

inself in Kobryn, with two battalions of the King's regiment, six companies of Niesemensch's, and three squadrons of Placc Clement's light horse. On the 27th, at six in the morning, the enemy having attacked from three sides, by Heredizia, Wydm, and Brzesc, and the Russian columns showed several attacks of cavalry, which, although they succeeded, produced no effect, on account of the great superiority of the enemy, threw himself into the town, upon which the Russians had strongly pressed for eight hours; the town was set on fire; the gates were, for a long time, defended; the bridge, and an old redoubt in ruins, Colonel Zeaschowitz, undauntedly open to himself a passage with the remainder of his troops, but the superiority of the enemy rendered his project abortive.

"At last the first augmented in the town, without its being possible to stop its progress, and the ammunition of the troops totally failing, about half after one, it was found impossible to prolong the defence. Of 1085 men who were under arms on the morning of the 27th, 1100 fell into the enemy's hands."

VIENNA, AUG. 22.—Count St. Julien, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, arrived here on the 6th. The arrest of the Lieutenant-General of Artillery, Baron de Sembschen, is no longer a secret: it is known to the public.

An officer of artillery has just arrived from the headquarters of the Grand French Army. He immediately delivered to the Emperor the dispatches with which he was charged. Their contents have not transpired; they talk of great advantages having been gained by the French army over the Russian. The first does not cease to gain ground, and, by wise manoeuvres, threatens at the same time Petersburg and Moscow. (Gazette de France, Sept. 3.)

BARCELONA, AUG. 20.—Since the 17th June, the headquarters of the army of Catalonia have been established here. Since that time we have traversed, without ceasing, the province. Our principal forces are encamped under Hostalrich. From our junction with Marshal Suchet, who has passed two years at Reus, with the General in Chief, D. Casanovi, our operations have taken a new activity. This interview cannot fail of being attended with the most happy results to the two armies, as, in case of important events, they will be ready to make a common cause.

After the short but brilliant expedition to Montserrat, we returned to Barcelona, but scarcely had we arrived, when the General in Chief received advice that an English fleet, composed of eight ships of the line, 12 frigates, and 66 transports, were making demonstrations of disembarkation. Notwithstanding the present want which our troops had of some days repose, they immediately put themselves in motion. We accordingly set out the following day towards the point threatened, but on our arrival, we found that all the fleet had hauled their wind, and sailed towards the South West, which has decided us to encamp at Hostalrich. Since we established ourselves here, we have no positive accounts respecting the route of the fleet, which, for ten days, has entirely disappeared. It appears probable that some disagreement has taken place between the English and Spanish Chiefs. Happen, however, what will, we are upon the qui vive, always ready to march on the first signal, wherever our presence shall be deemed necessary. (Journal de l'Empire, Sept. 3.)

The Montserrat which have received to the 23d instant inclusive, contain no information whatever respecting the operations of the Grand Army, nor any intelligence concerning the affairs of the Peninsula.

[FURTHER EXTRACTS.] PARIS, SEPT. 1.—Smolensko, which the troops of the Grand Army entered on the 18th ult. is the capital of the duchy and government of that name, which also comprehends White Russia. This town is large, well fortified, situated upon the banks of the Dnieper; it is the seat of a Governor, of a Bishop, and carries on a commerce in linen, hemp, furs, &c. with Danzig, Riga, and the Ukraine. This town is 15 leagues S. W. of Moscow. It very anciently belonged to Russia, and was the principal place of a particular principality, but joined to Lithuania in 1113. The Grand Duke, Wasili Iskosnitsch, retaken it in 1599, and Czar Boris Godunow fortified it with a very thick wall. It was successively taken and retaken by the Poles and Russians, and definitively remained with the latter since 1667.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.—Captain M'v, of the packet-boat May, informs us, that on Friday last he heard a very brisk cannonade in the south-east direction. The passengers supposed that there was an engagement in that direction between two ships of war. (Journal de l'Empire, Sept. 1.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.—Sultan Amurath, eldest son of the Grand Seigneur, born on the 24th November, 1811, died on the 19th inst. This loss is the more unfortunate for the Empire, as, in consequence of the recent death of Sultan Bajazet, the second Ottoman Prince, there remains, with the exception of the Grand Seigneur, no male Prince of the reigning family. This event has plunged the Sultan in the most profound grief. His Highness did not wish the ceremonies used on such occasions should be observed; he did not receive the compliments of condolence from the Ministers and principal persons of the Empire.

We this moment learn that General Andress, the new Ambassador from France, has arrived at Terapin.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Stratford Canning, who has hitherto filled the post of Minister Plenipotentiary from England, has had from the Turkish Mi-

nistry a particular audience of leave. He immediately set out from this capital, and repaired to the Duchesneaux, to embark on board an English frigate, which was at anchor there, and which is to convey him to England.

Five days ago, two frigates and a corvette left the Turkish fleet stationed on our bay, and sailed for the arsenal. They are, according to report, after receiving some repairs, to proceed to the Archipelago. [Monteur, Sept. 2.]

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

3 per Cent. Cons. 60 1/4	Exchange Bills (34d) per 100
4 per Cent. 84	100m 84 1/2
5 per Cent. 91 3/4	100m 85 1/2

French Papers were yesterday received, the contents of which, we regret to state, confirm our former opinions respecting the progress and issue of the Russian campaign. There appears not the least reason to doubt that the French have obtained very considerable advantages. They have driven the Russians from Smolensko—they appear to be advancing with their victorious columns to the possession of Moscow, the ancient capital of that country. A report yesterday prevailed in town, resting on the authority of private letters from the French coast, that Bonaparte, having greatly exposed his person in the late engagements, had been dreadfully wounded, and was either dead or expected to survive.—This report has obtained some credit, from the circumstance of the Conservative Senate having held three extraordinary sittings, on three successive days, August 31st, September 1st and 2d, and it is thought still more strongly to be supported by the silence of the Monteur, and the absence of official intelligence from the Northern Army. These circumstances do not appear to us to afford any reasonable ground of hope that such an event has really taken place. The extraordinary sittings of the Conservative Senate may be more naturally accounted for by the interesting events which have recently taken place in the Peninsula; and the Bulletins from the Grand Army may, we fear, have been delayed, first in order that they may present a more continuous, compact, and perfect series of Russian disaster and French triumph; and secondly, on account of the whole attention of Bonaparte and his Generals being engrossed by an active and vigorous prosecution of their advantages. When they shall have followed up their blow with the utmost possible effect, and derived from it all the benefits which it can afford—it will then be time enough to fill the columns of the Monteur with a detail of their operations. We say, therefore, that the reasons assigned do not appear to us satisfactory in support of the truth of this report. In truth, the people of this country have so often been amused with such accounts, and such accounts have so often been propagated by the Mercantile Journals, that we have acquired a habitual scepticism upon all such subjects; and must always feel disposed to withhold our belief till we can rest it upon more secure foundations. It is said that Bonaparte greatly exposed his person at the recent engagements.—This, we confess, appears to us to be extremely improbable; since the affair of the bridge of Lodi, we believe, he has not so far forgotten the duty of a General, as to expose his life to any degree of danger; and if, as a General, he has deemed it his duty to abstain from such exposure, he must have felt the duty to be still more imperative as Emperor—a dignity, in which consequences, infinitely more important, depend upon his personal safety. If the French Emperor be indeed dead, we think it far more probable that he has met his fate by the hand of an assassin, than by the honourable efforts of legitimate warfare.

The Fox packet, Captain Tilly, has arrived at Falmouth, with Mails from Cadiz, which she left on the 22th ultimo. The accounts we have received by her confirm the landing of General Maitland on the 10th, at Alicante, with the combined forces from Sicily, Majorca, and Gibraltar, which are estimated at 10,000 men. They landed without obstruction, all marched immediately into the country. A few days previous to their arrival, the Spanish General O'Donnell, with 10,000 men, had been totally defeated by a French corps of three or four thousand. Of one regiment of Wallon Guards, nine hundred strong, only 72 men and two officers remained. Suspicions of treachery were entertained against O'Donnell, at Cadiz. General Elie had set off from there to succeed him in his command; and he was expected at Cadiz, to undergo a trial.—While the Fox lay at Cadiz, the French bombarded the city four or five times a day, but to little purpose. Colonel Skerrett, and Captain Flewitt, of the Navy, had sailed from Cadiz with a force of between four and five thousand men, landed on the 12th at Huelva, on the Tinto, without opposition—and proceeded to Niebla, which the enemy abandoned on their approach; and where they found a considerable quantity of grain, stores, &c. Just before the Fox sailed, Sout had commenced sending off his provisions and stores before Cadiz, preparatory to a retreat. Whoever will look at the map, and reflect that 20, or 15,000 at least, of the Marquis of Wellington's army passed through the Sierra Morena—that General Maitland landed at Alicante with 16,000 fresh troops on the 10th—that the enterprise: Balthazar was about Ronda and Alora, on the bank of the hesingous coast, with 6 or 7000—that Colonel Skerrett was on the bank near Seville, with 4 or 5000—that General Hill was on the north of the Sierra Morena, about Niebla, with 25,000—and that Sout and Suchet, with about 10,000 altogether, were in the centre of this circle—whatever reflects upon this, must be

senible of the difficulties in the way of the enemy's retreat; we trust those difficulties are insurmountable.

The two Lisbon mails, with accounts to the 24th from Lisbon, have not reached us, so as to add much to the glorious news we communicated on Saturday.—The glorious news of his first point seems to have been doubtful whether he should fly for safety.—At first he evinced an intention of throwing himself upon Sout, but abandoning this intention, he directed his retreat towards Valencia. He is said in some of the papers to have reached Cadix. But it should seem from an article in the French papers, dated Barcelona, the 20th ult. as if Suchet had abandoned Valencia, fixed his headquarters at Barcelona, and formed an equal French corps in Catalonia, and formed an equal corps under Hostalrich. This movement has probably been forced upon him by our expedition. If Suchet be at Barcelona, Joseph will have a long and dilated march yet to perform. The Marquis of Wellington was not expected to remain in Madrid more than a week. Troops were passing through Madrid to the Southward. His Lordship's position is such, that he may be said with one hand to touch General Hill, and with the other General Maitland. He interests Spain.

THE ARMY.—The pensions of Widows of Military and Naval Officers, due from the 25th of April to the 24th of August, commenced paying on the 20th instant, and will be continued till October 7th. The spirit and alacrity manifested by the Foot Guards in extending their services to the Peninsula is almost unprecedented. The volunteering may in fact be said to comprehend every effective man in the three regiments. The candidates are so numerous, that the only difficulty is choice. The number who have been allowed to volunteer from the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment is 1400 men. Superintending the 1st regiment to complete the 3d battalion, which recently proceeded from Cadiz to join the main army, 100 from the Goldstream, 150 from the 3d regiment; officers and non-commissioned officers may be about 300—total 2100. The first division marched this morning for embarkation at Portsmouth; the second will follow to-morrow, and the third on Wednesday. The Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Gloucester take farewell to the officers and men previous to their departure, and the regimental bands accompanied them a few miles out of town.

The 10th Light Dragoons are to change their uniform previous to their coming into London to take the town duty. Their new dress will be red instead of blue, and instead of blue gaiters, they will wear scarlet trappings with rich gold lace. This regiment is to be given to Marquis Wellington; as it is not considered right, now that the Prince exercises the functions of royalty, that he should continue to be Colonel of a regiment.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—His Majesty's ship Iphigenia, of 36 guns, Captain Curtis, has arrived at Falmouth, with the homeward-bound East India fleet, consisting of the following ships, which sailed from Bengal on the 12th of March last: Lord Forbes, Edwards; David Scott, Williamson; Lady Redely, Leach; and the Tottenham, Sotheby.—The following Whalers also came under convoy of the Iphigenia; Rebecca, Barnard; Concord, Eliza, Clarke; Ranger, Park; and the Florinda, —The above fleet brings an account of the death of Hooker, the famous Indian Chief.—also that our troops in Batavia were very unhealthily, and that the natives of Batavia were more so.

The Pyramus, Captain Dushwold, has taken eight sail of Americans in the Baltic.

HUNDREDFOLD, SEPT. 3.—Nothing very material has transpired here this week. A detachment of Hussars, who have been out in the country to-day, have seized several stand of arms, and brought in one prisoner, and it is reported that several more prisoners will be brought in here this evening.—We are quite full of soldiers under the command of General Ackland.

LEADS, SEPT. 6.—A number of nocturnal depredations have been this week committed in the parish of Halifax. In the night between Saturday and Sunday last, a party of arm-stealers entered the house of Mr. Haigh, of Skirtoons, and took from him three stand of arms. On Monday night three of the peaceable inhabitants of Thornhill, near Briggs, were each plundered of a gun. The same night a blunderbuss was fired into the house of Mr. Washington, of Bighouse, corn-miller, and seven bottles lodged in the ceiling of his bed-room; a musket was also fired into his parlour window, and a large discharge of duck-shot lodged in the room.—And last Thursday night a mill at Southwam, where woollen cloth is dressed by machinery, was attacked by a number of men, amounting to, it is supposed, to about 100, who, after securing the watchmen, broke 17 pairs of shears. At half-past one of clock in the morning the picket passed the mill, when all was safe, but the depredation was committed with so much address and celerity, that on their return at two o'clock the mischief was effected, and the offenders completely dispersed. One man was taken up and detained on suspicion.—Leds Mercury.

Bartolomeo Fair exhibited on Saturday night a scene of riot and confusion which has seldom been exceeded. The influx of persons of all descriptions was immense, and at ten o'clock every avenue leading to the Fair was crowded with an impetuous mob. Those who happened to be in the interior of the mob could not be extricated, and those who were outside were in the most imminent danger of being crushed to death against the booths. Several families retired and were driven under foot, and others forced their way on the top of the crowd, and crawling on their hands, were rescued from their perilous situation by the performers in the booths.

We lament to state that many serious accidents occurred, several limbs were broken, and one or two lives were lost. The most distressing scene that occurred was that of a fine child, about a twelve-month old, having been suffocated in the arms of its mother. The unfortunate woman did not discover the hapless fate of her infant, until she reached Giltspur-street, when she rent the air with the most frantic shrieks.

The following Bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace on Saturday last:— Windsor Castle, September 5. "His Majesty has continued nearly in the same state since the time of the last monthly report."

Sir R. Corbett has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery to try an issue, at the next Shrewsbury Assizes, to ascertain his claim to an estate of £100,000 per annum; he at present has loans in the East India warehouses for about a galena per week.

Major-Generals George East of Dalhousie, and Honourable William Stewart, are appointed to succeed General in the army serving in Spain.

The Portuguese cavalry, mentioned in the Marsouill's Wellington's dispatches as having been sent with panic at Malahonda, and fled before the enemy came up, were, strange as it may appear, the same corps which beheld with such distinguished valour at Salamanca!

A most handsome provision has been made for a family of the gallant General Le Marchant, who died at 36 bills in his body while advancing and being the head of his men. To the eldest son is given £3000 a year, to each of the three younger sons £1000, making in all £11000 a year. We understand that a circular letter was addressed to 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. Mr. Russell left London to embark for America on Thursday.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

On Sunday last, London, and afterwards, as the intelligence was more generally circulated, the whole country, were thrown into a state of the highest agitation by the reported death of BONAPARTE. The Observer, a Sunday paper, whose sources of information are respectable, published a second edition, stating that, in private letters from France, it was stated that BONAPARTE, exposing his person in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bisalinterroved and furnished the shelter with a point from which they could carry their operations. Though the Portugueses were stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Cape Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English Commander (Capt. Columbus) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bisalinterroved and furnished the shelter with a point from which they could carry their operations. Though the Portugueses were stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Cape Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English Commander (Capt. Columbus) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bisalinterroved and furnished the shelter with a point from which they could carry their operations.

By our letters from the North, it seems evident that the apprehensions which induced Bonaparte to leave an army of 60,000 men in Pomerania no longer disturb him; while from Sweden we see, by their own official Gazette, that they have no motive in view for the defence of their own territories, as if there had been any reason to forego any attack upon Sweden! It is impossible for the Allied Courts to conceal from the public of Europe that there is some dark and mysterious policy lurking under all this show of moderation. We never doubted the honourable qualities of Bernadotte. Of all the Emperor's Generals, perhaps, with the exception of Marmont, he is the least tainted with blood. But Bernadotte is the Crown Prince of Sweden, and it is in the nature of his trade to increase the possessions of which he is the adopted heir. That some project was formed to seize on Denmark, we have long had reason to suspect, and have more than once alluded to it. The last letter from Denmark state unequivocally, that the Court of Denmark has discovered the plot, and that the French Minister (who, in all probability, was the first mover of it) now gives himself the credit with Denmark of having prevented the explosion.

We hear that Russia entered most zealously into the views of Sweden as to this project; and that Alexander refused even to accept of any succour to himself in his perilous war, unless we would grant a subsidy also to Sweden for this special enterprise. If this be true, it serves to prove that Romanoff is not retained in power without a motive; and all that has been displayed on the frontiers of Poland may be accounted for. Without some strong suspicion of confederacy it is not easy to account for the tactics that has been pursued. A system of defence was political, on the part of Russia—and to devastate and lay waste the country through which the French had to pass, might be necessary; but was it necessary to lay out millions in the fortifying places that were to be abandoned—of creating enormous magazines that were to be burnt—and of employing, harassing, and endangering the whole army in this destruction, which a few regiments of light troops might have as well effected? There things were, either that there is little wisdom or that the extraordinary meetings of the Conservative States, from which an indirect intimation is held

ent, that the business which occupied the attention of that body was connected with the personal safety of BONAPARTE. Even this proves little for or against the report of BONAPARTE's death. His injuries to the Monteur have been so precise and so presumptuous, that no article respecting the affair is inserted in it without his sign manual. Either, then, the official details had not reached Paris, or BONAPARTE was disabled by his wound from giving them his written sanction. On the idea that the alleged victories did take place, the first of these suppositions appears most entitled to attention, because, if BONAPARTE had been wounded, and if the details of the battles had arrived, the Monteur must have received instructions as to what course it should pursue, and it may be readily believed that, under these circumstances, it would have said something on the subject. With respect to the secret sittings of the Conservative Senate, we have only to observe, that these may be accounted for by the reverses which the French have suffered in Spain, by the pressure of the public expenditure, by the necessity arising from the waste of their armies, of forming plans for a new conscription, or by other matters of national concern, which would yet to appear before the public, and we would particularly remark that, as BONAPARTE must long ago have received the news of the disaster he has sustained in the Peninsula, and as his mind is fully capable of appreciating their effect upon his interests in that quarter, he may have sent home instructions to his Senate, which demanded their best and most assiduous deliberations, in order to attain the accomplishment of his views. The conclusion from all these statements is, that the rumour of the death of BONAPARTE is supported by evidence of the very weakest character; and that conclusion is strongly enforced by a consideration of the improbability, that he would expose his person to a fatal hazard. At the battle of Marmora, at the bridge of Lodi, and on many other memorable occasions, he marched foremost in the scenes of death; but these times have passed away, and the great transactions which now depend upon the prolongation of his life are matters more than sufficient to induce him to guard it with every possible care. It may, however, be, that he was fallen in the field, or by the hand of an assassin; fallen in the field, or by the hand of an assassin, as it had received it, and held it forth to the world in the questionable character of only a rumour. That such a report was prevalent on the coast of France, does not appear to admit of a doubt. The Morning Chronicle of Monday evening the account from a Gentleman to whom it had been transmitted in private letters, but the Editor of that paper immediately adds—"This (the report of BONAPARTE) has been so often said and so reiterated, as to entitle it to little credit."

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The foregoing intelligence, we may remark, leaves the public still in ignorance as to the effect produced in America by the report of the Orders in Council. The understanding alluded to between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. BROUGHAM could not be satisfactory to the United States, and we have as yet no account of any farther intelligence having reached America. If the Virago, already noticed, received any intelligence from New York, it probably amounted to nothing more than the dissatisfaction expressed by the inhabitants of that city on hearing only of a mere conditional revocation.

The Correspondent gives the following additional intelligence, brought by the Pacific. The American General HULL, at the head of 2000 soldiers, had entered Upper Canada, to attack Fort Malden. A serious riot had broken out at Baltimore, in consequence of the War-party having excited the People of that Town to take the execution of the Declaration of War into their own hands, to commence with murdering some persons whom an objection to a contest with Great Britain had rendered obnoxious. The Editor of a Federal paper, General LEE, and some others, lost their lives in this shameful transaction. Some ships, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of July, had arrived at New York, and were seized there for having violated the Non-Importation Law.

A new Paper has appeared in Dublin, under the title of the Irish Farmer's Journal and Weekly Intelligence. It is sent forth under the Patronage of the Farming Society of Ireland, and promises to add largely to the diffusion of useful knowledge, especially on subjects connected with the Agriculture of the Country; whilst it is also intended to give fair and impartial narrations of passing events. An interesting article, relative to the Kilkenny Theatre, will be found in our last page.

Yesterday a fortunate and timely discovery was made in our County Gaol, of an intention on the part of the prisoners to effect their escape. They had provided themselves with a false key for the door of the yard in which they are allowed to air themselves, and were to have carried their plan into effect yesterday, had they not been prevented by the vigilance and activity of the Gaoler and his Deputy. The key was found concealed in the privy.

DRUGHDA, SEPT. 5.—Monday morning last, about the hour of 5 o'clock, Mr. Christopher King, farmer, of Donore, County of Meath, left home for Dublin, in order to pay a bill of his for Fifty Pounds, which lay in the bank of Finlay and Co. and was due that day. He had not proceeded farther than the deer-park of Plashten, when two ruffians, seized the reins of his bridle, made him dismount, and brought him into a field, tied his hands under his legs, and robbed him of Fifty-four Pounds. He being passing that way, came up and discovered, thinks that some villain in this town had discovered that he was exchanging Post Bills for Bank of Ireland Notes, on the preceding Sunday.

An Act passed last Session, and got the Royal Assent, the 18th July, for taking an account of the Population of Ireland—this Statute is to commence the operation at the ensuing Spring Assizes, when the Grand Jurors are for the Counties, and for the respective High Constables of the Barony, and for the Counties of Cities and substantial Householders for each Parish, to be assisted by the Peace Officers, to take the lists of the number of Persons who shall be living on the 1st of May, 1813, in their several

only hour; the first price was 9 per cent. for Omniums; it then declined to 8 1/2; at 12 o'clock it was 8 1/2; there were many buyers, and offers making up to 20 per cent. in the event of the report of BONAPARTE's death being confirmed. Consols were done at 102. A suspicion exists, that there is something of a Stock-jobbing trick in the above-mentioned report. One Mail due.

The Cork Mercantile Chronicle, of Wednesday last states, that the Virago gun-brig had arrived on the morning of that day from a cruise, that, the day before, she fell in with a brig, 21 days from New York, bound up channel, which proved to be a cartel with English Gentlemen on board. The brig stated, that the rescinding of the Orders in Council had been received in America by any means satisfactory, and was not considered by any means satisfactory. The Cork Papers of Thursday, the Intelligence, and The Southern Reporter, merely mention, that the Virago gun-brig, Lieut. PARRY, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, and arrived yesterday morning. The Intelligence asserts, that there is no more information from the United States. These latter circumstances lead to the conclusion, that some mistake, not a voluntary one, we are certain, exists with respect to the intelligence attributed to the Virago.

We are indebted to the Dublin Correspondent for the following statement. The Pacific, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Tuesday last. She sailed on the 9th ult. but had no communication with the shore since the 7th. The Gleaner had arrived at Salem on the 1st ult. and her dispatches had been forwarded to Washington. When the softened and more liberal disposition of the British Government towards America, thus communicated, had any influence on the measures pursued by the Government of the United States, was not manifested at New York, at the time the Pacific sailed, but it was matter of general notoriety, that an understanding between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. BROUGHAM had taken place on the 16th of June, in the House of Commons, relative to the immediate suspension and conditional revocation of the Orders in Council. The vessel which carried the official communication, relative to the intended thorough repeal of these Orders, though she sailed on the 23rd of June, had not reached America at the time of the departure of the Pacific.

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Price of Irish Stocks September 9.

Government Debentures 3 per Cent.	74
Government Stock 5 per Cent.	104
Government Stock 3 per Cent.	94
Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cent.	94

BIRTHS.—At Slamer Park, County of Clare, the Lady of Colonel Cullen, of the Leinster Militia, of a son and heir.—At Robertshaw's, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin, the Lady of Col. Torrance, of a daughter.—In London, the Lady of Col. Torrance, of a daughter.—In London, the Lady of Col. Torrance, of a daughter.—In London, the Lady of Col. Torrance, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—William Hutchinson, of Parnoy, Esq. to Miss Higgins, of Cork.—In London, Sir James Blount, Bart. to Miss Margaret Forester, sister of the Earl of Balcarroll.

DEATHS.—At Bray, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord de Blaquiere, K. B. and a Baronet. His Lordship succeeded by John, his eldest son, at present a prisoner in France.—In Kilkenny, Mrs. Thomas Madden, formerly of the Earl of Balcarroll, aged 100, of a long and virtuous life.—In Dublin, in the bloom of youth and beauty, sincerely and devoutly loved. Miss Finch, the only surviving daughter of Edward Finch, Esq. of Tullamore, in the County of Tipperary. Her husband, Miss E. Brand, daughter of the late John Brand, Esq. of Kennington-hall, in the County of Suffolk. Esq.—In February last, Henry Meredith, Esq. Governor of Windbagh, on the coast of Africa.—In London, Dame Susanna Coote, widow of the late Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Bath.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 11. ARRIVED.

9th—Alliance, Parkham, Falmouth, ballast, Co. situation, Hymera, Liverpool, Cadix and Africa, in goods, Bore, Allen, Cork, Irish Spirits.

10th—Joyce, Power, Quebec, timber, &c. Ross, Auckland Packet.

SAILED.

9th—William, Whitehaven, Boadle, butter; Thomas, Derry, and Nant, Runner, Whitehaven, ballast, Victory, Thomas, Alfred, Maine—Portland, Griffiths—and Grace and Peggy, Morgau, Swansea, ballast, Samuel Packet.

10th—Margaret and Jane, Lewis, Millford—and Calcedonia, Walsby, Arr. ballast, Lower Packet. Wind W. & S. E.

NOTICE.

ANY Person fond of sporting on the Lands of Greenwell, Ballynony, Dangan, Grany, Dunkit, Uth, Rabard, Mullinavat, Ballintusk, Mount Neill, Mourven, Leckelstown, Knockrack, Loka's well, or Ashgrove, will be prosecuted as the Law directs. S. B. The Estates of Mr. Borce and Mr. Jones are preferred. Sept. 12, 1812.

TO BE LET, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, THE LANDS OF BALLYBROON, containing about 1500 Acres for three lives or thirty Years. They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tenant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. LITTON, at Mr. McLEAN's, Waterford on the Quay; and by Mr. ANASTAS RING, of the Board, September 12, 1812.

SACKS.

FOR SALE, at FRANCIS SMITH'S Stores, on the Quay, a large Supply of best English TWILLED SACKS, of superior Quality, from the established Manufactory in Lancashire, at 4s. 5d. each. Approved bills at three Months date. Also a Quantity of best London-made HEMP SACKS, and BICUIT BAGS, lately expected per the Savannah, which will be sold on arrival at the lowest possible Terms. WHO WANTED, a steady, active YOUNG MAN, who has a knowledge of book-keeping. None else need apply. Enquire at above. Waterford, September 12, 1812.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

D. CALLAHAN and SONS will sell by Auction, on the 19th instant, the 21st instant, to commence at the hour of twelve o'clock precisely. One Hundred and Forty Hids. TOBACCO. Approved Bills on Dublin. Waterford, or Limerick, will be taken in Settlement, and four months Storage allowed gratis. Cork, September 8th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE following Grounds are thickly planted for the preservation of the Game.—SHANAKILL, KILMILON, BALLYDUNAN, TEMPLEBRICK, and LISNEGERIGH. Gardenmorris, September 11, 1812.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, LONDON.

ADVISORY. To the Admiralty, notice is hereby given, for the information of the Masters and Pilots of His Majesty's Ships, and for the Benefit of Navigation in general, that the Bescon upon the Trident or Whittle Rock, in Fals Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, disappeared in the tempestuous weather which preceded the 10th of June last. JOHN BAURVO.

CAUTION.

PETER KENNEDY, of the City of Waterford, do hereby caution the Public not to give Credit to my Wife, Josephine Kennedy, or any other Person, who shall pretend to act in my name, or as my Agent, after this Notice is published in the Dublin Chronicle, dated the 11th of September, 1812. PETER KENNEDY.