Sin-I herewith enclose a letter I have received Som Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 17th inst. of board the Aboukir, off Riga, conveying information of the movements of the Russian forces to that period; by which their Lordships will observe, that no event of importance had taken place since the Letter I transmitted from the Rear-Admiral, dated the 11th inst. I have the honour to be, &c. JAS. SAUMARIZ.

Aboukir, off Riga Bay, August 17, 1812. Sin-I have to acquaint you that couriers arrived last night from Count Wittgenstein and General Barclay de Tolli, by whom we learn that no important affair has yet occurred.

Count Wittgenstein's letter is dated the 13th instant, at a small village called Doschock, about forty miles this side of Polotzk, to which last place he had pursued Oudinot, and leaving a strong adsenced post in front of it, in order to deceive him. the Count immediately took a direction with his army towards Druya, to meet Macdonald, of whose departure from this neighbourhood he had received carly intelligence.

Hearing, however, that Marshal Oadinot had obfained a reinforcement of eleven thousand men, he halted, and presently moved forward again in the direction of Polotzk, and falling in with a small Erench division, be attacked them, and took six hundred prisoners, besides baggage. It was consectured that Oudinot had recrossed the river, and it was ascertained that his loss in the late action had Deen much more severe than was at first reported.

General Barclay de Tolli's letter is dated the 10th of Appart, at Smolensko; it speaks only of an attack mode by Count Pahlen's cavalry on the enemy's rear-guard, which he drove before him, taking two or three hundred prisoners, and Gen. Sebastiani's carriage, with all his papers.

Frequent skirmishes take place, and they are represented as invariably favourable to the Russians. and every thing in the army is going on in a satisfactory way. Several small detachments from this garrison have been scouring the country, and have destroyed a magazine and taken some prisoners. I have the honour to be, &c.

T. M. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admibal Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir Home Por ham to Admiral the Hight Honourable Lord Keith. K. B. dated on baard his Majesty's Ship Fenerable, Bilbon Inlet, 16th August, 1812, and transmitted by the last-mentioned Officer to John Wilson Croker.

Yesterday morning, at day-dawn, General Renovales attacked the enemy, and his dispositions were so judicious that he drove him out of the town. from whence he retreated on the high road to Zornosa, and his whole force fell back towards Darango. The Spaniards lost ten men killed, and 23 wounded; the enemy certainly lost more, and had 6

Major Williams marched with a strong picquet to examine the country; but as the enemy continued to retreat, he returned to the town of Bilboa in the course of the night.

I directed Captain Malcolm to take a proportion of gunpawder, with a party of men, to blow up the Moro, as we had completely destroyed every work at Portugalete and its neighbourhood; but as Gen. Renovales preferred doing it himself, I supplied him with powder for that purpose.

MASSACRE AT JAFFA BY BONAPARTE.

Much has been said and written respecting this transaction, and while some admit, in the fullest manner, the assertions of Sir Robert Wilson, others contend that those assertions have no valid foundation. . The subject, as it affects no ordinary character, deserves every consideration; and we are happy in an opportunity of laying before our readers the following, as we conceive, satisfactory explanation, from the second part of Dr. Clarke's Travels, just

" Jaffa," says he, " appeared to be almost in as forlorn a state as Rama; the air itself was still infected with the smell of unburied bodies. We went to the house of the English Consul, whose grey hairs had not exempted him from French extortion. He had just again ventured to hoist the British flag upon the roof of his dwelling; and he told s, with tears in his eyes, that it was the only proof of welcome he could offer to us, as the French Officers, under Bouaparte, had stripped him of every thing he possessed. However, in the midst of all his complaints against the French, not a single syllable escaped his lips respecting the enormities supposed to be committed by means of Bonaparte's orders or connivance, in the town and neighbourhood of Jaffa. As there are so many living witnesses to attest the truth of this representation, and the character of no ordinary individual is so much implicated in its result, the atmost attention will be here paid to every particular likely to illustrate the fact; and for this special reason, because that individual is our enemy. At the time we were in Jaffa, so soon after the supposed transactions are said to have occurred, the indignation of our Consul, and of the inhabitants in general, against the French, were of so deep a nature, that there is nothing they would not have said, to vilify Bonaparte or his officers; but this accusation they never even hinted. Nor is

once, in approaching the town, caused us to hesitate whether we should proceed or return. At this moment the author observed the remains of bodies in the sand, and Capt. Culterhouse being in doubt whether they belonged to human bodies or those of rattle, removed a part of the sand with his sword. and uncovered part of a hand and arm. Upon this, calling to our friends, we told them what we Brigade, is Berthier's Assistant and Deputy Chief nant Garnier, were placed in and upon the piller had discovered; and returning to the Cousul's of the General Staff. house, asked him the cause of the revolting spectacle we had aitnessed. He told us that these were the remains of bodies carried thither during the late plague, for interment, but that the sea, frequently emoving the sand which covered them, caused them to be thus exposed; and he cautioned us against walking that way in future, as the infection might possibly be retained, not only by those bodies, but by the clothes and other things there deposited."

COURT MARTIAL.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 1 .- The General Court Martial for the trial of Martin Higgins, a private soldier in the 14th infantry, second battalion, on a charge of counterfeiting blindness, pursuant to adjournment yesterday, was re-opened at the Castle this orning, at ten o'clock.

The Court was occupied better than two hours is xamining other witnesses in support of the prosecution; none of whom recollected to have seen the prioner open his eyes, nor could prove, in any essential degree, that he was not afflicted with blindness.

The evidence for the prosecution being at an end, the prisoner entered upon his defence. Several of the witnesses examined were private soldiers, who had been confined by diseased eyes and blindness in the same hospital with the prisoner; had been there ome mouths after they had recovered their sight, but none of them had ever beheld the prisoner open

H. Doyler, a private soldier, said that the prisoner once told him that he could see if he had the ower to mischis eye-lids; but the prisoner affirmd to the Court, that excepting he could distinguish night from day, and feel the different influence of light and shade, he was sightless when his eyes were opened, and could perceire no other object whatever.

Lieut. Harrison stated, that he had known the prisoner nearly two years, and had been stationed pear him about twenty mouths, during which time he had never observed him to open his eyes. That he recollected him to have been confined nine days and nine nights, for striking a serjeant, and afterwards, as a preparatory measure to a Court Martial, for ounterfeiting blindness, that he had been so tried, and punished.

The prisoner complained of a variety of persecuions and sufferings that he had endured; and James Glazin stated, that, to his knowledge, he had been onfined in the Black-hole, the Guard-house, and the dead-house.

At two o'clock, having no more witnesses to call ho were in waiting, but expressing a desire that a Lieut. Gainer might be sent for, to come forward in his behalf, General Houston, as Lieut. Gainer was many miles distant from Brighton, adjourned the Court until this day se'nnight, that Lieut. Gainer may be sent for, and the prisoner have the full benefit of his testimony.

EXPEDITION TO THE ADRIATIC. On the information of a professional Gentleman, who has been long residing in Sicily, and who has just returned count of an expedition, under Admiral Freemantle, to the Adriatic, composed of an adequate force, both naval and military. It was prepared from Sicily, and its object is stated to be, to attempt the capture or destruction of some of the enemy's ships those waters, and to take possession of some Venetian Islands, the acquisition of which will be favourable to our interests in that neighbourhood. It s understood that the Austrians in Trieste and Fiume are disposed to favour any project conformable to our views, as being in perfect coincidence with their own

While these expeditions, in one direction under General Maitland, and in another under Admiral Freemantle, are proceeding, Lord W. Bentinck is promoting, by all the means in his power, the security of the Island of Sicily; thus reduced in the resources of its defence, and auxiliary to this design, an army of twenty thousand natives is organizing under British Officers.

FRENCH MARSHALS.—The following is a correct list of all the Marshals of the French Empire, thority of Bonaparte :-

Moncey, Duke of Cornegliano. Massena, Prince of Essling. Augereau, Duke of Castiglione Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Mortier, Duke of Treviso. Ney, Duke of Elchingen. Dayoust, Prince of Eckmuhl. Bessieres, Duke of Istria. Victor, Duke of Belluno. Ondinot, Dake of Reggio. Marmont, Duke of Ragusa. Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.

Suchet, Duke of Albufera. Besides these, who are the military Marshals there are four Senators who have the title of Marshal; they are those who bring down messages from this all: upon the evening of our arrival at Jaffa, Donaparte to that body, viz. the Duke of Valmy have all of them a part of their surface of a black-

walking with Capt, Culverhouse along the shore to the south of the town, in order to join some of our party who were gone in search of plants and shells, a powerful and most offensive smell, as from dead boand title of Marshals, are not numbered among them now, having received other designations, such as Murat, King of Naples; Junot, Duke of Abrantes. now Colonei-General of the Dragoons; Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corso, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Beithier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram. Vice Constable, Grand Hunter, Chief of the General Staff, &c. The Baron Deriot, General of

MR. MUNGO PARK.

The following is an interesting extract from The Edinburgh Review :-

" The last accounts of Mr. Park, from himself, were from Sansanding, on the Niger, whence he transmitted his journal to the Government. The Institution are about to publish this immediately, for the benefit of his unfortunate family; and we cannot sufficiently felicitate the public on the propriety with which the care of this publication is mmitted to the real friends of Africa, instead of being left, like the former Travels, to the Adrocates of the Slave Trade\*. Let us, in passing, intreat every one of the readers of this Review, for the sake of justice and humanity, to contribute their mite to the publication; so that a fund, worthy of the cause in which he fell, may be raised for the family of the most enterprising traveller of the age. Along with Mr. Park's Journal, will be published that of Isaac, a native Mahometan, who, having accommunied him to Sansanding, was afterwards sent by Governor Maxwell to procure some account of his fate—he returned to Senegal, after an absence of twenty months, and made his report in writing. From it we extract the following account of Mr. Park's death, as given to Isaac, by Amadu-Fatoums, who accompanied him from Sausanding or board a large schooner-rigged canoe, in which he had undertaken the navigation of the river to its mouth. Amadu-Fatouma accompanied him till two or three days after he had reached the kingdom of

and I slept in the village (Yaour). Next morning I went to the King, to pay my respects to him on entering the house, I found two men, who came on horseback, they were sent by the Chief of Yaour They said to the King- we are sent by the Chief of Yaour, to let you know, that the white mer went away without giving you or him (the Chief) any thing-they have a great many things with them, and we have received nothing from them; and this Amadu-Fatouma, now before you, is a bad man, and has likewise made a fool of you both.'-The King immediately ordered me to be put irons, which was accordingly done, and every thing I had taken from me -- some were for killing me, and some for preserving my life. The next morning early, the King sent an army to a village called Boussa, near the river's side -there is before this rillage a rock, across the whole breadth of the river-one part of the rock is very high: there is a large opening in that rock, in the form of a door. which is the only passage for the water to pass through: the tide current is here very strong-the army went and took possession of the top of this opening. Mr. Park came there after the army had posted itself: he nevertheless attempted to pass .-The people began to attack him; throwing lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. Mr. Park defended himself for a long time: two of his slaves, at the stern of the canoes, were killed-they threw every thing they had in the canoe into the river, and kept tigue, and unable to keep up the canoe against the current, and no probability of escaping, Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men, and jumped into the water-Martin did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape.-The only slave remaining in the boat, seeing the natives persist in throwing weapons at the canoe, stood up and said to them, stop throwing now; you see nothing in the canoe, and nobody but myself; therefore cease. Take me and the canoe, but don't kill me.'. They took possession of the canoe and the man, and carried him to the King.

G I was kept in irons three months, the King then eleased me, and gave me a female slave. I immeliately went to the slave taken in the canoe, who told me in what manner Mr. Park and all of them had died, and what I have related above." \* The First Volume was edited, and in part written,

by Beyan Edwards. Fall of Acrolites, near Toulouse, France. -On the 10th of April last, at six minutes past eight in the evening, the night being very dark, the atmosextracted from the Court List, published by the au- phere was on a sudden illuminated by a whitish light, sufficient to see to read by, which lasted about fifteen seconds, and disappeared gradually. Two minutes and a half afterwards, a considerable deonation was heard, resembling the explosion of a mine, and followed by a commotion so strong, that several persons thought it was an earthquake .-Soon after was heard a whistling of bodies passing through the air, like stones thrown from a sling, and several aerolites fell at Pechmeja, at a farm on the side of a wood; one of them upon the house, breaking through the tiles, and bending the lath that supported them. Another fell on the threshing floor, and was picked up by the farmer; another fell by the side of Gourdas, and several on the side of Seucourien, and one at La Pradres, near Savenes. The different specimens brought to

tators, probably prevented many or hand

On Saturday week John Hughes, innkerper in post-master of Rye, and William Robinson, (with a man named William Hatter) were conse ed at the last Assizes held at Lewes, before in Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, of hing aided in the escape of General Philipon and I pursuant to their sentence, on the sea shore in the town, where they remained from twelve to be o'cleck. Hughes, on ascending the platform, claimed, "Now, Robinson, we shall have a per at Boney's tower;" and, indeed, the wholed his conduct, while undergoing the humiliating but me punishment of the law, was such as to prove him; be a man hardened in vice. They were afterward remanded to prison, where they are to be confind for the space of two years. KHRENYY THEATRE. - Kilkenny begins to re-

hibit already all the bustle of preparation for the ap-

proaching Theatricals. Those interesting perform ances, which have been known to attract all the rank, talent, and fashion of Ireland, for so many years, are to continue for one Season more, and then to close for ever. They commence in the first week in October next (but on what particular day we have not yet learned), with a Prologue from the classic pen of Sir Robert Langrishe. The original purport of the ensuing Meeting was only to colect together the several Gentlemen, who compose the Theatrical Association, preparators to a final disposal of the Theatre, and of the splendid ward. robe attached to it; but it has been wisely determined to render the occasion subserviert to other objects-to the pleasure of those families, to whom Kilkenny, at this season of the year, had so long seen a favourite resort, and, above all, to the interests of those Charitable Institutions, to which the respected Establishment has proved itself so lib<del>ent</del> a benefactor. The circumstances, therefore, under which they assemble, has, of course, increased the interest which their annual Meetings have at all time occasioned, and the crowds which are looking for lodgings, are beyond all former example. Among other distinguished visitors, we are given to understand, that the Duke of Devonshire intends to partake of the pleasures of this festival. His Grace s to be met by Lord and Lady Bessborough, Lord Milden, Lord and Lady Lismore, the Right Hon. Henry Grattan and family, the Right Hen. M. Fitzgerald and family, Lord and Lady Monk, &c. The young pride of our Country too, the Duke of Leinster, and the Marquis of Downshire, are also expected; and all the Families of the Nebility and ientry in the Neighbourhood are making suitable reparations for the reception of their distinguished guests. The Downger Countess of Ormonde, who has never been absent from any former Meeting, will, as usual, be present. The Castle will appear again in all its ancient splendour, the magnineent gallery of which is to be thrown open for a grand ball and supper, to be given by the Hon. Mr. Butler; and a public dinner, long since intended to be given by the Catholics of the County to their Protestant Friends, but particularly to their old and illustrious advocate, Mr. Grattan, and which they have prudently fixed for a period, when all the Gentlemen of the County will be assembled in the own, cannot fail to contribute greatly to the general happiness of the Meeting. Mr. Richard Power, to whose taste and talents the polite world is indebted for this classical and elegant Establishment-and to whose unequalled urbanity, his attention, it owes its unabated prosperity. through such a lengthened period, has not been inattentive, in the mean time, to the amusements of the audience. Assisted by his friends. Mr. Rothe, Mr. Becher, and Mr. Gore, he will not suffer the tragic muse to complain of neglect; nor will the genius of comedy be deprived of her laugh, while Mr. Cramp'on or Mr. Corry continue in her train. Miss Walstein and Miss O'Neil mite their talents in sustaining the drama; and in the musical department, Mrs. Cooke is to be supported by some of the first professional talents in he metropolis. The Orchestra is to be led by Cooke-The scenery has been lately made to pass in review before Gabrielle, and, in short, every part of the business of the stage is in a state of preparation, that promises the greatest success.

A very interesting memoir of this Theatre, historical and critical, is shortly to come from the per of our celebrated countryman, Mr. Thomas Moore; s to be enriched by portraits of the principal perforners, drawn by Comerford, of this city, and engrared by Carden, of London, now certainly the first irtist of that line in Europe; but it is a work, inended only for gratuitous presentation among the friends of that establishment. We are prepared to admit, that the proceedings of a private Theatre ought not, perhaps, in strictness, to be considered is a fit subject for the columns of a public Print, et we must at the same time be allowed to declare, that the Theatre of Kilkenny, whether considered with reference to the character of the persons who support the drama, or to the rank of those who form he audience, to the influence of such an assembly pon the social interests of the country, or to the adantages which it bestows upon the place where it tands, is not undeserving the respect and the praise of every patriotic Print in the kingdom .- Dublin Carrespondent.

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

# Waterford Chronicle. Ramsep's

No. 11,341.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

from the 20th September, or 1st November next,

TOART of the LANDS of LINVILLE, containing

about 72 Acres, midway between Carrick and

TO BE LET.

FRANK HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to M

lane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire

MICHARL DOSSYN, next door to the latter House.

DOXER, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE is Lad

TO BE LET,

From the 20th day of September next,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

EITHER TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

A ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Po

ession of the Widow Dorns and her Under tenants

This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposal

will be received by Mr. ABRAHAR SYNES. Waterford

and submitted by him to Samust and Muant Hon

SUR, and RECHARD JONES SANKEY, Esqrs. the Pro

A NY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING HOUSE ASSISTANT, may bear of one by apply

TO BE LET,

PROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25T

DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED OF

NAR HOUSE, GARDEN, and OPPICES of DUR

BOW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND

highly improved. The Garden is well planted and

cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bannon at Durrow.

SWEDISH IRON AND DEALS.

CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per

STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN,

the have not on Sale a very complete and genera

asortinent of Foreign and English BAR IRON and

TERL-also clean HEMP-twelve-head Petersburg

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, BEPTEMBER 10, 1812.

Major D'Oyly. Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gene-

al Cooke, has this morning arrived with dispatches,

iddressed to the Earl Bathurst by Major-General

Cooke, dated Cadiz, 26th August, of which the

My Lonn-I beg leave to refer your Lordship to

Leon, on the night of the 24th and morning of the

honour to deliver this satisfactory intelligence.

My Aide-de-Camp, Major D'Oyly; will have the

I have the honour to be, &c.

My Lond-I have the pleasure to inform your

Lordship, that the enemy abandoned his positions

and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island on the

night of the 24th, and morning of the 25th, except

the town of Port Santa Maria, where a hody of

troops remained till the middle of the day, and then

withdrew to the Cartuga. He has left a very nume-

rous artillery in the several works, and a large quan-

tity of stores and pawder; and although most of

the orduance has been rendered useless, he appears

to have retired from his position with more precipi-

A considerable body of cavalry was brought down

The towas of Puerto Real and Chiclana are no

occupied by detachments of Spanish troops, and a

party from the 2d Hanoverian Hussars is at the first-

mentioned place, to which Colonel Lambert had

moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light

GEORGE COOKE

22d, where they remained to draw the attention of 1 tions of the country."

I have the honour to be, &c.

(EXTRACT.)

I take this opportunity of informing your Lord-

hip, that Colonel Skerrett and the Spanish troops

under General Cruz, were at Manzanilla on the

I beg to slate to your Lordship, that the Regency

has given orders to commence a cut across the Troca-

dero, immediately, by a considerable number of

tation than I should have expected.

previous to the retreat commencing.

The Earl of Wellington, &c. &c.

workmen, so as to insulate it.

troops from this division.

Marshal Soulf.

Gro. Cooke, Major-Gen.

Cadiz, August 26, 1812.

Wellington, reporting that the enemy abandoned | state with pleasure another fact which we believe to

his position opposite to this place and the Isla de be equally true-that our Government will not, un-

following are a copy and an extract:

Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1812.

LAX-and Stockholm TAR.

(arolus Magnus, And. Gjerding; Master, to

ng to JONATHAN GAYCHELL.

BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin

August 22, 1819.

Waterford, May 28, 1812.

Waterford, August 20, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

tion, it must be in a happy frame of wind to receive

the afficial information of the revocation of the Or-

ders in Council. Mr. G. Burchip, who to the besier

of dispetches fibre the Secretairy of States atmonstra

Il out Chreminent be willy be distributed to steen .

mothie all officer with England, on the most

eligibinable conditions," Providente havitable steaded

theth' with an apportunity of manifesting their since-

rily. It willow the their power to may the ravages

"b! Wan "Blid restlere to der staticted bubbitry the birs-

ings by Babas About 1200 min of the Thinket

Stuties Army, which have been enightly ed in the

forts in the neighbourhood of this tilly, yesterday

embarket in biard several resiels, slid siffed for the

head-marters at Albany. An Provess arrived at

Albany on the 30th, with infointation that the

Prince Regent and Almira, British attiled ressels,

were before Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawyther, and

fears were obtertained of their burning the town and

shipping in the Barbour. Redbuhts were thrown up

on the shore, and it was hoped they would thrive

Extract of a letter from John 9. Edwards, tid. of the

town of Warren, Ohio, dated Huron; Jaly 17,

way the enelly."

TO BE LET, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, THARE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years. Cloumel, adjoining the river Suir, and beautifully situated.—Proposals (in Writing only) will be receiv-They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tepant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value od by Morgan Kunnapy, Bog. Bungarvan; or D will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be KREREDT, Waterford. received by Mrs. LATTER, at Mr. M'LEAR'S, Hatter, on the Quay a and by Mr. ARRAHAM Broos, Waterford. September 18, 1812.

SACKS.

TIOR Sale, at FRANCIS SECTION'S Stores, on the Quay, a large Supply of best English TWILL-RD SACKS, of superior Quality, from the old-established Manufactory in Lancashire, at 4s. 3d. oach. Approved Bills at three Months date.

liso a Quantity of best London-made HEMP SACKS, and BISCUIT BAGS, daily expected per the Surannah, which will be sold on arrival at the lowest OF WANTED, a steady, active YOUNG MAN, who has a knowledge of Book-keeping. None else

peed apply. Enquire as above. Waterford, September 12, 1819.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

D. CALLAHAN and SONS will sell by Auction, on Monday, the 21st instant, to commence at he hour of twelve o'Clock precisely, One Hundred and Forty Uhds. TOBACCO. Approved Bills on Dublin, Waterford, or Limeick, will be taken in Settlement, and four months

Storage allowed gratis.

Cotk, September 8th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE following Grounds are thickly poisoned the preservation of the Game—SHANAKILL, KILMILON, BALLYDWAN, TEMPLEBRICK, and LISNEGERIGH

Gardenmorris, September 11, 1812.

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

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

HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 feet in front, with GARDEN, &c .- 121 feet in depth, and encreasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearly Rent 267 15s. Od .-- including a STABLE in Thomas treet-of which 80 years are unexpired from 29th September last.

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

THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS. A DWELLING HOUSE and Offices, BACON YARD and SHEDS, as now occupied by Messra. Malwards ind Skottows-Yearly Bent £91-54 Years unexpired from 29th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS. STORRS and YARDS-Yearly Rent #17 28. 5 years unexpired from 29th September last.

The above Concerns (if not previously disposed o by private Contract) will be publicly sold by Auction For further Particulars apply to John Atkins.

Eq. Walbrook, London-or John B. Reeves, 10. Care-street, Dublin, who will receive Proposals, and dose with Purchasers. Ceptember 1, 1812.

CAUTION.

PETER KENNEDY, of the City of Waterford, Publican-do hereby caution the Public not to give Credit to my Wife, JOANNA KESHEDY, others wise Museum; as I will not pay any Debt she may contract after this Notice—Batol Fith September, 1812. PETER KENNEDY.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City FUIR Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken L by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 825. Od. per Barrel, Besides un Allowace of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Shillings on Household.

Six-Penny, 0 12 7 1 8 3 1 9 4 All other Sorts of Louves are to weigh in pro-

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

levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

UNITED STATES.

[From the London Journals of the 10th.] At length we have intelligence from America.

ing this joy ful Grent, left Pfillidelphia on Torriday, and will have reached Washington welliether. This mortiling we received a regular series of New-York Papers from the 11th July to the 8th of August, from which we have made very ample extracts. The dispatch, accounting the repeal of our Orders n Council, had arrived, and was known at New-York: but the effect produced on the American Government had not transpired when these Papers were sent off, The National Intelligencer, however, contains an article of a very pacific nature, and if it speak the sentiments of the American Government, there can be little doubt that the repeal of our Orders will put an immediate end to the war. It i extremely unpopular, and meetings have been held in all parts of the United States to pass resolutions condemning it. An American detachment has entered Canada and taken the town of Sandwich on the Lake Huron. No certain intelligence has been received relative to Rogers's squadron; but one of the American Papers talks of an action with a British frigate, in which Rogers's ship had eleven men killed.

From the National Intelligencer of Aug. 4.] "We have seen, with great regret and surprise, the many misrepresentations of the views of the Go-

cede to it : for it must be evident, that the exclusion

of British seamen from our service would secure to

her more than she can gain by impressiont; sea-

men most have employment, and the exclusion of

those of Great Britain from our service would con-

fine them in a great measure to that of their own

country. Such an arrangement, then, would be ad-

rantificeous to Great Britain merely as an expedient

o increase her maritime strength, while it would

have the effect of bringing into our service our sead

men, and also of augmenting their numbers. It is

highly important to both countries that this question

should be settled, for experience has shown that there

cannot be a good understanding between them until

der any circumstances that may occur, form a po-

litical connection with France. To the lajuries re-

ceived from her, a just someibility has always been

felt. The war with England has not abated it, nor

has it diminished the zeal or weakened the effort to

obtain redress. The idea of a political connexion

with Prince, at an expedient to extort justice from

England, is treated with disdain by every person

connected with the Government. It is not desirable

to enter the lists with the two great belligenesis at

once; but if England acts with windom, and France

perseveres in her career of injustice and folly, we

should not be surprised to see the attitude of the

United States change towards those powers. W

are now at war with England ; let her Gorern

ment do us justice a let the other continue to saluse

it-end from that moment we have no doubt that

the United States will assume a correspondent rela-

tion with both. The United States are placed by

the injustice of the belligerents in an important

crisis; but we are confident they will go through i

energy and decision the measures of the Govern-

the part of the Government to ensure success, It

has boidly taken on itself a great responsibility, one which the exigency of the times required, and we

are satisfied it will acquit itself to the just expecta-

DISPATCHES FROM ENGLAND.

" If the preceding article, from the National In-

telligoneer, speaks the language of the Administra-

" New York, Aug. 7.

" On Monday little Ath July, General Hall arvernment which are daily published in the federal rived with his army at Detroiti: Saturday night, prints. At a time like this, when the exertions of the 11th July, he would seem to Sandwich, on the every individual should be directed to an efficient Canada shore, sixteen mites from Maitien. with prosecution of the war, solemnly declared by the 2000 men, and tookspossession of it without blandconstituted authorities, such misrepresentations.canshed, at which place he was by the last ativices fortinot but have the most baneful influence, as well or fying. The British have collected all their forces at the present as on the future prospects of our country. Malden, where, it appears, they are determined to To put an end to them so far as is in our power, we make a stand. They have 250 regular trecon 100 will remark, that, although the Government are nilitie, and about 400 Indians. The country about making the most vigorous efforts to prosecute the Malden is in the greatest state of alarm aid distress war against England with effect, they are disposed posible: all the men of that region have been driven to accommodate all differences on the most reasonsnto the garrison at Malden; and a giest proportion ble conditions. As an inducement to the British of them at the point of the bayonet. The British Government not to impress season from our vessels. are engaged in putting most of their valuable effects our Government is yet willing, as it is well known on board of their vessels, propured to go down the it has long been, to enter into an arrangement, to Lake. The Indians are walting to see the event of be reciprocal, to prevent the employment of British the contest before they take a stand. And nothing sermen in American vessels, public or private.is to be fedred in this quarter, unless Gen. Huft be Such an arrangement would put an end to all pretext on the part of Great Britain for impressing men from our vessels, and the great advantage she would

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in Pillsburgh, dated July 19, 1819. derive from it, if her only object, as is alleged, i to get her own subjects, ought to induce her to ar-

45 On Thorsday afternoon last, the first blood was drawn in this quarter in the " onprofitable contest" in which we are now engaged. About 300 men were nent that day to recomplire the country between this grid Malden, when, after crowing a small river about file miles from the lattir place, a party of British regallers and Indians were disordered, amounting, it is said, to about two hundred men. Our party finmediately commenced a fire unon them; the others some took to their heels, and combined a running the for some time, and got off with the loss of two dien wounded, one of whom is girice deud. It'in reported, that eight ar ten offiers were wounded who were carried off. Our toen kent the ground all than hight, and returned to Camo opposite this place the next day. Last night. this morning firlig has been heard from therice, and we are in expectation of news every modifient. The greater part of the arthy has moved off to their bunport this morning. The British have destroyed the bridge over the small river, and the Charlotte, of 16 gens, the out opposite to it to prevent our men from rebuilding it. The reson the whole army has not murched down poverel days ngo was their waiting

for the finishing of gun-tarriages."

" DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JULY 7. " Nortes -All British subjects within the United States are requested forthwith to report to the Marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the respective states or territories, within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been in the United States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the Courts required by law as prepara-tory to their maturalization; and the Marshals respecifiely, are to make to the Department of State returns of all such Editish subjects, with the short with honour and advantage. If the citizens of the circumstances amered to their names. United States make common cause and support with

44"New Yoke, July 16 .- The papers by the mails for the lest fortalght are filled with resolutions of town meetings, &co. against the late: war measure of Congress. At a meeting of the circum of Lowr Delaware Ward, in the city of Philadelphia, the 10th inst. the following, amongst other resolutions,

er have, in our opinion, justly forfeited our confidetice, and believing that the mon that made this war are not calculated to make an honourable peace. t becomes our duty, as men determined at all hagards to be free, to use every henousable and constitutional exection to remove the present rulers, and to place others in their situations in whom we can have sufficient confidence as to believe that they will, free from selfeth motives, protect our liberty, our property, our lives, and all that is secred to the

ment, the result is certain. They will obtain what they have a right to demand, first of Great Britain, afterwards of France. Success in this struggle will secure them the respect of both the belligerouts, and of all Europe. It will also secure them a peace, and in other respects a reward for all their exertions. was adopted :---We are confident, that nothing will be wanted on

Resolved, that as the present men now in pow-

hree squadrons of Prince Clement's light horse. On he 27th, at six in the morning, the enemy having frigate, which was at anchor there, and which is to attacked from three sides, by Herodiczoa, Dywin, tod Brzese, and the Russian columns shewed themselves from all parts, General Klengel, after sererol 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 Zezschwitz endeavoured to open to himself a passage with the remainder of his troops, but the superiority of the enemy rendered his project abortive.

At last the fire 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 1985 men who were under arms on the morning of the 27th, 1100 fell into the enemy's

VIENNA, Aug. 92,-Count St. Juliens, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh, arrived here on the 6th. The arrest of the Lieutenant-General of Artillery, Baron de Sembshen, is no longer a secret: it is known to the pub-

An officer of artillery has just arrived from the head-quarters 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 manœuvres, threatens at the same time Petersburgh and Moscow .- [Gazette de France, Sept. 3.7

BARCELONA, Aug. 20 .- Since the 17th June, the head-quarters of the aimy 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, Decaen, 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 com-

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 pur themselves in motion. We accordingly set out the following day towards the point threatened, but on our arrival, we found that all the ficet 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 positire accounts respecting the route of the fleer, 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 Monitours which have been received to the 3d instant inclusive, contain no information whatever respecting the operations of the Grand Army, nor any intelligence concerning the affairs of

FURTHER EXTRACTS. PARIS, SELT. 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 Dueiper : it is the seat of a Governor, of a Bishop, and carries on a commerce in linea, hemp, fars, &c. with Dantzic, 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 1413. The Grand Duke, Wasili Inspositsch, retook it in 1599, and Czar Boris Godunow fortified it with a very thick wall. It was successively taken and retaken by the Poles

latter since 1667. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.-Captain May, of the packet-bont May, informs us, that on Friday last he heard a very brisk cannonade in the south- little purpose. Colonel Skerritt, and Captain Fleeast direction. The passengers supposed that there was an engagement in that direction between two ships of war .- [Journal de l'Empire, S.pt. 1.]

eldest son of the Grand Seignior, 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 Sulfan Bajazet, the second Otteman Prince, there remains, with the exception of the Grand Seignior, no male Prince of the reigning family. This event has plunged the Soltan in the most profound grief. His Highness did not wish the ceremonials used on such occasions should be observed; he did not receive the compliments of coudalence from the Ministers and principal persons of the Empire.

We this moment learn that General Andreessi, the new Ambassador from France, has arrived at Tera-

On the 13th instant, Mr. Stratford Canning, who has hitherto filled the post of Minister Plenipotentiary from England, has had from the Turkish Mi- this circle--where reflects upon this, must be perilous situation by the performers in the booths. I conflict.

the Dardanelles, to embark on board an English convey him to England.

Turkish fleet stationed in our bay, and sailed for the arsenal. They are, according to report, after receiving some repairs, to proceed to the Archipelago [Moniteur, Sept. 2.]

> LONDON. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

5 per Ct. Cons. 60 111 | Exch. Bills (31d) par 1 pm Ditto 34d. s per Ct. Red. --Omnium 81 9 pr

per Cent. Navy 914 9 Consols for Acct. 61 604 French Papers were yesterday received, the con ents of which, we regret to state, confirm our for ner opinious respecting the progress and issue of the Russian campaign. There appears not the least reaou to doubt that the French have obtained very con siderable 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 from the circumstance of the Conservative Senate having had three extraordinary Sittings, on three uccessive days, August 31st, September 1st and 2d, official intelligence from the Northern Army. These ircumstances do not appear to us to afford any reaenable ground of hope that such an event has really aken place. The extraordinary sittings of the Conerrative Senate may be more naturally accounted for by the interesting events which have recently takon 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 continuand French triumph; and secondly, on account of the whole attention of Bonaparte and his Generals. being engrossed by an active and rigorous prosecuion of their advantages. When they shall have folowed up their blow with the utmost possible effect, ford—it will then be time enough to fill the columns of the Moniteur 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 Ministerial Journals, that we have acquired a habituil scepticism upon all such subjects; and must always feel disposed to withhold our belief till we can rest it upon more secure foundation. 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 | Eliza, Clarke; Ranger, Park; and the Providuty of a General, as to expose his life to any de- | deuce, ---. The above fleet brings an account of gree of danger; and if, as a General, he has deemed it his duty to abstain from such exposure, he must also that our troops in Batavia were very unhealthy, have feit the duty to be still more imperative as Em- and that the natives of Batavia were more so. peror—a dignity, in which consequences, infinitey more important, depend upon his personal safe-

tv. 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 20th ultimo. The accounts we have received by her confirm the lauding of General Maitland on the 10th, at Alicant, with the combined forces from Sicily, Majorea, and Gibraltar, which are estimated at 10,000 men. They landed without obstruction, and marched immediately into the country. A few days previous to their arrival, the Spanish General O'Donnel, with 10 or 12,000 men, had been totally defeated by a French corps of three or four thousand. Of one regiment of Walloon Guards, nine hundred strong, only 72 men and two officers remained. Suspicions of treachery were entertained against O'Donnel, at Cadiz. General and Russians, and definitively remained with the | Elio had set off from thence to succeed him in his command; and he was expected at Cadiz, to underbombarded the city four or fire times a day, but to ning 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 op-CONSTANTINGER, JULY 26.—Sultan Amurat, | position - and proceeded to Niebla, which the enemy abandoned on their approach; and where they ound a considerable quantity of grain, stores, &c. Just before the Fox sailed. Soult had commenced sending of his provisions and stores before Cadiz, preparatory to a retreat. Whoever will look at he map, and reflect that 20, or 15,000 at least, of the Marquis of Wellington's army passed through Madrid on the 12th, either towards Arragon or the sieren Morcon -that General Maitland landed at Micant with 16,000 fresh troops on the 10th -that | the enterprising Ballasteros was about Ronda and or 7000 -that Colonel Skerritt was on Soult's flank, war Seville, with 4 or 5000 - that General Hill was on the north of the Sierra Morena, about Me-

rida, with 25,000 -and that Soult and Sachet.

from Lisbon, have not enabled us to add much to month old, having been sufficiented in the arms of its Fire days ago, two frigates and a correcte left the the glorious news we communicated on Saturday. — mother. The unfortunate woman did not discover Joseph Bounparte in his first panic seems to have been doubtful whither he should fly for safety. At first be exinced an intention of throwing himself upon Soult, but abundoning this intention, he directed his retreat towards Valencia. He is said in some of the papers to have reached Cuenca. But it should seem from an article in the French papers, dated Barcelong, the 20th ult. as if Suchet had abandoved Va lencia, fixed his head-quarters at Barcelona, joine the French troops in Catalonia, and formed an encampment under Hostalrich. This movement ha probably been forced upon him by our expedition. If Suchet be at Barceloua, Joseph will have a long and difficult 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 intersects Spain.

THE ARMY. - The pensions of Widows of Military and Naval Officers, due from the 25th of April to the 21th of August, commenced paving on the 2d instant, and will be continued till October 7th.

The spirit and alacrity manifested by the Foot Guards in extending their services to the Peninsula wounded, and was either dead or not expected to is almost unprecedented. The volunteering may in survive."-This report has obtained some credit, 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 and it is thought still more strongly to be supported of the 1st regiment is 1400 men. Supernumerary by the silence of the Moniteur, and the absence of from the 1st regiment to complete the 3d battalion, which recently proceeded from Cadiz to join the main army, 100 from the Coldstream, 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 bade farewell to the officers and men previous to their departure, and the reed, compact, and perfect series of Russian disaster gimental bands accompanied them a few miles out

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 furniture to their horses, and derived from it all the benefits which it can af- 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 shi Iphigenia, of 36 gons, Captain Curtis, bas arrived at Falmouth, with the homeward-bound East India fleet, consisting of the following ships, which sail- tive in view but for the defence of their own ferritoed from Bengal on the 12th of March last: Lord Forbes, Edwards; David Scott, Williamson;-Lady Lushington, Hine; William Pirt, Butler; Retreat, Leach; and the Tottenham, Sotheby .-The following Whaters also came under convoy of the Iphigenia; Rebecca, Burnard; Concord, ---the death of Holkar, the famous Indian Chief ;-

HUDDERSFIELD, SEPT. 3 .- Nothing very material has transpired here this last 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.

LEEDS, SECT. 5 .- A number of nocturnal depreations have been this week committed in the parish of Halifax. In the night between Saturday and Sunday last, a party of arms-stealers entered the house of Mr. Haigh, of Skirconts, and took from him three stand of arms. On Monday night three of the peaceable inhabitants of Thornhill, near Brighouse, were each plundered of a gun. The same right a blunderbuss was fired into the house of Mr. Waddington, of Brighouse, corn-miller, and seven bullets lodged in the ceiling of his bed-room: a musket was also fired into his parlour window, and a targe discharge of duck-shot lodged in the room .go a trial .- While the Fox lay at Cadiz, the French | And last Thursday night a mill at Southowram, where woollen cloth is dressed by machinery, was attacked by a number of men, amounting, it is supposed, to about 100, who, after securing the watchman, broke 17 pairs of shears. At half-past one o'clock in the morning the picquet 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 .- Leeds

Bartholomew 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 cratted with an impenetrable mob. Those who happened to be in the interior of Arco, on the Hank of the besieging corps, with 6 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

famules tainted and were trodien under foot, others

imself in Kobryn, with two battalions of the King's | nistry a particular audience of lease. He immedial sensible of the difficulties in the way of the enemy's We lamont to state that many serious accidents on omself in Kobryn, what we distribute the King's particular audicuce of mare. The imments sensible of the companies of Niesemenschel's, and lately after set out from this capital, and repaired to retreat; we trust those difficulties are insurmountal curred, several limbs were broken, and one or two The two Lisbon mails, with accounts to the 24th curred was that of a fine child, about a twelvespur-street, when she rent the air with the most frantic shricks.

The following Bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace on Saturday last:

" Windsor Castle, September 5. " His Mhiesty 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 labours in the East India warehouses for about a guinea per week. SLAVE TRADE .- In the Sixth Annual Report of

be Directors of the African Society, there is some singular and important information respecting the vet existing traffic in human beings. It will be scarcely credited by the public, that during the verr 1810, not less than between 70 and 80,000 Negroes were transported from the Western Coast of Africa to the opposite shores of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic (says the Report) was chiefly confined to that part of the African coast which lies between Cape Palmas and Bengulla. The naval force stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Cape Falmas, and it was the opinion of a late English Commander (Capt. Columbine) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its rayages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bissao intervened and furnished the slave traders with a point from which they could carry slaves without the risk of capture. It will be recollected, by the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amity with the Court of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belonging to their Sovereign. Though the Portuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it appears that the greater proportion is either British or American trade, conducted under the Hags of Spain and Portugal. A great number of the coasters are American ressels, and manned by the subjects of the United States, who avail themseites of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American Secretary of State, of the Captains' and ressels' names, tounage, &c. in order that a prosecution may be instituted against the offenders. The Directors say that they have made frequent representations to Government on this subject.

By our letters from the North, it seems evident that the apprehensions which induced Benaparte to leare an army of 60,000 men in Pomerania no longer disturb him; while from Sweden we see, by their own official Gazettes, that they have no mories, as if there had been any reason to foresee any attack upon Sweden! It is impossible for the Allied Courts to conceal from the public of Europa that there is some dark and mysterious policy lucking under all this show of moderation. We never devied the honourable qualities of Bernadotte. Of all the Emperor's Generals, perhaps, with the exception of Marmout, 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 The Pyramus, Captain Dishwood, has taken | Heir. That some project was formed to seize on Denmark, we have long had reason have more than ouce alluded to it. The last letters from Deamark state unequivocally, that the Court of Deumark 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 can only say, that if Lord Castlereagh was prevailed on to countenance for an instant any proposition to seize on Zealand, and to suffer it to be annexed to Sweden, he proves himself to be as short-sighted and as unfit for his high situation, as when he planned and approved of the disastrous expedition to Walcheren. Our first mischierous attack on Copenhagen sunk the British name in the eyes of all Europe; but to consent to the extinction of Denmark, as an independent state (merely because for the moment it is under the yoke of France), and thereby to remove the barrier that exists for our permanent security against the close of the Baltic, would

prove to all the world, what is but too keenly felt by ourselves, that our affairs are entrusted into the hands of drivellers in policy. 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 Romanzoff is not retained in power without a motire; and allthat 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 tactic 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 of 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? These things prove, either that there is little wisdom or to forced their way on the top of the crowd, and honesty in the councils of our Ally, and give to with about 10,000 altogether, were in the centre of crawling on their heads, were rescued from their but a gloomy pregnostic of the ultimate issue of the

Monourness in the army serving in Spain

Herring in Alburn is to proceed immediately to in the room of Admiral Legge, Admiral Tyler is to have the command at the rof Good Hope, in the room of Admiral Stop-

be Portuguese cavairy, mentioned in the Marof Wellington's dispatches as having been k with panic at Majalahonda, and iled before remy came up, were, strange as it may appear of the same corps which behaved with such disuished valour at Salamanca!

most handsome provision has been made fo family of the gallant General Le Marchant, who ring at the head of his men. To the eldest son ring at the mean of £300 a year, to each of the daughters £120 n year, and to each of the three inger sons £100, making in all £1200 a year. Ve understand that a circular letter was addressw Mr. Russel, the American Charge & Affaires our Court, to the American Consuls at the difent ports of the United Klugdom, informing m that their functions were at an end. Mr. Rusleft London to embark for America on Thurs-

## Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. On Sunday last, London, and afterwards, as the taligence was more generally circulated, the whole dom, were thrown into a state of the highest agifrom by the reported death of Bonaparte. The fion are respectable, published a second edition, ting that, in private letters from France, it was that BONAPARTEL exposing his person in the engagements in Russia, had been dreadfully inded, and that he was either dead, or not exted to live. The Observer gave this statement cisely as it had received it, and held it forth to readers in the questionable character only of a rumour. That such a report was prevalent on coast of France, does not appear to admit of doubt. The Morning Chronicle of Monday red the account from a Gentleman to whom is Been transmitted in private letters, but the Ediof that paper immediately adds-" This (the with of BONATARTE) has been so often said and miradicted, as to entitle it to little credit." The for of Monday, in a second edition, has the folbeing paragraph - " Other letters (those spoker by the Observer had been previously noticed by e Star) have been received from the coast. They cohorate the report, that some dire callumity had fallen BONAPARTE, but some of them state it to

an affection of the mind-Insanity!" The foregoing particulars are all that bear direct upon the report to which we allude. In the excts from the French Papers, inserted in another t of our publication, some articles appear which re been assumed, especially by the Observer, as Sording reason for treating the account from the Firsch coast with a considerable degree of attention. rents of no small importance are stated to have taen place in Russia. The authority on which these stements rest is the Minor Paris Journals to the th of this month, which sent them forth on the sidence of private letters from the Grand  $oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ rmy of France. The date of these letters is to the 20th ult. state, that Smolensko, (a town in Russia, ) pital of the Province of the same name, about 180 niles W. S. W. from Moscow, and 330 S. S. E. om Petersburgh) was taken possession of by the reach on the 18th ult. after two affairs " which were brilliant and truly glorious to the French oms." On the 19th, there was " a still more forunate affair," in which 40,000 men were engaged on each side, and in which the Russians were efeated. On these events the Monitour, the rench official Journal, maintains a profound sice. One of it's numbers, which had reached ondon, was published the day after the stateents had been sent forth by it's contemporaes, but it neither notices them, nor gives any mation whatsoever of the situation of Boxa SRIE, or of what was going on at the seat of war romthis silence the Observer, in moderate and cauous terms, draws a conclusion in which it express doubts of the safety of BONAPARTE; and it cerainly seems somewhat extraordinary, that the Motilear, so auxious upon all other occasions to probulgate the fame of its Master, should have said nothing upon the present. In so far, however, as 's conduct respects BONARARTE, its silence is no vidence, that he had sustained any personal injury. Perhaps the Monitour did not give credit to the accounts from the army represented as being contained in private letters, and it strikes us forcibly, that this was actually the case, because, if it believed seaccounts, and even if it knew that BUNAPARTE hid been desperately wounded, it would have carely announced the alleged successes, for the purpose of diminithing the imfarourable impression which the other event would have created. Even thing aside this conjecture, and supposing the vicriestlaimed to be well founded, the official details night not have reached Paris, and the Moniteur is the constant practice of not publishing my thing of the kind, till it receives it in an official and aurised form. Thus far, therefore, the reisonings

the Object ver cannot be regarded as substantiat-

its doubts. But the point on which that Jour-

salchiefly rests is, the silence of the Moniteur as to

the three extraordinary meetings of the Conservative

junctions to the Monitcur have been so precise and Admirat Norwholder-in-Chief of the ships on that so peremptory, that no article respecting the war can then, the official details had not reached Paris, or BONGPURTE was disabled by his wound from giving them his written sauction. On the idea that the alleged victories did take place, the first of these suppositions appears most entitled to attention, because if Bonaranii had been wounded, and if the details o the battles had arrived, the Moniteur must have icceived 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 Twith 36 balls in his body while advancing and Conservative Senate, we have only to observe, that 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 have yet to appear before the public, and we would particularly remark that, as BONAPARTE must long ago have received the news of the disasters 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 i 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 any fatal hazard. At the batserver, a Sunday paper, whose sources of infor- the of Marengo, 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 motives more

than sufficent to induce him to guard it with every

possible care. It may, however, be, that he has

fallen in the field, or hy the hand of an assassin; but, as yet, there is no conclusive proof, that either event has taken place. It is here, however, necestica at the time of the departure of the Pacific. sary to mention some other rumours, bearing upon this subject, which were in circulation in London. Ministers were said to have received intelligence, that Paris was in a state of commotion. This, if true, would account for the extraordinary sittings of the Senate. It was, also, stated, on the alleged authority of other letters from Paris, that BONA-PARTE had been shot; but whether in the field, or la a state of repose, is not mentioned. A short time will determine the real character of all these That the Russians have sustained several severe hearing only of a mere conditional revocation. defeats, and that Smolensko has been captured by

their enemies, appears highly probable; but, as we have already intimated, these events require better exidence than that on which they at present rest. The capture of Smolensko, if such be the fact, is a disaster of the most serious nature to the Russians, for it renders the march of the French to Moscow easy, if such should be their design, or it provides them with safe quarters, if they should think it prudent to stop during the rainy season. As we have frequently observed before, it is altogether unaccountable, that post after post should be occupied by the Russians, only to be abandoned, and that their depots should be furnished with immense stores, only to be destroyed! There are no new accounts of any importance

from Portugal, and we need do little more than re fer our readers to such statements as the London Journals have given. It would appear, that Joseph BONAPARTE has taken the road to Valencia, with the intention of joining Sucher. Sir S. Smyth, it is said, is to have the command of the naval part of the expedition employed on the South-eastern coasts of Spain. To the chief command of the Portuguese army, with which General Berestoro is already invested, the Regent of Portugal has lately added an authority over every branch of the government immediately connected with the military ser vice. The Regency have announced their intention to maintain neutrality respecting the war between

Eugland and America, and have forbidden the vessels of either from carrying prizes into the ports of that kingdom, " with exception only of the cases when the rights of nations render hospitality indispensable." Under these circumstances, and supposing the war to continue, is Portugal to trade with America, and, will Britain permit that trade to be carried on unmolested? In our last publication, we stated a report, that

he siege of Cadiz had been raised. Government are now said to have received dispatches from their Minister in that City, of which the following statements are represented as containing the substance. The utmost bustle and confusion prevailed in the enemy's lines opposite to Cadiz, and they were decamping with great precipitation in the direction of Seville. Preparatory to their final departure, a bulletin was issued to the French soldiers; it is dated Port St. Mary's, before Cadiz, on the 18th of August, and is to the following effect-" Soldiers, it

s indispensably necessary to march, in order to relenge the misfortunes which have befallen the Imperial Eagles in another Province, getting rid of what can be sold, and calling in the persons attached to the Army." How far this statement is well founded, we pretend not to decide, as it has not Grand Juries are for the Counties to nominate the but we may observe, that the raising of the siege of the Counties of Cities one substantial Householder reached us as if actually issued from Government; Cadiz is a very probable event.

Major-Generals virouge 1511 in some one, and the outliess which occupied the attention | an early four; the first price was 9 per cent. For | Omnium: it then declined to 8%; at 12 o'clock it | Honourable William Stewart, are appointed of that Body was connected with the personal safengainst the report of BONAPARTE's death. His in- of 20 per cent, in the erent of the report of Bone-PARTE'S death being confirmed. Consols were done fore Parliament within the first forty days of the at 60%. A suspicion exists, that there is something then next easiling Session. of a Stock-jobbing trick in the above-mentioned report. One Mail due.

The Cork Mercantile Chronicle of Wednesday last states, that the Firago gun-brig had arrived on the morning of that day from a cruize, 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 prior to her departure, and was not considered by any means satisfactory. The Cork Papers of Thursday, The Intelligencer these may be accounted for by the reverses which and The Southern Reporter, merely mention, that the Virago gun-brig, Lieut. PITTMAN, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, and airired vesterday morning. The Intelligencer says, that there is no recent information from the United States. These atter circumstances lead to the conclusion, that seme mistake, not a voluntary one, we are certain, exists with respect to the intelligence attributed to 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 ber dispatches had been forwarded to Washington.--Whether the softened and more liberal disposition of the British Government towards America, thus communicated, had any influence on the measure pursuing 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 CASTLEneven and Mr. Buough vm had taken place on the 16th of June, in the House of Commons, relative to the immediate suspension and conditional revocation I the Orders in Council. The ressel which carried out the official communication, relative to the intended thorough repeal of these Orders, though she sailed on the 23d of June, had not reached Ame-

The foregoing intelligence, we may remark, leaves he public still in ignorance as to the effect produced in America by the repeal of the Orders in Counil. The understanding alluded to between Lord CASTLEREAGE and Mr. BROUGHAM could not be satisfactory to the United States, and we have as yet no account of any farther information 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

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 Bal timore, 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 sersons whoman objection to a contest with Great Britain had rendered obnoxious. The Editor of a Federal paper, General Lan, 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 having violated the Non-Importation Law.

A new Paper has appeared in Dublin, under the title of the Irish Farmer's Journal and Weekly Intelligencer. 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 narratives of passing events. An interesting article, relative to the Kilkeany

Theatre, will be found in our last page. Yesterday a fortunate and timely discovery was nade 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, and they not been prevented by the vigilance and activity of the Gaoler and his Deputy.

The key was found concealed in the privy. DROGHEDA, 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 Platten, 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 Flity-four Pounds. He remained for some time in that situation, until s boy, passing that way, came up and untied him. He thinks that some villains 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 operation at the ensuing Spring Assizes, when the respective High Constables of the Baronies, and for On Monday, Stocks in London experienced an to take the lists of the number of Persons who shall tate, from which an indirect intimation is held advance in price. The Exchange was crowded at be living on the 1st of May, 1813, in their several 1812.

Mijer-Generals George Earl of Dalhousie, and out, that the business which occupied the attention f an early boar; the first price was 9 per cent. For districts in Returns of which are to be made to the ing, to the Chief Secretary's Office, to have laid be-

#### Price of Irish Stocks - September 9. Government Stock 31 per Cent Government Stock 5 per Cent. Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cent .....

RURTHS -At Stamer Park. County of Clare, the Lady of Colonel Cullen, of the Leitrim Militia, of a son and heir .- At Robert Shaw's, Esq. Merrionsquare, Dublin, the Lady of John C. Lees, Req. of a daughter .- In London, the Lady of Col. Torreus, 3d Guards, of a son .- The Counters of Romney, of a MARRIAGES .- William Hutchinson, of Formov.

isq. to Mass Higgins, of Cork -In London, Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart. of Sussex, to Lady Margaret ordyce, sister of the Earl of Balcarras. DEATHS.—At Bray, near Dublin, the Hight Hon. Lord de Blaquiere, K. B. and a Baronet. His Lordship is succeeded by John, his eldest son, at present the 27th year of her age, and deservedly lament-

a prisoner in France.—In Kilkenny, Miss Commins, ed .- At Harold's Cross, Dublin, aged 102, Thomas Madden, formerly of Kilrush, County of Chare, a respectable Grazier .- In Dublin, in the bloom of youth and heauty, sincerely and deservedly lamented. Miss Finch, the only surviving daughter of Edward Finch, of Tullamore, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. -At Stirling, in Scotland, while on a tour with a party of Miss E. Brand, daughter of the late John Brand, of Kemingston-hall, in the County of Suffolk, Esq .- In February last, Henry Meredith, Esq. Governor of Winnebagh, on the coast of Africa .- In London, Dame Susanna Coote, wi-lowof the late Sir Eyre Coole, Knight of the Bath.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 11. ARRITED.

9th-Alliance, Parkman, Falmouth, ballast, Constitution, Hymers, Liverpool, Cadiz and Africa, m. goods; Dove, Allen, Cork, Irish Spirits. 10th-Joyce, Power, Quebec, timber, &c. Ross; Auckland Packet. 11th-Camden Packet.

RAILED. 9th-William, Whitehaven, Boadle, hutter; Thomas, Brewry-and Nancy, Rumney, Whitehaven, ballist i Victory, Thomas-Alfred, Maine-Fortitude, Griffiths-and Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Swansen, halfast i Samuel Packet. 10th-Margaret and Jane, Lewis, Milford-and Caledonia, Walsh, Ayr, ballast i Gower Pucket. Wind W. at 8 a. m.

#### NOTICE.

NY Person found sporting on the Lands of Greenville, Ballynoney, Dangan, Grany, Dunkit, Ullid, Rahard, Mullinavat, Ballintusky, Mount-Neill, Monveen, Leckelstown, Knockbrack, Luke'swell, or Ashgrove, will be prosecuted as the Law di-

rects.
N. B. The Estates of Mr. Borce and Mr. Joves are preserved.

### TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, MARK LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years. They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tenant or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be officed. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. LATTER, at Mr. M. LEAN & Hatter, on the Quay ; and by Mr. ARRAHAM Bioos, Water-September 18, 1812.

#### SACKS.

TOR Sale, at FRANCIS SWITH'S Stores, on the Quay, a large Supply of best English TWILL-ED SACKS, of superior Quality, from the oid-established Manufactory in Luncashire, at 4s. 3d. each. Approved Bills at three Months date. Also a Quantity of best London-made HEMP

SACKS, and BISCUIT BAGs, daily expected per the Susannah, which will be sold on arrival at the lowest possible Terms.

BY WANTED, a stendy, active YOUNG MAN. who has a knowledge of Book-keeping. None else

need apply. Enquire as above. Waterford, September 12, 1812.

#### TOBACCO FOR SALE.

D. CALLAHAN and SONS will sell by Auction, on Monday, the 21st instant, to commence at he hour of twelve o'Clock precisely, One Hundred and Forty Hhds. TOBACCO.

Approved Bills on Dubin, Waterford, or Limck, will be taken in Settlement, and four moulds torage allowed gratis.

Cork. September 8th, 1812.

## NOTICE.

THE following Grounds are thickly poisoned for the preservation of the Game-SHANAKILL, KILMILON, BALLYDWAN, TEMPLEBRICK, and ISNEGERIGH.

### Gardenmorris, September 11, 1812. ADMIRALTY OFFICE, LONDON,

**4ти агртемвен**, 1812. BY Command of the Lords Commissioners of 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, hat the Beacon upon the Trident or Whittle Rock. o False Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, disappeared in the temperatuous weather which preceded the 10th of June last.

JOHN BARROW.

#### CAUTION.

PETER KENNEDY, of the City of Waterford Publican-do hereby caution the Public not to give Credit to my Wife. Joansa Kennedy, otherwise Munruy; as I will not pay any Deld she may ontract after this Notice .- Dated 11th Sap'ember, PETER KENNEDY.