THIRTEENTH BULLETIN

SHOLKNERO, AUGUST 21.-It appears that it Pho battle of Mobilow, gained over Prince Bagration on the 23d July, the loss of the enemy has been tonsiderable; we here give the report of the Prince of Eckmuhl respecting this affair.

The Duke of Tarente found 20 pieces of cannon in Danabourg, in place of 8, as had been announced ; he obliged several ships, laden with more than 40,000 bombs, and other projectiles, to retire-an immense quantity of amountation was destroyed by the enemy. The ignorance of the Russians in constructing fortifications is apparent in the works of Dunabourg and Drissa; his Majesty gave the com- men, and heavy cannon. General Count Friant had mand of his right to the Prince of Schwartzenburg. by placing under his orders the 2d corps. This Prince marched against General Tormasow, met and defeated him on the 12th; he pays the highest compliments to the Sexon and Austrian troops; the Prince Schwartzenburg shewed in these circumstances equal activity. The Emperor has requested promotion and rewards for the Officers of his Corps d'armee who have distinguished themselves. On the 8th, the Grand Army was placed in the following manner. The Prince Vice Roy was at Souria with the fourth corps, his advanced-guards occupying Vilys, Ousveath and Pornisch.—The King of Naples was at Inkonimo, his cavalry occupied Lakers Marshal the Doke of Elchingen, Commandant of the 3d corps, was at Leozuh. Mirshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, Commandant of the 1st corps, was at Doubrouvs. The 5th corps, commanded by the Prince Ponistowski, was at Mobilow. The hend-quarters were at Witepak. The 2d corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, was upon the Drisen. The 10th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarente, was upon Dunabourg and Rign. On the 8th, 12,000 of the enemy's cavalry marched apon Inkovo, and attacked General Count Sebustiani's division, which for half a lengue was obliged to fight, retreating all the day, suffering hird causing equal loss to the enemy. A company of rolligeors of the 9-3th regiment of light infantry, forming a part of a battalion of that regiment, which Ind been confided to the catalry, to maintain a posision in the wood, was taken. We had about 200 killed and wounded; the enemy may have lost the bame number of men. On the 12th, the enemy's army, having united at Smolensko, marched by differhel points with equal slowness and hesitation upion Bossitch and Nadra. The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his troops in order to march against the chemy, and take possession of Smolensko, by proording thither by the other side of the Borysthene. The King of Naples and Duke of Elchingen set out Grouf Llosms and marched upon the Borrathene. near to the embouchure of Berezina, opposite Khohadde, where, on the night between the 13th and 14th, they threw two bridges over the Borysthene. The Vice Roy set out from Soniaj, and marched by Jamovitski and Lienvavitsch to Rassus, where he ligrelyed on the 14th. General Count Grouchy col--tected the 3d corps of cavalry at Rasassus, on the , 12th. The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his corps at Doubrowna, on the 13th. General Count

Able threw three bridges over Rassana, on the 13th. The head-quarters set out on the 12th from Wi-"Tepsk, and arrived at Rasasna on the 13th. Prince ed; 200 pieces of cannon and one of the first towns TPoniatowski set out from Mohilow, and on the 13th in Russia were in our power, and that, too, in incrived at Romanzo. On the 14th, at break of sight of the whole Russian army. The combat of day, General Grouchy marched upon Leaobri, chas- Smolensko, which we might justly term a battle, ed two regiments of Cossacks from it, and there found the corps of General Count Nansouty. The same day the King of Naples, supported by the Duke of Elchingen, arrived at Krasnol. The 27th enemy's division, consisting of 5000 infantry, supparted by 2000 cavalry and 12 pieces of cannon, was in a position before that town: it was attacked and forced in an instant by the Duke of Etchingen. The 24th regiment of light infantry attacked the small town of Krasnol with the bayonet, with great intrepidity; the cavalry executed some admirable charges. Baron Bordesoult, General of Division, and the 3d regiment of chasseurs, distinguished them-Selves. The taking of 8 pieces of cannon, 14 caissorts, 1500 prisoners, with a field covered with more than 1000 Russian corpses, were the advantages of the battle of Krasuol, in which the Russian division, consisting of 5000 men, suffered a loss of half its number. His Majesty, on the 15th, had his head-quarters at Kovonitula. On the 16th, hi the morning, the heights of Smolenske were commanded. The town presented to our view an inclusion of walls of 4000 tolses, ten feet thick and 25 high, intersected with towers, several of which were armed with cannon of a heavy callbre. Upon the right of the Borystheile, we perceived and knew that the enemy faced about, and hastily retraced their steps to defend Smolensko. We knew that the enemy's Generals had received reiterated orders to give butde and save Smolentko. The Emperor reconneitred the town, and placed his army in its position on the day of the 16th. The Marshal Duke of Elchingen had the left, bearing on the Borysthene; the Prinde of Eckmulil, the centre; Prince Poniatowski the right; the guard was placed in reserve in the centre; the Viceroy in reserve on the right, and the cavalry, under the orders of the King of Naples, at the extremity of the right; the Duke of Abrantes, with the 8th corps, lost their way, and had made a false ed in abservation. A fire of masquetry was kept up along the line. The enemy occupied Smolensko with 30,000 men, and the remainder of their numy has formed upon the fine positions upon the right wank of that river, opposite to the town, and comanunicating by three bridges. Smolensko is consider-

and that they refused battle, notwithstanding the orders they had received, and the fine positions they might have taken, their right upon Smolensko, and their left upon the course of the Borysthene, the enemy's General wanting resolution, the Emperor marched upon the right, and ordered Prince Poulstowski to change his front, the right in advance, and to place his right to the Borysthene, occupying one bridge, and interrupt the communication of the town hands. The Cathedral of Smolensko is one of the

with the right bank. During this time the Prince of Eckmuhl received orders to attack two of the suburbs, which the enemy had entreached, at 200 toises distance from the town, and which were each defended by 7 or 8000 orders to complete the investment, in leaning his right towards Prince Ponintowski's corps, and his left to the right of the attack made by the Prince of Eckmuhl. At two in the afternoon, Count Brayere's division of cavalry, after having driven away the Cosancks and enemy's cavalry, approached the bridge highest up the river; a buttery of 10 pieces of artillery was established upon this ground, and fired with grape shot upon that part of the enemy's army which was upon the right bank of the river, and quickly obliged the Russian masses of infantry to evacuate that position. The enemy then placed two batteries, of 20 pieces of cannon, in a convent, to annoy the battery which played upon the bridge .-The Prince of Eckmuhl entrusted the attack of the right suburbs to Count Morand, and that of the left to General Count Guden. At three the cannonade commenced; at half past four a very brisk fire of musketry began, and at five the divisions of Morand and Guden carried the entrenched enemy's suburbs, with a cool and rare intrepidity, and pursued them to the covered way, which was covered with the Russian dend. Upon our left the Duke of Elchingen attacked the position which the enemy had without the town, seized upon it, and pursued the enemy to the glacis. At five o'clock the communication of the town with the right bank became difficult, and could only be accomplished by isolated men. Three batteries of breaching 12-pounders were placed against the wolls at six in the evening one by Friant's division, and the two others by Morand and Guden's divisions. We drove the enemy from all the town by howitzers, which played upon them. The General of Artillery, Count Sorbier. rendered the occupation of the covered way by the enemy impossible, by two confluded batteries. Nevertheless the enemy, who from two in the afternoon perceived we had serious intentions against the town, sent two divisions and two regiments of infantry of the Guard, to reinforce the four divisions which were in the town. These united forces composed half of the Russian army. The battle continued the whole night; three breaching batteries played with the utmost activity. Two companies of miners were attached to the ramparts. The town was now on fire in the middle of a fine August night. Smolensko offered the French a spectacle similar to that

which an eruption of Vesuvius presents to the inhabitants of Naples. An hour after midnight, the enemy abandoned the fown, and retired across the river. At two o'clock, the greundiers who first led to the attack no longer found resistance; the place was evacuatthe different sides, caused the Russians a loss of 4700 men left dead on the field of battle, of 2000 risoners, the greater part of which are wounded, nd of 7 to 8000 wounded. Amongst the dead were found five Russian Generals. Our loss amounts to 700 killed, and 3100 or 3200 wounded. The General of Brigade, Grabouski, was killed, and the Generals of Brigade, Grandeau and Dalton, wounded. All the troops have rivalled each other In littrepidity. The field of buttle has offered to the view of 200,000 persons, who can attest it, the sight of one French corpse laying upon the dead hodies of seven or eight Russians; meanwhile the Russians were protected by the musketry fire from their trenches during a part of the days of the 16th and 17th. On the 18th, we established the bridges over the Borysthem, which the enemy had burnt, but did not succeed in quenching the fire which cousumed the town, until the day of the 18th, the French sappers having worked with great activity. The houses in the city were filled with Russians, dead and dying. Of twelve divisions which composed the Grand Russian Army, two divisions bave been broken and defeated in the combats of Ostrovno: two have thef with the same fate in the battle of Mohilow; and six in the battle of Smolensko. They have only two divisions of the Guards which remain entire. The deeds of bravery which reflect honour on the army, and which have distinguished such numbers of soldiers in the battle of Smolensko. shall he the subject of a particular report. Never has the French army shown greater intrepidity than in this campaign.

POURTERNTH BULLETIN.

SMOLENSKO, AUGUST 23.—Smolensko may be isidered as one of the finest cities of Russia. Had it not been for the circumstances of the war, which movement. The 16th and half of the 17th was past- has carried thither the fire, and consumed immens magazines of colonial merchandize and goods of all kinds, this city would have been a grand resource for the army. Even in its present state it may be f the greatest utility in a military point of view .-There are still large houses remaining, which offer fine places for the catablishment of hospitals. The ed as a strong town by the Russians, and the Bulwark of Moscow. On the 17th, at two in the afternoon, seeing that the enemy had not debouched, and forage. The Russians intended, according to

that they were fortifying themselves in Smolemko, the events of the war, to raise a Militia of Peasant military and imposing. The enemy, after this bat. Slaves, whom they have armed with bad pikes -- tle, has precipitated his retreat in such a manner, the to the Russian army itself. They had already stated as the Order of the Day, that Smolensko was to had been deemed convenient to evacuate Poland, yet it was necessary to give battleat Smolensko, to prevent this barrier of Russia from falling into our The Episcopal Palace forms a kind of town by itrisen to 26 degrees: the weather is much hotter

here than in Italy. BATTLE OF POLOTSK. After the battle of Drissa, the Dake of Reggio, knowing that the enemy's General Wittgenstein had been reinforced by twelve third battalions from the garrison of Dunaburg, and willing to draw him to an engagement near the defile below Polotsk, caused the 2d and 6th corps to be arranged in order of battle below Polotsk. General Wittgenstein followed him, attacked him on the 16th and 17th, and was rigorously repuised. The Bavarian division of De Wrede, of the 6th corps, has distinguished itself. At the moment when the Duke of Reggio was making his dispositions to profit by the victory, and to close the enemy in the defile, he was struck on the shoulder by a hiscayen. His wound, which is of a serious nature, obliged him to cause himself to be transported to Wilna, but it did not appear that he made himself in any wise anquiet concerning the consequences. The General Gouvion Saint Cyr has taken the command of the 2d and 6th corps. On the 17th, in the evening, the enemy retired through the defile. General Verdier was wounded. General Maison has been recognised as General of Division, and has succeeded him in the command of his division. Our loss is estimated at 1000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Russians is triple to ours. We have taken 500 prisoners from them. On the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, General Gouvion Saint Cyr, commanding the 2d and 6th corps, opened on the enemy, by causing his right wing to be attacked by the Bavarian Division of Count De Wrede. The buttle exended the whole length of the line, and the enemy were thrown into complete rout, and pursued for two leagues, as long as day-light permitted. Twenty pieces of cannon and 1000 prisoners have remained in the power of the French army. The Ba-

varian General Deroy was wounded. BATTLE OF VALENTINA. On the 19th, at break of day, the bridge being nished, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen crossed over to the right bank of the Borysthene, and pursued the enemy. At one league from the town he incountered the last column of the enemy's rearguard. It was a division of 5 or 6000 men, staioned on fine heights. He caused them to be attackd with the bayonet, by the 4th regiment of infantry of the line, and by the 72d ditto. The position was carried, and our bayonets covered the field of battle with dead: 3 or 400 prisoners fell into our hands. The flying enemy retired on the second coumn, which was posted on the heights of Valentina. The first position was carried by the 10th of the line; and, towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the musketry fire was kept up against the whole of the enemy's rear-guard, which presented about 15,000 men. The Duke of Abrantes had passed the Borysthene at 2 o'clock to the right of Smoleniko, and he found himself close upon the rear of the enemy; he might, therefore, by marching with his division, have intercepted the great road to Moscow, and rendered the retreat of the rear-goard difficult : but mean time, the other columns of the enemy's army which remained to be forced, being informed f the success, and of the rapidity of the first attack, returned back the way they came. Four divisions then advanced to support their rear-guard, and among others the divisions of grenadiers, which, until now, had not come forward, 5 or 6000 men, cavalry, formed their right, whilst their left was covered by woods, filled with tirailleurs. It was of the greatest consequence to the enemy to keep this position as long as possible, it being a very fine one, and apparently impregnable; on our part we atached no less importance to it. Thus arose the battle of Valentiua, one of the finest feats of arms our military history. At six o'clock in the evening, the division of Gudin, which had been sent for ward to support the third corps, from the moment when we perceived the great succours that the enemy had sent to his rear-guard, pushed forward a our's combat our troops forced the position. General Count Gudin arriving with his division, was, at the commencement of the action, struck by a bullet, which carried off his thigh: he died gloriously. This loss was sensibly felt. General Gudin was ne of the most distinguished officers in the army; he was estimable for his moral qualities, as much as for his bravery and intrepidity. General Gerard has taken the command of the division. We reckon that the enemy have had eight Generals killed or wounded : one of their Generals is taken prisoner. On the following day, the Emperor distributed reompences on the field of battle to all the regiments rhich had distinguished themselves, and as the 197th, which is a new regiment, had behaved itself well, his Majesty granted to it the right of carrying an eagle, a privilege it had not before enjoyed, never having until this time been present in any batle. These recompences, given on the field of battle, u the midst of the dead, the dying, the wounded,

. Some of the Papers have mistaken this as an attempt, by a Spaniard, to assassinate Oudinot. A Biscayen is a canuon-ball of small calibre.

and the trophies of victory, afforded a spectacle truly

They had already united about 5000 of them at this on the day of the 20th our troops marched 20 league they and already united about stood derision even without being able to find the Cossacks, and every where picking up the wounded and the stargglere. Our loss in the battle of Valentina has been 600 km. be the grave of the French, and that although it ed and 2600 wounded. That of the enemy, as the field of battle shews, is triple. We have taken 1000 prisoners, mostly wounded. Thus the oils two Russian divisions which had not suffered by the preceding combats of Mobilow, of Ostrorno & Krasnol, and of Smolensko, have new done it he the battle of Valentina. All the intelligence receive self. The heat is excessive, the thermometer having ed confirms the account of the enemy running full drive for Moscow, and that his army has suffered much in the preceding engagements, and besides the experiences a great descrition. The Poles say to the when deserting, you have abandoned us without fighting, what right then can you have to expect from us to remain under your colours? The Rossian soldiers of the Provinces of Mobilew and of Smolensko likewise take advantage of the proximity of their villages to desert, and return to repose them selves in their own countries. The division of Gas din attacked with so much interpidity, that the ense my were persuaded it was the Imperial Guards .-This is in one word to pronounce the finest eulogy on the 7th regiment of light infantry, and on the 12th. 21st, and 127th of the line, who composed this division. The combat of Valentina may likewise be called a battle, as more than 80,000 men were engaged. It was at least an affair of the vangoard of the first rank. General Grouchy, who was sent with his corps on the route to Donkovichina, found all the villages filled with dead and wounded, and has taken three carriages, containing 900 wounded. The Cossacks have surprized at Leozno an hospital of 200 sick Wirtemburgh troops, which, through negligence, had not been forwarded to Witeosk .---For the rest, in the midst of all these disastes, the Russians never cease to chaunt Te Deums, they tonvert every thing into a victory; but in spite of the ignorance and brutality of these people, this begin to appear ridiculous to them, and even too gross. REPORT TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

MONSEIGNEUR-I suppose that the Duke of Reg-

gio will have rendered your Highness an account of

the day of the 17th, or at least up to the moment

when his wounds forced him to quit the field of buttle; during the remainder of that day, the troops continued their successes, and at nine in the evening, the Russians were repulsed at every point, after having suffered the most considerable losses, having attempted, in the course of the day, six or seven attacks, which were repulsed with a bravery superior to the infatuation which brought them this ther. This affair reflects the highest honour on the division of Le Grand, which was placed at the branching of the roads to Jehei and to Nevil; and on the Bavarian corps, placed on the left bank of the Polota, in the rear of the village of Spas, which the enemy was determined to retake, notwithstanding his having been driven out of it five or six times; and the 20th division, as also General De Wrede, who commanded it, have covered themselves with glory. The Bavarian General Vincenti, who h entitled to praise for the manner in which he conducted himself, was there wounded. In the evening of that day, I felt the necessity of attacking the enemy. I took my measures for making the attack on the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon. I have performed impossibilities to deceive the energy concerning my intentions. Towards one o'clock, caused the equipage of the army, which were in the rear of Polotsk, to file off on the left bank of the Dwina, on the road to Oula. I made an appearance as if I would cause this movement to be co vered and protected by the troops which Marshal the Duke of Reggio had caused to repass to the left bank. In the night between the 16th and 17th, they reunited behind Polotsk, at the rear of the equipages; the division of cuirassiers arrived there from Semeneta, and the brigade of light cavalry of General Castex, from Roudina. At three in the afternoon the column and baggage had filed in sight of the enemy, and the troops above mentioned , passed the Dwina with the greatest part of the French artillery, and entered Polotsk. About fin o'clock all the troops and artillery were in a position to debouche upon the enemy, without their even have ing observed our preparations. At five precisely, all the artillery opened its fire, and our columns infantry dehouched under its protection to atted the enemy's left and centre. Wrede's division & bouched to the right of the village of Spas, and tacked with great bravery and skill the enemy's ka; General Deroy's division debouched by the same the lage of Spas; Le Grand's division on the Ma ported by the division of General Ledru. After an that village, connecting itself by its left to Verder's division, a brigade of which observed the energy's right, which was placed upon the road of Gehicisleta. Merle's division covered the front of Polotis, and part of its rear.

The enemy, though completely surprised, quality confident in their superior force and immense after lery, composed of 180 pieces, at first received of attack with infinite calmness and sang froid; in the end, before night, their left was completely forced, and their centre totally routed, after laring defended their position with much bravery and prest slaughter. We should have made a very great seeber of prisoners, if the woods had not been so new their position. The enemy abandoned to us the fel of battle, covered with an immense number of this killed. 20 pieces of cannon and 1000 prisoners, On our side we have had some killed and wounded among the latter are Generals Deroy and Radovitsch, and Calonel Cologne, commanding the Bavariou artillery. I have the honour to be, &c. Count Gourson Saint CTR.

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Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,342.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1812.

by the Russians in a general battle, after three days

fighting, was published yesterday by some of the

Evening Papers, in a Second Edition. The fortune

of the conflict was said to have been decided in fa-

vour of the Russians, by the timely arrival of 30,000

fresh Cossacks, who made a desperate charge, and

completely routed the enemy. This statement ori-

ginated with a person who affected his escape from

the enemy's coast, and who gives the following ac

count of himself: His name, he says, is D- He

is about 31 years of age. He states, that he was ap-

pointed a Captain in the national guards; but being

ordered to prepare immediately to join the French

armies in Spain, he solicited permission to go to

Paris, to remoustrate against the hardship of the or-

der prior to his departure, and to endeavour to get it

dispensed with; but, in the mean time, an idea sug-

gested itself to him that an escape to England would

be the only secure exemption from the consignment

to this hateful and destructive war in Spain, and he

resolved therefore to try to get over. With this

on board a small boat at West Capel, he pushed

out to sea, and was fortunate enough to be picked

put on board the flag-ship, where he remains

awaiting the instructions of the Government. He

has solicited permission to come to London, in or-

der to try to get into some employment. From

this account, we should not be surprized if this

man would prove to be an Aid-de-Camp of

General Sarrazin, wishing to accompany him

on his military visit to Sweden. The Intelligence

which he brings is, however, of some value; not

the victory over Bonaparte, for in that we have no

faith-but the account of the calling out of the Na-

tional Guards, in order to send them to Spein .--

This we conceive to be the object of the recent

daily sittings of the French Conservative Senate.

We recollect that, in the instance of the British

tional Guards was adopted by the Senate. The

measure of calling them out now is quite as proba-

territory appears a very extraordinary step, and

far beyond the objects of the institution, which are

purely defensive-we should not be surprised if it

should be expected and enjoined by the Seuate, that

they should volunteer to do so, or that a certain

proportion of them should be selected for the dis-

tinction, in order to give an extraordinary proof of

the attachment of the French People to Bonaparte,

recent conscriptions in France have induced to seek

refuge amongst us. On Sunday last a Dutch fisher-

in his own hoat, with his wife and three children.

They were picked up by the Idas cutter, and brought

into the Downs, and put on board the Monmouth,

where they await the orders of Lord Sidmouth. The

reason he gives for quitting his occupation, and

his native land and property, and coming over with

his family, is, that he had been ordered immedi-

are so extreme, as to require the most rigorous

neasures to obtain men; and that the hardships of

he conscripts, already so grinding, are now become

altogether intolerable, and can no tonger be borne;

that these persons have therefore deserted, and that

Scheldt is meditated, and that the fleet is manned

for the purposes of that expedition; and considering

that M. D-, the Captain of the National

borders of that river, it may not be amiss to look

connected with that matter. The facility with

which the parole-breaking Officers have gone over

from this country to France—the knowledge of the

make of that knowledge—the traitorous disposi-

tions of those who aided in their escape, and for

whom it would be but a little farther stretch of vena-

many additional reasons for watching those who

gence brought by them. We should be cautious.

but not too distrustful : vigilant, but not timid nor

The following is the Ukase issued by the Empe-

his Empire and Great Britain :-

alarmed.

numbers besides will follow the example. It is also

and of their zeal for his service, seven in his absence.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY. Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford,

FRAHE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years. They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tement or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. Lauren, at Mr. M'LEAR's, Hatter, on the Quay ; and by Mr. ABRAHAN BIGGS, Water Septomber 18, 1819.

SACKS.

TIOR Sale, at FRANCIS SHITH'S Stores, on the Quay, a large Supply of best English TWILL-BD SACKS, of superior Quality, from the old-established Mannfactory in Laucashire, 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 Swaannah, which will be sold on arrival at the lowest

WANTED, a steady, 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 the hour of twelve o'Clock precisely,

One Hundred and Forty Hhds. TOBACCO. Approved Bills on Dublin, Waterford, or Limerick, will be taken in Settlement, and four months Storage allowed gratis.

Cork, Sentember 8th, 1812.

NOTICE.

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

Gardenmorris, September 11, 1812.

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

AT ONE P'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, THE following CONCERNS, situate in the City of

HOUSE IN KING-STREET.

An excellent and substantial HOUSE, 414 feet in front, with GARDEN, &c .- 127 feet in depth. and cocreasing in width 58 feet at the back-Yearly Rent #67 150. Od .- including a STABLE in Thomas precet-of which 60 years are unexpired from 29th

ADELPHI STORES,

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

THOMAS-STREET CONCERNS. A DWELLING HOUSE and Offices, BACON-YARD and SHBDS, as now occupied by Messis. Milwards and Secretary Yearly Rout 691-54 Years pired from 29th September next.

BALLYBRICKEN CONCERNS. STORES and YARDS-Yearly Rent £17 2s. Od .-5 years unexpired from 29th September last. The above Concerns (if not previously disposed of

by private Contract) will be publicly told by Auction For further Particulars apply to Jone ATKING.

Eng. Walbrook, London-or Joun B. Reeves, 10. Clare-street, Dablin, who will receive Proposals, and close with Purchasers.

September 1, 1812.

CAUTION.

PETER KENNEDY, of the City of Waterford Publican-do hereby caution the Public not t give Credit to my Wife, Joanna KENNEDY, other wise MURPHY; as I will not pay any Debt she may contract after this Notice.—Dated 11th September, PETER KENNEDY.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES_SEPT 16

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. od.)

	1103. 00. [
third,	1115. Od.
third,	~ - 104s. od.
Tallow (rendered)	about 90s, od
Lard (flake) Os.	04 05 04 1
(casks, rendered) - 65s.	Od . 66s. Od per Cint
Barnt Pigs, 001.	04 - 005 04
Pork, 00s.	od one od
Beef, 0s.	04 - 0. 04
Oatmeal, 30s.	nd are od
Hour, first Quality,	. vu 31x vu.)
second, 88s.	-ddd.
- third	0d - 68s. 0d. per Bag.
targ out.	od - 685. od.
fourth, 509.	0d 58s. dd. j
Wheat, 58s.	0d 60s. 0d. }
Barley, 303.	0d 34s. 0d. j
Od (common) 261.	0d 27s. 0d. per Bar-
· (potatoe) 27s.	0d 28s. 0d. rel.
Malh 431.	110 - 4 19 100 (
1001g 44	Orl As: Art. 1
Islow (rough) 9s.	Od 101 Od.} - 6d. to 8d.} per Stone.
Potatoes,	- 6d. to 8d. \ per stone.
Beef f (quarters),	5 d 6d. 1
(ioints),	6 d(8d.]
Matton (quarters),	- 5 d 6d.
(t0)n(s)	5id Td. > per lb.
'cal,	1 10 1
Pork,	7 4 44
Butter,	* * 3 G. * 4G. 1
Train Oil.	18a 22a. j
Whiskey	240 004 per Ton.
113.	2d 14s. 6d. per Gal.

WHE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr DOYLE, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady ane, lately occupied by Mrs. Sherlock. Inquire o MICHAEL DOBBYE, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

BOUT twenty-three Acres of GROUND, adjoin Ing the Maudlins in New Ross, now in the Po ession of the Widow Doves and her Under-tenants This ground is well adapted for Town Parks. Proposals will be recoived by Mr. ARRAHAM SYMES. Waterford and submitted by him to Samuer and MEADE HOR SON, and RICHARD JONES SANKEY, Esqrs. the Pro Waterford, August 20, 1812.

NY Gentleman wanting a complete COMPTING HOUSE ASSISTANT, may hear of one by apply-

ing to JONATHAN GATCHELL. August 31, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25T DAT OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON

TENHE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND highly improved. The Garden is well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bankon,

August 31, 1812

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

The fleet arrived from Bengal was still detained at Falmouth by contrary winds, when the last ac-

The Darlington packet, arrived from the Lee ward Islands, passed through a fleet, which sailed from St. Thomas's the 31st July, under convoy of the Amaranthe and other ships of war, on the 5th

of August, in lat. 25, 8, long. 64, 39, His Majesty's schooner Alphea, 10 guns, Lieut. Jones, arrived at Falmooth on Wednesday last, from New York and Halifax. The former he left on the 31st July, and the latter on the 9th August. | ble and although ordering them beyond the Franch with mails and dispatches from Admiral Sawyer; the latter were forwarded by express to Government. The repeal of the Orders in Council was not known when she sailed. The Northern States are quite hostile to the war. The privateers have carried n a great number of British vessels. The Alphea captured, on her voyage, the American ship Zodiac, which she sent for Halifax, and the Science, with salt, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday. She also fell in with the Mary of Dandee, and Two Friends | We find that this person is not the only one that the of London, which had been taken by the Americans; but for the want of hands they could not man them. sloop of war, Captain Molcaster, was lost on Sable Island-crew saved. The Nautilus (lately captured from the Americans) was ready for sea, and Capt. Mulcaster was appointed by Admiral Sawyer focommand her. No accounts whatever of the American squadron. An express arrived at Saint John's. New Brunswick, on the 24th July, indicating that an American squadron was in the bay, viz. John Adams ately on board the French fleet in the Scheldt .-and Easex frigures, a brig, and 12 gun-boats. In From these two instances we may collect, that the consequence of this information, the homeward- exigencies of the French military and naval services sound fleet, of about 40 sail, had returned into port. His Majesty's ship Spartan had landed her prisoners, and sailed in search of the above vessels. Halifax papers of the 31st July say, " Last Sonday arrived his Majesty's ship Acasta, Capt. Kerr. for Lishon, with an elegant brig privateer, of 18 guns, and 170 men-nine days out, had taken nothing; to be inferred, that some expedition from the also the Gossamer, of 18 guns." The schooner Mary, Duggar, for Quebec, had been taken by the American privateer Buckskin, and recaptured by his Majesty's ship Maldstone, near Cape Ann. The | Guard, as well as the fisherman, comes from the American privateer ship Catherine, of 14 guns, and 96 men, by his Majesty's ship Colibri, and | particularly to his coming over, as if, by possibility. carried into Halifax. His Majesty's schooner Whiting was taken on the 10th July, in Hampton Roads, by the American privateer Dash, 12 guns; the dispatches for Anapolis were sunk, the crew state of the coast which they must have obtained, made prisoners of war. No attack had been made | while harboured upon it-the use which they would upon Canada.

The Alphen, which arrived on Wednesday at Falmouth from Halifax and New York, sailed from the latter place on the 31st July, nine days lity to aid an invasion of their country, are all so prior to the departure of the Pacific, arrived at Liverpool, which brought the papers containing the articles given in our last publication. When the we remain, at the same time, ready to receive them. Pacific sailed, the Gleaner had arrived, and was at It is possible that the persons exercising the power New York, awaiting the return of a messenger sent of Government in France may wish to engage our ga, where they were to arrive on the 24th; and off to the seat of the American Government, with attention by false alarms; and this again is a nice the dispatches relative to the repeal of the Orders in | point for the regulation of our conduct respecting Council. Mr. Baker, Secretary to Mr. Foster, had remained after Mr. Foster's departure, in order to open the dispatches, and to afford an immediate channel of intercourse for any return of amicable disposition on the part of the American Government. Mr. G. Barclay had gone up from New York with | ror of Russia upon the restoration of peace between the dispatches.

A vague story of the total defeat of Bonaparte 1 " Ukase of his Issperial Majebty, Autocrat of all the Russias, &v. &c. The Senata declares at follows !--

"The desirable peace which has been negotiated between Romin and Great Britain has at longth been scromplished, and we have taken the carliest opportunity of associating to our fathful people this happy event, and even before the formal ratification has been received:

" Pursuant to the conditions of this arrangement re hereby order, that from the present date, all our ports and barbours in the Baltic, the White and Black Sea, and the sea of Asoph, with all other our ports and harbours, wheresoever they may be situated, are open to the flag of his Britannic Majesty; and the trade shall be conducted between the Empire and Great Britain, according to the aysteen adopted

untier the existing regulations. "The Secrete has thought fit to communicate this acceptable intelligence in the present Ukase, that it

may be known to ail; and it is hereby witnessed by our Public Seni, this 5th (17th) day of August, view he came down to the Dutch coast, and getting | 1812." We have this day received Corunna Papers to the 30th ult. and from the intelligence which they bring

up by one of our cruizers off the Schelds. He was from Spain, it appears that the present object of the French is to effect such a concentration of their taken immediately into the Downs, where he was forces, as will again emble them to make a stand against the Allied Armies.

BILBOA, Aug. 18 .- The French troops evacuated this town on the morning of the 11th, on which day, and the following morning, the Spanish troops, and the three bettalious which had been armed in this Lordship of Biscay, entered this place. Auddst acclamations and public rejoldings, arrived Senor D. M. Renovales, Commandant-General of the Provinces, and Senor Parlier, General of the Vanguard Division of the 7th Army. On the morning of the 13th, the French troops approached, but our Spaplands and brave Biscavan youths walted for them at the advanced points, keeping up the whole graping of the 13th inst. a brisk fire, which obliged the ene-Expedition to the Scheldt, when Bonaparts was my to encump in Vigens, and the fertification of about from France, and engaged in the Austrian Morro; but yesterday morning (the 14th) our troops war, at its most critical geripd, after the battle of attacked the enemy, dreve them from their booktlone. Essling, this very measure of calling out the Na- and purroud them in their retreat to very near Zernote, our vallent men remaining masters of th place : yesterday was a glorious day for our arti by the complete victory gained over the enemy, wh shamefully fled.

His Excellency the General in Chief. Mendiza bel, has just arrived. To-night all the town anthe Theatre are illuminated.

To-morrow all the young men in this town, between the ages of 17 and 45, without exception, will be inlisted. The ardour with which our fincayan youth run to arms, in defence of our beloved country, is inconceivable. Already we have three battalions, composing 3600 men, armed, but not clothed, and ready to march against the enemy.

CORUNNA, Aug. 26 .- A person who has just lid, states, that in that pel-bhourhood the troops which had evacuated Toro were about 1500. These had joined 9000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, which is the amount of the division : its object was to increase itself by collecting from different parts .--For this purpose it proceeded to Tordesillas, whose garrison had surrendered to us (208 men of which yesterday arrived here), thence to Velour Castloneuva, Villafelia, Bernal, and lastly to Astorga, with the same object as to the other points, viz. to free the garrison, but they found themselves terribly disappointed at sociag their batteries smoking in ruins, the city deserted, and their soldiers and prisoners gone, with the exception of a few sick, who could not be removed. Now the Vandals are already beyond Benevente, proceeding to Zamora. The only point they occupy is Zamora, and even not this city, but the citadel, which is a short quarter of a league on the other side of the river from the former. In respect to the city, this person says, that the Portuguese, under the command of Silveira, with whom we are assured Senor Donglas Is, occupy it: and that the number of the Allies are estimated at near 12,000 men. That besides these the English, 14,000 strong, vis. 10,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, are proceeding from Aranda de Doero by the same road the French took, pursuing them; and that Senor Mendisabel was in Pancorvo.

'Senor Santocilden' division is said to be in Torde sillas. Senor Cabrera's in Tavara, part of Benevente, four leagues beyond Carvagales. Senor Morena in Vedriales, in front of Benevente, on the other side the river. Senor Castenen in El Val de come from France with a scrutinizing eye, while | S. Lorenzo, two leagues from Baneza.

Senors Beiveder, Pol, and Paredes, were, on the 23d, in Fonubadon, on their march for Astorthat Senor Castanos was to march on the 25th from Villafranca, for Bombiora, and to-day enter Aspersons coming over from France, and the latelli- torga.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM LINUTENANT-COLONEL RENITO MARGOTNES TO GREENAL MENDISAREL DATED VALLADOLID, JULY 30.

On the 29th, at night, I was in Agales, with the division under my command, when I received information from my confidential persons, who were la Convention, and adopted several resolutions on the impolicy of the war; also a memorial to the President of the United States, praying him to put an immediate end to the war, and to send Envoys Extraordinary to negociate a treaty with England."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MASSINGTON CITY, JULY 16 .- As the sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived, left Cowes early in June, and Cherbourg shortly before, she must have brought the latest advices from both countries. We do not pretend to a precise knowledge of the state of our affairs with France at the time the Wasp sailed. but have anderstood no satisfactory arrangement had been made respecting spoliations, or our commercial intercourse with that country. It is said that the Ducres of April 68, 1811, lately published in our Ganette, declaring the final repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees as to the United States, is an authentic document; but whether it was adopted at the time of its date, or lately, and antedated, is unknown. If the first was the case, we cannot conceive why it was not sooner published. If the second, we are ut a loss for a reason for its having been antedsted. Be this as it may, it appears, that, being the kind of document which the British Government required, it has deprived it of all pretext for continuing the Orders in Council. It is understood that the Emperor, before leaving Paris to join his army in the North, had authorised the Duke D'Alberg to continue the negociation with Mr. Barlow.

Es ZAMEVILLE, JULY 22 -- We are happy unnousce the glarious news that General Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit, on the English side. There is no mar to this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels lades with provisions, and some baggage of the army, among whom: we are sorry to tearn is Mr. Lewis Deat, paymester, from this town; Captain John Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment; some women, and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50, and the loss of properly about 40,000 dollars (including probably some result not bere enumerated).

By William Hull, Brigadier-General and Commander in-Chief of the North Western Army of the United

A PROCLAMATION.

" INHABITANTE OF CANADA! 44 After thirty years of peace and prosperity the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain have once more left them no altermative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your Country, and the standard of Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the praceable, unoffending inhabitants, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you. Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Greet Britein, you have no participation in her councils, no interests in her conduct; you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustion; but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectation. I tender you the round his neck, and were going to hang him to the invaluable blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary, result, individual and rescued, after spending a night in the watch-bouse. general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct, in a struggle for independence, and which conduct us safely and triumphantly through the stormy perisod of the revolution; that liberty which has raised us to an elerated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peeco and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fall to the lot of any country. In the name of my country, and by the authority, of Government, I promise you protection to your persons, property, and rights. Remain at your homes-pursue your peaceful and customary avocations—raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers, fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same farolly with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the ar-Hial of an army of friends must be hailed by you. with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from fyrminy and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of free ment Hatl Tany doubt of eventual success, I might wak Your assistance, but 1 do not: 'I come prepared for every contlingency-I have a force which will look down all opposition and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If, contrary to your own interests and the jost expectation of my country, you should take part is she approaching contest, you will be considered and Prested as enemies; and the horters and calamities of war will stalk before your If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages let loose to murder our citizens and batcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate error of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will-bertaken prisoner; instrut destruction will be his lote. If the dictates of reasony duty y justice, and hesianity, cannot prevent the employment of e a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentbeasyhtem of satalistion. I doubt not your courage and firmues - I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your negrices soluntarily they will be accepted sendily. The United States offer you peace, liberty, and accounty, your choice lies

most compatible with your rights and interest, your peace and happiness. " By the General.

CA. P. Hunn, Capt, the 13th United States' Regiment of Infantry, and Aid-de-Camp-Head quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1818."

New York, August 5 .- The cartel ship Pacic, Captain Stanton, will positively sail early toforrow morning, and the letter bags will be taken from the different places at 8 o'clock. On Monday last General Armstrong took the command of forts, &c. in this harbour, in place of Gen. Bloomfield, who has returned to Trenton to attend the meeting the Legislature of New Jersey. It was reported at Boston on Saturday last, the Maidstone British frigate was off Cape Cod; and that the Constitution frigate was preparing to leave Boston, in pursuit of

Extraviol a letter from Baltimore, dated July 28.

is Last night and this morning, our city has been under Mob-Government, the most disgraceful that ever visited any city, except Paris in the commendement of the French Revolution. Yesterday mornhig the Federal Republican was ugalis published from No. 45, South Charles-street, which contained some severe reflections against our police and the Democratic party, which they did not relish, and an immediate attack was meditated against the premises. The proprietors being apprised of it, collected about 20 of their Triends, and put the house in a state of defence. Gen. Lee, of Virginia, was the Commander-in-Chief in the house; with him were Captains Murray and Lingen, of the United States' army. Things were in this state, when the mob began to assemble at night; and, when their numbers were deemed sufficiently powerful, they began break. ing the windows. They then attempted to break open the door, when the commander of the garrison within told them to desist, or they would be fired upon. This seemed to have no effect, and after a great deal of forhearance on the part of the garrison, they commenced firing, and one of the mob leaders was shot immediately through the heart, and died instantaneously; one was shot in the groin, another received four balls in his side from a blunderbussand a fourth severely wounded; two of the three it is expected will die. After this repulse, the mob procured a 4-pound cannon, had it well charged, placed it before the house, and one of them stood ready with a lighted match to fire it as occasion might require, but fortunately it was not done. In the mean time the militia were called out, but the mob would not disperse, and insisted upon the surrender of the garrison, that they might wreak their bloody rengeance on the men who had killed one o their chiefs, and this they adhered to until about 9 o'clock this morning. At last, the garrison agreed to give themselves up to the military, and they were marched down Market-street, and from thence to juil, where they now are. I hear that an attack will be made on the jail this night, to force them out, and execute vengeance on them. Our Police are not worth a straw—they are really afraid to act. In the early part of this horrid business, Samuel Hoffman, a son of old Peter Hoffman, was sent by Gen. Lee, from the garrison, to propose

" Bakimore, 29th July, 1812. 14 We have had another dreadful night. I wrote yon yesterday that Mr. Hanson and his friends were conducted to juil by the military, at their own request, their safety from the fury of the mob being guaranteed by the Mayor and General Stricker .---The troops were ordered out for the protection of the prison, and to keep the peace of the city; but, to their eternal disgrace, they refused. About nine S'clock p. m: the mon forced the jail, and fell with the fory of cannibuts on twenty-six unarmed prisoners, and heat them with clubs until no signs o dife remained, when they left them, thinking they had fully completed the bloody deed. Through the mercy of God, they all, in a short: time, sliewed signs of life, except General Lingun; who never repovered, and now lies dead in the juil. Your friend, Mr. John Thompson, was reserved for public spectacle-wafter beating him, enough to have killed an on; they put him into a cart, and rolled him in tar and feathers, set the feathers in a blaze. and at last lodged him in a watch-home. They will. keep him confined, with the tur and feathers on him. The Mayor, and other persons of influence amongst hem, have endeavoured to get him off, but without offect, and it is expected they will finally murder him. General Harry Lees is dead, and there is

terms. He was taken by the mob and very much

beaten; and they went so far as to get a halter

first lamp post they came to. He was fortunately

gentry a visit." Additional Particulars from another Letter, dated Baltimore, July 29.

little hope of the lives of a number of others .-- Mr.

Hanson escaped the best of any-he, with three or

of the prilion, and escaped. General Lingan was

et Two regiments were put under arms, and ontinued so until seven o'clock this morning, when he mob dispersed, and the military were dismissed. This calm was but a prelude to a more dreadful storm. At eight o'clock in the evening the mob re-

* General Lee was, perhaps, the most distinguished partizan officer in the American war. He comnanded Lee's Legion, and he it was who formed the gallant enterprize that took Paulus Hook. And, at length, after rendering the most singular services to detineen these and wars slavery and destruction, his country, he has had his brains beat out with clubs Choose, then, but choose wisely, and may he who by a mob.

the letter and meaning of our Constitution. The | knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his | assembled in greater numbers, cut down the prison | one should be instantly discontinued. Designation of our Constitution. The | knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his | assembled in greater numbers, cut down the prison | one should be instantly discontinued. Designation of our cause, and who holds in his | assembled in greater numbers, cut down the prison | one should be instantly discontinued. The letter and meaning of our Constitution. The knows the justice of our cause, and wind noids ministed doors, entered, and with clubs attempted to kill the it seems, was well acquainted, by former expendituants of Hampshire, Massachusetts, met in band the fare of nations, guide you to a result the band the fare of nations, guide you to a result the band the fare of nations, guide you to a result the band the fare of nations, guide you to a result the band the fare of nations, guide you to a result the doors, entered, and with clubs attempted to kill the it seems, was well acquainted, by former expensions of the property of the control of the property o o be dend-he was then dragged with a rope, until they could obtain a cart; on which they put him, covered with tar and feathers, and conveyed him thus about the city. Their barbarity did not stop here. They occasionally felt his pulse; and when they discovered the least indication of life, they again beat his head until life was almost extinguish-

ed. This work continued until two o'clock, when they were fully persuaded to lodge him in the watchhouse, where I saw him. He had then come to, and asked for a drink of water, which was given to him. The mob dispersed, with a determination to meet again this morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of tormenting this poor man a little longer .--All I have ever read of the French does not equal what I saw and heard last night. Such expressions is these were current...... We'll root out the damned tories." " We'll drink their blood." We'll ent their hearts." I have just heard that the mobiate out, and have got poor Thompson again. I understand they intend to seize again upon the others who were beaten, but survived, and who are now in the Hospital, and not expected to live until twelve o'clock. I am sorry to have to mention it as a fact, that the Criminal Court, which was in Session, have his health. Will be there find even the drown adjourned to avoid interfering."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 27 .- We understand letter from Pittsburgh states, that General Hull's baggage had been captured by the British on Lake Brie. The Military Chest had been landed a short time before, and was saved. An arrival this morning furnishes corroborating information of three frigates having been seen going into the Chesapeake, one of them disabled, and in tow of her companion. The probability is strongly in favour of the disabled frigate being an enemy, in possession of two of our Gazette, over the heads of many thousands of Enr. vessels of war. A few days will explain the whole lish Officers, who have not merely worked their was

transaction. BOSTON, JULY 29 .- We are happy to state, that be Constitution frigate, Captain Hull, is safe. She rrived here on Sunday last from the Chesapeake Bay, which she left the 12th inst. completely equip- rewarding foreigners, to the injury of the natival ped and well manned. The Constitution was bound his army, will protest against the monstrous injuto New York; but our the 16th saw a frigate, and tice of the act. As Guardian of the army that han gave chace, with too light winds to reach her. Oo so nobly seconded his efforts, he will feel himself the 17th, discovered the British squadron, consisting of the Africa, 64, and Guerriere, Shannon, Belviders, and Æolus frigates, a brig and schooner; the Belvidera within gun-shot. During the 17th, the subject; for, independent of the injustice to the t was calm, and was spent in towing, manceuvring, and firing. On the morning of the 18th, a light breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her causas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict she could not have maintained with any hope of success, against a force so greatly superior. The hace was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations.

The British squadron; which chaced the Constituion and captured the Nautilus, consists of the following versels, viz. the frigate Shannon, P. V. B. Brooke, Esq. Commodore, rated at 38, but nounting 48 guns, with 300 men-Ggerriere, Capt. Ducres, rated 38, mounting 50 guns, with 300 men-Belvidera, Captain Byron, rated 36, nounting 48 guns, with 275 men-Eolus, Lord I. Townshend, rated 32, mounting 41 gans, with 264 men - and the Africa, Captain Bastard, rated 64, mounting 76 guns, with 500 men. They werd parted with 28th inst. 4 P. M lat. 38, 52, long. 70, 26, steering N. E. under a press of sail.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

The late conduct, and the consequent fate of the King of Prussia, exhibits a fresh instance of the pusillanimity of the Coutinental Sovereigns, and reads a severe but salutary lesson to the nations over which they rule. So late as September, 1811, Frederic-William was warned of the approach of the storm that was soon to hang over his own dominions, and burst upon the whole of the North of Europe. He seemed to be sensible of the perils that menaced him; listened to the advice of those who admonished him to prepare to meet them, and immediately issued orders for making those preparations for defence, of which the threat and approach of such an attack so forcibly inculcated the necessity. He was still in possession of eight fortresses of greater or less strength, and measures were ordered and taken for putting them hi an adequate state of defence. With the superintendance of this work General Blucher was entrusted, whose patriotic spirit and military tales is have been too conspicuonily displayed now to reunire any notice or panegyric. By the indefatigae exertions of that distinguished veteral, the eight Prussian fortresses were soon supplied with suitable garrisons and stores of every description's fresh les ies were raised, and the whole Prussian army placed on the most respectable and formidable footing. Lt four othersy jumped amongst the mob, in the lobby never appeared to be better appointed and equipped, or to be animated by a better spirit. These man of great lufluence in his county: General preparations were carried on with the knowledge Lee is also much refermed in Virginia, and I should Russia and Great Britain, and in concert with not be surprised if their friends paid our Fell's-point he Governments of the two countries. It had even been calculated by General Blucher how long each of these fortresses might stand out against the enemy; and the period of their resistince was expected to be sufficiently protracted to illow of the approach of the Russian army to g-operate with the Prussians against the common vader. Bonaparte was, as usual, soon apprized f the preparations and determination of Prussia to of them to the King of Prussia, first with soliciting ale from them and placed it within the bar; this esist, and accordingly communicated his knowledge to desist from such preparations, and soon after ritated them excessively, and one of the as with remonstrances and threats if he did not. He even insisted that Gen. Blucher should be removed | quitted the house to fetch a file of soldiers; at

ence, with the character he had to deal with ince his threats had accordingly the effect of unners the minds and altering the resolutions of Fred William. Under the influence of this new panic, is countermanded all further preparations for rein nnee, and not only dismissed Blucher from his con mand, but ordered that faithful adviser and tried Ga neral to withdraw from his dominions. What exis present to every mind. French troops took to session of all the Prussian fortresses, and even the capital of Prussia, where they closely watche the Prussian Monarch as their prisoner; and new that he has tamely submitted to all the orders, as answered all the views of the Corsican, he are that commanded to abdicate his royal authority, and to transfer it to the hands of his Minister, perhaps, was the tool of the very man who is thrones him; thus compelled to reward the treacher and treason of the servant who prepared his fall and helped to deliver him hito the power of his en Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is in an advanced state of My. Such is the destiny that naturally awaits such pusillanimous Princes. Frederic William is now confounded with a Louis or a Jerome Bonaparte and ordered, like them, to the baths or springs zome watering-place, for the supposed recovery of

virtue of the Lethean stream to induce the oblision of his former elevation and his present fall? Our renders will recollect the impression that we made on the army by the premature advancement at one step to Lord Burghersh; and that that English Nobleman, who had seen service, and was highly esteemed in the army, was obliged to resign in con sequence of the observations which were made as the subject. But now we hear of a thousand Germans being advanced by a single persgraph in the up by hard service, but have paid their money, a well as spilt their blood, in acquiring their rank We have no doubt but that Lord Wellington, a soon as he shall hear of this unprecedented modes? bound to protect them. And his remonstrance, trust, will not be made in vain. Certainly, as soo as Parliament shall meet, a motion will be mades strany, it is so bold a departure from the constitu tional policy of the country, that we have no doubt it will be made the subject of an inquiry by whos advice a measure so anexampled had been adopted Permisnent rank has not only been given to the Officers belonging to the German Legion who dis tinguished themselves at Salamanca, &cc. but is als conferred upon those who have never seen a shi fired, and who came in originally as Field Office This is peculiarly galling to the British, handled of whom have expended their patrimony in purchas, whereas the Germans have never bought a dag

The First, Second, and Third Regiments of For

Guards were yesterday inspected in Hyde-Park, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; in Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Casbridge were on the ground. Fourteen hendred mi fifty men were drafted from the first battalion for embarkation for Portugal. On being informed in they were to join the Marquis of Wellington's army, they gave three cheers. This morning, at fin o'clock, the right wing of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, consisting of 80 en, grenadiers and light infantry, were mustera in the Knightsbridge barracks, Colonel Gre Upton Commander; and, being formed in two d risions by Captain Lambert, they marched at s o'clock, with drums heating and colours flying, fo Putney, where the band left them. They then pro ceeded to Kingston, on their way to Portmouth

for embarkation. The band of the regiment physic the Duke of York's march as they passed Kaleto bridge barracks, when the men, one and all, por three hearty cheers. Four women, having necessity dren, in each company, were allowed to go via them: in the centre of the Division several of the Ternale heroines were observed marching in a time, with the firelock in their hand. They take ed, last night, ten shillings each, being a patt the first payment, becoming due, of the Walden prize-money! After the inspection, yesterdin, Hyde-Park, the Commander-in-Chief ordered man to have a shilling, to drink his Royal Bigs ness's health and success To the Marquis of Weller ton and the troops under his command. The deb ing and ammunition for the reinforcements at conveyed in two large baggage waggons. Anthe division of the Guards will march to-morrow ing, should the weather continue fair, also for Path mouth, to embark for Spain. The 2d Regiment Life Guards are expected to march next week, he

clothing being nearly ready. LEEDS, SEPT. 5 .- An assault of the wort airs ous and unprovoked mature was committed in Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, on the per son and in the house of Mr. Fitzgerald, Wi private soldiers of the Carlow Militia, who had the morning of that day marched into this pla with the first division of their regiment, from B

These men, Mappears, had come into the Uni Inn, kept by Mr. Fitzgerald, and called for att kard of ale, but becoming very bolsterous and part the Quarter-Master Serjeant of the Carlow Re ment, who happened to be in the house, took ! drew his bayonet upon the Quarter-Master, from the command, and that all warlike preparati-

provocation they received either from him or his wife. Afterwards they sat down to drink, and appeared more composed; but this was a false calm, the prelude of a still more violent gust of passion; for having drank part of the liquor, one of them took the tankard in his hand, and all four advancing to the bar, the man that held the tankard first threw its contents in Mr. Fitzgerald's face, and striking him with the tankard, brought him to the ground; the other three then drew their bayonets, and fell upon him with such savage fory, that he was reduced to a state of insensibility, and left upon the floor weltering in his blood, with not fewer than seven desperate wounds upon his head. desperadors, received three wounds on his head, though of a less serious nature.

pregnancy, was a witness of this barbarous scene, and the cry of " Murder !" frequently repeated, brought a number of persons from the street, and from different parts of the house, and, amongst others, Quarter-Master Grensley, of the 15th Regiment of Hussars, who, seizing a bludgeon, fell upon the assailants with so much spirit and effect as to drive them from the bar, and in the end from the house; and it is, probably, to the active and coursegeous conduct of the Quarter-Master, that the family owe their lives, and the offenders their narrow escape from an ignominious fate. After the house had been cleared of these Carlow men, one of them, Thomas Roden, returned for his cap, which had fallen from his head in the affray; this man was taken into custody, and is held to bail to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions. The three others escaped; but they are known, and the Civil Power, we cannot doubt, will demand that they shall be given up, to be dealt with as the offended laws of their country require. Mr. Fitzgerald, though shockingly incerated, bas, we are happy to hear, been pronounced out of danger; but a female, the wife of J. Thomas, a neighbour, who had been for some time in a weak state of health, and who witnessed the scene of horror, was so much alarmed, that she took to her bed and died yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. All doubts as to the existence of Bonaparte are now removed. We are in possession of the thirteenth and fourteenth Bolletins. They are dated from Smolensko, on the 21st and 23d of August, and they confirm the former accounts of the capture of that place; but it was a victory dearly bought by the French army. They acknowledge a loss of 700 killed and 3200 wounded, while we are informed that the Russians lost 4700 in killed, 7 or 8000 i wounded, and 2000 prisoners. This disproportion Bincredible. The Russians were defended by stone walls, and it appears that they had time enough to set fire to the town, and even to retreat in good order-the whole of their magazines, and an immense quantity of private property, were involved in the conflagration. So far the Russians have effected another most important object in their present mode of warfare. The chagrin of Bonaparte at thus losing the means of subsistence to his troops is manifested in the fourteenth Bulletin; and he must now repose at Smolensko as he did at Witepsk, until the means of advancing farther are brought from the

The Telegraph from Plymouth last night announced to the Admiralty that Astorga had fallen; and ed at Downing-street with a confirmation of the agreeable circumstance; with the addition, that the garrison, consisting of 1200 men, had surrendered prisoners of war to the Spaniards under Santocildes. Colonel Mawbey, of the 53d, commanded the attack. Lord March does not bring any later intelligence from Madrid than that of which we are already in possession. He is merely the bearer of duplicates of Marquis Wellington's dispatches announcing the capture of Madrid. Lord March came by the way of Corunus, where he heard of the fall of Astorga, as above stated.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. At length we have an arrival from America, and,

although it does not furnish us with any official document announcing the intentions of the American Government, respecting the continuance of the war with this country, the intelligence is nevertheless of such a description as to warrant our implicit confidence in the reports which have reached us, that allmatters in dispute will be now amicably adjusted.-The Pacific has arrived at Liverpool from New-York. She sailed from that City on the 8th ultimo. as a cartel, and has on board no less than 80 passengers. By this vessel we have received Letters and Papers from New-York to the above date, and | put to death, to the number of about 200 souls, intheir contents are of a most interesting and at the same time of a most agreeable nature. The repeal of the Orders in Council was not made known at the Seat of Government when the Pacific came away, but the ictelligence was received every where with the utmost joy. While we briefly hint at these pleasing circumstances, we regret to be under the ecessity of adding, that nearly the whole of the American States have been thrown into a state of riot and disorder in consequence of the Declaration of War. On the one hand, the Federalists throw every impediment in the way of the Republican Warriors, by burning and destroying privateers, irms, ammunition, &c. while the latter have risen. like the savages who figured in the French Revolution, and have commenced a massacre of the party

ant appeared, they used very abusive language to | sanguinary transactions at Baltimore, for proofs of premium, and the contrivers obtained success nearly | a land of liberty, where the mere expression of a poverpool on the 12th ult. so that a few days will probably bring us still more gratifying information than that brought by the Pacific.

This morning, the remainder of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards, ordered for foeign service, to join the army in Spain under the Marquis of Wellington, were assembled in the all the glory of a conqueror, although his march, Court-yard of the barracks at Knightsbridge, as early as 5 o'clock, and formed in two divisions, consisting of 700 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Askew, Captain Wheatly, and other military Officers; the van taking their route to Kingston, and the rear division, leaving Knightsbridge to the left, towards their quarters for this A person of respectability in this town, who was night in the vicinity of Egham and Staines; the standing by, but had never opened his lips to these | military band accompanying them no farther than the entrance of Hammersmith: they evinced the | scarcely to be equalled; but his victories have been | tion, and add, that the Federalists were murching same spirit of military ardour, zeal, and loyalty, as their comrades who marched from town yesterday morning; and as they passed the barrack of the Life Guards, most of them, being out in front of the place, greeted them with three hugas.

Major-General O'Loghlin, of the Life Guards. has just left Dublin, where he has been some time on the Staff, to proceed to London, from whence he accompanies the part of the Life Guards ordered on foreign service.

The general-service men of the First, Second and Third Garrison Battalions, at present in Ireland, are now ordered all to be formed into the events have rendered them wholly uninteresting. Third Garrison Battalion, which is then to be made disposable regiment of, and sent abroad in a short

Government, it is said, mean to take advantage of the feeling excited by the recent brilliant successes in Spain, by permitting 10,000 men to volunteer, close of the Diet of Orebro, which, like that of in the course of next month, from the militis into the King, on the same occasion, is wholly silent

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 9 .- On Monday morning

his flour two-pence a stone, in the face of a falling market, which so enraged the women, that several got a fishing-rod, and fixed a halfpenny loaf upon which they coloured over with reddle, in imitaion of its being dipt in blood, and likewise adorned it with a piece of crape. With this they began o parade the streets, and soon collected a very arge mob, among which were two women with handhills, who were dignified with the titles of Madam and Lady Ludd. The first object of their venzeance was the baker who had advanced the price of his floor; they broke his windows, and then compelled him to drop his flour sixpence a stone. The mob then divided into several parties, and treated nearly every baker and flour-seller in the samemanner; not sparing their windows till they had promised to drop flour six-pence a stone. In vain did the Mayor and the other Magistrates reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct. Impelled by hunger and revenge, they flew from one object of vengeance to another, and in one place a woman was carried in a chair to give the word of command; and some parties went to the neighbouring villages, where they exercised their authority in the same manner. The Mayor, at length, ordered out the military, and peace was apparently restored. During the night, a party of men went to Alderman Bates's farm, about two miles hence, and, after regaling themselves with such fare as the house afforded, they took away a olunderbass and a gun. They likewise went to the louse of one of Lord Chesterfield's keepers, and took away his fire-arms and some hams. On Tues- have passed through Bayonne, with a reinforcement | per centday morning the scenes of tumult were renewed this day, at one o'clock, the Earl of March, one of with increased violence; carts loaded with potatoes statement is made to rest on private letters from Bay- Guards arrived in this City, where they are to do prices ; a corn warehouse was attacked with great fury, as well as many bakers' shops, but without any mischief being done, except the breaking of windows, and some other trifling affairs. What added to the tumult was, the bread served out to the soldiers was found to be short of weight; and many of them were, on Monday, seen active in the mob. A peace officer and party of the West Kent Militia are now stationed in every house or warehouse considered in danger, while parties of hussars constantly parade the streets. Yesterday three prisoners were brought in from a neighbouring village. All is quiet this morning.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12. - The only article of Information received by the late arrivals from the eastward, which appears worthy of notice, is the account of an insurrection, said to have taken place at the Dutch settlement of Palambang, on the eastern coas of Sumatra. It is said that the Rajah of Palambang, who possesses territories to the southward, and who has long been engaged in extensive contracts for the supply of tin to the Dutch Government, had stimulated the Malay inhabitants to this outrage, on the first news of the destruction of the French power in Java reaching the settlement. The whole Europearl garrison, with their familles, it is added, were cloding men, women, and children.

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

It was intimated in our last publication, that the tatement relative to the death of BONAPARTE WAS a fabrication for Stock-jobbing purposes, and there are now the strongest reasons for believing, that this, and no other, was the real source of the rumour-The private letters which contained the account are said to have been manufactured in London, to have been carried to the French coast by smugglers, and to have been brought back from it by the same worthy associates of worthy masters. A strong specuopposed to them. We refer to our details of the lation was set on foot to raise Omnium to 10 per cent. savage tribes could be disgraced. Can that be called

Mrs. Fitzgerald; such behaviour, Mr. Fitzgerald these melancholy facts. The General Washington, to the extent of their wishes. Bonapara was kill- litted opinion is to ensure the deprivation of life. Mrs. Pitzgriand, and this was the only another cartel, was to sail from Philadelphia for Li- ed by that party on Change who are called Balls, and the destruction of property, at the hands of a and their opponents, the Bears, displayed great | ferocious and ungovernable rabble? These transacadroitness and activity in restoring him from the tions have been computed to the worst days of the dead, in which these Growlers were at last triumph- | French Revolution, and it will be remarked, that

called to life, than he was made to enter Moscow in and the account of it in London, must have been ac-

complished with more than the speed of an eagle. The extracts from the French papers, to be found in our last page, have consigned to merited injury these scandalous proceedings, whilst the whole transaction affords to the British Empire an useful has advanced, and obtained possession of Smolenless decisive, and more dearly purchased, than the private letters in the Minor Paris Papers had represented them. Even the Bulletina themselves must be regarded as not exempt from exaggeration; but there can be no hesitation in believing, that the Russians were defeated in a series of well-con-

The French Papers have, also, conveyed several Official Reports, in addition to those we have inserted, relative to proceedings which took place previous to the dates of the Bulletins; but they are of little moment in themselves, and subsequen-

Letters from Gotlenburgh state; that the Crowh Prince of Sweden had set off for Abo. for the pur pose of having an interview with the Emperor AL-EXAMPER. This statement appears to be unfounded. The Crown Prince delivered an Address at the with regard to his political views, as well as on the aubject of his Treaty with England. He alludes to baker in Nottingham had the temerity to advance the extension of hostilities from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Dwina, but, at the same time, professes a wish that Sweden may be exabled to

ADHERE TO A PACIFIC POLICY. Mr. THORNTON has failed in his endeavours to open a friendly communication with Denmark. The Danish Government is said to have rejected all overtures for reconciliation with England, and to have ordered 48 new buttalions to be raised, for the purpose of repelling invasion. This circumstance has revived the rumour that a Swedish Expedition is about to sail, and that Zealand is its object. Such a plan may be in contemplation, for it is worthy of the policy of Lord CASTLERBAGE; if so, it is easy o prognosticate, that the possession of Denmark by BERNADOTTE will prove of almost incalculable detriment to the interests of Britain.

A Proclamation has been issued at Petersburgh, innouncing the Peace between Britain and Russia. and comprehending arrangements in favour of the rade between the two countries. Lord CATHCART

was daily expected at the Russlan head-quarters. On Saturday, we gave our readers reason to expect intelligence of the raising of the siege of Oudly. That event, together with the fall of Astorga, has taken place, and both can only be considered as new fruits of the victory obtained at Salamanca. The French papers afford but little information relative to the affairs of the Peninsula, and that little is not entitled to implicit reliance. MASSENA is held forth as about once more to take the command of the of 10,000 men, and 24 pieces of artillery. This not at present determine. It would, however, appear, that the greatest exertions are making to send troops forward to the Peninsula, that detachments have, for that purpose, been called in from Boulogne, and various other quarters, and that 2000 men had arrived at Burgos. It is now generally believed, that the extraordinary Sittings of the Senate related to this subject, and not to the dethronement of the King of Prussia, as some of the London papers have given out. The Journal de Paris of the 4th speaks of the Senate having been occupied on the 1st on subjects relating to the Civil and Criminal Codes, and to matters of Commerce and Police, without intimating that any other topics had engaged their attention. It is, however, supposed, that the plan of a new conscription was under their consideration.

It is again mentioned, that Peace has been restored between Buenos Ayres and the Portuguese., Letters from the Brazila state the death of the Prince Don Padno, and of the Marquis Dz Pombal---The former was married to the Pasucz Recent's daughter, and his issue is in the legitimate line of accession to the throne of Portugal.

In our last, we alloded briefly to recent intelligence from America. Extracts of considerable length from the Journals of that country appear in this day's publication, and they will attract peculiar attention. The effect which the repeal of the Orders n Council was likely to produce on the American Executive is still unknown, but the reception which that repeal elsewhere experienced, and the tone of The National Intelligencer, add strength to the hope of altimate adjustment, whatever the issue may be. The war-party make a great noise about what

they have done, and what they will do, but appearances on paper and in the field are not always similar. The capture of Fort Malden, and the surrender of Montreal, are, as yet, only matters of ramour. The disturbances at Baltimore, which we alluded to on Saturday, are now more fully detailed, and the eye of justice and humanity will contemplate them as more atrocious than any thing by which the most

ant. This game of disgraceful imposition was car- the spirit which raged at Bultimore was not, as in ried still farther. No sooner was BONAPARTE re- | France, excited by the powerful motives of ambition, criminal as these were but by those base and intolerant passions which sway the rudest and most vulgar minds. They may assume the proud boast of patriotism, but outrage and marder are not the allies of that illustrious virtue. The assasting of Paris were instrumental in rearing in their country the throne of despotism, and the assassins of Baltimore. if their spirit should be suffered to expand itself, may lesson of future prudence and distrust. Bonaparts | Be regarded as announcing the approaching ruin of their country. Some accounts state, that the Hota sko, through scenes of blood and horror which are had ceased, whilst others speak of their contlinuafrom different quarters to the relief of their friends. The accounts tury as to General Leg, some saying, that he had actually been put to death, and others that he was likely to sarrive his wounds.

> General Sannana, tifter pettering Government with letters upon letters of the grossest nansinse, n which he claimed the short exorbitant rewards for protended services, has at length quitted London for Sweden, and ultimately, perhaps, again to become the voluntary slave of the master whom he betrayed and deserted.

A dissolution of Parliament is confidently and geerally expected to take place early in the next

A large and respectable assembly of the Friends of Parliamentary Reform dined together on the 9th at Manchester, when several animated speeches were delivered in favour of that important cause.

On the 4th Mr. BROUGHAM was splendidly entertained at Liverpool, in acknowledgment of his unwearied attention to the interests of the country in general, and particularly for his successful exactions In promoting the repeal of the Orders in Council. On that occasion, both Mr. BROUGHAM she Mr. Roscon expressed their full and unreserved conviction, that the repeal of the Orders in Council would be the mean of restoring Peace between Great Brle tain and America.

When the account of the raising of the sleep of Cadia reached Dublin, Mr. Pezze, with a regard to public feeling which does him the highest honour. mmediately communicated the event to the Lord

There is one mail due, hone having reached as tince Sunday. The following articles, outsicted from the London papers of Thursday, are so straingly calculated to excite public interest, that we walted to the latest possible hour in the hope of hiving them explained by the mail of Friday.

On the morning of the 8th, a Lieutenant belong fug to the Ban Josef arrived at Plymouth from Palmouth, and vet off with dispatches from Lord KEITH, of great importance, from the North Const of Soulin. He came home in the Constant, of 174 guns. The Columbine arrived on the same morning. with some officers on board, who immediately set off for I london, saying that they had news of impertance. 46 We understand," says another paper, briefly, " that Government have received an account of the defeat of Sourt by Gen. HILL." The next meil will clear up these statements.

On Thursday, the Three per cent. Consols were 604; Omnium was at 744 premium. On Friday Army of Portugal, for which purpose he is said to last, Exchange between Loudon and Dublin was 84

> On Sanday last, a Party of the King's Dragoon uty; till farther orders.

Some local matters, unavoidably postponed, shall appear on Thursday.

MARRIED-On Thursday last, at Whitechurch Bishop's hall, by the Rev. John Hughes, Oliver Caffe Jackson. Esq. Major of the North Mayo Regiment of Militia, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Humphry Jones, of Mullinabro, in the County of

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 14.

ARRIVED. 12th-Barl Leicester and Earl Sandwich Packets. 13th-Cornwallis, Macksey, Bristol, luggage s Agenoria, Read-and Good Intent. Ham, Swanson. culm; Samuel Packet; Venus, Lowther-and Bro-

thers, Jenkins, Swansen, coals.

GAILED, 11th-Camden Revenus Cruiser: Daddon, Beerand Assiduous. Jonking, Swapses, ballest, Auckland Packet: Friendship. (from Liverpool) Evans, Limorick, m. goods; Rose, Lowther, Guernsey, butter, beef, oatmeal, &c.

12th-Vigilant, Portous, Whitehaves, ballast; Camden Packet 13th-William, Boor-and Mary, Allen, Swansen,

ballast; Swallow, Costigno, Cardiffe—and Eliza, Lawson, Whitehaven, ballast; General Johnson, Cooke, Bristel, butter, beef, floor, dec.; Earl Leicester Pac ket. Wind-S. W. at 8 a. m.

SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS WILL BE OPEN FROM 12 TO 4 O'CLOCK, THURSDAY, THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. AT MISS WALKER'S, ON THE QUAY. Sept. 15, 1812.

> THERE WILL BE A BALL AND SUPPER

TRAMORE HOTEL. On Thursday, the 17th of September next,

Uatil the 24th of September, on every THURSDAY.
Trampre, Sept. 14, 1812.