### THE ARMY.

Twelve troops of heavy horse, to be taken from the Royal Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, or Blues, are ordered to be in readiness to proceed for embarkation for Portugal. The Hussar Brigade, consisting of the 7th, 10th, and 18th, it is expected, will accompany them.

Fifteen hundred of the Royal Foot Guards have nho received orders to march for embarkation to join the Marquis of Wellington.

The destination of the 2d buttalion 89th has been altered, and they are now to proceed to North

We bear that Generals Fane, Lumley, and Dorrien, are appointed on the Staff under the Marquis of Wellington.

We are happy to hear that the services of Gen. Kempt are likely soon to be restored to his country again. Some serious apprehensions were entertained about him, which we are glad to hear have been removed.

Generals Colville and Walker are also both in a

The 41st regiment is to have a 2d bartalion; they are now altogether upwards of 1300 men.

The Duke of York informed the Officers of the 10th Dragoons at the dinner, after the review on Monday, that he should soon want the services of the regiment.

The 61st Regiment (General Hewitt's) experienced much greater loss than any other corps in killed and wounded, at the battle of Salamanca;the 11th foot, (Sir Charles Asgill's) and the third hattalion of the Royal Scots, were the next in succession the greatest sufferers.

-The Prince's Regiment, the 10th, is not to have a man in it under five feet seven. All under that standard are to be discharged.

-The 63d infantry, 3d battalion, which landed a Portsmouth from Guernsey on Friday last in two divisious, marched into Brighton on Monday, and are to be stationed there till further orders. The regiment is not more than 300 strong, owing to a detachment sent off not long since to reinforce the 1st bettallon in the West India.

The following are the salaries of the principal of ficers in the Barrack Department:

First Commissioner - - - - £1200 Second and Third Commissioners - 1000 The Secretary 100 Inspector Gen. of the Building Branch 600 of the Store Branch - 600 for North Britain - 400

The Commander-in-Chief is authorised to order any alterations or repairs to the barrack department, which are not estimated to exceed £500, but all estimates above that sum must be submitted to the Treasury before they can be carried into execution. Several Officers of the Royal Engineers have been

ordered to proceed immediately to Canada and Nova Scotia; and we understand that a detachment of artificers, &c. belonging to the same corps, is also to be sent to that quarter.

Perhaps no regiment in the British service has seen more service than the 48th. It has been in the field in every battle fought in the Peninsula since the commencement of the war. At Talavera, when the 48th to bring them off." Upon that occasion the regiment made one of the most desperate charges upon the enemy's columns ever witnessed by the to Heaven from the drop;" which being let fall, oldest soldier on the ground, and covered the retreat of their too eager fellow-soldiers.

At Albuera, the gallant Colonel Brooke, who then commanded the second Battalion of the 48th, at Major, went into action with 423 rank and file, and at the conclusion only 14 were left alive, and of these not a man was able to stand on his legs !-Colonel Brooke fell into the hands of the enemy on that glorious day, covered with wounds. It was the Polish Lancers who cut the Regiment to pieces in this manner.

# STATE OF FRANCE.

A letter from Dover, dated August 17, says-66 An American vessel is just come in here, direct from Dunkirk; she has 106 persons on board, as passengers, principally families bound to the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinlque, in the West Indies, among whom is one family nearly related to the unfortunate Josephine; many of them are recently from Paris, &c. From some of the most intelligent with whom I conversed, I gathered the following information :--That the most fearful silence prevails among all classes of people, respecting the state of public affairs in France; that although great distress and misery prevails, not the least sign of murmuring or discontent is expressed or allowed; that all information of an unpleasant nature is wholly forbidden in the public journals, and suppressed in private conversations; and that every occurrence of the balustrade and cornice of the structure; beneath a favourable nature is not only enlarged on by the it, at a proper distance, the letters "G. R." formpress, but persons are employed to circulate it; that | ed of glittering and variegated lamps, had a fine efthe people in France are wholly ignorant of the fect, and the name of "Wellington" underneath plans or proceedings of the French armies, either in the Penimula or in Russia; no private letters from base to the whole was a star of very powerful lustre. either armies being allowed to be received, except | To the right appeared the letters " G. R." surwhen they have to announce a victory. All they know is, that for some months past some thousands of light waggons have been made, much narrower by a resplendent and variegated plume, the ancient than the usual size, all the wheels of the same height, and the shafts to be moved either before or behind; those have been forwarded through Germany, with very dazzling materials. Many persons, anxious to all the disposable army of France, into Poland .-That trade is at a complete stand in all the manufactoring and commercial towns; and that every necessary of life is extremely dear, particularly brend, which is more felt than any other article, the two- dor was one entire and resplendent glow, from base that a material reduction in the price of corn, tim-

rior quality. That public works, such as canals, way, on which was written, "To Britain triumroads, bridges, &c. are carrying on with great ari- phant-Spain grateful." In the centre was the dlty, and on the most expensive and extensive scale; name of the Hero of Salamanca. Stars of no ordiand on these occasions the Spanish prisoners are ge- nary brilliancy were kindled on the right and on the nerally employed. That at the present moment a left. On the front of the Mausion appeared a transfiew army is raising in France, entitled the " Army parency exceedingly luminous, on which was writof the King of Rome," consisting entirely of boys from the age of 12 to 18; and that a few days before they came from Dunkirk, a report was public there, that Bounparte had made peace with the Russians; and that the conditions were—that Russia should deliver up some of her maritime towns to the expenses she had incurred : the report was not

" The intelligence of the defeat of Marmont was known in France on Friday last."

### DANIEL DAWSON.

Messenger Kent has published an interesting de-

tail of facts respecting this celebrated convict of the Turf, who has so deservedly suffered the penalty of death, amongst which he states the following, viz. -Dateson had been many years a toulter, that is, person who bides up between the furzes on the heath to see the trials of horses, and reports to the Betters, who have confidence in his judgment and honour. Though perfectly illiterate, he had a comprehensive mind, and was esteemed an excellent Judge, so as readily to distinguish accurately the superfor powers of one horse over another. Lord F. Osborne had been twice with Dawson after his condemnation, at the convict's own request; but, haring heard what he had to communicate, gave him no hope of mercy. Danson had made some secret communications to Lord Foley, previous to his condemnation, and his Lordship was certainly much disposed to sare his life. In speaking of the Newmarket frequenters, he represented the aggregate as persons equally fitted with himself for the calamitous situation in which he was then officed. He gave a list of persons connected with him in his poisoning system, which includes four rich, well-knowe, sable-legged characters now in town, but whose names it would be imprudent to make known. Of his colleague Bishop he spoke with great bitterness to his last moment, and so freely of a certain distinguished Turf Club, as to declare, " that, in his opinion, there were not three fair, upright betters amongst them!" Against Lord - he invelghed n the severest terms, declaring, " that, if his Lordship had made a match with his Creator, he would cheat him if he could!" He mentioned to his legal adolser, that Trist was totally ignorant of the ransaction. He persisted to the last that he never intended to destroy the horses by poison, but only to incapacitate them from winning; and said, that about twenty horses were thus physicked at Newmarket within his knowledge, but that neither Wizzard nor Clinker were so physicked. He had cerainly a design of self-destruction, and avowed it. but was reasoned out of so desperate an act by his alflicted wife, and Mr. Pearce, the Chaplain. He slept from eight o'clock in the evening till two in the morning before his execution, without waking, and the impetuosity of the Guards had put them in the then are a hearty breakfast. Previous to receiving power of the enemy, Marquis Wellington, seeing the sacrament, he tied a yard of black ribbon round their danger, called out " Where's the 48th? send his neck, which, at his dying request, was afterwards conveyed to his wife. He declared that he was impressed with an idea " that he should ascend he died with little more than one momentary strug-

# HAUMINATIONS.

London, August 19. - The general joy and patriotic exultation inspired by Lord Wellington's glo rious and most hopeful achievement, was too highly fermented to subside in the transient chullitions of a single triumph, howsoever vivid, gratifying, and splendid; and the rejoicings and illuminations which ribrated on every ear, and dazzled every eye on Monday night, were continued last night with an ardour and ecstacy unabated, though not to quite so wide an extent.

The western front of the House of Parliamen was superbly lighted up, according to ancient custom, and several of the streets and squares adjoining presented the same aspect of massuming illu-

The front of the Treasury-Office was covered with a majestic transparency, on which appeared our Sovereign, painted in a masterly manner. Beneath its base, " Marquis Wellington and Victory" was formed of variegated lamps of extraordinary splendour. This was the only Public Office that announced the new title conferred on the Hero of Salamauca.

On the front of the Horse-Guards was placed an Imperial Crown, sufficiently luminous to brighten illumined the tops of the adjacent buildings. The mounted with a rich Imperial Crown, and, on the left, the initials of his Royal Highness, surmounted bearing of the Principality.

In Whitehall-place appeared a star composed of relieve themselves from the tumult of the populace, retired hither to expatiate upon its peculiar efful-

The house of his Excellency the Spanish Ambassa-

penny loaf being less in size than our's, and of infe- to balustrade. A transparency surmounted the porch | ber, hogs' bristles, tallow, &c. may shortly be exten. " God save the King?" " Long live the Prince Regent, and may be restore Ferdinand the VIIth to a happy People." The populace contemplated this with great complacency.

At Mr. W. Long Pole Wellesley's beautiful man sion, in New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, there were France, guarantee the independence of Poland, and some very magnificent illuminations; and to a very o pay one hundred millions of livres to France for early hour this morning a crowd of persons continued to be amused with them and with the firing of squibs, crackers, &c. The back front of the house, which faces the Park, had a most brilliant appearance, the words "Wellington and the Allies-Success to the Heroes of Salamanca," extending across the whole; and the same words were formed on the front of the house by variegated lamps, intermixed with and crowned by laurel

> The Merchant Tailors' Company celebrated the victory with a turtle dinner, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, many of the Aldermen, and one of the Sheriffs, with other distinguished characters On this occasion the avenues to the Hall were a blaze of lustre; the Hall itself, on one side, was emdazoned with the crown and various devices in cooured lamps. The screen was decorated with two transparencies: the one representing Colonel Clinon on his knee, delivering the engles and ensigns taken from the French to the Prince Regent on his throne: the other was a Venus Anadyomene, sur ounded by Neptune and Tridents, with a annquishd vessel in flames in the back ground, intended as compliment to the paral heroes of the company All the principal streets of the metropolis surpassed in brilliancy and variety of design the exhibition of the preceding night.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, AUG. 18.

GOSPORT AND PORTSMOUTH BANKS. The Lord Chancellor said he had looked into the case, which regarded a mutual exchange of Notes. and of credit upon open accounts between the two Banking Companies, that at Gosport having become Bankrupt, while the Portsmouth Bank continued solvent. At the period of the failure of the Gosport Bank, the concern held a number of notes of the Portsmouth Bank, to a considerable amount. These notes, the Gosport Bank, after its failure, sent into the Portsmouth Bank, through the medium of the Messenger under the Commission, and received payment of them. This circumstance being since discovered, and it appearing that, at the time of the Bankruptcy, there was a considerable balance due to the Portsmouth house, on the face of the cash account between the parties, the Portsmouth house presented a Petition, praying, that the sum so paid by them, in satisfaction of their notes held by the Gosport Bank, should be repaid to them, and that their notes held by the Gosport Bank should only be allowed to operate as a set-off pro tanto, against the balance due to them on the cash account. His Lordship said, Mr. Montagu, when the matter was formerly before the Court, had stated, that the Managers of the Portsmouth Bank were ready to make oath, that they had not been aware at the time the notes were paid, that they were so paid to the Messonger under the Commission against the Gosport Bank. On an affidavit to this effect being made, his Lordship ordered that the money given in payment of the notes of the Portsmouth Bank, to the Messenger under the Gosport Bank Commission, should be restored, and the notes be regarded as a set off against the balance of the cash account.

THE HARVEST .- The harvest is commenced geerally in Hampshire, as well as in the neighbouring part of Sussex, with every prospect of a good crep of wheat. Although, in some places, the winds and late continual rains were of injury to the wheat, by beating down and knee-hasping the straw, yet, in such, a very great improvement has taken place within the last mouth; in fine, there is general promise of a good yield from the straw, ud, with the continuance of fine weather, a reduction in the markets must take place. Perhaps here never was a more abundant appearance of barley and oats. Beaus, peas, and tares, also promise an average crop. The after-grass, from the moist weather which succeeded the cutting of hay, is abundant; and though, from the same cause, the hay was not well got in, yet a vast quantity has been preserved in good condition. As many of the poatoes were very backward in the planting, the rains have much improved them, and there never promised better crops of this most necessary regetable.— Fat famos are plenty, and low-lean hogs abound, and are cheap - far, high - but, from the abundance of hatley and peas, we look to a very considerable

A field, consisting of hard corn, was sheared ast Monday, at Dunnington, near York, the property of Mr. John Johnson, and wheat fell considerably in Exerci market last week. We have much pleasure in stating, also, that there is every appearnice of a most abundant harvest in the county of Suffolk, in consequence of which the prices of corn have fallen very considerably. At the Ipswich market, on Saturday last, wheat fell four shillings per quarter; and it is supposed, that, on the next market day, if the weather continues good, there will be an additional fall in the price of grain, in consequence of many samples of new corn having been produced at the last market.-In addition to the above pleasing prospect, we may fairly conclude,

pected, now that an unreserved trade to the Balti-

By Information from the North, there is reasonly believe that some misunderstanding has taken place between Mr. Thornton and Bernadotte, and older for the sailing of the Swedish Expedition have, a understand, been countermanded.

It is mentioned in private letters from Gotten burgh, that the ratification of the Peace between Russia and Turkey had been announced in the S Petersburgh Gazette. This may be true, but we are in possession, however, of nothentic information from that capital to the 24th ult.; and up to that pe riod the official ratification had not been received though it was daily expected.

Ten thousand stand of arms were, during the last week, dispatched from the Tower to Corunna;-20.000 more are completely prepared, but their des tingtion is not known; it is thought that a part of them are intended for the Baltic.

Several thousand copies of the Extraordinary Gazette, announcing the defeat of Marmont, have been printed in French, and forwarded to all the station the Mediterranean.

At the battle of the 22d, the wife of Capt. Pres cott. of the Royal Fusileers, followed her husband to the scene of action; when she heard of his haring been killed, she hurried among the dead and dying, and at length found him, when she discovered that a ball had passed through his head. She is now at Salamanca with her two children.

Monday, a fire of considerable magnitude broke out, about seven o'clock in the evening, in the pitch store-house, belonging to the Rope-yard, at Woolwich, which burnt with great fury, and es. cited considerable alarm among the inhabitants,-The alarm bells rang, and the drums heat to arms for all the men in the employ of Government to assemble, when, with the timely assistance of the numerous fire-engines belonging to the Dock-rud and Arsenal, it was completely got under about ! o'clock; but the damage done is very considerable. It is generally supposed, by those who are best so quainted with the place, to have been wilfully set so fire by some persons employed there; and it is nuch to be lamented, that more caution is not used y Government in selecting labourers on whom desendence can be placed. The greatest care has, for come considerable time, been taken about the admission of strangers.

The Aron, one of the Leeward Islands fleet, has rrived in Kingroad, Bristol; parted from the conoy 19th July, in a gale of wind.

We learn that accounts have been received fro Innchester, after the departure of the mail, which state, that a fire had broke out in that town, occasioned by some accident from the illuminations, which and consumed several houses, and property to a con-

siderable amount. Extract of a letter from Sheffield, dated Aug. 18 m .- This day, our town has been in a state of onfusion and riot, which has not yet crased. Lord Milton, the Earl of Effingham, Messes, Wortley, Parker, and Corbett, Justices of the Pence, areall now here. The horse soldiers are pareding the treets, and the Militia are under arms. The population lace have drawn up a paper which they have called ipon the flour-dealers to sign, engaging that the will sell flour at 3s. a stone, and threatening them, f they do not, to destroy their premises. I believe most of them have complied; and there have been some hundred stones sold at that price this afternoon, in all parts of the town. Some flour-dealers have certainly lost this day hundreds of pounds, by their being of iged to s I at reduced prices. Lord Mi on made a speech to the populace, and told then they must endeavour to wait until the harrest was got in, at which they were much infuriated. The mob threw several stones at his Lordship, but the military protected him—Some of them threatened to proceed to Wentworth house. What seems most alarming is, that every night there are meetings of the mob in the vicinity of this town. I trust, however, all will be settled peaceably. It is now tell o'clock at night, and the town seems tolerably trasquil. Flour of late has sold for 7s. per stone, neary treble to what it is sold for on ordinary occusions

Bow-Street.-A man, who calls himself Francis Matthew, has, for some time past, been sending letters to Mr. Wellesley, Mr. Hamilton, the Under Secretary of State, and other Gentlemen in official situations, about a pretended claim; and stating pretty plainly, that if attention was not immediate ly paid to him, they must look to themselves. He was, therefore, taken into custody on Wednesdy, and underwent a private examination before Mit. Birnie, on a charge of being an alien at large, with out having a license. We understand that the socount he gave of himself was, that he was born in Spain, but of English parents; and contended, that by the 4th of Geo. II. he was a liege subject of George the III., and therefore required no licens. Mr. Birnie questioned him as to what he had been, and how he had been employed. He confessed the he had been an Officer in the Spanish service twenty three years back, and had often fought against Ers land : upon which the Magistrate informed him, that it was rather an awkward situation which is had placed himself in ; if he had proved what he asserted, that he was a liege oubject, fightist against his Sovereign, he must commit him et a much more serious charge: however, as the stood, he felt it his duty to commit him to Totale fields Bridewell for six months, as an alien willow

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# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,331.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PRICE.

Ta highly respectable MEETING of CITIZENS 1 of WARR GORD, held at the Mayor's Office 121th do of August, 1812,

JOHN DENIS, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair, The following Resolutions were unanimously

Reserved....That, although we are well aware o propriety of those changes in the respective stane of the Military which Government occasionally directs, we have yet viewed with deep regret the de stare of the NORTH MAYO MILITIA from this

RESOLVED - That, in the conduct of the Officers, we have invariably witnessed an earnest and unremitting attention to their duties, a ready and cheerful scurrence with the Civil Authorities, and the most anxiens cilists to contribute all in their power to the peace and harmony of the community with which they were connected.

RESOLVED ... That we have seen, with feelings of approprion equity strong and unreserved, the prorand commendable deportment of the Non-comadsound Officers and Privates, who, influenced by the ex imple of their superiors, and desirous of emuliding d'se reellence, have carried with them from this City the general excess of the Inhabitants. Reserves - Chat the generous Donation from the Regiment to one of the most valuable charitable Inintations in this City, whilst it has made an indelible impression upon our minds, deserves the public and remained record of our gratitude. Nor can we help aging into special view the singular merit of that beauvolence which was prompted by no local attachments, and which solely emanated from the noblest and most disinterested feelings of philanthrops. RESOLVED -- That the NORTH MAYO MILITIA has confirmed in this City, that high Character which the Regiment has maintained from its first establishment, and which, we are fully confident, it will contime to support, equally ardent in the performance of those duties to its Sovereign and to Society, which are inseparable in themselves, and whose due execution constitutes the best enlogy of the Soldier and the

RESOLVED-That the Mayor be requested to transmit there our sentiments to Colonel Jackson, with the expression of our earnest desire, that he will take the earliest opportunity, and the most effectual metaod, of communicating them to the whole Regiment under his command.

Rusocyno-That the foregoing Resolutions be published three times in the Waterford Papers, once in the Correspondent, and once in the Evening Post. JOHN DEMS, Chairman.

The Mayon having left the Chair, and the Righ Hon. Sir John Newront, Butt. Representative for netity, having been called to it, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Mayon, for the prompt dade with which he summoned his Fel low Citizens together, for the zeal with which be ca tered into their views, and for the propriety with which he conducted the proceedings of the Meeting JOHN NEWTOLT, Chairman.

OAK BARK.

BOUT eleven Tons, of best Quality, to be sold at (A Cypenian, near Lissions, on the Banks of the River Buckwäter.

Camphire, August 24, 1812. In the Matter of Hovorix White & Co. The Carolifors in this Case are request-

| Ced to attend at Muneric's Horns, in Waterford, on Musney the 7th day of September next, at on Clock in the afternoon .- Dated 24th Aug. 1812.

TO BE SOLD, BOUT One Hundred and Twenty SALLOWS, now A standing on the Lands of Drumdowney. Parkick Conv. who lives on the Demesne, will show them. For further Particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Quan

# TURNPIKE ROAD.

MEETING of the Directors and Commissioners of the Taronike Road will be held at Kilmacthomas, on Saturday, the fifth day of September next, At nine o' Glock in the forenoon, to transact the necessary Business of the Board.

Signed by order,

MICHAEL BARRON, Treasurer

# TO BE LET,

From the 29th day of September next, TOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, FITHER TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoining the Maudlins to New Ross, now in the Pos ssion of the Widney Doy in and her Understeamts. This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposit will be received by Mr. Annanan System, Waterlood, and submitted by him to Sastern, and Meann Hon SON, and Br mand Jones Senker, Esqual the Pro-Waterford, August 50, 1812.

NO 31; LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Livewor 31 200, the LANDs of BALLYROBBIN, within the li-Proposils to be made to Mr. Abrahan Biogs; or

Waterford, June 11, 1812, TO BE LET. FOR SUCH TIRM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

From the 29th September, or 1st November next, DART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing about 12 Acres, midway between Carrick and formel, adjoining the river buir, and beautifully "unted. Proposals (in Writing only) will be receivclay Monday Krysnov, Esq. Dungarvan; or Dr. Resvin, Waterford. August 22, 1812.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS BOYLE begs Leave to acquaint the Parents and Guardians of her young Ladies, that School vill open on the 1st of September. John-street, Waterford, August 26, 1819.

> AUCTION OF FURNITURE. AT MRS. PENROSE'S LODGINGS. AT MR. EDIVARD HALL'S, MALL.

100 be sold by Auction, on Wednesday, the 3d of September, a variety of Household Furniture. arly as good as new, consisting of a Sideboard ning Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Feather Beds, Carpet az, Window Curtains, Cut Glass, Earthouward vitchen Furniture, Wine, &c. &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock. The Furiture may be viewed from twelve till three on Mon-

FIELDING, Auctioneer Waterford, August 27, 1812.

ay preceding the Sale.

#### TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hbds. of VI; GIMA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812

#### WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co., have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bricelas, and Calcaesta WINE, of superior Quality, I wo and three years n the King estores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TJ/BE/SOLD.

EMB capital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON CERNS at the Adelphi,

Do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_m Ballybricken.
Proposite will be received by Mr. REDVEN.

Clare-Street, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1812.

## TO BE LET,

TMID HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doven, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady-lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Sunnvock. Inquire of MICHABI. DOBBY B. next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812

# TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, MARIE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of he Town of Carrick-ox-Suin, lately occupied by VILLIAM SEVER, Esq. deceased. On this House ind lits Offices no Expense was spared to have them. rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

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

ALSO TO BE LET. The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS eres, aforestid, late in the possession of Lywar ver MY THE Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD. DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL

LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work. Tuese latter Concerns, from the gradual improve nents made during a period of nearly sixty Years, ia which the Tanning Trade was carried on with susector success, and possessing consequently every unitable and necessity convenience, are well worthy the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Sur, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, t the whole of which there is a quick and easy commumeation to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walleds in GARDEN, in good or der, next adjoining the Main Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling Houses above mentioned Proposals for the whole, or any part separately will be received by Eumono Swyth, Esq. Callan.

#### TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

FARE DWELLING-HOUSE in Columner street Litely occupied by Mrs. Vin. ext, with a large walled in GARDEN at the rere thereof. A.so, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ac oining, being now in the possession of Mr. Abnort. Also, part of the GARDLN at the rere of th above Concern, known by the name of Janks's gar. DEN. Containing one Acre and four Perches .- Application to Mr HAEL Doney's, Bailey s-New-street, or Cation to Air 1882.

Roman Cooke, Esq.
Waterford, April 21, 1812.

FIDDOWN.

THINKE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in I the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LEF, as here tofore advertised. Apply to Perrin Warsir, Attorney, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

TO BE SET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. THINKE HOUSE AND LANDS of DUCKSPOOL, now in the possession of George Boatt. Application to be made to him at Duckspool, or Willi-July 20, 1812. am street, Waterford.

#### TO BE LET.

IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY. FOR BUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON. ENERAL Lots of LAND, within three miles of The Town of Carrick on-Suir, being that part of the Lands of CASTLETOWN and ANNSBOROUGH, now out of Lease, and on the high Road from Carrick to Kilkenny. These Lands are in good condition. and will be set without reserve when the value is of-

ALSO, IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

That Part of the Lands of CLONORA, near Calin, now in the Possession of Wm. Cooke, Esq. of Pointstown, and his Under-tenants-the whole o which will be set for such term of Years as may be agreed on, and every Encouragement given to so cure Tenants. Application to be made (in writing only) to Wm.

HARDEN BRADSHAW, Esq. Carrick-on-Suirs or to RICHARD B. Osnonar, Waterford. ALSO TO BE SOLD, The Lands of INCHINSCULLUP, containing 44

Acres, as now set to Richard Same, Esq. of Car rick, at the low Rent of 3s, 14d, per Acre. It is si tuated near Cashel. The Pec-simple will be sold if the value is offered.

RINGWOOD acquaints his Friends and th Public, that he has some London-made PIANO FORTES, of superior excellence, for Sale, which be will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—He will let his HOUSE on John's hill, with or without a Fine. John's hill, August 15, 1812.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

The following abstracts of certain Acts of Parlia ment, relative to the above Persons, contain in formation with which it is of importance that the should be made acquainted.

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have, from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the laws: the following abstracts of Acts of Parliament of his present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them: and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any way concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers

Statute 2 George III. Chap. 16, " If at any time after the 24th day of June, 1785, any person or persons shall contract with, entice, persunde or endeavour to persuade, solicit, or seduce any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or o or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mobair, cotton, or silk, or any other said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or in any other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soerer, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominious or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Beuch at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for general jail delivery, for the county wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons, so convicted, shall for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them, respective y contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or educed, severally forfeit the sum of £500 of lawful noney of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprioffender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid; and in case of a further conviction in manner before prescribed by this act, for or upon a second or other ubsequent offence of the same kind, the person or ersous so again offending shall, upon every second r subsequent conviction, severally forfeit for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, entired, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, he sum of £1000 of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until

such forfeiture be paid. "If any person or persons in this kingdom shall, monany pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, r cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, essel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly o some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, r to some other of the dominions of the crown of [ freat Britain, any such tools or utensils as are comnouly used in, or proper for the preparing, workng up, or finishing of the linen, woollen, or silk maufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board as same."

aforesaid, but also the sum of \$200 of lawful money of this kingdom; and in case tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security by band in the penalty of £1000, conditional for landing of such tools or atensils at the port or place for which such ship, ressel, or boat, shall be bound as afore-

" It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's costoms of excise in this kingdom, to seize and secure in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this act prohibited to be exported, as such officer shall find or discover so laid or put on board of any ship. ressel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this kingdom, or to some other of the dominious of the crown of Great Britain.

44 If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, of boat in this kingdom, shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils by this act prohibited to on exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or hoat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfelt the sum of P800 of lawful money of this kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat belongs to his Majesy, his heirs or successors, then the captain or maser thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of \$2800, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incanable of any office or employment under his Majes. v, his heirs, or successors.

" And be it further enacted, by the authority foresaid, that one moiety of the respective forfeiures, by this act inflicted upon offenders against the anie, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to he use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person or persons who shall sue and prosecute for the same

Statute 31 George III. chap. 23.

" If any person in this kingdom shall load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or heat, which shall not be bound directly for some port or place in this kingdom or Great Britain, or to some of the dominious of the crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement, used inor proper for the preparing, making up, or finishing of any of the mid manufactures; every such machine. tool, or implement, and every part thereof, and every such model, plan, or description, shall be forfeited; and every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £200, to be recovered in such a manner as by the similar offence against the said act :—and in case any such machine... tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or deacription thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this kingdom or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the crown of Great information to be preferred or brought against him, Britair, the master or commander of such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond with the like condition as by the said act is required. in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given as by the said act is required, and every ship, vessel, or boat, which shall have on board any such machine, tool, or implement, or any such model, plan, or description thereof. ne aforesaid, before security and certificate shall be onment in the common jail of the county where such given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel. shall be forfeited; which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of in such maner as in the said act is directed, in the case of any ship, vessel, or boat whatever, forfeited thereby.

of his Mniesty's customs of excise in this kingdom be and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure any machines, tools, or implements, hereby prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said act such officer is empowered to secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, and such machines, tools, or implements, models, or plans, shall be disposed of as in said act mentioned; and every captain or master of any ship, vessel, or hoat, who shall knowingly permit any such machines, tools, or implements, models, plans, or descriptions thereof as aforesaid, to be exported, which are by this act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as in the said act is provided, with respect to any such offence against said act committed by the said captain or master of any ship, ressel, or boat; and every officer of the rerenue who shall take, or knowingly or willingly suffer to be taken, any entry outwards, or shall sign any cocket, warrant, or sufferance, for the shipping or exporting of any of the machines, tools, implements, plans, or models, by this act prohior names such tools or utensils shall or may be call- bited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as ed or known, the person or persons so offending is by the said act inflicted for any similar offence, to be recovered and disposed of in the same lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels manner as in the said act is mentioned respecting the

" And be it further enacted, That every officer

declaration of war."

Captain Laster, of the beig Indian Chief, from Madeira, informs, that on the 18th instant, in lat. 36 30, long, 67, he fell in with and spoke the Jamaics fleet of 100 sail, bound home, under convoy of a frigate and brig; and on Tuesday morning last, the 22d, he spoke Commodore Rodgers and his aquadron, and informed him of speaking the Jamaics fleet. The crew of the President gave three this place; the latter was taken yesterday off Jedore. cheers, and went in pursuit of the fleet.

It will be observed, that the fleet is only four days a-head, and from some of them being dismasted, there is strong probability of our squadron comlng up with them.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26 .- We are informed that the British Consul has countermanded the sailing of the brig George Washington, for England, as a of Government.

The following notice appears in the National Intelligencer of the 23d instant :-

" All persons having claims against the British Mi nister are requested to hand them to his Steward for payment, before Friday next.-Washington, June 22. Occupation of FLORIDA .- It is believed the

mentatives y esterday, was a proposition to take pos- 1st July. session of Florida .- [ Alexandria Gazette.] The propositions for a repeal of the Non-Inter course Laws have been lost in the House of Representatives, by the casting vote of the Speaker. The

Embargo Law will be suffered to expire, by its own limitation, on the 4th of July. The Bill concerning Letters of Marque, &c. ha

passed both Houses of Congress. JUNE 30 .- Several privateers, which are fitting out in the harbour, will sail in a few days. Commissions for them were received yesterday at the

Custom-house. JULY 3 .- The frigate Essex, Captain Porter having been completely repaired, sailed yesterday morning with a fine westerly breeze. On her foretop-gallant-mast was hoisted a white flag with these words, " A free trade, and sailors' rights."

A British brig from Jamaica, laden with about 200 hhds. of sugar, arrived at Norfolk the 25th ult. a prize to the revenue cutter. She was bound to Halifax, and calling off the Chesapeake for ordera, not knowing of the war, was taken possession of by the revenue cutter.

July 6 .- The bill imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent, on all foreign imported goods has become a law.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th mentions the following as the plan of the campaign: General Hull will attack Fort Malden and the other posts of Upper Canada on the west; General Dearborn will attack, from the east, the forts which lie in that direction; successively taking the posts near and on the latter, until General Hull and himself meet and concentrate their force.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 22 .- An engrossed bilhconcerning Letters of Marque, Prizes, and Prize Goods, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, which was accordingly done, and passed by Yeas 76-MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of a letter to the Secretary of State from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London, and a note to him from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. JAMES MADISON.

June 22d, 1512.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State. London, May 2, 1812.

Six-After closing the duplicate of my letter to you, the copy of the note of Lord Custlereagh to me of the 21st had been left out by mistake. I take the liberty of now handing It to you. I am, &c. JONA. RUSSELL.

Hon. James Monroe, &c.

[ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE.] The Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secre tary of State for Foreign Affairs, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prioce Regent to transmi to Mr. Russell, Charge d'Affaires of the Government of the United States of America, the enclosed copy of a Declaration accompanying an Order in Council, which has been this day passed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

The Undersigned is commanded by the Prince Regent to request that Mr. Russell, in making the communication to his Government, will represent this measure as conceived in the true spirit of conciliation, and with a due regard on the part of his Royal Highness to the honour and interests of the United States; and the Undersigned ventures to express his confident hope, that this decisive proof of the amicable sentiments which animate the Councils of his Royal Highness towards America, may accelerate the return of amity and mutual confidence between Great Britain and the United States The Undersigned avails himself of this opportuni

ty to repeat to Mr. Russell the assurances of his CASTLERGAGII. high consideration.

Foreign Office, April 12, 1812.

HALIFAX, JULY 20.-American privateers as swarming around our coast, and in the Buy of that harbour on Wednesday last, as also a Livergool established and universally admitted law of nations, flict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neu- her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on

that the British Commanders would not respect his schooners from Lanenburg were captured assistence, cour. In sorringing of every slate is considerable sums of money taken out of them, and size with its dominious, and cannot be abrogated, pear to have been adopted in the sense in adult its dominious, and cannot be abrogated, pear to have been adopted in the sense in adult its dominious, and cannot be abrogated. considerance sums of money taken out of them, and set of the strength of curtalled in its rights, as to any part, except by has been since construed. On consideration of all rateers around the coast, that we consider it very conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to improdent for any ressels to sail from this port unless under conter.

Since writing the above, we have been informed beaudy; and of a schooner from Gaspe, bound to FORT OF LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 15.

Returned, Captain Samuel Freeman, taken in the schooner Nymph, the 6th July, near Passamaquoddy, by the sloop Jefferson, Captain Kchew belonging to George Crowninshield, of Salem, of 1 swirel and 29 men. Same day, they chased an Argyle schooner, Captain Jeffrey, into Benver harbour, and took her. They let Captain Freeman Bug of truce, of which he had obtained permission go on shore there. They informed him, that the day before they took the Nymph, they fell in with a ship from St. Andrews for England, with four guns, which beat them off, and killed one man -The same evening, the ship was taken by a shallog privateer. While Captain Freeman was on board the privateer, they fell in with two schooner privateers, belonging to Marblehead. Captain F. saw secret business brought before the House of Repre- the commission of the sloop Jefferson-it was dated

# AMERICAN STATE PAPER.

" The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812, report,

.. That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British Government towards them, exampled by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world the patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has beome necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs and indicate the rights and honour of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispressionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

" If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the United States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish Pencenone have ever cherished it with greater sincerity

and zeal. But the period has now arrived when the Unitd States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the nost shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side and Pence on the other is a situation as cultious as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial aratice of Great Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and Jawless tyranly, have left to neutral nations an alternative only. between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly sindication of them. Happily for the United States, their destiny, under the aid of HEAVEN. is in their hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of Peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, dauger disappears.-They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, to which they cannot ob-

" More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British Government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its compencement was not less hostile than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The United States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the your 1804, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed to invite the British Government to enter into a negociation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose o it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reaonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negociation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprise, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the United States, and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

" The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and the other enemies of Great Britain. A commerce just in itselfsanctioned by the example of Great Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies—sanctioned by a solemn act between the two Governments in the last war and sanctioned by the practice of the Binish Government in the present war, more than objection to the measure is not diminished by that two years having elapsed, without any interference

with it. " The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it .- It was presended by the British Government, that, in case of war, her enemy had no right to mo-Fondy; hardly a day passes but we hear of captures, dify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. Nova Scotia, was taken on Friday last, near Port This pretension, peculiar to Great Britain, is ut- | repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit Medway. A schooner from hence, with nums and ferly incompatible with the right of sovereignty, in for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either

Told the applicant, that historictions nauceascu, and schooner returning from the Labradore. Two we shall need to such door to it in that this act of the British Government J countries that the British Commanders would not respect his schooners from Luneuburg were captured last week. Code. The sovereignty of every state is co-extenly blockaded - and in all articles which are not con- who announced it, we are persuaded that it was trabaud of war. Such is the absurdity of this preof the capture of the schooler ----, Captain tension, that your Committee are aware, especially refuted and exposed, that they would offer an in- disappointed that hope, and the act has since become sult to the understanding of the House, if they entarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high his successors a pretext for that vast system of usursense of the injustice of the British Government in pation, which has so long oppressed and harassed the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colouics. It is known to the world, that Great Britain regulates her own trade, in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her in- her allies, or any other country with which Great terest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her | Britain might not freely trade. By this Order the colonial system in favour of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do relaxation, violated a belligerent right of her enemy -but with Great Britain every thing is lawful. It s only in a trade with her enemies that the United States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlaw-

> " In the year 1795 an attack was made by the Beitish Government on the same branch of our neutraftrade, which had nearly involved the two countries in war. That difference, however, was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn, and reparation made to the United States for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement, that the commerce was deemed by the British Government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

" Had the British Government been resolved to character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the Government of the United States. The existence of a negotiation which had been invited by our Government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable a crangement of their respective protonsions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different police unimated the then Cabinet of England. - The libe at confidence and friendly overtures of the United States, were taken advantage of to ensuare them. Steady to its purpose, and inflexibly hostile to ship country, the British Government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might kire the most deadly would to our laterests. A track just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens, with their usual industry and enterprise, had embacked in it a rast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our ressels were seized, carried into port, and condemned by a tribuoal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandate of its own Government.-Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure sup-

" The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent, and highly injured People. But one sentiment perraded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded—no sordid motives felt. Withtrasion of our rights was considered a common ause, and from one extremity of our Union to the her, was heard the voice of an united People, alling on their Covernment to avenge their wrongs, and rindicate the rights and honour of the country.

" From this period the British Government has one on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interest of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have

heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations. 44 In May, 1806, the whole coast of the Continent, from the Eibe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well-established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals, were violated. By the law of nations, s recognised by Great Britain herself, no blockade lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of n adequate force, and that an adequate force was | jects. applied to this blockade, in its full extent, ought not to be pretended. Whether Great Britain was able to maintain, legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged, requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which it is not necessary at this time to examine.

" It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade, by which, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. The circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful, from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force, under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than

fold the applicant, that his functions had ceased, and schooner returning from the Labradore. Two we shall find no sanction to it in that rememble tradights. To no Conmister think it is to remark conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lend to an accommodation of all differences between applicable to other purposes. It has been made he

" The next act of the British Government which claims our attention is the Order of Council of Jamary 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are probibited trading from one port to another of France of pretension of England, heretofore claimed by erers other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts t-or that a neutral, in taking advantage of the of their cargoes at different ports of the same coemy, a revived, and with vast accumulation of injury Every enemy, however great the number or divant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade gren with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the Bris tish Government etidently disclotmed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorised by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right. none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles, at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every buligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraint with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner loterfere with our commerce with neutral nations contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the with whom Great Britain was at perce, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the solo reason, that they restrained or excluded from their port her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two

our commerce.

We proceed to bring into view the British Ordees in Council of November 11, 1807, which superceded exery other Order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States, which has been since so steadily pursued. By this Order, all France and her allies, and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the Beirish flag was excluded, and all the colonies of her enemia, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, and all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, and the resents engaged in it, were subjected to capture and oudemnation as lawful prize. To this Order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from neutral rights. out were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and, so far as they related to neutral owers, were said to emanate from the element of the British Government.

" It would be superfluous in your Committee to tate, that by this Order the British Government declared direct and positive war against the United States. The dominion of the ocean was completely surped by it, all commerce forbidden, and every flag driven from it or subjected to capture and condemonstion, which did not subserve the policy of the British Government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the United States have incurred the heaviest losses and most ortifying humiliations. They have bor e the calamities of a war without retorting them on its au-

"So far your Committee has presented to the sent of the House the aggressions which has been committed under the authority of the Briti h Gorerament on the commerce of the United States.

" We will now proceed to other wratge which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen -a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britainin the wars to which she has been a party since our revolution. Your Committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow-citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war, and compelled to serve there as British sub-

"In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived & their liberty, and doomed to an ignominious and slavish boudage, compelled to fight the battles of & foreign country, and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection—it has been unreasingly violated, and our ressels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your Comnittee med not remark, that while the practice is outlined, it is impossible for the United States to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation.

" Its continuance is the more unjustifiable, be cause the United States have repeatedly proposed to the British Government an arrangement which would secure to it the control of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United State from this degrading oppression and their Hag from riolation, is all that they have sought. This lawless waste of our trade and equally unlawful impress ment of cu seamen, have been inuch aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them. Under the pretest of blockading the harbours of France and

arroast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To I Garciament, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrom have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized or ressels, and carried into effect impressment ithin our limits, and done other acts of great insiler, violence, and oppression.

" The United States have seen, with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of ocuring to the perpetrators the punishment due to authorised crimes, have not failed to recommend hem to the farour of their Government.

a Whether the British Government has contriuted by active measures to excite against us the hosflux of the sarage tribes on our frontiers, your Committee are not disposed to occupy much time in inrestigating. Certain indications of general notoriety may supply the place of authentic documentsthough these have not been wanting to establish the fact i isome instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States have serer failed to produce corresponding symptoms

mong those tribes. is It is also well known, that on all such occasims. abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of var have been afforded by the agents of British comnercial companies, and even from British garrisons, sherewith they were enabled to commence that sys em of savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all iges, sexes, and conditions, and so revolting to humanity. Your Committee would be much gratified, I they could close here the details of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greatm malignity, than any of those which have been alady brought to your view.

The attempt to dismember our Union and overhow our excellent Constitution, by a secret mison, the object of which was to foment discontents and excite insurrection against the constituted authothes and laws of the untion, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords a full proof that here is no bound to the hostility of the British Gocomment towards the United States - no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit to eccomplish their rule. This attempt excites the creater herror, from the consideration that it was made while the United States and Great Britain were at peace, and an amicable negociation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences, through public ministers, regularly authorised for the purpose.

" The United States have beheld, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile enreachments on their rights and interests. In the hipethar, yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British Government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighel imputially there is an which have been urged by the British Government in sindication of these enmorchments, and found in them weither justification

" The British Government has alleged, in sindiration of the Orders in Council, that they were reorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British Dominions. But how has this plea been supported? The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destra tive a waste of the property of our fellow-citireas, to have been forgotten. The Decree of Berlin, of November 21st, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months Britain on our neutral trade with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the Proclamation of May, 1806. Even on the 7d January, 1807, the date of the first British Order in Council, so short a term had elapsed, after the Bullin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United Sures. A retaliation which is to produce its effect. by operating on a neutral power, ought not to be reorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpuble acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent. It noght to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the missure complained of, to receire an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the Order of November 11th was issued, it is well known that a Minister of France had declared to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that it was not intended that the Decree of Berlin should

apply to the United States. It is equally well known that no American resset had been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British Government was acquainted. The facts prove incontestibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themplies, were nothing more than a prefext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proofs have already been afforded by the Brish Government itself, and in the most impres-

"It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either, wit could afford no product its love of justice, of s magnatumity, or even of its courage. It is more sorthy the Government of a great nation to reliere than to assait the injured. Nor can a repetitioh of the wrongs by another power repair the viohtel rights or wounded bonour of the injured party.

[After enumerating various supposed acts of ag-Review committed by Great Britain against the United States, the Report concludes thus : ]

CRelying on the patriotism of the nation, and | have frequently advanced to the envircins of Madrid, [ justment, whilst there are many considerations confidently trusting that the Lorn or Hosrs will and even within sight of the residence of Joseph, which lead even to a more sanguine indulgence of mends an immediate appeal to arms,"

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 16th instant. The intelligence from the Russian Army must gratify most sanguine expectations. We received this morning New York Papers to

the 11th July, and Halifax to the 21st. On the 5th of June, the Bill for declaring war against Bris tain, having passed the House of Representatives. was introduced into the Senate, and from that day to the 18th was strongly debated. On the 15th, it was proposed to postpone it till November. This motion was negatived by a majority of 22 to 10. There were several other divisions upon it, in which the numbers were 17 to 15, 18 to 11, 19 to 13. On the 16th, there was another motion to postpone it until the 31st of October, which was negatived by a majority of 21 to 11. It was then moved to post pone it to the 3d of July; this was negatived by 23 to 9. Another motion, for postponing it to the following Monday, was negatived by 17 to 15. On the 17th, the motion for the third reading was resumed, when it was moved, that it should be recommitted for amendment and modification, limiting the hostilities to the re-capture of such American ressels as were captured under the Orders in Councit, and the capture of British ressels resisting such capture, or hororing on the American coast for the purp se of obstructing the commerce of the United States. This motion was negatived by a majority of 18 to 14, and the Bill was then passed by a majority of 19 to 13. On the 25th of June, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was moved for the appointment of a Committee, to bring in a Bill to repeal the Non-Importation Laws. Upon this motion the House divided, when, the numbers being equal. 60 to 60, the Speaker gave the casting rote against the motion. A resolution was proposed to discharge the Committee of Wasa and Means from the further consideration of the internal Taxes, and motion that it lie on the table was carried. The notion was strongly opposed by Mr. Smellie, who beerved, that it was plainly saying to the world, that the House would not impose the Taxes necessary to carry on the War. On the 26th, the direct War Tax Bills were reported, including additional duties on Tounage of Vessels, a duty on Salt imported, on Refined Sugars, Stamps, Auctions, Wines, Spirits, Carringes, &c. when it was moved, and carried by a majority of 72 to 46, THAT THE EVERTHER INSIDERATION OF THESE BILLS BE POSTPONED UN

This recapitulation may serve to show the spirit which the war has commenced. It demonstrates, hat there is a strong feeling against the war, and nust corroborate the expectations of those who think that the repeal of the Orders in Council will be snisfactory to America. Resistance to the War is high and anient in many of the most important States of the Union. The Governor of Connecti cut, Mr. Griswold, has issued a Proclamation, npsolution a general fasting, humiliation, and prayer, a which he expresses a hope, that it will please Gonto sheath the sword at the moment it is drawn, and the Federalists of the whole of Massachusets openly urgaten to recede from the Union, whilst every own in Vermont has publicly remonstrated against the War. In the delay of Congress to lay on the War Taxes till their next Syssions, there is the strongest evidence, that they wish to temporize, till which, as it amounts to a total repeal of the Orders in Council, will no doubt effect a complete revolution in the American Councils.

TIL THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOTEMBER NEXT

Congress was expected to adjourn on the 6th of Inly until the first Monday of November, and a Bill to that effect had passed the House of Representatives. General Moreau continues in America, contrary to the accounts, which stated that he had

The Hotspur frigate has arrived at Plymouth from Lisbon, after a passage of 12 days. She is said to have brought dispatches from the Marquis Wellington up to the 30th ult. at which time his Lordship was at Valladolid. Marmont and Bonnet are said to be both alire, but in a dangerous state. There are no later accounts from the Army than those of the 2d instant, transmitted by Sir H.

We understand that, in addition to the interepted letters, obtaized after the late battle, and already before the public, several others, containing mportant information, have been sent home to Goernment, and it must have been remarked, that Sir H. Douglas attached considerable moment to a document of the same kind, transmitted from Caffarelli to Marmont. The Morning Chronicle has denied the authenticity of the letters of Joseph Bonaparte, on the ground, that the date of one of them inconsistent with the period which Lord Wellingon assigns for his departure from Madrid. The ocnire ice of a numerical error may easily be coneired, and the very circumstance is evidence, that here was no fabrication in the case. They were out home from Salamanca, and, had they been a forgery, their author would have taken care to have een correct as to the dates. Besides, Lord Welington does not positively assert, that Joseph Bosaparte left Madrid on the 21st, but merely, that appeared he had done so, and it is now understood, that he left it prior to that period. All the details in the letters themselves, in so far as they are known to the public, are perfectly consistent with

gide effect to the universal of the United States have been go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown ports and harbours of the United States have been go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown carrying off considerable booty at various times. It it. Opposition to the War is gradually acquiring behalfed. In executing these orders of the British our efforts with success—your Committee recom-King of Holland was reported several mouths ago, Union. One or two solitary instances of violence, with the addition, that he had left his whole pre- such as demolishing at Baltimore the Printing Office perty to the Town in which he resided. This re- of a News-paper, and tarring and feathering a port was afterwards contradicted, and the contra- | Scotchman, both acts resulting from the hatrid of seph Bonaparte. In short, in whatever way we of determined resistance to the views of Government and we have to add, that we derived them from a source whose authority we deem unquestionable.

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 99.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. 3 per Ct. Cons. 3814 | Long. Ann. 15 11-16 3 per Ct. Red. 3814 | Exch. Bills (31) 2 dis. par per Ct. Red. 2811 per Cts. 75} Omoium 4111 pre.

5 per Cent. 9014 At length we have received another French Bulletin, the Tenth, dated from Witepsk, on the 31st July, the date of the Russian Bulletin. The French Bulletin begins by stating, that, when the Russian army left Drissa, four divisions took the road to Witepsk, and the fifth (under Wittgenstein) remained for the purpose of covering Petersburgh. The four divisions arrived at Witepsk on the 24th ult, and Bousparte fixed his head-quarters on that day at Bechenkovitchi. The Russlan army, as soon as it arrived at Witepsk, crossed to the left bank of the Disina, and instead of retreating on the road to Smolenski, advanced upon the French army. The Bulletin says, General Osterman's corps put uself in motion at day-break on the 25th, and marched upon Ostrovno. At Ostrovno three abstinate actions were fought on the 25th, 26the and 27th. On the two first days, the enemy, even by their own account, were not able to dislode the Russian from Ostrovno; and though only one Russian division. Osterman's, was engaged, the enemy seems to have been forced to bring up fresh divisions. On the 25th, only two divisions, Bruyere's and Germain's, with a regiment of light infantry, were engaged. On the 26th, we find Eugene B-subarnois (the Viceroy) bringing up Delzen's division; and on the 27th, Murat, Beaularnois, and a fresh division (Brouissier's) were in action. The result of all these attacks, says the Bulletin, was a loss, on the part of the Russians, of 10 pieces of cannon, 5 or 6000 killed or wounded, and 1500 taken prisoners. The French, of course, sustained a comparatively small loss, about 1200! On the 28th, at day-break, the whole Russian army retreated towards Smolenski, without, as it should seem, the least opposition from the enemy. Pomone Prigate, July 30, 1818.

" () If the Great Bank of Newfoundland, in chace of the Essex American frigate, " We have spoken a ship boarded by the Esser

American frigate, and expect to give you a good acount of her in my next."

There is no further intelligence either from Lord Wellington, or from Portugal or Spain.

COURTER OFFICE, Two o'Clock. Dispatches from Admiral Martin have been recived this day, which corroborate the last Russian Bulletin; and, we understand, Governor Essen had eceived Sletter from General Wittgenstein, stating, that he was in pursuit of the French, and every moment taking presoners.

adiatertord Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

Since our last publication we have received the condon Journals of the 21st and 22d. No mail

Those of the first date conveyed a large extent of atelligence from America, which we have inserted, o the exclusion of some articles of less immediate urgency. In that intelligence there is strong foundation for reflection, but we are obliged to be brief. It is now ascertained by ond all doubt, that the repeal of the Orders in Council was not known in America when Mr. Foster left that country, so that we are still ignorant of the effect produced by that measure on the American Government. The Gleaner, about which so much has been said, did not carry out the formal revocation of the Orders in Council. She saited from England on the 19th of June, the Orders in Council were not finally revoked until the 234, and the Gleaner only enried out an intimation, that certain changes in the British Cabinet were about to take place. What these changes were, hy not precisely known. It is conjectured, that they proposed either a modification of the Orders, br to suspend them for a time. Whate rer the proposition may have been. Mr. Foster received it at Halifax, to which place he had repaired from New York, and where the Gleaner arrived a day or two before he set sail for England. Dis patches were immediately sent by him to the American Government, and he left his Secretary, Mr. By KER, as we understand, to act for him in his absence. What reply the American Government may have made to that communication of Mr. FOSTER, is still unknown in England, nor can much good be experted from the proposition, if it went no farther than what it is imagined to have done; for, whatever effect the repeal of the Orders in Council may have upon America, it is impossible to believe, that she will withdraw from her warlike measures on so indefinite and unsatisfactory a ground. Mr. Fos-TER left New York on the 13th, and Halifax on the 23d ult. and, with Col. BARGLAY, the Consul Grneral, arrived in London on Thursday or Friday

Notwithstanding the strong appearances of hostilities, manifested by America, there is nothing of the events that have taken place. The Guerillas | force sufficient to extinguish the hope of final ad-

diction may not have reached the knowledge of Jo- the mob to England, have occurred, whilst a spirit view these letters, we must regard them as authentic, has been displayed amongst intelligent citizens, and numerous bodies, by the most unquestionable evidence. These are the persons from whom the sentiments of a nation are to be deduced, and not from the ebullitions of sulgar fury. It is also material to state, that the House of Representatives has refused to pass the Bills hid before them, for the purpose of providing the means of defraving the expenses of the War. This decision places the Executive in a most extraordinary situation, and will probably render it less rejuctant to embrace the first opportunity of accommodation with Britain. The American State Paper, which makes part of the extracts from the Journals of that country, is an interesting and important Document.

The London Journals of the 22d conveyed the Tenth Butletin of the French Army. Its substance will be found in our columns, and we shall insert t at full length on Saturday. It brings down the operations only to the 28th, and the successes claimed by the Russians are stated to have taken place on the 30th and 31st. The French are represented as having been driven across the Dwina with great loss, and to have been obliged to retreat apwards of GO miles.

A Messenger is said to have arrived in London rom Constantinople, with dispatches from Mr. CANNING, confirming the ratification of Peace between Russia and Turkey.

The Duke D'ANGOULEME Is said to have receive ed the Parner Regent's permission to join the Brilish Arangas a Volunteer in the Peninsulass An order has been sent to the War-Office for raising 5 Independent Companies of French Deserters, to be commanded by French Officers, and to have the rank and pay of British troops.

The Dublin Evening Post has the following preragraph:-" Lord Sidmouth has drawn up, and sent to the Lord Lieutenant, instructions how to regulate the Cabinet of the Irish Government respecting the Catholic Claims !!!"

The plan of allowing Fishermen to provide boys estead of men, stated in our paper of Tuesday, was orizionlly adouted by the Admiralty on the suggesion of Admiral Thorshonoven, who commands on the Cork station. Our mistake on this subject crose from our not having had an opportunity of ommunicating with Capt. Macautas before we pubished the article. We have great pleasure in complying with his direction to ascribe the merit of the arangement to it's respectable author, and in requesting such of our cotemporaries as have noticed the matter, to give publicity to what we have now stated.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 86.

ARRIVED, 24th-Ajax, Mackey, Antigonich, timber, &c. : Jonna Catherino, Hanson, Dram, tumber and deale; Ann, Swift, Liverpool, rock salt, earthenware, &ci 25th-Adventure. Weeks, Dartmouth, goat and deer skins, rosin, &c. &c. 26th-Larl Leicester Packet.

BAILED, 24th-Barl Spencer King's Cutter: Lovely Peggy, Jones, Cork, underwood Cower Packet. 25th-Bonus, Reay, Liverpool, ballast : Cornwallis, Maxsey, Bristol, troops; Auckland Packet, Wind-N. N. W. at 8 A. M.

Book, Stationary, Patent Medicine, and Perfumery Ware-house, QUAY, WATERFORD.

STEPHEN PHBLAN respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has added to his former Stock a great variety in the above Line, together with an Assortment of Legers, Journals, Day-Books and Memorandum Books-English and Irish Letter Papers—Pocket-Books, Purses, Note and Bill Cases - Letter Biotters, Quills, Pens, Scaling Wax and Wafers - Ink, link Powder, and Ink Stands-Drawing Papers and Black Lead Pencils, of superior Quality-Boxes of Colours and single Cakes-Shading and Drawing Camel-hair Pencils-Gunter's Scales and Dividers -- Wax Candles and Tapers -- Crawcour's superior Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, and Tineture-a fresh Supply of Soda Water and Usquebaugh -Day and Martin & Blacking-Boot top Liquid, &c.

has on Sale a GREAT VARIETY of PAVOURITE NUMBERS, from WEBE's fortunate Office. The Drawing of the Lottery takes place the 8th of next

PHELAN begs leave to remind those who may be

nclined to purchase LOTTERY TICKETS, that he

Bank of England Notes bought and sold. August 27, 1812.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, AT MRS. PENROSE'S LODGINGS, AT MR. EDW ARD HALL'S, MALL.

10 be sold by Auction, on Wednesday, the 5d of September, a variety of Household Furniture, early as good as new, consisting of a Sideboard, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Feather Beds, Campeting. Window Curtains, Cut Glass, Earthenware, Kitchen Furniture, Wine, &c. &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock. The Furniture may be viewed from twelve till three on Mon-

day preceding the sale. JIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, August 27, 1812.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS BOYLE begs Leave to acquaint the Parents and Guardians of her young Ladies, that School rill open on the 1st of September. John street, Waterford, August 26, 1812.