The Attorney-General opened the case by a most affecting address to the Jury.

Hannah Erans was then called, she said she lived servant with the decessed in the month of April last; Edith Morrey was wife to deceased; knows Lomas, who was also servant; the deceased had five children, three of whom slept in the same room with her; she went through deceased's room to her own, which was on the ground floor; John Lomas slept in a room over the kitchen, and the other two children with him. On the night of the 11th of April, reanembered her master coming home; she went to bed about 12 o'clock, and saw her master and mistress go into their room; about two she was a wolce, heard a great noise and two or three blows struck, which heard more blows and two groans, when she got out of bed and was going through the window. The Prisoner (her mistress) came into her room, and pulled her back again into the room, put out the candle, and told her she must not make a noise, for there were murderers in the house. They then went through the parlour and into the kitchen, where she lighted a candle, and went, by her mistress's desire, to call Lomas; he appeared to be fast asleep; she called him twice, and said he must get up, as there were murderers in the house, he told her to leave the candle and he would follow her down. Witness and Lomas then went to call one Betty Spode, who lived a short distance from the house; the Prisoner, Lomas, said, it was very dangerous going out, and appeared to be much frightened. When morning came she examined the floor and found several spots of blood, she likewise observed blood on the stairs leading from her muster's room to Lomas's. On her cross-examination she said, that she was much frightened the next morning, and could hardly recollect what had happened at first. She had been in bed about an hour before she heard the noise .--Her mistress ordered her and Lomas to go and nlarm the neighbourhood -never observed any unkindness between her master and mistress, nor ever saw the mistress behave to Lomas otherwise than as a servant. Her master and mistrgss were laughing before they went to bed, and when her mixtress came to her room, she said that there were either thieves,

recollect which. Thos. Timmis was then-called -he said, he was called up and went to the house of the deceased at about half-past two. He stood a few minutes in the house where Mrs. Morrey was sitting on a chair, a sleep in his load. holding her apron to her head. He then went into the room where the deceased lay dead on the floor, with his face downwards, and his left hand under his head, an axe lying by him, and the room-floor covered with blood; did not examine him, but saw his throat was cut from ear to ear.

murderers, or robbers in the house, but she did not

thought his master was killed; he found Mrs. Morrey and her children sitting round the fire. He asked for a lighted candle, and went into the room, where he found the body as stated by former witness .- He nsked Mrs. Morrey, if she suspected any body? She answered no; he then examined the door, and found that it fastened with a nail over the latch. -Mrs. Morrey said, she supposed somebody had ful- six o'clock in the morning. lowed him from Northwich, where he had been at a

cocking. Thomas Hall came to the house of the deceased, in company with three others, and immediately were into the room, where he found him on the floor. He perceived blood on Lomis's smock-feeck, and on examining thehouse, found blood on the floor, which he traced into the back kitchen, and up stairs into the room where Lomas lay. He then secured Lomas, and Mr. Groomasked him for the key of his box .-He replied, no constable had a right to look into his box. When withers got up stairs again, he saw Mrs. Morrey take some kind of linen and throw it on the floor, her back was towards him; Mr. Groom picked up a shirt off some bags in Lumas's room, where she had thrown it. He asked Lomas was this his shirt, he said it was; it was marked with blood about the wrists. He saw Lomas stripped, he had a clean shirt on, and Mr. Groom turned his cost inside out; lu the inside there appeared much blood. Lomas said it was his shirt, and he had worn it all last week. The bureau in the parlour was open, but did not appear to have been broken open .--There were two small patches of blood on the sheets, which were taken into the fold. There was a box by Longs's bed-side, Mrs. Morrey had broken the lid of it. He took out a waistcoat, all bloody, and astred Lomes was it his, ho said it was, and enquired if they knew where it was found.

John Groom lives at Audlem, was called on the morning of the murder, and went to the house of the deceased. He searched the different lodging-houses In the neighbourhood, to see for suspicious persons, but found none; he then returned and examined the parluir-door, upon which no violence appeared. He looked at the desk, was not present when the contents were taken out; the lock was loose, two ecrows out, one of which he found in the desk; tho bult of the lock was shot; found a chissel amidst some papers, as if pinced regularly. Witness asked Mis. Morrey which way the thieves came in, sho said at the front door. He enquired did slie see any one, she answered no, but she heard a noise, and thought it was in the children's room, on which she went in amongst them. As he left the house, saw Lomas in the yard, observed a small spot of blood of Congress, untitled an Act concerning Letters of We are happy to understand, that a Committee has

on his nose and waismand of his direction, which is hereunto annexed, will be constantly in the relief of any of the labouring charges, which is hereunto annexed, will be constantly in Lomas where his dirty shirt was, no said no nad it which is witness told him it was impossible, for the one your view. The High Seas referred to in your comprehensible and the require aid. Regular notice will be greatly a suppossible and the require aid. he had on was clean; he declared it was the one he mission, you will understand generally to extend to mode of applying for this relief. murder of his master, Geo. Morrey, farmer, from | were all the week. He then corroborated the evimurder of his master, view affording, more all the week. He then corroborated the est- ton water one league nor three miles from the a most alarming fire broke out at Mr. Holland's. Hankelow, and Edith Morrey, wife of the said G. dence of the former witness. Upon finding the blood space, neither one league nor three miles from the a most alarming fire broke out at Mr. Holland's. uence of the former witness. a post unutual tallow-change of the state stable, to seize him; he marked the shirt, waist- and with the United States; you may, nevertheless. coat, and shoets, and gave them to William Hall, another constable; could swear to them if produced

Wm. Dooley took Lomas into custody, questioned him about the bloody shirt, when he said he had worn it the week before, when he bled the calves and the mare. Witness told him he had convicted himself by that; he said I have. Saw him searched, when a razer-sheath was found in his pocket. The razor was found in a pit, where the Prisoner told faining their neutral character, and of detaining and witness be had thrown it; there was a little blood on the handle, and two hairs on the heet of it.

James Morrey said, he was brother to the deappeared to be in her master's room; she afterwards who said that his master was murdered, and that £150 was stolen out of the desk in bills. When witness came to the house, he found Mrs. M. sitting by the fire-side; she told him she thought that they had followed him home and murdered him. Lomas went and put the nail in the door, and shook it out again, to show him how they had got in. Mrs. M told altness she thought he had been bragging about his moves, and that they had followed him home and murdered him; witness examined the desk next for P120 and his watch.

John Bellis, jon. surgeon, saw the deceased, and examined his head, found several fractures, which he described; thought the blows were given by some found on board; the said papers to be proved, by heavy instrument, he thought to be an axe. The the affidavit of the Commander of the captured veswound in the thr at he thought sufficient to cause his death. On Sanday he was called open to atte. d Mrs. Morrey, he found her lying upon the floor, with a large would be her arck, produced by some sharp instrument; sewed it up and dressed it. She rold him on Monday, that Lorens had said, that he was up three tienes in the eight before, to murder

Mrs. Merrey sitting by the fire; he told her he was on Toesday morning, for the purpose of interceptcome to take her into custody; sat two or three yards from her; about three mights after she dropped from her sent, is therethroat was cut by a razor

which has by her side. Elizabeth Breveton sected, that the gentlemen had pecultien to ask how has a shirts Louis worein a l week : savengan dof Mis. Morrey why they were taking Lomas, whom she said that she would swear he was no more gailty than her, and that he was

The Judge in a most impressive manner addressed the Jury, who, without retiring, gave a verdict Guilty against both the Prisoners. The Judge then passed the awful sentence of the law upon them. After sentence was passed, the Counsel threw in a plea of prignancy for Mrs. Morrey, on which a John Moors stated, that he went to the deceased's Jury of Matrons was immediately selected out of house, and on his way there Lemms teld him he the Court to exemine her, who stated, that to the the castle, and in the forencen the following judibest of their opinion, she was from three to five

> Longs was ordered for execution on Monday yeste day). Indement respited on Edith Morrey, atit after her delivery.

The auxiety of the public to hear, this trial was organi, that the Court was crowded to excess by

A PROCE IMATION Whereas the Congress of the United States, by irtue of the constituted authority vested in them. have declared by their act, bearing date the 18th day of the present month, that war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and this public notice, of their determination to make the dependencies thereof, and the United States f America and their territories. Now, therefore, I, James Medison, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do spefally enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in disharging the duties respectively incident thereto: and I do mereover exhall the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valour of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supmay be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining & speedy, a just, and an honourable

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these prescuts.

Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of June, 1812, and of the independence of the United States the 36th.

JAMES MADISON. By the President, JAMES MUNROE, Sec. of State.

Instructions for the privateer armed vessels of the United States.

1. The tenor of your commission, under the ac

execute your commission, rather than detain, on the shore of a nation at war with Great Britain, and eren on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted so to do-

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral ed. The following are some of the houses which vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption, as will consist with the right of ascerbringing them under regular adjudication, in proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with a view ceased; was called up at about two o'clock in the to deprize such vessels of their crews and of their morning; Lomas was one who came to call him, passengers, other than persons in the military serrice of their country.

3. Towards every ressel, and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war with all the justice and humanity which characterises the nation of which you are a member.

4. The master, and one or more of the principal persons belonging to a captured vessel, are to he sait, soon after the tapture, to the Judge or Judges of the proper Courts of the United States, to be examined on eath touching the interest or properday, and found 2s, a cheque upon Nantwich Bank ty of the captured resel and her lading; and, at the same time, are to be delivered to the Judge, or Judges, all passes, charter-party, bills of loading. invoices, letters, and other documents and writings, sel, or some of the persons present at the capture, to be produced as they are required, without fraud, addition, subduction, or thezzlement.

By the command of the President of the United

JAMES MORROY, Secretory of State.

Edinburgh, August 21 .- Owing to an extraordinary rise in the price of oatment, a crowd of Should morning at the house of the deceased; saw people assembled in the Cowgate and Grassmarket ing the supplies on their road to the market. Serecal carts were accordingly seized and their contents distributed among the populace; after which the mob proceeded to the Dalkeith road, where they seized several more carts, and retailed the meal at two shillings per peck, which they gave to the drivers. The shops also of the victual-dealers and bakers in Nicholson-street, and places adjeiolog, were threatened by the populace, and were in consequence prudently shut up. In the evening the houses of several meal-sellers in different parts of the town were attacked and the windows broken; and we understand that in Leith there were also considerable tumults. The Magistrates, with a party of constables, repaired on the first alarm to the spot, and made every exertion to quell the tumult. As a necessary precaution, a party of soldiers was ordered from BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT HOV. THE LORD PRO

TUST AND MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH. "The inhabitants are enjoined to avoid all rio-

tous proceedings in the present circumstances, as any tumults that may be excited can have no other effect than to deter persons who have provisions from bringing them into town, and thus to increase the

" The Lord Propost and Magisfrates assure inhabitants, that they will use the means in their power to relieve them from their present distresses. At the same time, as the Magistrates have every reason to know, that a scarcity of grain exists throughout the country, they give the inhabitants use of the powers vested in them to repress may fumultuous proceeding, and preserve the peace of the

Council Chamber, Edinburgh, 18th August, 1810. Yesterday every thing was quiet, and we hope that the means already adopted may so far palli te the existing ead as to prevent any recurrence of tumult or disorder, which, it must be obvious to every person of reflection, can have no other effect than to drive away the supplier, and thus aggravate the existing mischief; for we may rest assured, that no ne who has meal to sell will send it to be plandered,

LEITH, Aug. 21.-We are sorry to advert to the disposition to tint, which took place in this town on Tuesday, by a number of people assembling han tamultuous manner and breaking the windows calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving of a few of the dealers in meal. The timely interference of the Magistrates and Constables, we are happy to say, prevented any seriols mischief being porting and invigorating all the measures which done, and indeed the little damage which happened proceeded from a few young boys, encouraged by the presence and clamour of the ignorant and misguided women. A reported sudden rise in the price of oatmeal appears to have been the cause of this outrage; and while we cannot but regret that the actual scarcity of that particular kind of provision renders an advance of prices unavoidable, yet we must take zier says, that it has authority to contradict the an opportunity of remarking, that from every enquiry we have made, there appears to be a very suffiient supply of other kinds, and particularly of barley meal, at a moderate rate. The considerable \$\infty 60,000 in dollars, has been recovered by means of quantity of potatoes now coming into the market | the diving bell. The vessel has been since blown up, will, we trust, be a great relief . We have authority to state, that every complaint hitherto made against ling a dangerous shoal. the dealers has, on investigation, been proved to be onfounded; and the Magistrates have shewn great willingness to inquire into any alleged impropriety.

on his nose and waisthand of his breeches; asked Marque, Prizes, and Prize Goods, a copy of heen appointed, and a subscription but faither than the contents in the solid of any of the base of the solid o

DREADEL E. FIRE. On the morning of the 294 sautie. It began in the back melting warehous, in Recres's Mews, and three of the adjoining stables were soon burnt to the ground. There were weader 400 tous of tallow on the premises, all of which was consumed, and of course added greatly to the furg of the flames. Fifty chaldron of coals, belonging to a retail dealer in that article, were also consumhave been destroyed or damaged on this occasion:

Messrs, Stodart and Bolton, coach-makers-the carriages were all saved; the house of Madama Jaymond, milliner, has also sustained much damage; Mr. Parson's, baker, Mount street-the house bornt, and an immense quantity of flour ;-Mr. Teby's stables, and Mr. Butcher's slaughterhouses, in Recres's-Meas, totally consumed: the house of Mr. Onen, tieman, is much damaged, The 3d Guards, from Portman-barracks, and the Members of the various Volunteer Associations in the Metropolis, attended with great afferity, and greatly assisted the firemen in their exertions. The ruins were still hurning this morning, at ten o'clock. A fireman was considerably bruised by the fallier in of the roof of Mr. Holland's house, but no lives were lost.

LEEDS, Aug. 22 .- There has been a great deal of agitation among the populace, during the present week, in this town and the neighbouring villages, on account of the high price of corn. On Tuesday, the corn of a farmer, who had rendered himself obnoxious by asking a higher price than others, was seized by the mob, in the market place, and two sacks of wheat thrown about the streets. In the afternoon, a number of women and boys, headed by a female, who was dignified with the title of lady Ludd, paraded the streets, beating up for a mob-At night, the premises of Mr. Shackleton, a miller, at Holbeck, were beset, and damage to the amount of \$630 or \$20 done, by breaking the windows, &c. Similar outrages were also committed at Huns. tet. The following crening, assentleges of people coffected in a turbulent way at the King's Mills, in this town, and at several of the meal shops both in this place and neighbouring villages, but no material violence occurred; and though the military have been up erery evening since Monday, they base conducted themselves towards the populace with so much moderation and forbestance, that no seciods secident has happened. Owing to the occurrences of Tuesday, the Magistrates have directed a notice to be published, assuring the farmers and corn-dealers of

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a Meeting of the Friends of Is depenlence, held in Limerick on the 24th of Argust. Lord Viscount Glentworth in the Chair :-

Resolved.—That we deem it necessary to hold frequent Meetings of the Friends to the . . i pendence

That the object of the Friends of I: wondence s confined to the following Purposes :-1st. The ascertaining and enforcing, in Local Means, the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, an monities, and Franchies of the ancient City of Line-

2dly. The procuring, according to the Carter and Rights of that City, the perfect Freedom of Election of all the Officers of the Corporation, a.d. of its Representative in Parliament. Auc'

3dly. Of ascertaining the Legal R weater of the City of Limerick, and causing the same to andidy accounted for, and expended in the man or more useful to the City and its Inhabitants

Resolved-That the Friends of Indoordence re enemies equally to every do income a lawy, and to every species of Monopoly, and the seconds ly pledge themselves never to desist, on i co. Oaject they have in view, and which they have thus explicitly stated, shall be fully attained

Resolved -That in a course so to dy C . situional, and which has for its object the combishment of the Freedom and Prosperity of this and at and loyal City, we confidently expect the Aid and Co-operation of all who know how to estimate the Advantages that our several Charters ofnaked, and by loyal and faithful services were intended to confer--and, persuaded as all most be, that it could never have been the intention of the Royal Donors, that the Rights, Offices, Franchises, Revenues, and Representation of a City, and County of a City, cortaining a Population of more than One Hundred Thousand Souls, should become private Property, and be arranged and treated as such.

Resolved - That, in this Pursuit we are actuated by no personal motives, but merely by the desire of establishing our Rights alone, without any view or object connected with Party or Politics of any kind whatsoever.

A report has for some time been current, that forniture, to the value of £30,000, had been imported from Paris for the Prince Regent. The Cou-

All the money on board the Abergavenny, lost some years ago near Weymouth, to the amount of under water, so as to prevent the wreck from forms

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,336.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1812.

PRYCE PIPE PENCE.

Dungarvan Charitable Donations for the Poor, 1812.

Thomas Walsh . 2 5 6 Right Hon. Lord J. Hearn, M. D. 8 5 6 Right Hon. Gen. Patrick Coman .. 9 5 6 (reo. Walpole 21 13 4 Andrew Roche .. 2 William Galwer 34 2 Richard M'Grath 2 5 6 James Byrne 9 Ditto, to cheapen potatoes for the Fishermen ... 3 John Flannery John Russell Edm. Mansfield Do.'s Correspon-Edmund Walst ... dents, Beamish and Crawford. Neal O'Donnell. Bagrs. of Cork. 22 15 Mrs. Longan ... Robert and John Dower 13 15 Rev. J. Walsh .. 11 18 Port Serr T. Kerly, Spring Andrew Curbery 11 7 Thomas Walsh . 6 16 J. Williams, Sur Bev. J. Henry .. 5 18 James Cremin . 5 13 Stephen Baker .. 1 Rugene Galvin . 1 Reduced Byrae 1 David Carter James Tallon . . . Morgan Kennedy 3 8 John Quin Wm. Walsh & T. Phelan 3 8 R. Baker, jun. .. Lawrence Carroll 1 John Power 3

James Morrisson 3 8 ; 3 Patrick Dower . . 1 Garret Walsh John Kiely Andrew G. Hill ... and Co. Begra. Fermoy...... 22 15 0 Wm. Filzpatrick 1 Martin Redmond 3 8 3 Denis Mulcahy... 1 Michael Coghlan 1 Change Subscriptions from Sundries,,..... 10 10 9

. He likewise offered to the Charitable Committee a Loan of £400, who accepted £200 only, they finding the latter Sum sufficient to furnish the necessary

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN. On Monday, the 21st day of September, 1812,

AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, THE following CONCERNS, situate in the City of Waterford :-

HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 feet in front, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth, and encreasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearly Rent £67 15s. Od .- including a STABLE in Thomas street—of which 60 years are unexpired from 29th September last. ADELPHI STORES,

With a QUAY in front of 180 feet, and large STORE-YARDS-Yearly Rent £102 7s. 6d -24 years unex gired from September last-renewable for ever. THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Offices, BACON-YARD and SHEDS, as now occupied by Messes. Mis. war p and Skottowe-Yearly Rent £91-54 Years unex pired from 29th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS. STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rent £17 co. od .-

Syears unexpired from 29th September last. The above Concerns (if not previously disposed o by private Contract) will be publicly sold by Auction

For further Particulars apply to John ATKINS. Esq. Walbrook, London-or John B. Regves, 10. Clare street, Dublin, who will receive Proposals, and close with Purchasers.

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 Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Pos senion of the Widow Dover and her Under-tenants This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposals will be received by Mr. ABRAHAN STERS, Waterford, and submitted by him to Samuer, and Mhaor Hon My, and RICHARD JONES SARKEY, Esque. the Pro Waterford, August 20, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 2.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. 0d."

scrond. - - - - - 111s. 0d.

lard, 104s, 0d.
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.
Tand (Antes)
(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od por Civil
Burnt Pigs, 00s. Od 00s. Od.
Perk, 00s. Od.
Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Oatmeal, 30s. Od 31s. Od.
Mana Gost Contitue
Mour, first Quality, ad ad.
wird, 604. Od - 684. Od.
fourth, 50s. Od 58s. Od.
Wheat, 704. Od 754. Od.
Barley, 30v. Od 34v. Od.
Oats (common) 26s. Od 27s. Od. > per Bar
(position) = 215. Qu 255. Qu. 1
21811, 435, Od 455, Od. \
Coals, 44. Od 48. 4d.
Tallow (rough), 9s. Od 10s Od. Potatocs, 8d. to 12d. perstone.
Potatoci, 8d. to 12d. perstone.
1 (injuly) 6 4 - 86 1
Mutton (quarters), 5 d 6d.
(joints), 54d 7d. > per lb.
Veal,
Pork, 3 d 4d. "
Butter, 18d 28d.
Train Oil
Train Oil,; - £40 00s per Ton.
Whiskey, 14s. 2d 14s. 6d ger Gal-
•

ing to JONATHAS GATCHELL. August 31, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TARM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. FRAHR HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND. highly improved. The Garden is well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bannon.

August 31, 1812.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds. of VIRGINIA 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, Bucelas, and Calcavella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

WHE HOUSE in Patrick-street, hext to Mr. Dovum, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Suranock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBYR, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

\$250,000 FOR A BLANK.

THE NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of 10,000 Tickets, will be all drawn on the 8th of September i the Scheme contains the usual number of Capital Prizes, and the lowest Prize £22; in addition to which, Eight Packets of Tickets are to be givon to the Four First-drawn Blanks, by which a sum of \$50,000 may be gained.

The other Benefi	its are as follow:	1		
2 of £16,000 are £32,000	6 of ∡200 are ∡21,2200	1		
2 4.000 8.000	8 100 800	ŀ		
2 3.000 6,000	10 50 500	' 1		
4 1.0004.000	10 40 400	١.		
4 500 2,000	1 28 30 840			
6 3001,800	1,930 22 42,460	'		
TICKETS add SHARBS are now welling at S. PHE-				
LAN'S I RULL'S R. FARRELL'S and A. BIR-				

NIB'S, Waterford. THE BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE SHIP SNIPE.

A full report of the important judgment delivered by Sir W. Scott in this case has been published by Dr. Edwards, and we think the subject of such importance, that we shall present our readers with some extracts from it. In speaking of the pretended decree of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the learned Judge expresses himself as fol-

with much learned industry by Dr. Stoddart, concur to be applied to the questions arising out of it. It tum non obligat, sed promulgatio. It is unnecessary to add, that such a publication must be authentic; that is, that it must come in such a shape as not to convict itself of fallacy and fraud, because the effect of fraud is to destroy all credit. It is the just fate of him who uses it, that cliam cum verum dicit amittit fidem. It must likewise be,intelligible and clear; for if it is wrapped in obscurity, it ceases o be a publication. If these are requisites indispensable in ordinary cases, much more are they so in a professed revocation of a measure to which the atention of the world had been so much called, both n its origin and progress -where so many important interests depended upon the certainty and truth of the revocation—and where no one event had occurred that could lead any man's mind to a conjecture that any such revocation was to take place."

" Instead of being clear and definite, all precision, as it has been described, it is altogether obscure, involved, and contrrdictory. Under such qualifications, it cannot be considered as the detree of revocation itself, even if all the objections which arise from its non-conformity to all reasonable usage belonging to such a subject, could be waved. Of course, therefore, a demand was made at the time, and has been many times repeated, for the production of the instrument of revocation-which, however has never yet been produced. This country has denied, on the ground of the non-production, the existence of any such revocation, no decree or other authentic document having been produced. The reasonableness of this demand and denial seems to be sufficiently admitted by the act of France now set up : for what is it?-the production of an asserted decree of revocation, thereby admitting that a decree is the proper form of revocation; and admitting, likewise, in my apprehension, that no such decree existed, as the person designated Duc de Cadore referred to; because there cannot be a doubt that if it had, France would have founded herself in her present pretensions upon that, and not upon

A NY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING- the decree now produced of a much posterior date.'

In the course of delivering his judgment, Sir Wm In the course of delivering his judgment, Sir Wm. Scott took occasion to compliment the Drs. Adam, Arnold, Stoddart, and Lushington, for the learning, ability, and industry displayed by them in the course of their arguments in the cause; and in the conclusion of his judgment, we think the inclination of his mind can be perceived with respect to the conduct of America and her pretensions.

" Having arrived, at least in the conviction of ny own judgment, to the conclusion, that the instrument relied upon is a false and fraudulent instrument, without good faith, without authority, and without promulgation, it becomes less necessary for me to consider how far it would have satisfied the other requisites prescribed in the Order, if it had not been an instrument totally deficient in these primary and fundamental qualifications. shall, therefore, not impose upon myself the task of enquiring how far, in the case of such general decrees, violating the rights of neutrals, universally, a revocation of them in favour of any one State, calling itself neutral, is entitled to the respect of the other belligerent, whose rights may be more deeply affected by the partial revocation than by the general prohibition itself-how far the State which has imposed the injurious prohibition has any right to make such a selection of neutrals more than it had the right to impose the original prohibition-how far a State, calling itself neutral, has a right entirely to disband from the common confederacy of civilized nations, and to accept, as a mera indulgence to itself, that which it ought to claim and possess as the common birth-right of all neutral States whatsoever-how far it is at liberty, consistently with any known principles of general justice, or of national good faith, by such an accept tance for its own temporary convenience, to concur in establishing principles immediately fatal to the rights of all other neutral countries, and ultimately and consequentially to its own-and if it is not so at liberty, to what extent of opposition beyoud the indignant rejection of such selfish favours, if they are so offered, it is bound to carry its resist. ance. These are momentous questions-and they become more momentous, if the assertion of a right to accept such selfish advantages, upon a species of dereliction of neutral rights and duties, should be coupled with the assertion of a still more noxious right to accept them upon terms which can have no other merit allowed to them than that of qualifying Irish, 4 Battaliotis. hostility to the other belligerent.-For the neutral state to contend against that belligerent, that she had accepted such terms, had acted upon them, and by such acceptance and acting had a right to Insist

agniust him, does seem something of a pretension

that the conditional burgain had ceased to be couditional, and ought now to be considered as absolute not very consistent with the expectation of a ready acquiesence on the part of that other belligerent. It were much to be lamented, if a state of things should exist which called for the discussion of such questions. The conclusion to which I have arrived

state of things does exist, and what decision ought " A variety of authorities, collected and cited establishing the well-known maxim, that decre- is equally unnecessary to enquire whether the acceptance of any conditions (be their nature what it Dr. Stoddart has observed,) leaves the revocation still in a conditional state, or converts it into an absolute one (though the conditions are still resting in future unexecuted performance), together

with several other minor considerations on which much learned industry has been bestowed." MEMORANDUM

excludes the necessity of enquiring whether such a

moy, even future, prospective, or continuous, as

OF THE DESCRIPTION AND STRENGTH OF THE WHOLE FRENCH ARMY. Taken from the " Emplacement de l'Armee Imperiale," printed by Order of Bonaparte, for the Use of the Generals of his Army.]

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH Infantry of the Line.

Light Infantry. 32 Regts. estimated of similar strength... 160 Batts. 2 Regts, Carabineers, of 4 Squadrons each ... 13 Cuirassiers, of ditto,..... Dragoons, of ditto......120

25 Chasseurs, of ditto

10 Hussars, of ditto.....40 332 Artillery.
8 Regts of Foot Artillery, of 22 Companies each. Regts. of Horse Artillery, of 7 Squadrons each. 16 Reg's. of Train Artillery, of 6 Companies each.

2 Battalions of Pontonniers, of 8 Companies each. 6 Companies of Artificers, and 4 of Armourers. 2 Battalions of Miners, of 5 Companies each. Battalions of Sappors, of 9 Companies each.

FOREIGN AND AUXILIARY CORPS. 1. Swiss Infantry.

4 Regiments, of 4 Battalions each Battalion of Prince Neufchatel. Battalion Valaisan 1 Company of Artillery.

2. Italian Troops. 2 Regiments of Light Infantry, 4 Battalions. Regiments of the Line, 11 Battalions. 3 Squadrons Dragoons. 9 Ditto Chameurs Regiment of Foot Artillery. 1 Squadron of Horse Artillery. 5 Companies of the Train of Artillery. 3 Neepolitati Troops.

1 Regt. of Light Infantry, & Battalions Regts. of Infantry of the Line, 4 Battalions. 2 Regts. of Chasscurs a Cheval, 4 Squadrous. 4. Troops of the Grand Ducky of Warsaw. 3 Regiments of Infantry, 6 Battalions. 1 Battalion of Foot Artillery, 3 Companies

t Company of Sappers. 3. Confederation of the Rhine. Regt. of the Grand Duke of Baden, 2 Batts 1 Company of Foot Artillery. Train of Artillery, 1 Company. Regiment of Heise Darmstadt, 2 Battalions Foot Artillery, I Company. 2 Regiments of Nassau-Nassau Chasseurs a Cheval, 1 Squadron. Battalion of the Prince Primate.

Regiments of Saxony, 6 Battalions. Regiment of the Duke of Wurtzburg, #Batts. 8 Independent Companies of Infantry. 6. Dutch Troops. 2 Regiments of the Line.

1 Squadron of Hussars. 2 Companies Light Artillery. Company Truit of Artillery. 1 Company Miners. 7. Westphallen Troops.

3 Regiments of the Line. 3 Battalidus. Battalion Light Infantry. 2 Companies. 1 Company Foot Artillery. 3 Squadrons Light Hore.

8. Troops of the Grand Duchy of Berr. 2 Regiments of Infantry, 6 Battalions.

9. Corps Hors Ligne. Light Infantry of Corsica, 4 Battalions. Battalion of the Island of Blhs. Regiment of the Mediterraness. 5 Battalions. Corsican Riflemen. I Battalion. Riflemen of the Po. 1 Battalion Municipal Guard of Paris, 4 Buttalions. Chasseurs des Montagnes, & Baitalions. Legion du Midi, & Battadions. Chasseurs, 4 Squadrons. Legion of the Vistula, 4 Regiments, 8 Batts. Lancemen, 4 Squadrons Portuguese Legion, 5 Regiment, 10 Batts. 1 Deni-Brigade, 3 Battalion 4 Squadrona Chameurs : Ionian and Seven Islands, 2 Battalions. Albanians, 8 Battalions.

fllyrians, 2 Battalions Croats, 6 Regiments, 12 Battelions 10. Troupes Birangeres. 10 Regiment de la Tour D'Auvergnes & Batti. Regiment d'Ysembourg. 4 Battalions.

Prussian Regiment, 3 Battalions. Spanish Regiment, 5 Battalions. Militaires Etrangeres, 4 Battalions. Cotonial Battalions, 4 Battalions. Regiment of Pioneers, 17 Companies. Recapitulation of Foreign and Auxiliary Corps.

lofantey.	Light ist.	Cavalry.	Foot Art. or Horse Art.	Miners or
Swiss Batts to Italians 11 Neapolitans 4 Warsaw 5 Confederation 17 of Rhine 17 Dutch 2 Westphalian 2 Gr 10d 1 th 6 of Berg 17 de Ligue 7 Foreign Troops 24	1	1 Sq. 1 Sq. 1 Sq. 3 Sq. 1 Sq. 3 Sq. 1 Sq. 3 Sq.	1 & disp. 1 Beg. 5 Comp. 5 Comp. 1 Comp.	1 Comp.
Total,16	1 -	1.	18	,19

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBERS. Allowing to each Buttalion 600 men, and to mach Squadron 200.

French. Infantry of the line, 610 Battalions, 866,000 Light Infantry. 160 Battalions, 96,000 339 Squadrons, 66,400 Cavairy, Auxiliaries, &c. &c.

nfantry of the line, 169-Battalions, 97,200 7 Battalions, 4,200 Light Infantry, Cavalry, 27 Squadrons, 5.400 Exclusive of the troops in the Artiller

and Bugineer Departments, of which there are. French, 501 Companies, which taken at 100 men each. - 50,100 In the Auxiliaries 19 Companies,

Mes 407,300 Besides the above, there are 109 Companies of Cannoniers Gardes Cotes. -28 Companies of Cannoniers Gardes Cotes, se-

12 Battalious of Equipages Militaires.

10 Companies of Infirmiers Militaires. 10 Demi-brigades of Veterans on Activita-18 Companies of Capucnicra Veterans.
38 Legions of the Gendarmerie Imperiale.

And the Companies de Reserve Departementales. In 1806, the French Army effective was estimated at 457,000 strong.

Ulament to say that the loss on both sides is sesore, and nearly similar. To ough I have before , Iral occasion to represent the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Hawkins, I cannot in this instance antheiently express my sentiments of his gallantry. ne well as that of Lieutenant Masters, second of the Horatio. Lieutenant Hawkins, who received a severe wound in the right hand when the boats were advancing, and another in the left arm in the act of boarding, represents the spirited and able support he received from Lieutenant Masters, who was also severely wounded in the right arm, and I must also hear testimony to the merits of this officer. The service has lost a valuable officer in First Lieutouant Syder (royal marines), killed in the act of boarding; and that of a most amiable young man, Mr. James Larans, Assistant-surgeon, who soon after died of his wounds. I must also represent the high terms Lieutenant Hawkins speaks of Mr. James Crisp, master's-mate, Mr. William Hughes, Loutswain, and Mr. Thomas Fowler, midshipman the two latter are also severely wounded. The services of Lieutenants Hawkins and Mas-

ters, with the petty officers, and the several instances of spirited behaviour of the seamen and marines well deserve the encomiums already passed. The unwearied, skilful, and humane attention of Mr. Thomas Bishop, surgeon, to the wounded, demanmy warmest acknowledgments. Our loss is to be attributed to the desperate resistance made by the Danish Commodore, (who is severely wounded, as well as the Commander of the cutter) and the excellent position his vessels were placed in.

The prizes I have directed to North Yarmouth. Herewith I beg to enclose the list of killed and I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

To William Young, Esq. Admiral of the White, · Commander-in-Chief. &c. &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded. In the boats of his Ma jesty's ship Horatio, employed on the 2d of August. Killer -Oliver Shimmings, quarter-masters G Markham, ditto; Thomas Arthur, quarter-master's mate: Thomas M. Munn, captain of the after-guard: Jerumiah Patience, captain of mast: James Morris. abie seaman ; John Hall, ditto ; First Lieutenant Geo. Sider, royal marines; Richard Carrick, corporal of

Wovenen-Abraham Mills Hawkins, first lieutenant, severely a Thos. P. Masters, second lientenant. ditto : Mr. Hughes, boatswain, ditto : Mr. Powler, midshipman, ditto: Mr. Larans, assistant-surgeon (since de id); Jas. Nightingale, quarter-master, dangerously (lince dead). William Hopkins, captain of forecastle, severely a Joseph Day, quarter gunner, ditto: Thomas Pearson, able seaman, ditto: John Liade, ditto, ditto; John Dennis, ditto, ditto; James Commins, ditto, ditto : James Earsley, quarter-gunner, slightly ; James Bridle, ordinary scaman, ditto Serjeant Harvey, royal marines, ditto ; James Stokes private marine, severely

Total number of the enemy killed 10 Total wounded, including officers......13 G. Stuart, Captain. (Signed)

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

We are without any confirmation of the report of Marquis Wellington's further defeat of the French Army, as mentioned in the letters from Guernsey and Jersey-indeed we are not sanguine on the subject; and the total silence of Sir Home Popham, who is upon the Spanish Coast, and whose zeal, activity, and vigilance, were so conspicuous in collecting the details of the late glorious affair, does not increase our confidence in the reports in circulation.

Upon a re-perusal of the eleventh French Bulletin, we find still greater cause for exultation than we have hitherto displayed. The whole of General Witgenstein's victories of the 30th and 31st ult, are innstannfusedly alluded to; all that we are told is, that the division of Legrand bore up against the fire of the enemy's troops. On the 1st just, it was that the 15,000 Russians were " pushed into the river," which, by the bye, is such a vague way of describing he defeat of an enemy's columns, that we must place he whole affair out of the pale of belief. Why are not all these splendid victories announced to us from the cannon at Boulogne? But not the least amusing or gratifying part of the above Bulletin is that in which Bonaparto tells us, he has placed his troops " in quarters of refreshment." Does this repose indicate his forhearance to the Russians, or does it imply that he had been most woefully beaten at eremy attempt to bring them to a general action, and has at last given up the pursuit in disgust? Ano-

ther such Bulletin, and the cause of Russia is safe! Mails from the Mediterraneau have arrived at Fal- thur Marquis of Wellington; and especially for the mouth, brought by the Mauchester packet; she sail- signal victory obtained on the 22d day of July, in

of v proceeded, and, at 8 A. M. on the 2d, she f far on the 6th instant. General Bailasteros, who j der of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in Duke of Reggie, the length of which presents and a large ship, which, on the appearance of the swith Gibraltar was supposed to have been cut off by the French, had again retreated under the guns of Com, Lieutenant Hawkins determined to attack, Wellington at Salamanca hastened the departure of pedition against Catalonia has been delayed or abaudoned, it would appear, in consequence of Suchet having suddenly evacuated that province with 15,000 treops, and marched for Madrid to support Joseph and the French army of the Centre.

A letter from Messina, by the above mail, dated the 7th July, informs us, that the Sicilians were far from being unanimous in their approbation of the new Constitution. There had been some slight disturbaeces at Palermo, but all was quiet at Messina. The French encampment on the opposite shore was reduced to 4 or 5000 men by the departure of Murat and 8 or 10 regiments for Russia. The crops in Sicily were unusually abundant.

Twenty-five transports, with 6000 troops on board, arrived at Palermo on the 6th ult. to join the Catalonian expedition

A letter from Gibraltar of the 30th July states, that the French were at that date so strong at San Roque and Algeziras, that the inhabitants had taken shelter under the guns of Gibraltar: they were supplied with provisions from the garrison.

" SMYRNA, JUNE 22 .- On 14th May the Treay of Peace between the Russian Emperor and the Grand Seignor was signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Bucharest, and there is no doubt of its being ratified by the Soltan.

" Russian Officers have arrived at Mr. Cummings's, in Pera, to treat for the liberation of the

"This looks well, and indicates that the courts of England and St. Petersbugh have preconcerted measures for a peace. Hitherto no exportation of gmin is permitted through the Dardauelles-two cargoes have been fately seized there.

" Mr. Liston has quitted the Argo, and token nis passage in boats, to go sooner to Constantinople, where his presence is very essential at this mo-

" MALTA, JULY 11 .- The Commissioners A Court and Burrows, who came in the Ganymede, to inquire into the laws, &c. of this Island, have commenced their proceedings, to the great satisfac-

America. - However sanguine those interested in he welfare of America may be in their expectations. of a suspension of hostilities, the instant the repeal of the Orders in Council is made known at the seat of Government, we understand that since the arrival of Mr. Foster, Ministers are prepared for a threat of the continuance of the war, unless some further concessions are made. The controul exercised by all civilized Governments over the subjects born within their dominions, has been openly controverted by Mr. Madison and his party for several years! past, in pamphlets and official documents. The protection afforded to the deserters from our navy by the American States is an injury which Great Britain has received at the hands of America, and which has been forgiven with becoming magnatimity:but if Mr. Madison and his College of French Jurists, at Washington, are disposed to touch this discordant string once more, we believe we may tell of the bursting of a tremendous cloud of Cossacks them the Biltish Government will expend the last shilling in its Trensury, rather than depart from the most trifling of those advantages which the superior his gallant bands, would interrupt the " grand rity of our navy has gained us over other maritime, states, and which have been sanctioned by the law of nations from time immemorial. In the mean time, private letters from Boston of the 21st ult. which we have seen, continue to speak confidently of a complete reconciliation taking place the instant the re-Washington. The same letters also state, that a killed. contrary line of policy will atterly ruin Madison and his party in the estimation of even those hoseheaded Jacobius who support him, and that a Federal Administration will undoubtedly arise out of the revolution in public opinion, which his obstinacy may reate. The Pacific was to sail as a cartel from Bos-

ton for England on the 8th instant. The following is a List of the Enemy's Vessels

lying in the Texel:	
	IE LINE.
Crown Prince,	Admiral Virheuel. Captain Musquetier.
Coulman,	Frederick
lan de Witte,	- Ryzenberg.
Rotterdam,	iccania
Amsterdam, - <	- Elicane.
Admiral de Rayten,	
Everta, Restant	

Dogger Bank. PRICITES. Dragauart, Maria, Rygusberg. Two more, names not known. A 20 gun ship, Venus, Captain Cambier,

And two Brigs. It is announced in the Gazette, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to grant to the Marquis of Wellington a oyal augmentation in the dexter quarter of the crms of Wellesley, to consist of an escutcheon, harged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, ind St. Patrick, being the Union Badge of the inited Kingdom.

HOME DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 25, 1812. A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almichy Gop, for the repeated successes obtained over the Frencharmy in Portugal and Spain by the allied forces under the command of the Most Noble Ar-

respectively and, and all all and advanced to Malaga, and whose communication the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, at morn-from giving more than a very brief outline: ing and evening service, after the General Thanksgiving, throughout the Cities of London and West- 26th, and 27th of July, in consequence of the the Fortress in good order. The victory of Marquis minster, and elsewhere within the bills of mortality, on Sunday last, the 23d day of August; and the ral Osterman, but without either mentioning the statistanding their advantageous position; at the French from San Roque, but Ballasteros had same Prayer is ordered, by the authority aforesald, ne the fire commenced on the boats (one of which | previously a smart affair with them at Ossuna, in | to be used in all Churches and Chapels throughout which his army greatly distinguished itself. The ex- | England and Wales, on the Sunday after the Ministers thereof shall have received the same.

Similar orders have been sent to Ireland.

THE FORM OF PRAYIE. " GRACTOUS Gop. accept. we implore thee, the praises and thanksgivings of a grateful nation, for the successes Thou hast repeated's vouchsifed to the Allied Army, in Portugal and Spain. Thine, O Gon is the greatness, and the power, and the victory, and the Majests; without Thee, there is neither success in the wisdom, nor strength in the courage of man; the skill of the Captain, and the obedience of the Soldier, are thine. Direct our hearts, O Goo! so t sult in victory, that we forget notwhence it cometh: to use it, that we provoke not Thy heavy displeasure against us. Continue, we pray Thee, Thy fayour and protection to our Captains, and Soldiers and Allies. Unite their counses and prosper their enterprises, for the general good. And of Thy grea mercy. O Good open the eves of our blinded and in fatuated encuries, that they may see and understand the wickedness they are working. Touch them with the spirit of remorse; awaken their justice, and cor rect their inordinate ambition; so that at Thy appointed time, and under Thy good Providence, the niseries of war may cease, and destructions be prought to a perpetual end. These prayers and hanksgivings we hunbly submit to Thy Divine Maesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Chaist .- Amen."

LLOYDS, Avg. 26 .- Captain Tucker, of his Maesty's ship Cherub, arrived from the Leeward Is lands, has informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that forty-two of the fleet which sailed from St. Thomas's, on the 3d ult, under his protection, parted company at different times during the passage, by making sail from the convoy-" The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have informed the Committee, that if Masters of ressels under convoy continue inattentive to signals and in structions, and will voluntarily part convoy in the manner they at present so generally do, that his Majesty's Officers cannot be responsible for the safey of the trade."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

The Twelfth Bulletin of the invading French arny has now reached us, but it tells us nothing.-We knew long since that Dunaburg was abandoned by the Russians; and as for the fustion about the superb harrests, ' the " heat of the weather," nd the description of the Grand Palace at Witepsk. all this may fill up a yawning interval in the coteries of the Parisians, but it will not confince even the Lads of Paris" that their Emperor is either able willing to follow the Russians much farther for the present. The circumstance of his ordering back he 100 pieces of cannon from Magdebourg to Dantzic, may be regarded as a strong indication of his intention to confine his present campaign to the capture of Riga, and his consequent demarcation of the Duna, (not the Dwina, as it has been erroneously named on the authority of most modern maps) as the boundary of the Russian Empire. But we have our doubts whether the Russians will suffer him to enjoy his " repose" at Witepsk, until all this is accomplished, and we shall not be surprised to hear on the "large square" which he has opened before his Palace. Oh that the Hetmna Platoff, and morning parade" of the Imperial Guards!

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

" WITEPSK, AUGUST 7 .- At the Battle of the Russian General Koulnien, a distinguished Otlicer of the light troops, was killed; ten peal of the Orders in Council is made known at other Generals were wounded; four Colonels were

" General Ricard, with his brigade, entered Duaborg the 1st August. He found eight pieces of emon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarentum also arrived there on the 2d. Thus, Dusaberg, which the enemy has been forthfying for five years, where he has expended several nillions, which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power. like the other works of the enemy, and like the entrenched camp which he had on the Drissa.

" In consequence of the taking of Dunaberg, his Majesty has ordered that a park of 100 pieces of artillery, which he had formed at Magdeberg, and which he had advanced upon the Niemen, should retrograde to Dantzic, and be put in depot in that

" At the commencement of the campaign, two besieging parks of artillery had been prepared; one against Dunaberg, the other against Riga.

"The magazines of Witepsk are provisioned; the hospitals organized. These ten days of repose are extremely useful to the army. The heat is, besides excessive. We have it warmer here than in Italy. The harvests are superb; it appears that this extends to all Russia. Last year it was had every where. The crops will not begin to be cut before eight or ten days.

" His Majesty has made a large square (place) before the Palace which he occupies at Witepsk .-This Palace is situate upon the banks of the left river of the Duna. Every morning, at six, there is a grand parade, at which all the Officers of the Guard appear. One of the brigades of Guards, in fine condition, alternately defiles."-[Monitcur, August 21.1

The Moniteur of the 21st August also contains ed from Malta on the 12th July, and from Gibial- the neighbourhood of Salamanca, was used, by or- Joachim Napoleon, the Duke of Tarentum, and the very long detailed reports from Eugene Napoleon,

The first relates to the engagement of the 256 vance upon Witepsk, and states the defeat of Con own or their opponents' loss. In one place it an "The valour of the troops and the obstinacy of h General were necessary, to succeed in so differ an attack." And again: " I will give your & jesty an account of the loss suffered by the 13th

14th divisions in these different engagements." The second, from Joachim Napoleon, dated Ma luzzeo, A-gust 1, gives an accout of the same tack upon General Osterman, who was on the heigh of Ostrovno, and asserts the enemy to have lou pieces of cannon, 7 or 800 prisoners, and 5 or 600 at least killed.

The third, from the same, dated the same plan 2d August, says, that in the affair of the 26th, it loss of the enemy was from 2500 to 3000 killed and an immense number of wounded; and add " Your Majesty has scarcely lost any body." The fourth, from the Duke of Tarentum, gires General Grawert's account of the battle of Ekra, on the 19th of Jair.

General Grawert says, "the battle was long and murderous—the Russians manfully defended their position. Even a detachment, which was cut off, fought to the last extremity—but the bravery of the Prussian troops, although their number was inferior, and the good conduct of the Officers and Chiefs, triumphed over the Russians; at half-part eight at night they were forced at all points, and put to flight." The prisoners are said to amount to some hundreds; the Russian loss is not stated.

The fifth is from the Doke of Reggio, dated Biala, 31st, of July, and states, that having arms. ed upon Kimisilsow on the 30th of July, he learned that General Wittgenstein was advancing in force npon Jacouboro, who, in effect, debouched, and commenced action with the 26th Regiment, which continued all that day - that can the following morning the Russians renewed the attack, and attempted to take the Castle of Jacoubovo, into which he penetrated; but was driven from it with the loss of 500 prisoners; and that the enemy, in the two days, had suffered considerably.

The sixth is from the same, dated August 1, giring an account of an attack made the preceding night by the Russians, on the troops charged with the defence of the ford of Serochiua, in which they are represented as having been driven into the Drissa, with the loss of 14 pieces of caunon, 13 caissons, and more than 2000 prisoners.

We stated yesterday, upon what we shall be glad to find was rather doubtful authority, that the expedition to Catalonia had been suspended, if not abandoned, in consequence of the favourable aspect of affairs in the Peninsula. On the contrary, we anxiously expect to hear of the whole of the strong fortresses in that province being in the pessession of the allied troops. As the amount of their force is not generally known, it may be necessary to state that the expedition is composed of 8000 English, 8000 Sicilians, and 8000 Spaniards, the whole under the command of General Maitland. The Spaniards are under the more immediate command of Generals Whittingham and Roche. They were at Palma, in Majorca, on the 18th ult. ready to sail at a moment's notice.

A ship of war has arrived from the Baltic, by which Government has received dispatches from Admiral Martin, at Riga, to the 13th ultimo. The besieging army has been augmented to 40,000 men ov the arrival of Marshal Victor (the Duke of Belluno), who has taken the command, he being some to Marshal Macdonald. The battering train has at length come up. The besiegers had broken ground ind were cannonading the town; but with no great effect, as the British and Russian flotilla of gunboats and men of war kept up a most tremendous fire in return, which had completely dispersed the working parties of the enemy.

It is whispered among the circle of Lord Sidmouth's friends, with what foundation we do not pretend to have ascertained, that the Noble Visount has withdrawn his opposition to the concession of the Catholic Claims; or that he has resolved, at least, to throw no impediment in the way of a free, full, and unbiassed discussion of that important question. It is not, indeed, acknowledged, that his personal objections to the measure are wholly, or even in part, removed; but his Lordship is made to say, that he should deem it presumption in him o put his individual opinion in competition with the leclared sense of Parliament; and that the sense of Parliament has been unequirocally declared in farour of the Catholic Question, he has no hesitation o confess. Under that impression, the Noble Viscount is stated, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, to have recently transmitted instructions to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, laying it down as a rule, that the cause of the Catholics should be allowed to take its own course, unobstructed by any interruption or impediment on the part of the Irish Government. It is moreover asserted, that the tenour of the instructions sent over to the Duke of Richmond has been communicated to some of the warmest friends of the Catholics in this ountry .- Morning Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

There is no arrival from Spain or Portugal : and the report from Corunna remains without either confirmation or contradiction.

Our Falmouth letter says, that a packet has been fitted up as a flag of Truce, which is to sail for America immediately.

We had yesterday transmitted to us a letter from Gibraltar, informing us that the American Cousul had arrived in the Bay from Algiers, in consequence

of the commencement of hostilities between the Dog and the United States. It seems that the Cousi had taken out presents from his Government, according to the custom with those employed on missions to this African Prince, but they were not sufand his disappointment was expressed, as is usual

with him, by a Declaration of War. This rupture is likely to have a beneficial effect on our commerce with the Mediterranean. In spices and numerous other commodities the Americans have carried on a successful competition in that sea with our own traders; and by the obstruction they will now meet with, we shall, in several articles, be enabled to supersede them in that extensive mar-

We understand that an application was made ves terday, at the Alien-Office, for passports for several Gentlemen, arrived in the American ship Man Ann, to proceed to town, when the applicants were informed they could not be granted that an order went down to Deal last night, respecting the Mary Ann, which lately arrived from France with about 100 passengers on board, belonging to different nations, for the purpose of preventing any persons being landed from her; but also specifying, that Americans arriving from France, and intending to proceed directly to America, should be suffered to proceed if they could obtain a vessel to carry them but without landing; if they cannot obtain such vessel, they are to be sent back again to France in

We understand that Mr. Foster, previous to his departure from the United States, granted severalliceuses to American ships to proceed with stores and provisions to the West India Islands, urged to this measure by the necessities under which the Colonies have laboured from our unfriendly situation with regard to America. We auspect, however, that the Citizens who have obtained these licenses will not be allowed to use them, as there is an existing law, by which the subjects of the United States, availing themselves of such licenses, are liable not only to forfeit double the value of the ship and cargo, but to be prosecuted criminally for a misdemeanour. We some time ago stated it as our opinion, that

the American Government would not fail to take advantage of the present state of things in negociating with the Spanish American Settlements; so as to be beforehand with us in securing their friendship. Accordingly we find, that, immediately after the earthquake that spread such ruin and horror at the Caraccas, the American Executive sent over a Mr. Scott, as their Agent, with succours to the amount of \$250,000 in stores and provisions - and with the promise of further assistance, both of arms and provisions. We suppose that they have done the some thing in other of the Spunish Settlements, and the impression that it has made may be easily conceived. Mr. Scott has shown his credentials. and has expressed to the Respectables of the Federal Union of Venezuela his hope that the ships and ressels of the American States will be received fnto their ports on the footing of the most favoured nation - that is, that the same duties will be charg-Ed on them as on the English; and our Correspondent says, there is no doubt but that this will be granted, particularly as General Miranda is empow

ered to treat with them for succours. Through a private channel we have some information of the opinion entertained of us in the Brazils About 20 of the Portuguese slave-ships have been taken by British ships of war, some of them, we are told, contrary to the treaty, within the bays and harbours of the Portuguese settlements on the African coast. This alleged riotation of the arrangement between the two Courts has excited much disgust, and particularly in Bahia, where Englishmen have been placarded, and rewards offered for thei apprehension. We believe that this situation of things has, from a most respectable quarter, been represented to his Majesty's Government, and that they have promised to give it a due and full consi-

Cotton mills are established to a prodigious extent in the Brazila, where every process of the manufacture is ingeniously conducted

The report from Malta of the capture of a frigate, by a French 71, must be false. The account is dated Malta, July 10. The action was off Genea .-Suppose it took place the 1st July - We have Paris Papers to the 21st August. Had such an event taken place, would it not have been published at Paris in 50 days?

There is a second mention made in the last Paris Papers of the battle of Salamanca - and " the moment of indecision produced by Marmont's wound alone saved us from total defeat!" And " the French are waiting reinforcements in their former positions !" And their army, " since its arrival on the Douro, has been daily fortifying itself, and receiving reinforcements from Vittoria and Madrid!!" We need not remind our readers how strongly the Marquis of Wellington's last dispatch confirms this notable article, and how well the capture of Valladolid by us, and the rapid retreat of the enemy from the Douro to Burges, agree with the assertion of their remaining in their former positions. We hope the Bolletin accounts of the operations against Russia tre as near the truth as this French version of the battle of Salamanca.

THE SECOND VICTORY.

Courier-Office, Two o'Clock.

A Letter was this morning received at Apsleyouse, from Captain Malcolm, of the Rhin, dated on the 14th inst. from the coast of Spain, which contlades with the following Postscript:

" More georious news from Lord Welling-No particulars are stated, nor any thing beyond e pasteript we have given.

CANADA.

MONTRELL, JULY 21 - This city has been for a few days past in a state of agitation, occasioned by no event which has taken place at Pointe Claire ficiently valuable to satisfy the avarice of the latter, | and as this matter will be clothed, no doubt, in all the dress of misrepresentation by our neighbouring enemies, from the information they may receive of it, we consider it to be a duty we one to the community at large in this country, to state the circumstances as they occurred, in a fair, open, and candid man-

By the late Militia Law, 2000 young men are to be diafted from the general Militia of the province. for three mouths, to be properly trained, and, of course, a certain proportion of this number is to be furnished by each particular district. Some of those drafted from the parish of Pointe Claire refused to march to Laprairie, for the purpose of joining the division stationed there; in consequence of which, Major Leprohon, belonging to this particular battalion, was sent on Tuesday last, with twenty-two attendants, to apprehend these refractory persons as

They apprehended four with some opposition ind on their way to town with them, they were folloved by a considerable number of persons, who rescued one prisoner, and threatened that they would next day proceed to the depot at Laprairie, and bring away by force from theuce the young men of that parish, who were there on duty. Accordingly, on Wednesday, a large body of these people assembled at La Chine, with the intention of carring their threats into execution.

Thomas M'Cord, Esq. one of the Police Magistrates, about four o'clock in the afternoon left town. accompanied by the light infantry of the 49th regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, under the command of Major Plenderleath, and took post on a point opposite to the insurgents (consisting of about 400 persons, 80 of whom appeared to be armed), and at the distance of about two acres. Mr. M. Cord, with some other respectable citizens, pointed out to them the impropriety of their conduct, and the fate that would unfortunately awaittheir perseverance; urging them by every persuasion to disperse and return peaceably to their homes and obey the lawr.

They replied, that they did not consider the Militia Bill as fully passed—that they were informed it had not received the Royal sanction-and that, although it might have presed the House of Assembly, where it originated, it had not obtained the approbation of the other branches of the Legislature; that the law, if really enacted, had not been promulgated amongst them, and that they were not properly made acquainted with it; as such they could not pay obedience to it.

Under this false and unfortunate impression, these deluded people persisted; but at the same time declared, with shouts of Vere le Roi, that if the Goa recoment wanted their services at any time, they were ready to come forward with their lives in the defence of their country, and that they would prove hemselves in the hour of dauger to be faithful subjects of a Government to which they were firmly a.ached by every principle.

Finding, however, that they still persisted in heir determination on this particular object, Mr. M. Cord, in his magisterial capacity, rend the Riot Act to them, and ordered them to disperse; which not being complied with, a round shot was fired by the artillery, but elevated above injury, which was returned by the insurgents, in a spirited fire with hall, deserving of a better cause. The troops then fired a volley with ball and grape, but still too much elevated to do any harm, which was also returned by another discharge from the mob, upon which a few directed shots were fired at them (it being nearly dark) by the military, which made them disperse, and one man was found killed and another wound-

ed, it is feared mortally. A straggling fire continued for a few minutes, and under cover of the night and the woods they retreated. Three prisoners were sent to town in the evening, in charge of some citizens who volunteered for the purpose. The troops lay upon their arms all night, and none of the insurgents were to be found the next morning.

Much praise is due to Major Plenderleath, Capnio Williams, and the officers and men of their detachment, for their cool and deter-ained, but humane conduct, in sparing the lives of their deluded fellow-subjects on this occasion; and many of these unfortunate men acknowledge the humane forbearnace exiaced by the military, that otherwise would have been fatal to most of them. On Thursday morning, strong detachments from

the three town battalions of Militia, forming about 450 men, marched to La Chine, and from thence, nocompanied by the military, proceeded to the village of Pointe Claire, where they halted that night, and in the morning marched from thence, in the rear of the island, and through St. Laurent, and yesterday arrived in town about four o'clock in the afternoon, bringing with them 24 prisoners, who with ten sent to town on Thursday, and the three already mentioned, of the preceding evening, make in all thirtyseren. These misguided men are now undergoing their examination before several of the town Magistrates at the Court-house. Many more prisoners might have been brought to town as strongly suspected, but were released on their promise to come and inplore the pardon of his Excellency the Govertor, who is now here, and which they did this morning, to the number of three or four hundred. His Excellency expostulated with them as a father, and pointed out to them the danger of their situation in a style truly honourable to his own feelings, assuring them of his forgiveness on delivering up those who had been the promoters of the insurrection, if to be found, and the Militia deserters of their district, which they most cheerfully agreed to do.

D. B. Vigor, attorney; and Papinean, jun. at-1 torney; both of Montreal, and Members of the House of Assembly (it is said), were the chief promoters and instigators in these lawless proceedings.

The Marquis of Wellington is, we understand. be presented with the next racant Garter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, on the petition of the ship-owners of North and South Shields, or thered a convoy for Pictou, in North America, and for the general protection of the ships in the trade to the Burish colonies

A Council of the Ca inet Ministers sat for a long time yesterday afternoon, at the Secretary of State's Other for Foreign Addies, in Donning-street.

deiatertoro Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, from which we have extracted every article of interest or importance, which our limits would allow. These Papers teem with various speulations on the credit to be attached to the respontive accounts of the different actions that have taken place between the contending armies in the North, into which, for the present, we forbear to enter .-With respect to the two principal objects of public anxiety, the state of our relations with America and the progress of the allied armies in the Peninula, we are not enabled to present our readers with any information of a more decisive character than what has already appeared. The dispatches o Marquis Wellington, inserted in our first page were anticipated in substance by an article publish ed in our last number. The disturbances in Canada, an account of which will be found in a preceding column, must be viewed as an object of serious alarm in the present situation of circumstances in that quarter, and are calculated to inspire consider able apprehensions for the safety of our North American colonies. In the event of a decided rupture with the United States. No mail due.

We are gratified in being enabled to present ou enders with the following authentic copy of the Letter of his Royal Highness the Dake of Sussex in reply to the communication of the rote of Thanks passed to him at the late meeting of the Catholics of the County of Wexford. We cannot omit this opportunity of returning our best acknowledgments to the Gentleman who favoured us with this communication, of whose kind attention we have experienced several former instances.

DEAR Sig-I have this morning received your letter of the 15th instant, informing me of the Thanks ordered me by the Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County of Wexford. Fully sensible of their kind attention, I beg of you to accept, a their name, of my Thanks, and to assure them that on all occasions I shall be proud to stand forth as one of the Constitutional Champions for Civil and Betigious Liberty, which to my mind never can be sepaated the one from the other. With sentiments of esteem and consideration. I am. dear ir.

Kensington Palace, Your truly obliged. Se. Aug. 82, 1812. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Meetings of the Catholics of the counties orgford and Carlow have been held, at both of shich several spirited Resolutions, similar in purport to those passed at other meetings, were unani-

ously adopted. The Right Hon, Lord Gronor Benevrond and the Hon. Gen. Stewart have been re-elected Mem-

bers of Parliament for the county of Londonderry. The Resolutions entered into by the Friends Independence at Limerick, on the 21th August (for which see our last page), evince a considerable degree of public spirit, and present an example which we hope to see generally imitated.

The celebrated John Jephson Oppy, Esq. lias, t is stated, again visited this country. We have to caution the public against a new is

sue of forgeries of thirty-shilling notes of the Bank of Messrs. Riall, of Cloumel. They are quite new. dated, in a very indifferent hand-writing, 10th of May, 1812, signed, in a better hand, Arthur Riall, and countersigned Stephen Luther. The paper is rather flimsy, and without the water-mark. They re tolerably well executed, but are very likely to e detected with a little close attention. - A welllooking country-woman, rather decently dressed, sas particularly active in passing them in this city last Saturday. She said she was from Moncoin, in he County Kilkenny, but the assertion is much

BIRTHS.-In Clonnel, the Lady of Thomas Rush-II. Esq. of a daughter.—In Merrion-square, Dublin. Lady Robert Tottenham, of a son.—On Wednesday last, at StamerPark, Co. Clare, the lady of Col. Cullen, of the Leitrim Militia, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES .- In Dublin, John Mulcahy, Esq. Sarah, only daughter of Herbert Byre. Esq. o Lyre Hall, Yorkshire.—At Kilmore. Co. Roscomion, Lieut, J. Wherland, of the Royal Cork City Militia, to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late

t. T. Crowe, 1.49. Banker, of Bath. DEATHS.-At Kilworth, Mrs. Murphy, wife of lublin .- At Castlefield, County of Kilkenny, John | pired from 29th September next. Bourke O flahertie, Esq. L. L. D .- At his house in the Minster-yard, York, George Dawson, Esq. formerly a Member of the Council at Madras - In London, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, formerly of Lisgorde. ounty of Fermanagh, Aid-de Camp to the Duke of ock .- At Salamanca, on the 23d ult. from fatigue, occurred by excess of exertion during the action if the preceding day, Major Benry Belson, of the 13th Portuguese Regt late Aid-de camp to Gen. Coleman, and Major of Brigade to Gen. Collins. -At same place, on the same day, of a wound received on the 18th. Cornet Williams, of the 11th Dragoons.

Price of English Stocks - August 23. 3 per Ct. Conv. 5811 | Bank Stock 221 Excb. Bills (34) 1 dis. par 3 per Ct. Red. 5911 Omnium 5 g 6 pre. 4 per Cts. 755 76 5 per Cent. Navy 901 Cousols for Acct. 5911

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 31.

ARRIVED, 20th-Earl Sandwich Packet.

27th-Clementina, Kirk, Liverpool, white bill : Samuel Packet: Gower Packet; Catherine, Francis, Cardiff. coals: Fortitude, Griffiths, Swausea, dilto: Caledonia, Walsh, Ayr, ditto : Providence, Arent. Rosmuson, Holmstrand, deals; Young Rasmus, wanson, ditto, ditto.

28th-Betsey, Clarke, Swansea, culm : Rosc. Lowther, Dublin, iron, &c. : Betsey, Morkford, Neath, coals : Aurora, Nichols-Daddon, Beerand Henry, Tull & Swanson, culm; Victory, Thomas-Margaret and Jane, Lowis-and Alfred, Mame, Swansoa, coals i Saran, Rees, Chester, ditto: George, Mauley, Bristol, m. goods: Auckland Packet: Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Cardiff, coals; Thomas, Drewry, Whitchiven, ditto.

29th-Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, Juggage 1 lope, Thomas, Liverpool, rock silt, earthenware, &c. : Lark, Murphy, Liverpool, white salt i Speedwell, Drewett, Swansen, cum i Assiduoge, Jenkins Swanser, couls; Will am, Boudle, Whitehaven coals sul-cloth. &c.; Fame, Rickerty, ditto, coals : Mary, Jones, Cork, sugar, &c. Dubliu: Agenoria, Hill man, Awansea, coals; Chester, Neild, Liverpool, rock sait, sugar, &c.; harl Leicester Packet. 30th-Jane, Stewart, Glassow, engar, indige

&c. : Birl Sandwich Packet: Carolus Magnus, Ginding. Stockholm, iron and deals : Langton, M. Kean-Elizh, Lawson-and Nancy, Rumuey, Whitehaven,

26th-Martha, Wright, Cork-Nile, Bateman, Lirerpool-and Valiant, Griffiths, Carnarvon, ballast; Ajax, from Antigonich, Mackey, timber, Dartmouth; Minerva. Colbrooke, London, butter, &c. 1 Earl Leicester Packet.

27th-Ann, from Liverpool, Sevil, rock salt, &c. Limerick: Ceres, Evans, Newhort, live cattle: Dispatch, Beech, Shoreham, butter i Jenny, Condon, Cork, for Newfoundland, butter, flour, &c.; Liberty, Palmer, Portsmouth, butter and pork a Soveru, Trewitt, Portsmouth, butter and bacon; Earl Sandwich Packet a Resolution, Jones, Liverpool, oatmeal, oats, (re-

28th-Culloden, Davis-Agenoria, James-Agenoria, Read-Fame, Lowther-and James, Galgey, Swansea, ballasta Samuel Packet. 29th-Good Intent, Burnard, Bideford, live cat-

le: Diana, Batchelor, London, oats, rice, &c. 1 lower Packet: Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampon and Cowes, butter and pork. 30th-Aurora, Harver, Swansen-and Olive, Ly n, Milford, ballast i Mary Alicia, Waggett, Bristol, butter, flour, &c. : Hohe, Carder, Swansea, bailast

and hair 1 Auck'and Packet. Wind-N. N. W. at 8, A. M.

NY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING-A HOUSE ASSISTANT, may hear of one by upplying to JONATHAN GATCHELL. Angust 31, 1819.

SIVEDISH IRON AND DEALS.

A CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per the Carolus Magnus, And. Gjerding, Master, to STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN,

who have now on hale a very complete and general Assortment of Foreign and English BAR IRON and STEEL-also clean HRMP-twelve-head Petersburg FLAX-and Stockholm TAR. Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1819.

THERE WILL BE A BALL AND SUPPER

AILT TA TRAMORE HOTEL.

On Thursday, the 3d of September next; ID TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, ON EVERY THURSDAY.

Tramore, August 99, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. # 1HB HOUSE, GARDEN, and OPFICE of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND. highly improved. The Garden is well planted and ropped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bannon, at Durrow.

August 31, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, On Monday, the 21st day of September, 1812,

AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, INHE following CONCERNS, situate in the City of

HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 feet in ront, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth, and encreasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearly Rent £67 15s. Od. -including a STABLE in Thomastreet-of which 60 years are unexpired from 29th September last.

ADELPHI STORES,

With a QUAY in front of 180 feet, and large STORE-YARDS-Yearly Rent £102 7s. 6d -24 years unexpired from September last-renewable for ever. THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS.

A DWELLING HOUSE and Offices, BACON-YARD Patrick Murphy, Esq.—Mrs. Grierson, wife of George and MED's, as now occupied by Messrs. Milwards ricerson. Esq. of Rathfarnham, in the County of and Skottows—Yearly Rent £91—51 Years unex-

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS: STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rent £17 28. Dd. years unexpired from 29th September last.

The above Concerns (if not previously disposed of private Contract) will be publicly sold by Auction n suid day. For further Particulars apply to John ATRINS. Esq. Waibrook, London-or John B. REEVES, 10, Clare-street, Dublin, who will receive Proposils, and

close with Purchasers.

September I, 1812