THE ABSENT SOLDIER'S LAMENT.

Where slept these sinews when the deed was done England all victory, and France dismay ! It makes me hate to look upon the sun, Ev'n hate to think of that illustrious day.

Oh! what an odious, tedious task to toil Thro' life's low, lazs, and inglorious sphere; The swelling heart proud panting all the while, To heat and bound in glory's bright career t

What British soldier fir'd with such a heart. Who would not yield that heart's last throb to (Ev'n as its pulse the soul and body part) " I fought on Salamanca's splendid day?"

What British warrior, red with unfelt wounds, Would not with all his timbs or life repay The proudest clang the trump of victory sounds, " I bled on Salamanca's trying day ?"

What pious son, lamenting o'er the bier, Bending beneath a father's sacred clay, But tells us in the glow of nature's toar, " My father fell on Salamanca's day ?"

OI that my better destinies had spared My sword one flourish in that noble frav : How had it blush'd because its master dured To add new gories to that glorious day.

MEDIATION BETWEEN SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

That a more correct opinion may be formed of the much-talked-of Mediation between Spain and her Colonies-and that some idea may be had of the grounds on which England has entered on this husiness, we publish the following concise particulars of the Secret Sittings in the Cortes, in which the Mediation was discussed :

On the proposals made by the British Government, for the ground-work of their interference, being laid before the Cortes, a Committee was by them chosen, to take cognizance of the affair, and report thereon. The persons named were Messrs, Morales Gallego, Gotierres de la Huerta, Navarro, Con, Alcour, Mexia, and Jauregul. The four first Europeans, and the other three Americans. The votes of the Committee were equal; that is, three were of opinion that the Mediation ought to be accepted, and three that it ought to be rejected, the remaining vote, which was that of Cea, being withheld, and not given on either side.

On the 10th of July, 1812, Secret Sittings were held in the Cortes on this question, when the Report of the Committee was read, after which Senor Villa Gomes proposed the reading of the opinion of the Regency. Senor Morales Gallego answered, that the opinion of the Regency was expressed in the answers of the Ministers of Foreign Relations to the notes of the English Ambassador, and that he proposed the reading of the whole Correspondence that had passed between both parties, since the affair was

Arat agitated. Senor Asuarez was of opinion, that the Council of State ought to be consulted on this affair, to which Senor Arguelles objected, by saying, that the Council of State, being recently installed, was not in any manner informed thereon, as it had been in agitation for more than a year, adding, that not sithstanding the Regency, in conformity to the Constitution, might listen to the ophtion of the Council of State. the Cortes were not under any such obligation, much less when the Members thereof (Cortes) were better informed on the affair, from having had it before them since its commencement. The President then observed, that as it was then too late to read th whole of the aforesaid Correspondence, it might be done next day in the Sittings which were to commence at twelve o'clock precisely.

SITTING OF THE LITE.

In the Secret Sittings of this day, which lasted from twelve till two and a quarter P. M .- the greatest part of the said Notes from the English Ambassador, and the Answers of the Minister of Foreign Relations, were wad.

"BITTING OF THE 12TH. The sitting of this day commenced at eleven m'clock, and the reading of the remaining part of the said correspondence was concluded, which done, a profound silence ensured for some time in the Cortes, which was broken by Senor Arguelles (European) who observed, that in an affair of such importance to the nation, he had resolved to give his opinion in writing, when he read a paper containing the same, the purport of which was, to show the state of the revolution in America, the conduct which had been observed by the Spanish Government, in employing pacific measures and conciliatory means to regain the ill-affected provinces; the conduct observed by the English Government in receiving the rebels, and In holding correspondence with them; and lastly, be argued that the nature of the revolution in New Spain was entirely different from those of the other points of America, after which statements, he concluded, that English mediation ought not to be ex-

tended to the said kingdom of Mexico. Senor Mexia (American) retorted, by observing, that the causes of the revolutions in America, in their beginning, had been the removal of the authorities which governed therein despotically, and were inclined to deliver them up to the French; for which peason the inhabitants considered it necessary to establish local governments under the dependence of Ferdinand VII. which just and necessary measure of precaution on the part of the Americans, alarmed the Spanish Government, who, considering it as an act of rebelion, in concert with the mercantile Junta of Cadiz, declared war against Carracas; which violence, together with other acts of a similar | douce is 27th July, 2d August, and 3d October, 1811. | tire.

sections to the extreme of declaring their indepen-

dence; and that the Spanish Government, as far as America, even resorting to the impolitical measure exclusively belonged to the Cortes, in conformity of availing themselves of the Portuguese against to several articles of the Constitution, which he Buenos Ayres; that In New Spain the acts of violence used by the military chleft against the revoluflorary parties, were notorious; that their complaints were yet unheard, and that they had been assassinated in the very act of parleying under a flag of ble, but even absolutely necessary, to adopt the truce. In short, he supported with most solid ren- proposed plan of Mediation; that without it there sous the opinion of the Americans of the Committee, in which state of the argument the President closed SITTING OF THE 13TH. At twelve this day the Serret Sitting commenced,

when Senor Villa Gamez (European) rose and observed, that New Spain was not a dissentient province, even in the opinion of the English, because Captain Fleming had exhorted some of the provinces of South America to follow the example of Mexico in sending their deputies to the Cortes. Senor Vegas (European) read a sound discourse, in which he retorts against the report of the European members of the Committee, as well as the allegations of Senor-Arguelles, concluding by demanding that the opinion of the three American members should be the feelings of the Cortes, in favour of the Amerifullowed.

Senor Guttiernez de la Huerta (European) endescoured to sustain the opinion he had given as a member of the Committee, in a heated and declamatory style. Amongst other things, he said, that in an English club it had been asserted, that the felicity of the English nation depended on the independence of Spanish America. He treated the views of the English in the mediation in a most mysterious interested in the disturbances of America. Sonor Ribers (European) answered him with great warmth, and clearly demonstrated the futility of his arguments. The Sitting then ended.

SITTING OF THE 14TH.

This Secret Sitting commenced by the reading of in Address of Vigodet, Governor of Monte Video, which he observed, that notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances, the Spanish Government did not aid him with the necessary succours, and that if 4000 men at least were not sent out to him, he could not answer for the holding out of the forties. which it would be necessary either to deliver up to the Portuguese, or to the Insurgents. In consequence of abich. Senor Mercia (American) observed, that the passage just read proved the certainty of what he had already stated in the Cortes; that is, that a great number of European troops were necessary to pacify the different sections of America: that it was not an ephemeral or partial movement, but a general and well-organized rising on the part of the naives; and that as it was impossible for the Peninsua to send such forces in the present situation of things, there resulted the absolute necessity of acedling to the proposed mediation on the part of the

Senor Ramos Arispo (American) answered and leuied that part of Senor Arguelles' speech, in which he asserted, that since the mediation was first agiated in the Cortes, the Regency had abstained from taking active and hostile measures to subject the prorinces of America; adding, that the Cortes had int hindered the Regency from employing the means n its power to preserve the union of the American provinces; that this authority had never been conaldered as belonging to the Cortes, but to the Executive Power; and finally, that the Cortes, by virtue of a proposition made by Senor D I Moute, and apoved, had arged the Regency to send troops to quell the revolutions. The said Senor Ramos Artspe then proceeded to show the necessity of English mediation in the kingdom of Mexico, founding his argument on the fact of the Constituted Authorities in that country having boenly refused to treat with the Insurgents, violating in this manner every principle of reason, equity, and prodence. That up to he present time, neither the Cortes, the Regency, por any one else, had sufficient knowledge of the causes and motives of the revolutions of America, and that it was not confiner to the decorum of the Spanish nation to treat with the insurgents, in order to accord with them, and settle matters, in like manner as Charles III. had capitulated with the Inurgents of Madrid, and as the Cortes themselves had freated with the People of Cadiz on the 25th October, 1811, when the latter, in opposition to the sovereignty of the nation and the inviolability of a Deputy to the Cortes, demanded the head of Senor Vallente, contrary to every sentiment of jus-

Senor Golfin (European) remarked, that ther was a deviation from the subject in question, for the point in agitation was, whether the Cortes ought, or ought not, to take cognizance of the matter. E Senor Conde de Torreno (European) endenvoured o support that part of the discourse of Senor Arguelles, which had been answered by Senor Ramos de Arispe, by saying, that the views of the English in pretending the mediation for Mexico were too well known; that the notes of the English Ambassador manifested that in fact there was a wish to acknowledge the Independence of the American provinces, and make of them States federated with the Peninsula, which was not only contrary to the Constitution, but also to the Treaty made with Eugland,

\* Reference is here made to a certain singular correspondence which Captain Fleming addressed to the Government of Chili, in which, in the name of his Government, he opposes the establishment of the new Governments in these regions, which officious interference has been the cause of so much animosity to the English. The date of this memorable correspon-

nature, had progressively continued to examperate! who had contracted to support the integrity of the the minds of the Americans, driving at length some Spanish Monarchy. The Sitting then ended.

In the Secret Sitting of this day, Senor Alcocor it had been able, had used nothing but force against (American) rose and said that the Mediation affair quoted; that of consequence it was there that it ought to be discussed, whether or not the same was most solid arguments, that it was not only advisaremained not even the most distant hope of tranquil- of April. fizing those provinces; and that besides the Spanish Government was exposed to incur the displeasure of the British, which might be attended with the most faial consequences; that every possible measure ought to be adopted to spare the effusion of blood; that the means of reconciliation ought to be preferred to force and rigour, even when the latter measures had the appearance of better answering the end proposed; that, in short, Spain was not able to oppose to the insurgents a force capable of reducing them, because the insurrection every day became greater and more general, as well as in numbers as from the increasing discipline of the troops which sustain the cause, ending his discourse by addressing himself to can provinces.

Senor Garcia Herreros (European) observed, that he was surprised to hear the American deputies speak so strongly in favour of the bandlitis of New Spain, and that they should forget those who remained there faithful to the Spanish Government; that the blood of the Europeans and other faithful subjects, spilt by the insurgents, ought to be more interesting to the Cortes, than that of the latter .manner, giving to understand that this nation was | He asserted, at the same time, that the insurrection had considerably increased in consequence of the means of rigour not having been sufficiently reorted to; but that with regard to the proposed meliation, the views of the English were sinister, as they had been proved in the last sitting by El Senor Forreno; that every thing possibly might be settled w means of a commercial treaty with the English. he only object they had in view; that in the last note of the English Ambassador he observed that the atter ungenerously reproached Spain with the succours which the British had expended, rather for their own interest, in order to austain the war against the common enemy of Europe; and that Spain would still, at all times, be grateful for these services, and sould recompence them with liberality, even more have the ambition of the English could expect. The Suting then closed.

SITTING OF THE 16TH. In the Secret Sitting of this ddy, Et Senor Moras (European) observed, that the question of medition belonged exclusively to the Regency, and not o the Cortes. Scuor Perez (American) read a long perch, contradicting what had been alleged by the American deputies. He confessed that the insurents in New Spain had a form of Government, or Junta, but in order to turn the same into ridicule, ie read a decree which, he said, was issued by the ame Junta, giving power to a curate to dispense in case of marriage. Headded, that the insurgents had been heard, which he proved by a private letter om Mexico, mentioning that the Bishop of La Puebla had sent two Curates, to treat with Rayon, and that they had returned without having been able to to any thing; that it was false that pacific measures had not been adopted towards the insurgents; for the said Bishop had published a pastoral letter, in which he offered pardon to all those who should return to the obedience of the mother country. He ended by observing, that he was of opinion that the of the English ought not to be accepted; that what the Cortes had to do was to strengthen the and that, in the mean time, all possible troops ought to be sent out in order to act offensively and defen-

sively against the insurgents. Senor Jauregui (Americau) read a discourse in shich he asserted, that since he had heard the opiion of the Minister of Foreign Relations in a Meetng of the Committee to which he was called, no loubt had been left on his mind of the necessity of mediation in the kingdom of Mexico, not only beause the Government was unacquainted with the orces the insurgents had there collected, and the progress they were likely to make hereafter, but because it was of importance to the whole nation to have their allies impressed with favourable sentinears, and not to give them any cause of complaint, as this might be injurious to the general cause.

Senor Lespergues (American) read a discourse roving the necessity of the mediation. Finally, Senor Felice (American) also read an

loquent discourse in favour of the mediation. The question being then declared to be sufficientdiscussed, a small alternation took place respecting which of the two reports ought to be proposed for voting, when it was resolved, that the vote was first to be taken on the report of the three Euro-

pean members of the Committee, which approved he refusal of the Regency to adopt the mediation. The question being then put to the vote, it resulted that this proposal was approved by 101 votes against 46. Of the first, two only were Americans, 12. Senor Perez and Senor Maniau, both from New Spain; the rest were all Europeans; of the minority, six were Europeans, and the remaining 40 all mericans. Thus terminated the famous Mediation affair, which seals the Independence of Spanish

All the letters from the North-east ports of the kingdom state the Greenland Whale Fishery to have been this year generally successful and producTHE CARACCAS.

On the 26th of April, General Miranda was named by the Executive Power of the Union, Gal neral in Chief of the whole Confederation of Vere zuela, with power to adopt whatever measures ha might deem necessary for the safety of their territos ry, insaded by the enemies of American liberty. and subject to no other law but that of the salvation to be extended to Mexico. He proved, by the of the country. By this instrument, the supreme power of the Union conferred the natural and cytraordinary powers on him with which they were inrested by the National Representatives on the 4.5.

Two days after, the Executive Power and Chamber of Representatives of Caraccas approved of the pomination of General Minauda to the command of the Army of the Confederation.

On the 19th May, General Miranda, Commander in Chief of the army of Venezuela, Juan German Roscio, Deputy from the Federal Executive Power, and Jose Vicente Mercader and Francisco Talaxera, Deputies from the Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Caraccas, having met at Maracay, at the request and invitation of General Miranda, for the purpose of taking the defence of the country and the establishment of their liberty into consideration, and the ascertaining the respective functions of the civil and military Government, they came to the following Resolutions:-

1. That Martial Law be published, and that the Generalissimo have power to nominate exclusively whatever military Commanders he may think necessary to establish in the towns, districts, or departments of the country, advising the Government of the Union, and the different Provincial Governments of these nominations; and that all Magistrates shall give them the necessary assistance in the discharge of their duties, and consider themselves, in every thing appertaining to the security and defence of the State, under the direction of the Military Chiefs. The military powers of the Chiefs consist in levying and arming troops, and sending them to the army, providing for the maintenance of the same. establishing means of defence in their jurisdictions. maintaining the public spirit, proceeding militarily in execution of the last Decree of the Executive Fower of the Union against traitors and suspected persons.

2. That best es the powers committed to the General-in-Chief by the Executive Power of the U.i. on, he is expressly empowered to treat directly with foreign nations, and with that part of America not under the Spanish dominion, with the view of regrelating whatever assistance he may deem necessary for the defence of the State, giving nu account of his proreedings to the Government of the Union.

3. That on account of the necessity of regulating the revenues of the Confederation, and the Province of Caraccas, and giving credit and circulation to the paper money, and establishing provincial banks, and onsequently giving an impulse to the general prosperity and defence of the state, it becomes necessary o name an enlightened citizen, to whom the driceon and regulation of this important subject shall be intrusted.

4. That Antonio Fernandez de Leon is the subject charged with this important organization, to shore notice Geraldo Patrullo and Juan Estevat Exhezuria are recommended on account of their inormation.

Suicide.- A most shocking and deeply regreted catastrophe occurred at Brighton on Monday, in he commission of an act of suicide, by Mrs. Louisa Maria Goldingham, a niece of Major-Gen. Popnum, at her residence in Dorset Gardens. The dereased, who has left six blooming children to deplore the rash and fatal act of their unfortunate mothet, had been in a drooping way for some time, but, excepting in a solitary instance, when she complain Regency by placing at its head a Royal Personage, ed, in rather a strange manner, of her being unable to distinguish the letters in a book she held in her hand, no suspicions were entertained of her being in any way mentally derauged. About half past twelvo o'clock in the afternoon, she had left her parlour, and retired to her chamber, the door of which soon after being found locked, and no answers given to the questions put to her, her brother, Captain Popham, broke it open. On entering the room, he discovered his sister, in a horizoutal position, on her face, and weltering in her blood. Though horror-struck at the spectacle, he yet endeavoured to raise her up; and, painful to relate, found that sho had deeply lacerated her throat, both on the right and left side, with a razor, and severing the jugular artery, had bled in the most profuse manner. She was not quite dead when discovered, but her last sigh escaped her almost immediately after. The Coroner's Inquest was taken on view of the body on Tuesday morning, when Capt. Popham's testimony was to the above effect, and a verdict of La-

nacy returned. The Officers of the King's German Legion having, by the especial favour of the Prince Regent, obtained permanent rank in the army, we subjoin the distribution of that corps, as it is at present stationed?

1st Heavy Dragoous ..... Ipswich and Portugal. 2d Ditto ditto ..... Ditto ditto. 1st Light Dragoons .... Ditto 2d Ditto ditto Portugal and Cadix. 3d Ditto ditto Ipswich1st Light Infantry Portugal.
2d Ditto ditto Beskill. 1st Light Battalion ..... Portugal. Ditto. ad Ditto ditto ..... ..... Sicily. 3d Ditto ditto Ditto. 4th Ditto ditto Portugal. 3th Ditto ditto 6th Ditto ditto ..... Sicily. 7th Ditto ditto ..... Ditto-

..... Dillo. 8th Ditto ditto WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUB BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

## Waterford Chronicle. Ramsey's

No. 11,337.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TRAMORE RACES, 1812.

Thursday, September 21.

THETY GUINEAS, given by Patrick Power, Eq. of Bellview: weight for age.—Three Years old. 6d. 4th.—Four Years old. 8st.—Five Years old. 8st. 715.—XX Years old, Sst. 12lb.—and aged 9st.—Three Mile licats

Friday, 25.

A SWREPSTAKES of FIVE GUINEAS, P. P. t which the Stewards will add £10, for Hunters that which the account and any to reinters that never started for a Racing plate, to qualify the day previous, over Ditch Wall and Drain, to the satisaction of the Newsras, or whom they may appoint second Horse to rave Sakes, provided three start Four Years old, 10st. 6lb .- Five Years old, 11st. 2lb - and aged 11st. 9lb. - Three Mile heats.

Saturday, 26.

The GOLD CUP, given by the Members of the for 1811-(Fide Racing Calendur)-Horses to be en- at Durrow. tered 20th September.

Monday, 28.

SWEEPSTAKES, 5 Guineas each, P. P. for Countrand City of Waterford bred Horses, to which the Rewards will add £40. Second Horse to save Stakes, provided three start ; wt. for age-Three Years old. 7st .- Four Years old, 8st. 7th. Five Years old, 9st. 8th - six Years old, 9st. 9lb. - and aged 9st. 12lb. -Three Mile heats. To qualify on oath of the Owner frequired.

Tuesday, 29. TIFTY POUNDS, wt. for age; Four Years old,

e. 41b. -Fire Years old, 8st. 121b. -Six and aged 9st. 21b. - Three Mile heats. Wednesday, 30.

Collection of the Week for the beaten Horses, that ved their distance. Weights and Distance to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, the Evening of the 29th, to which they will add Ten

King's Plate Articles-3lb, to Marcs and Geldings. All Horses to enter with Mr. Walser, Tramore, the day before running, paying (if the Property of a Subscriber of two Guineasi one Shilling in the pound en-trance, or double at the post. Non subscribers of that sum, to pay double, and double at the post. The vinner, each day, to pay Mr. Houres one Guinea. No charge for Scales or Straw. Horses not ready to start precisely at the hour fixed by the Stewards. to e fixed one Guinea, and not allowed to start until Money is paid. Assemblies on Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, and good Ordinaries each Day at the Great Hotel. Any Horse winning one Plate, or more, tacurry Tib. extra for every Plate.

P. POWER. Bellyiaw. N. POWER, Ballinakill, Stewards W. SULLIVAN, Esqua-Major ROGERS,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, On Monday, the 21st day of September, 1819, 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, 413 feet in root, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth, and cucceasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearls Rent £61 15s. Od. -including a STABLE in Thomasstreet-of which 60 years are unexpired from 29th September last.

ADELPHI STORES. With a QUAY in front of 180 feet, and large STORE-Y(RDS-Yearly Rent £102 7s, 6d -24 years unexpred from September last-renewable for ever-

THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS. A DWELLING HOUSE and Offices, BACON-YARD ind SHEDS, as now occupied by Messrs. Mil. WARDS and SKOTTOWE-Yearly Rent £91-54 Years unex pired from 29th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS. STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rout £17 24. 0d .-Sycars unexpired from 20th September last. The above Concerns (if not previously disposed o y private Contract) will be publicly sold by Auction For further Particulars apply to John Atkins

Eq. Walbrook, London-or Jon's B. Renves, 10 Chrostreet, Dublin, who will receive Proposals, and close with Purchasers. September 1, 1812.

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

A BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoining the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Postersion of the Widow Dover and her Under tenants This ground is well adouted for Town Parks, Proposit will be received by Mr. Annanan Symna. Waterford, and submitted by him to Samuet, and Means tion MIN. and RIGHARD JONES SAKKEY, Engrs. the Pro-Waterford, August 20, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, MIE DWRLLING-HOUSE in Courseon streets lately occupied by Mrs. Vin Exr. with a large

walled in GARDEN at the rere thereof Also, the STORE HOUSE and YARD thereto ad-Dining being now in the possession of Mr. Annorr.
Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of Jenks's oakber, coatmaing one Acre and four Perches .- Appli-Clion to Michael Donnen, Bailey's New-street, or

SWEDISH IRON AND DUALS.

CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per the Carolus Magnus, And. Gjerding, Master, to

STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN. who have now on Sale a very complete and general Assortingat of Foreign and English BAR IRON and STEEL,-also clean HEMP-tweire head Petersburg FLAX-and Stockholm TAR. Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1812.

TO BE LET.

PROM THE 2918 DAY OF SETTEMBER, OR 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

THATHE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND. highly improved. The Gurden is well planted and Trion Hunt, subject to the same Regulations as run | cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bernon.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON

August 31, 1812.

TOBACCO.

WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superio nicked Quality, which he will sell for the value. Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812

TO BE LET,

TABLE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mi B. Dovan, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady ane, lately occupied by Mrs. Surnacock. Inquire of MICHAEL DORRY'S, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 28, 1819.

> MOST CAPITAL SITUATION FOR A BREWERY

Fith a constant supply of excellent B IFER, and on the Premises is creeted a NEF AM. ENGINE of eight Harsy Power, and the best Construction

TTO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the exten sive Concerns in John street, formerly occupied IS a Manufactory by Mr. THOMAS PLANSON -the . Are subjectionly to £34 %, per annum. Fall Particu ars are expressed in the printed Hand Bills, which nay be had at the Office of the Chronicle Newmaner. Waterford, August 22, 141?

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. THE CORN STORES and PROVISION CEL-LARS in the Town of Dungaryan ; the Sinn on thereof being so convenient to the Water, and the only place where large Vessels can take in their Car. goes with safety and dispatch, makes them an object worthy the attention of such as may be inclined to do Business in that Town.

The Corn Stores are capable of containing Freents Chousand Barrels, have two KILNS, in exceecht order, and are divided, and will be let in two Divisions, more agreeable to Tenants

The Provision Cellars are commodious and equally onvenient with the Corn Stores for shipping Application to be made to Michael Bannos. Ren ohnstown. Dungarvan

August 24, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BY AGREED ON. From the 29th September, or 1st November next, PART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing about 7 Acres, midway between Carrick and mel, adjoining the river sair and beautifull situated.-Proposits (in Writing only) will be received by Mondan Kennnoy, Esq. Dungarvan; or Dr. August 22, 1812. KENNEDY, Waterford.

TO BE SET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. THE HOUSE AND LANDS of DUCKSPOOL. now in the possession of Grouge Boate. Application to be milde to him at Duckspool, or William-street, Waterford.

TAO BE LET, either in the whole, or in Lobs, from the with September next, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, within the liberties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposits to be made to Mr. Abraham Biggs of Mr. Thomas Quan.

Waterford, June 11, 1812,

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEME-NE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Perua Walsh, Attor. Waterford, June 27, 1812. nev, William-Street.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

BAHIS Composition produces the most brilliant Ja-BLACK ever beheld affords peculiar nourish nent to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly ree from any nauseous Smell, and will retain its Vir-

ues in any Climate. Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Line, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R Farrell, and J. Bull, Stitioners, Quay, Witerford; Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farreil and Gorman, Clournel, in Stône Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint : and Quarts 3s 9d. each.

Caution .- The superior Quality of this Blacking has induced several base respostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless " Ronfat WAR-Waterford, April 21, 1312. | Rea, is signed on the Bottle. Roy," is signed on the Label, and " 14, St. Martin's

A NY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING-HOUSKASSISTANT, may hear of one by apply ing to JONATHAN GATCHELL. August 31, 1812.

TO BE LET, IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY,

FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON SEVERAL Lots of LAND, within three miles of the Town of Carrick on Yuir, being that part of the Lands of CASTLETOWN and ANN BOROUGH, now out of Loase, and on the high Road from Car rick to Kilkenny. These Lands are in good condition. and will be set without reserve when the value is of fered.

ALSO, IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

That Part of the Lands of CLONORA, within three files of Killenaute and seven of Thurles, now in the Possession of Ww. Cooks. Esq. of Pointstown, and his Under-tenants—the whole of which will be set for such term of Years as may be agreed on, and every Encouragement given to secure Tenants.

Application to be made (in writing only) to Wm HARDEN BRADSHAW, Esq. Carrick-on-Suir i or to RICHARD B. OSBORAB, Waterford.

ALSO TO BE SOLD, The Lands of INCHINSCULLUP, in the County Tipperary, within three Miles of Cappagh, and sixteen from Cloning, containing 447 Acres, as now set to Richigo Siver, Eso, of Carrick, at the low Rent of 34, 14d, per Acre. The Fre-simple will be sold if the value is offered.

RINGWOOD acquaints his Friends and the RINGWOOD acquaints an crienta and Public, that he has some London-made PiANO FORTES, of superior excellence, for Sale, which he will disnove of on the most reasonable terms -the will let his HOUSE on John's hill, with or without a Fine John's hill, August 15, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING HOUND, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-ON-Suin, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them endered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

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

ALSO TO BE LET. The DWRLLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and OACH HOUSE, situate in the Main Street of Care LER aforesaid, late in the possession of Lawrence main, 130, deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD. DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ents made during a period of nearly sixty Years. in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with suerior success, and possessing consequently every initable and necessiry convenience, are well worthy the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of oflowing it to any extent with advantage. And to hese are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the civer Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, t the whole of which there is a quick and easy commu nication to and from both the Street and the River-

A spacious well walled-in GARDEN, in good order, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling Houses above mentioned. Proposals for the whole, or any part separately, May 29, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

WTO BE LET. for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, If more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious. newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it. with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair i an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in. I welve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and aid down with the best and most productive grass seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Josurn Power. Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FARTIN TYNAN, the Stew ard, will show the premises.

Aune Mount, March 13th, 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET.

For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-

TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmacthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT and Salmon WIER attached to the Demesne. Prorosals will be received by Joseph Power. Esq. March 13th, 1812. Annemount.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application be made to Mrs. WALL, Ballybricken, or to Mr. Janus Avlwand, Grange.
Waterford, March 28, 1812.

COSSACKS.

The following description of the Cossacks may not be uninteresting to our readers, at a moment when their exploits are likely to engage some of our attention. It is from the First Part of Dr. Clark's Travels. He resided long among them, and observed them attentively :-

"There is something extremely martial, and

even intimidating," says he, " in the first appearance of a Cossack. His dignified and nationio pok-his elevated brows and dark mustachoeshis full betwee of black wool, terminated by a crimom sack, with its plume, faced festoon, and white oockade-his upright posture-the ease and elex gance of his gait, give him an air of great importance. We found them in considerable number at Kamsaika. ounging before their houses, and conversing in such large parties, that it seemed as if we were entering their capital. Their dresses are much richer than any thing we had seen in Russia, although all were uniform. Each person's habit consisted of a blue acket, edged with gold and lined with silk, fastened by hooks across the chest. Beneath the jacket appeared a silk waistcoat, the lower part of which was concealed by the sash. Large and long trowsers, either of the same material as the jacket, or of white dimity, kept remarkably clean, were fastened high bove the waist, and covered the boots. The salice s not worn, except on horseback, on a journey, or n war. Inits place is substituted a switch, or cane. with an ivory head; this every Cossack bears in his and, as an appendage of his dress-being at all times prepared to mount his horse at a moment's noice. Their cap, or helmet, is the most beautiful part of the costume : because it is becoming to every set of features. It adds considerably to their height, and gives, with the addition of whiskers, a military air to the most insignificant figure. They wear their hair short round the head, but not thin upon the crown. It is generally dark, thick, and quite straight. The cap is covered by a very soft and shining black wool. Some of them have vivil and military distinctions of habit; wearing, in time of peace, instead of the jacket, a long frock without buttons. The sash is sometimes yellow, green, or red, though generally black; and they wear large military gloves. There is no nation in the world more neat with regard to dress; and, whether young or old, it seems to become them all. Aquiet life seems quite unsuited to their disposition. They loiter about, having no employment to interest them; and, passionately fond of war, seem distressed by the in-

SUMMARY JUSTICE. - A lady of respectable apenrance was accosted, on Monday se'maight, in one of the private lanes leading from Kensington to Chelsen, by a disgusting brute in human shape, who, taking advantage of her lonely struction and unprotected state, insulted her in the most gross and indecent manner; whichever way she attempted to move, he got before her, and thus forced her to listen to his beastly expressions, and view his indecent attitudes. How long he might have continued his impropriety, or to what lengths he might have gone, we know not; but fortunately an old woman, who was keeping the birds from a neighbouring wheat field, hearing her cries, and perceiving through the foliage the scene that was exhibiting, called some of her female friends from the next field. who came suddenly on the delinquent, dragged him to the ground, and bestowed on him such tokens of their just comity, as will, no doubt, make him rue, to the latest hour of his existence, his brutal belinviour: for not content with inflicting vengeauce on the offending part, they afterwards stripped him acarly naked, and whipped him with nettles till he was literally a blister from head to foot. The scene was exhibited in the view of several passengers, drawn to the spot by his cries, and who not only applauded the conduct of the women, but amply revarded them for their activity. The ruffian was afterwards conveyed to a house at Kensington, where he is attended by a surgeon, and feels most scutely the discipline he has undergone - London Packet.

folence of peace."

BRUTALITY .- At a country wake in this county. shout a fortnight ago, a bull was baited, agreeably to the charter of the place. An owner of a bulllog, which had shewn the greatest sport and courage, exhibited the bull's tongue (which he had deposited in his breeches pocket) as a trophy of his dog's valour and his own humanity. It is a fact, that the dog actually tore the bull's tongue up by the roots. - Stafford Advertiser.

GLORY !- A poor honest tar, Pat. O' Woughlean, or rather the remains of one, now at Bristol. exhibits a mangled, mutilated shridgment of a human being - he has buried an arm in Bengat, one leg in the ocean, and the other at the Cape of Good Hope, and is coming to bury his heart (which is still as sound as a biscuit) in Old Ireland, his native

A distribution of books of devotion is immediately to take place in the Royal Navy. In the following proportions, viz .- One copy of the New Testament, two common Prayer-books, and two Psalters, for a mess of eight men; and one Bible to every two messes.

CARLOW CATHOLIC MEETING.

From the Dusten Rocning Post of Saturday last.]

An Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of the Town and County of Carlow was held in the Assembly Room of Ordow, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Wm. Gerald Bagot, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Bagot commenced by informing the Meeting. that, conceiving it to be his duty to provide a suitable place for their reception, he had applied to the High Sheriff for permission to hold the Meeting in the County Court House. To this application he of those Resolutions I now hold in my handhad received a written refusal, which, with the co- I the lending object of which is to unite with our brepy of an explanatory letter he had addressed to the Sheriff, on receiving that answer, lay in the bands | repeal of those grievances and disabilities, still opeof the Secretary,

The Secretary here read the copies of the letters. to the Sheriff, he had a personal interview with him, during which he informed Mr. Bagot, that if he persisted in his intention of assembling the Catholice at the Court House, he, the Sheriff, would attend there and enter a protest against their meeting there, inasmuch as they would assemble contrary, as be conceived, to his official duty; that if Mr. B. chose to go to the Court House, under those I to an Irishman who foully loves his country-than circumstances, he had no objection, and that he should not interrupt them further. Mr. Bagot said, that he thought such a line of conduct would wear the appearance of a trick, and that it would ill accord with the dignity of the Catholics of the County to coucur in a measure of that nature; he would, therefore, adjourn the Meeting to the Assembly Room, which Mr. Thomas Gurly had, in a most liberal and gentlemanly manner, tendered for their accommodation.

He returned thanks for the high honour conferred on him by his appointment to the Chair on this and former occasions; and reported, that, in conformity to the instructions of the Catholics of the County Carlow, be had had the honour of presenting their received the same. He stated, that, in consequence of Lord Clifden's being indisposed, the task of presenting their Petition, in the House of Lords, had devolved on Lord Bessborough, who had proved

himself a faithful and efficient proxy, and concluded to unite in the bonds of mutual harmony all classes his report by paying a well-merited compliment to the County Representatives, Messrs. Bagenal and | confidence, and merit our warmest thanks. La Touche. Mr. Bagot then read the requisition, and said that he had fondly hoped at the period he last addressed them, that another meeting for the purpose of petitioning would have been rendered annecessary, by the success of that application. If that, however, had not been accomplished, still he had reason to congratulate them on the advancement of their cause, and the powerful support it had received from the first men in the empire, both in and out of Parliament. He thought that frequent meetlogs of the Catholics were extremely necessary : they had already been productive of great good; they had tended to obliterate mistaken prejudices, and vourable to the cause of Religious Liberty. The Demons of Discord were still active, and stalking sbroad, and he thought it necessary that the People should be guarded against their muchinations .--Frequent Meetings he also thought necessary for another strong reason: it enabled the Catholics to contradict false assertions, and refute the misrepresentations of their enemies. A Noble Lord had asserted in a certain place, that Emancipation was nor desired generally by the Carbolics of Ireland. hat was a question merely sign for party business. An Hon. Baronet had also, in a recent debate on way, as to assert that Iroland was not able to pay the interest of her debt, and that granting Emancipation to her People, was like placing a laced hat on the head of a man without shoes or stockings: they only wanted to be emancipated from poverty und Ignoranoit Such assertions required refutation. It was a melancholy fact, that Ireland could not pay the interest of her bot; but he thanked God, that, although the Country had been Impoverished by a bad system of law, the minds of her People were not yet totally debased. He hoped the Noble Lord and Hon. Gent. would be, ere long, convinced of this, by the Catholics working out their Emadelpation: for sure he was, it was the only thing which would now enrich the Country .-Thoroughly assured of this, he earnestly exhorted them never to relax in their efforts, until that object was gained; and he begged leave to inculcate it as a paramount daty on every description of persons. For his own part, it was a strong conviction of the justness of this opinion which could alone draw him forth on public occasions. He did not stand there as the advocate of a partial interest, but he was anxious to effect that which he thought of general advantage to the community. Were it possible that the relative situations of Catholic and Protestant could be changed in Ireland, he solemnly protested he would exert himself as much to free the Protestant as he now did the Catholic, and never would be lend himself to the establishment of any ascendancy. He would even go further; if Catholic ascendancy were likely to ensue from Emancipation, he would

should bless the land; and when, to use the words

Applanue.

Mr. Finn animadverted, at considerable length, on the conduct of the Sheriff.

Walter Blackney, Fag. rose to propose the Re solutions, and addressed the Chairman to the fol-

low for effect?

Mr. Chairman-Wholly unaccustomed to public speaking, I trust I shall stand excused, and obtain your indulgence, and that of this highly respectable assembly, if, upon the present occasion, thren in octitioning the imperial Legislature, for the rative against the Catholic Body .- When I look around me, and see so many of our respectable Pro-The Chairman then stated, that, after his letter I testant Countrymen assembled for the benevolent purpose of giving weight, dignity and strength to the prayer of their Catholic fellow-subjects, I cannot but hail the day as one of the happiest of my life and lament that a domestic calamity, of the most afflicting nature, should have precluded the possibility of my attending your last Meeting. In truth, what can be more cheering, what more animating, to witness, as I now do, the happy union between the Catholic and the Protestant, and the total oblivion of those religious feuds and distinctions which thanks to the enlightened spirit of the times -thanks | manner; and assure you, that I never before adto the conciliatory conduct of our liberal Protestant | dressed, in this way, a popular assembly—and ! Countrymen, and thanks to our own unanimity. that mischierous policy which had for ages severed for the attention with which I have been honoured. from each other the sons of Erin, exists no longerthe mist of bigotry and ignorance is dispelled, I trust, for ever.

Allow me, Sir, before I proceed to the reading of these Resolutions, to notice thus publicly the able exertions you have upon so many occasions made, in favour of the object we have so long had his diguified conduct on all occasions. Address to the Prince Regent, who had graciously in view .- To you, Sir, are the Catholics of this county much indebted; you have contributed most essentially, by the urbanity and suavity of your manners, to soften asperity, to conciliate the affection and esteem of your Protestant brethren, and of his Majesty's subjects. You, Sir, possess our

> IMr. Blackney then read the Resolutions, which as we stated on Tuesday, are declaratory of the same sentiments as those evinced at other Meetings of Ca-

Mr. T. Finn .- Mr. Chairman, in seconding the Resolutions proposed, I shall trespass a short time on your attention. The question of Catholic Emancipation has been so often and so ably discussed by both Catholic and Protestant, that very little remains to be said on the subject. You, Sir, have expressed a sauguine hope that our labours are likely to be crowned with success within a very short period. If I recur to a record of the . florings of Ireland for past ages, I can draw from them nothing produce a cordiality among all parties highly fa- | sufficiently consolatory to justify an expectation, that that justice, which has been uniformly and pertinaciouly refused by former British Ministers, will be conceded by the men now in power. When I and those men still wielding the energies of the Empire, who planned the Watcheren Expedition and the sacking of Copenhagen, my forebodings are gloomy is in a most excellent state of defence, and has cer indeed. When I discover, as an ostensible mover of the State machine, that man, who is a disgrace to the land that has given him birth-that man, who, ere the dawn of manhood had ripened on his cheek, was mature in hypocrisy -- that man, who rose to the surface of power like the hith of deleterious liquids in state of fermentation, who has floated along the stream of corruption, a poisonous excrescence, polluting and infecting every thing in his course-a man, who declared, that the executive had taken measures o force the Irish People into premature rebellion; decliration for which he ought to have been rerarded at the block: I say, Sir, when I find such a man at the helm of the State, I cannot expect that Justice will be dealy out to the Catholics. [ Hear, hear. ]-Yet, little good as I expect to be had by petitioning, I would not therefore abstain one season from uttering our complaints before the High Courts of Parliament. I do not expect that our complaining will make any impression on Ministers deaf to the calls of justice, and callous to the feellings of humanity, but I would, nevertheless, send forth a recital of our wrongs not only to the bounduries of Europe, but to the attermost limits of the Earth, that it may reverberate back in tones of thunder to affright and appal your oppressors; and that, if they are lated to drink the cup of a nation's vengeance to the dregs, they may not taste it unmixed with the bitter potion of Catholic Liberty. Applause. ]-I do not expect your Emancipation will be had next Session, or the one following, or the one after that: for, I do assert, that Ireland never received a boon from a British Minister, but when the fortunes of his country were fallen, and which he never falled to retract when he supposed he could do it with impunity. Witness Mr. Goattan's Bill of 1782, which, like a tenzing sore, gangrened the British Cablact, until its health was restored by the destruction of your Legislature .not move out of that spot to obtain it. - Great [Hear, hear.]—When I say, Sir, that I rely applause.] - The support which has been given to rought on such a Ministry as that, which the evil the Catholic Cause, by men most eminent for talent genius of Great Britain has now punished us with. and public virtue; by two Illustrious Princes of the I must not be understood as despairing eternally of House of Hangrer, and, in short, by every man of our deliverance: that Being, who guides the whirlgood seem of education in the country, made him wind and rides upon the storm, can effect our resanguine as to the result of their Petition. The time lease when, probably, we least expect it. The present eventful crisis, or I much mistake, teems with would quickly arrive when harmony and prosperity

superlative disaster to your enemies; should my

of the Father of Ireland, the immortal Gruttan, fears be realized, then, and not until then, may

tory of one party over another, but by a victory of | from the feelings of the People of either England both order their prejudices and their passions." or Ireland, are my views of British policy, It the recommendation of so humble an individual as myself may have weight with the Catholics of this County, I do most strenuously advise them not to trespass the laws of the land in thought, word, or action. Should they meet at their fairs, patrons, or festive assemblies, any of those underlings of the underlings of Administration, who will court their confidence but to betray them-if such shall tempt them to violate their allegiance, they should immediately arrest them, and hand them I confine myself in a great measure to the reading over to the ministers of justice. This caution is addressed exclusively to that class whose situation in life precludes a possibility of that information which their more forward brethren are possessed of; such a caution to the better order of Catholics being wholly unnecessary. I trust it is not yet forgotten that all the plots recorded in British history -the Gun Powder, Meal Tub, and Titus Oates's Plots, were fabricated for the purpose of affording a pretext for the sulversion of Catholic freedom in these realms, and the extinction of the Catholic name. It may be urged, that my argument goes not to the question of a Petition; but I beg leave to observe, that if others calculated on Emancipation as the immediate result of such a measure, and that I hold a contrary opinion, I am warranted in stating that opinion candidly and with-

I shall now conclude, by entreating your indulhave so long disgraced our common country. But | gence for what you may have found defective in my beg to return you and the Meeting my best thanks

The Resolutions having passed unanimously, Mr. Bagot quitted the Chair-when the Thanks of the Meeting were voted to him, for the zealous discharge of his duty, when entrusted with the Petitions to Parliament, for the manly spirit he evinced in his communication with the High Sheriff, and for

GOTTENBURG MAIL.

Rica. Acg. 5 .- The General Count Witteen stein has, on the 30th and 31st of July, at Dwor Ja kibora, between Polotsk and Sebesch, totally de feated Marshal Oudinot's corps, and pursued him o Polotsk, where he will be under the necessity of recrossing the Dwina. Three thousand men, 2 pieces of artillery, and the greatest part of the baggage. have fallen into the victors' hands. Count Wittgenstein is now in pursuit of Macdonald, to liberate Courland and Livonia from their oppressors. This victory has inspired our troops with redoubled couage, for their ardour for the liberty of their native country is great; and as their ardour goes hand in hand with valour, no army scraped together from several nations, and differing in their religion, manners, and opinious, shall dare to oppose our disciplined troops, who are animated by patriotism, and not compelled by force, and whose most ardent desire is to be revenged of their enemies. The enemy is on the western banks of the Dwina, at the distance of 20 wersts from the fortress of Riga; hi force is estimated at about 15,000 men. Genera Grand Jean's corps is at Jacobstadt, on the western side of the Dwins, and is endeavouring to thros a bridge across the said river to Kreutzberg. Riga tainly no danger to fear. The Commandant, General Essen, has detached a number of troops to attack the right wing of the Prussian army, and cut off the Prussian General Gravert from Mittau, in which place there is but a very inconsiderable garrison.

On the 29th July the corps of General Barclay Tolly and Prince Bagration joined each other on the confines of the Government of Smolenski.-Throughout Russia glows a patriotism which has but few examples in history, every citizen offering himself to become in some wise useful to the state. The youth vie with each other for the glory of becoming the defenders of their nation. Husbands fly to arms and leave their wives and children, in the joyful hope of releasing them from the power of their tyrants; and all appear united in the same sentiments, that when their native country is in danger, all private interests should be sacrificed to it. We have at Riga received the intelligence that the inhabitants of Germany are now wishing to see that moment arrive when they shall be enabled to throw off the yoke which they so long have sighed for in vain; and that they are waiting with impatience an opportunity of so doing is not to be wondered at, they having so long been used as tools in the hands of the disturber of the world .- [ Bitang till Port Tedninger, Aug. 16.]

" Amsterdam, Aug. 7 .- In the night between the 27th and 28th of July, the enemy disembarked about fifty men near Carslinewzyhl, Department of the Eastern Ems, and seized a small armed vessel, on board of which, at the moment, there were but two men. Immediately pursued by the troops and Custom-house Officers, they lost two men, taken prisoners, and the launch, on board of which were found 12 muskets and pistols, and 12 sabres.

The following night the English appeared before the island of Spickeroog, landed 120, and, at the same time, briskly attacked at the four sides the fort which defends this island.

The garrison, which consisted of only 40 men, ade so vigorous a resistance, that the enemy were forced to re-embark, with the loss of seven men and many arms .- Correspondent, Aug. 11.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11 .- Their Royal Highnesss the Crown Prince and the Doke of Sudermania departed from this city for Orebro this day at one o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses lutended passing of these blessings will be obtained, not by the vic- you expect justice. Such, Sir, totally abstracting the night with the Counsellor and Knight Rothoff, Allegany. in Carl Gustaff's-town,

LONDON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

We communicated yesterday the Postscript of Letter from Captain Malcolm, of the Rhin, one coast of Spain, dated on the 14th instant \_ " Men zlorious news from Lord Wellington." It is sup. posed by some of our contemporaries, that Captain Malcolm alluded merely to the capture of Vallade lid. Knowing nothing more than that such a letter with such a postscript was received, we are not abia to say that the supposition is erroneous. But is should seem as if it lluded to an affair of which in-telligence was just received, rather than to an event which had occurred 15 days before the date of the let er. However, we do not mean to lay much stream upon this. We have as yet only the arrival of the Stag from Corunna, with the report of a second vic tory, brought by the Captain of the Stag, and trans. mitted also, as we hear, to the owners of that ship. Mesers. Clement and Nicotle, of Jersey, by their Correspondent at Corunna. There is, besides, this P. S. of Captain Malcolm's letter. Nothing more is known: there are no arrivals of a later date from Corunna, nor from any other part of Portugal or A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning:

the intelligence from Riga is only to the 6th. Ital. fudes to the battle on the 30th and 31st July hetween General Wittgenstein and Oudinot, without however furnishing any feesh details. No mention is made of Riga having been invested; on the contrary, the Governor is said to have detached a corps to attack the right wing of the Prossian army, and cut it off from Mittan. Germany is said to be sait prepared for an expedition in the rear of Bonaparte. and no doubt is entertained that if an army of 20 or 30.000 men were landed in the North of Germany. it would receive on the instant a very large addition to its strength. The latest date from Gottenburgh is of the 19th : nothing of importance had arrived from the armies.

From all parts of Sweden, the intelligence in highly animating; the recruiting for the army goes on with unprecedented enthusiasm, and the vigarous and resolute conduct of the Crown Prince ha been such as to banish all suspicions of his fidelity to the Swedes. The Expedition had not sailed on the 19th, the date of our advices from Sweden by the above mail.

The French Emperor has established a Chambe of Commerce at Dantzic, with permission to grant licenses to encourage the trade of that place-in other words, to enable him to obtain supplies for his

It was reported last night that our squadron, consisting of the Shannon, Æolus, Belviders, and Africa, Ind fallen in with Commodore Rodgers, and defeated him. We hear of no arrivals from America within this day or two, and certainly no such intelligence has been received by Government.

Dispatches of great importance were this day sent off from Lord Castlereagh's Office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, which is fitted up as a flag of truce, her gum and ammunition having been landed.

A letter from on board his Mujesty's ship Reval Oak, dated the 6th inst. off Flushing, contains the following particulars concerning the enemy's fleeting the Scheldt :- " The French Beet here consists o 21 sail of the line, nine frightes, and 27 brigs. We have 17 sail of the line, five frigates, and four briga-It is not expected that the enemy's fleet will attempt putting to sea this year, as there were lately 2000 of their best sailors marched off to join their some on the frontiers of Russia."-This fact is important The measure will enable Bonaparte to command the navigation of the lakes and rivers of Lithuania, Semogitia, &c. but it will also relieve us from the alar of a dash, north-about, during the dark nights, which has been long thought to be the object of the

Scheldt fleet. The Prince of Wales, 98, Captain Douglas; Alfred, 74, Captain Horton; Tyrian, 18, Captain Baldwin : Crane, 18, Capt. Stewart ; have sailed rom Portsmouth, with a large convoy for Lisbon, the coast of Portugal, Cadiz, and the coats of Spain, and islands of the Mediterranean. The reinforcenents going out to the cavalry regiments serving one der the Marquis of Wellington, amount altogether o about 300 men and horses, being about 50 men and horses for each of six regiments.

Yesterday a regular channel of communication b ackets to Corunna was armounced at the Post-of lice, so that we may expect increased facilities i he transmission of intelligence from the British head-quarters in the Peninsula. The first mail from hence in that direction is to be made up on Tarday, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

We are happy to state, that Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Second in Command at the late glorious battle of Salamanca, is recoreing from the wounds in his arm which he received on that memorable day, where he commanded the cavalry-

Letters were received yesterday from Gibraliar of more recent date than those brought by the Manchester packet. War is expected to take place immediately between the Dey of Algiers and the United States. We subjoin the following extract of a

letter from Gibraltar on the subject: " GIBILALTAR, AUG. 5 .- Col. Lear, United States' Consul at Algiera, is now under quarantine In this Bay, in the ship Allegany, that arrived veterday, in ten days from Algiers. The Dey refused to receive the cargo of naval and military stores sent him by the United States in the Allegany, # different in quantity and quality from what he'erpected. He returned it on board, and ordered Col. Lear, and all Americans, to leave Aigiers in the

that they had orders to capture American vessels. None of their vessels have passed through the Gut,

but there is nothing to prevent them." Extract of a letter from Gibraltan, dated Aug. 5. 1812:- Two vessels, under Algerine colours, an arm, and is besides wounded in the thigh, but have been sent into this port by his Majesty's ship was not dead on the Stat, as the English papers Hyacinth, which, I understand, were both English vessels, captured by the French and carried into Malaga. One was the Rover, Mollet, Master :the other the Lively, Chiles, Master; the former belonging to Guernsey, and the latter to Alder ney. I believe that the captors intend to proceed against these vessels as prizes."

which the vacancies occasioned by the casualties of filled up. A very general brevet promotion is also expected to take place in the army in the Pen-

We understand that a new regiment is immediately to be formed in Canada, from the Scotch emigrants, to be called the "Glengary Fencibles," to be commanded by Col. Baynes, Adjt.-General of Canada, and Commander of the Nova Scotia corps.

A Special Court of Directors was held at the India House, on Thursday, to resume the consideration of the cases of the " self-dismissed Officers." as they are denominated, when the restoration of Colonel the Hon. Arthur Sentleger, to his rank in the Madras army, was carried, after a long and warm discussion, by a majority of twelve to seven. The Court postponed the consideration of the cases of the other Officers to Tuesday, the 1st Septem-

A most remarkable circumstance took place at Folkestone, on the 19th ult. After the tide had ebbed in the usual way for three hours, and left the Hope sloop a-ground in the harbour (the crew of which were preparing to unload her), it suddenly rose three feet perpendicular, and as suddenly ebbed, which was repeated three times in less than a quarter of an hour. This phenomenon having occurred several times at Portsmouth and Plymouth about the time of the earthquake at Lisbon, has given rise to many speculative opinions, and indeed of some great convulsion of nature.

Courier Office, One o' Clock. There is a report of a great battle in Russia, between Vitensk and Smolenski, on the 15th Inst. : Bousparte commanded in person. The right wing of the French is said to have turned the left of the Russians, and the battle was going against the Russians, when Bagration brought up his whole force against the left of the French, turned them, and gained the victory. Eighteen thousand French are said to have been killed or wounded, and 14,000 raide prisoners. Such is the report : it has been received from Harwich, but Government have no such

Another report states, that the baffle took place at Breslau, on this side of the Dwina. If so, it must havo been between Wittgenstein's corps, which was supposed to have an intention of crossing the Dwina, and Oudinot's division. We repeat that Government have no report of any fresh battle.

Statesman Office, Three o'Clock. The following Letter has been received this morn-

ing from Gottenburgh, dated the 24th instant:-" We have glorious news here-Mills, the Messenger, is now on his way to your country, and The amount of what I can collect from good authority is, that the Russians and French have had a most desperate engagement—it took place on the 15th inst. The Corsican commanded in personit was fought on the plains near Breslaw, a small village, about midway between Pototsk and Riga. ... The French had previously retreated across the Dwinn, and appeared nearing Rign. The attack was by the Russians, the right of the French occupying Breslaw-it seems Bonsparte threw all his strength in the centre, and Bagration fell unexpectedly on his left, aided by a great body of cavalry. The right of the French were at first victorious, but it continued but a short time -a desperate charge from the Costacks decided the fortune of the day. The French lost 18,000 killed and wounded and 14,000 prisoners: the Russians 11,000 killed and wounded. We are all on the tiptoe of espectation, waiting further intelligence."

Extract of a Letter from a British Officer in Lis

bon, to his Friend in Bath, Aug. 19. " The Papers will have informed you of the glo rious successes obtained over the enemy in this country. I do not remember that in all their wars since the Revolution they have experienced such a total discomfiture. We have followed them over five and twenty leagues of country, and they continue literally to run away: this is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the loss which they have sustained in General Officers, Commonly, when defeated, they make their refreat in such order, that it is impossible to make any impression upon them. Lord Wellington has, on this account, always hitherto the killed and wounded were to be the only result events; and Marmout restling a fatal confidence on left upon our right flank, hoping thereby to get be- view, we must regard the measure as objectionable.

"On the 13th of July a squadron of 5 frigates, I tween us and Portagal; and at all events acting in the I Twelve hundred foreigners are thereby naturalized. 3 correttes, 2 brigs, 1 xebec, 1 schooner, and several | confidence that if he could not accomplish his object, row-gallies and gun-boats, sailed on a cruise to the he could, at least, withdraw from the attempt. Lord enstward; and Colonel Lear, with whom I have Wellington immediately took advantage of this erconversed, thinks there was reason to apprehend, ror on the part of Marmont; and but for night coming on, the result of the victory would have been infinitely more complete. Without exaggeration we have taken 18,000 men ; 11 Generals are either killed, wounded, or prisoners; Marmont has lost will probably inform you. The enemy are known to have buried two Generals, hesides those killed on the field of battle. General Foy has at present the command. Head-quarters were on the 31st advanced from Valladolid. The enemy are said to be retreating towards Aranda on the Douro. King Joseph, with his 10,000 Juramentados (that is Spani-The Gazette is shortly expected to contain a long | and who have taken the oath of allegiance to him), list of military promotions and appointments, in had not been able to effect a junction. They were observed by Gen. d'Urban with three brigades and the late glorious actions in the Peninsula will be the heavy German Cavalry, the former was at Coca, and the latter at Olmeda. It is most critically fortunate as to time, as we are in daily expectation of descent upon the south coast. Our army are now in high spirits, and the sick bear no proportion to the numbers of last year, arising from their having quitted the Alentejo in time."

from Sicily to Catalonia has been abandoned; and we still indulge a hope that reports and statements alleging that it has been, will prove unfounded. It is, however, a bad confirmation of our hopes to said the journals devoted to the Government labouring to prove, that it has already effected the useful purpose of creating a diversion in fayour of the Marquis Wellington, by preventing Suchet from sending the succours to Joseph Bonnparte, which he might otherwise have spared. This, however, we think a very insufficient result for an expedition of so much preparation and promise; so much bustle and expense, and menace. To being 8000 British troops to Majorca from Sicily and Malta, merely to parade them in sight of the Spanish coast, to excite hopes in the minds of the Pu triots, which it was never mount to realize, and to arouse them to efforts which it was never intended to sustain; to amuse the French by demonstrations which they would soon discover not to be serious. or to electrify them by momentary alarms which it is generally thought to have opened in consequence | they would readily know to be groundless. - sorely these are not adequate objects, much less adequate results, for an enterprize of such magnitude, and such apparent pith and moment. We will there- by administered to him, and he is in a fair way of fore still hope, notwithstanding the allegations and nuimadversions of the Opposition journals, and the swkard and suspicious answers of the Ministerials lsts, that the country will not be mortified by the disappointment and the shame of finding that such an expedition has indeed come to nothing. -Pilot.

It seems still doubtful whether the expedition

On peroting the French Papers, one is naturally track with the description given of the britle between the Poles and the Russians. In which it is represented by Joachim Napileon, that the Poles lought with so much fury, that not a single Ressian soldier escaped alive. It is probable there may be much exaggeration in this account; but it shows too clearly what men will do, when they come in contact with an army which have formed, been their appressors. What a lesson does this affind to crowned heads, who study the means of increas ing the miseries, lostead of the happiness, of mankind! - Vengeance has been broading in the bosoms of the Poles, during the space of 20 years; and how dreadful is its exercise!

The conduct of the Members of the late and present Administration, in erecting public buildings sembles the efforts of an inspirent man, who, to put a good face on his affairs, decorates his house, and xpends his creditors' money. To this principle alone can be attributed the wisdom or policy of the New Mint, on Tower-hill, which most shamefully cost the country upwards of half a million of moves : and, as if this was insufficient to uphold the public credit, there is now an advertisement to build a new Custom House, which is to drag from the pubc purse as much more!!! To support these wise. xpenditures we can comprehend the necessity f mising twenty-two millions and a half for the public service!!

THE GERMAN LEGION.

While we firmly believe that there is no person in the Empire who will withhold the just meed of praise from the gallantry and skill displayed by the be held in the esteem of a numerous and respectable German Legion, in the Plains of Salamanca, our eclings, as Englishmen, will not permit us to pass over, without animadversion, the manner in which their great and certainly meritorious services on that consion have been rewarded.

By a single paragraph in The Gazette, twelve undred foreign Oificers are placed above several thousands of British In rank, and our brave fellowcountrymen are consequently, to that extent, shut

out from promotion. We know the generous spirit of a British Officer too well, to suppose that if the German Officers, who signalized themselves at Salamanca, had been selected for promotion, any jualousy would have been excited. But to put the whole Officers of the declined being the assailant, wisely judging that if German Legion on permanent rank, by which many of them, with only two or three years of service, of a victory, the loss would be on his side, at all will get the rank of Colonel over the heads of gallant Englishmen who have served many years (aye, this system of Lord Wellington's, was induced to and porchased their commissions besides) does apcross the river, and managuvre with that in his rear, ' pear ungracious to the native army. But the misat the same time distressing his centre to extend his | chief does not end here. In a constitutional point of

without resorting to the wise and salutary precautions of our Constitution, which direct a severe parliamentary scruting, before an Alien is admitted to the proud and enviable distinctions of a British Citi-

delaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

We vesterday received the London Journals of starday last.—From these, and our other spurces of information, we have made as ample and various selection as our limits permitted. We are still compelled to lament our loability to relieve the public impatience for accounts from America. The report from Corunna, of a second victory obtained by the Atlied Armies, yet remains without confirmation or contradiction, as no arrivals from the Peninsula have slace taken place. A rumour appears to have reached London, of a great battle having been fought between the French and Russians, on the 15th, in which the latter are said to have been completely victorious. We give the accounts, as they have reached us, under our London head-leaving our Readers to form their if required. own conclusions. No Mail due.

on Thursday morning last, in the family of Mr. William Smith, methodist preacher, in the town of Bandon; an amiable young girl, a Miss Smith aged about eleven years, who was on a visit to her dister, through some unhappy accident, while sitting near the parlour fire rehearing a task, her clothes took fire, when the blaze became instantly so violent, that, though the most immediate assistance was rendered, she was so miserably burned, that she expired on Friday morning at ten o'clock Southern Reporter. CLORMEL, SEPT. 2.—On Saturday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, three armed and disguised ruffians deliberately walked into the house of E. T. M. Butler, Esq. within less than a mile of

A most melancholy and fatal accident happened

this town, and forcibly carried away his gold watch, and about twelve pounds in cash; and, to add to the crime of molesting this good and much-esteemed Gentleman, one of them most barbarously discharge ed a vistol at him, loaded with slugs, most of which happily passed his person and struck into the wall: one of them tore his left cheek -but we are happy to say the wound is not of extensive mischief. The most prompt and skilful surgical aid was immediatespeedy recovery.

The 19th Light Dragoons, commanded by the Hon. Colonel O'Neil, have received the route for Dublin. The several detachments will be immediately called in; and two troops set out for their new quarters to-morrow morning.

On Saturday morning last his Grace the Duke of Deroushire passed through this town, on his way from Belline to his estates at Lismore. The Farl of Bessborough is hourly expected at his paternal mausion near Pilltown .- Clonmel Advertiser.

Price of English Stocks-August 29. per Cent. Cons. 59 58% | Long Ann. 15 15 16 Exen Bills (31) 1 dis. par Omnium 6\ pm.

Consuls for Acct. 5911 Price of Irish Stocks - August 31,

ink Stock...... 195 | 5 per Ct. Guv. Stock.. 904 34 pr. Ct. Gov. Deb. 714 Ditto Debentures .... 1001 Ditto Stock ...... 711 G. Canal 6 pr Ct. Deb .. 99 Exchange, 82 per Cent.

BIRTH.-At Cork. the Lady of Counsellor Mac

onneit, of a a)aughter. MARRIA E .- On Tuesday morning, at St. Ofare's Church, by the Rev. Joseph Christian Rea. Lieutenant Wissiam Ized Tuiloh, of the Royal Navy. o Mary, only daughter of the Rev. France Reynet. of this City A few days since, at Kilvempon Church, the Rev. William Scott, of Carrick on Suir, to Miss Chadwick, daughter of the Rev. Richard Chadwick, tector of Kilvennon .- ld Dublin. John Mulcahy, Baq, to Surah, only daughter of Herbert Eyre, Beq. syre Hall, Korksbire.-- in Mallow, on Saturday last, Mr. Thomas O'Keelfe, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Cross, both of said town.

DRACHS.—In Johnson-street, Closmel, on Sa's:

day last, in the prime of life, and after a few days illness, Mrs. Moore, wife of Richard Moore, Paq .same day, in that town, Lieut. Wilson, of the Royal Montgomery Regiment.—On Friday last, Mary youngest daughter of David Loaby, of Sannakiel Esq. - a young Lady whose innate worth and aministlity of manners renders her premature death a source of poignant feelings of regret ; and the recollection whose eminently chaste and cultivated mind will

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE. SEPTEMBER 1. ARRIVED,

Aug. 31-Samuel Packet: Resolution, Roberts Liverpool, white salt, &c. ; Cardiff Castle, Croker, wansea, culm and luggage. Sop. 1-Vigilant, Portous, Whitebaven, coals : Geieral Johnson, Cook, Cork, ballast.

SAILED, Aug. 31-Barl Leicester Packet : Speculator, Chris tenson, Dram, white salt ; Mary, Jones, (from Cork), Dublin, sugar ; Agenoria, Hillman, (from Swansea) Amlock, coals. Sep. 1.—Happy Return, Cripps, Shoreham, butter Earl Sandwich Packet.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT TOUGHAL. FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

SAILS, RIGGING, YARDS, &c. of said Vossel.

On Monday, the 1th 'optember inst. at twelve o'clock,
THE SCHOONER JOSEPH. of Whitehaven, Burthen about Sixty Tons, as she now lies in the Also to be sold, on the same day, the BOAT

Youghal, September 2, 1812.

Friday, 25. A SWEBPSTAKES of FIVE GUINEAS, P. P. to

which the Stewards will add £40, for Hunters that never started for a H-cing prate, to qualify the day previous, over titch Wail and Drain, to the sitisfaction of the Stewards, or whom they may appoint t second Horse to save Sakes, provided three start; Four Years oid, 10st. 6th .- Five Years old 11st. 21b. -Six and aged 11st. 9th -Three Mile beats.

TRAMORE RACES, 1812.

Thursday, Septomber 24.

HIFTY GUINBAS, given by Patrick Power, Esq.

of Bellview; weight for age. Three Years old, 6st. 4lb. Four Years old, 8st. - Five Years old, 8st.

Tib.-- iz Years old, out. 12lb.-- and aged 9st.-- Three

Saturday, 26 The GOLD (Ut', given by the Members of the Union itu t subject to the same wegulations as run for the -( . ide action alendar)-itursus to be entered 20th September: Minday 28.

SWERPSTAKES, 5 G. norman h. P. D. for Comme ty and tity of Witerford bred Haries to want to Stewards will add \$40 Second Horse to save Nak s. provided three start ; wt. for age-" hree Years a d. Ist. - Four Years old, 8st. 7.b. - i ive Years old, 9at 3th ix Years old, 9st. 9th -and aged 9st. 12th -Three Mile heats. To qualify on oath of the Owner,

Tuesday, 29.

FIFTY POUNDS, wt. for age : Four Years old, 8st. 41b .- Five Years old, 8st. 12lb .- Six and aged 9st. 21b .- Three Mi'e heats. Wednesday, 30.

Collection of the Week for the besten Horses, that saved their distance. Weights and Distance to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, on the Evening of the 29th, to which they will add Ten Guineas.

King's Plate Articles-3lb. to Mares and Geldings. All Horses to enter with Mr. Watter, Trainore, th day before running, paying (if the Property of a Subscriber of two Guineas) one Shilling in the pound estrance, or double at the post. Non-subscribers of that sum, to pay double, and double at the post. The vinner, each day, to pay Mr. Hunran one Guinea. start precisely at the hour fixed by the Stewards, to or fined one Guinea, and not allowed to start until Money is paid. Assemblies on Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, and good Ordinaries each Day at the Great Hotel. Any Horse winning one Plate, or more,

o carry 7lb. extra for every Plate. P. POWKR. Rellyiew. N. POWER, Ballinskill, Stoward W. SULLIVAN, Esqra. Adgust Slat, 1819.

DUNCANNON RACES, 1812.

THURSDAY, 10th September-220 wt. for age, for any Horse that pever started for a higher sum-S years old, 7st.-4 years old, Bst. 7tb.-5 years old, 9st. 9tb .- and aged, 9st. 12lb. Three mile heats Friday, 11th- of for County Wexford brod

Horsen, wts. and distunces, same as on Thursday. Saturday, 18th- £20 for half hred Hanters that no ver started for a Racing Plate, and that were regularly hunted hist season, to be qualified by a certificate from the owner of a Pack of Hounds, if required 1 to which the collection of the week will be added -years old, 8st. 7ib .-- 5 years old, 9st. 31b .-- 6 years old, Ost. 9ib .- and aged. Ost. 19lb. Tures mile heals.

Lord S. CHICHESTER, Stewards. WM. LAMBERT, Esq. Stewards. N. B. Assembly at Duncannon, on Friday, the 11th. and good Ordinaries each day. Any Horse winging Oue Plate to carry 5lb. extra if

running for a second Each Horse to be entered two clear days prior to the day of running, with the Clerk of the Course at September 1, 1813.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majeste's Cutter the Britist Park & GRORGE GILMONS, Master, will said for Bristot on the 8th inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. Witziam Paluen, Agent, at His Majesty's Paluer.

OFFICE, near the Exchange.
N. B. These Vosicis sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 4th and 25th of every month; and from Cark to Bristol 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th; and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and while of every month -they do dot toffy any Catyo. and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance Passengers Luggage, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, September 3, 1812.

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

CITEPHEN PHELAN respectfully accumints his Priends and the Public, that he has added to his former Stock a great variety in the above Line, together with an Assortment of Legers. Journals, Days Books and Memorandum Hooks-Rnglish and Irish Letter Papers-Pucket-Books, Purses, Note and Hill Cases-Letter Blotters, Quills, Pens, Sealing Wax, and Wafers-ink, lok Powder, and lok Standa-Drawing Papers and Black Lead Pencils, of superior Quality-Boxes of Colours and single Cakes-bads ing and Drawing Camel-hair Pencils—Gunter's Scarce and Dividers—Wag Caseles and Tapers—(.raweour's superior Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, and Tincture—a fresh Supply of roda Water and Usquebaugh
—Day and Martin's Blacking—Boot-top Liquid. Ac. Also, a few Copies of Miss Burney's Iralle of Asture. Lord Byron's New Pnems; Wilson's tale of Pulms; Leadbeater's Cottage Dielogues. The Irish Miletians Scottish (Nicfo, Mrs. West's Loyalist, (alamilies of Authors, and the 4th Number of Moore's Melodies,

PHELAN begs leave to remind those who may be nclined to purchase LOTYERY TICKET, that he has on Sale a GREAT VARIETY of FAVOURITE NUMBERS, from Wasa's fortunate Office. The Drawing of the Lottory takes place the 8th of next

Bank of England Notes bought and sold. August 27, 181%