46 18, Bentinck-etreet, 25th April, 1912. " My Lond-I have the hosfour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Lordship addressed to me on the 21st of this month, inclosing by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, a copy of a Declaration accompanying an Order in Council, which had that day been passed.

40 It would have afforded to me the highest satisfaction, in communicating that Declaration and Order to my Government, to have represented them as conceived with a true spirit of conciliation, and with a due regard to the honour and interests of the United States. I regret, however, that so far from being able to perceive in them any evidence of the amicable sentiments which are professed to animate the councils of his Royal Highness, I am compelled to consider them as an unequivocal proof of the detemplastion of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adhere to a system, which, both as to principle and fact, originated, and has been continued, in error; and against which the Government of the United States, so long as it respects itself and the essential rights of the nation over which it is placed, cannot cease to contend.

"The United States have never considered their daty to enquire, nor do they pretend to decide, whether England or France was guilty, in relation to the other, of the first violation of the public law of nations; but they do consider it their most imporions duty to protect themselves from the unjust operation of the unprecedented measures of retaliation, professed by both powers to be founded on such violation. In this operation, by whichever party directed, the United States have never for a moment acquisced, nor by the slightest indication of such acquiescence afforded a pretext for extending to them the crits by which England and France affect to reinlists on each other. They have in no instance departed from the observance of that strict impartiality which their peaceful position required, and which ought to have secured to them the unmolested enjoyment of their neutrality. To their astonishment, however, they perceived that both these belligerent powers, under the pretence of annoying each other, adopted and put in practice new principles of retaliation; involving the destruction of those commercial and maritime rights which the United States regard as essential and inseparable attributes of their independence.

"Its remonstrances, its restrictions of commercial intercourse, and its overtures for accommodation, were equally addressed to England and France; and if there is now an inequality in the relations o the United States with these countries, it can only be ascribed to England herself, who rejected the terms proffered to both, while France accepted them, and who continues to execute her retaliatory edicts on the high seas, while those of France have there

at Although alive to all the injury and injustice of this system, the American Government resorted to no measures to oppose it, which were not of the most pacific and impartial character in relation to

both the aggressors. it If Great Britain could not be persuaded, by considerations of universal equality, to refrain from adopting any line of conduct, however unjust, for which she might discover a precedent in the conduct of her enemy, or to abandon an attempt of remotely and uncertainly annoying that enemy through the immediate and sure destruction of the vital interests of a neutral and unoffending state, yet it was confidently expected that she would be willing to follow that edemy also, in his return towards justice, and, from a respect to her own declarations, to proceed part passe with him in the revocation of the offending edicts. This just expectation has, however, been disappointed, and an exemption of the flag of the United States from the operation of the Berlin and Milau Decrees has produced no corresponding modification of the British Orders in Conneil. On the contrary, the fact of such exemption on the part of France appears, by the Declaration and Order in Council of the British Government on the 21st of this month, to be denied, and the engagement of the latter to proceed step by step with its enemy in the work of repeal and relaxation, to be disowned or disregarded.

" That France has repeated her Decrees, so far as they concerned the United States, has been established by declarations and facts satisfactory to them, and which, it was presumed, would have been equally satisfactory to the British Government. A afford no rightful plea or pretext to Great Britain, formul and authentic Declaration of the French Go- for these measures of pretended retaliation, whose vernment, communicated to the Minister Plenipo- solo effect is to lay waste the neutral commerce of tentiary of the United States at Paris, on the 5th of America. August, 1810, announced that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, and should cease to operate on the let of the succeeding November, prowided that a condition presented to England, or anthe [ Indied States was performed, and their performs | any political obligation, either to examine into the | sec. 10 and 11.

conditions lu which Great Britain could not acquiesce, it became absolute, independently of any act of Great Britain, the moment the act proposed for the performance of the United States was accomplished. Such seas the construction given to this measure by the United States from the first, and that it was a correct one has been sufficiently evinced by the subrequent practice of France.

of Several instances of the acquittal of American vessels and cancoes, to which the Decrees would have attached, if still in force against the United States, have, from time to time, been presented to his Britaunic Majesty's Government. That these cases have been few, is to be ascribed to the few captures, in consequence of this repeal, made by French cruizers, and should no other such case occur, it will be owing to the efficacy of this repeal, and to the exact observance of it, even by the most wanton and irregular of those cruizers.

G From the 1st of November, 1810, to the 29th of January of the present year, as appears by a note which I had the honour to address to the predecessor of your Lordship on the 8th of February last, the Berlin and Milan Decrees had not been applied to American property, nor have I heard that such application has since been made.

But against the authentic act of the French Government of the 5th of August, 1810, and the subsequent conduct of the Government, mutually explaining each other, and confirming the construction adopted by the United States, a Report said to be communicated by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate, is opposed .-Without pretending to doubt the genuineness of that Report, although it has reached this country only in a newspaper, yet it is to be lamented that as much form and evidence of authenticity bave not been required, in an act considered as furnishing cause for the continuance of the Orders in Council, so an act which by the wery terms of those Orders challenged their revocation.

"The act of the 5th of August, 1810, emanatng from the Sovereign of France, officially communicated to the British Government, and satisfactofly expounded and explained by the practical comnents of more than eighteen mouths, is denied to afford couring aridence of the repeal of the French Decrees, while full proof of their continuance is inferred from a Report, which, from its very nature, must contain the mere opinious and speculations of subject, which is destitute of all authority until acted upon by the body to which it was presented, which has found its way hither io no more authentic shape than the columns of the Moniteur, and for the proper understanding of which not a moment

16 But, even were the value thus assigned to the Report just, it is still difficult to discover what inference can be fairly deduced from it incompatible with the previous declarations and conduct of the French Government exempting the United States from the operation of its Decrees. The very exception in that Report, with regard to nations which do not suffer their flag to be devationalized, was unloubtedly made with a reference to the United States, end with a view to reconcile the general tenor of that Report with the good faith with which it beame France to observe the conventional repeal of hose Decrees in their favour. However novel may be the terms employed, or whatever may be their precise meaning, they ought to be interpreted to accord with the engagements of the French Government, and with justice and good faith."

W Your Lordship will, I doubt not, the more readily acknowledge the propriety of considering the leport in this light, by a reference to similar Re-13th of December, 1810, by the Dake of Cadore, (the predecessor of the present French Minister of Exterior Relations) and by the Count de Simonville. n these Reports they say to the Emperor (which proves that such Reports are not to be considered as lictated by him) :- Sire, so long as England shall persist in her Orders in Council, so long your Maesty will persist in your Decrees," and " the Derees of Berlin and Milan are an answer to the Orders in Council. The British Cabinet has, thus to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and this code shall become the palladium of the liberty of the seas."—Surely this auguage is as strong as that of the Report of the 10th of March, and still more absolute; for there is no qualification in it in favour of any nation: this language has, both by an explanation from the Duke of Cadore to me at the time, and by the uniform conduct of the French Government since, been reconciled with the repent of these Decrees, so far as they concerned the United States.

se Harl the French Decrees originally afforded an adequate foundation for the British Orders, and been continued after these Reports, In their full force and extent, surely during a period in which above an hundred American ressels and their cargoes have fallen a prey to these Orders, some one solitary instance of capture and confiscation must have happened under those Decrees. That no such instance has happened since, incontrovertibly prove, either that those Decrees were themselves harmless, or that they have been repealed; and in either case they can

With the remnant of those Decrees, which is still in force, and which consists of municipal regulations, confined in their operation within the proper and undeniable jurisdiction of the states where they other condition presented to the United States, are executed, the United States have no concern. should-be performed. The condition presented to Nor do they acknowledge themselves to be under

ance rendered absolute the repeal of the Decrees .- | ends proposed to be Missined by this surviving portion ( So far, therefore, from this repeal depending on of the continental system, or to oppose their ac- any instance in which the Yeomatry Fol- 1 has complishment. Whatever may be intended to be done in regard to other nations by this system, can- and spirit, tempered with moderation and not be imputed to the United States, nor are they | sense, which will render their services (consonner to be made responsible, white they religiously ob- the principles upon which they were emborserve the obligations of their neutrality, for the available for the protection of their fellow-subjects modein which fielligerent nations may choose to exercise their power, for the injury of each other .-When, however, these nations may exceed the just limits of their power, by the lavasion of the rights of peaceful states, on the ocean, which is subject to the common and equal jurisdiction of all nations, the United States cannot remain indifferent, and by quietly consenting to yield up their share of this ju-Isdiction, abandon their marltime rights. France. has respected these rights by the discontinuance of her edicts on the high seas; leaving no part of these edicts in operation to the ibjury of the United States; and, of course, no part in which they can be supposed to acquiesce, or against which they can be required to contend. They ask of Great Britain, by a like respect for their rights, to exempt them from the operation of her Orders in Council. Should such exemption involve the total practical extinction of these Orders, it will only prove that they were exclusively applied to the commerce of the United States, and that they had not a single fea-

ture of resemblance to the track, Egninst which they are professed to retalist is It is with patience and confidence that the United States have expected this exemption, and to which they believed themselves to be entitled by all those considerations of right and promise, which I have freely stated to your Lordship. With what disappointment, therefore, must they learn that Great Britain, in professing to do away their dissatisfaction, explicity avows her intention to persevere in her Orders in Council, until some authentic act, hereafter to be promulgated by the French Government, shall declare the Berlin and Milan Decrees to be expressly and unconditionally repealed. To obtain such un act, can the United States interfere? Would such an interference be compatible either with a sense of justice or with what is due to their own dignity? Can they be expected to falsify the repeated declarations of their satisfaction with the act of the 5th of August, 1810, confirmed by abundant eridence of its subsequent observance, and by now affecting to doubt of the sufficiency of that act, to demand another, which, in its form, its mode of publication, and its import, shall accord with the requisitions of Grent Britain? And can it be supposed that the French Government would listen to such a proposal, made under such circumstances, and with such a view?

"While, therefore, I can perceire no resson is the Report of the French Minister, of the 10th of March, to believe that the United States erroneously assumed the repeal of the French Decrees to be complete in relation to them : while a ware that the condition on which the revocation of the Orders in Council is now distinctly made to depend, is the total repeal of both the Berlin and Milan Decrees instead as formelly of the Berlin Decree only; and while I feel this to ask the performance of this condition from others is inconsistent with the honour of the United States, and to perform it themselves beyond their power; your Lordship will permit me frankly to avow, that I cannot accompany the communication to my Government, of the De claration and Order in Council of the 21st of this month, with any felicitation on the prospect which this measure presents of an accelerated return of amity and mutual confidence between the two states.

"It is with real pain that I make to your Lordship this avowal, and I will seek still to confide in the spirit which your Lordship, in your note, and the conversation of this morning, has been pleased to say actuates the councils of his Royal Highness n relation to America, and still to cherish a hope that this spirit will lead, upon a review of the whole ground, to measures of a nature better calculated to attain its object; and that this object will no longer be made to depend on the conduct of a third power, or on contingencles over which the United States have no control, but alone upon the rights of the United States, the justice of Great Britain, and the common interests of both.

" JONA. RUSSELL. (Signed) " The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh."

The following Circular has been addressed by Brignde-Major Crawford to the different Officers commanding Yeomanry Corps in the County Mayo: Castlebar, Aug. 29, 1812.

SIR-I am commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenaut to communicate to you the following Resolutions, which are henceforward to be strictly ob-

served by the Yeomanry: 1st. No Yeoman is, on any consideration, when not on Permanent Duty, to appear armed, except on the regular days appointed for drill and exercise, and even on those days no longer than shall be actually necessary for the purpose of attending such

2d. In all justances where the services of Yeomen nay be required for the preservation of the peace, they must be accompanied by a Commissioned Officer, pursuant to the regulations contained in the Circular Letter of the 25th July, 1811, and also by a Magistrate; and if required to act in their military capacity, the same must be done in the actual bread; gain by my method 14lb.; that is, a dear presence of such Magistrate, and under his immediate

3d. All Corps or Detachments of Yeomanry, or individual Yeomen, on Permanent Duty, being called out and placed under the orders of the Commander of the Forces, are, of course, liable to the rules and regulations of the Army, conformably to the provisions of the Act of 43d Goo. 3d, cap. 121,

The Lord Licetonian confident's more deep the maintenance of the laws, and the preservation of good order and public tranquillity. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

NINIAN CRAWFORD Brigade-Major Yesmanry.

THE KILKENNY PLOT. Having already communicated to our Readers all that has heretofore been published on this curion subject, we deem it a duty to insert the following article, extracted from the Kilkenny paper of Wel nesday last. The affidavit to which it refers appeared in the Chronicle of the 29th ult.

To the Editor of the Leinster Journal,

keep up any contest with Williams in the Newsonpers, his character and minebeing to be weighed in the proper scales of public justice, yet his Letter, and the pretended Ailidavit he has published, are of w extraordinary a nature, that I conceive it necessiry to make some reply; it shall however, be very bejef but I hope satisfactory. Passing over with all dee contempt Williams's pitiful affectation of believing that I informed about a private Still, because the Cork Paper, by a mistake of the Press, wrote Still for Stile, I shall proceed to the more important part of his letter, the Affidavit. Now supposing that this Affidavit is a real one, and that the names of the worthy Major Magistrate and his satellite are not forgeries, trumped up for the occasion by the contrivers behind the cartain; suppose, I say, this Affidarit not to be what we call in Kilkenny a good loyal Humbug, I sak how much does it make against me? Look at the whole of the transaction. the parties concerned, the colour of the thing altogether-one of the lowest of all possible lowfellows, a thief-catcher by trade, and notorious to all Ireland under the very equivocal denomination of Biblemouth, comes forward to swear that he, being down amongst us here, in the exercise of his houses calling, for the good of the State, was told by me hat a business of a treasonable nature was going on in Kilkenny, and that I requested an interview rom him, for the purpose, of course, of letting him into the whole state secret. If any such thing bad ever occurred, how was this person likely to behave? Would be, to whom the very name of a plot most be so grateful, have heard my information with indifference? Would be turn his back upon the information? Would be thus carelessly hid an adien to such a delicious morsel of information, and then only recollect it in an indistinct manner, as a mera matter of which he was reminded, innocent soul! by a publication in the Newspapers. But, Sir, I waste oo much time on this protended Affidavit, and pretended it must be; as hase and impudent an attempt to delude the public, it must be, as ever was played off, even by the Battalion of Testimony, in the worst of times. However, I now solednly pledge myself before my country and fellow-citize is, that with this very swearer, this deponent, who that maketh his casy Oath on the Holy Econgolists, I never exchanged one word in my life touching any such transaction as that stated in his allidavit. At for the rest of Williams's letter, his self-praise, and challenges to character, &c. &c. I shall not say a word: those pathetic touches would certainly, if he had any wisdom, be better reserved for his speech in mitigation, and are much more fittedle figure in the dock than in a Newspaper. One word more, Sir, and I have done with Williams till the day f his trial: he says I made a base attempt to injert the Distributer of Stamps in this town. Now, Sr. no man can entertain a more high respect that humbly do for the integrity and talents of the ser respectable Gentleman who fills the office alluded to: and the whole of the transaction at which William hints, upon investigaton, will make nothing against me; for I did nothing dishonourable in it; I dil nothing but what I was advised and urged to by tee most respectable Gentlemen of Kilkenny, as & menns by which I, then very young, would advance myself in the world, and which, as I understood, in terfered in no manner with any person's situation. I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant, Kilkenny, Aug. 28.

EDM. NOONAN. ECONOMY IN BREAD .- The Rev. Francis Haggitt, Probendary of Durham, has lately stated, in a letter to the Bishop of Durham, the result of a successfel experiment for saving the consumption of flour is making bread. Mr. Haggitt gives the following F. count of the process :- I took 516, of bran, beed it, and, with the liquor strained from it, kneskel 56lb. of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen, if was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight before being put into the oven, being 93lb. 1301. of about 8lb. 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then bated two hours, and, some time after being drass, the bread was weighed, and gave 83th. 80x. - 1051 in baking 101b. 50z. The same quantity of four kneaded with common water loses about 15lb. Har. in the baking, and produces only 69lb. 801 of increase of one-fifth of the usual quantity of break from a given quantity of flour." He also states, that the bran, after being used in this way, is equally a for many domestic purposes as when differently the nufactured.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHU BIRNIE, Beokseller and Stationer, Quaf-

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,339.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

WHOLESALE GROCERY.

ACOB SCRODER is now landing from the Active, from London, an additional supply of TBAS, smorted, and refined TURKRY SUGAR, in small Loaves. He also received last week, per the Sally, from Bristol-Chester, from Liverpool-and the Jone, from Glasgow, a good Assortment of REFIN-ED and SCALE SUGARS, of which Article, with COFFRE, PEPPER. &c. &c. he has a constant Sup-Sin-Although I am very much disinclined

ply, and will sell at the value. Waterford, Sept. 8, 1812. Fifty Tons CANAL COAL for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON MONDAY, THE 15th SEPTEMBER, INST THE HOUSE

AT THE CORNER OF BARRONSTRAND-STREET, Lately occupied by Mr. JOHN KEANE, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Waterford, Sept. 8, 1812.



BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE SLOOP THREE SISTERS, of Bideford, Bur then about Fifty Tons, now lying in the Mud Dock. She is about three Years old, is well found in Stores, and a strong-built Vessel.

For further particulars apply to Mr. MAURICE HAYES, Publican-or to the Captain on board. Waterford, August 8, 1812.

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

TO BE LET,

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

SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON FIRHB HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND highly improved. The Garden is well planted and Application to be made to Mrs. BARRON. at Durrow.

August 31, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin-I ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Possession of the Widow Doyle and her Under-tenants. This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposals will be received by Mr. ABRAHAM SYMES. Waterford, and submitted by him to SAMURE and MEADE HOBsow, and RICHARD JONES SANKEY, Esqrs. the Pro-Waterford, August 20, 1812.

## THIRD NOTICE.

PATRICK WALSH, of the City of Waterford, late a Shopkeeper, now confined in the City of Waterford Good, and not being charged in custod on the fifth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred 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 Benefit of an Act passed in the 52d year of his present Majosty's Reign. atituled, 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, hereafter to be worn to is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same, to the Keeper or Gaoler, or his Deputy of the said Prison.

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

1	WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 9.
·	Butter, first Quality, 116s. Od.7
f	second, 111s. Od.
H	third, 104s. Od.
8	Tallow (rendered) about 90s, 0d.
1	Latd (flake) 0s. Od 0s. Od.   For Cont
	(casks,rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.   FET USS. Burnt Pigs, 00s. Od 60s. Od.
1	Pork, 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d.
	Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
	Matmeal, 30 od 31s. od.
П	Flour, first Quality,dd. 7
	second, 00s. 0d100s. 0d.
	third, 60s. od - 68s. od. per Bag.
	Wheat,60s. od 58s. od.)
1	Barley,30s. Od 34s. Od.
	Oats (common) 98 and - or and I
	(potatoc) 27s. Od 28s. Od. \ per nar
- 1	Malt, 439. Od 455. Od. rel.
	Corata, 4s. 0d 4s. 4d.
	Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. Pelatoes, 6d. to 9d. perStone.
, 1	Bed (quarters), 5 d 6d.
Ĺ	Bed   (quarters), 5 d 6 d.     (joints), 6 d 8d.
it.	Man (marters) 5 d - 6d.
	Mutton (quarters), 5 d 6d. (joints), 5 hd 7d. per 15.
١٠	'cul, 0 d 0d. I
_ 1	rerk, and a second of A A A A A A
-	Butter,
۱,,	Whither Part of the Control of the C
[7	Whiskey, 14s. 2d 14s. 6d. per Gal.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN, On Monday, the 21st day of September, 1812, AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE following CONCERNS, situate in the City of

Waterford :-HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 feet in front, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth, and encreasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearly Rent &67 15s. Od .- including a STABLE in 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 VRDS-Yearly Rent £102 7s. 6d.-24 years unexired from September last-renewable for ever-THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS.

A DWRLLING-HOUSE and Offices, BACON-YARI and SHEDS, as now occupied by Messes. Minwards and Skorrowk-Yearly Rent £91-54 Years unex pired from 29th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS.

STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rent £17 28. 0d. years unexpired from 29th September last. The above Concerns (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) will be publicly soid by Auction

For further Particulars apply to John Atkins Esq. Waibrook, London-or John B. Regyes, 10 Clare street, Dubiin, who will receive Proposals, and close with Purchasers.

September 1, 1812.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to M Device, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady ne, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBY B. next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

WILMA, AUGUST 19, -Our last intelligence from ead-quarters is dated the 16th. His Majesty the Emperor and King continued well. The troops are nimated with the greatest ardour, and the army of ers the most magnificent appearance. We have just been informed, that Prince Schwartzenberg has had a very serious engagement with the Russian General Tormazoff, and that the latter had been completely heaten. We are sure that the enemy suffered an enormous loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. We impatiently expect the details of this affair, which appears to be very brilliant, and i which the Austrian corps greatly distinguished itself.

PARIS, Aug. 30,-All the letters from Warsaw peak of the victory obtained by General Reguler od the Prince Schwartzenherg over the Russians .-This victory appears to have been much more important then was at first said. It appears to have entirely disconcerted the enemy's plans on this part of the theatre of war.

VIENNA, Aug. 19 .- The Court Gazette gives the continuation of the journal of the operatious of the Austrian auxiliary corps :---

" On the 16th of July, Capt. Braqueville, of | being no longer upon the line of operations. he hassars of Kienmayer passed the Boy at Madewa, surprised a picquet of Cossacks, and made the Officer and his soldiers prisoners.

" On the 17th we took, at Pinsk, 4 Russian Officers, and 134 soldiers. On the same day the column of the regiment of hussars of Hesse Homburg, which had been sent to the banks of the Canal of Oginski, took a convoy of 198 waggons, and

" On the 18th, the Austrian auxiliary corps marched in two columns upon Nieswitz. The one took the great road of Slonim: the other, commanded by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron de Frimont, inclined upon Pinsk aud Schiezin. Captain Paulini, of the hussars of the Emperor, surprised on that day a Russian post at Lubitz, and took the Officer and the horses prisoners. Some Russian troops having come up to support this post, Lieutenant Count Forgacs, of the same regiment, overthrew them, and killed the Russian Commander.

" On the 21st, a Sexon regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry entered Kossow, to relieve the Austrian Major-General Dachmeister.

" On the 25th, the Russians advanced upon Pinsk, which was occupied by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron de Frimont. The object of the enemy was to retake the considerable magazines which had been before taken from them; but after several hours skirmishing, they were obliged to retire with great loss. The waggon-train of the Austrian auxiliary corps emptied a part of these magazines into 966 waggons. On this occasion a company of the regiment of the frontiers of Waradin, made a fine defence against the enemy, who attempted to proceed beyond La Pina.

"On the 24th, the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frimont gave up to the Saxons the position which he had till then occupied, as well as the magazines of Pinsk, which had not been emptied; and began his march to effect, at Nieswitz, his junction with the first column of the auxiliary corps.

" On the 25th, Major-General de Zachmeister

was relieved at Kobrin by the Saxon General de Klengel, and proceeded to rejoin the corps d'armee nt Nieswitz, where the head-quarters arrived on the

On the 30th the corps d'armée was to have contioued its march by Minsk, when intelligence was received from the French General Regnier, that the corps of the Russian General Kamenskoi had driven in the Saxon posts at Brzesc, attacked their advanced guard at Kobrin, and that the object of this corps seemed to be to advance to cut off our comnunication with the Duchy of Warsaw. In conseprence, the Austrian auxiliary corps remained at Nieswitz, to support, in case of need, General Regnier, and to be able to attack the enemy in con-

"On the 31st, in the afternoon, intelligence was received from General Regnier, that the Saxon General de Klengel, after having defended Kobrin with much bravery during ten hours, had been obliged to surrender, with the greatest part of his brigade; and that the enemy detached his patroles to the environs of Pruszana. In consequence of this intelligence, the army began its march in the night of the 31st, from Nieswitz upon Snaw.

" The Lieut.-Colonel Count Kinsky, of the Beaulieg infantry, remained with a detachment of three companies, and 100 horse, at Kletzk, to observe the debouche of Pinsk, and maintain the communication with the French General Latour Maubourg, who had left some regiments at Bobruisk.

"On the same day, Lieut.-Col. Count Latour. who had been charged with a mission to the headquarters of Prince Poniatowsky, returned from Mohilow, with an account that in the environs of that town, General Rajeuski had attacked the Murshal Prince of Eckmuhl, with two divisions of granadiers, forming part of the second Western Army, com manded by General Prince Bagration, in order t open his way upon Mohilow; but that the enemy after having lost 4000 meu, was obliged to desig from his attempt.

"The General of Cavalry, the Prince of Schwartenburgh, gives assurances that the corps d'armee under his command is in the best condition, that it is abundantly provided with every thing necessary, and is particularly distinguished for its discipline and good appearance."

Koniosbeno, August 9 .- On the 6th arrived here, Marshal the Duke of Belluno. The next day he reviewed the troops in this city.

GERONA (CATALONIA), Aug. 4 .- One of the greatest obstacles experienced in the war of Catalonia is the difficulty of communication. The ancient Government believed it was a means of defence, and that idea, joined to the idleness of Ministers, was the cause of that fine province being without roads. Some great towns, such as Gerona, Olot, and Vicht, communicated only by roads passable for mules; for a long time it was not known that the grand road from Barcelona, when militarily traced, passes under the forts of Figueres, Gerona, and Hostalrich. Afterwards was made the road called La Maune, when the fort of Hostalrich was rendered useless,

At the commencement of this war, the English, who thought more of the safety of some points which they occupied upon the coast, than of the interests of Catalonia, intersected the Maune Road, and the towns of Calulli, Canet, Aunys, &c. had no longer any communication, except by sea, or small paths traced out upon the declivity of the mountain. This want of communication rendered difficult the occupation of the coast, and the Insurgents established themselves in Mataro and Arens del Mar. where they received succours from the English, and believed themselves unattackable. Things were in this state, when Lamarque's division, braving the proximity of the English squadron, occupied and fortified Mataro. Not wishing to repair the old road, he undertook to form a new one; and, to the great astonishment of the Catalonians and English, who could not prevent it, a fine road was opened from Mongat to Callilla, a space of nearly ten lengues. It is every where out of the reach of the enemy's ships. Already have many convoys passed over it; it is another bond which attaches Barcelona o France. The army has since made a road from Figueres to Olot; thus the samous defiles of Castelfollet, of which so much mention is made in M. de Nozilles' Memoirs, are passed without danger, The port of Palamos, which appears to be the na-

ural port for the chief place of the department, had no practicable communication with Guino. They will now be able to proceed thither by two routes, of which one passes by the Col de Calouges, and the other by Palafrugal. A third road, passing by Patz, will open a communication with Torruella de Mongri and Figueres. Every where the peasants, who assist the soldiers in these works, do so without any kind of restraint, and shortly they will reap the advantages of them. Thus on one side the English, calling themselves the friends of the Catalonians, ravage and destroy, whilst the French repair or | States of America, and as it will contribute prenty create means of amelioration or prosperity.

GOTTENBURGII MAIL.

GOTTENBURGE, Aug. 29 .- Official intelligence s just received from Stockholm, that a Russian Courier arrived there as the post was coming away, with an account of a great battle having been fought near Smolensk, in which the Russians were victorious; the particulars are not known. The Russian Turkish army has joined the Grand Army; it consists of about 60,000 men. It is stated in private letters from Vienna, that a report having been there circulated of a great victory having been gained by Lord Wellington over the French, the French Ambassador Immediately circulated hand-bills, declaring it to be a mere invention of the enemy, and requested the Austrian Government to make diligent search for and punish the English Agents. It was nevertheless fully believed that Marmont had been completely

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, AUG. 9 .- According to intelligence from the army, dated the 7th instant. the Russians have in vain tempted Fortune by partial disembarkations in the neighbourhood of Riga. Having advanced a little, the Prussian troops under Generals Grauwert and Klust attacked them with such vigour that they were obliged precipitately to run back, with the loss of a considerable number of nen and fourteen pieces of cannon.

VIENNA, Aug. 11 .- Our Genette contains the ollowing circular: - " To cover the extraordinary expenses which the armaments, become necessary in onsequence of treaties concluded for the good of the country, demand, and to prevent the measures slopted for that purpose, which, appearing less burfensome at the present moment, should in the end be attended with fatal effects upon the state of the fiances, his Majesty has ordered a contribution of a florin per head apon all the population of the Gernan provinc<del>es</del>."

Extract of a letter from a Prussian Officer, dated Dalenkirch, near Riga, July 24:-" The loss of the Russians in the battle at Eckaw was three times greater than that of the Prusslans. It was the Prussians only that took any share in the combat, for he Marshal (Macdonald) had, together with the Bavarians and Poles, marched direct on Frederickstadt. General Ewis commanded the Russians .--

The troops being wearied, and consequently not able to pursue the Russians further, bivouacqued the night on the field of buttle. On the 20th, Lieutenant-Colouel Von Horne received order to pursue hem with the venguard, but did not come up with them. On the 21st, the vanguard marched into

Dalenkirch, two German miles from Riga, the suburbs of which latter place had been burnt by the Russians. The Marshal had crossed the Dwina at Frederickstadt, and is marching on towards Riga. the siege of which city appears to be entrusted to him. On the 30th, a reconnoissance was taken close under the battery at the bridge. The troops are now in a fine country, where they are richly supplied with every thing necessary.

STRAISUND, Aug. 14 .- In the night between the 11th and 12th inst. an English frigate, belorging to the escort of a convoy which was Iving at auchor on Weistrow, on the road of Mecklenburgh, sent a bark, manned with about 20 sailors, to attempt a landing at that port. The military guard posted there, as likewise the Custom-house Officers, suffered the bark to come within musket shot of the shore, and then suddenly received it with so lively a fire of musketry, as soon obliged it to retire to the anchorage of the English shipping.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMIES.

St. Petersburgh, 15th (26th) Aug.-The enemy made a great blunder, in permitting the junction of the two grand armies. We are indebted principally for this to the vigorous attack made by General Raguiesky, on the 11th (23d) Juny. which produced indecision in the movements of the enemy, and enabled the former to gain two marches in advance towards the army of Prince Bagration. Since this time we have learned that the French have retired 80 wersts, and that our troops have advanced a similar distance. The move of General Tormazoff's army caused this event. The General has been reinforced by troops from Wallachla and Moldavia, amounting to 50,000 men, so that at present he is in a condition to fall upon the wings of the enemy, with a force of more than 100,000 men. Count ----- has made an incursion into and the artillery is conveyed where mules could with the Grand Duchy of Warsuw, which has been attended with the greatest success, and General Meleradument has arrived at Keerlanga with 15,000 fresh regular troops; to which will be joined the militia which has been raised in the Governments of Moscow, Twer, &c. &c. &c. which, together, will form an army of 80,000 men.

LISBON AND CADIZ PAPERS.

" LISBON, AUGUST 25 .- It being convenier ! to preserve these kingdoms in the most perfect contraclity so long as the war shall continue which has broken out between Great Britain and the Cored to this to prevent all disputes which in such cucum-

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

#### SWRDISH PAPERS.

Petersburdii, July 25 (Aug. 5) .- His Ma jesty the Emperor left Witepsk on the 19th inst. for Moscow. This journey has been occasioned by the patriotic and praise-worthy offering of the Government of Moscow, to raise 70,000 men for the Emperor's service, all fully provided and equipped and also a considerable sum of money in advance for their subsistence. This zealous example has been followed by other Governments. Smolensko has raised 20,000 men, and Tiver 34,000. The vanguard of these troops has this day had an action with the King of Naples' van-guard, and repulaed it. The Grand Dake Constantine, who commands the 5th corps, which consists of the regiments of Gaurds, has been summoned by the Emperor to Moseow.

RIGA, JULY 23 (Aug. 3).—A French corps. which had pushed forward to surround this city, has been driven back to Mittau. The richest fami-Hes in Russia give daily and striking proofs of their love to their country, so that neither ability nor good will is wanting to oppose the enemy. The measures taken against such Frenchmen as are found In Hussia are very severe. The French playbouse at St. Petersburgh has been entirely shut up, and the actors dismissed, and sent to distant provinces.

NEVILLE, JULY 20. H. s .- Yesterday evening the Emperor arrived here from Polotsk, in perfect health. After baving surveyed the troops which marched through the city to the army, he continuud his journey through Senkow to Smolensko. On the 6th his Majesty was most graciously pleased to appoint his Imperial Highness Prince George of health. Holstein, in quality of Governor-General of Novegored. Tiver, and Jacoelaw, to take the necessary steps in those Governments for the defence of the country, which are necessary under existing cir-Better from her Imperial Highness the Grand Princes

Catherine Punteuna (Sister to the Emperor), to the Minister of the flame Department.

M Doultrie Alexandrowitsch-At a time whe werry Russian subject-is inspired with fove for their mative country, and devotion for its Monarch, which has a wakened their ardour for the greatest sacrifiers ; at a time when, to repulse the enemy, and priverve the general safety, it is necessary to make great ancrifices, and use every exertion, I have not been able to repel the feelings of my heart, in taking an active apart in furnishing the means of supply for our warlike preparations.

After having applied to his Imperial Majesty my beloved Lord and Brother, for his appropation and permission, I have to turn to you, and through your assistance to carry into effect a purpose I have conceived from the most unbounded zeal for the honour and welfare of my beloved country, and from The most affectionate love for its Monarch.

"It is my wish to raise on my heraditary estate a certain number of warriers, to whom separate regulations will be given by mer and whom I will went and maintain at my own expense. The raising of these men is to be effected in the following manuned: [Here follow the regulations to be observed i raising this corgs, which is to consist of 1200 esch

and to form a distinct regiment. "I have not the least doubt but that, according to the instructions you will cause to be given, thi Conscription, will 19, performed with the greatest success, and that those who shall baselected for the defence of their religion and country, will, by their distinguished zeal, soon become equal to old warriors.-I remain your's sincerely, Examenia. Answer of the Emperor Alexander, in his own hand-

"I receive this proposal with the most grateful " ALEXANDER."

(Signed) thrnks. On the 27th of July (N. S.), the Nobility in the Government of Novogorod resolved, as soon as pos-'sible, to raise 10,000 men. The whole Government vonsists of only 340,000 souls; and that the mercantile interest in that Government should raise a subscription of above 200,000 rubles for the defraying the expenses of the war. Without doubt the Nobility and Merchauts in other Governments will. for their own honour, and for the defence of their possessions, use every mouns which honour, necessiby, and affection for their country and the throne will point gut to them. The chief Procurator of the Government Senate has offered his salary of 2000 rubles a year towards the expenses of the war, which the Emperor has accepted with thanks. In the Government of Saralha, the Nobility have contributed 124.800 rubles for clothing the Yagers, and the towns 28,205 rubles for baggage waggous.

## TRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, August 23 .- The American schoone Lynx, Trong Bullillofe to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of sugar mind coffer, was driven by a contrary wind. on the 16th Irail into St. Nazaire Roads (Mouth of the Loure late ?

. DRESDEN, Aub. 11 .- The enthusiasm with which those of the Poles, who were subject to the dominion of Russia, schrifte their existence and fortunes in order to units with their former brethren, is truly unexampled. In their flight the Russians carried off almost all the horses, and all the provisions which thouseould lay hold of; the inhabitants were disarmed in pursuance of superior orders: but these brave Poles, nevertheless, find means to procure for themselves horses and arms. They are rising in mass to fight for their liberty and independence.

. The Emperor, by the present position of his various corps d'armee, has it in his power either to tersburgh; or forthwith to make himself muster of town; small ranged themselves among the defenders command of the allied troops stationed in the counadaance by Smelensk, on the great road of St. Pe-

Many Russian prisoners of war arrive at Konigsberg. Desertion is now as frequent in the Russian army, as it was formerly care.

The Army of the Prince of Schwartzenberg has lefiled by the Saxons. The Army of Reserve of the Duke of Bellung begins to approach the Upper

PARIS, Aug. 23 .- At Witepsk, the heats are excessive. The thermometer is at 29 degrees. Not withstanding this temperature, the army, to which a ecessary repose for some days has been given, offers the most brilliant appearances of health. The small carriages, that precious resource applied so happily to the nature of the present war, have rejoined the army, and are of the greatest utility to it.-His Majesty labours night and day; the hospital, above everything, has been the particular object of his attention. The Russians fly, and iscessantly spread Proclamations, in which they promise to adrance, and defend, even till death, the integrity of

Aug. 25.-To-day being the antiversary of the Empress's birth-day, her Majesty received at St. Cloud the congratulations of the Great Dignituries of the Empire, the Ministers, Principal Authorities, and the arrival of still farther reinforcements are anand persons presented at court.

August 27. - General Gault, Commandant in the department of the Maine, has just been called to the Grand Army.

August 28 .- We have received news from the Grand Army, dated the 12th. His Majesty was still at Witepsk. He continued to review the different corps of the army.

Intelligence from the Head-quarters of the Grand Army, dated the 15th, states, that his Majesty the Emperor continues to enjoy the best state of

Letters from Warsaw, of the 17th inst, speak of an important advantage obtained by Gen. Regnier and Prince Schwartzenberg, over the Russian General Tomasow, who from Volhynia had penetrated some time ago into Slonem.

Bentin, Aug. 14 .- Yesterday arrived in this town the first transport of Russian prisoners. They have proceeded to Magdeburg, the place of their des-

Aug. 18.-His Majesty has addressed to Baron Hardenberg, Chancellor of State, the following Or-

. .. As, during my absence, circumstances may arise demanding a prompt decision, and as I do not desire to be troubled with business whilst taking the baths, I authorise you, during this absence, to decide in my name. I have given the first military and civil authorities orders to this effect, and I am confident you will exactly conform to it. You will inform me, twice a week, of every circumstance that can interest me, unless extraordinary circumstances should require a particular communication; and you will inform me of subjects upon which you have taken resolutions or measures in my name."

GLATZ, Aug. 12 .- The King set out early in he morning of the 13th from Glatz; he proceeds o Toeplitz puder the assumed name of Count de Suppin, where he will take the boths for some weeks. He will pass through Prages, where he will remain a day.

VIENNA, August 13 .- The Austrian Consuls eft Bucharest and Raab, in consequence of the commencement of the war between Austria and Russia, und arrived in Hermanstad the latter end of July. The first, previous to his departure from Bucharest, sent to the Divan of that town, on the day of his departure, a. Note, in German and Wallachian, which affords a new proof of the natural care which the Austrian Government takes of its subjects, under every circumstance. The Note is of the following tenor:

Circumstances have arisen which require the Austrian Consul should for some time leave this town. The undersigned, at the same time that he has the honour of thanking the Divan of the country for the justice which it has rendered, and the support which, under every circumstance, it has afforded to Austr an subjects, seizes the occasion to call to recollection the marks of friendship which the Boyards and inhabitants of this country have received in time of need, and will again receive, in the Austrian States; and to commend all the individuals who remain in this ountry under the name of Austrian subjects, and furished with passports from this Government, to the rotection of the Divan. The undersigned having formed his Court of the communication made to the Divan, fluds himself obliged to hold all the corps of the Divan, and each of its Members individually, sponsible for any vexations, or violations of their lights which Austrian subjects may suffer in the ab-

" FLESCHHACKEL. (Signod) Bucharest, 17th July."

August 15 -- An Austrian General of high rank has just been sent in here under a strong escort, as a state prisoner. We are ignorant of the cause of his rrest, but we suppose it must be of a very serious nature. A regiment which belonged to this General has, it is said, refused to hear his name any lon-

ger. Intelligence from Russia informs us, that the lussians, terrified with the progress of the Grand French Army, are fortifying, in great haste, the Castles of Kreme and Moscow, &c. According to the latest accounts, the Austrian auxiliary corps, inder the orders of the General of Cavalry, the Prince of Schwartzenberg, which has inclined upon Minsk, arrived, on the 26th of July, at Stalowieze. The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl must have entered Mobilow on the 20th.

Posen, Aug. 12 .- The inhabitants of Lublin have replied to the call of Prince Jablonowski, and have taken up arms with the most lively enthusinsm. On the 21st of July, to repel the attacks with which they are threatened by a rash enemy, they forsook the plough, workshops, &c. for the

buting to humiliate their dountry's enemy, but in waiting with impatience when they may have that distinction.

Buda, August 13. - We are without any fear respecting the Russian army assembling in Wallachia, although it is stated at 30,000 men.

WARSAW, August 8 .- The following is his Ma esty's reply to the deputation of the Polish Confe-

" I have seen likewise with equal interest and sa isfaction the manner in which the national spirit has manifested itself at the Dier, and with what brilliant enthusiasm the Confederation has been formed. I villingly join a Confederation formed under the protection of my great Ally for so just a cause; and I will confribute to its success with all that ardour with which the love of the country inspires me. Po and is rising to life again, and its new life will be the work of Napoleon. The expression of the sentiments of the nation for my person is dear to my heart; I am very sensible to those you express,"

Sentin, August 3.—Some weeks ago several Russian corps marched from Wallachia to Servia. nounced. This circumstance gives rise to the most extraordinary reports; according to some, these roops are to act against the Porte, in case the Grand Sultan should refuse to ratify the treaty of peace in which the independence of Servia is stipulated : others assure us, that these troops, joined to the Servians, are to undertake much more extended operations; in short, there are persons who pretend that the Russians will only pass through Servia. All these conjectures have given rise to the report of the Russians having passed to the left bank of the Danube, agreeably to an order from the head-

A great sensation meralls in the Servian Senate. ind the consternation is so much the greater among the people, as the intelligence of the assembling a arge Turkish army near Sophie very day becomes consistent. Reports from the neighbourhood of Widden likewise announce military preparations on he part of Molla Pacha.

WURTZBOURG, AUGUST 21 -- Our Public Ga ette contains the following article: " The Proclamation addressed by Barclay de Tolly to the Germans, has induced us to make the following obser-

" Russia boasts of always having been upon lendly terms with Germany. It would be astonishing were it otherwise, because Russia has no immediate point of contact with Germany. Ask the Poles, Turks, and Prussians, who form part of Germany, what have been their relations with itussia, their neighbour, and what advantages they have derived from her friendship. It cannot be denied that Russia has recompensed the talents and industry of the Germans; but in doing this, what better means had the Sovereign of Rostia of drawing his people from barbarism, than in giving them foreign industry for their school and pattern? It is a singular allegation to pretend that this attack does not proceed from the free will of the Germans. What can be proved from that? Nobody can maintain that all the Members of the Confederation of the Rhine are not entirely free in this Confederationtherefore, what has now imprened is the result of he obligations which they have contracted from their own conviction. Let Russia ask her own soldiers, f it is by their free determination that they carry on the war between the Persians and Turks! She excites the Germans to treason; and promises them a ecompence which assuredly would not satisfy those who would be so corrupt as to reply to that appeal. The recompence she promises would be a punishment to all civilized men. She concludes by threatening the Germans with the curses of posterity: He who has at heart the tranquillity of his country, the good of the state, the support of wise laws; who, by an attachment to his Prince, renounces a foreign pay, and sacrifices his blood for the Sovereign who amply recompences him, merits, without contradic-

ion, to be blessed by posterity." NAPLES, Aug. 10 .- His Majesty's ship the Joahim, which was, on the 6th instant, launched at Castellamare, arrived the day before yesterday at Naples. The activity and the presence of the enemy does not interrupt our commerce in the Adriatic. The system of the convoys either deceives their vigilance, or opposes them, by collecting, at a given point, superior forces to that of the cruizers. An enemy's flotilla, which had gone up the waters in the district of Lareno, on the 29th ultimo, sailed off at the sight of a convoy of more than 70 sail. The following day another convoy of the ships appeared on the same coast, which proceeded in the

direction of from Vasto towards Rodi. STRALSUND, AUGUST 14 .- The Duke of Castiglione has reviewed the troops of the garrison of Stralfunds. He expressed great's attackion at their discipline and good appearance. He afterwards received, in the Palace of Government, the homages and congratulations of the Members of the Regency. the Clergy, and the different French Authorities of the Province, and continued his journey to proceed o Mecklenburgh. We are assured that the journey of his Excellency has for its object to collect, on the different points of the coast within the extent of his government, a corps of 60,000 men, who are already on their march for their respective destina-

BAYONNE, Aug. 20 .- Numerous reinforcements daily pass through this town on their way to the army of Portugal. We are assured that, in eight or ten days, 10,000 men will pass through our town,

on the same destination. LEIPSIC, Aug. 19 .- Marshal the Duke of Caswithout distinction of rank or age, marched from the tiglione has left Stralsund for Rostok, to take the part. Large quantities of his rockets have been of the country, and all afterwards separated, ex- try between the Oder and the Rhine. The princi- struction. It would not be prudent to assign the

tremely sad at not having an opportunity of contri- | palifestination of this army is to guard the country the Baltic and North Sea. Numerous troops occur these coasts; it would be very difficult to the tage to attempt a Bisembarkation, and if they due, it, they will soon be punished

Paris, Aug. 30 .- One of our Corresponde who has just returned from Spain, met on the from tiers, and all along his route, troops proceeding, the French army in that country's

SEMLIN, JULY 30 .- The Russian General h declared to the Bervians, that his Sovereign can a longer support them, unless the Russian trooping allowed to exclusively occupy all the fortesses that country.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. The following is the substance of intelligence free

Cadiz, brought by the Neptune, which sailed from thence on the 9th ult. :---

An expedition to proceed to Ayamonte hin an. ry advanced state of preparation. The British Ad. miral has ordered the transports to be got ready as. der his own inspection, competent to receive 2500 British, and 4000 Spanish tropps. The immediate object was to reinforce General Hill, and to enally him to resume offensive operations. The French General Leval was at Algesiras with his division,-General La Cruz, who had been employed off to enterprize to the East, with 2000 men, had inneed his troops near Gibraltar, but had performed sething, and his conduct was considered reprehensible. The shells by which Cadiz had been molested, diecharged from the Cabezuela, were not so trouble some, on account of the deficiency of ammunities of the proper description for this purpose. The cultom with the enemy had been, regularly at four and mine o'clock, morning and evening, to send off 94 of these unwelcome intruders, a few only of which reached the literior of the town. It was expacted that; before long, the French would be obliged to abandon the four provinces of Andahah, and the proper means were in contemplation to annoy them in their flight, by Generals Ballasteros and Friere, in co-operation with the garrison of Cadia and the Ikin. It was reported that the expedition to Catalonia from Sicily had effected a landing.

When the Neptune left Cadiz, 'a strong personsion noiversally prevailed, that Lord Wellington intereled to occupy Madrid, and from that position to obstruct Soult on his return to the North.

Sir J. B. Warren was mel with bis squadron on the 18th or 19th of August, by the Neptune. The gallant Admiral was then off Scilly-all well.

Letters have been received from the French coast to the 28th ult, which state, that no news of importance had been then received from the Army of the Norther Bonaparte had issued sixty new licences, thirty of which, It is said, are for the importation of Buenos Ayres hides, being granted in consequence of the great want of shoes in the French

Letters from Gottenburgh state, that an Edict has been issued at Copenhagen, that if any haglishman should be found passing for an American, be is to be arrested, and considered as a prisoner of

Under the present circumstances of our relations with Sweden, we have been very much astonished to find it stated in one of our letters from Gottenburg, that rigorous measures were to be adopted to prevent the illegal admission of British manufactures, and that on the 21st of September domiciliary visits were to be resorted to, to discover illicit practica-As we understand that an intelligent Gentleman, resident in Gottenburgh, and largely interested in its trade, has applied to the Swedish Government on this subject, and particularly on the construction of the Edicts of 1806 and 1808, we shall defer making any comments on such a proceeding at present. The effect we may state to be, that several onders for British manufactured goods to Sweden have been countermanded, and that the loss of the whele conson for the export of commodities of this important description is endangered.

The Emperor Alexander is understood to have quitted the army, in order to encourage the people in the interior of the empire : this was, however, hardly necessary, as the enthusiasm against the enemy was the most lively and general. The recruits are organised and disciplined with the greatest activity. The number is immense.

The Ratification of the Peace with Turkey has unquestionably been received at St. Petersburgh; and To Deum, was in consequence sung at the Church of Cazan, on the 14th of August. The particular conditions are not yet known; but the Pruth, it is said, will form the line of demarcation between the two empires; and after its junction with the Danube, the latter river, till its cubouchure into the Black Sea. No alliance has taken place between the two Powers; but there is an expectation of one.

We understand that the Honourable Court of Diectors have restored Majors Wahub and Lushing. ton, and Captains Hopkinson and Cadell, to their rank in the Madras army; and we most sincerely hope, that the restoration to the service of the remaining Officers, similarly situated, will also immediately take place.

Letters reached town yesterday from Mahon to the 19th of July. A Captain of a transport writes under that date, that more than 100 transports were then assembled—that the expedition would consist of upwards of 15,000 men-and that it would sail in the course of a short time.

A Secret Expedition is preparing, with which Colonel Congrere will embark and take an active

destination which rumour has given to this Expedi-

A detachment of the Staff Corps is ordered to pro and forthwith from Hythe, for the express purpos of being attached to the Quarter-Master-Genera (Colonel Gordon) in Spain.

A Common Council is to be held at Guildhall to morrow, to consider an Address to the Prince Reuent on the splendid victory obtained over the French army on the 22d July last, near Salamanca, by the Allied Army, under the command of Marquis Wel-

The French Engles, captured at Salamanca, and brought home by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Clinton, are to be deposited, with military and appropriate ceremony, in the Royal Chapel at Whitehall and yesterday the Securitary of State for the War Department, Farl Bathurst, and the Adjutant-General of the Forces, with other Officers, attend nd the sacred depository to make the previous adeastments for that purpose,

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty for an active impress for seamen, both in and round the Metropolis, and on other statious; and some of the Press-masters have received severe reprimands for not being sufficiently active.

The Africains frigate, Captain Rodney, arrived out in India; Sir Samuel Hood, in the Owen Glesdown frigate, had not arrived.

The Wexford, Marquis of Huntly, Elphinstone Atawick Castle, Bombay, and Circucester, bound to China, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 25th of March, were all well on the 5th of June, in lat. 23. 25. S. long. 27. W. The Glatton parted on the 28th of March, and had not joined.

The Mary, Irvin, arrived at Dartmouth on Mon day from the Cape of Good Hope; sailed about the 28th of June. On the 28th June Admiral Stopford dispatched the Eclipse sloop of war to St. Hele na to take the trade for England. About the 16th alt. four days before making the Western islands, Capt. Irvin saw a floet of eleven sail, four o them large ships, and more were to leeward, which he took to be Indiamen. A sloop of war, which Captain Irvin supposed to be the Eclipse, made signals. The Providence sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for St. Helena and England previous to the 19th of June.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. French Papers to the 25th inst. have arrived town, but they do not contain any intelligence of moment. The accounts from the Army in Poland do not come down to a later date than the last Bulletin. Bonaparte, in the present position of his army, is said to have it in his power to advance by Smolensk, either on the great road of St. Petersburgh or that of Moscow, but we trust the Russians are now fully prepared to throw such obstacles in his way, as will render his further advance a matter of extreme difficulty and danger. The last accounts

tion, and the same is hinted at in private letters from Paris. We mentioned yesterday that domicillary visits and other rigorous measures had been directed a Gottenburg, to discover illicit practices as to British manufactures. We have since been informed that Mr. Eelmen has arrived at that port from Stock-

from the Baltic state the probability of a general ac

bolm, with full authority to settle all differences with regard to the Custom-House regulations. Further letters by the Neptano were received vesterday from Cadiz. Accounts had arrived there of the diversion on the sitle of Valencia, attempted by the Murcian army; and of the action which had taken place on the 21st of July, between General O'Donnell's corps and a division of Suchet's troops. The result of this affair had given rise to considera-O'Donnell had expressed great disappointment at not receiving the go-operation of the British from Mahon. A Cabinet Courier, from Areralo, had brought intelligence that the head-quarters of the is not given officially. Allied Army were to be established at Olmedo, that the Army of Gatilcia was to proceed to Valladolid. and that after the union of the latter with the former; they were to advance together on the road towards

. Several letters had been intercepted from French partizans in Andalusia, addressed to their friends in Tangiers, expressing their fears for their situation since the defeat of Marmont, and directing that accommodation should be provided at that port, to afford them a temporary asylum, in the event of the retreat of Soult beyond the Sierra Morena. Tangiers has lately been filled with French privateers, which have materially annoyed our commerce.

An immense quantity of military uniforms, it is said, are now making up in this country, by order | the dust. He is gone to take the waters of Toplitz. of the Government of Spain, for clothing the Spanish army.

The last official account from Dr. M'Gregor, Inspector of Hospitals in Portugal, to the Director-General of the Medical Department, relative to our wounded countrymen, we rejoice to say, was highly

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival it the Nove of that part of the Baltic fleet which is destined for the Thames and the southern ports, consisting of nearly 300 sail, deeply laden with naval stores of every description. The remainder, which mild at the same time from Wingo Sound, parted company off the northern ports to which the vessels were respectively consigned, and, we have no doubt, arrived in safety. We are happy to find, that of this valuable convoy, not a single ship is reported lost or missing; nor do we learn that the slightest lests, which have, in two successive winters, proved

a portion of Ilis Majesty's subjects, and caused to I least, if not of invention, and, of course, is in I so extensively useful in its effects, and conducted in been sustained in the war before.

At the Court of Directors held yesterday at the India-house, Major Pollock, and Captains Andrews and De Haviland, were restored to their respective ranks in the Madras army.

We are happy to find, that there is no foundation or the fears entertained at Ceylon, for the safety of the Owen Glendour, which took out Sir Samuel Hood's flag to India, but had not arrived when the etters came away from Columbo, in the beginning of April. Besides that the Africaine went directed Ceylon, and made a remarkably quick paisage, we are informed by a Gentleman who was at the Cape of Good Hope in the end of January last, when the Owen Glendour left that place, that from the nature of the winds prevailing at that season, the passage could not be made direct; but it would be necessary to stretch over to Acheen Head, and thence down to Madras. Sir S. Hood, at leaving the Cape, did not expect to arrive at Madras before the end of March, or the beginning of April. The Glendour was not to touch at the Mauritius. She had a very long passage from Madeira to the Cape, and the ignorance of this circumstance in India, joined with the very short passage of the Africaine, may have excited an apprehensions upon her delay, which we are glad to see so satisfactorily ac-

counted for. We understand that on Toesday last, and not beore, a circular letter was addressed by Mr. Russell, the American Charge d'Affaires at our Court, to the American Consuls at the different ports of the United Kingdom, informing them that their functions were at an end.

A report has reached town that several American privaleers have entered the port of Liverpool, in New Brunswick (Nova Scotia) and that their crews had landed, and, after plundering the inhabitants, had set fire to the town, which was completely destroyed. We hope the rumour will prove unfounded, but it is our duty to give it as we have received it. No advices to such an effect have reach-

The following account of the reception of Mr. Liston at Constantinople, is taken from a German paper of Aug. 17:-

" CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.-On the 28th of June Mr. Liston arrived here, as the accredited Minister from England to the Porte. His Excelency alighted at the present. English Ambassador's Palace, at Pera, on the 4th inst. He immediately gave information of his arrival to the Kaimakan; and the following morning received a visit from the uterpreter of the Porte, who welcomed his arrival, in the name of the Kaimakan, and the Ministers of the Porte. Mr. S. Canning, the og-English Ambassador, will soon proceed to the Dardanelles, to embark in the Argo frigute for England, the same in which Mr. Liston arrived."

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Paris Papers have arrived to the lat. inst. bot they o not contain any more Bulletins from the French rmies. They merely state that intelligence has been eceived from head-quarters, dated the 15th ult. when Boumparte continued to enjoy the best state of health. But where the head-quarters were on the 15th, or whether the army has been " sofficiaonly refreshed," and re-commenced active operations, we are left to conjecture. On the 12th, however, Bonaparte was still at Witepsk. As no mention is made of any battle on the 15th, it is inferred that none has been fought. It may be so: but of this we may be sure, that if any battle was fought, no victory was gained by Bonsparte. We should have heard it quick enough.

An article from Warsaw, of the 17th, speaks of an important advantage gained over Gen. Thomazow, by the united forces unden the Austrian Gen. Schwartzenburg and Gen. Reguier-but the article

Augereau, who is Commander-in-Chief of the coops from the Oder to the Rhine, is arrived at Stralsund from Berlin; and it should seem as if Bonaparte were apprehensive of some attempt being nade from Sweden upou Pomerania.

An Austrian General has been sent to Vienna as State Prisoner. The nature of his offence is not nentioned. It is probably some strong opinion expressed against the present war, so unnatural on the part of Austria, and so unpopular throughout the Austrian States and every part of Germany: The King of Prussia had retired from his capital, where he was little better than State a Prisoner, heart-broken, probably, at being obliged to be the tool and agent of the man that has humbled his kingdom to

In these, as in all other Paris Papers that have arived since the commencement of this new war; we find articles complaining " that the plans of the Russians were not better taken nor better combined." When Bonsparte assumes the language of complaint, he proves to us, not the imprudence or impolicy of his adversary, but his own disappointment and chagrin. He convinces by that the labours of the campaign multiply on his hands, and that, whatever may be the ultimate result, victory is slow in conferring her smiles upon her former fa-

vourile. Letters from Copenhagen to the 18th ult. reached own yesterday. By these we learn, that the Danish Government is extremely distressed for the want of money to carry on its works of defence. A discovery of a fearful nature, in its bearing upon Donmark, is said to have taken place. It is averred, assualty has occurred in the passage. It is to be that a correspondence has been disclosed, proving hoped that the last fleet of the season will quit the | that a plan had been formed between Great Britain, Baltic before the occurrence of the periodical tem- Russia, and Sweden, to wrest from the Danish Government the island of Zenland. The French Midestructive to the lives and property of so great nister at Copenhagen has the merit of discovery, at Charitable institution so praiseworthy in its objects,

ur navy losses beyond all, collectively, that had bigh favour with the King of Donmark; while the a manuer reflecting equal credit on the City at large. Russian Minister at Copenhagen is treated with great coolness. About the 14th ult. he made a remonstrance to the Danish Government, on the sobject of its partiality to the French. Happears that, by theorder of the French Government, the Danish Papers had been prohibited from giving place to the Russian accounts of their military operations;against which the Russian Minister urged no complaint, until he perceived that full space was affordnd to the French Balledias. Hereupon his Excellency, as we have above stated, presented a remonstrance, but without effect.

> The report of some American privateers having et fire to New Brunswick and Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, is totally discredited. There is no arrival rom America, and we stated yesterday that no such ntelligence had been received at the Admiralty.

> > SECOND EDITION.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MARQUIS WEL-

STAR OFFICE, TWO O'CLOCK. The Telegraph has this instant announced to the Admiralty the arrival of an Officer at Plymouth with Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington. His Lordship, with the advanced guard of the British Army, entered Madrid on the 15th ult. where he took Seventeen Hundred of the enemy prisoners, and found ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY pieces of CANNON! His Lordship was received by the inhabitants with great joy. Ring Joseph has fleid for France.

An Officer from the Marquis of Wellington is on kis way to Town with the dispatches.

## Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Our columns of this day contain a faithful selec-

tion of the principal contents of the London Jour-

hals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday - which. though various and interesting, are not of a character to require particular observation on our part. We rejoice most heartily at having it in our power o congratulate our Readers on the highly Important and glorious intelligence of the CAPTURE OF MADRID, by the Army under our illustrious Countryman, the Marquin of WELLINGTON. The gratifying account of this aplendid event was first made known in this City by the arrival here, on Sunday, of the schooner Fly, Captain CRAWFORD. In 11 days from Lisbon, and is placed beyond all doubt by the London Papers of Friday, the greater part of which communicated, in Second Editions, the receipt of a Telegraphic Message from Plymouth announcing the arrival of Dispatches from Lord WELLINGTON, with the agreeable information above mentioned. Woulso learn; from Capt. CRAWFORD, that a report prevailed at Lishon before he sailed, that our troops had reached Toledo, in pursuit of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, who was but a very short distance before them, and who had effected a junction with Sourt—that Lord Werrington had been join ed by Gen. Hill -and that another great battle was expected to take place immediately. These statements are calculated to excite the most auxious impatience for the arrival of the official accounts, which we trust we shall be enabled to communicate to the public on Thursday. We cannot refrain from expressing a most fervent hope, which, in the present crisis of the fate of the Peninsula, strongly suggests itself, that the Spanish People may avail themselves to the utmost of the glorious opportunity now afforded them, by putting forth all their energies to sid their country of those cruel spotters, who have rendered it, from end to end; one frightful scene of carnage,

rapine, and desolation. The Courter of Thursday formally contradicts he reported atteration in the sentiments of Lord Sip-Mourn with respect to the Claims of the Catholics. Amongst other observations, it says-" Now, we do take upod us to affirm, upon authority not to be questioned, that as the Noble Viscount's opinion on this question is not altered, his conduct whenever it shall be brought forward, will be found o remain unchanged."

We are still without intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic .- No Mail due.

## NORTH MAYO MILITIÁ.

John Denis, Esq. Mayor of Waterford, hav ng transmitted to Col. JACKSON, of the North Mayo Regiment of Militia, the Resolutions which were entered into at a Meeting of the Cilizens of Waterford on the 24th ult. has received the following reply from Major Jackson, now in command of the Regiment :---

Carlow, 2d September: 1812.

Sta-Having, in Colonel Jackson's absence, im mediately communicated to the North Mayo Regiment the Resolutions of the Citizens of Waterford which accompanied your letter of the Sist ultimo, i am deputed by the Officers. Non commissioned Offiers, and Privates, to request you will assure your most highly respectable Fellow-Citizens, that marks f approbation from such a body, and so conveyed. could not reach them without producing emotions

oo indelible ever to be obliterated. In the changes of situation necessarily attendant on military life, the North Mayo have repeatedly had lament a separation from esteemed and respecte friends, but in no instance more strongly than in its departure from your City, where an active Magistrarendered the duty of the soldier comparatively ght, and where friendship and kind partiality, ever lancing over the slight errors which might have oc urred, have estimated a mere discharge of duty i

erms of the most gratifying approbation. If the Regiment, (feeling the influence of an example so landable, and impressed with the value of a at Durrow.

as on the individuals concerned in its suberlate id ance.) had ventured to contribute its small distribute towards the support of your fever Hospith? it had no other recompense is view; than that which each of your citizens must individually have deportedeed the grateful sense of basting performed a Christish duty, in promotingatio etialori endimental inti-

Will you then, Sir, have the goodstan to converte the Excellent Citizens of Waterford, and there heartfelt acknowledgments of the Officers Fort-commissioned Officers, and Privatednut the North Mayo Militia, for the bonour thus publicly conferred on them. This, indbed, is that serviced reward which cannot ful to prove the wronger turbaffve t perseverance in a line of conduct that had received such highly distinguished approbation: '2"

To you, Sir, individually, I am instructed to express the high sense datertained of the numerous instances of friendillip conferred in sode official capacity, and of your truly polite and kind conduct on all occasions, but particularly in the manner is which you have made this communication, in which tentiment, I beg to assure you of thy own hims ample partitipation.

I have the honour to remain;

Your very faithful and obliged Servent. Major, Comming North Raye Millia To John Denti; Boy. Mayor of Williams.

Price of Baglish Stocks-September 4. 5 per Cent. Cohn 5944 | Long Ann. 154 | Eng Ann. 154 | Exch. Bills (56d) 4.5 pri oper Cents 1623 Omnium 7412 pm.
bper Cents Navy 9132 Consuls for Act. 603

Price of Iruh Stocks-September 4. 34 per Ct. G. D. 413 72 | G. C. 8 p. et. Deb. 99 5 per Ct. G. Stock 991 5 per cent. Deb. 10011 Exchange, 84 per Cent.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 5.

ARRIVED, 4th Camden Parket : Bottoy, Stephilogs, Bhat

5th-upply, Kamp, Swansen, coals, J. 5.1.
6th-Bril Leicester Packet: Ply, Crawford, Lis. bon, frult, baggagé, dc. : Passage Revende Barge; Aid, Brown: Liverpool, m. godds : Est? Sandwich Packet: New Bessing, Tedball, Swansek; elistend earthenware: Eliza, Hancorn, ditti, coals; William Bear, Swapses, ditto.

5th-Gower Parket : Betsey, Clarke, Swansen-and letsey, Mogford, Milford, balmat a Lively, from Lishon, M'Grath, Swansen, ballast i Eleppy listurn, Cripps, before montional t Auckland tacket. 6th-Sally, Crewse, Bristol, flour, seal skins, &c. Adventure, Weeks, Dartmouth, butter; Camden

7th, Wind 5. at 8 morning.

WHOLESALE GROCERY.

TACOB SCRODER is now landing from the Active. from London, an additional supply of TEAS. assorted, and refined TURKEY SUGAR, in small hoaves. He also received last week, per the Sally, from Bristol-hester, from Liverpool-and the Jaur, from Glasgow, a good Amortment of HEFINand SCALIC SUGARS, of which Article, with COFFEE, PLPPER. &c. &c. he has a constast Sup-

, had will sell at the vatue. Waterford, Sept. 8, 1812.

BIF FIRY TONS CANAL COAL for Sale. MEETING of the SUBSERIBBRS of the SICK POOR is requested at the Queensant, on Wednesday next, at One o'Clock, on buriuese of impor-tance. Sentember 7. 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON MONDAY, THE 15th SEPTEMBER, INST.

THE HOUSE

AT THE CORNER OF BARRONSTRAND-STREET, Lately occupied by Mr. JOHN KEANE, FREE OF ALL TAXES.



FOR SALR. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE SLOOP THREE SISTERS, of Bideford, Burthen about Fifty Tons, now lying in the Mud Dock. She is about three Years old, is well found in Stores, and a strong-huilt Vessel. For further particulars apply to Mr. Maunzon. HATES, Publican or to the Captein on board. Waterford, August 8, 1812.

ANY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING-HOUSE ASSISTANT, may hear of one by applying to JOHATHAN GATCHELL.

August 31, 1812.

NEW STATE LOTTERY, ONLY THE THOUSAND TICKETS. THE DRAWING TAKES PLACE THIS

DAY IN LONDON. RTHUR BIRNIE has now for folg, at his Lot-A tory Office. Quay, TICKETS and SHARES in the above Lottery, in a great variety of numbers, which he will sell at the Dublin Prices—and as there are only Ten Thousand Tickets," & the Scheme much approved of, he recommends an immediate purchase to those who mean to become adventurers.

Schomes at large gratis.
Waterford, Sept. 5, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 29TH DAT OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. FRAHE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND. highly improved. The Sarden is well planted and

August 31, 1812.