectsand who could not now be blind to the inevitable success of this great measure of National Prosperity. The minister of the country had now acceded so far as to take their claims into consideration, and

no doubt could remain to any rational breast of their final success. He called, therefore, on his Protestant Brethren to come forward in support of this measure, which, if they delayed to do, they would be too late to make the concession felt or returned as a kindness. Though justice demands that our Catholic Brethren should be free, and policy enjoin it, still it must aweeten and heighten the value of the gift, if that numerous body of an oppresed and afflicted People see that their Protestant fellow subjects lend them their support in shaking of their

Immediately on Lord Lismore's sitting down, the Question was put upon the Resolutions, which were

The Earl of Landaff again rose and proposed Resolution. 6th. That a Committee be now appointed t

oreparing such Petition. This Resolution was likewise seconded by Lor

The High-Sheriff interposed, and stated the diff culty that appeared to him of proceeding in this say with any thing like a conformity to the tenor of the equisition to him and his consequent summons of hi Bailiwick, for the purpose of " taking into com deration the propriety of petitioning Parlie ment for the removal of those Grievances and Restrictions under which our Catholic fellow countrymen at present labour"-no comide ration appearing to him to have been yet taken or this subject.

A long conversation then ensued on this obj tion, which was opposed by Earl Landaff, Lor Lismore, the Hon. F. A. Prittie, Geo. Lidwill, En Denys Scully, Esq. and at length the High Shaif acceded to their reasonings.

George Lidwill, Esq. then addressed the Meting at very considerable length, and in a speech s very much condensed in matter as to render it w undertaking of no little difficulty to follow an catch all its varieties of reasoning and illustration This task we had, however, prepared to attempt so as to give at least the entire of its substance, fairly and impartially as our best exertions admitbut the confirmation of Lord Wellington's mod brilliant victory at the moment supersedes end other topic: so that we must abridge the remained of this vote much within our original intention and, after all, we shall have the less reason to ment the immediate loss of Mr. Lidwill's spent which, for its historical learning, and logical resoning, equalled any thing of its length that we heard or read, for thought and language, in as as we have reason to believe, that it will be laid fore the public in a more ample form, through ther channel. He was cheered and applan

On Mr. Lidwill's sitting down, Lord Lands motion, for a Committee was put and carried,

the following Noblemen and Gentlemen werenamed | genuine disciple of the mild principles of the Gospel, | deferred, and it is supposed, that the King of Day- | with laurels, where he arrived at a late hour on the wood, John Lane, William Newport, Matthew is anspicious, as interesting as original. Cooke, Denys Scully, John Lalor, Andrew Ryan, Edmond Power, Edmond O'Meagher, Robert Croker, Charles Wm. Wall, and Thomas Sadler, Esqrs.

The Committee then retired, and after an interva of some time returned with a Petition consisting of the first five of the original Resolutions; upon which the Question was put, and it was resolved -7. That the Petition agreed upon by said Committee be adopted as the Petition of this Meeting, and be now signed by the High Sheriff.

8. That the said Petitions be handed to the Rt Hon, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and to our respected County Members, the as it has doubtless been, by the growing liberality Hon, General Mathew, and the Hon, F. A. Prittie, and that they be requested to present the same, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions, with all couvenient dispatch.

The Hon. F. A. Prittie, congratulating the meeting upon the unanimity and cordiality with which and fanaticism stood silent and appalled ! the Resolutions passed, scarcely thought it necessary to repeat his former declarations of unceasing zeal in furthering the great object they had in view. | ship, invested with rule, and governing this king-He took this occasion to express his happiness, that | dom, in times long lapsed. How different the reathe personal absence of his valuable Colleague permitted him the more fully to pay that tribute of praise which was so highly and justly due to that integrity and parity, which had uniformly marked his I frish mind taught to reach its exalted tendency; public conduct. And he was certain that his Honourable Colleague, in whatever part of the Empire the proceedings of this day may reach him, will feel equal gratification with himself in the result of that mutual good understanding which alone could lead the People to happiness.

The High Sheriff was then voted out of the Chair, and the Earl of Landaff called to it, when

Lord Lismore rose and said, that the occasion which called him up required a few words more than were usually necessary under the circumstances of a public meeting. It would, he said, be a negligence towards the cause, for which they were assembled, if they were to pass over, with an ordinary vote of thanks, the highly constitutional and independent conduct of Major Prendergast, who had set an example to the country, by affording them promptly this most loval and unobjectionable opportunity for discussing this important subject. He said, that the place he was in suggested to him an idea, which he thought it most proper to mention for the adoption, or at least the consideration, of those who were the object of it. He could not feel himself on that occasion in that place without thinking, that it ought immediately after to be occapied by the respectable Corporation and Inhabibuts of Clonmel, as a distinct Parly, supporting by their co-operation the more general sense of the

County at large on behalf of their Catholic Brethren. His Lordship concluded by moving that it be Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Thomas Prentlergast, Esq. High Sheriff of this County, as well for his constitutional promptitude in convening his Balliwick for the purposes expressed in the Requisition for this Meeting, as for his very proper conduct this day in/the Chair.

This Resolution was carried with universal applause, and the Meeting broke up .- Clonmel He-

DUBLIN-TUESDAY, AUGUST 18. THE CATHOLICS OF IRRLAND AND THE BISHO OF NORWICH.

Yesterday, a numerous body of Catholic Nobility and Gentry, including some members of the Prelacy, went, in public form, in their carriages, to wait upon that enlightened and estimable Personage, the Bishop of Norwich, and to present him with an Address, in the name of the grateful Catholics of Ireland. This illustrious Prelate received the Deputation at Mr. Gore's house, in Stephen'sgreen, with the good-breeding of an accomplished man, the cordiality which a generous principle inspires, and the munly tone of character that always belongs to those who are not to be depressed by the sneers of the mean, nor intimidated by the frowns those Penal Laws will be repealed, of which, with of the powerful, when they are pursuing the pure 1 so much reason, you complain; Laws, which apand entightened dictates of conscience, and reason, and honour. The Address of the Catholic Board to the Bishop, as well as his Lordship's Reply, we I should be thought to deliver my sentiments on this have the satisfaction to minex; and we are well satisfied, that such of our readers as can enter into the feelings which truly become a Protestant Divine | no more. of the first order-which Indicate true piety, comprehensive charity, and the humility of Christianity, united with the mental vigour that is necessary to form a rational being, and A MAN in spirit, will with great satisfaction, and peculiar interest. His ordship has been pleased to accept of the invitation of the Catholic Board to a Dinner, intended to compliment his arrival in this country, at which the Farl of Fingal will preside. The entertainment will be given on Thursday next-for which a select Party is invited.

To the Right Reverend Henry Lord Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. &c.

My Lorn-We wait on your Lordship, a Deputation from the Board of Irish Catholics, with an Address of Congratulation on your arrival in this Kingdom; and we beg to assure you, that we never have discharged a duty more grateful to our hearts, more sanctioned by our judgments. Strong feelng is our country's characteristic, and on no occasion has it been more powerfully excited. To receive amongst us a Personage in every respect distinguish-

the Committee, viz.—The Earl of Landaff, the irresistible supporter of universal philanthropy, MARK, apprehensive of its destination, had desired night of Friday, the 14th. His documents appear-Lord Lismore, Hon. F. A. Prittie, M. P. George | the eloquent vindicator of religious liberty and sound L.dwill, John Roe, Samuel Perry, Richard Butler | Christianity, the Catholic advocate in the Protes- and that it was his intention to join the coalition Humilton Lowe, William Latham, Richard Lock- taut Prelate -is to us an event almost as new as it

Your Lordship comes no stranger to visit us your presence is hailed by the according voice of a nation-by the rapturous greetings of millions-an unexampled and a glorious welcome!

Our gratitude, my Lord, is no sudden effusion. no evanescent sentiment; it is built on the solid foundation of high benefit conferred, and invaluable service, and is heartfelt and unextinguishable. Deeply as our cause is indebted to the unrivalled talents and unconquerable perseverance of a host of has effected a junction with the main army, and that powerful and distinguished advocates-much as it may owe to the state of the times, the consulsions of the world, and the crisis we are placed in-advanced and illumination of the age -still we forcibly feel. that prejudice and intolerance never encountered an enemy more formidable than in the person of your Lordship. Your voice, my Lord, was the knell of bigotry; the prejudices of ages shrunk before it-

There is a melancholy pleasure in dwelling on the imaginary existence of such characters as your Lordlity from the picture! Our country the seat of peace, of arts, and of science; its high advantages improved to their full extent of cultivation; the fends and animosities unknown and unthought ofuniversal union and unrivalled prosperity! The mind sickens from the contrast, and recoils from the Page of reluctant History.

Under the auspices of such men as your Lordship, should it please Providence to grant them, what alas! has not been, we might confidently anticipate. Glorious days might still await us, and this long. oppressed and neglected country might yet assume the port and dignity, the rank and character, to which, but for the counteracting machinations of Man, it was destined by Heaven. Answer of the Bishop of Norwich.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-If I were called upon to name the proudest day of my life, I should, most assuredly, fix upon this very day; because an opportunity is now offered me, for the first time. of declaring, before an assembly of loyal and respectable Irish Catholics, among whom I have the honour to see two learned and amiable Prelates and Noblemen, of whose virtues and abilities there is but one opinion, those sentiments of esteem and reneration which I have for their personal characters, and that devoted attachment to their just cause which no man in the United Kingdom can feel more sincerely, or more strongly, than I do: nor, Gentlemen, do I claim any merit with you, for making this declaration, because I consider your cause as the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty-neither of which can be said to exist in perfection, in any country, where thousands of individuals are excluded, on account of their religious opinions, from those offices of honour, or emoluments, an equal eligibility to which, I have been always taught to consider, and shall never cease to consider, as ranking among the common rights of loyal and dutiful subjects, under whatever denomination of Christians they may come; provided, I mean, that they give to the Civil Government, under which they live, | deep anxiety. an adequate security for their conduct, as civil subyou have not done this, who has read the Declara- of considerable importance. Directions have ber fion made by so many honourable men, and the Oath taken by so many conscientions. Christians? It is not, however, my wish, on the present occasion, to dwell apon the painful subject of your wrongs; indeed, my disposition does not at any time lead me, nor do my professional pursuits qualify me, to discuss minutely topics of a political nature. Nor is it now necessary. Fortunately for the honour. for the peace, for the prosperity of the United Kingdom, and for the real security both of the Church and State, a marked revolution of public opinion has lately taken place, the consequence of which will, I trust, be, that, in the course of a few months, every clause, every line, every syllable of pear to me as unwise, as impolitic, and as uncharitable, as they are unjust and oppressive. But, lest interesting subject with more warmth than becomes a man of my age, and of my profession, I will say

Allow me only, Gentlemen, to add my heartfelt thanks for the honour you do me, by your kind congratulation on my arrival in this country; and permit me to assure you, which I do with great truth, dwell upon the Answer of the Bishop of Norwich | that if I could want any inducement to persevere in that fine of conduct, which I have hitherto pursoed, the approbation of the Catholics of Treland would be one of the most powerful inducements I could possibly have.

Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Several articles of intelligence, conveyed by the London Journals of Friday, the 14th, will be found in our last page. On the 7th of this month, Lord CATHCART arrived at Gottenburgh, and private letters state, that Mr. THORNTON, at the invitation of the King of DENMARK, sailed on the same day in a sloop of war for Copenhagen. The object of this invitation and journey as yet rests only on conjecture. It is known, that a Swedish expedition ed-by birth, learning, station and virtue—the was ready to leave the port; this expedition has been for London, in a post-chaise and four, decorated

an interview with Mr. Thounton on the subject, ed in the public prints on the following morning in against France. He had previously declared the sary for us to enter; nor, indeed, have we at present neutrality of his Kingdom, and there is hitherto no the information required to reconcile the contrarieconclusive evidence, that his views had undergone any change. Accounts have been received from Petersburgh, that Peace had been finally concluded upon between Russia and Turkey. The French papers maintain the contrary, so that the question, for he present, can only be decided according to the reliance which may be placed on these contending authorities. The Russian details of the progress of the war assert positively, that Prince BAGRATION his whole march, from the frontiers of the Palatinate of Trochi to the Dwlon, was a series of actions and successes. It is stated that, at Romanow, Ge | ed any injury in the dreadful conflict. The official neral PLATOW, who covered the march of BA-GRATION with his Cossacks, was attacked by seven regiments of French cavalry, which he defeated and pursued to a great distance, and that two of the regiments were totally destroyed. At Mobilow, Ba-GRATION was attacked by the whole of Davoust's cavalry, and a large body of infantry. An obstinate battle ensued, which is represented as terminating in the complete defeat of the French, of whom between five and six thousand were left on the field, end a thousand taken prisoners, including between fifty and sixty Staff-officers. Their artillery was also taken. Private letters say, that General MAC-DONALD, in the vicinity of Mittau, and at the head of a body of 15,000 Prussians, had sustained a severe defeat. The Russian Bulletius state, also, the repulse of the French in their attack upon the tetede-pont at Dunaburg. Bonaparte is said to have issued a Proclamation, announcing his intention of marching direct to Moscow. To this the Russians have replied by declaring, that he will have to cut his way through a brave and determined army, zealous in the cause of their country, and resolved to defend it to the last extremity. On the whole of these statements, we think it necessary to remark, that we neither deny their truth, nor youch for their authenticity. On the prospect of conciliation between Britain and Denmark, faint and distant as It yet is, every man will cordially rejoice. The pollcy by which they were separated is a subject of the nost painful recollection, and Britain cannot but be desirous to atone for her aggression, by future friendship and support. It is proper, however, to state, that Mr. THORNTON's deperture for Copenhagen is

doubted by some Journals. The Baltic Fleet, one of the largest that ever arrived, has reached a British port in safety. Accounts from South America state, that the inurrection in the Kingdom of Mexico is making raold progress, that Moneros, the principal Commander in favour of it, is master of the whole coast to the South, that SANCHEZ, his companion in arms, with 30,000 men, preserves his authority on the plains of Puebla, that the city of Oresava is in the rands of the insurgents, and that Vera Cruz is in a state of alarm, it's communication in the Xalapa having been entirely cut off. It is to be lamented, that the intelligence from that important quarter of the Globe, where so many new and splendid scenes are opening to the contemplation of the philosopher and the statesman, is so disproportioned to the magnitude of the events that are there passing, and to that curiosity which watches their progress with

In the present state of affairs between Great jects: and who, Gentlemen, will presume to say, that | Britain and America, the following circumstance is transmitted to Portsmouth, to delay the sailing of Sir John Warnen's squadron until further orders. This measure is supposed to have been adopted until the arrival of dispatches from Mr. FOSTER, at New York, which were daily expected. The foregoing statements were necessary to mark

he regular succession of passing events, but they sink almost into insignificance in comparison with the intelligence conveyed by the London Journals of Saturday, August the 18th. That Intelligence, ndeed, has in various ways been anticipated, and specially by the extract from the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, which we transmitted to all our readers is a Supplement to our last publication, and which tis, therefore, wholly unnecessary to insert on the present ocasion. That the Allied Armies in the Peinsula had gained a signal victory over their enenies, was a subject on which, from the very first noment in which the report appeared, we never entertained even the slightest doubt, or suspicion.-The views which we sent forth are now decidedly and incontrovertibly confirmed. It remains for the official dispatches, which have not yet reached us, o ascertain the precise nature of this great event, but he event itself is established by records of indisputable truth. In justice to those who favoured us with such communications as come to their knowledge, it s our incumbent and pleasing duty to my, that these ommunications, in every instance clear and satisfactory, have finally received that confirmation which their intrinsic characteristics of honesty led the public to expect. The letter addressed from Milford to Mr. JOHES, which appeared in our paper of Saturday, announced the arrival of a Messenger at Tenby, in a vessel from Oporto. In our paper of Tuesday, we mentioned that two Gentlenen had landed from the same vessel, with dispatchrelative to the victory. The contents of these dispatches will be found at full length under the London head of the 15th. The vessel was driven on the coast of South Wales by contrary winds; he Officer, who was the bearer of the dispatches, ravelled with a servant, which led to the whol-

ly immaterial mistake of two Messengers in-

stend of one; from Tenhy, he immediately set off

an official form. Into these it is wholly unnecesties which appear in their statements, particularly as to the extent of the loss sustained by the contending Armles. It is conjectured, and the conjecture appears every way probable, that at least 20,000 of the troops of France have been put hors de combat. Of the British, General Munchand was killed; General STAPLETON COTTON, Marshal Ba-RESPORD, and Lieut.-Generals LEITH, COLE, and ALTEN, wounded. General Cour is reported to have died of his wounds, but there is as yet no evidence of that melancholy event, hor is there any decisive proof, that Lord WELLINGTON had sustaindetails will remove all this uncertainty. Upon kindred and affection they will, no doubt, indict some sad and painful wounds, and announce the separation of many of the tenderest endearments of the heart, but the field of death was glorious, and the membry of the brave has an imperishable monument in the admiration and gratitude of Nations I NAPARTE had joined MARMONT the day before the

Some private accounts state, that Joseph Dobattle with 8000 men, and that he was closely pursued by a part of the British Army. Other accounts say, that he had previously fled to Burgos, adding, that the capture of Vittoria by Mina, in which he took nine hundred prisoners, would cut off the retreat of the fugitive King. On these points we must wait for more certain information.

No mail remains due, but we are still without the official dispatches of Lord Wallington, We can, however, entertain no doubt of being enabled to communicate them to our readers at full length in Saturday's paper. We are indebted to the Cork Sonthern Reporter for intelligence from Lisbon to the 1st of this month inclusive.

Some advertisements, and some matters of local interest, are unavoidably postponed till Saturday.

Price of Irish Stocks-August 17. Soverument Debentures 5 per Cent 10011 Government Stock 5 per Cent...... 9914

BIRTHS .- At his house in William-street, the ady of William Robinson, Esq. of a daughter .-The Lady of Major-General the Hon. John Crewe, of a son.-In London, the Lady of Joshua Walker, Req. of a son.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 19.

ARRIVED, 17th-Prosperous. Mitchell, Cowes, hoops, &c. ; Kenia, Jenkins, Cardiff, coals. 18th-Gower Packet. 19th-Auckland Packet.

BAILED. 17th-Mary, Crawford-and Projector, Richards, lork, for Newfoundland, porter, pork, butter, &c. t

amden Packet. 18th-Diligent, M'Nidder, Ayr, hallust: Bully, cwis, Limerick, coals; Dorchester, Hodge-and iberty, Varrell, London, butter, &c.; Friends oodwill, Bryant, Plymouth, wheat, butter, &c.; Modesty, Martin, Southampton, butter, flour, &c.; Maria. Henderson, ditto, ditto: Prince William, $\mathcal N$ illiams, Swansea, flour; Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Newport, live cattle : Samuel Packet.

19th-William and Eather, Williams, Landon, oats Wind-S. S. W. at 8 a. m

GALWAY KELP.

CIMON MAX intends selling by AUCTION, on the 98th Instant, at Anthony Jackson's Stores, Bridge-Street, at One o'Clock, about 85 Tons KELP. of good quality; to be put up in small Lots. - Terms Waterford, 8th Mo. 20, 1819. This Sale will be worth attention, as it will be old without reserve.

AMERICAN TAR.

THOMAS & ROBERT JACOB intend selling by AUCTION, this Day, at one of Clock, at their Stores in Queen-Street, eighty to ninety Barrels of TAR: to be put up in small Lots.—Terms at Sale. Waterford, 20th of 8th Month, 1812. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET, From the 29th way of September next, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON. BITHER TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS. BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin-

A ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Poscasion of the Widow Dorrs and her Under-tenants. This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposile will be received by Mr. Annanan Synks, Waterford, and submitted by him to SANURL and MEADE Homson, and RICHARD JONES SARKEY, Esqra, the Pro-Waterford, August 20, 1819.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, John MAXSEY. Master, will sail for Bristol on the 25th Inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET

Orvice, near the Exchange.
N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 10th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month and from Cark to Bristol 3d. 11th 9th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month—they do not carry any Carro, and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, August 20, 1812.