Let gay Anacreon to his bowl Pour the o'erflowings of his soul, And sing the praise of wine ; But drinking yields a short delight, Soon driving reason out of sight, And turning men to swine.

Let Little prattle of his loves, With Venus and her tuetle dove to Still billing and still cooing a But led him heed the sly blind boy, Whose tempting baits of transient joy Lead folks to their undoing.

Enjoying thee, I envy not The youthful songster or old sot, Their short-liv d, treach rous pleasures ; Let fools in liquor or in love The joys of wine and women prove : Give me thy sober treasures.

Faithful companion of all hours! Whom nothing ever frets or sours-Whom Fortune ne'er makes flinch ; Nought can thy constancy abate, Sure still to prove, in spite of fate, My best friend-at a pinch.

With no pretence to wit or sense, Thou helpest out my eloquence, Altho' both deaf and dumb; For should my mem'ry take a nap. Let me but wake thee with a tap, And words are sure to come.

O ! how unlike Pandera's box. Whence mis ries flew about in flocks, With demons of disease i While lurking round thy friendly border, I'm sure, the very worst disorder Is but a gentle sneeze.

Let others toikfor wealth or fame, To get a fortune or a name, So I've but health enough ; For other gifts, old friend, I'll pray, Grant me, unto my latest day. Grant me-a pinch of muff.

> FRENCH PAPERS. PRISONERS OF WAR.

It is not now, for the first time, that the British Government has been guilty of acts of wanton barbarity towards those whom the fortune of war has placed in their power.

The Americans, who have at length adopted the noble resolution of enforcing respect to their rights and their flag, still remember those famous hulks at New York, in which General Clinton heaped together their unhappy countrymen by thousands, in which the want of air, the heat, and the bad quality of the provisions they were supplied with, gave birth to a contagious fever, which carried them off, and among them several women and young children.

In 1777, as a vessel from Nantz, La Rosiere, was returning in a disabled state from Port-au-Prince, an English Captain, having met her, per sunded her people to go into St. Augustin, in the Floridas. She had scarcely arrived there is compliance with this advice, when the Englishman obliged her to anchor beneath his guns. War had not then been declared between the two nations, nevertheless, the crew of In Rosiere were made prisoners, and a reward of 120 france was offered to the savages for the scalp of any of them who should attempt to make his escape. We were kept in this state for six weeks (says the Chevalier Achard de Bouvouloir, in a letter to M. de Sartines), and then sent to Port-au-Prince in an unserviceable reasel, with as much damaged biscuit as was sufficient for half the passage.

The Chevalier de Bretigny was also taken prisoner previous to the declaration of war, and brought into St. Augustin. " I have seen (said he, in his letter to the Minister of Marine) sixty French sai. lors sent to a desert Island, where, shut up in a tower, they were forgotten for four days, during which time they were without food. They were then given to understand, that if they did not enlist in the regiments of the garrison, or enter on board the frigates in the harbour, they would be starved. They refused at first, but the menace being followed up, the unfortunate people, in order to escupe the terrible death with which they were threatened, entered the British service. I saw them weep while they signed their attestation. They called upon me to witness the violence under the pressure of which they did so, and conjuted me to accept their protests. An unhappy prisoner like themselves, I could answer them only by a sign.

(Signed) "The Chevalier de BRETIGNY." It is well known that last year the emissaries of the British Government excited the Indians to make inroads on the territories of the United States, for the purpose of massacring the peaceable cultivators, and scalping their women and children; and this is not a new thing. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania have not forgotton, the nature of the presents sent by the tribe of the Senekas to the King of England, in 1778. This is a fact little known, notwithstanding

its just claims to notoriety. The letter by which the present was accompanied was addressed to Colonel Haldimand, Governor of Canada, and was couched verbatim in the following

" Father-We beg you to transmit to the Great King on the other side of the water the scalps we send you, in order that, viewing them, he may be at rest; proving to him, as they will, our perseverance in destroying his enemies, and convincing him, at the same time, as they must, that his presents have not been thrown away on the ungrateful. CONGIOGATCHI.

There horrible spoils, which the British Con . to them, that when the Spaniards and Portugueso at - who formed the advanced guard at the battle of Ta-

would fill a volume; and what is very singular is, exchange may take place .-- Journal de Paris. that these last never retaliated. They piqued themselves, it is said, upon their generosity; but it is more probable that the cause is to be found in the apathy and imbecility of the Government, for there is no generosity in suffering outrages of such a nature to pass unpunished, and in auswering acts of injustice and ferocity by sterile remonstrance.

The right of retaliation is acknowledged by all nations, as a method of preventing murders, freasons, and other outrages on humanity. The Governneut which employs it is no more culpable than the Judge who condemns an assassin to death. The honour, the safety, the most sacred interests of nations equire that violence should be repelled by violence. and that he who violates the laws of humanity should not be permitted to claim the protection of those

What have been the effects of our protracted and cowardly indifference upon the English Ministry? Why, it has accustomed them to consider other people as of an inferior species, as beings whom they might use as they pleased, without danger of outrage being met by outrage, or of the terrible injuries they inflicted being resisted. These are the grounds of Lord Castlerengh's surprise and regret. Full of monstrous notions upon the subject, he thinks, when English prisoners violate their parole, it is a matter quite in the ordinary and legitimate course of affairs, and at the same time imputes the same conduct to the French as a crime.

It is difficult to reason coelly upon such a subject, but it is, nevertheless, necessary to suppress our indignation, in order to show distinctly all the absurdity of the reproaches of the English Ministry.

If Lord Castlereigh were to speak as he thinks. would be not address the House of Commons in the following terms:

" Gentlemen-Several French prisoners have made their escape, others have broken their parole all this is very wrong, and contrary to the laws of honour. It is true, indeed, that our countrymen set them the example, but what right had they to follow it? Does not the history of all times prove that the English bare a right to do as they please? Did we not take the crews of 150 merchant resselprevious to any declaration of war against France? And, nevertheless, do we not constantly assert, that our enemies have been guilty of great injustice, in making reprisals, by causing our countrymen on the continent to be arrested. Let us remain faithful to our principles-we have Allies who shed their blood in order to uphold our commercial pre-eminence, we allow them, indeed, the honour of fighting by our side; but after all, they are only Spaniards and Portuguese, and not natives of Old England. If they have the misfortune to be taken prisoners, so much the worse for them. We do not acknow. ledge them as our allies any longer, nor by an means admit, that they should form a part of the mass of prisoners to be exchanged. Such an advantage is only fit to be possessed by Englishmen.-Were we to agree to an exchange, we have prisoners enough to liberate all our own countrymen, and all our allies, whom the fortune of war has placed in the hands of our enemy. But we must consider, that if we were to act upon this, our hulks would be empty, and that we would no longer have the pleasure of taking rengeance on defenceless Frenchmen for our commercial losses and the destruction of our manufactures. We are told that we have violated a capitulation; our undoubted privilege to break our word has been disputed. Did we not capitulate to nisters make any scruple of breaking through a convention signed by a Prince of the Blood? Let me

with intolerable arrogance. I dread, that one day or another, we shall be compelled to act justly, and then, according to the prediction of the great Chatham, we shall be rained." Whoever has read the debates of the House of Commons of the 20th of Jone, will easily perceive, that the above is a faithful interpretation of the notions of Lord Castlerengh, though they were expressed by him with rather less frankness. If the dichtest sentiment of honour is yet to be found in the hearts of Englishmen, let them answer our ap-

adjure you not to abandon the principles of our au-

estors. Nothing which promotes our interests can

e unjust. I must, nevertheless, say, that when I

compare past times with the present, I cannot con-

ceal my regret at fluding that we now are treated

espect to the following facts:-1. Which Government first violated the rights of

peal. Let their Parliament direct an enquiry with

2. Which prisoners, French or English, have frepicutly broken their parole?

3. Under what pretext does England retain in he risons 12, 100 men, in defiance of the Capitulation of

Let Mr. Whitbread, Wilberforce, and other Memsers of the Commons frankly propose these questions, and the families which, among both people, mourn over the protracted captivity of their children, their brothers, and their friends, will soon know which of the two Governments they should tax with their misfortunes. You, in particular, Mr. Wilberforce, who have erinced yourself so often the protector of the oppressed, do you now employ your eloquence. to drug on existence on a foreign soil, they owe their sufferings to the injustice of their own Government-make your Ministers, if it be possible, blush not be exchanged for Frenchmen, taken under simifor the contempt they evince for their Allies. Say lar circumstances. Soldiers of the army of Cuesta,

manders received as trophote venting or toring were, ment the water the waterled remains of their brethren of Pennsyl- expect that they should enjoy the privileges with re- sacrificed vourselves for Lord Wellington, you shall the wretched remains of their creative of Tennsyl- expectant only smaller which the English be excluded from exchange, you are not worth, of rania, New Jersey, Lugima, and the distribution of think belong exclusively to them; and let the just being assimilated to Englishmen." If such linpacent to New York. The excesses to which one pullink occords a state of the British Cabinet had recourse during and colightened men who are to be found in both guage could be heard by Spaniards and Portuguese. agents of the British Capitac and recourse narrow, and congress of Parliament fix the basis upon which an surely those people would become very cool towards

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

War is the sphere of power, and is erermore attended by a multitude of inevitable acts of violence : and those acts, which would be crimes any where but in the field of battle, would be drendful, had of the human heart. Thus a principle, which all should respect, commands us to spare the life of to treat them as if on a level with their own people. him who lays down his arms. Another, which France has at all times held sacred, directs, that a Power should afford the same care and attention to the wounded soldier of their enemy as they do to

Thus by a rule, salutary to the interests of mankind, the conqueror pardons the conquered, upon the condition of his remaining a Prisoner, and not attempting to quit the asylum afforded him, till comprised in a general or partial exchange. Without such a reciprocal agreement, it is evident that civilized nations, like sarages, would destroy their re-

A prisoner who breaks his parole does not merey violate the laws of honour --- he commits the reputation of his country, he brings evils upon his countrymen, who, prisoners like himself, have been faithful to their word, and gives offence to every civiliz-

In France, as well as in England, every reasonable and philanthropic person can deplore the consejuences of conduct like that of which all Europe complains. He feels how useful and necessary it is, in the violent struggle in which the nations are engaged, to check exasperation of mind, and lay down certain barriers which are not to be passed.

One of the best means of attaining such an object would be, to exchange, man by man, such priovers as have made their escape on both sides .-After such an exchange was effected. France would still have to claim many English prisoners; nevertheless, she would not think of triumphing in this advantage, which would render so apparent the injustice of her enemy's complaints. That which she wishes for, that which she requires, is a rigid and mutual observance, in future, of the principles which formerly produced the contempt and desertion of very prisoner who broke his parole.

It appears impossible that propositions so just and oderate should fail of receiving the assent of the wo Houses, and of bringing the English Governsent to a resolution, serviceable to the interests of oth parties. If it were otherwise, one would be empted to think that an Opposition, so much boasted of, were nothing more than a device of the Ministry, who had complained of the escape of French prisoners with no other view but to turn the minds of the people from more weighty matters before the

We would, however, willingly think better of the ersons who now govern England under the Prince Regent. It would be still a wiser plan to revert honestly to a general and simultaneous exchange, rank for rank, man for man, in the proportion of the two belligerent masses, so that all English and all Frenchmen should be restored to liberty at one and the same

What do the two Governments, what should they wish for ?-The restoration of their prisoners.

To obtain this object, arowed by both parties, in the course of the discussions which took place in 1810, proposed to renew what had been done in 1780. By the cartel of that year the prisoners of the two nations were exchanged in a mass, the balance being covered by a sum of money. This basis was declined, without any reasonable motive, by the English.

Astonished by the refusal, the French Government put this question : How did the two nations ommence the present struggle, alone or with their allies? -- With their allies, was the answer. Well then, said France, let us form of the respective belligerents two masses, and let us proceed to the exchange of these, man for man, rank for rank. Nay, she went further, she agreed to restore all the Spanish she had over and above, that is, she would have abandoned all the advantage she might have had from the retention of 20,000 prisoners. Who would have thought it? the English Government rejected this offer, the justice and generosity of which must strike every mind. Here is the manner in which they calculated; they wished to have all the English exchanged for an equal number of French, to retain, without may guarantee, such as would have exceeded the number of English restored, and leave with us their allies, the Spaniards and Portuguese, almost entirely destitute of any means of regaining their liberty. The contempt of public faith, and all that is most sucred, could not have been pushed much

In fact, independent of this incontestible principle, that a belligerent mass is one and indivisible; that in the same army, whether fighting or treating, no distinction should be made between soldiers united under a common standard, how did the English dare to say to the Spaniards-" You have fought in behalf of the prisoners of both nations. Let the by our sides, you have shed your blood for us; but English nation know, that if her sons are compelled | we do not acknowledge any bond of connexion with you? Soldiers of Galicia, you covered with your I am, your obedient humble servant. bodies the retreat of General Moore; but you shall

manders received as hopkies worthy of them, were , tailed themselves to their cause, they had reason by I toral who were taken production began the their worthy allies, whose yoke begins to gall them so severely. What a singular contrast now presents

> France espouses the cause of people with whom she is in war; she takes nearly as much interest in them as in herlown citizens; in every one she respects valour; at all times she compacsionates misfortune, France is willing to admit the Spaniards and Portonot cirilization introduced rules, by which they guese to the advantages of an exchange, while the have been curbed, and tempered, by the sacred au- English Government, who has spirited them on, thority of laws, the violence of the reigning passions and leads into danger their inexperienced columns. refuses to make any stipulation in their behaff, or

> > Perhaps this Government relies on the worthy experiment of Lord Wellington, who has presumed to issue a Proclamation, calling upon the Spaniards. who have fallen into our hands by the fortune of war, not to consider themselves as prisoners of war. and to break their parole.—It is painful to make such statements, particularly when they apply to nen who aspire to renown throughout Europe, and whose names are not destitute of lustre. But it is pleasant, on the contrary, to have to state, that the Sonnish Generals—the Generals of a nation a prey to the miseries of a popular revolution, could never be prevailed upon to circulate the Proclamation of the English General, and thereby seek to emancipate their countryman from the bonds of how

SPANIARDS! -- Consider how wisely you have actrd in remaining faithful to the principles acknowledged by every General worthy of the title, while Lord Wellington, by proposing that which was unworthy of you, would lay you open to the evil of ust retaliation. His Government refused you the upport which was your duc, refused to admit you o the advantages of an exchange between Eugland and France. Thus, on the one hand, they readered you unfit for such an exchange, and on the other, they refused to let you participate in it.

But to return to the justice of the proposals made France, let us anticipate an objection which will ertainly be ma e to them. Your generosity, it will be said, depends upon your interest; we have a greater number of French prisoners than you have of English. Well, suppose the fact to be so, what inference can you draw from it adverse to our rea-

Independent of the justice and propriety of a proposal conformable to all that has passed in Euope for the last century, should we give up to you our unhappy countrymen, without leaving in their power to contemplate any limit to their captivity?

If we were imprudent enough to release all our English prisoners, what would become of the French emaining in your hands-whom you would be in to hurry to exchange for allies, in whom you take no interest? You already treat these unfortunate persons with so little humanicy, that, not withstanding the fear of retaliation, we should have every thing to apprehend for them, if once the restoration of all the English in our power should have freed you from all restraint with respect to them.

Would not your Government neglect every thing due to them and their families, as soon as ever they were deprived of the guarantee afforded them, by the detention of so great a number of English? It s necessary to retain these as hostages, when our nemies have no respect for any moral obligation .-Moreover, there is in Eugland a number of enlightened persons and of respectable families, who seek the restoration of their children with just indignation. There are independent orators whose eloquence was never sold, and who will exert themselves in the sacred cause of humanity .- Finally, there is a popular opinion, which sooner or later will encircle Ministers in a tremendous tempest. The day of truth will come, and France will patiently awaith, persisting in the resolutions she has adopted, if you do not immediately hearken to the voice of reason and justice. - [Gazette de France.]

EXTRAORDINARY CROP .-- An article relating to the re-production of a crop of wheat, from the stubble of last year, having excited the attention of many Agriculturists, and particulary that of Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, President of the Sussex Western Agricultural Society, the worthy Baronet, in order to ascertain the truth or fallacy of the account, wrote to Mr. Lewis, of Purton, the farmer to whom the extraordinary crop in questionbelongs, and, in consequence, received from him the following letter; and, as it authenticates a discovery that may prove of great importance to the pursuits of rural economy, we embrace the earliest opportunity of giving it publicity :-

" Purton, Aug. 12, 1812. " Six-I received your letter, dated West Gribstend Park, Aug. 7, concerning the statement as appeared in the Papers, of my having a field of wheat, raised wholly from the steins of the old stubble of bearded wheat, without fresh sowing. The account seems to you singular, and therefore to be doubted; but I assure you it is a fact. The Paper mentioned that the crop failed last year, but that was not true; for I had a verygood fair crop, which I had cut early, so that there were no brittings. I intended planting the same piece this year with potatoes; but have ing such a fine appearance of a second crop, which sprung up from the old moores, I thought I would see what it would come to; there was nothing done to it; but I hoed it once over; now it has no beard to it this year, but appears a fine Laminas wheat, as we call it. I intend to begin reading it next Thursday

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# Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,338.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FERRE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr.

Doyan, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady-

lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Suracoca. Inquire of

TO BE LET,

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE.

RO THE INTEREST SOLD.

pied by Astrony Jackson.

HARE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street

and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occu

Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting

louse, near the Bridge. Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1812.

N. B. The Premiers may be viewed any day be tween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

WYO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such

Term the ntay be agreed upon, the MILLS

DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, a

tuated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary

mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 94 Mile

from Carrie on Suir. These Mills are very advan-

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SPE. T.

Butter, first Quality, - - - 4 - 116s. Od.

\_\_\_\_\_second, - - - - - - 111s. Od.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 904. 0d.

Lard (finke) - - - - 0s. Od. - 0s. Od.

--- (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 66s Od

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 00s. 0d 00s 0d.

Bref, - - - - - - - 0s. Od. - 0s. Od.

Outineal - - - - - 30s Od - 31s Od

Flour, first Quality, - -4. -d. - -4. -d

second, - - - - - 00s. Od. -100s. Ud.

---- third, - - - - - - - - - ook od - 685. Od

--- fourth, - - - - - 50s. od. - 58s. od.

Wheat, - - - - - - - 60s. Od. - 00s. od.

Barley, - - - - - - - 304. Od. - 344. Od.

Outs (common) - - 26s. Od. - 27s. Dd.

(potatoe) - - - - 21s. Od. - 98s. Od.

Malt. - - - - - - - - 43s. Od. - 45s: Od.

Coals, ----- 4e. Od. - 4s. 4d. Tallow (rough), --- 9s. Od. - 10s. Od.

Potatoes, - - - - - - - 6d. to 8d

Beef { (quarters), - - - 5 d. 6d.

Train Oil, - - - - #40 000. -

following is an extract :---

unserviceable.

Butter. -- -- - - - - 18d. - 22d.

l (joists). - - - - - 6 d. - 8d

Mutton { (quarters), --- 5 d: - 0d. (points), --- 5 d: - 7d. per

------ 0 d. - od

LONDON GAZETTB.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 1.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B.

hath transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Eng. a

Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin, of which the

In my letter to you of the 5th instant, I men-

ioned, that the division of gun-boats under Cap-

tain Stuart, associated with another division under

a Russian captain, and proceeded up the Boldero

iver, to co-operate with a body of troops from this

place and the garrion of Dunamunde; the object of

the expedition being, in the first place, to take the

enemy by surprise, and, failing in that, to force them

back from Schlock, and, if possible, to penetrate to

Mittau. The service chiefly assigned to the British

was, to keep in advance, and, if practicable, to des-

roy the bridges which were convenient for the re-

treat of the enemy; and the only bridge (that of

Kalnezeen) was speedily and effectually rendered

General Louis, who commanded the troops, gives

the highest praise to Captain Stoart, and the British

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir James Sau-

marez, Bart. R. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road, Au

Sin-I enclose, for the information of the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a let-

ter I have this morning received from Rear-Admi-

rai Mertin, dated the 11th instant, enclosing one (a

copy of which is also transmitted herewith) from

General Essen, Governor of Riga, communicating

intelligence of the continued success of the Russian

arms, and the junction of Prince Bagration with

the main army at Smolensko, which you will please

Sin-I lose not a moment in communicating to

your Excellency a most agreeable piece of Intelli-

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Riga, July 30.

to lay before their Lordships. I am, &c.

(Signed)

gence, which I have just received.

boats employed upon that service.

---- third, - - - - - - 104s. Od.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

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,

MICHARL DORBYS, next door to the latter House. TARE following CONCERNS, situate in the City of Waterford, May 28, 1812. Waterford:

HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 fort in front, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth, and encrossing in width 58 feet at the back Yearly Rent set 190. 0d .- including a STABLE in Thomasstrest-of which 60 years are unexpired from 29th September last

ADELPHI STORES, With a QUAY in front of 489 flot, and lange STORE-YARDS—Yearly Rest & 102 14 Ed ... 34 years unex-THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Officer, BACON-YARD and SHBOS, as now occupied by Mesers. Milwards and Skottown-Yearly Rent 291-54 Years noexpired from 18th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS. STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rent £17 2s. 0d .--3 years unexpired from 29th September last.

tageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage The above Concerns (if not previously disposed of the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime by private Contract) will be publicly sold by Auction

Application, in Writing, to be made to True For further Particulars apply to Jone Atmins. THY NOWLAN, Kill engy; be John Wright, Mullin Req. Walbrook, London-or John B. Runvas, 10, Clare-street. Dublin, who well receive Proposals, and ahone. John Strutto will show the Premises. ... The Tenant may be accommodated with more close with Purchasers. Land, if required.

September 1, 1812.

SECOND NOTICE.

F PATRICK WALSH, of the City of Waterford. late a Shopkeeper, now confined in the City of Valerford Gool, and not being charged in custody on the fifth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twefve, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of money, exceeding in the whole the sum of Two Thousand Pounds, do hereby give this Public Notice, that I intend to take the Benefit of an Act passed in the 53d year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in Ireland: and I do hereby give Notice, that a true and perfect Schedule, containing the discovery of all my real and personal Estate, bereafter to he Sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same, to the Keeper or Gaolec, or his Deputy of the said Prison.

PATRICK WALSH. Countersigned by JOHN LATROBE WRIGHT. Gaoler City Waterford.

TO BE LET.

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

BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin-A ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Posession of the Widow Doyan and her Under-tenants This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposal will be received by Mr. ABRAHAM SYMES. Waterford and submitted by him to Samuer, and MEADE Hom me, and BECHARD JONES SANKEY, Esqrs. the Pro Waterford, August 20, 1819.

SWEDISH IRON AND DEALS.

A CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per the STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN.

who have now on Sale a very complete and general Assortment of Foreign and English BAR IRON and STEEL-also clean HEMP-twelve-head Patersburg FLAX-and Stockholm TAR. Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

From the 29th September, or 1st November next, DART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing shout 18 Acres, midway between Carrick and Clonthel, adjoining the river Suir, and beautifully situated.—Proposals (in Writing only) will be received ed by Morgan Kennedy, Esq. Dungarvan; or Dr KENNEDY, Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was Jast wock 88s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Alldwance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Banged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Your Penay, 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 15 7 Six-Penay, 0 12 0 1 2 0 1 7 6 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro-

ortion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Ba ter or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz-And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat Med, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

September 5 JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

of Saxony, seventy Officers, and three thousand I frigate only. His squadron comisted of the Africa troops, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. and three frigates; on their way we fortunately I have the honour to be. &c.

(Signed) Faszin, Governor of Riga. Vice-Admiral Sir J. Sanmarez, Bart. and K. B. &c. P. S. In addition to the foregoing intelligence, have to acquaint your Excellency, that the united forces of General Barclay and Prince Bagration are in the neighbourhood of Smolensko. General Platoff commands the combined advanced guard.

Riga, Aug. 11.

66 I have the konnur to enclose, for your information, a letter which I have this instant received from General Esseu, communicating the agreeable intelligence of the continued success of the Russian arms, and the function of Prince Bagration's corps with the main army at Smolensko. This information it from the Commander in Chief. General Barclay de Tolli, who dates his letter the 4th inst. at Smolensko. In addition to what is mentioned in the General's letter, I learn that General Tormassoff suddenly left the position he had occupied for some time at Gliomira or Zitomira, in order to attack a corps of Saxons, stationed near Kubryn, twenty-four miles from Bryex Litowski, and about one hundred and thirty miles east of Wersaw, where he defeated the every, who retired towards

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. has fransmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant J. C. Crawford, commanding his Mnjesty's gun-brig Wrangler, of which the inclosed is a copy :
His Majesty's gun-brig Wrangler, off

Sever Island, Aug. 1819.

STR-In pursuance of your orders of the 14th hist. I proceeded off Randers with your boats, and the culter of the Locust, but not finding the French lugger there, I proceeded further to the Westward off Maringer Flord, to reconnoltre that port i a small Danish croiser was perceived coming out, I gave chase to her, when she bore up and ran fato Alborg: at night Lieutenant Petley, myself, and Mr. Cortis (Second Master of the Locust) thought that she might he carried by the boats, which was agreed upon. Lieutenant Petley then proceeded fu shore, with the barge and cutter, in company with the Locust's boats, under charge of Mr. Cartis, her Second Master. About two o'clock in the morning, they got alongside of her, and carried her from under a very heavy fire from the buttery and musketry from Halle Fort, in the entrance of that river. without the boss of a single man. She is one of those cruisers that have been of great annoyance to our convoys off the Scaw : she monots two brass sixpounders, one long two-pounder, and small arms, and commanded by Lieutenant Tetens, of the Danish navy, and Commodore of a division of gunboats off Flanstrand, with a complement of twenty two men, who made their escape into the battery a Halle. They found her moored close under the muzzle of the guns of the battery, and could not prevent the Lieutenant and men from making their excape, except one man, whom we have a prisoner I stood in shore, as far as I could with safety, to cover the boats. I have the honour to be, &c.

WHITEHALL, SEPTEMBER 1. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been leased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Hou Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Right Hon. Robert Stuart (commonly called Viscount Custlerengh), the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, his Majesy's Three Principal Secretaries of State: the Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart (Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer), the Right Hon. John Beron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, Villiam Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount (owther); the Right Hon. John Sallivan, and Heu-Bathurst, Esq. (commonly salled Lord Apsley). o be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Maangement of the Affairs of Isdia.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCÉ.

Extract of a Letter dated on board his Majesty's ship the Guerriere, the 29th July, 1812, in lat. 40. N. long 65. 30. W.

" We were proceeding on our way to Halifax. resit, when we were stopped by the North Ameican squadron, who had on board three months rovisions and stores for us. By them we learnt that he Americans had declared war against Great Bris tain, and that their squadron was at sea, under the lail suffered." command of Commodore Rudgers, consisting of three frigates and two sloops of war. We also were | dron at anchor in Basque-toads, state the enemy's told of the attack made by them upon the Belviders, and her escape from them.

" As soon as the President's Proclamation arrive The Commander-in-Chief of the third army (General Tormassoff) has obtained a victory over the enemy near Cobrin. Four stand of colours, eight to the Banks of Newfoundland, with a view of in- they came in was sent back again, with an account pieces of artillery, with one General, in the service | tercepting our West India convoy, protected by one of the defeat of Marmont written on her seiba

joined the squadron, the more so, as the Africa had parted company. We have already commenced operations, basing burnt about twenty sall of American merchántmen, ánd captured a sloop of war This will not be a cruize of emolument, as we do not like to umman our ships by sending prizes in, being in daily hopes of falling in with, and giving a good account of the American squadron.

44 On the 16th inst, when we were separated from our squadrou, about four o'clock, P. M. we gave cluses to a large American frigate. The Guerrhire being end on, and looking very low, the American most probably took as for a wond of war and stood towards on; sbout ten she made private signals, which evidently she well what the sans; we were at quarters, and were only waiting to get the slongside of her to commence the action. At halfpast three in the morning, being but halfa mile from her, we discovered two large frightes, class on our lee beam, and three other men of war astern of them. The private signal was immediately made, and kept up a quarter of an hoor 'nsanswered ;--we then fired two double shotted guns over the beadmost ship to enforce attention, but still it femained unanswered. As their force exactly agreed with the American squadron, no doubt remained in the minds of any one on board, that it was them we were led into. We therefore tacked and stond from them. You may easily conceive what we felt (though I cannot find language to express it), when the day broke, to find them English, and the American frigate one mile and a half from us. A calm took place-we got our boats out and endeavoured to tow the ship; but although every exertlent was made, she got away after a chace of 65 hours. --Thus, by some unpartionable neglect, has the service tost one of the finest frigates the Americans have .---We have reason to believe that it was the Constitution, going out to join the American Commodore. The Roses has already joined him."

Subsequent to the date of this letter, the Guerriera had joined the West India fleet, and, on the Citiof August, were on the Banks of Newfoundlands-The Americans have \$10 sail of East Indiamed how

at sea, which they hope to fall in with-Extract of a letter from an Officer on the New-

foundiens station. " Shannta; Banks of Newfoundland, August 4.
" We yesterday boarded a vessel that had just passed the American squadron, commanded by the edoabtable Commodule Rodgers. By her we have. been informed of the course they were streetlig, und they cannot now be more than 40 miles a head of us. The American equadron consists of five frigutes, a sloop of war, and a brige . We have the Africa, of 64 guns, Bolus, Belvidere, Guerriete, and Shannon frigates, as fine vessels as ever swam, particularly the Guerriere. As " we love the Americans dearly, you may expect the American squadron at Plymouth very soon. We have taken a man of war brig (the Nautilus), and burnt 20 ships."

On the 30th ult. about one o'clock is the morna ing, by the violence of the north wind, which had been raging for three days, two colliers were drivers on the Long Sand, about twelve miles off Margate. and in about ten minutes were dashed to pieces. See veral floating pieces of the wrecked ressels were washed on shore on Sanday; but no intelligence has arrived concerning the filte of the poor creatures on board, who, it is feared, have all perished. Tho account was brought to Margate by a collier, which was miling in company with the other two, and had the good fortune to outride the storm. The weather, which has been exceedingly unfovourable, has cleared up ; and we may expect to hear a certain account of the wreck, if, by good luck, any person has surrived the tefrible accident.

The Hull Packet, of Tuesday, says-" The folowing communication was made to the Collector of the Customs here, by a person of the name of Henry Sandford. It is dated Cromer, Aug. 28:- " This morning, about five o'clock, it blowing a gale of wind from the N. N. E. a sloop was seen to go down between Frimingham and Mundesley, about one mile from the shore; and in about twenty minutes her masts went away, leaving nothing to bo seen except some small pieces, supposed to have been washed from her. At Primingham's boat comb ashore about six o'clock, which, there is every renson to suppose, belonged to her; the stern of which is marked-" ... uth Packet, of Hull;" hut the first letter (which looked like: L) appeared to be defeced -which would have made it " Louth Packet." On the inside it was marked " George Louis phs." As none of the crew have been seen, or heard of, there is too much reason to fear they have

Letters, dated 16th of August, from our squaforce at five sail of the line (one a three-decker). three friestes, five brigs, and a schooner. On the night of the 12th five Italians deserted from tho ed at Halifax, the Admiral proceeded to sea, in enemy to join our squadron: they state the ships quest of Rodgers, who was supposed to have gone of the line to have but 500 men each. The boat

#### PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The Twelfth Report of the Committee of Pub-Us Expenditure presents no new peculation or deton to the new discoveries which it makes, it may s observed, that dishovesty and negligence lose not character when they are evinced only in the waste or fraudulent appropriation of small sums; and there is, therefore, much in this Report, with | lay. which the nation ought to be acquainted, that the people at large may be in a condition to estimate

The Commissioners state in the opening of their Mr. Steele in February and April, 1807, with in- prompt propulation of these accounts. terest upon both, from the day of their issue, to that of the repayment."

remains at about £5000; and himself having abscouded, he has become the subject of an out-

Hunt, the late Treasurer of the Ordunice, remains also indebted to the public to the amount of

The case of the late Mr. Fords ce, Receiver-General for Scotland, is a remarkable one. This person's whole defalcation amounted to about \$250,000; but the Lords of the Treasury have come to the singular determination that his estate should be relieved. of so much of this debt as was occasioned by the failure of the house of Messis. Douglas and Cock- but Sir Edw. Littlehales accompanied it by an ob burn (amounting to opwards of P13,000), Mr. Fordy ce having been induced to place his money in that bank by the recommendation of Lord Rockingham. To this we have no objection whatever; | should have been furnished, the repeated assurance but common justice requires that if Fordyce's estate | made, and latitude in point of time repeatedly af Is to be relieved from the P13,000, the estate of the | forded, and the consequent expectation that they "Marquis of Rockingham, who made him place the | would have been forthcoming at a much earlier date money in Douglas and Cockburn's bank, should be made liable to that debt.

Upon this point the Report before us justly observes-" It is to be apprehended that this decision may have a tendency to establish a mischierous precedent, by holding a public Odicer irresponed as the reason for indulgence in Mr. Fordyce's | parties responsible to produce these accounts for banker, but by one recommended to him by the Minister from whom he received the appointment. Your Committee conceive, that if Mr. Fordyce | Committee. distrusted these agents, who were made most improperly an appendage to the office, he ought not to have accepted it; but from the moment that he const plicit letter, detailing the grounds on which this measented to employ them, he became fully, and accordingly to every principle of justice, responsible for

The Report then goes on to observe-" Annther circumstance, not perfectly jutelligible to your Committee, is the remission of all charge for interest, prior to the death of the late Mr. Fordyco, in I than to hapress upon the attention of the House, July, 1809. The suffering of large sums to remain | and of the Executive Government of Ireland, the in the hands of accountants, without even charging | necessity of attending to the performance of this them with interest from the time of their quitting agreement; and in default thereof, they renture to and pay their balances, tends to countenance that | delay will be suffered to impede the issuing of such tardiness which is in all cases so detrimental to the | legal process as may compel the delivery of the acpublic; and to discourage the early producing and | counts, and the payment of whatever balance may be passing of accounts, which your Committee again | due to the public." carnestly desire to impress upon the House as being the only effective mode of enforcing regularity and economy in a large expenditure."

defalcation: Due from Mr. Goldsmid, at the time of his death, on account of the department . . the Paymas-

11 17857 **A** ter-General -Treasurer of the Navy - - -335,765 1 2 90.0 0 0 Treasurer of the Ordnance -

Total - - - - - 4/460, 321 12 5 Paid into the Bank of England since -Mr. Goldsmid's death, by the Inspectors of his Estate, on ac-

count of the debt due to the Paymaster Gen. £ 3,896 9 1 Trease, of the Navy 181,395 11 2 Treasr, of the Ordn. 45,000 0 0

Remains due - - - - 2203,029 9 2 The case of Lord Tyrawley is a flagrant one .--It appears that " the Barracks and the Board of Works of rieland for some years, until the 19th of October, 1803, were under the direction and superintendance of Lord Tyrawley, as First Commission er; his son, Mr. Cuffe, being the Treasurer. Th Barracks were then separated from the Board of 1 Works, and incorporated with those of Great Brisrain, and the Board of Works was arranged in some

with either of the branches. 1798, to the 19th October, 1803, were then out- | ment commenced between them at six o'clock in the standing, and not delivered in for audit; and the morning, which lasted until oleven o'clock at night. rums of money issued to the Treasurer on account. | Count Osterman maintained his position. during that period, appear from the 12th Report of Commissioners on fees, gratuities, &c. p. 7, to | fantiv, Prince Bazration, announces, under date

the subject ; --

cretary Pole, to the 24th of June following.

"This prolongation, however, appears to have been quite unavoing: for, on the 27 h of August. Dutte, they were constintly required with less, note with necessary to make strong recommissions. enit of enormous amount, yet it explains the existant men quar unas mong. The control of the Comproduction of some of the old ones; and in relations the Report of the Comproduction of some of the old ones; and in relations the Report of the Comproduction with the firm Army Accounts of the 5th of August, that they are in sufficient time, could not consequent from the one; the night between the 13th and 14th, the C still outstanding; and observing, that sudicinet time had been already granted for their production, required that they be furnished without faither de-

" On the 5th of September, 1810, periodical reports were directed to be made on the 1st and 14th truly the merits of the men who have been engaged | of every mouth, from two Clerks of the Barack-Office, of the progress made in preparing these accounts, which, it appears, was carrying on under Report, " that the two sums stated to have been their management; Lord Tyrawley was apprized of these instructions, and was again required, the E3th Office in May, 1799, and July, 1800, were paid by of October, to use every possible exertion for the Prince Bagration, who praises the unparalleled bra-

All these communications, however, filled in their object; for on the 23d of February, 1811, Barrow's defalcation in the Navy Pay Office Mr. Pole wrote, that the Lord Lieutenant was not informed that any effectual progress was made towords its accomplishment; that he did not feel himself justified in permitting any farther delay; and lirected the completion and delivery before the 21. of April following.

"The orders for reports from the Clerks employed were renewed on the 22d of March, 1811.

" Another prolongation of the time of delivery to the 24th of August, 1811, in consequence of the death of Mr. Courtain, one of these clerks, and an urgent application of Lord Tyrawley thereipon, was granted by a letter of the 22d of May servation from the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the opertance and magnitude of the account, the pro onged period of more than seven years since i and directed that this farther extension should b considered as conclusive.

55 The continued forbearance of the Irish Go ternment appears to have again faded of its effect. for, on the 29th of October, 1811, the Croxn So licitor was directed to call on the Attorney-Genera sible for the agents whom he employs; it being stat- for his opinion as to the measures for compelling the case, that he lodged the money not with his own | final settlement; and in a schedule of papers accompanying that order, sercial letters and reports are specified, copies of which are transmitted to your

" Lord Tyrawley was apprized of these instrucons to the Crown Solicitor, in a very full and exsure was at last resorted to: and it appearing to Your Committee, from one of the papers before them, under the hand of Mr. Hughes, the accountant (No. 27, in 1338), that the whole remainder of the accounts are promised to be furnished by the 1st of July, 1812, they forbear to do more at present office, or being required to render their accounts express their confident expectation, that no farther

> But the most moustrous of all, is what follows: Lord Turaseley receives an allowance, as late Barrack Master General, of £2000 a year. Mr. Department, was £400 a year, until the time of his death, which happened lately. Both these allowances have been paid out of a grant annually voted by Parliament along with the Military Estimates. Mr. Chinnery's case follows, and is the last in the Report. This man is a defaulter to the amount of nearly £80,000; and we cannot help noticing. with the strongest reprehension, that his irregularities were stated by the Commissioners of Audit to the Lords of the Treasury, so long ago as August, 1808; but that their representations " were not sufficiently attended to." We think, in common honesty, therefore, that the Lords of the Treasucy through whose ne dect Chinnery's defalcation became so great, should be answerable for all the sums otherwise lost to the public, after the representation made by the Auditors of Public Accounts

### GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES OF OSTROVNO AND MORILLOW:

rrom the petersburgh givette of  $\lambda u g_{*}/4.7$ 1. The Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, the Minister at War, Barclay de Tolli, andegree on a different establishment; but Lord Ty. hounces, that, on the 13th July, (O. S.) the corps rawly and Mr. Cuffe ceased to have any connection of Lieutenant-General Count Osterman, whilst marching upon the town of Ostrovno, fell in with . The annual accounts from the 25th March, the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engage-

2. From the Second Army, the General of Inof the 13th July (O. S.), that regulating his move-It appears further, that from the year 1803 up to ments conformably to the preconcerted plan, his adthe 1st of July of the present year, almost incessant | vanced-guard, commanded by Lieutenant-General applications had been made to Lord Tyrawley to Rijewski, reached Daschkowka in the night of the being this account to audit; and hitherto without | 10th, where it was attacked by a superior force of etted, except indeed it was presented on the 1st of 1 the enemy, consisting of five divisions, under the July, the last period of extension mentioned in the command of Marshall Diroust and Mortier. Not-Report. This is the conclusion of the Report on withstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the chemy, our troops repulsed them

"It appears that on an application from Lord J twice, and pursued there as far as the subge of Ne- J et which it is composed. The small true Tyravbey for further time to make up these me- wesselka. In this place, strong by nature, and I the van-guard along the backs of the Point. Tyrawry for intrine; time to make up the Se- affording an advantageous position, the enemy hait- which liver our cavally frequently soon a affording an advantageous positions, the storial strong purpose of seizing the enemy's plequise has columns to compelius to terre it from the held of mays been to our advantage. After the aring to these of the ground, and that our entity, from my derela-Chief, who had received information the same cause, remained in complete inactivity. I patroles of the enemy bring shown themselve In the moral time, the read to Sandraski was opening the read to Di chenkowitschi, gave orders to I cal to General Platon, so as to evalde him to contis. Osterman Tolstee to direct his march toward me his restrict to poin the Priest Arms. The fertile | place, with his corps. Scarcely had Count T Listed from nine in the morning notificial in the even- advanced three wordts, before he fell in with the ing. The loss of the enems, according to the con- my's videttes. Two videttes pere taken, i miring statements of the prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies but by the enemy during the pursuit, must have considerably exceeded fire thousand men, killed and wounded. General very of the 7th corps, and that of all the troops, adds, that he will specific transmit a detailed account of our loss, which does not exceed 600 men, and of the achievements of individuals.

FROM THE ST. TETERSBURGH GAZVITLE, AUG. 5 (46). Important intelligence has been just received here rom our armies -Bigiption, in spite of the utmost efforts of the French arms, has effected his junction cith the main body, under General Burchs de Tolli. There have been several important actions, in one of which the Vicerox of Italy, Bencharnels, was wounded, and his first Aidada Crip taken. The success of General Wagenstein has been diviire, having completely defeated Mushal Ondinot. from bloods contest, in which the French left soon killed on the field of build, besides basing mer wounded. All the artiflers of Ondinot, consisting of near 70 pieces of evenon, with his heavy oggige, fell into the hands of our brave army.

GOLDANDROID, AND 22 -At the battle of Posotsk the French just General Le Grand, another General, and 300 men. After the affire of the French cavalry, in which they were so completely at up by the Cossacks, Bourparte became so onraged with his brother Jerom :, who commanded the livision, that he dismissed him, and he is now at Cassil, on protesco of being enwell, and not able o stand the fatizacs of the companya. - Lord Walods sailed from hence ends this morning, in the Cilipso sloop of war, for Christein, where he is o join Lard Catheurt. The Baltie convey is now in sight, consisting of 2.20 sail. A number of vessels hat had been engaged as transports have been disharged, it being the intention to transport the infinitive in ships of war; those fitted up for cavalry emain in reading s to receive them.

CARLSHAM, Ava. 17 .- General Sunnezott has, ear Hoben, defeated the Sixon army, taken one ieneral, 70 Officers, four standards. 80 pieces of umon, and 3000 mea. The report of a general battle having taken place is unfounded. St. Petersburgh has been illuminated two nights, on account of the ratification of the peace with Turkey. The Russian corps, which have been acting against the Furks are in full march to join the Grand Arms.

Berlin, Aug. 6 .- They write from Warsaw, that the King of Westphilia (Jerome Bonaparte) crived in that city on the 30th. The health of his | the Commander-in-Chief received intelligence by Majesty has been so much injured, that he has been | courier from Prince Bagration, who informed his obliged to leave his army and return to his dominions by easy journies. We hope, however, that in conequence of proper temedies having been timely applied, his disease will not be attended with fatal

CASSEL, Aug. 7.—The Chamberlain Count Obog, one of his Majesty's Otheers, has just arrived as a Courier to nonounce to her Majesty the The following is the account of Mr. Goldsmid's | Cuffe's allowance, as late Treasurer of the Barrack | Queen the speedy return of our august Sovereign to his States.

Bruiss, Avg. 11.—According to our Gazette the Emperor Alexander has retrograded to Nowogorod. The Minister from Prussia to the Austrian Court, Baron Humboldt, has set out for Vienna. [Correspondent, Aug. 14.]

ROSTOCK, Avg. 11.—Since the 7th August we have had in sight before Warnemunde a fleet of from 150 to 200 sail, which are waiting for a favourable wind to pass the Belts, and return to England.-The westerly winds which have prevailed have given time to other ships coming from the Gulph of Bothula to join this fleet.

We learn that there are in it a great number of ressels laden with English merchandize, and fugitives who precipitately left the Ports of Liebau, Wendau, and Riga.—[Same Paper] Extract of a private Letter from Wilna, dated

 $J_{B}/g$  18. Already am I separated 600 leagues from you; and I am ignorant what greater distance may still be placed between us. Those in Europe who believed that Russia had predetermined to retire without fighting, in order to draw us into her deserts, have been strangely mistaken; her army extended to all points of Russian Poland; and the Emperor Alexunder was enjoying fetes at Wilna, on the very day we passed the Niemen; when he learned, with the utmost astonishment, of the passage of this river, he was at a ball given him by General Benningsen, at his magnificent castle in the environs of Wilna .--It was, therefore, the rapidity of the march of the Freuch Army, and the harmony of its movements to which are owing the so speedy conquest of Lithuama. - Abeille d. Nord, Aug. 14.]

## RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM THE ARMY.

Head-quarters, 14th July (O. S.).

The first army has taken a strong position near Witepsk, and during their march, even from Polozult, the enemy never dured to attack a single corps

third excepted, and gave the alarm to the Fra vanguard. These caused immediately a regiment march out against the two Hussar squadrons of a mard, which were in front of this column, D charged the enemy, and immediately exerthrents but pursuing with too much ardour, they fell in m the whole of the enemy's caralry, by whom i were pursued close in with our infantry. Co Osterman then continued his motions, and for the enemy drawn up in the order of battle, atgreat distance from Ostrovno. The battle comme ed with a cannonade, which continued several hor Both sides fought with the utmost obstinger, greater number of warriers were on the Frenchis but the valour of our troops overcame every thin We have not only remained masters of the field buile, but have even pursued the enemy four west beyond his position. So het an engagement care be expected to have been without some less cording to the reports of the prisoners, the enrum loss has been considerable. They assure us. the King of Naples commanded in person, and a the Vicerov of Italy was wounded.

Head quarters, July 19 (3 th), 1919 The corps of Gen. Doctorow, who thid dire ons to observe the motions of the enemy in the duity of Rischen Kolnitsch, where a part of the troops were discovered marching towards him, I gan to make motious, which retarded their progre It was therefore necessary to suffer them to pus Daine, in order to join the army which wang tioned near Witepsk on the left bank of that rim In order to perform this, the Commander-in-O: deemed it necessary to confine him back to the places, where, on the 13th instant, Count Osterna had stopped him, with a much smaller force th that of the enemy. Count Konownezyn was order ed on this service. He replaced the corps of Oce man, and his division was, the whole of the 14 continually engaged. Our troops evinced equals tour and constancy. The enemy did not gain a in gle foot of ground on them. Lieutenant-Gener Kosmowezyn repulsed all their attacks, and i not leave the spot till night, when he received e ders from the Commander-in-Chief to take then sition ordained to him for a general battle. Mer while General Doctorow passed the Dwine, and r rived at the same place. The whole rear-gua came under the command of Major-General Com Von Pahlen. They, were drawn up at ten were distance from the head position, and the enemy w reported to be bearing towards them. In the interior that having been advised of the approach of the fir army, and hading Mogileu already in the possession of the enemy's troops, he had, for the preservation his troops, altered the direction of his march to Pied and had taken the road to Moteslaw and Smolenskthat his van-guard had, on the preceding day, had an engagement, in which Lieutenant-General Rejewsky had defeated the van-guard of Marshal Diroust's army, and forced it to retreat a distance of twelve werste. This intelligence changed the Conder-in-Chief's first plan, and determine instead of giving battle in the vicinity of Witept, o march towards Smolensk, and so much the more as Marshal Davoust could take his march thithe with his whole force, and by the same road. He took this bold determination at the very momen when the rear goard was engaged in the hotts fight - he made curred in the face of the enemy, and drew himself back in three columns. The Commander-in-Chief attributes the good effect of t undertaking chiefly to the admirable disposition Count Von Pahlen, who, by covering the army has on this occasion shown proofs of every this I that can be produced by skill and the art of war-Our troops have given wonderful proofs of courage; they have taken advantage of every position; borders of the small river Latcheps were defeate with such obstinacy, that the enemy lost a nunk of men in killed. General Von Pahlen likewiz understood how to render the smallest defile of the ty, and an ambosh was laid in a suitable place in the vicinity round Gaponowschlochesna, which a

the march of the 17th, cut up seven French son-This day the the 2d and 3d columns have joint it Poritschive; the first, which goes over Lima and Rudna, covers their march; Gen. Platow, who is only at the distance of two days march, has receive d orders to draw up his corps in the front of Sme linsko, in order to cover the operations of the first army. Prince Bagration, on his side, is pushing with rapid marches towards Smolinsko. According to accounts from Lieutenant General Court Wirgenstein, he still continues to held himself it Drissa; he states that Major-Gen. Kulnew, who was sent to the other side of the Desina, has attack-

ed the French, and made 700 prisoners. Perensuance, Ave. 7 (18).—The Commander of the corps first dispatched, Lieut.-Gen. Count Witgenstein, gives the following information in his

report, dated the 21st July, (Aug. 2.) According to his Majesty's command, the corentrusted to my orders is destined to act separate) of this present July, I received information from my detachments from Drissa, that Marshal Ondinot, his corps, was on his murch to Sobesch from Danaburgh. I was informed that Marshal Macdonald had crossed the river at Jacobstadt, and was shaping his much for Lusve; and according to the statement of a French Officer of the General Staff, whom we had taken prisoner, those troops at the churches were destined to cut me off from the road of Pschkow. In this station I resolved to attack the enemy nearest to me in the church of the village Klastiga, and discorpred the corps of Marshal Oudinot stationed before the village of Jackubow, at the distance of for inspection, and they have received orders to hold fire weests, and which was already approaching to meet me from Klastign. Intracked it with impetupairs, and after one of the most obstinate and bloody engagements, which lasted without intermission for three days, from morning early till lite at nightwe at length, thanks be given to our all gracious God, and praised be the rictorious Russian troops, obtained this victory over the most deceitful and greatest enemy of our native country. By this great victory the corps of Marshal Oudinot, which consisted of three divisions of the flower of the French infantry, is totally beaten and thrown into the greatest confusion; -it has retired in disorder, and it has only escaped by means of the woody places, and by crosing over the small rivulets, the bridges of which they set on fire and destroyed, and at the same time laving hindrance in our way at almost every step, to stop the rapidity with which how is pursued by us. The Commanders of Divisions, Le Grand and Verdier, are both wounded. I shall pursue them along the Daina to Polotsk. This three days battle has crowned our Russian army with fresh laurels, and the corps entrasted to me his performed incredible actions by its valour and its discipline, which I am quable sufficiently to describe. Whatever was opposed to it, batteries and strong columns, it has, without prying attention to the strongest and most obstinate opposition on the part of the enemy, overthrown and annihilated, by the bayonet, and by the effect of the artiflery -all the rillages and fields through which we passed were. covered with dead bodies. We have taken about cers, two pieces of cannon, and several powder. wag jons, and both the Crown and private baggage, among which is the General's equipage, has falled almost entirely into the hands of the victors. So roon as I shall have driven them over the Daina, 1 an determined, as I attack them on each side, to turn myselfagainst the corps of Marshal Macdonald, to attack it; and as I hope, with the assistance of God, and with the spirit of our troops, invigorated by these successes, likewise to perform something, I shall endeavour to clear the lines of demarcation allotted me from the enemy, and if this can be effected, the enemy's troops must necessarily withdraw themselves from before Riga .- The loss on our side is not small, particularly in having lost the brave Gen. Kuluow, who yesterday had both his less carried away by a cannon ball, of which he died on

the cheek, near to the temple, but the wound is not at all dangerous." Official, from Kohrim, July 16 (28) "I have the honour to congratulate your Imperial Majesty on the total defeat and taking of the whole Saxon corps prisoners, who had occupied Kobrina, and defended it nine hours on the 15th (27th) of July. The trophies of this rictory are eight pieces of cannon, and a great number of arms. Among the prisoners are the Commander of the corps, General M. Klengel, three Colonels, six Staff-officers, 57 Otheors, and 2234 men; above 1000 men left dead on the field. The loss on our ride is inconsiderable. The Saxon corps, under the French Gen. Regnier, marches from Slouim. The first corps was here. Prince Schwartzenberg marches through Sluzk to Minsk?"

the spot; and I myself am wounded by a bullet in

Accounts from Riga of the 9th :- From the Official Bulletin.

" General Burday de Tolly and Prince Bagration had joined at Smolensky. The third army, under General Torra off, defeated a Saxon corps at Kehrim, took four standards, eight vieces of caunou, and made prisoners General Klengel, 60 officer, and 3000 non. Gyarral Platoff, commanding the advanced guard of General de Tolly's army, had daily skirmishes, which had always proved fayournble to the Russian arms.

" The army employed in Turkey had reached the province of Volhynia. It was reported by the deserters, that Bonaparte was not up with thearray. The Austrians remain quiet, and are said to be greatly discontented with the interference of the lanvietrograde movement of Bossparte, particularly French in re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, " Moscow had contributed towards the nar three millions of silver rubles, and 190,000 men | have retreated from the vicinity of Rigar. There equipped. At St. Petersburgh homouse subscrips were no accounts at Riga of Goa, Wit genetic have tions were naking, and 70,000 men were there or line been beaten on the 1st August. The aunies of

neueral battle in y therefore be daily expected .- | people to be unanimous in favour of the war.

In consequence of which, I remained on the banks of The Russian army that opposed the Turks has join- [ Mr. Robinson, the Messenger, is arrived from ] river in the course of the night, I cent my cavalry mear Kobryn, between the Russian General Tor- up, and the Court have returned to Stockholm. out several times on expeditions, and which in the program and a part of General Reguler's corps. Accourse of eight days took right Officers and about conding a Reguler's account, three Saxon regiments, he hopes very soon to be able to act on the offensive.

Letters from Russia say, that the war is so reas Dake of Roggio, after having passed the Drissa with popular, that there is scarcely a person of any property throughout the Empire who has not reluntafile contributed very largely to the Army. A Lady ins raised a corps of 1200 citality, and completely compost it. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden

has left Stockholm for the purpose of an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Obo, where it is expected his Excellency Lord Catheart will meet them. Yesterday was the day appointed for the whole of

the Swedish army to muster in their several districts themselves in readiness for embarkation.

#### WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigna, and St. Vincent ournals have been received to the 1st of July. At Dominica some differences had arisen between Goernor Barnes and the Council. The Governor had thought it necessary to dissolve two successive Houses of Assembly -one having refused to vote the necessary supplies, and the other having declinod to meet in October last, during a period of reseral alaim, on the discovery of a conspiracy is Martiniane. The Board of Council declare their disapprobation of the refusal of the House to meet for the dispatch of public business; adding their belief, that the motives which accepted the individual vere good, and that the utmost harmony prevailed in the regislative intercourse between the Board am the Home, Governor Barnes, in his reply, comnents with severity on the inconsistency of their dediration -that they disapproved the conduct of the House of Assembly, yet were convinced of the goodness of their motives, and acted in barmony with them. He theoremarks, as a singular circumstance. that when the public tranquillity was torestened, and the House of Assembly refused to meet, a voluntee organization of patrologuards, which had subsisted intil that period, was suddenly relinquished. From the whole, particularly the insinuation of the candidates at the elections, the Governor appears to think that there was a design . to alienate the affections three thou and prisoners, among whom are 25 ohi- | of the French inhabitants from his Majesty's Government."

> The Legislature of Tortola roted an Address to Governor Elliott, on his letter to Lord Eiverpool The Governor, in his roply, affects to dishelieve its publication by Lord Liverpool; declares be caunot master until he has perused its contents; is cerrain that it does not apply, nor is derogatory to the character of the inhabitants, for whom he concludes by axowing an unfeigned respect and esteem. The Legislature, in the exuberance of their joy at this lectaration, roted Governor Elliott P 1000 per anum, bring \$2100 ) more than was granted to any of

The Logistature of B chidoes has, at the recomnendation of the Governor, and in consequence of he scarcity of provisions, granted a bounty on the aportation of yams, potatoes, and plantains, from Durch Guinon. The Governor, from a like motive, has, in a Proclamation, declared the ports open for . he admission of certain supplies. These measures silent upon the subject. But a general battle was and been productive of beneficial effects.

# $LONDO \times GAZETTE$ .

ADMIRALTY CIFICE, AUGUST CO. ony of a Letter form onlain Brile of his Majesty's ship shannon, addressed to Fice Idmiral assyer, and transmitted to John of twin roker, Log.

His Majesty's ship shumon, off S York, July 16, 1812.

Sin-I have the pleasure to inform you, that the annon has this day captured, after a smart chace he United States brig Nan ilus, of 16 gans and 106 men, commanded by Capt, Crane, 24 hours out from New York, on a cruize, and had taken nothing. - I have the honour to be, &c

P. B. V. BROKE. LONDON.

### MONDAY, AUGUST 31. Dispatches have been received from Riga of the

11th. They contain an account of Gen. Thomas-

son's victory over the Saxon General at Cobeyn

The Saxons lost one General, four standards, eight pieces of cannon, 70 Officers, 2000 prisoners, and about 7000 killed or wounded. The Russian army from Torkey has actually extered Wolbynia in the rear of the French, and is advancing by rapid marches to join Gen. Thomasson. This, connected with the success of the latter, may account for as his own Bulleting exhibit a ceeming intention to retire into wisher quarters. Macdonald is said to

Emizing. The enthalistic patriotism of all racks | General Tolli and Prince Degration were in front In Old Russia, in successive the army, is beyond de- of Smolencki - there were frequent skirmishes with the advanced pasts, which were generally in favour Gottexporon, Acc. 25.—The French are of the Russians. The accounts from Riga repremuching for Smolersk, where it is understood the present the condition of the Russian army to be Business have determined to make a stand, and a most excellent, and the disposition of the Russian

the Dwing, at the adrauced work of Poleasenze, to ed the main army. Since the communication of Orebro. The exchange of the Ratification of the observe the enemy stationed exposite to me on the the campaign, the Russians have been successful in Treaty of Peace with Sweden took place at Orebro observe the entity state of the birder across the every engagement. A smartaction has taken place on the 16th of July. The Diet of Orebro is broken

Another Gottenburgh Mall arrived late on Saturday eight, with intelligence from Gottenburgh to the course of eight one, the Corps of the Coneral of infinitry and cavalry, fought for ten hours against 22d inclusive. We have the Russian chief accommon the corps of the Coneral of infinitry and cavalry, fought for ten hours against 22d inclusive. We have the Russian chief accommon the corps of the Coneral of infinitry and cavalry, fought for ten hours against 22d inclusive. We have the Russian chief accommon the corps of the Coneral of infinitry and cavalry, fought for ten hours against 22d inclusive. Bright St. Graie, and almost entirely destroyed eight times their number, and were at last compell- count of the battle of Ostroyno on the 25th ult, and tests on the Bucks of the Dwinn. These documents the 7th and 11th Regiment of French Yagers; the ed to succender, the Russians baring destroyed a of Begration's bettle on the same day. The Russians we have given at full length. They will be found the rin and rin as and the 10th Regiment of Foot Yagers, bridge to present their retreat. Regular has retired one claim, with great justice, the rictory in this last to present a very discreent picture of these ofboth Poles, are nearly cut up. Finally, on the 17th to within fifteen miles of Warsaw; be writes, that stair, and assert that the enemy lost between 5 and budy killed or wounded. The private letters brought by the Gottenburgh

Mails, which arrived on Saturday, state that a conspiracy has been entered into at St. Petersburgh, to dethrone and assassingte the Emperor, and to place the Crown on the head of the Empress Mother .-This pefarious design has been concealed as much as possible by the Government, on account of the pressure of external war; but some disclosure has been necessary to accomplish the punishment of the traisors, many of whom have been executed, and others. sent off to Siberia. An expedition had been undertaken from Riga, with the view to dislodge the French at Mittau, which is distant about 24 English miles; the Russius, however, found the enemy so well intreuched, that they thought it prudent to return without attempting to dislodge the invaders. -They took 280 prisoners.

Letters received at Plymouth, from Corunna, state, that the Officer who was waiting there on the 18th of August, for a frighte to come to England, | Institution, viz. with dispatches relating to a victory (when the Stagleft it for Jersey), was an Officer with the duplicates of the dispatches of the first glorious victory

of the 99d of July last. Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for foreign service .to Port Mahon - 10,000 to Corunna - 50,000 will be shipped immediately for the Baltic, and 20,000

more remain at the disposal of Lord Castlereagh. It was stated a short time sloce, that the French had sent agents to the Morea, to organize a revolution in their behalf. Letters from Malta and Sicily. by the last Mail, mention, that supplies of arms and immunition, and introuching tools, had been sent rom the latter is and to that quarter, with the view, it is supposed, of establishing a resistance to any

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Dispatches have been received from Riga of the 7th. They contain no account of any general battle, but detail some kirmishes in front of Smolonski. There are also disputches from Gotteoburgh to the 28th off, but they do not mention any actions. of consequence since those of which our renders are already informed. They speak in the warmest terms of the excellent spirit of the Russian armies and the

Rossian People. A Gottenburgh Mail arrived last night, and the etter from Gottenburgh of the 24th, published in a Morning Paper, had made us more than usually auxious for its arrival. The account in that letter i oot confirmed, and some persons consider the writer as basing magnified the three days action of Wittgenstein with Marshal Oudinot into a great battle. But these three days actions took place on the 29th, 30th, and 31st July, on the other side the Dwina, as was well known at Gote buigh on the 24th ult., and the great brittle was stated by the writer of the letter to have taken place on the 15th ult, at Braslaw, on this side the Daina. However, the Gottenbergh advices of the 25th, a day later than the date of the letter, are wholly expected, the French being on their much to Smolenski; where it was under-tood the Russians meant to make a stand. So they said before: Bonaparte expected they would light him at Drissa and at Wiepsk, and made preparations accordingly. Wheher, having effected a junction with Bagration's orps, they feel themselves more able to risk a batle, we know not; but as it appears to be Bonaparte's interest to precipitate a battle, it seems to e their interest to decline one, and rather to connue acting upon that defensive and protracting ystem, which has hitherto been of such service to

The Gottenburgh Mail has furnished us with the Speech of the King of Sweden to the Diet at Ore-. on closing its Session. The object of this Address is to inculante the patriotism and devotion necessary to the preservation of untional independence, in times so full of oppression, danger, and meace; to call forth the exertions which the crisis demands, and to reconcile the people to the sufferngs it enjoins. The treaty with England is menourd merely as a treaty of amity: nothing is said alliance offensive or defensive; nothing of any ointly concerted military enterprize, nor of a sub-

Advices were vesterday received from Paris to the 27th, and from Ostend to the 30th inst. but containng, we believe, no military intelligence either from the North or from the Peninsula.

A letter from Deal contains the agreeable intellience that the West India Squadron continued per-

ectly healthy when the convoy miled. Accounts have lately been received by Governneat, announcing that a definitive treaty of alliance as been concluded between this Country and Persia ov Sir G. Ousely. The terms of the treaty are re-

presented as highly forourable to British interests. and as well calculated to unite the two countries in the bonds of a lasting and advantageous connection. His bonds of a lasting and advantageous connection.

Fifty end invalid French prisoners of war were taken last week from the prison-ships at Chatham,

OIN LATROBE WRIGHT, and cent in a cartel to Morlaix, without being ex- Gaoler City It aterford. changed.

ceaterlord obranitie.

SALURD IT, SPPTEMBERS. The London Papers of Slonday and Tuesday 150 have famished as with a variety of interesting asimportant articles, among which, the most promifairs from that contained in the French Bulletius. The report of a Buttle on the 15th, coursed in a Letter of the 24th oit, from Gottenburgh, is not confirmed by later accounts from that place. It appears that the long-talked-of Swedish Expedition Pad not yet sailed. There have been no recent activals from the Peninsula-but we are

have every reason to believe, in Catalonia." Yesterday the Earl and Countess of Bessnon overt arrived in this City from Logland, and, after a short debiy, proceeded to their nucleut family seat of Bessberough.

trucht to expect important intelligence from theme

from Sicily, says - It suited from Majoren the

25th of July, and is now in active operation, we

-for The Courier, speaking of the Expedition

The Bistiop of Norwich embarked on Sanday last at Donaghadee for Portpatrick.

Joshua Jacob, as Treasurer to the House of Rocovery in the absence of Dean Lee, acknowledges. receipt of the following Donations for the use of that

From a Goutleman unknown, per Doc. L. s. d. 

Trom J. Roberts, per Benjamin Moore, mitted to gard, by J. Ponoden, Tag. Richard Dily, darged on the onth of Ann Daly, his wife, with Ninety thousand stand have been completed within | having attempted to morder ber with a pitthfork, the last fortuight-10,000 of which have been sent | and threatening her life, In the presence of several

Price of English Stocks-September 1. 3 per Cent. Cons 593333 | Long Ann. 15 13-16 per (1, hed. 60 59 1) Exch. Bills (2) 1 des par 4 per Cents, 263 Omnum 7344 pm.
5 per Cent, Nay 2014 Consels for Act, 602 522

Price of I ish Stocks = September 2. Bink Stock ....... 195 15 per Ct. Gov. : tock .. 994 73 pr. Ct. Gev. Deb 714 | Ditto Debentures ... par Ditto Stock ....... 714 | G. Canal 6 pr. Ct. Deb., 991 Exchange, St per trut

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 5.

ABBRIARD, 2d-Gower Packet; Maria, Henderson, Smithmpton, ballist: Anckland Packet. id-Active, Paymer, Loudon, in. goods; M. A. et, Poore, Manlows, ballast ; Union, Dality, cough it, baliast, Newport a John and Miry Exus, Aserymouth, Gatery Senguil, Allen, Minlord, that

2d-Samuel Packet. 3d-Put Back, Hoppy Return, Cripps.

mail; Cainden Revenue Cruiser.

NEW STATE LOTTERY, ONLY THE TROPSAND TICKETS. TO BE DRAWN IN LONDON ON TUES-DAY NEXT.

RTHUR BIRNIE has now for Sale, at his Lottery Office. Quot. Til KETS and SHARLS in the above Lotters, in a great variety of numbers. which he will seil at the Dublin Prices-and as there ire only Ten Thousand Tickets. & the Scheme much approved of, he recommends in sumediate purchase to those who mean to become adventurers.

67 Schemes at large gratis. Waterford, Sept. 5, 1812. Book, Stationary, Patent Medicine.

### and Perfumery Ware-house, QUAY, WATERFORD.

"TUPHUN PAREAN respectfully acquaints his I riends and the Public, that he has added to his former stock a great variety in the above Line, together with an Assortment of Levers, Journals, Day Books and Memorandum Books-English and Irish Letter Papers-Pocket Books, Purses, Note and Bill Cines...Letter Botters, Quille, Pens, Scaling Wix. and Waters -link, link Powder, and link Stands-Brawing Papers and Islack Lead Pencils, of superior Quality-, over of Colours and single Cakes-hading and Drawing Comet-bair Pencils-Gunter & Scales and Dividers-Wax Candies and Tapers-Crawcour's imperior Footh Brushes, Footh Powder, and Tineture-a fresh Supply of roda Water and Unquebaugh -Day and Martin & Blacking -Boot top Liquid, &c Also, a few Copies of Miss Burnes's Traffe of Nature. Lord Byron's New Poems. Witten's Isle of Valma, Leadbester's Cottage Dialogues. The Irish Milesian. contlish Chiefs, Mrs. West's Loyalist, Calamitles of Inthors, and the 4th Number of Moore's Metodies

CT TUESDAY NEXT BRING THE DAY APPOINTED FOR THE

DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY, PHELAN begs leave to remind those who may b nelined to purchase LOTTERY TICKETS, that he

as on Sale a GREAT VARIETY of PAVOURITL NUMBERS, from WEnn's fortunate Office. Bank of England Notes bought and sold. September 5, 1812.

FIRST NOTICE.

T PATRICK WAL-II, of the City of Waterford Ly late a Shopkeeper, now confined in the City of Waterford Gaot, and not being charged in custods on the fifth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hon dred and Twelve, with any Debt or Debts. Sum or Sums of money, exceeding in the whole the sum of Two Thousand Pounds, do hereby give this Public Notice that I intend to take the Bunefit of an Act passed in the 52d year of his present Majesty's Heigh. intituled, an Act for the Rebet of certain Insolvent

Debtors in Ireland: and I do hereby give Notice, that a true and perfect schedule, containing the discovery of all my real and personal Estate, hereafter to be Sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Credifor applying for the same, to the Keeper or Gaoler, or