FRENCH PAPERS.

TENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. WILLIAM, JULY 31 .- The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine have quitted the army and repaired to the capital. On the 17th, the Rossian General Sieverse, with two select divisions, Russian army left the intreuched camp of Drissa, began the attack. From eight in the morning till and marched towards Polotsk and Witepsk. The five in the afternoon, the firing was kept up on a Russian army which was at Drissa consisted of five strip of wood, and at a bridge which the Russians corps d'armee, each of two divisions, and of four wished to force. At five, the Prince of Eckmuhl divisions of cavalry. One corps-d'armee, that of caused three chosen battalious to advance, put him-Prince Wittgenstein, remained for the purpose of covering St. Petersburgh : the four other corps, their positions, and pursued them for a league.having arrived on the 24th at Witepsk, crossed to the left bank of the Dwina. The corps of Ostermann, with a party of the cavalry of the Gunids, put itself in motion at day-break of the 25th, and killed and wounded. Bagration, repulsed, retired upon Bickow, where he passed the Borysthenes, to marched upon Ostrorno. advance towards Smolensk.

BATTLE OF OSTROVNO.

On the 25th of July, General Nansouty, with the divisions Bruyere and St. Germain, and the 8th regiment of light infantry, encountered the enemy two leagues in advance of Ostrovno. The action commenced. Several charges of cavalry took place; all of them were in farour of the French. The light cavalry covered itself with glory. The King of Naples mentions the brigade Pire, composed of the 22, 1812, which has already been published.] 8th Hussars, and 16th Chasseurs, as having distinguished itself. The Russian cavalry, of which a part belonged to the Guards, was overthrown. The batteries which the enemy opened upon our cavalry were carried. The Russian infantry, who advanced to support their artillery, were broken and sabred by our light cavalry.

On the 26th, the Vicerov marching with the division Delzon as the head of the columns, an obstinate action of the advanced-guard, of from 15 to 20,000 men, took place a league beyond Ostrovno. The Russians were driven from their positions one after another. The woods were carried by the bayonet. The King of Naples, and the Viceroy, mention with praise Generals Baron Delzon, Huard, and Roussel. The 8th light infantry, the 83th and 92d regiments of the line, and the 1st regiment of Croats, distinguished themselves. Gen. Roussel, a brave soldler, after being the whole day at the head of the battalions, was visiting the advanced-posts at ten at night, when a sentinel took him for an enemy, fired upon him, and the ball shattered his skull. He ought to have died three hours sooner on the field of battle, by the hands of other ravines; but as these batteries were not fixed,

On the 27th, at day-break, the Viceroy made the division Broussier file off in advance. The 13th regiment of light infantry, and the brigade of light ca valry of the Baron de Pire, wheeled to the right. The division Broussier marched by the great road, and repaired a small bridge which the enemy had destroyed. At day-break, the enemy's revr-guard, my still occupying a portion of ground in the rear of consisting of 10,000 cavalry, was perceived drawn their lines, and even some works on the right upon en echellon on the plain; their right resting on the Dwion, and their left on a wood lined with infantry and artillery. General Count Broussier took post on an eminence with the 53d regiment. waiting till the whole of his division had passed the defile .- Two companies of Voltigeurs had marched in advance, alone; they skirted the bank of the river. advancing towards that enormous mass of cavalry, which made a forward movement, and surrounded these 200 men, who were thought to be lost, and who ought to have been so. It happened otherwise. They concentrated themselves with the greatest coolness, and remained during a whole hour hemmed in on all sides; having brought down more than 300 the French cavalry time to debouche.

The division Delzon defiled on the right. The King of Naples directed the wood and the chemy's batteries to be attacked. In less than an hour all the positions of the enemy were carried, and he was driven across the plain beyond a small river which enters the Dwins below Witepsk. The army took a position on the banks of this river, at the distance from the works by their fosses. The enemy had of a league from the town.

The enemy displayed in the plain 15,000 cavalry and 60,000 infantry. A battle was expected next day. The Russians boasted that they wished to give battle. The Emperor spent the remainder of the night in reconnoitting the field, and in making his dispositions for next day; but at day-break the Russian army was retreating in all directions towards Smolensk. The Emperor was on a height very near the 200 Voltigeurs, who, alone on the plain, had attacked the right of the enemy's cavalry. Struck by their fine conduct, he sent to enquire what corps they belonged to . - They answered, " To the 9th; and three-fourths of us are lads of Paris,"-" Tell them," said the Emperor, " that they are brave fellows: they all deserve

The fruits of the three actions of Ostrovno are 10 pieces of cannon of Russian manufacture taken. the cannoneers sabred; 20 caissons of ammunition; 1500 prisoners; 5 or 6000 Russians killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to 200 killed, 900 wounded, and about 50 prisoners. The King of Naples bestows particular praise on Generals Bouyere, Pire, and Ornano, and on Colonel Rudzivill, commandant of the 9th Polish Lancers, an officer of singular intrepidity.

The red Hussars of the Russian guard have been cut up. They lost 400 men, many of whom are prisoners. The Russians had three Generals killed or wounded. A considerable number of Colonels and superior Officers of their army remained on the field of battle.

Ou the 28th, at day-break, we entered Witepsk, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. It has twenty convonts. We have found in it some magazines, particularly one of salt, valued at 15,000,000.

While the army was marching on Witepsk, the of attack.

Prince of Eckmuhl was attacked at Mobilow. Bagration passed the Berezina at Bobrunski, and marched upon Novoi-bickow. At day-break on the the other bank. They were immense; and were estimated at many millions. 23d, 3000 Cossacks attacked the 3d regiment of chasseurs, and took 100 of them, among whom were the Colonel and four officers, all wounded. The generale was beat; an action commenced. The

The battles of Mobilow and Ostrovno have been

COND CORPS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

inhabitants with whom we were able to courcrse.

besides, prevented me from continuing this recon-

The demolition of the works had been begun im-

nediately after the arrival of the troops. The arch,

of great breadth, formed by the line of the works.

s about two leagues in extent, and is connected

with the other banks by batteries. There were also

open in their gorge. The camp is about 2000 toises

in its greatest depth, from the most advance I works

to the river. It was defended by a series of re-

100 toises in length, are formed in front of each re-

doubt. There are two lines of works nearly simi-

lar. The ground, more exposed and more practi-

cable on the left quarter, induced the enemy to in-

crease his defence on that side; and he placed there

bastion, two curtains, and two redoubts insulated

placed, also, towards the centre of the curve form-

ed by the river, a very large flat fortification, to serve

as a tete-de-pont. It was on the middle of the gorge

The works in general, but particularly this last

executed. The batteries have fosses wider than those

of the redoubts, doubtless in consequence of the

greater quantities of earth required by the breadth of

the redoubts are palisaded in their fosses. Some pa-

outteries, some barriers, and some trifling intrench-

ments on the left, were all that remained still unfi-

It is sufficient to glance at the nunexed sketch.

taken with the eye while the demolition was going

forward, in order to form an idea of the prodigious

labour which such a camp must have cost the enemy.

Besides the immensity of its extent, it may be said

ecessity. These works are also very ill placed, be-

ause they do not flank each other at all, or do it in-

sufficiently; and it is astonishing that the Russian

The enemy was obliged to cut down a considera-

le extent of the wood on the left, both to crect his

works and to numask them. Though the wood is

ngineers could commit so gross a blunder.

rished when the enemy exacuated the camp.

have a considerable relief, and are perfectly well

upon very large pontoons.

batteries on the left bank; but they were quite

for greater developements.

(Signed) DE MORAS, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers. Powek, July 26, 1812.

EARL OF YARMOUTH. We have been prevented by the incessant influx of emporary matter from adverting to the curious letter of the Fail of Yaimouth. In that letter. without any call of self-defence, without any motive of state necessity-unattacked-unquestioned self at their head, overthrew the Russians, carried -he has chosen to publish the secret instructions The loss of the Russians is estimated at 3000 killed which he received from Mr. Fox in 1806—with a short preface, in which he says, that he owes no and wounded, and 1100 prisoners. We lost 700 gratitude to Mr. Fox for his liberation, because that noble-minded Statesman interceded for him at the instance of the Prince of Wales ! The Noble Earl sets out by shewing, that Mr. Fox might have interceded for a more grateful subject, and he concludes brilliant and honourable to our army. We never have had engaged more than half of the force which by proving, that he could not have interfered in farour of a person less worthy of the protection of the enemy presented, the ground not being suitable the son of his Sovereign. Sure a more wanton, or a more mischievous disclosure of a confidential paper [Then follows a Proclamation of the Emperor was never made by any individual. Why, it may Alexander to the Russian army, dated Wilns, June be asked, if the Noble Earl thought it necessary to vindicate his character, did he not attempt to do it in 1807, when Lord Grey in the House of Commons, who charged him with indiscretion, would ED CIMP OF DRISSA, AND ON THE POSITION have been present to answer him? Or why, if he OF DEBUIA, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE must recal the subject, not do it in his place in Par-OF REGGIO, COMMANDING IN CHIEF THE SEliament, where he might have been answered by some person competent to the task of exposing the MOSSFIGNEUR-I have the honour of acquaintfrivolity of his pretensions? But it was convenient, ing your Excellency, that conformably to your orit seems, that this Apologist for Napoleon in the base ders, I repaired on the 21st inst. to Drouia, with M. De Laplace, Aid-de-Camp to his Highness the act of detaining as prisoners all the English who Prince of Neufchatel. We found our last videttes | happened to be in France at the breaking out of the war, should publish his document during the recess about three quarters of a league from that town, on of Parliament, when he could look for no answer the road of Slobudka; we, however, penetrated but from the Editor of a Newspaper. We feel it to thither, and found that the town was totally evacuatbe our peculiar duty to take this notice of his letter : ed by the enemy, who confined himself to observfor though we do not presume to say that we are ing the river with one company of Cossacks and possessed of the means that authorized Lord Howick two of diagoous, at least so we were told by some and others, in 1807, to accuse the noble Earl of indiscretion in his conduct, we are warranted in say-The tiver is very much confined at this place; and ing, that nothing can justify his promulgation of his ts banks are rugged and impracticable. It appearnstructions in the way that he has chosen to bring ed to me about 60 teises in width. There were two bem before the Public. All persons engaged in batteries on the other bank, one of seven embraliplomatic missions to Courts abread have felt a sures, to enfillade the avenues of the town, and peculiar bar to coulidence in foreign Ministers, from the limbility that there is to the disclosure of correswe supposed that they were no longer mounted with pendence, from the popular nature of our Governcent; and in many instances the injudicious produc-After having examined the position of Drouia, I tion of official papers to Parliament has interruptext day repaired to the intrenched camp at Drisd correspondence, and defeated objects the most a, where I arrived at the same time with the rearmportant. Witness the publication of Sir Arthur guard of the division of General Merle. Limmedi-Paget's dispatches after the defeat of Mack in 1805. ately set about reconnoitring the camp; but the ene-But for the disclosure of these there was some excuse. Parliament called for them; and in our Coustitution this is a call never to be resisted. What, (turning your back to the river), it was not possihowever, shall we say, when the Plenipotentiary ble for me to penetrate every where: the night, himself, avoiding a parliamentary disclosure of his

out any earthly call thereto, but merely, as he says himself, " because he has the pen in his hand !!! It is perfect nonsense in him to say, that the negoriaten of 1806, and every thing belonging to it is now only matter of history, and that the secrets of that time may be revealed without prejudice to any one; for we could even say from our own indoubts, and by open butteries placed in the intervals formation, that the most serious mischief might en-, of? Not a complaint on that subject in five years of the redoubts. Intronchments very steep, and of sue many worthy persons, still within the grasp against me. It is well known that I never frequent who have personally withdrawn from his reach, if all the circumstances of that negociation were to be disclosed. As to the Noble Lord's own defence against the charge of 1807, what does he gain by a large lengthened work, consisting of an immense | the publication of his instructions? We have nothing but his own assertion to prove, that the negociation would not have been commenced, if he had not produced his full powers, on the identical day he did. Mr. Fox, it is true, tells him that it was essential to gain time, but was time only to be gainof this work that the principal bridge was placed ed by giving instantly, and without waiting the return of one Courier from England, such a vast adrantage to an enemy, as an admission of the priniple that Sicily was to be an object of negociation? ime certainly was to be gained, and the gaining it, under such circumstances, is a test of ability in the negociator. But here Lord Yarmouth shews how easily he was made Talleyrand's dupe, by yielding, the platforms. These batteries are neither palisaded in the fosse, nor enclosed at their gorge; almost all as it were, at the first summons, to Talleyrand's threats to send him away from his beloved Paris unless he produced his full powers. If Lord Yarisades of the fosses, a portion of the platforms of the nouth had possessed an atom of British firmness, or of diplomaticability, he would have laughed at Talleyrand for his messace, and have told him—" You dare not break off the negociation on this point until my Courier shall return from London. You have forced, or you have cajoled that poor creature, D'Oabril, to violate his instructions; but you know that the Emperor of Russia will not ratify the treaty." Such ought to have been the that works have been lavished upon it without much

instructions when his conduct was questioned, seizes

a moment which he thinks favourable for his other

views, to print them in a public newspaper, with-

Noble Lord's language. On the 21st, by a frigate, letters and papers vere received from the River Plate, to the recent date of the 7th June, containing the acceptable in- Orange Lodge or Faction, and now, Sir, 1 contelligence, that tranquillity was restored between the Portuguese and Spanish colonies. The Gazette Extraordinary, announcing this happy event, is re-

marshy and of difficult access, the enemy had still formed abattis of sixty or seventy toises in width, It appears, that dissensions had arisen, of a very even at the opening from the wood; so that this erious nature, at Buenos Ayres, and that the judigportion of the circuit of the camp is very strong, as nation, both of the Government and the People, well as that of the continued work upon which it was strongly excited against the English. The contouches. The quarter on the right is less strongly defended, and here would have been the true point | sequence was, that our countrymen had taken the precaution of shipping off their goods, and expect-

During the night which preceded the departure of | ed an order from the provisional Government for the division, the enemy burnt all his magazines on their departure. While things were in this alarming situation, a Portuguese Colonel arrived from Dia Janeiro, with proposals of accommodation, on the urgent remonstrance, as it is supposed, of Lord Strangford, our Resident at the Court of the Proces Regent. This Officer was received with great distinction, and the whole was in a few days arranged. the peace was signed, and the British visitors re-admitted to favour.

The effect of this turn of affairs was instantly felnd considerable Orders, we understand, are receive ed, in the full confidence of permanent tranquillity.

To the EDITOR of the LEINSTER JOURN 41.

Sin-Seeing in your Paper of the 19th inst. an erticle, signed Edmond Noonan, endeavouring to exculpate himself as an Informer, I think the folowing Affidavit will set that point at rest, by shewing the public how willing said Noonan was to become an informer before the alleged transaction between him and me. Exclusive of the acknowledged nformation (as mentioned in a Cork paper) of his informing against a private still, his base attempt to deprive the Stamp Distributor of the County and City of Kilkenny of his situation, by a false and nalicious misrepresentation to the Commissioners, beside the affair of the Turn Stile, where he informd against three, and which he misrepresented, the collinses not being accused or obliged to give bail concerning that transaction.

Police District of) WM. M. DOWELL, a Peace Dublin Metropolis Officer of the Head-Office of Police, came before me, a Magistrate of the Division No. 1, in aid District, and maketh Oath on the Holy Evange lists, and saith, that he this day, Saturday, the 15th of August instant, saw a Publication in The Preeman's Journal, concerning William Williams, Chief Constable of Kilkenny, and Edmond Noonan of said place, respecting a Treasonable Conspiracy, which was algged by said Noonan to be invented by said Williams. and denought saith, upon reading the above Publication it reminded him of a conversation that took place between deponent and said Noonan of Kilkenny, aforesaid, which was as follows: That this deponent was on the 23d day of July, or before it, in the street of Kilkenny, preparing to return to Dublin, and was there called by said Noonan, who told deponent, that e would soon see him in Dublin; and that there was husiness going on in Kilkenny; upon which depoent assed said Noonau, if it was of a Treasonable Sature, to which he replied it was, and as soon as the ousiness was reads for detection he would go to Dubn and apply to the Castle, and give information of he whole transaction, and By bringing such business o light, he thought that Government would give him such compensation as would enable him to live out of Kilkenny, as he would be obuged to leave it in conequence of giving such information, upon which deponent told said Noonan, that he was confident that he would be compensated, if he made any useful discovery, and deponent further saith, that said Noonan desired an interview with him that evening, which

Sworn before me this 15th day of August, 1812. (Signed) WILLIAM MIDOWELL.

did not take place.

(A true Copy.) T. M. DONAGH, 2d Clerk. Now, Sir, I appeal to the Inhabitants of Kilkeny, did I ever neglect any of my duties towards them? Am I not in the streets day and night, when requisite for the public good? Is there ever riot, or the appearance of one, that I am not present to quell? Is not the assurance of my vigi-

ance in a great measure sufficient to keep robbecs and pick-peckets out of our city? Who did I ever put a soldier on out of turn, from spite or malice? Is not my system of billeting universally approved tic-houses, for refreshment, much less to hear ahat is passing in them; and when I heard (by mere accident) a thoughtless young man make use of improper language, what advantage did I take of him? I told his friends, that they might rebuke him-Can any person say, that, during a residence of twenty years in Kilkenny, I was guilty of any act, either as a private or public character, that could disgrace an honest man. I am confident that few of the inhabitants believe a word of the transaction, but as I have stated; some of the most respectable of the parties told me so. Could not the parties ia this affair require an explanation before they proceeded to the lengths they have. I am proud to say my conduct to them at all times deserved it. I could then have given in a moment the satisfaction due by one houest man to another. They would have then found, I did but my duty, before they

dragged me and themselves before the public. I beg leave to state here, that I had no communiention whatever with Noonan, from the first time, until the 1st of August, the day after the Catholic Meeting at the Play-House, when I told him I would not proceed further in the business we were speaking of; that I believed it to be a false alarm, and would let the subject drop; that I believed if there were any incendiaries among the People, Mr. F.'s speech the preceding day would put an end to them, as I heard it was well calculated for that purpose. This is sworn to by me and joined to my first affidavit. That there were alarmists in the country I have Mr. F.'s authority for saying; he told meat the Assizes that there was an incendiary some time back at Jenkinstown alarming the People there. I totally disclaim having any connexion with any clude with calling Gon to witness that I never did intend to injure any of my ne ghbours in thought, word, or deed; and am, Sir, your obedient ser-WM. WILLIAMS, High Constable, Co. of the City of Kilkenny, &c.

August 25, 1812.

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Kamsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,335.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, AT MRS. PENROSES LODGINGS, AT MR. EDW ARD HALUS, MALLA

TTO be sold by Auction, on Wednesday, the 3d of September, a variety of Household Furniture nearly as good as news consisting of a Sidehoard. Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Feather Beds, Corpet-nic, Wiedow Curtains, Cut Glass, Eartherware, Ritchen Furniture, Wine, &c. &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o' Hock. The Furshare may be viewed from twelve till three on Monday preceding the Sale.

FIRLDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, August 27, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, From the 49th September, or 1st November next, PART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing about 72 Acres, midway between Carrick and Clonme!, adjoining the river suir, and beautifully Strated.—Proposits (in Writing only) will be received by Moroay Keyyror, Esq. Dungaryan; or Dr. August 22, 1812. Egypeny, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

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

BOUT twenty three Acres of GROUND, adjoin-A ing the Maudlin in New Ross, now in the Posession of the Widow Doyle and her Under tenants. This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposits will be received by Mr. Annanan Symes, Waterford, and submitted by him to Sasura and Mnane Hos son, and Ri mano Jones Sarkery, Esque, the Pro-

£50,000 FOR A BLANK.

TIRE NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of 10,000 Fickets, will be all drawn on the 8th of September , the Scheme contains the usual number of Capital Perros, and the lowest Peize & 22 ; in addition to which, Light Packets of Tickets are to be given to the Four first drawn Bianks, by which a sain of £50,000 may be gained.

The other Benefits are as follow:		
4 of 41 8 000 are 472,000 1	6 of £100 are £1200	
• 4 OOD	8 100 300	
3 000 3,000	10 30	
1.000 1.000	10 40 100	
500	78 30	
8 3001,800	1 1,9,50	
museums and summers	are now selling at S. PHE-	
THE NEXT SAME THAT IS	FARRELL's-and A. BIR-	
LAYS BULL S-R.	. A felter axis	

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City TANK Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taker by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was but week 823. 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White aird Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Fen Shillings on Household.

	RANGED.	HOTSTHOLD.
. oz. dr.	ib. oz. dr.	
) 2 1	0 3 2	0 4 2
4 2	0 8 4	0 8 4
8 5	0.12 - 7	1 1 0
		[194]
les the tw Name, the the Han in H—and neach La ceral Bake are requive Saturda al, and for the Ac of Bread	o initial Lette White Briged with a the Weight baf, otherwiers and Dearers to make, before Tour, bong to f Parliae	cas of the Ba- cad must be in R, and the must likewise se to be seiz- lers in Wheat, in due Weekly welve o'ctock, ht or sold by ment for regu
ׅ֡֡֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜	2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 4 2 0 6 4 0 8 5 0 12 7 0 12 7 1 3 3 orts of Loaves are to less the two initial Lett Name, the White Br the Hanged with a mH—and the Weight meach Loaf, otherwiteral Bakers and Dea are required to mak y-Saturday, before To all, and Flour, boug to the Act of Parlian of Bread, or the Pe

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 31.

TOHN DENIS, Mayor.

Butter, first Quality, 1160. Od.
second, 11:3. Od.
third, 104s, Od.
Tulow (rendered) about 90s. Od.
Lord (flake) Os. Od Os. Od. per Cret
(Casks, rendered) = 0.55, 00, = 0.55, 00.
Burnt Pigs, 00s, od - 00s od.]
Pork, 00s. Od. 00s. Od.
Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Ostment, 50v Od 31v. Od.
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.
second, 00s. 0d100s. 0d. per Bag.
mira.
fourth, 50s. od 584. od.)
Wheat, 704. Od 754. Od.
Birley, 304, Od 344, Od.
Oats (common) 26s. 0d 27s. 0d. per Bar
(politice) 214. 04 254. 04.]
Molt, 13s. Od 45s. Od.
Coult, 48. 01 45. 44.
Tallow (rough), 95. 0d 104 0d. } perstence
Potatoes, Sd. to 12d /
Beef (quarters), 5 d 6d.
) (imple) = = = = = 0 d. = 80.
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. } per lb.
(joints), 5k4 7d. > per lb.
`caf, 0 d 0d. {
Pork, 3 d 4d.
Butter, 18d 22d.
Train Oil, £10 00s per Ton.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBIN-ON has for Sale. Thirty Hads, of VII GINIA 3633 A picked Quality, which he will so ther the value.—Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

HENRY H. HUNT and Co. bave for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Buccas, and Caicavella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick streets next to Mr Dorne, Chamber. Also, the HOUSE in Lady lane, lately occupied by Mes. "nKRI ock. Inquire of Michael Donnya, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812

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

TAVITEREAS the time limited by our Procla mation of the trenty first day of Januar last, for prohibiting the expertation out of Ireland, or carrying coasticise, G inposed r or Salt-petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, has ex-

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

Now we the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ledend, by and with the advice of his Najesty's Privy Council, dehereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no personor persons whatsoever texcept the Mastor-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service.) its at any time, for the space of six months from the data herrof, presure to transwest into any part out of Ireland or carry coastwise, ann Gamparder er S itspetre, or any sort of Arms or Am world in, or the or late on board any ship or vess I in end to to transporting the same into any pa to log nd the seas, or carrying the same coasticise without leave or permission in that behalf first offaired from the Lord Lieulenant or other Cort Governor or Governors and Privy Council I Lebond, upon pully of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the treney winth y ar of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, " An Act to empower his Majesty to pr libit the exportation of Salt petre, and to enforce the law for compoweris ing his Maj. sty to probabilithe exportation of · Gunpowder, or any s rt f At is or Ammunition; and also to empore r his Maj sty to restrain the carrying coastwise of Salt-petre, Gunpowder, or and sort of Arms or Ammuni-

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Curtoms are to give the new scary orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council hamber in Dublin, the 24th day of July. 1812. TYRAWLY. DE BLAQUIERE. FRANKFORT. WM. AURIN. S HAMILTON. GOD SAFE THE KING.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 23. A Dispatch, of which the jollowing is an extract, has

been this day received at the Carl of Sathuest's Of-fice from veneral the Aurqu's of Fellington, K. B. dated Cuellar, 4th Aug. 1912. The French army of the centre, after having

passed through the Guadarrama pass, and after its head had arrived at the Vosta de San Raphael, returned to Segovia, where Joseph Bonaparte arrived on the 27th July, at night. The object of this movement was apparently to direct the allied troops from the pursuit of the army of Portugal, and to | Leira. enable the latter to maintain themselves upon the Douro; in which, however, the enemy did not succeed. Their rear-guard remained in some strength on the left of the Douro, during the 28th and 29th; but the light and 1st divisions, and the caralry, having crossed the Eresma and Cega rivers on the latter day, the enemy's rear-guard retired during the night across the Douro, and thence followed the movements of the main body towards Villa Vanez, abandoning Valladolid, and leaving there 17 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of shot and shells and other stores, and their hospital, with about 800 sick and wounded.

The General-in-Chief Macquinez took 300 prisoners in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, on the 30 h; our adenuced-guard crossed the Douro, and our parties entered Valladolid on the same day; and I had the satisfaction of being received by the people in that city with the same enthusiastic joy, as I had been in all other parts of the country.

quitted the Dooro, it was uncessary to attend to Whiskey, - - 143. 2d. - 145. 6d. per Gal. the movements of the army of the centre, and to

Donro, which, it was reported, was intended, While, therefore, the advanced-guard and left continued the pursuit of the arms of Portugal, 1 absent, I thought it not advisable to act against him moved the right along the Cexa to Cuellar, where I

arrived on the 1st losts to

morning of the 1st, and marched through the Gundarrams; and he left at Segovia an advanced-guard, principally of cavalry, under General Report; baring destroyed the cannon and ammunition which were in the castle, having carried off the church plate and other valuable property, and having levied a considerable contribution on the liftabitants of the

I have not yet heard whether a detachment, which I sent to Segoria vesterday under Brighdier-General D'Urban, had entered the town.

The Army of Portugal have continued their retreat towards Burgos.

The enemy have continued to increase their force in Estremadura. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's

report of a very handsome affir with the enemy's earnly, on the 24th July, by the division under the command of Lieutenant-Gen, Sir W. Erskine. I have received no forther accounts of the opera-

tions under Sir Home Popham. P. S. I have just heard that the Freuch troops under General Espert have withdrawn from Segovia, by San Ildefonso.

Zafra, July 27.

My Long-I have the honour to transmit to cour Lordship, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, and one from Major-General Long, reporting an affair between some of our caralry and three regiments of the enemy's cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Ribern, on the lam, &c. 24th instant.

R. Hill. (Signed) To General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. &c. Los Santos, July 25.

Sin-I have the honour to report to you, that a hody of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of two regiments of dragoous and one of chasseurs, under the command of General of Brigade Almand, attacked yesterday morning the Portuguese piquet at Hinojoa, which they drove in as far as Ribera, where four squadious of Portuguese cavalry were stationed, under the command of Colonel Campbell. The force under Colonel Campbell being greatly inferior to that of the enemy, he was under the necessity of retiring upon Villa Franca, which he did in the best order. Major-General Long advanced

at the same time from Villa Franca, with the brigade of British caralry under his command, and Captain Lefebure's troop of horse artillery to sup-The enemy, on perceiving the advance of Gene-

ral Long's brigade, halted on the high ground betwist R bera and Villa Fra ca - General Long also halting until joined by a part of his brigade that had been detached in the morning to observe the enemy on the side of Usagre. During this interval I directed Major-General Slade, with two regiments of his brigade, to move from Los Santos, and direct his march on the left flank and rear of the enc-

As soon as General Long had collected the whole of his brigade, he moved forward against the enemy, who immediately withdrew beyond the defile at Ribera. General Long passed through the defile to the right and left of the town, and attacked the enemy with much spirit, whilst the artillery fired with great effect from the high ground on the Villa Franca side of the defile. The enemy retired rapidly upon Hinojosa, closely followed: from Hinojosa the enemy retired to Leira, and from thence to Valencia de Torres. They were followed as far as Luira. At Hinojosa, the two regiments under Major-General Stade joined Major-General Long's brigade, having made a very rapid march at a trot from Los Sautos, but from the great distance could not arrive in sufficient time to cut off the cneary's retreat upon

Major-General Long speaks in the highest terms of all the troops under his command, particularly the horse artillery, who displayed great activity is their movements and precision in their fire, by which the enemy suffered very considerably.

The loss of the enemy on this occasion has bee about thirty men and a great many horses killed, eleven men and about thirty horses taken. The loss upon our side has been only one man killed and seven wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ERSKINE, Lieut.-Gen. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. &c.

Villa I ranca, July 25. Sin-I have the honour to enclose Colonel Camp-

bell's report of the proceedings of yesterday , at the point where he was more immediately engaged; and his report is sufficiently circumstantial, and, as far as I can judge, correct, to render it unnecessary for me to expatiate on the subject.

I received the report of the enemy's advance upon The army of Portugal having thus crossed and Ribera too late to admit of my presenting his occu-

* Not scat.

prevent a junction between the two on the Upper | pving that town and the commanding heights on this side. The accounts of his force were so differently represented, that, having three troops of the brigade wall they could be recalled; and as the attempt to distodge him might bring on a serious affair, on Joseph Bonaparte relired from Segovia on the ground of which all the advantages were on the encmy's side. I was analous to secure the support of the 3.1 designon guards stationed at Functe del Marcatre, and to wait for the report of what might be passing on the si 2 of Usigre, before I commeaced any offensive movement.

Finding, upon the arrival of the patrole from Usagre that no enemy was in that neighbourhood, I directed the troops under my command (without waiting longer for the 3d dragoon guards) to proeeed against the enemy. They restred across the iter, which enabled me to bring up the artiflery upon the heights they had relinquished, and . employ it with crident and very great effect; and I continued my advance upon and pursuit of the enemy, as rapidly as I thought consistent with the preservation of order and regularly, beyond the defile of Hinojosa; where, from the lateness of the hour, the fatigue sustained by the Portuguese troops, the hitillery, and one squadron of hassars, I judged it proper to halt.

Nothing could exceed the steediness of the 9th and 13th dragoons, the activity of the artillery, and the precision of their fire, or the good countenance and gallantry displayed by those portions of the Portuguese troops, and of my own brigade, that had the opportunity of closing with and engaging the enemy. And I consider myself justified in estimating the loss of the latter, at the very lowest, at 45 men killed and prisoners. With respect to the horses, so many were left mutilated and killed on the field, and others caught and carried away by the peasants, that I have no criterion by which to judge of the enemy's loss in this respect, but we have only

brought away twenty. I feel myself particularly indebted to Colonel Campbell for his assistance and to-operation; and I should be wanting in justice, if I omlitted to express my admiration of the conduct of the artiflery under the immediate orders of Captains Lefebure and Whingates, and my approbation of the spirit displayed by a squadron of the 2d hussars, under Maor Wissel, supported by two divisions of the 9th and 13th dragooms, under Lieutenant Handly of the former, and Lieutenaut Edwards of the latter

It is equally my duty to acknowledge the services received from Captain Wemyas and Lieutenant Strenowitz, two of your personal Staff, whose zeal, wirit, and exections, were as usual conspictions; oor are the officers of my own Smil (Brigado Maor Dunbar and Captain Down) less described nov

Inclosed is a return of casualties sustained Is ocaasion. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT LONG, Major, G. moral o Leguenant-General Ser Win, Brike ie, But, &c Heturn of Killed, it ounded, and it wing if dal " General ! ong a Brigade in an Affair will Ce 1:my near Ribers, on the 22th July 18 12.

9th Light Oragions - rink and the wounded 13th Ditto-t rink and file, 2 horses, we use and troop horse missing 2d Hussers-3 rank and fire, 5 troop morses, women Portuntese Cavalry 1 cark and file kided .)

je mi, mree troop norses, wo madd t 3 rank file, three troop norses, missing Total British and Por Lune Los -t rinks fickmed: I serjean fi conk and ne o

horses, wounded; S rank and flie, a horses.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 25

Copy of a letter from Admiral Young to John Filips roker, Bug, dated on board his Vairely a stay the Impregnable, off West Capel, the 'soth instant Stu-I inclose, for their Lordship ! information.

copy of a letter from Lord George Stuart, Captain of his Majesty's ship Horatio, giving an account of the capture, by the beats of that ship, of two Ha ish armed vessels, and an American ship, their polze, on the coast of Norway, in which their Lo-dships will perceive a degree of persevering heavery, in the highest degree honourable to all who were en aged ; but the more their gallant spirit excites admir clini, the more it is to be lamented that o many of sich . brave others and seamen should be lost to their I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Young. Hie Majesty's Ship Horatlo, Fromputen Sound, Coast of Norway, 3d August, 1918

Sin-I have the honour to make known to you, then in the execution of your orders, running down the coast of Norway on the 1st instant, in latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes N. a small sail was seen from the mast head, close in with the land, which we discorered to be an armed cutter, before she disappeared among the rocks. Being anxious to destroy the enemy's cruizers, who have so considerably intercepted our trade in this quarter, I dispatched the barge and three cutters, under the commad of my first Lieutenant, A. M. Hawkins, who gained information on shore that the cutter had gone to a village on an arm of the sea, thirty-five miles in land, where he immeLONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 22. Copy of a Letter from Fice- Admiral Sir James Saumares. Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Eaq.

Sin-You will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed letters which I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 4th and 5th inst. stating the arrival of the Russian flotilla of gun-boats at Riga, also detailing his proceedings, and stating intelligence of the operations of the armies, and an account of a severe action between Count Witgenstein's corps and Marshal Oudingt, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and some cannon.

> I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Riga, 4th Aug. 1812.

The Russian gun-boats, so long expected, and at one time so anxiously desired, arrived here on the 31st ult. and now form a most important acquisition to the defence of the place.

General Cravart, who commands the troops of the enemy in this neighbourhood, during the absence of Marshal Macdonald, sent, on the 27th ultimo, to aummon General Easen to surrender, assigning as a reason for doing so, that his battering train would arrive in the course of a fortnight.

There has been a sharp affair in the neighbourhood of Witepsk, where it seems a strong division of the enemy crossed the Duna, and attacked part of the corps of Prince Bagration; but they were repulsed, and pursued across the river to the distance of several miles. The enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed and prisoners, most of them Wirtemberg troops; the Russian loss is not mentioned, except that a General Okuloft was killed.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Riga, 5th August 1812. Sin-I have infinite sotisfaction in acquainting you, that a messenger is arrived from Gen. Count Witgenstein, stating, that a severe action was fought between his corps and that under Marshal Oudinot, on the 30th and 31st ult. in the neighbourhood of Polosgh, or Poloch. It appears that with a view, it is supposed, of coming round upon Riga, and cutting off the communication with Petersburgh, when Count Witgenstein commenced a most spirited attack, and obliged him to re-cross the river, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and some caunon. The fighting had been very sharp, and the Count was parsuing the enemy when the courier came away. The loss of the killed and wounded is not mentioned on either side; except that Gen. Kolnieu, of the Russian hussars, is killed, and Count Witgenstein slightly wounded. We have no accounts from the main army since that of the 29th ultimo, which mentioned Prince Bagration having driven the enemy across the river.

I have the honour to be. &c. T. B. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral. Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c. &c. P. S. I have this instant received the enclosed from General Essen, confirming what I have stated respecting this affair.

(TRANSLATION.)

Riga, July 24 (Aug. 5), 1812. Sin-I basten to communicate to your Excellenoy the intelligence I have just received from General Count Witgenstein. He informs me, that on the 18th and 19th inst. (30th and 31st July) he gained a complete victory over Marshat Oudinot. The Three thousand prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequivocal proofs of his victory. The Count writes, that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced-posts are hourly sending in fresh prisoners. Byagreeable intelligence to General Suchtelen, I venture to request your Excellency will forward the Inclosed to him by the earliest convey noce. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposable, Colonel Ballabin will move Admiral Schesihenkaff to supply one. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, your Excellency's most

obedient, humble servant, Fasen, Governor of Riga.

To Rear-Admiral Martin. WHITEHALL, AUGUST 21, 1812 .- His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart, to be an Extra Knight of the Most Honournble Military Order of the Bath.

Horse Guards, August 22, 1812 .- His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John William Mackie, Student of Christ Church, In the University of Oxford, to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEX

"Russians! The enemy has quitted the Dwina. and has proclaimed his intention of offering battle. He accuses you of timidity, because he mistakes, or affects to mistake, the policy of your system. Car he then have forgotten the chastisement which your valour inflicted at Dunaberg and Mihr, wherever, in short, it has been deemed proper to oppose him?-Desperate counsels are alone compatible with the situation; but shall we, therefore, he imprudent, temporary possession of that city, conquer the Em- | Zulia.

pire of Russia, and subjugate a population of 30,000,000. Distant from his resources near 800 miles, he would, even if victorious, not escape the cutertaloment, in honour of Marmont's brilliant fair was over. Prince Schwartzenberg marched fate of the warrior Charles XII. When pressed on every side by hostile armies, with a peasantry sworn to his destruction, rendered furious by his excesses, dated on board the lictory, in Hawke Road, 12th and irreconcileable by difference of religion, of customs, of language, how would be retreat?

"Russians! - Rely on your Emperor and the Commanders whom he has appointed. He knows the ardent and indignant valour which burns in the bosoms of his soldiers at the boasts of the enemy He knows that they are eager for battle; that they grieve at its being deferred, and at the thought of retiring. This cruel necessity will not exist long .- 28th, and on the morning of the 29th our army Even now the period of its duration lessens. Already are our Allies preparing to menace the rear of | dralego; shortly after, our army received accounts the invader; while he, inveigled too far to retreat of the great victory obtained at Salamanca—the enewith impunity, shall soon have to combat with the my retired on this night by the road of Usagre, and seasons, with famine, and with innumerable Armies in the morning of the 30th our army proceeded to of Russians, Soldiers, when the period for offering Los Santos and Zafra, -This day, according to battle arrives, your Emperor will give the signal, some letters, General Hill sent a flag of truce to will be an eye witness of your exploits, and reward | Drouet, with information of Marmont's defeat, acyour valour. (Signed) "ALEXANDER." PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR ON THE THOOPS | sure him of this great event.

BREAKING UP FROM DRISEA. " Beloven Subjects ! - In pursuance of the policy advised by our Military Council, the Armies will, for the present, quit their positions and retire farther into the interior, in order the more readily to unite. The enemy may possibly availhimself of this opportunity to advance; he has announced this intention. Doubtless, in spite of his boast, he begins

to feel all the difficulties of his menaced attempt to subjugate us, and is auxious therefore to engage; he is desperate, and would therefore put every thing upon the issue of a battle. The honour of our Crown, the interests of our subjects, prescribe, however, a different policy: it is necessary that he should be made sensible of the madness of his attempt. If. urged by the desire of obtaining provisions and forage, or goaded by an insatiable cupidity for plunder, he should be blind to the danger of faither committing himself at such an immense distance from his Russian-every true friend to his country, to cooperate cheerfully with us in impeding equally his progress or his retreat, by destroying his supplieshis means of conveyance; in short, every thing Oudloot had crossed the Duna, and was marshing which can be serviceable to him. We, therefore, order, that such of our subjects, in the provinces of Witepsk and Pkov, as may have articles of subsistruce, either for man or beast, beyond their immediate want, to deliver them to officers authorized to receive them, and for which they shall be paid the full value out of the Imperial Treasury. The owners of growing crops, within the distance of the line of the enemy's march, are commanded to destroy them, and they shall be reimbursed their loss. The proprietors of magazines, either of provisions or clothing, are required to deliver them to the Commissaries for the use of the army, and they will be liberally remunerated. In general, the spirit of this order is to be carried into execution in regard to all articles, whether of subsistence, of clothing, or of

" ALEXANDER."

LISBON PAPERS.

for the due fulfilment of these our commands.

conveyance, which may be considered useful to the

invaders; and the magistrates are made responsible.

LISBON, AUGUST 8 .- On the 31st, our headquarters were in Portillo. - On that morning. L. rd. Wellington and his Staff entered Valladolid, the enemy having evacuated it, leaving about 800 sick In the hospitals, and a considerable quantity of various stores. The enthusiasm with which Lord One of his principal objects appears to be to prevent a junction between the defeated army and Joseph, who, with about 6000 French and 9000 Juramentados, is about four leagues from Portillo. The beaten army, with some trifling reinforcements, ing desirous of transmitting as soon as possible this which had joined since the battle, was on the 31st Duke of Elchingen, is at Liozna.

at Aranda de Douro August 10. - On the 4th our hend-quarters were in Cuellar, near Valladolid. On the 7th General Hill remained in statu quo. Soult was at Sevilleand report says, Southet had arrived at Madrid with fifteen thousand men. On Lord Wellington's entry into Valladolid, he was met by all the Magistracy. &c. and Don Julian Sanches, who had arrived before him. The successful hero was received with the most enthusiastic joy. By information received from intelligent officers, who were in the glorious victory of the 22d of July, and accompanied the Allied Army to the 31st, we know that the loss of the French up to that day was twenty-two thou sand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Many corns of the enemy's army threw away their arms accelerate their flight; at every step our troops

found French dead, or dying of fatigue, Marmont died of his wounds in a village near Valadolid; his remains have been sent to France.

The French now say we had 130,000 men in the field, and that the accident alone of Marmont's being wounded saved us from destruction. It is, however, well known, that we had but six divisious present, of which two were never engaged; the remaining four were sufficient to drub the enemy.

The beaten army, commanded by Foy or Gresel, in full retreat to Burgos; and on the 4th of Angust, Joseph, with Jourdan, and 12 or 15,000 men. were in Sezovia.

INTELLIGENCE FROM GENERAL HILL. August 10. - By information which we have reenterprize he has undertaken and the dangers of his | ceived from Lieutenant-General Hill, up to the 4th instant, it appears that in a certain degree the eveand force the advantages of our own? He would | my had reinforced their troops in Estremadura, and march to Moscow: let him. But can be, by the that the said General had in consequence removed to

Soult had heard of the battle, and like a true dis- | taken ; General Count Reignier cook, on the care ciple of Bonaparte, ordered rejoicings and a grand to their assistance sooner than two hours after the sc victory; and at the same time put every arrimal in the 30th of July to join General Reignier, and past the country in requisition, and took every possible the war with spirit against the enemy's divisions means of forming depots, and put his camp in motion, arowedly for the purpose of destroying Geneat Hill's force, but his intentions are yet unknown : he has made a movement on the left of the Allied Λ_{t+} my, where General Hill is keeping a good look out a act as circumstances may require,

Accust 8 .- On the 29th ult, the French advanced in force upon Urnachos. General Hill, in order occupied the positions of Villa Franca and Almencompanied by 12 French prisoners, who could as

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24. The Eleventh Bulletin of the French Army ba arrived with the intelligence of the defeat of Oudinot's corps, as stated in Admiral Martin's dispatch, which will be found under the head of The Gazette Our readers will perceive with what caution the French Balletin is drawn up. In order to make the palpable falsehoods in this Bulletin perfectly evident to every reader, it may be necessary to state, that Count Witgenstein was left on the right or north bank of the Dwinn, between Righ and Dunnburg, to watch the road to St. Petersburgh. On the opposite bank Oudinot was placed to keep Witcenstein in check; and the former, scizing a favourable opportunity, suddenly crossed the Daina, with riew of turning the Russians, and thus getting at territories, it would become the duty of every loyal | Riga from the north bank of the river. In this atternot Oudinot totally failed, and was driven across the river with creat loss; and it is more likely that 15 (80) Russians. Let our readers compare the two banks of the Dwina, we find the French enumerate the lesses of the Russians in prisoners, killed, wounded, and deserters, since the commencemen of the operations, at upwards of 60,000! The loss of the French themselves, calculated from the battles. same authority, does not exceed 1500 !-Will any person in his senses believe this?

ELEVENTH BULLETIN

" Witepsk, August 4, 1812. 41 Intercepted letters from the camp of Bagmitos speak of the losses sustained by his corps in the battle of Mohilow, and of the number of desertions from which it has suffered on the route. Every Pole has remained in this country, so that this corps. which, including the Cossacks of Platow, amounted to 50,000 men, is now reduced to less than 30,000. It will join the grand army on the 7th or 8th of August, at Smolensk.

" The following is the position occupied by the rmy on the 4th of August:

"Head-quarters at Witepsk, with four bridges on the Dwing. " The 4th corps at Samai, occupying Veluj, Po

rietche and Ousigath. "The King of Naples at Roudenu, with the three

first corps of cavalry. The first corps, commanded by Marshal th Prince of Eckmuhl, is at the mouth of the Beressina, on the Borysthenes, with two bridges over this last-mentioned river, and one bridge upon the Beressina, with double tetes-de-pont.

" The third corps, commanded by Marshal th " The eighth corps, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes, is as Orcha, with two bridges and tetes-

de-pont upon the Borysthenes. " The 5th corps, commanded by Prince Ponia towsky, is at Mohilow, with two bridges and teles-

de-pont upon the Borysthenes. " The second corps, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Reggio, is upon the Drissa, advanced before Polotsk, upon the road to Sebei.

" The Prince of Schwartzenberg is with his corps at Slooim. " The seventh corps is upon Rozana.

The fourth corps of cavalry, with a division of infantry, commanded by General Count Mauberg, is before Brobunsk and Mozier. " The teath corps, commanded by the Duke of

Tarentum, is before Dunaberg and Riga. "The ninth corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluno, is assembled at Tilsit. " The eleventh corps, commanded by the Duke

of Castiglioue, is at Stettin. 44 His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of efreshment. The heat is excessive, greater than what it is in Italy. The thermometer is at 26 and 27 degrees. The nights even are warm.

" General Skamenskoi, with two divisions of the corps of Bagration, having been cut off from that orps, and not being able to rejoin it, has entered Wolhynia, effected a junction with the division of recruits commanded by General Tormazow, and by his Excellency the War Minister to the Empe narched upon the 7th corps. He surprized and cut off the Saxon Brigadier-General Klengel, who had under his command an advanced guard of two battations, and two squadrons of Prince Clement's re-

After a resistance of six hours duration, the

On the 19th the Prussian General Grawert at tacked the Russians at Ekau, in Courland, over. threw them, took 200 prisoners, and killed a considerable number. General Grawert much conmends Major Stiern, who, at the head of the first regiment of Prussian Diagoous, took a prominent part in the affair. When General Grawert hadefa fected a junction with General Kleist, he drove the to counteract them, marched in the night of the enemy before him on the road to Riga, and invested the tete-de-pont.

" On the 30th, the Vicerov sent to Welij a bris gade of Italian light cavalry; 200 men charged four battalions of the depot, who were on their routes Twor, broke them, took 400 prisoners, and 100 wnggons loaded with military stores.

On the 30th, the Aide-de-Camp Traire, who had been sent forward with the Queen's regiment of Dragoous of the Royal Italian Guard, arrived at Ousvrath, took a Captain and 40 men prisoners. and possessed themselves of 200 carraiges loaded

" On the 30th, Marshal the Duke of Reggio marched from Potosk upon Sebei. He met General Wittgenstein, whose corps had been reinforced by that of Prince Repnin. An engagement took place near the Castle of Jacouboro. The 26th regiment of light infantry obtained much glory.

... The division Legrand gloriously bore up against the fire of the entire of the enemy's corps,

" On the 31st, the enemy marched upon the Drissa, in order to attack the Duke of Reggio, upon his flank, as he marched. The Marshal took up a position with the Drissa in his front.

" On the 1st of Argust the enemy were foolish enough to cross the Drissa, and to present themselves in battle array in front of the 2d corps. The Duke of Reggio allowed half their corps to cross, and as soon as he perceived about 15,000 men and fourteen pieces of cannon over, he unmasked a battery of 40 pieces of cannon, which played upon them with grape shot for nearly a chour. At the same time, the divisions Legrand and Verdier made a running 15.000 French were probed into the Divina, than | charge with the bayoner, and drove the 15.000 Res. sians into the river. All their artillery and military statements. Upon referring to the eleven French chests taken, 3000 prisoners, among whom were Bulletins which we have now received from the several officers, and one of General Witgenstein, together with 3500 men killed or wounded, are the result of this affair.

" The affair of Drissa, those of Ostrovno and Mobilow, might have been in other wars called three

"The Duke of Reggio praises much General Count Legrand, who is remarkably cool in the field. He also highly applands the conduct of the 25th light infantry and the 56th of the line.

" The Emperor of Russia has ordered levies a men in the two Governments of Witepsk and Mohilow, but before his Ukases could reach those prorinces, we were masters of them. These memore onsequently have produced nothing.

" We have found at Witepsk proclamations is ied by Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, and we have learned that the people of Russia are amusing themselves singing To Doum on account of the rivtories obtained by the Russians."

> FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

PARIS, Aug. 18 .- The Army of Portugal, comnanded by his Excellency the Marshal Dake of Ragusa, was, on the 24th of July, encamped on the Dourg, in front of the English army. The Duke ed that river on the 16th, at Tordesillas, in spi of the enemy, and after several actions, in which the French had always a marked advantage, the enemy was driven back to Salamanca, when the two similes were in front of each other on the 22d; after a cannounde of some duration on both sides, and while the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, resolved to give battle, was occupied in making his final arrangements, be was stricken by a shell, which broke his right arm, and wounded him in two places in the right side.-This accident obliged him to quit the field of battle: his life is not, however, in danger.

The General of Division, Clauzel, took the command just as the action commenced; it continued for several hours with the greatest fury; prodigies of valour, and several actions, worthy of the French name, were performed. Nevertheless, the accident which happened to the Duke of Ragusa had, from the first, determined General Clausel to retire upon the right of the Tormes. After alternate and equal successes, he re-crossed that river at Alba, leaving one of his divisions to cover the bridge of that place till the middle of the day following. The retrest was effected without molestation from the enemy. whose loss was very considerable.

The French army continued their route on the 231 of July, by Pennranda, whither they were followed by the English cavalry. Our rear-guard made a successful attack on them, forced them to make a rapid retreat, and killed numbers of them. The army then continued their route without any further molestation, and have resumed their former position at Tordevillas, and with the Douro in their front.

This intelligence has been brought to the Ministry of the War Department by M. Tabvier, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Ragusa, who has been seed or's head-quarters .- [Moniteur, August 19.]

AMERICA.—Again we have to caution our Resters against paying any attention to the reports circulated respecting our disputes with America. The Bloodhound sloop of war has arrived at Plymonth greater part of this advanced guard were killed or | in 27 days, from New York, but the repeat of his

she sailed. The following may be regarded as an official state-

ment on this subject : Schau, the Messenger who arrived in London early this morning, left this country only a few days after the assassination of the late Mr. Perceval, with the intelligence of that event. He did not reach Washington till the 18th ult. and was dispatched from that place by Mr. Baker on the 23d following o that be cannot bring any accounts whatever respecting the temper in which the repeal of the Orthere in Council has been received by the United Vesterday evening arrived at Spithead the Ame

rican ship Friends, Hipkins, master, in twenty four dass from Norfolk, Virginia. She came as a cartel, with the following passengers : - Colonel Hamilton (late the British Consul at Norfolk, in Virginia,) and family : Captain Wilkinson, Royal Marines; Mr. and Mrs. Hastie; Mr. White, and Miss Consett. In long. 25. the Friends spoke the Belviders, Shannen, and Eolus, which had captured the United States brig Nautilus, and had chaced the Constisotion friggte 36 hours; they were looking out for Commodore Rodgers's squadron, who had come as fer as long. 20, and our squadron was in hopes of soon falling in with them. The squadron informed Captain Hipkins the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet were about 100 miles a-head of him. Three days before her arrival, in long, 81, spoke the Antigua flect, under convey of the Cherub. She also passof the Mediterranean fleet which went past Portsmouth on Saturday. On her passage, the Friends spoke three American privateers; and previous to her sailing, several British prizes had been sent into

The following are extracts from the Virginia Pa

From the Public Ledger, July 27. ac An English brig from Laguira, prize to the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, went up the Bay on Friday, bound to Baltimore.

From our Correspondent in Baltimore. 44 The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued his proclamation, ordering all British subjects to abstain from depredations on the peaceable people of the Haited States.

4 One of Commodorn Rodgers's saundron (the Harnet), on the 29th June, impressed twelve men from an American brig from Lisbon, telling them they would find no employment if they went home: the seamen had belonged to condemned American vessels at Fyal. Governor Prevost, of Canada, has had arrested all the persons who were concerned in burning two American vessels at Ogdensburg since the declaration of war. He has them is

From the Public Ledger of the 24th July. " It appears that a hostile fleet is upon our coast. and is Tar Ruperior to that of Commodore Rodgers. Reports, which we ought to receive with caution, Riverise to apprehensions for the safety of the Constitution frigate, Captain Hull."

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY VOTED AT A MEETING OF THE INHA-BITARTS OF BOSTON, JULY 18, 1812.

RESOLUTIONS-4000 ASSEMBLED. Whereas the inhabitants of Boston and its vi cinity, here assembled, cherish with solicitude the union and independence of the United States, and the liberties of the People; and whereas it is their most solemn conviction, that the course of measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, for several years past, has a tendency to dissolve that union, to impair that independence, and to endanger those liberties; and whereas, in a more especial manner, they consider the late un-NECESTARY AND RUINOUS DECLARATION OF WAR against Great Britain, and the consequent connection with France, if indeed such connection do not already exist, as we have great reason to apprehead, which must inevitably grow out of such a war, as fatal to our union, independence, and liberty; a war, undertaken without due notice to our citizens, without adequate naval preparations, withont permitting the return of the vast property now in the possession and power of the nation against which war is declared - a war, whose first, future, and certain effects, will be to impoverish the eastern and navigating States, who will be compelled to hear its principal burdens, and a great majority of whose Representatives voted against it; and whereas the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, from a reluctance to countenance a belief that they are officiously disposed unduly to influence their fellow-citizens, and promote any of the incalculable consequences which often result from the indignation of a free and injured people, whose interests are betrayed by their public servints—a belief, which has been studiously and wickedly inculcated by men high in office, in the National and State Governments, have, since the declaration of war, abstained from any public declaration of their sentiments, under the conviction that a sense of interest and duty would lead the good people of other towns and counties to afford them an example which they might with propriety follow: but the friends of Administration and of War, not satisfied with this forbearance, have endeavoured to procure an exprestion of approbation from their deluded followers in this and other States, which is calculated to exhibit * deceptive standard of public opinion, and encourate a perseverance in their destructive measures; and thus have made it our fluty, as far as in us lies,

" Resolved as the opinion of the Citizens assombled at this place - That, while weark now ledge the constitutional power of Congress to declare War,

Orders in Council was not known in America when resistance to such a measure; yet we do not sur- | French army, forced them to a second engagement, hazard, the right secured to us by our State Constitution, of peaceably expressing our opinions, either that series of disastrous measures which for years and a great quantity of ammunition. past has been tending towards, and has at last ter-WAR! A WAR TRACED ABAINST A PROPLE WORLY

> Resolved...That we assert the right, and that we will exercise the right to deprecate this war, to ex- by himplain its causes and consequences, so that the voice of this great people may rise up against its authors. in a tone which shall convince all those who abuse the trust committed to them by the people, that their day of account is at hand, and that they must expinte the offences of destroying the public prosperitv. and imparditing the government and union of said, co centrating and fortifying themselves. these States, by the neglect, contempt, and indignation of that portion of the people who have fallen victims to their misplaced confidence.

" Resolved - That the declaration of war under existing circumstances, is sincerely to be deprecated, as it reads to impair the attachment of the people to the union of these States, and thus to endanger its existence, by sacrificing the interests and prosperity of one portion of them, to gratify the pride, resentment, and mistaken policy of another.

44 Resolved - That the appearance of armed mer n the peaceable, constitutional, and civil assemblies of the Citizens, whether the said armed persons are in the pay of the Government of the United States, or merely armed for the occasion, is a measure highly indecorous and alarming—inasmuch as its tendency s to overage the freedom of deliberation; and its final effect to destroy the privilege of discussion, or o produce the wanton effusion of the blood of our Citizons-and that, for these reasons, such intermingling of persons so armed ought to be discouraged and reproduted. (General Dearborn and his officers were all present.)

" Resolved, Further-That the Honourable the Senators of the County of Suffolk, and the Representatives of the town of Boston in the General Court of this Commonwealth, be, and are hereby appointed a Committee, and are earnestly requested to meet and digest such a system of Measures and Resolutions as, in their opinion, the exigency of the times and the awful and alarming situation of the country may require; and they are requested, as soon is they shall deem it expedient, to apply to the Select nen of Boston for a regular and constitutional Town Meeting, when the said system may be discussed. when such firm, vigorous, decisive, and elicitive measures may be adopted, as may suit the circumstances of the country, and may be worthy the character of this aucieut metropolis.'

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 24.- Lord Wellington's dispatches are dated Cuellar on the 4th. They state that the French army of the centre having passed the Guadarama, and after its head-quarters had arrived at Uenta de Santa Rafaelle, joined Joseph at Segovia, on the night of the 27th. The allied army were not directed, however, from the pursuit of the army of Portugal (Marmout's) the rear-guard of which remained on the Dours on the 28th and 29th, but our divisions having crossed the Eresma on that day, the enemy retired across the Douro, pursuing the course of their main body towards Villa Vanco, abandoning Valladolid, and leaving 17 ces of cannon, with a great quantity of ammuni tion, their hospital, and about 800 sick and wounded. The Spanish General, Mesquinez, took 300 prisoners near Valladolid. On the 30th the advanced-guard crossed the Douro, and our troops were received at Valladolid with enthusiastic joy. Lord Wellington moved on the night along the Cija to Cueller, to prevent the junction between the Army of Portugal and the troops under Joseph, and arrived at Cuellar on the 1st inst. On the same day Joseph retired from Segovia and marched through the Guadarama, Jeaving in the former place an adranced-goard consisting principally of cavalry. Before his departure he spiked the cannon and destroyed the ammunition in the Castle, and carried off the Church plate, besides levving considerable contributions. The Army of Portugal continues its

retreat towards Burgos. Accounts from Sir Rowland Hill to Lord Wellington state a brilliant affair of cavalry which took place at Riber on the 21th ult. The British were commanded by Sir Wm. Ersking. The enemy lost 30 men killed, and a great number of horses. Eleven men and 40 horses were taken. Our loss was only 1 killed and 4 wounded. On the 4th instant, Lord Wellington had learned that the French troops, under Gen. D'Espagne, had retired from Segovia by the way of San Itfouso."

LONDON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

By the Rapid packet, (which arrived yesterday at Weymouth, from Guernsey and Jersey,) we have received intelligence of the arrival of the Stag, Clement, Master, at the latter place, on Saturday last, from Corunna, which she left on the 18th inst. and the Captain reports, that, two days before he sailed, to counteract the tendency of such gross deception. a Majoron the Staff of Marquis Wellington's Army had arrived at that place with dispatches from his Lordship, with which he was left waiting for a conveyance to England by a ship of war. The report at Corpana, when Captain Clement sailed, was, and the duty of the Citizens to abstain from forcible that Marquis Wellington had come up with the stant anticipation of on Earth.

render, but, on the contrary, will maintain, at every and defeated them again with great slaughter. The loss of the enemy in this battle is reported to have been not less than 15,000 men in killed, wounded, as individual citizens, or in a collective body, on and prisoners; 21 pieces of cannon, several engles,

The above particulars came from Cornna to Jerminated in, the most distressing of national arill- pry-precisely similar accounts have also been rereived from the same place by another ressel which STRUGGLING FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THEIR OWN has arrived at Guernscy's but truth demands that FREEDOM, AND THAT OF OTHER NATIONS, EMPAN- | We should state a fact which throws some discredit GERED BY THE TRAUDULENT, IMPLOYS. AND SAN- on the above news: -- since we began to write this OUTHARY ASSAULT OF THE ORKATEST MILITARY TY- | article, Cornona Papers, to the 17th inclusive, have RANT, AND THE MOST DETERMINED ENEMY TO PRES | been received -that is, one day, later than the Offi-GOVERNMENTS, BY WHOM THE WORLD HAS EVER | cer with the Marquis's dispatches is said to have reached Corunna, and yet they are silent respecting his arrival and the news reported to have been brought

"SANTIAGO, AUGUST 14 .- The English hendquarters remain in Cuellar, and it is not doubted but that their caralry are in Segovia. As Madrid is the direction which both our army and that of the enemy istaking, it is presumed they will dispute its possession with us, for which purpose they are, it is

"Conunts, Aco. 17 .- Yesterday evening arrived the post from Castile, with letters from that province, &c. &c. In general the intelligence they communicate is very favourable. Our troops are advancing towards Madrid-some by one way, and some by another; and by all ways pursue and attack the eventy."

duaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Much interesting and important intelligence will e found in our columns of this day, but its extent as limited us to a few brief statements in this place There are as yet no conclusive accounts from Ameria but the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Boston will be perused with more than common interest. The House of Representatives of Massachusetts have addressed their Constituents in disapprobation of the war, while the Senate of the same State have issued a counter declaration in favour of the war. The President has issued a Proclamation of War, which briefly calls upon the country to defend her rights. Official Instructions have also been published for the Privateer armed vessels. Several American ships, returning from Spain and Portugal, and having large sums in Dollars, have been captured. Admiral NAMER was between Commodore Rongers and the American coast. The Jamaica Fleet has arrived in safety. The Expedition, from Minorca for Caralonia, 12,000 strong, was to have sailed on the 25th of July. Mr. KERR, one of the British factory at Constantinople, has arrived with dispatches from Mr. CANNING, containing the ratifiention of the Treaty between Turbey and Russia. Mr. Liston had reached the Dardanelles, and it is said, that Audreossi had not left Paris on the first

of this mouth. On the War in the North, and the report of a new tory obtained by Marquis WELLINGTON, we have at ream to tauch.

The high price of out-meal has occasioned some erious riots in Edinburgh and Leith, whilst a simiar disposition had manifested itself in Glasgow. On Tuesday, Omniom was 514 premium - Con-

ols at 581. The dissolution of Parliament, which was generalexpected, is now said to be postponed. No

The Duke of Devonsular, having changed his first plan, has arrived in Dublin, on his way to

The charitable exertions of the Inhabitants of Dungarvan, and those connected with it, are highly honourable to their character.

MARRIED-On the 23d instant, at Dancormac hurch, Co. Wexford, Halph Hincks, Esq. to the enutitul Miss Welman, daughter of the late Barvey Welman, Esq. of Summer-hill, in that County. BIED-On Friday last, in Thurles, after a tedious and lingering illness, which she codured with the pi ous resignation of a Christian-Mrs. Langley, wido of the rate Charles, Langley. Esq. of Ballyduff, in this County. To depict a public character, is never at-tended with difficulty—for there is always some

leading feature, some striking trait, or some glorious achievement, to tay hold on, which seems to call for peculiar observation-without prejudice to other les ining qualities. But the' to enter into the peace ful and retired walks of domestic life, and there to contemptate the superintendant of a family, equaliimable and respectable, the diversified variations of dissful occupation, which the situation demands, is ndeed, equally, if not more delightful and instructive; vel the accurate delineation is not so casy, an the selection of any one virtue for remark may have the appearance of throwing a shade over the rest.-Still, if we could venture to particularize any one trait, as most conspicuous in this excellent woman. whose loss we so deeply regret, it was her materna affection and anxious interest for the spiritual and temporal weifare of her children-her vigilant and early attention inculcated in their minds those religious principles and laid the foundation of those amiable qualities which have marked the conduct of he large and numerous family thro' life. Instead of spending her latter years in that case and quiet which her age and declining health required, she devoted the eve to the same prous purpose she had before the prime of her life. If adversity visited any of her children, she was instantly present with them-to instruct them with her advice, to console them with her sympathy, and to wipe away the tear of affliction with her maternal hand. If sickness visited any of them-she was instantly present, also, to raise their rooping heads, to blunt the keen edge of disease, watch over them by day and by night, till she restored them to health and to strength. However he family may lament her loss (for humanity must feel,) et they must be comforted when they reflect, that she is gone to reap the reward of all her labours, and to enjoy the full fruition of that happiness in Heaven, which the consciousness of well doing gave her a con-

Dungarvan Charitable Demations for the Poor, 1812.

Right Hon. Lord Thomas Walsh . 9 5 6 Cremorne . . 30 0 0 J. Henra. M. D. 2 5 6 Right Hon, Gen. Patrick Coman .. 2 5 6 Geo. Walpole 21 13 William Gilwer * 34 2 Richard M:Grath 2 5 6 James Byrne 2 5 6 Ditto, to cheapen potatoes for the John Flanners . Sishermen 3 John Russell. Do.'s Correspon Edm. Mansfield dents. Beamish Edmund Walsh. 1 5 0 and Crawford. Neal O'Donnell Mrs. Longan obert and John Dower 13 13 Port Surveyor Rav. J. Walsh . 11 18 I. Keily, Spring-Andrew Carbery 11 7 incunt. . Williams, Sur-Rev. J. Henry . veyor...... Stephen Baker... James Cremin David Carter 5 19 urene Galvin. Redwond Byrne 1 2 9 auce Talion .. 5 0 Win. Walsh & T. Robt Baker, sen. 1 0 0 R. Baker, jun. . 1 00 Phelan 5 8 John Power 3 8 Lawrence (arroll 1 0 0 smes Morrisson 3 8 3 Patrick Dower., 1 0 0 Garret Walsh denta Walker John Kiely 1 0 0 and Co. Esuts. Andrew G. Hill ... Fermoy 99 15 Wm. Fitzpatrick 1 00 Michael Coghlan 1 0 0 l. Lonergan, M. 2 5 6 Change Subscrip-James Walsh ... 2 5 6 dries 10 10 2

" He likewise offered to the Charitable Committee Loan of £400, who accepted £200 only, they find ing the latter cum sufficient to furnish the necessary

TO BE LET

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON THE CORN STORES and PROVISION CEL-LARS in the Town of Dunganyan I the Situaion thereof being so convenient to the Water, and the only place where large Vessels can take in their Cargoes with safety and dispatch, makes them an object worthy the attention of such as may be inclined to

to Business in that Town. The Corn Stores are capable of containing Twenty Thousand Barrels, have two KILNS, in excellent or

ohnstown, Dungarvan.

der, and are divided, and will be let in the Divisions more agreeable to Tenants. The Provision Cellars are commodious and equally convenient with the Corn Stores for shipping.

Application to be made to Michael Bankon, Esq.

August 24, 1819.

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

STEPHEN PHELAN respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has added to his former Stock a great, variety in the above Lise, 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 Blotters, Quills, Pens, Scaling Wax and Wafers-ink, Ink Powder, and Ink Stands-Drawing Papers and Black Lead Pencils, of surerior Q rality-Boxes of Colours and single Cakes-hading and Drawing Camel-heir Pencils—Gunter's Scales and Dividers—Wax Candles and Tapers—Crawcour's superior Tooth Brushes, Touth Powder, and Tineure—a fresh Supply of Soda Water and Usquebaugh -Day and Martin's Blacking-Boot-top Liquid, &c Also, a few Copies of Miss Burney's Traits of Nature. Lord Byron's New Poems, Edgeworth's Additional Tales, Leidbeater's Cottage Dialogues, The Irish Mi-lesian, Scottish Chiefs, Mrs. West's Loyalist, Calamities of Authors, and the 4th Number of Moore's Me-

PHELAN begs leave to remind those who may be inclined to purchase LOTTERY TICKETS, that he has on Sale a GREAT VARIETY of FAVOURITE NUMBERS, from WEBB's fortunate Office. The Drawing of the Lottery takes place the 8th of next

Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

MOST CAPITAL SITUATION FOR A BREWERY,

With a constant supply of excellent WATER, and on the Premiser is erected a STEAM-ENGINE of cight Horse Power, and the best Construction.

TIO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the extensive Concerns in John-street, formerly occupied as a Manufactory by Mr. Thomas Pranson-they are subject only to £34 2s. per annum. Full Particulars are expressed in the printed Hand-Bills, which may be had at the Office of the Chronicle Newspaper. Waterford, August 22, 1811.

MAY-PARK.

O BR LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-ARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND ; or, the IN TEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. May Park is beautifully situated on the Raul f the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford The House is nodern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a hand ome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimenions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs. with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF-FICES, two COACH-HOUSES and STABLING for even Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHRY May. Beq. at May-Par , near Waterford. GT The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished,

or One, Two; or Three Years, if not sold. April 11, 1819.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING. THIS Composition produces the most brittant Jer Black ever beheld, affords peculiar nourish-

nent to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly free from any nauscous Smell, and will retain its Vir-Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's

Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R Farrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quay, Waterford; Banks, Rose; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farrell and Gorman, Clonmel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint; and Quarte Sr. 91. each.