In the last session of Parliament, I opposed the Bill intituled " An Act to prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called Tokens, except such as are issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively." Much as I could wish, for the credit and welfare of the country, that a general revision should take place of the principles upon which our circulation is now conducted. I was then, and am now, perfectly convinced, that the measure of annihilating all Local Tokens in the month of March next, unless it should be attended with further arrangements, must prove highly injurious.

I am indeed of opinion, that there is just reason to believe, that if this Act is not repealed immediately on the meeting of Parliament, the commerciately of this country will sustain a must severe shock. For, In my view of the subject, it will deprive the muste manufacturer of the power of paying the wages of his workmen, and leave the poorer consumer without the means of dealing with the retail trader whilst it will prove a source of infinite inconvenience to the community at large.

That there exists in this country no standard sil ver coin of weight and quality such as can legally circulate, is a thing universally admitted. In the circular letter which the present Fart of Liverpool. when Secretary of State for the Home Department. addressed to all the Lord Lieutenants of Counties in December, 1804, the rapid deterioration of our abillings and sixpences was, admitted, though even as early as the year 1798, we learn, both from the late Earl of Liverpool and from Mr. Dorien, that the milver coin was in a most degraded state.

By Lord Liverpool, in his Treatise on the Coing of the Realm, the shillings are said to have been, in 1798, deficient to the amount of upwards of twentyfour per cent, and the sixpences to the amount of more than thirty-eight percent, when compared with the standard coins of the same denomination; whilst by Mr. Dorien they are described, in his pamphlet intituled Thoughts on a new Coinage of Silver, a still more impaired in value; for he represents the shiffings in circulation to be worth only eight-pence halfpenny, and the sixpences to be reduced to the value of two-pence halfpenny.

We know also from the witnesses examined by the Irish Exchange Committee in 1804, that a that time twenty-one shillings of the best silver circulating in Ireland, was not in value equal to more than nine shillings of the standard coin of these

To issue silver coin from the mint in this state of our silver currency, and under the circumstances of the relative value which our Bank Notes bear to Silver Bulion, could, therefore, only put the public to great expense, without affording any icmedy for the crils that will necessarily result from the deficiency of small money, which the annihilation of Local Tokens must occasion. Because, unless the nature of mankind should be so far changed as to produce no universal negligence of their own interest, all the moment it appeared.

Noither can the issuing of paper, commonly called Silver Notes, be regarded as a possible means, under the law as it now stands, of supplying the place of Tokens: for the issuing of paper, promising to pay any sum in value below twenty shillings, is prowided against by the 48th of the King, cap. 88. under very high penalties.

There appears, therefore, to be no mode, in the present state of our circulation, of protecting the public from the want of that species of currency used in small payment, which the prohibition of Local Tokens must produce; for neither the Bank of England, nor that of Ireland, have been able to supply a sufficiency of Tokens to answer the demands of the country; and those in circulation are issued at a rate that they must be immediately committed to the melling pot by a trifling fall in the valuc of paper, or, as it would be described by many by a further small rise in the value of silver.

In this state of things it cannot have escaped you observation, who have practically considered the subject, that the abolition of the Local Tokens, which have been generally issued of a value greater, in proportion to their denomination, than that of our colu in circulation, must operate as a direct encouragement to those numerous coiners of false money, who, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the 15th and 16th of the King, have long carried on a criminal but a highly profitable trade, -- whilst it must produce a degree of pressure upon the retail trader, and of bardship upon the poorer classes of the community, perfectly unparalleled.

It is a conviction of the great inconvenience and injury which the nation at large must sustain, should this mensure be carried into execution in the month of March next, and a strong impression of the impossibility of conducting the business of the country without Local Tokens, until the Legislature has effected a general reformation in the state of our currency, that has induced me to draw up the Queries I now submit to you, in hopes that by the general

traffic has been carried, by Mr. Colquboun, in his Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis.

be enabled to make such a case as will prove to Parliament the necessity of interfering, to prevent the formidable crils with which the public is threatened : and I have only to add, that after receiving this explanation of my motives, I trust that you can have no difficulty in communicating what appears to be so necessary for the success of the cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, LAUDERDALE.

OUTRIES.

1. What is the denomination of the Tokens you 2. What is the average weight of each species? 3. By how many dwts, in every twelve ounces, is

the metal of which they are composed inferior to standard silver? 4. What is the average intrinsic value of each

species ? 5. Are there any local tokens circulated in your nmediate vicinity, besides those you have issued;

6. What do you compute to be the total value of the local tokens circulated within the district in

which you reside? 7. What proportion do the local tokens bear to the half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, that are in circulation near you?

8. What do you conceive to be the average intrinsic value of those half-crowns, shillings, and six-

9. Are there many tokens of the Bank of Eng-

land circulated in your vicinity? 10. Has it been common to refuse change for a Bank-note, unless a large proportion of copper is

11. Have you known a premium given to get silver for a twenty-shilling Bank-note?

12. Has there been any attempt to issue paper notes or tickets under the value of twelve shillings? 13. Have you not known master-manufacturers pay their workmen wages with paper tickets, under the circumstance of a shop being established in the neighbourhood where the workmen were furnished with goods in exchange for those tickets.

14. Where this has occurred, has it not been cusomary for the retail trader to acttle his accounts. noutbly or quarterly with the manufacturer by whom the tickets were issued?

15. Is there a disposition to petition the two Houses of Parliament at their next meeting, for the repeal of the Act which has recently passed, prohibiting the circulation of local tokens?

To. J. B. Monck, Liq. Reading. September 1, 1812. My Long-It is with peculiar pleasure that, in obedlence to your Lordship's wishes, I hasten to adliess myself to you on the subject of your very poite and condescending letter. Connected as the matter of Currency is, both with the honour and safety of the country, I have thought it my duty to pay as much attention to it as I am able, however dry and distasteful it may be. In this pursuit, my principal guides have been Locke, Adam Smith, the nte Lord Liverpool, the Report of the Bullion Committee, and, I may add, my Lord, your own writings, which are inferior to none of the preceding. The great lesson inculcated by all is the necessity of adhering faithfully to the national standard. under all temptations and extremities, and a warning against the fatal delusion of substituting, in the com of the coin of the realm, a compulsory paper currency. There is an end of all security in property and contracts, if the national standard may e debased at the will of the Bunk of England, and if the subject be compelled to take in payment, under paid of fine and imprisonment, their nominal money at par with the King's real money. The preservation of the Sinking Fund, however commendable, is not half so necessary to Public Credit, for is so solemn as d sacred a trust, as the preservaion of our standard. The situation of the Stockholders is now perfectly precarious, and every day growing worse and worse, as the Bank paper, in which alone he is paid, keeps falling in credit, and in value. This gradual deterioration must go on, until the Bank are compelled to fulfil their engagements, and to pay again in specie. The Bank, at the same time, might be permitted to extend their capital to the amount of six or eight millions, and the subscription to this new capital should be receired in their own notes, by which means six or eight millions of their superfluous notes would be taken ont of circulation. The whole evil of depreciation night thus be redressed, as on a former occasion,

profit by the enormous issue of their paper. The ready and contemptible expedient of paying the public creditor in debased money, has been the common policy of weak Princes, and weak Ministers, who think they have thus cured the disease, when they have only transferred the seat of it. The bad money, which is issued from the Exchequer to pay the public creditor, is sure to be paid back into tagain in the shape of taxes. We must go to the root of the disorder, we must invigorate the whole frame and constitution, if we hope to care our ricketty finances; otherwise we no sooner set the neck strait, than the back or shoulders give way and get awry It is high time that this system of delusion and ruit vere abandoned, that our difficulties, which are undoubtedly very great, were fairly stated, and duly veighed, and met with a steady countenance, and suitable exertions. In the room of our present system, a system of finance should be established, having good faith and the storling standard for its basis, where encreased economy should go hand in hand with encreased taxation, a system solid, pros-

without any convulsion, and the loss would fall on-

Earth of England, who have made an enormous

nisters are incapable of executing such a vigorous henceforth follow the tide, rather than unclearly system, not only for want of disposition, but for pose it. Like many others, I may soon probable want of that confidence of the people in them, which mould myself to the fashion of the times, and is necessary to the complete success of every national enterprise. To your activity, my Lord, and to your intelligence, and to the splendid virtues of that political party, with whom your Lordship's name is often associated, the country would gladly be indebted for the restoration of our standard, for the revival of our drooping credit, and for the triumph of expedience and philosophy over the clamour of the interested, or the ignorant.

Having disburdened my mind in these general oberrations, which grow out of the subject of your letter, and which, therefore, I hope you will pardon, I will trespass no longer on your valuable time, but confine myself to the answer of your Queries, one by one, in the order proposed, and to the best of my ability and present information.

1. I have issued forty-shilling gold tokens, halfcrown and eighteen-penny silver tokens.

2. I have expressed on the reverse of all my tokens both the weight and fineness of the gold and silver. My gold tokens weigh 6dwts, 18grs, my half-crown tokens Odwis, my eighteen-penny to-Lens Adwits.

3. My Gold is Standard Gold; my Silver i Spanish Dollar Silver.

4. Estimating Standard Gold at £5 an oz. my 40s. Gold Tokens, are worth intrinsically 34s. Es imating Dollar Silver at 6s. 4d. an ez. my Halfrown Tokens are worth intrinsically 15, 11d.; ny Eighteen-penny Tokens, 1s. 31d. In this esinate are left out of consideration all charges of dies, workmanship, carringe and insurance.

5. I do not know of any other person who has irculated Tokens in this neighbourhood.

6. I have coined into Tokens 70 ez. of Standard Gold, and 5000 oz. of Spanish dollar silver. Notwithstanding the quantity issued. I have had within hose few weeks large demands on me for silver tokens, which I have not been able to supply. 7. I cannot answer with any certainty this query

But I should guess, that in this Borough my tokens may amount to one-fourth of the silver in circulation In some villages, I am told, there is nothing to be seen but my tokens. Shillings and sixpences may form one-third of the silver in circulation. Halfrowns are now seldom visible.

8. Of twelve shillings, a fair sample, I find that the lightest weighs 1dwt. 18grs, the heariest 2dwts. 14grs. The mean of the extremes is therefore 2dwts 12rs. The twelve together weigh 28dwts. 122rs. naking the mean for each 2dats, 9grs.

Of twelve sixpences, I find that the lightes weighs 10 crs. the heariest 1 dwt. 9grs. The mean therefore of the extremes is 23grs. The twelve together weigh 12dwts. 12grs. making the mean for

Taking the highest mean as the average, 7., 6d Shillings weighs 17dwts. 19grs,-in sixpences 15dwts, 15grs.—in my half-crowns, 18dwts.—i. my eighteen-penny tokens, 20dwts.

9. I cannot answer this accurately. But I should guess, that about one-third of the silver in circulation consists of Bank of Egland tokens. Bank dollars begin to disappear.

10. This year, whenever I have applied to perons, whose occupations gave them a command of silver, I have always consented to take a portion of copper in change for notes. Last year, before I began to issue tokens, I could obtain no change, in any quantity, but copper. After my issue of tokens, and who have themselves unanimously called for the silver became abundant.

11. Thave never given a premium myself, nor do now of any person who has. Last year I desired that an application might be made to the Bank of England for change, and the answer given by them was, that they would part with their tokens for gold | no less, in Mexico alone, than 70,000 men, infanonly, but not for paper. The difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of obtaining by any legal demand silver for notes, suggested to me the propriety of cut off the communication between the City of making myself independent of the Bank of England, Mexico and Vera Cruz, the principal second by the columne of local tokens.

12. I know of no attempt to do this in this eighbouthood.

13. I do not know of such a practice in this place. But a most respectable Gentleman, and a Magistrate in the county of Bucks, informed me, that he was forced last year to adopt the plan menioned in this query for the payment of his labourers. To obviate the trouble of issuing tickets, he took from me a small supply of my silver tokens, and stands Godfather to them in the hamlet where

14. It was the custom with the Gentleman above y, where it ought to do, on the Company of the nentioned to have his tickets sent in, when they mounted to one pound. I have not heard of any such custom being adopted as yet in this place or

15. I am not aware of any disposition to petion Parliament, and I have certainly no intention of interposing at all in this matter myself. The mass of the people, you well know, my Lord, are very undequate judges of depreciation in currency, and herefore it is more the duty of Government to protect them, and not to impose on their simple and that the Spanish Americans would prefer an intimate onfiding pature. With the bulk of mankind a pound is a pound, and they estimate money by its external denomination, and not by its intrinsic seight and fineness. The poor, who are destined to suffer most by too extended an issue of paper, and by the want of small money, are the last who foresee the impending evil, and do not think of it till they feel it. I have done one man's part to check the inundation of Notes, and to furnis' " i district with silver for change. I have, like sing, no doubt of the mistaken policy of prohibiting the circulation of local tokens, in the present circumstances of our currency; but, I believe, that repective, permanent, and equal to the emergencies thing will convince Ministers of their error, kat-

information which the answers will furnish, I may of the present crisis. I fear, that the present Mi- | dear-bought experience. For this reason; I starmy mite to that load of paper money, which alone it seems the disposition of Ministers to foster and encourage. If, however, I do issue notes, I make them in a new way, and so as the holder them shall have at least an equal profit with myself I have now, my Lord, answered your Queria as far as my imperfect means of information will at

> I have taken the liberty of publishing, in the Reading Mercury, both your Lordship's circula and my answer, that your Lordship's sentiments may be the more disseminated, and that, where my information is defective, it may, perhaps, by supplied by others. If any person shall think & worth while to favour me with information relation to your Queries, within his own experience and knowledge, I will not fail to lay it before you. I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant, John Berkeley Monck. Coley Park, Reading.

GOLD AND SILVER LOCAL TOKENS. Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed the last

ssions, it is declared tawful to circulate Gold and Silver Local Tokens until the 25th day of March 1813, and no longer, I think it my duty to all the attention of the public to this Act, and to declare my readiress to redeem my promise, expressed on my tokens, at all times.

But for the particular convenience of the holder of my tokens in the town and neighbourhood. hereby give notice, that on the Erst Saturday February next, and every succeeding Saturday, shall attend at the Bear Inn, Reading, between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and two, in order to exchange my tokens for Bank-notes, until ther are all exchanged.

I have to thank the public for the confidence re posed in me, and hope, that by the time Local Tokens are withdrawn, Government will be prepared to provide the country with a coinage of standard money, the undoubted right of the subject. and will not leave the country, as it now is, a prey to a compulsory paper currency, at open discountithe Stock Market with the King's coln, and no convertible by any legal process into pounds, shik lings, pence, or Bank Tokens, or into any specia

JOHN BERKELEY MONCK. Coley Park, Rending, Aug. 8, 1812.

We have more than once taken occasion to adverthe unfortunate situation in which the whole Co. onies of South America are placed, in consequence of the miserable expedients resorted to by the shall low politicians of Old Spain, to retain an exclusion influence over the Western Hemisphere, to the prejudice of the best interests of the Spanish nation. The extracts which we have Inid before our Readers, from American Papers, confirm the melancholy fact of the continuance of that awful state of dis traction and revolution, into which the Continent of South America has been plunged by the narrowminded Rulers of the Mother Country. The refssal of the mediation of Great Britain will of course increase this dreadful state of disorder.

The Cortes of Old Spain pretend that the Insurgents (as they are pleased to term those enlightened men who are strugling for independence and liberty, fuediation of Great Britain,) have been defeated in every engagement by the royal army, and deny the although it is certain that the number of insurgents has increased after every battle, and now amount to tey, cavalry, and artillery : composing a force well armed and equipped, who are powerful enough to and who are, moreover, in communication with the United States of America, whence 300 American Officers are known to have been expedited for the purpose of assisting and directing the exertions of the Insurgents

This unnatural and bloody contest has already cost near 100,000 fives, and has reduced the annul produce of Mexico from 25 millions of dollars to little less than a fifth of that amount.

Nothing can exceed the cruelties exercised on the insurgents taken in bartle. All of them have been put to an ignominious death, and among them mirr of the most experienced miners, whose loss it all

for a number of years be impossible to supply. The conduct of the United States, with regard to the Floridas, is evidently connected with the distabances in Mexico, the Insurgents of which ber been supplied from North America with arms and stores to a great extent. America may have siras of her own on Mexico; or alin may be acting in concert with France. There can be little or 10 doubt that the present policy of Old Spain, with respect to Mexico, must lead to a separation, and connection with Great Britain; but if we abanded them under our treaty with Old Spain, it is the evident that they must and will court the assistance of any power that will unite with them in resisting what they deem the injustice of the Mother Country. The intercourse between North America and Merica co is very active and acceptable—while the English are daily becoming more unpopular in Spanish Ame rica, in consequence of our apparent unjust prefe rence of the Mother Country.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,344.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE LET, IN TRAMORE. FROM THE TWENTY-THIRD INSTANT. THE WOODEN HOUSE, ready furnished, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE attached. Enquire of Mr. JAMES BIRNIE, at Tramore-or of

FREDERICK KRATING, Waterford.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812.

THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJES TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Major Rogens, Ordnance Store-keeper at WATERroap, will, on Monday, 5th of October next, receive scaled proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hundred Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncannen per Thousand. The Proposals, which are to be scaled up, and endorsed, " Proposals for conveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same, and the Proposals will be transmitted by Major Roores, to Dublin, for decision.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract; and no tender will be received after twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to unicss accompanied by the written assent of two responsible Persons to become the Proposer's securi-

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford, TARE LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years. Ther are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Tenant or Tournts will be declared as soon as the value withe offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. Latter, at Mr. M. Lean's. Hatter. on the Quay; and by Mr. ARRAHAM Broos, Water-September 12, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH

DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. TETHE 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. BARRON,

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doyun, Chandler. Airo, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Surnacen. Inquice o MICHAEL DOBBYN, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 28, 1812.

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

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City FRAHR Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 78s. 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance A of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament. on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD Ib. oz. dr. [lb. oz. dr.] lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 4 3 Two-Penny, 0 4 4 0 6 6 0 8 7 Four-Penny, 0 9 0 0 15 4 1 1 6 Six-Penny, 0 13 4 1 4 2 1 10 6 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro portion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, The White Bread must be

marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and tho be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz ed. 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 Parliament for regu lating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will b levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor. September 19. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 21. Rutter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. Od. ---- second, - - - - - - 111s. Od. thirty - - - - - 104s. 0d. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. Od. Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. (c. sks, rendered) - 16s. 0d. - 18s. 0d. Suppl Pigs, - - - - 60s. Od. - 62s. Od. Pork, - - - - - - - - - - 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d. Beef, - - - - - - Os. 04. - Os. 0d. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 328 Od. - 335. Od. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. second, - - - - 78s. 0d. - 80 . 0d. per Bag. - third, - - - - - 50s. 0d - 51s. 0d. fourth, - - - - 40s. od. - 42s. od. Wheat, ---- 520. Od. - 564. Od Marley 21s. Od. - 21s. Od. Oats (common) - - - 21s. Od. - 22s. Od.

Coals, _____ 4s. 9d. - 5s. 5d. Tallow (rough), _ - 9s. 0d. - 10s. 0d. Potatoes, --- 5d. to 7d. perstone { (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (cjoint#), - - - - - 6 d. - 8d. Mutton (quarters), - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), ----- 51d. - 7d. > per lb. Veil, - - - 0 d. - 0d Pork, ---- 4 d. - 5d. run Oil, £40 094. Maiskey, 14s. 4d. . 14s. 8d. per Gal. LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 14, 1812.

I Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Madrid. August 18, 1812. Joseph Bonaparte retired from Ocana on the

16th instant, and his army are in march towards Valencia. The enemy have abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerillas of El Medico. Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalaxara, consisting of seven hundred men, has surrendered to the Emperimado, by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those which I granted to the garrison of the Retire. By reports from Maj.-Gen. Clinton, I carn that a part of the remains of the army of Portugal had moved forward from the neighbourhood of Burgos, and some of their detachments were understood to be in Valladolid on the 14th instant, General Santocildes having withdrawn the troops o the army of Gallicia which occupied that town .-Some of their detachments were likewise on the right of the Pisuerga. I had expected they would make this movement as soon as I could get the troops together, when I undertook the march upon Madrid

By accounts from Lieutenant-General Sir Row land Hill, of the 12th, it appeared, that General Drouet had drawn in his right from La Guarena but he still held Hornachos.

By accounts from Cadiz to the 6th instant, it appears that Gen. Villatte had returned to the block ade. Gen. Ballasteros had taken three hundred prisoners at Ossuna; and by the reports of the position of the troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again open to him.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 15, 1812. Extract of a Letter from Capt. J. G. Bremer, of his Majesty's Sloop Bermuda, dated off Boulogne, the 11th instant, to Fice Admiral Foley, and transmit led by the last mentioned Officer to John Wilson

I have the honour to inform you, that this mornng, at day-light, I saw a lugger in the north-west, having French colours flying, chared by the Dearf cutter and Pioneer schooner, the latter vessel far istern. At ten o'clock the lugger made an ineffectual attempt to cross the Bermuda's bow, and did not sorrender till he had received several broadsides of grape from this vessel. The utmost gallantry was displayed by every officer and man employed i the boats of the Dwarf and Pioneer, and the animated zeal and laborious exertions of Lieutenant Gordon, and those who remained on board the cutter, exceed all praise. The prize is the privateer le-Bon Genie, of Boulegne, having on board-16 guns (four only mounted) and 60 men; she sailed from Boulogne last night, and had not made any captures. The enemy made a desperate resistance, and his loss has been severe, there being three killed and 16 wounded, most of them severely.

* This passage refers to the date of the 6th of August. We have official accounts from Major General Cooke, of the total departure of the French Army from before Cadiz on the 25th ult.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 15. 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guartis-Lieutenant J. Dexter, from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Surgeon Robert Pyper, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Wylde, appointed to the 4th Dra-

3th Regiment of Light Dragoons-Surgeon William Caldwell, from the 1st Foot, to be Surgron, vice Pyper, appointed to the 4th Dragoon

4th Ditto-Samuel Rolfe, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Flanegan, who resigns. 5th Ditto-Cornet Henry Lane to be Lieutenant

by purchase, vice Carpenter, promoted. 19th Ditto-John Hammersley, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Skelton, who retires. 3d Regiment of Foot Guards - Hospital-mate John Lousdale to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jeffries,

who resigns.

from the 9th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Caldwell, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons. 2d Ditto-David Griffith, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Garrett, promoted in the 2d

1st Regiment of Foot-Surgeon Thomas Forster,

Garrison Battalion. 3d Ditto-Hospital-mate Alexander Bremmer to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Browne, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

lth Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Desailly, from the 58th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Hill, promoted. 3th Ditto-Captain Thomas Evans to be Major, without purchase, vice Battersby, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase-Lieutenant James H. Eustace, vice Macdonnell, promoted in the Glengary Fencibles; Lieutenant John Goldrisk, vice Evans.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase. Ensign

Wainford Ridge, vice Leddell, promoted; Ensign 1 Robert Spiers, vice Eustace, and Eusign Robert D. Taylor, vice Goldrisk, To be Ensigns, without purchase-Alex. Greig,

Gent. vice Ridge; Thomas Russell, Gent. vice Spires; James O'Flanagan, Gent. vice Charleton, promoted in the 89th Foot; Henry Clarence Scarman, Gent. vice Taylor.

9th Ditto-Assistant-Surgeon John Williams, from the 52d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Forster, appointed to the 1st Foot.

10th Ditto-William Ridsdale Bustin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Supple, promoted. 15th Ditto-Ensign J. T. Quill to be Lieutenant. without purchase, vice Stevens, who resigns;

James Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Quill. 23d Ditto-Cudbert French, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curties, who re-

28th Ditto-Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon-H. R. Pakenham, from the 7th West-India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Maxwell, who retires.

31st Ditto-Ennign ---- Fagar to be Lieute nant, by purchase, vice Butler, who retires. 32d Ditto-Hospital-Mate James Knox to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jones, promoted to the 38th Foot.

36th Ditto-Ensign W. H. Robertson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Murchison, pro moted; Gentleman Cadet James Cromle, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

38th Ditto-Ensign John Wheatley to be Lieute nant, without purchase, vice Waddington, who resigns; Assistant-Surgeon Dillon Jones, from the 32d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Donohoe, pro-

40th Ditto-Ensign Thomas Campbell to be Lieu tenant, by purchase, vice Queade, promoted Assistant-Surgeon William Jones, from the 95th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Boatslower, pro

42d Ditto-Surgeon Alexander M'Lachlan, from the 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Erley, pro 4th Ditto-Ensign Richard Perry to be Lieu

tenant, without purchase, vice Austen, who re-45th Ditto-Captain Marcus Richardson, from the 63d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice

Robiuson, who exchanges. 40th Ditto-Captain Archibald Campbell to b Major, without purchase, vice Campbell, pro-

moted in the 3d West India Regiment. 50th Ditto-Brevet Major Herman Stapleton to be Major, vice Armstrong, deceased: Lieutenant V. R. Lovett to be Captain of a Company, vice Stapleton; Ensign John W. Plunket to be Lieutenant, vice Lovett.

52d Ditto-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Walker to be Surgeon, vice Maling, promoted; Hospital-Mate Wm. Macartney to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Williams, promoted in the 9th Foot. 58th Ditto—Ensign James Whyte to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hill, promoted in the 89th Foot; James Wm. Young, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Whyte; Hospital-Mate Charles

promoted in the 4th Foot. 19th Ditto-To be Captains of Companies, without purchase-Lieutenant Alex. Mancor; Licutenant John Belches, from the 4th Foot. o he Lieutenauts, without purchase-Ensigns Ed-

St. John to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Desailly,

vers, and Hugh Robison. o be Ensigns, without purchase -Alexander Howard. Gent.: Edmund P. Duncan, Gent. vice Mitchell; - Edwards, Gent. vice O'Hara; Peter Robertson, Gent. vice Vevers; George

ward Mitchell, Paterson O'Hara, Charles N. Ve-

Dixon, Gent. vice Robison. 50th Ditto-To be Lieutenants, without purchase-Ensign James Kent, vice Hughes, promoted ;-Eusign J. W. Patterson, vice Trumback, pro-

To be Easigns, without purchase—Joseph Stewart, Gent. vice Kent; John Hay Crawford, Gent. vice Patterson. 61st Ditto-Hospital-Mate David McLoughlin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fisher, deceased.

03d Ditto-Captain John Robinson, from the 45th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Richardson, who exchanges. 37th Ditto-To be Ensigns, without purchase-Lieutenaut Charles Rainsford, from the Royal Westminster Middlesex Militia; Ensign Lucius

French, from the Armagh Militia, vice Bradford,

deceased. 1st Ditto-Ensign Charles Moorhead to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon, decessed; Edward Bovill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Moorhead; Assistant-42d Foot.

88th Ditto-Ensign H. P. Delme to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Weir, who setires; Hospital-Mate Andrew Gregg to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart, promoted in the 71st Foot.

89th Ditto-To be Captains of Companies, withobt purchase-Licutenant William Hill, from the 58th Foot; Lieutenant Ware Adamson, from the 3d West-India Regiment.

To be Lieutemants-Ensign and Adjutant Patrick Agnew, Ensign J. S. Reynolds, Ensign Allen Stuart, Ensign R. Chapman. To be Ensigns ---- Hewetson, Gent. vice Rev.

nolds; William Saunders, Gent. vice Stuart; William Windham Phelan, vice Chapman. 11st Ditto-To be Ensigns-John Burcham, Gent. by purchase, vice Macdougall, promoted; Ensign D. Van Maghen, from the Renfrew Militla,

without purchate. oth Ditto-Hospital-Mate Robert H. Hett to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jones, promoted in the 40th Foot.

3d West-India Regiment-William D. Barclay, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rideadll, removed from the service.

2d Garrison Battalion—To be Lieutenants—Lieus tenant Roger Finnan, from the 50th Foot, slow Kelly, appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion; Ensign Robert Garrett, from the 2d Foot, vice Held, appointed to the 73d Foot. th Royal Veteran Buttalion-Lieutenant Richard Kelly, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles - Charles Davis. Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kemble, promoted 'In the Glengary Ferrcibles.

Nova Scotla Fencibles-Edward Davidson, Chut. to be Ensign, vice Shaw, promoted in the Glehgary Fencibles

Canadian Fencibles.

lo be Lieutenants-Ensign J. F. Gunter, vice Read, promoted; Ensign Benjamin de Lisle, vice Macdonnell, promoted in the Gleugary Fracibles: Ensign Hugh Fitzmaurice, vice M'Millan, appoluted to the Glengary Fencibles.

o be Eusigns-Nareis Duchesnay, Gent. vice Guuter; Edmund W. Antrobus, Gent. vice De Lisle; John Carrol Peach, Gent. vice Fitzman-

The King's German Legion.

ld Regiment of Drugoons-Lieutenant William Seger to be Captain of a Troop, vice Usabar, killed in action: Troop Serieant-Major William Kalckreuth, from the Duke of Brunswick's Cavalry, to be Cornet, vice Kohlstedt, killed in ac-

2d Regiment of Light Dragoons-Cornel Charles Wiebold to be Lieutenaut, vice Gruben, killed In 2d Battallon of Light Infantry-Ensign G. D.

action. from the Depot Company, to be Emilgn, vice Corlien, promoted.

Grame to be Lieutenant, vice Fincke, killed in

York Light Infantry Volunteers .- To be Ensigne, without purchase-Pulllippo Grassi and Antonio Grassi, Gents.

Staff .- Lieutenant Jacob Hopper, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Keine, who returns to his former half pay.

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Gabriel R. Redmond to be Inspector of Hospitals, vice Baillies. deceased. Staff Surgeon William Lidderdale to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Surgeon John Erly, from the 49d Font, to be Physician to the Forces, vice Snow, decessed. To be Surgeons to the Forces,

Surgeon William Hill, from the 4th Foot. Surgeon Thomas Donahoe, from the 38th Foot. Surgeon Charles Boatflower, from the 40th Foot. Sorgeon Alexander Baxter, from the 48th Foot. Surgeon John Cole, from the 68th Foot. Surgeon J. Maling, from the 52d Foot, vice Lid-

derdale, promoted. To be Apotheraries to the Forces, Acting Apothecaries Richard Morris and William

To be Deputy Purveyors to the Forces, Purveyor's-Clerks Francis Bishop and Thomas Saryth

THE ARMY.

The Goards embarked on the 15th, at Portsnouth, and sailed for Coranna, and not for Lisbon, as was at first expected. Lieutenant-General Dalhousie and Staff went out with them. On the morning of the 16th, at four o'clock, the last detachment Surgeon A. Stewart, from the 88th Foot, to be of the Foot Guards, consisting of 100 of the 2d re-Surgeon, vice Macklachlan, appointed to the giment, and 150 of the 3d regiment, with Officers. smounting to 300 men, marched from the Parade 2d Ditto-Ensign James Gowan to be Lieute- in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park, along nant, without purchase, vice Bell, promoted; | Westminster, for Woolwich, there to embark to join George Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice the British army under the commend of General Him. The troops were in high splitts, and, as they from five to six thousand. We understand, from prisoners and deserters, that Rouget, Duvernette, and another General, lately from France, commanded in this action.

On board his Majestr's ship Venerable. off Portugalette, Aug. 26, 1812.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that we have just received information that Caffarelli, who is much exasperated at the failure and defeat of Rouget, has marched a force of from 2500 to 3000 men to Durango, to reinforce Rouget, and that they purpose making another attack upon Bilboa. I am returning to join General Mendizabal. The troops are in the highest spirits.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 12, 1812. Extracts of Letters from the Captains of his Majesty's thips named in the Margine, addressed to Fice-Ad miral Sawver, Commander-in-Chirf of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Halifax, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Acasta, at Sea, July 24. I beg to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Acasta, under my command, fell in with, and captured this day, in intitude 44, 15, N. and longitude 62. 30. W. after a short chase, the American privateer brig Curley, pierced for 20 gons, but having only 16 on board, with a complement of 172 men.

. Acasta, Colibri, Emulous.

His Majesty's sloop Colibri, Cape Sable bearing W. 18 leagues, July 26, 1812.

I ber leave to acquaint you, that on Sunday, at wight, A. M. we descried two ships to the northward, and a schooner to the S. E., the former apparently steering a course for Halifax; hauled up in chase of the schooner; at noon exchanged numbers with his Majesty's schooner Bream; wore in chase of the ships to the northward, which we found had hauled up-for us, the headmost evidently a man of war, with an American ensign and pendant flying; she soon tacked and made sail from us, with a bark, her prize : we continued closing with her, and at a quarter before three o'clock we came alongside, and the action became general, and at three they called out for quarter; brought to, and took possession of the American ship privateer Catherine, from Boston, out eight days, and had taken nothing but the said bank : she is a beautiful and well equipped ship, pierced for 16 guns, mounting 14 long six-pounders, and a complement of 88 men, commanded by Francis A. Burnham; she had one man killed, and one wounded; her men ran below, which accounts for their suffering so small a loss.

His Majosty's sloop Emulous, at Sca. July 31, 1812.

His Majesty's sloop under my command Yell is with, yesterday, the American privateer brig Gossamer, of 14 carriage guns, with 100 mm, and after a short chase came on with and captured her she left Boston on the 24th list, had made one capture, the ship Mary Anne, of Greenock, from Jamaica to Quebec.

CONSTITUTION OF SICILY.

" PALERMO, 24th JULY .- The Parliament held their second sitting (first for dispatch of business) on the 20th, when the following fourteen articles were resolved, and passed through the three Chambers, by a large majority, in spite of the influence of the Court. There is not, perhaps, in history so remarkable a revolution, brought about with so much tranquillity. The Barons have given up their feudal rights, and if the Resolutions are followed which I have so doubt, the people will be

" Our Minister deserves the highest credit for his conduct; the Sicilians admit that they owe every thing to his moderation, good sense, and firmness. " 1st. The Supreme Authority of making Iaws and imposing Taxes, is vested alone in the Nation.

- " 2d. The Executive Power is in the King.
- " 3d. Judicial Authority is in the Magistrates, subject to the approval of Parliament.
- " 4th. The King's Person is sacred. " 5th. The Ministers are responsible to Parlin-
- 44 6th. The two Chambers to consist of Lord and Commons, and the Clergy to have seats in the former.
- " 7th. The Barons to have only one Vote each 44 8th. The Right of assembling Parliament is in the King, and necessary every year.
- " 9th. The Nation sole Proprietor of the State. 10th. No Skillian can be judged or conflemued, except by Laws to be recognised by Parliament. 11th. The Feudal Law is abolished, as well as
- the Right of Investiture (Monopoly). " 12th. The Privileger of the Barons, over their Vassals, are also abolished.
- 44 13th. Every proposition, relative to Taxation, must originate in the Lower Chamber, and be approved by the Upper.
- " 14th. A modification of the British Constitution is to be recommended this Session.

41 The Parliament had their second meeting last night, the 24th. The Ecclesiastical Chamber sent a deputation to the Lords, stating, as their opinion, that the first article of the Resolution should go to establish the religion of the country, which was carried, after a debate. It was then resolved, that the articles already voted by the three Chambers should he forthwith presented to the King for his senction, previous to any further proceedings, it being argued, that if the King should put his Veto on these Reso-Intions (which were to form the basis of the new constitution) any superstructure formed upon them must fall to the ground. There were only six dis-

the Court. Buters, the premier Baron, gave the to capture American vessels. first voice for the articles being immediately present-

ed. Their deliberations continued to a late hour. 9th Resolution against the Ministers.

Prince Belmoute made a most eloquent speech

and to his perseverance, ability, and firmness, every redit is due. " The Marquis Salvo also proposed the Trial by

Jury, which was opposed by the Lords, but carried in the Commons. " The Doke of Sperlenga proposed and carried the motion relative to the Feudal Law, on which

occasion he delivered a brilliant speech

1 have little more to add, than that the Parliament is declared permanent until the Constitution s formed. I must conclude, as the courier is going to be dispatched, and I write this in the greatest haste."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 11 .- Arrived the Mary Ann packet, Captain Caddy, with Mails from Jamaica, which she left on the 3d August, and Crooked Island on the 9th. On the 18th July the Montague packet arrived at Jamaica, from England. On the 23d, his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, with sixty sait of ships under convoy, saited for England. The packet sailed from Goree in company with the brig Goree; the latter, in sight of Crooked Island, chased an American privateer, of 16 guns and 200 nen, which had been off their some days, and had nade some captures. August 7, saw Bermuda, and at noon joined the Goree, and was informed by Capt. Byog, that after parting from her off Crookd Island, he had captured an American schooner-On the 13th was informed that a ship to becward had been captured by an American privateer of 14 | cessful. guns and 140 men, which had sailed from Baltimore in company with fifteen others of 14 and 16 guns, and 140 and 200 men. On the 224, in lat. 36. 58, longitude 59. 60, spoke the brig Adventure. from Newfoundland for Tobago, out 20 days.

On the 1st Sept. in lat. 44, 46, long. 31, 24, woke the American brig Georgia, of and from New York for Liverpool, out 14 days; on the 5th, in Int. 42. 35, long. 18, spoke his Majesty's ships Sophia and Curlew, with 37 sail under convoy, for Halifax; on the 6th, in lat. 49, 29, long, 15, 20, spoke the ship Frederick, Gardener, of Bristol, from St. Croix 36 days,) from St. Thomas's, then n company with 10 ships and 3 brigs, having parted couvey from his Majesty's ship Amarantha, together with 37 sail, from St. Thomas's, in a gale, ou ounday the 30th August; the fleet was originally 47 sail; on the 8th inst. in lat. 49, 46, long. 11), spoke the schooner Star, from Guaduloupe, and hip Corunns, both of the Amarantha's convoy; six

Doven, Serr. 13. — The grateers begin to come out, now that the night row dark; Friday three were seen out, and you an yellernoon a cutter out off five boats after one of them, but they were bent off; mbnowhile the cutter endeavoured to get the French land of the privateer. A sloop of war hove in sight, and, faroured by a breeze. brought the privateer to action, and succeeded in taking her; one man was wounded in the bonts, and three men killed, and 16 sounded on board the privateer, which was carried into the Downs; she s a large one, last from Calais; the Captain says, that the news at Calais was, that Bounparte had lost 20,000 men in his last action with the Russians, and 5 Generals; it has been nearly calm all the day .-A fleet of transports is in sight, having, it is said, 7000 French prisoners on board, bound for Leith. Signals are out at Little Cornhill, for an enemy.

The following is a copy of a Circular sent to al American Consuls in the Mediterranean:

> CIRCULAR. " On board the American ship Allegany

at Sea, July 25, 1812. 46 Sin-I have the honour to inform you, that on the 17th justant the ship Allegany. Ebenezer Eveleth, Master, arrived at Algiers from the United States of America, with a cargo of navaland military stores for the Regency, in fulfilment of treaty stipulations; and that on the 20th instant, when they had begun to discharge the cargo. I received a not receive the same, saying, that the articles were not such in quality or quantity as he expected, and with myself and all other Americans then in Algiers. Every proper measure was taken to prevent the ex cution of this order, and to restore the former good understanding, but without effect, and I left Algiers this morning in the Allegany, with my family

and all other Americans then in Algiers, "This act bears such evident marks of hostility. on the part of the Dey of Algiers, towards the United States, that I embrace the first moment to ommunicate the same to all Consuls of the United States in the Mediterranean, that it may be made | move to Katon, on the left bank of the Dnieper, and known without delay to the Commanders of all American vessels in this sea, and others concerned, that they may be on their guard, and secure themselves and their vessels, as effectually as possible, against the danger of capture.

44 I therefore request, that you will give this notice to all Commanders of American vessels, and lother Citizens of the United States in your district. and forward the same to all ports and places in this sea, with which you may have an opportunity of communicating, and where it is likely any American vessels may be found.

" On the 13th instant a squadron of cruizers sailed from Algiers to the Eastward, consisting of taken the road to Arragon. The report of his hav-

rrmy will, I have no doubt, produce the very best | Cassino (the present Minister of the interior), Cuto | schooner, one tow galley, and six gun-boots; and I mitted to Sir II. Pophara by the Cure of Sabians reflects. The enemy's force appears to have been and Lucchisi Niscemi, and two others, voted with there is reason to apprehend, that they had orders

> "I shall proceed to Gibraltar, where I shall probably remain until I can communicate this intel-"The Marquis Salvo proposed and carried the ligence to all parts of this sea, or learn something ! of the conduct of the Algeriaes towards our vessels. "I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

> > " Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) " TOBIAS LEAR. To the Cousuls of the United States of

LONDON.

America in the Mediterranean."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. per Ct. Conv. 5914 | Exch. Bills (51d.) 6 4 p per Ct. Red. shut Omnium 711 pm. Consols for Acct. 595 60

per Cents, 91 A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. It has not brought intelligence from the Russian army of so late a date as the last battles. Of the battle of Polotzk it gives a very different account from the French Bulletin. The French are asserted to have lost 7000 men in killed and wounded, and 2500 made prisoners. The last Russian Bulletin is of the 15th, the Russians were then at Katon, and near Krasnoi. In a sortio from Riga, 8 guns and 500 men were taken.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has had an interiew with the Emperor Alexander at Abo. He was received with the most marked distinction, and was honoured with the highest Russian Orders. Lord Catheart was present, and received the highest Order of St. Alexander Newsky. Accounts arrived this morning from Sic James

Saumarez, Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic, detailing some partial actions between the Russians and the French, in which the former have been suc-

" Gottenburgh, Sept. 6 .- Our latest intelligence from the Grand Armies comes down to the 18th. There had been a battle in the streets of Polotsk; the French were completely driven back with the loss of 7000 killed, and 2500 prisoners. Among the wounded is Marshal Oudinot, severely in the shoulder. The Russians made a sortie from Riga, in which they took eight guns and 500 prisoners. It is estimated that since the commencement of the war the Russians have made 14,000 prisoners.

" On the 31st ult, the Crown Prince returned from Abo. He was received by the Emperor Alexander in the grandest style, and decorated with the highest Russian orders. Lord Catheart was also received with great distinction. He was presented with the highest order of St. Alexander Newsky.

FROM THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL WARLING INTELLIGENCE. "The Commander-in-Chief of the Armfes, Bar-

lay de Tolly, informs his Imperial Majesty, that the Adjutant-General, Baron Winzingerode, Mas ransmitted him the following report: " I esteem it my daty to inform your Excellency

hat I have forced the enemy to abandon Welish, Uswart, and the suburbs of Surasch; I have already sent strong patroles to Newel, and consequently the own of Weliekye Luki and the St. Petersburgh road are now secure. The report which was spread of the enemy having pushed into this neighbourhood in great force, proved to be false. The whole of his ioint force is assembled at Witepsk, and he has hiherto not only sent strong detachments of cavalry to spread terror, but chiefly to collect provisions for his army, of which they are in extreme want. Pri- week, after which we shall re-embark to commence soners are doily sent in to me."

" The Commander-in-Chief, Barclay de Tolli, as transmitted the following Report, dated the 3d

(15th) August:-" I have the happiness to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the enemy, harassed by the detachment of Major-Gen. Baron Winzingerode, from the side of Wellsh, and Major-Gen. Krasnow having with his detachment got on his flank, has withdrawn himself from Poretschija, and concentrated his force at Rudna, and my right flank being by this means secured, I have marched forward with the whole Army, and on the 2d August took a position at the village of Wolkowa, where my right wing leans on the Kasplen Lake, and I have the river Wodra in front. The second army was to have taken position message from the Dey, informing me that he would | at Nadwa, but having received intelligence of the onemy having crossed the Duieper, at Dubrowka, in great numbers, and were marching towards Lordy, that the ship should leave the Regency immediately, | Prince Bagration ordered the 7th corps under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Rajowski to cross over to the left bank of the Daleper, to reinforce Major-General Newerowski, who was stationed with a detachment at Krasnow; the rest of the troops of the 2d army have this morning taken possession of Nadwa. In the course of last night, intelligence arrived that the enemy, after having left Radon and Liosna, was marching for Lubawitschy. On account of this circumstauce, the remaining part of the second army, which is at present at Nadwa, will this day the 6th corps will occupy Nadwa. All the light troops under the command of General Platow, as-

> A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning, with accounts from thence to the 20th, but with no later ecounts from the Marquis of Wellington than we had before received. Joseph Bonaparte, after making a shew of proceeding to Valencia, is said to have Adriatic has occasioned much conjecture. It is by

sisted by the detachment under Count Pahlen, are

of the first army have taken about 150 men of differ-

ent ranks prisoners."

pursuit of the enemy on the road to Luba witschy.

" According to my last report, the advanced guard

Upwards of 2000 men have deserted his stancad Liston, Aug. 30 .- It appears that on the 21th ult. Gen. Hill was at Zafea; his army was completely on the alert, ready to start the moment it was known Sould's army had moved. On the 24th, Lord Wellington was quiet in Machid, a was Gen, Clinton in Cuellar.

" On the 15th Aug. Soult addressed the follows ing proclamation to his soldiers :--

Soldiers! To-day we celebrate the anniverure of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our august Sovereign. This auniversary will present to our imginatious the most pleasant ideas, and remind us of our daties. Our Emperor is in the other extra mity of Europe, for the purpose of obliging our me, nies to make peace, and respect treaties for the future. From this immense distance, his Majeste has cast his eyes upon the army of the South, foreeen the results, and taken measures that we should cnow his suppeme confidence, by wishing that we should match and revenge what has happened to nother army in another part of the Peninsula. Solliers ! be obedient to the voice of your Chiefs, your alour will overcome every obstacle and fatigue : repect persons and property; the inhabitants of the with have admired your discipline; wherever you co give a similar example. The day will come that he Spaulards, now armed against us, will be our friends. Their loterests, time, and reflection, will force this change In their ideas. It would be unnaural to suppose they could presente their friendship or the enemies of their prosperity and independence. No establishment shall be destroyed, tot even the many magazines. The Andalusians know how to preserve, and will bear in mind, that at some future lay an account will be demanded of the manner in which they have disposed of them. Let every thing ot useful for the march or battle disappear. The cross will march disencumbered from all that is superfluous. A regulation upon this subject, as upon discipline, and the order of march, must be into ished. Whoever fails on this head shall be puished with all the rigorr of the law. A Military Commission shall be established for this purpose,

" Seville, Aug. 15, 1812. The Madrid Gazette of the 22d inst. contains the ollowing article :--

44 It is known that the intrusive King changed his oute, and is now proceeding by the Arragon read the towns of Mancha were inundated with deserters from his army, who already exceed 2000 men, many of whom have entered this capital; many of the French partisans have likewise returned to their homes extremely discontented with the bad treatment from the French. Gen. Hill has ordered rations to be got ready for his army."

" Lisbon, Aug. 27 .- On the 17th instant, at en in the morning, the French began to evacuate Seville: they finished the evacuation of it on the 21st, at six in the morning, and took the direction of Cordoba. By the last intelligence from Madrid, we know that Joseph retired by Cuenca, and that our troops are in Araniues. General Cruz was on the 18th inst. within two leagues of Seville."

A letter from St. Andero, of the 31st ult. states, that the French had made another attack on Bilbon with 8000 men, and had succeeded in re-taking possession of it. The strength of the Spaniards consists of 10,000 men, but it is widely dispersed among that mountains in the vicinity of Bilbon, on which they meditate a fresh attack, as soon as the different corps can be assembled. "To-morrow," says the letter. we mean to land, in order to refresh ourselves after our voyage, but our stay will not exceed a operations at Santons, where the French have a garrison of 3000 men. We are, at present, only 1100 altogether, but the first battalion is on the coast. and will come here to-morrow, for the purpose of aiding us (the 2d battalion, which arrived at St. Audero on the 30th ult.) in the intended attack of Santona. The Marquis of Wellington has passed Ma-

drid, and is on his way to Valencia." A French lugger of 16 guns, called Le Bon Guerriere, has been captured and sent into the Downs; she is from Calais, and the Captain reports, that it was believed at Cadiz that Bonaparte had lost 20,000 men and five Generals in his last battles with the Russians. It is added, that Bonaparte and his Staff were at one time surrounded by the Russians, but observing a weak part, he took advantage of it and effected his escape.

The following letter from Gibraltar contains some account of the operations of the army under Gen. Maitland, which landed at Alicant. It has march-

"GIBRALTAR, Aug. 22.—Some accounts from Carthagena state that the army under Gen. Maitland, joined by the Spanish troops under General Roche, have actually entered Valencia, without any opposition on the part of the enemy. Other go no further than to state, that the allied troops, Join ed by a part of the garrison of Carthagena, had marched from Alicant into the interior, in order to cut off all communication between Suchet and Soult, and to co-operate in the execution of the grand plan, which Lord Wellington has long had in contemplaion, of capturing the whole of the enemy's force in Andalusia. The passes in the Sierra Nivada have been fortified under the direction of General Ross and Captain Hunt, of the Royal Engineers, so as to render it impossible for Soult to force his way. through them, should be attempt to proceed in that direction."

" MALTA, JULY 26 .- The expedition under Admiral Freemantle has arrived at Lissa. It sailed last from Malta, and consisted of between 5 and 6000 troops. The sending so large a fo-ce up the sentient voices on this question. Princes Frabbein 5 frigates, 3 correttes, 2 brigs, one zebec, one ing been taken, and his army defeated, was trans-

effect a diversion on the northern shores of the Neapolitan territory, in favour of a more considerable debarkation to take place from the southward.

COMFORT FOR THE INTOLERANTS. LEROM THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

First Stone of Moira Catholic Chapel.

On Monday se'nnight, the neighbourhood Moira witnessed a scene of peculiar interest, in the laving the foundation stone of the New Parish Chapel. The Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire performed the ceremony. About one o'clock, number of the neighbouring Gentry, and multitudes of every persuasion from the surrounding country. had assembled on the ground. The day was fine .-We observed, with feelings of peculiar satisfaction the very cordial spirit, mutually evinced by all the Clergy assembled on this most gratifying occasion. Within the stone was deposited, together with some curious modern coins, a sealed bottle containing various manuscript parchments, relative to the pature of the foundation, and marking the leading public occurrences of the time-the whole ship, in a solemn and dignified manner; after which w second stone was raised, by the united hands. of the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbuterian Clergymen present, and laid on the former. The interesting and benevolent young Nobleman who presided, expressed himself singularly gratified in meeting on the occasion so large and respectable an assemblage, and hoped that the striking example of liberality and unanimity, which they had just wilressed, would be followed up in the neighbourhood. ind throughout the country. For his part, his ordship should feel it a duty to forward such a cause according to his best means; and, with that ex, should make it his happiness to reside among is tenantry, with whom his feelings and interests were most intimately blended. His Lordship expressed himself highly flattered, by the application made to him to patronize an institution of such a nature, and one that seemed so cordially supported by all ranks—by every religious persuasion

After the ceremony, his Lordship and the commy were invited by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the arish Priest, to partake of a cold repast, on the Green adjoining the Chapel Ground. About one andred and twenty sat down to a table. laid unde extended shading of tent work, and covered ith cold refreshments. During the repast, the hole party exhibited every appearance of mutual tisfaction and pleasure. In the course of the day number of toasts, appropriate to the occasion od expressive of that spirit of liberality which remed to pervade all present, were drunk with corlative and enthusiasm.

Among the toasts were the following :---

The King. The Prince Regent.

The Duke of Richmond, and prosperity to Ireland The Marquis of Downshire His Lordship then returned Thanks in a speech considerable length, and gave-

Lord Moira-who has ever supported the Catholic The young Earl of Hillsborough, and may be emuate his father's virtues.

Lord Fingal, and success to the Catholic Claims. Duke of Leinster, and the Friends of Beligious To Lord Wellington, and the Irish heroes under him

The Marchioness of Downshire, and the Mothers, lives, and Daughters of Ireland. Lord A. Hill, and the County Down.

Right Rev. Dr. Leslie, Bishop of Dromore. dr. Biteson, the liberal and respectable proprietor Her. Mr. Jenning, and the Catholic Clergy.

Mr. J. then gave-Rev. Mr. Dolling, and the Clergy of the Establish-

The next toast was --ler. Mr. Mulligan, and the Presbyterian Clergy of Ireland.

he Gentlemen of the Laity, who have assisted this day at the ceremony. e memory of the late Marquis of Downshire. e memory of the late Bishop of Dromore.

as the County of Down never wancits favourite Bills, to ornament, protect, and represent it. The Linea Trade of Ircland, and a speedy peace with

The British Isles against all Despotic Confederation On his Lordship's retiring, the grateful parishers chaired him round the foundation, amidst e repeated acclamations of the whole assembly.--The company separated at an early hour, after a ay spent in the utmost good humour and satisfac-

PADDY M'KEIV IN LIMERICK.

The article which appeared in The Limerick cening Post of last Saturday, under this figurabut intelligible head, must have deeply concernd public feeling -the subject, however light its title ay appear, is awfully solemn; and every hour adds is mandatory call upon the most serious and acreattention of all classes of the Irish People. We pledged, unequivocally pledged, by a formal coant, and by all that is sacred in duty and princito penetrate the subject to its last depth, to ac-Opiny its minutest progress, and to develope all lendencies, so far as our means of information reach. We will redeem our pledge-and, with help of Heaven, we will do our duty.

In our last number we said, that $Paddy\,M^{c}K^{cv}$ Is his sittings in the heart of the City of Lick-we said, that the information we received t point had been laid before a high municipal sistrate of this City, last Thursday, principally we instance and we said, that, as the case was

matia; by others, that it is ultimately destined to | confided in the prompt and faithful energies of that | ers, that a number of Members of the House of Re- | him and the boy, that the boy had struck him, that Authority, we would abstain, for that time, from presentatives of Congress had addressed their Con- he had returned the blow with such force as caused all detail: -but we added what was then and is now stituents, in reprobation of the conduct of the Exe- the boy to bleed profusely, and that apprehensive of very material - it is, that, if this Civil authority, in cutive for precipitating the Country into a war with being detected, he had at last knocked but his which we expressed and do still express our confi- Britain. That Address has been published, but it brains. Whilst the pursuit was going on, and the dence, should happen to disappoint our expectation, then we would ' unravel this hellish machination to the zerv last iota of what westid or will discover." This is substantially what we gave to the publicwe repeat it here, because it is all truth-and because we are firmly and unalterably determined to keep our word, and support the accuracy of our statement and sincerity of our promise,

Since the period of our last publication facts-

public, notorious facts—give a melancholy assurance o our intimation of Paddy M. Kew's actual sittings in the heart of Limerick -thus is to say, that meetings have been held in Limerick for the ortensible purpose of organizing rebellion through the counry-that those meetings, under undeniable eviience, have been partly held withlu this last PLOT, the deceived and the deceivers, are now very generally known and spoken of in this city-and that, since our last publication, two Catholic gentlemen of high rank and character, and influenced covered with a silver plate and an appropriate in-by loyalty and patriotism, have endeavoured, and that civil commotions, with all their pernicious acciption. The first stone was laid by his Lord-not unsuccessfully, to trace these facts, and have, concomitants, will ensue. Letters from Quebec conformably to their loyal and patriotic zeal, waited on the high municipal Magistrate we alluded to. in order to convey to him all the information they collected, and in order to expose and extirpate this focus of purchased, cold-blooded treachery—this infamous machiavelism of ' empire and division!!!" Thus far we now go into facts, generally, without any more particular enumeration of circumstancesagain, we must express our determination to abstain from close detail, a while-because the case is still in the hands of the Civil Authority-because that Authority ought to get the fair play of time for the considerate and efficient discharge of a most critical duty-and because we still hope that duty will be exercised with religious rigour, and in due course. But, no false unction shall stick to our souls-we are in possession of staring evidence in this case, from mere than one credible witness-we are bound by an oath of allegiance to our Sovereign, George the Third -we are loyal to our oath, to our honour, to our King, and to our Country-we know what constitutes misprision of treason—and should this awful case be triffed away by any vite influence or mpure abandonment, which Gop forbid! we soemply promise our country, that we will do our duty -that we will, if put to that hard necessity, send forth our evidence, in its naked shape and in all its fullness, to the Castle of Dublin, to & high Court of Justice, and to the Catholic Board of Ireland.

Gracious Goo! How can we find words to express our indignation at this daring attempt to blast the fair hopes of union and love, so auspiciously dawning on this long-neglected, divided, and distracted Island? Is this a time to erect again a brazen wall of separation between the Protestant and Catholic, when Christian brotherhood had pearly demolished that unballowed barrier -is this a time to fire the passions, to poison the hearts, to divide the affections, to unnerve the arms, and to stagnate the energies of a high-minded people, struggling, with an all-conquering foe at their threshold, for the last remnant of rational liberty and legitimate rule, still, thank Heaven! preserved in this favoured land, amidst the surrounding ruins of the dominations of the earth? Though we cannot stem the current of indignation, yet we have reason to rejoice-the plot, with all its infamy, was eminently impotent-conceived in villainy, it perished in folly - it was its own murderer - an all-presiding providence pointed at its birth, and stunted its ma turity-its vile authors have lost their labour-their project is tossed in the winds-their impurity is branded on their foreheads-a mark of malediction will separate them from their kind, it will follow them to their graves, and it will stand in broad characters, and till time is no more, on the indelible records of infamy --virtue and vengeance will astound these human monsters, in the vehement language of the dramatist—" cursed be your constitution, cursed your seaste, the curse of growing factions still rex your councils III'- Limerick Evening Post.

dalaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The London Journals of Tuesday are still due. Those of Monday have not furnished any articles of important intelligence. From America nothing decisive has as yet arrived. There are accounts from New York to the 11th ult. two days later than those brought by the Pacific, but the sentiments of the American Government, consequent on the repeal of the Orders in Council, were still unknown. Mr. Manuson is said to have declared, that he would rather forfeit his existence, than submit to conciliation, without obtaining an arrangement relative to the impressment of American Seamen. Whether Mr. Manison actually made this declaration, and how, if made, it came before the public, are points on which no conclusive information is given. Supposing, however, the statement to be true, the cirumstance can form no serious obstacle to ultimate adjustment, as Britain will not assert any right of the road to Sandersfoot, near which last place he impressment, nor sanction the gractice of it in her naval Officers. Tranquillity is said to have been restored at Baltimore, and it is added, that General LEE was likely to recover. That General LINGAN. the compatriot of Washington, and a man about 70 years of age, lost his life in the tumult, appears to be certain. Rumours are affoat, that disturbances had occurred in many other parts of the United States, but for these there is at present nothing like in the hands of the Civil Authority, and as we credible testimony. It is already known to our read- an altercation had taken place in the boat between ties,

would occupy nearly the whole of our columns, and tide having receded, the body of the unfortunate we are, therefore, obliged to exclude it. They youth was discovered on the heach, with a deep calmly advocate the cause of peace and tranquillity, but they, at the same time, utter the manly and inde--pendent language of Freemen, on the subject of the thinguished life! The pound note and some of the wrongs which America has suffered from both Belligerents. In the mean time, the American Generals | have been forgotten through that confusion which so ferrour and rigour in their power. That they have | ward, and subjects him to the doom of that law under them either a numerous, or well-disciplined army, is wholly incredible. A peace of 30 years has relaxed their military genius, and it is a well-ascertained fact, that, during the greater part of that period, very little attention has been paid by them to the arts of war. If their country were to be invaded, they would rush to the field with ununimoupouth—that some of the parties to this double-faced | zeal and afacrity; but the present war is at variance with a very general feeling amongst the people, and, if it should go on, it will be conducted amidst political riot and anarchy, so formidable in their nature and extent, as to justify, in no weak degree, the idea, state, that the means of defending that portion of the British settlements are considered fully adequate, and that the Americans are in no condition to make their appearance in that quarter. Detroit, which they have approached, is 800 miles in the interior, and is not to be protected, to avoid

The mischief that would result from separating, to

such a distance, any portion of the British force.

Sir George Prevost and General Brooks were

in the field, at the head of a British army consisting of 17,000 men, mostly regulars. A Lisbon mail reached London on Monday, will ntelligence to the 31st ult., and also, it is said, with dispatches from Loid Wellington, dated the 20th ult. at Madrid. Of these dispatches nothing has been published, and they are presumed to be unimportant. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a Gentleman in Portugal, whose talents, and opportunities of information, entitle his statements to every degree of credit and respect. The latter is dated the 24th of August, a Fuente del Menestro. The writer, after speakin of the late brilliant successes, says-" We (General Hill's army) have been of late acting in concer with a profound plan of Lord WELLINGTON, which will soon astonish you all. We occupy the line extending from Almendralejo to Zafra, our advanced brigade is in Los Santos, Villa Franca, and Ribeira: the enemy's cavalry, under General Acce-MIND, are in our front, at Usagre, and the adja cent towns, and DROUET's head-quarters at Hornaches. Colonel SKERRET, with 1000 British, and Enquire of Mr. Javas Bianik, at Tramore-or of 10,000 Spaniards, is at Valverde del Camino, ou

Tuesday some other particulars contained in this let-The Catholics of the County and City of Waterford intend to give a public dinner at the New-Rooms to the Duke of DEVONSHERR and the Earl of Besshouough. A few days ago, his Grace was

On the morning of Monday last, the following

spleudidly entertained at Dungarvan.

the Seville road : BALLASTEROS, with 11,000 men,

s near St. Roque, and a force of about 16,000 more

has landed in the South. Our army, under Gen

HILL, amounts to about 21,000 men. The occur-

rances in the North are, I trust, the preludes to

South's discomfiture. Cast your eye upon the map

and you will perceive the situation of the enemy

it needs no comments." We must reserve til

most atrocious murder was perpetrated near Milford. On the day before, a sailor came to the house of James Waters, a Publican, directly opposite to Milford, and asked for lodging during the night .-His appearance induced Mrs. Waters to refuse him a room, but he was accommodated near the fireplace. In the morning, James Waters had occasion to send to Milford for some ale, in which service he employed a young boy, and, in the presence of the sailor, gave him £1 15s. to pay for the ale. The safler said, that he would accompany the boy to Mitford, of which intention he had not given any previous intimation. The two then set out together in a hout belonging to the Publican .-The morning was foggy, and no objects could be seen at any considerable distance. As the boat approached Milford, the cry of "murder" was heard, but it was supposed to proceed from the infliction of punishment on some person on board one of the vessels. Soon afterwards, the boat was found near Milford, with much blood in it; its owner being known, he was immediately sent for, and the circumstances he detailed left no doubt of the borrible crime which had been committed. A feeling of grief and indignation was universally excited, and the most prompt and active measures adopted by the Magistrates and Peace-officers to discover and secure the guilty author of the deed. In these meritorious efforts, Henry Leach, Esq. who is a Magistrate and Captain of a Volunteer Corps, and who discharges all the duties of society with exemplany fidelity and zeal, was particularly conspicuous. Information was obtained, that the murderer had crossed Langan Ferry, and that he had taken had slept in a barn on the night of Monday. In Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposals, which his endeavours to escape, he concealed himself at are to be sealed up, and endorsed, "Proposals for times in corn-fields, and always took that direction which was best calculated to perplex his pursuers, and lead them astray. On the morning of Tuesday, however, the Constables and a party of the Volunteers came up with him on the road to Cardigan, and took him prisoner. On being ques-

stab on the side of the neck, and the throat cut in a manner which must have almost immediately exsilver were found in the boat, where they appear to are pushing the invasion of Canada with all the often deprives the murderer of his dearls earned rewhich has required life for life. We have not been able to ascertain with certainty the sailor's rame. but we believe, that it is James Bruce, and that he is a native of America. He formerly belonged to a man of war, is a man of uncommon personal strength, and has, it seems, been celebrated as a proficient in the noble and fashionable science of boxing. He has been fully committed for trial.-For this painful and metantholy detail we are indebted to Captain Nuttail, of the Camden packet, whose highly respectable character places the occurence beyond all question...

Yesterday morning, a Mosier, in the employment f Mr. Malone, was found dead in a back yard. He was subject to occasional fits.

We have much pleasure in stating, that our Townsman, Captain William Morris, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major of St. John's, Newfoundland,

CHRONICLE-OFFICE.

Half part Six o'Clock. The Mail of Tuesday, just arrived, has throught report, by passengers from France, that the Fifeenth Bulletin of the French army, dated the 1st instant, had reached Paris, which states, that another battle bas been fought between Smolenskow and Moscow, that the French were victorious, that they lost 800 in killed, and 1500 wounded, and that the Russians lost 15,000 men in all, among whom were 11 Generals. The report is not authenticated. Soult is stated to have eracuated Seville, and to have taken the road to Cordora. - The riots in England continue.

MARRIAGES -On Thursday last, at the Friends Meeting House, Samuel Watson Fayle, Esq. to Blizabeth, second daughter of Richard Davis, Esq.—In M. Ann's Church, Dublin, John Lydn, Esq. of Fothard, County of Wexford, to Mary, only daughter of the late William Newcombe, Esq. of Portarling

TO BE LET. IN TRAMORE. FROM THE TWENTY-THIRD INSTANT. THE WOODEN HOUSE, ready furnished, with r STABLE and COACH-HOUSE attached.

BROBRICK KEATING, Waterford. Sept. 19, 1812.

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OIVEN. THE OFFICE and STORES in WALLACE'S LAWS, near the Quay, formerly beld by Mr. Jour ALLEN, Merchant; Also, from the 19th of teptember next, the HOUSE in CHAIST-CHURCH-LANE occupied at present by Mrs. Hours. Apply to P. J. FRANQUEFORT, OF ALEXANDER MANN ALCOCK, Esq. Waterford, Sept. 18, 1815



FOR BRISTOL,

THE fast-sailing Cutter, the BETSEY, TROSAL A STEPHINGS Master, will sail on Wednesday next, the 25d instant (Wind and Weather permitting). For Passage apply to the Captain on hoard, at the Custom-house Quay-or at the Office of this Paper. Sept. 19, 1914.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS. THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, Joses MAXIEY, Master, will sail for Heldtel, on the yath inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-

Orgica, near the Exchange.
N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 95th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month—they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Ooverment established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers. Luggage, and Carriages, only.

Waterford. September 19, 1812.

ENOLISH SACKS. EMOMAS and ROBERT JACOB have recently received a fresh Supply of best ENGLISE SACKS, direct from the Manufacturers, which they can sell on moderate terms. Bridge-street, 9th Month 19th, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1819. WHE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJES-TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that fajor Roomas, Ordnance Store-keeper at Watenrond, will, on Monday, 6th of October next, receive sealed proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hun-Ared Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncannus converance of Bricks," are to state in what time the Person proposing will engage to deliver the same, and the Proposals will be transmitted by Major Rooras, to Dublin, for decision

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract; and no tender will be received after twelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to unless accompanied by the written assent of two tioned as to his nefarious conduct, he stated, that responsible Persons to become the Proposer's securireflects. The enemy's force appears to have been from five to six thousand. We understand, from prisoners and deserters, that Rouget, Duvernette, and another General, lately from France, command-

> On board his Majesty's ship Venerable, off Portugalette, Aug. 26, 1812.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship. that we have just received information that Caffarelli, who is much exasperated at the failure and defeat of Rouget, has marched a force of from 2500 to 3000 men to Durango, to reinforce Rouget, and that they purpose making another attack upon Bilbon. I am returning to join General Mendizabal. The troops are in the highest spirits.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 12, 1812. Extracts of Letters from the Captains of his Majesty's

thips named in the Margin , addressed to Fice Admiral Sawyer, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Halifax, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esa. His Majesty's ship Acasta, at Sea, July 24.

I beg to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Acusta, under my command, fell in with, and captured this day, in latitude 44. 15, N. and longitude 62. 30, W. after a short chase, the American privateer brig Curlew, pierced for 20 guns, but having only 16 on board, with a complement of 172 men.

Acasta, Colibri, Emulous.

His Majesty's sloop Colibri, Cape Sable bearing W. 19 Jeagues, July 26, 1919.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on Sunday, at eight, A. M. we descried two ships to the northward, and a schooner to the S. E., the former apparently steering a course for Halifax; hauled up in chase of the schooner; at moon exchanged numbers with his Majesty's schooner Bream; wore in chase On the 13th was informed that a ship to leeward of the ships to the northward, which we found had hauled nu for us. the headmost evidently a man of guns and 140 meu, which had sailed from Baltiwar, with an American ensign and pendant flying; she soon tacked and made sail from us, with a bark, guns, and 140 and 200 men. On the 22d, in lat. her prize - we continued closing with her, and at a quarter before three o'clock we came alongside, and the action became general, and at three they called out for quarter; brought to, and took possession of the American ship privateer Catherine, from Boston, out eight days, and had taken nothing but the said bark : she is a beautiful and well equipped ship, pierced for 16 guns, mounting 14 long six-pounders, and a complement of 88 men, commanded by Francis A. Burnham; she had one man killed, and one wounded; her men ran below, which accounts for their suffering so small a loss.

His Majesty's sloop Emulous, at Sea,

July 31, 1812. His Majesty's sloop under my command Tell in with, yesterday, the American privateer brig Gossamer, of 14 carriage guns, with 100 som, and after a short chase came up with and captured her : she left Boston on the 24th inst. had made one capture, the ship Mary Anne, of Greenock; from Jamaics to Quebec.

CONSTITUTION OF SICILY.

" PALERMO, 24th JULY .- The Parlimment held their second sitting (first for dispatch of business) on the 20th, when the following fourteen articles were resolved, and passed through the three Chambers, by a large majority, in spite of the influence of the Court. There is not, perhaps, in history so remarkable a revolution, brought about with so much tranquillity. The Barons have given up their feudal rights, and if the Resolutions are followed

" Our Minister deserves the highest credit for his conduct; the Sicilians admit that they own every thing to his moderation, good sense, and firmness. " 1st. The Supreme Authority of making laws

and imposing Taxes, is vested alone in the Nation. 26 The Executive Power is in the King. " 3d. Judicial Authority is in the Magistrates,

subject to the approval of Parliament. 4th. The King's Person is sacred.

" 5th. The Ministers are responsible to Parlin-" 6th. The two Chambers to consist of Lords

and Commons, and the Clergy to have seats in the

44 7th. The Barons to have only one Vote each. "8th. The Right of assembling Parliament is in the King, and necessary every year.

" 9th. The Nation sole Proprietor of the State 10th. No Sicilian can be judged or condemned, except by Laws to be recognised by Parliament. 11th. The Feudal Law is abolished, as well as

the Right of Investiture (Monopoly). " 12th. The Privileges of the Barons, over their Vassals, are also abolished.

13th. Every proposition, relative to Taxation, must originate in the Lower Chamber, and be approved by the Upper-

44 14th. A modification of the British Constitu-

tion is to be recommended this Session. 41 The Parliament had their second meeting last night, the 24th. The Ecclesiastical Chamber sent a deputation to the Lords, stating, as their opinion. that the first article of the Resolution should go to establish the religion of the country, which was carried, after a debate. It was then resolved, that the time to all Commanders of American vessels, and articles already voted by the three Chambers should other Citizens of the United States in your district, he forthwith presented to the King for his sanction, previous to any further proceedings, it being argued, | sea, with which you may have an opportunity of that if the King should put his Veto on these Reso - | communicating, and where it is likely any American Intions (which were to form the basis of the new , vessels may be found. constitution) any superstructure formed upon them

the Court. Buters, the premier Baron, gave the ! to capture American vessels. first voice for the articles being immediately present-

"The Marquis Salvo proposed and carried the 9th Resolution against the Ministers. " Prince Belmonte made a most eloquent speech

and to his perseverance, ability, and firmness, every credit is due. " The Marquis Salve also proposed the Trial by

Jury, which was opposed by the Lords, but carried in the Commons " The Dake of Sperlenga proposed and carried the motion relative to the Feudal Law, on which

occasion he delivered a brilliant speech.

I have little more to add, than that the Parlia ment is declared permanent until the Constitution is formed. I must conclude, as the courier is going to be dispatched, and I write this in the greatest

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 11 .- Arrived the Mary Ann packet, Captain Caddy, with Mails from Jamaica, which she left on the 3d August, and Crooked Island on the 9th. On the 18th July the Montague packet arrived at Jamaica, from England. On the 23d, his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, with sixty suit of ships under convoy, sailed for England. The packet sailed from Goree in company with the brig Goree; the latter, in sight of Crooked Island, chased an American privateer, of 16 guns and 200 men, which had been off there some days, and had made some captures. August 7, saw Bermuda, and at noon joined the Goree, and was informed by Capt. Bying that after parting from her off Crooked Island, he had captured an American schooner. had been captured by an American privateer of 14 more in company with fifteen others of 14 and 16 36, 58, longitude 59, 60, spoke the brig Adrenture. from Newfoundland for Tobago, out 20 days.

On the 1st Sept. in lat. 44, 46, long. 31, 24, spoke the American brig Georgia, of and from New York for Liverpool, out 14 days; on the 5th, it Int. 42.35, long. 18, spoke his Majesty's ships Sophia and Curlew, with 37 sail under convoy, for Halifax; on the 6th, in lat. 49, 29, long, 15, 20, spoke the ship Frederick, Gardener, of Bristol, (from St. Croix 36 days,) from St. Thomas's, then in company with 10 ships and 3 brigs, having parted couvey from his Majesty's ship Amarantha, together with 37 sail, from St. Thomas's, in a gale, on Sunday the 30th August; the fleet was originally 47 sail; on the 8th inst. in lat. 49, 46, long. 11 0), spoke the schooner Star, from Guadaloupe, and thip Corunna, both of the Amarantha's convoy; six

Doven, Sect. 13.—The grateers begin to come out, now that the night grow dark; Friday three were seen out, and yet the safternoon n cutter put off five boats after one of them, but they were bent off imbanishile the cutter endeavoured to get the French land of the privateer. A sloop of war hove in sight, and, faroured by a breeze brought the privateer to action, and succeeded in taking her; one man was wounded in the boats and three men killed, and 16 scounded on board the privateer, which was carried into the Downs; she is a large one, last from Calais; the Captain says, that the news at Calais was, that Bounparte had lost 20,000 men in his last action with the Russians, and & Generals; it has been nearly calm all the day .fleet of transports is in sight, having, it is sai 7000 French prisoners on board, bound for Leith. Signals are out at Little Cornhill, for an enemy.

The following is a copy of a Circular sent to al American Consuls in the Mediterranean:

CIRCULAR.

" On board the American ship Allegany at Sea, July 25, 1812. " Sin-I have the honour to inform you, that on the 17th instant the ship Allegany, Ebenezer Eveleth, Master, arrived at Algiers from the United States of America, with a cargo of naval and military stores for the Regency, in fulfilment of treaty stipulations; and that on the 20th instant, when they had begun to discharge the cargo, I received a nessage from the Dey, informing me that he would not receive the same, saying, that the acticles were not such in quality or quantity as he expected, and that the ship should leave the Regency immediately, with myself and all other Americans then in Algiers. Every proper measure was taken to prevent the execution of this order, and to restore the former good understanding, but without effect, and I left Algiers this morning in the Allegany, with my family

and all other Americans then in Algiers. "This act bears such evident marks of hostility, on the part of the Dey of Algiers, towards the United States, that I embrace the first moment to ommunicate the same to all Consuls of the United States in the Mediterranean, that it may be made known without delay to the Commanders of all | the 6th corps will occupy Nadwa. All the light | which Lord Wellington has long had in contempla-American vessels in this sea, and others concerned, that they may be on their guard, and secure themselves and their vessels, as effectually as possible,

against the danger of capture. " I therefore request, that you will give this noand forward the same to all ports and places in this

On the 13th instant a squadron of cruizers must fall to the ground. There were only six dis- sailed from Algiers to the Eastward, consisting of taken the road to Arragon. The report of his hav-

wrms will, I have no doubt, produce the very best | Cassino (the present Minister of the interior), Cuto | schooner, one row galley, and six gun-boats; and | mitted to Sir II. Popliam by the Cure of Sah'ans and Lucchisi Niscemi, and two others, voted with there is reason to apprehend, that they had orders

> " I shall proceed to Gibraltar, where I shall ed. Their deliberations continued to a late hour. | probably remain until I can communicate this intelligence to all parts of this sea, or learn something of was known Sould's army had mored. On the of the conduct of the Algerines towards our ressels.

" I have the honour to be, very respectfully, " Sir, your most obedient servant, " TOBILL LEAR. (Signed) To the Counts of the United States of

America in the Mediterranean.

LONDON. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. per Ct. Cons. 5914 | Exch. Bills (54d.) 6 4 pm per Ct. Red. shut Omnium 711 pm.

5 per Cents. 91 Consols for Acrt. 595 60 A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. It has not brought intelligence from the Russian army of so late a date as the last battles. Of the battle of Polotzk it gives a very different account from the French Bolletin. The French are asserted to have lost 7000 men in killed and wounded, and 2500 made prisoners. The last Russian Bulletin is of the 15th, the Russians were then at Katon. and near Krasnoi. In a sortie from Riga, 8 guns and 500 men were taken.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has had an interriew with the Emperor Alexander at Abo. He was received with the most marked distinction, and was bosoured with the highest Russian Orders. Lord Catheart was present, and received the highest Order of St. Alexander Newsky.

Accounts arrived this morning from Sir James aumarez, Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic, detailing some partial actions between the Russians and the French, in which the former have been suc-

" GOTTENBURGH, SEPT. 6 .- Our latest intelligence from the Grand Armies comes down to the 18th. There had been a battle in the streets of Polotsk; the French were completely driven back with the loss of 7000 killed, and 2500 prisoners. Among the wounded is Marshal Oudinot, severely in the shoulder. The Russians made a sortie from Riga, in which they took eight guns and 500 prisoners. s estimated that since the commencement of the war the Russians have made 14,000 prisoners.

" On the 31st ult. the Crown Prince returned from Abo. He was received by the Emperor Alexander in the grandest style, and decorated with the highest Russian orders. Lord Catheart was also received with great distinction. He was presented with the highest order of St. Alexander Newsky.

FROM THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL WARLIKE INTELLIGENCE. " The Commander-in-Chief of the Armfes, Bar-

clay de Tolly, informs his Imperial Majesty, that he Adjutant-General, Baron Winzingerode, thas transmitted him the following report: " I esteem it my duty to inform your Excellency that I have forced the enemy to abandon Welish, Us-

wart, and the auburbs of Surasch; I have already ent strong patroles to Newel, and consequently the town of Welickye Luki and the St. Petersburgh road are now secure. The report which was spread of the enemy having pushed into this neighbourhood in great force, proved to be false. The whole of his joint force is assembled at Witepsk, and he has hitherto not only sent strong detachments of cavalry to spread terror, but chiefly to collect provisions for his army, of which they are in extreme want. Prisoners are doily sent in to me."

" The Commander-in-Chief, Barclay de Tolli, has transmitted the following Report, dated the 3d

" I have the happiness to luform your Imperial Majesty, that the enemy, harassed by the detach- dero on the 30th ult.) in the intended attack of Sanment of Major-Gen. Baron Winzingerode, from the I tona. The Marquis of Wellington has passed Maside of Welish, and Major-Gen. Krasnow having with his detachment got on his flank, has withdrawn himself from Poretschija, and concentrated his force at Rudna, and my right flank being by this means | she is from Calais, and the Captain reports, that it secured, I have marched forward with the whole Army, and on the 2d August took a position at the \ 20,000 men and five Generals in his last battles with village of Wolkowa, where my right wing leans on the Russians. It is added, that Bonaparte and his the Kasplen Lake, and I have the river Wodra in front. The second army was to have taken position at Nadwa, but having received intelligence of the onemy having crossed the Dnieper, at Dubrowka, in great numbers, and were marching towards Lordy, Prince Bagration ordered the 7th corps under the ommand of Lieut.-Gen. Rajowski to cross over to the left bank of the Dnieper, to reinforce Major-General Newerowski, who was stationed with a detachment at Krasnow; the rest of the troops of the 2d army bave this morning taken possession of Nadwa. In the course of last night, intelligence arrived that the enemy, after having left Radna and Liosna, was marching for Lubawitschy. On account of this circumstance, the remaining part of the second army, which is at present at Nadwa, will this day in pursuit of the enemy on the road to Luba witschy. "According to my last report, the advanced guard of the first army have taken about 150 men of differ-

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning, with counts from thence to the 20th, but with no later accounts from the Marquis of Wellington than we had before received. Joseph Bonaparte, after making a shew of proceeding to Valencia, is said to have

ent ranks prisoners."

Upwards of 2000 men have deserted his standad Lisson, Aug. 30.—It appears that on the 21th ult. Gen. Hill was at Zafea; his army au

completely on the alert, ready to start the moment COMFORT FOR THE INTOLERANTS. 24th, Lord Wellington was quiet in Mathid, a was Gen. Clinton in Cuellar.

" On the 15th Aug. Soult addressed the follow ing proclamation to his soldiers :-

Soldiers! To-day we celebrate the anniverum of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our augus Sovereign. This anniversary will present to our im. ginations the most pleasant ideas, and remind as of our daties. Our Emperor is in the other extra mity of Europe, for the purpose of obliging our me, mies to make peace, and respect treaties for the future. From this immense distance, his Majesty has cast his eyes upon the army of the South, fore seen the results, and taken measures that we should know his supreme confidence, by wishing that wa should march and revenge what has happened to another army in another part of the Peninsula. Sol. diers ! be obedient to the voice of your Chiefs, your valour will overcome every obstacle and fatigue; re spect persons and property; the inhabitants of the South have admired your discipline; wherever you go give a similar example. The day will come that the Spaniards, now armed against us, will be our friends. Their interests, time, as direflection, will force this change in their ideas. It would be unnatural to suppose they could preserve their friendship for the enemies of their prosperity and independence No establishment shall be destroyed, not even the many magazines. The Andalusians know how to preserve, and will bear in mind, that at some future day an account will be demanded of the manner in which they have disposed of them. Let every thing not useful for the march or battle disappear. The army will march disencumbered from all that is superfluous. A regulation upon this subject, as upon discipline, and the order of march, must be published. Whoever fails on this head shall be punished with all the rigorr of the law. A Military Commission shall be established for this purpose.

" Seville, Aug. 15, 1812. " SOULT." The Madrid Gazette of the 22d inst. contains the ollowing article :-

" It is known that the intrusive King changed his oute, and is now proceeding by the Arragon road; the towns of Mancha were inundated with deserters from his army, who already exceed 2000 men, many of whom have entered this capital; many of the French partisans have likewise returned to their iomes extremely discontented with the bad treatment from the French. Gen. Hill has ordered rations to be got ready for his army."

" Lisbon, Aug. 27 .- On the 17th instant, at ten in the morning, the French began to evacuate Sexille: they finished the eracuation of it on the 21st, at six in the morning, and took the direction of Cordoba. By the last intelligence from Madrid, we know that Joseph retired by Cuenca, and that one roops are in Aranjueg. General Cruz was on the 18th inst. within two leagues of Serille."

A letter from St. Andero, of the 31st ult. states, hat the French had made another attack on Bilbon with 8000 men, and had succeeded in re-taking possession of it. The strength of the Spaniards consists of 10,000 men, but it is widely dispersed among the nountains in the vicinity of Bilbon, on which they neditate a fresh attack, as soon as the different coms an be assembled. "To-morrow," says the letter, we mean to land, in order to refresh ourselves after our voyage, but our stay will not exceed a week, after which we shall re-embark to commence operations at Santona, where the French have a carrison of 3000 men. We are, at present, only 1100 altogether, but the first battalion is on the cost. and will come here to-morrow, for the purpose of aiding us (the 2d battalion, which arrived at St. Au-

drid, and is on his way to Valencia." A French lugger of 16 guns, called Le Bon Guerriere, has been captured and sent into the Downs;

was believed at Cadiz that Bonaparte had lost Staff were at one time surrounded by the Russians, but observing a weak part, he took advantage of it and effected his escape.

The following letter from Gibraltar contains some ecount of the operations of the army under Gen. Maitland, which landed at Alicant. It has marched from Alicant.

" GIBRALTAR, Aug. 22.—Some accounts from Carthagena state that the army under Gen. Maitland, joined by the Spanish troops under General Roche, have actually entered Valencia, without any opposition on the part of the enemy. Other so o further than to state, that the allied troops, Jained by a part of the garrison of Carthagena, bed marched from Alicant into the interior, in order to cut off all communication between Suchet and Soult, move to Katon, on the left bank of the Dnieper, and and to co-operate in the execution of the grand plan, troops under the command of General Platow, as- tion, of capturing the whole of the enemy's force in sisted by the detachment under Count Pahlen, are Andalusia. The passes in the Sierra Nivada have been fortified under the direction of General Ross and Captain Hunt, of the Royal Engineers, so as to render it impossible for Soult to force his way through them, should be attempt to proceed in that direction."

" MALTA, JULY 26 .- The expedition under Admiral Freemantle has arrived at Lissa. It sailed last from Malta, and consisted of between 5 and 6000 troops. The sending so large a fo ce up the Adriatic has occasioned much conjecture. It is by some supposed, that the only object in view icto sentient voices on this question. Princes Frabbein 5 frigates, 3 correttes, 2 brigs, one zebec, one lug been taken, and his army defeated, was trans- occupy the principal islands along the coast of Ilil-

effect a diversion on the northern shores of the Nexpolitan territory, in farour of a more considerable sebarkation to take place from the southward.

FROM THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

First Stone of Moira Catholic Chapel. On Monday se'nnight, the neighbourhood Moira witnessed a scene of peculiar interest, in the laying the foundation stone of the New Parish Charel. The Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire performed the ceremony. About one o'clock, number of the neighbouring Gentry, and multitude of every persuasion from the surrounding country, had assembled on the ground. The day was fine .-We observed, with feelings of peculiar satisfaction. the very cordial spirit, mutually evinced by all the Clergy assembled on this most gratifying occasion. Within the stone was deposited, tegether with some curious modern coins, a sealed bottle containing various manuscript parchments, relative to the pature of the foundation, and marking the leading public occurrences of the time-the whole covered with a silver plate and an appropriate inscription. The first stone was laid by his Lordship, in a solemn and dignified manner: after which w second stone was raised, by the united hands of the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian Clergymen present, and laid on the former. The interesting and benevolent young Nobleman who presided, expressed himself singularly gratified in neeting on the occasion so large and respectable an assemblage, and hoped that the striking example of liberality and unanimity, which they had just witerred, would be followed up in the neighbourhood, nd throughout the country. For his part, his ordship should feel it a duty to forward such a ause according to his best means; and, with that ies, should make it his happiness to reside among his tenantry, with whom his feelings and interests were most intimately blended. His Lordship expressed himself highly flattered, by the application nade to him to pateonize an institution of such a nature, and one that seemed so cordially supported

by all ranks -by every religious persuasion. After the ceremony, his Lordship and the commay were invited by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, the Parish Priest, to partake of a cold repast, on the Green adjoining the Chapel Ground. About one undred and twenty sat down to a table, laid under extended shading of tent work, and covered ith cold refreshments. During the repast, the whole party exhibited every appearance of mutual atisfaction and pleasure. In the course of the day number of toasts, appropriate to the occasion ed expressive of that spirit of liberality which remed to pervade all present, were drunk with cor-

fallty and enthusiasm. Among the toasts were the following :-

The King.
The Prince Regent.

The Duke of Richmond, and prosperity to Ireland. The Marquis of Downshire His Lordship then returned Thanks in a speech considerable length, and gave-

Lord Morra-who has ever supported the Catholic The young Earl of Hillsborough, and may he emuhte his father's virtues.

Lord Fugal, and success to the Catholic Claims Dake of Leinster, and the Friends of Beligious To Lord Wellington, and the Irish heroes under him

The Marchioness of Downshire, and the Mothers, Nives, and Daughters of Ireland Lord A. Hill, and the County Down. Right Rev. Dr. Leslie, Bishop of Dromore.

of Moira. Ber. Mr. Jenning, and the Catholic Clergy Mr. J. then gave-

Ber. Mr. Dolling, and the Clergy of the Establish ed Religion. The next toast was-

er. Mr. Muliigan, and the Presbyterian Clergy of he Gentlemen of the Laity, who have assisted this

e memory of the late Marquis of Downshire. ememory of the late Bishop of Dromore. o the County of Down never wancits favourite Hills, to ornament, protect, and represent it.

he Linen Trade of Ireland, and a speedy peace with America. e British Isles against all Despotic Confederation. On his Lordship's retiring, the grateful parishoners thaired him round the foundation, amidst he repeated acclamations of the whole assembly.--

PADDY M'KEIV IN LIMERICK.

The company separated at an early hour, after a

ly spent in the utmost good humour and satisfac-

The article which appeared in The Limerick cening Post of last Saturday, under this figurawhat intelligible head, must have deeply concernpublic feeling—the subject, however light its title y appear, is an fully solemn; and every hour adds is mandatory call upon the most serious and aceattention of all classes of the Irish People. We pledged, unequivocally pledged, by a formal coant, and by all that is sacred in duty and princi-'ito penetrate the subject to its last depth, to acmany its minutest progress, and to develope all tendencies, so far as our means of information reach. We will redeem our pledge-and, with help of Heaven, we will do our duty.

our last number we said, that Paildy M' Kew Is his sittings in the heart of the City of Liick-we said, that the information we received at point had been laid before a high municipal sistrate of this City, last Thursday, principally or instance—and we said, that, as the case was in the hands of the Civil Authority, and as we

matia; by others, that it is ultimately destined to [confided in the prompt and faithful energies of that [ers, that a number of Members of the House of Re- | him and the boy, that the boy had struck him, that Authority, we would abstain, for that time, from presentatives of Congress had addressed their Con- he had returned the blow with such force as caused all detail :- but we added what was then and is now very material - it is, that, if this Civil authority, in which we expressed and do still express our confidence, should happen to disappoint our expectation, then we would 'unravel this hellish machination to the very last iota of what we did or will discover." This is substantially what we gave to the publicwe repeat it here, because it is all truth-and because we are firmly and unalterably determined to keep our word, and support the accuracy of our statement and sincerity of our promise

> Since the period of our last publication, factspublic, notorious facts—give a melancholy assurance to our intimation of Paddy M. Keie's actual sittings in the heart of Limerick -thus is to say, that meetings have been held in Limerick for the ostensible purpose of organizing rebellion through the country-that those meetings, under undeniable evidence, have been partly held within this last PLOT. the deceived and the deceivers, are now very generally known and spoken of in this city-and that, since our fast publication, two Catholic gentlemen of high rank and character, and influenced by loyalty and patriotism, have endeavoured; and not unsuccessfully, to trace these facts, and have, conformably to their loyal and patriotic zeal, waited on the high municipal Magistrate we alluded to. in order to convey to him all the information they collected, and in order to expose and extirpate this focus of purchased, cold-blooded treachery—this infamous machiavelism of 'empire and division!!!' Thus far we now go into facts, generally, without any more particular enumeration of circumstancesagain, we must express our determination to abstain from close detail, a while-because the case is still in the hands of the Civil Authority-because that Authority ought to get the fair play of time for the considerate and efficient discharge of a most critical duty-and because we still hope that duty will be exercised with religious rigour, and in due course. But, no false unction shall stick to our souls-we are in possession of staring evidence in this case. from more than one credible witness-we are bound by an oath of allegiance to our Sovereign, George the Third -we are loval to our oath, to our honour. to our King, and to our Country—we know what onstitutes misprision of treason—and should this awful case be triffed away by any sile influence or mpure abandonment, which Goo forbid! we soemuly promise our country, that we will do our duty -that we will, if put to that hard necessity, send forth our evidence, in its naked shape and in all its fullness, to the Castle of Dublin, to K high Court of Justice, and to the Catholic Board of Ireland.

Gracious Gop! How can we find words to express our indiguation at this daring attempt to blast the fair hopes of union and love, so auspiciously dawning on this long-neglected, divided, and distracted Island? Is this a time to erect again a brazen wall of separation between the Protestant and Catholic, when Christian brotherhood had nearly demolished that unballowed barrier - is this a time to fire the passions, to poison the hearts, to divide the affections, to unuerve the arms, and to stagnate the energies of a high-minded people, struggling, with an all-conquering foe at their threshold, fo the last remnant of rational liberty and legitimate rule, still, thank Heaven! preserved in this favoured land, amidst the surrounding ruins of the dominations of the earth? Though we cannot stem the current of indignation, yet we have reason to rejoice-the plot, with all its infamy, was eminently impotent—conceived in villainy, it perished in splendidly entertained at Dungarvan. folly - it was its own murderer - an all-presiding providence pointed at its birth, and stunted its maturity -its vile authors have lost their labour -their project is tossed in the winds-their impurity is branded on their foreheads-a mark of malediction will separate them from their kind, it will follow them to their graves, and it will stand in broad characters, and till time is no more, on the indelible records of infamy -virtue and vengeance will astound these human monsters, in the vehement language of the dramatist- cursed be your constitution, cursed your senate, the curse of growing factions still rex your councils !!!'-Limerick Evening Post.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The London Journals of Tuesday are still due. Those of Monday have not furnished any articles of important intelligence. From America nothing decisive has as yet arrived. There are accounts from New York to the 11th ult. two days later than those brought by the Pacific, but the sentiments of the American Government, consequent on the repeal of the Orders in Council, were still unknown. Mr. Manison is said to have declared, that he would rather forfeit his existence, than submit to conciliaion, without obtaining an arrangement relative to the impressment of American Seamen. Whether Mr. Manison actually made this declaration, and how, if made, it came before the public, are points on which no conclusive information is given. Supposing, however, the statement to be true, the cirumstance can form no serious obstacle to ultimate adjustment, as Britain will not assert any right of impressment, nor sauction the practice of it in her naval Officers. Tranquillity is said to have been restored at Baltimore, and it is added, that General LEE was likely to recover. That General Lingan, the compatriot of Washington, and a man about 70 years of age, lost his life in the tumult, appears to be certain. Rumours are afloat, that disturbances had occurred in many other parts of the United States, but for these there is at present nothing like credible testimony. It is already known to our read- an alternation had taken place in the boat between ties,

cutive for precipitating the Country into a war with being detected, he had at last knocked but his Britain. That Address has been published, but it brains. Whilst the pursuit was going on, and the would occupy nearly the whole of our columns, and | tide having receded, the body of the unfortunate we are, therefore, obliged to exclude it. They youth was discovered on the beach, with a deep calmly advocate the cause of peace and tranquillity. I stab on the side of the neck, and the throat cut in but they, at the same time, utter the manly and inde- a manner which must have almost immediately expendent language of Freemen, on the subject of the tinguished life! The bound note and some of the wrongs which America has suffered from both Belli- silver were found in the boat, where they appear to gerents. In the mean time, the American Generals have been forgotten through that confusion which so are pushing the invasion of Canada with all the often deprives the murderer of his dearls earned referrour and vigour in their power. That they have | ward, and subjects him to the deom of that law under them either a numerous, or well-disciplined which has required life for life. We have not been army, is wholly incredible. A peace of 30 years has able to ascertain with certainty the sailor's rame, relaxed their military genius, and it is a well-ascer- but we believe, that it is James Bruce, and that he tained fact, that, during the greater part of that is a native of America. He formerly belonged to a period, very little attention has been paid by them | man of war, is a man of uncommon personal to the arts of war. If their country were to be in- atrength, and has, it seems, been celebrated as a raded, they would rush to the field with ununimous proficient in the noble and fashionable science of mouth—that some of the parties to this double-faced | zeal and alacrity; but the present war is at variance | boxing. He has been fully committed for trial.with a very general feeling amongst the people, and, | For this painful and melantholy detail we are inif it should go on, it will be conducted amidst poli- debted to Captain Nuttall, of the Camden packet, tical riot and anarchy, so formidable in their nature and extent, as to justify, in no weak degree, the idea, that civil commotions, with all their pernicious concomitants, will ensue. Letters from Quebec state, that the means of defending that portion of the British settlements are considered fully adequate, and that the Americans are in no condition to make their appearance in that quarter. Detroit, which they have approached, is 800 miles in the interior, and is not to be protected, to avoid

> such a distance, any portion of the British force.— Sir George Prevost and General Brooks were in the field, at the head of a British army consisting of 17,000 men, mostly regulars, A Lisbon mail reached London on Monday, with ntelligence to the 31st ult., and also, it is said, with dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated kow and Moscow, that the French were victothe 20th ult. at Madrid. Of these dispatches nothing has been published, and they are presumed to be unimportant. We have been favoured with the | in all, among whom were 11 Generals. The reperusal of a letter from a Gentleman in Portugal, whose talents, and opportunities of information, entitle his statements to every degree of credit and repect. The latter is dated the 24th of August, at Fuente del Mezestro. The writer, after speaking of the late brilliant successes, says - " We [General Hill's army) have been of late acting in concert with a profound plan of Lord WELLINGTON, which will soon astonish you all. We occupy the line extending from Almendralejo to Zafra, our advanced brigade is in Los Santos, Villa Franca, and Ribeira; the enemy's cavalry, under General ALLE-MIND, are in our front, at Usagre, and the adjaent towns, and DROUET's head-quarters at Hornathes. Colonel SKERNET, with 1000 British, and 10,000 Spaniards, is at Valverde del Camino, on the Seville road; BALLASTEROS, with 11,000 men, s near St. Roque, and a force of about 16,000 more has landed in the South. Our army, under Gen. HILL, amounts to about \$1,000 men. The occurrences in the North are, I trust, the preludes to Sourt's discomfiture. Castyoureve upon the map, and you will perceive the situation of the enemy; t needs no comments." We must reserve till Tuesday some other particulars contained in this let-

the mischief that would result from separating, to

The Catholics of the County and City of Waterford intend to give a public dinner at the New-Rooms to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and the Earl of Besshouough. A few days ago, his Grace was

On the morning of Monday last, the

most afrocious murder was perpetrated near Milford. On the day before, a sailor came to the house of James Waters, a Publican, directly opposite to Milford, and asked for lodging during the night .-His appearance induced Mrs. Waters to refuse him a room, but he was accommodated near the fireplace. In the morning, James Waters had occasion to send to Milford for some ale, in which service he employed a young boy, and, in the presence of the suilor, gave him £1 15s, to pay for the ale. The sailor said, that he would accompany the boy to Mitford, of which intention he had not given any previous intimation. The two then set out together in a hoat belonging to the Publican .-The morning was foggy, and no objects could be seen at any considerable distance. As the boat approached Milford, the cry of "murder" was heard, out it was supposed to proceed from the infliction of punishment on some person on board one of the vessels. Soon afterwards, the boat was found near Milford, with much blood in it; its owner being known, he was immediately sent for, and the circumstances he detailed left no doubt of the borrible crime which had been committed. A feeling of grief and indignation was universally excited, and the most prompt and active measures adopted by the Magistrates and Peace-officers to discover and accure the guilty author of the deed. In these meriorious efforts, Henry Leach, Faq. who is a Magistrate and Captain of a Volunteer Corps, and who discharges all the duties of society with exemplary fidelity and zeal, was particularly conspicuous. Information was obtained, that the murderer had crossed Langan Ferry, and that he had taken the road to Sandersfoot, near which last place he Ared Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncasoon had slept in a barn on the night of Monday. In Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposals, which his endearours to escape, he concealed himself at are to be scaled up, and endorsed, "Proposals for times in corn-fields, and always took that direction which was best calculated to perplex his pursuers, and lead them astray. On the morning of | seas, to Dublin, for decision. Tuesday, however, the Constables and a party of Security will be required for the dua performance the Volunteers came up with him on the road to

tioned as to his nefarious conduct, he stated, that

stituents, in reproduction of the conduct of the Exe- the boy to bleed profusely, and that apprehensive of whose highly respectable character places the occurrence beyond all question.

Yesterday morning, a Mosier, in the employment of Mr. Malone, was found dead in a back yard. He was subject to occasional fits.

We have much pleasure in stating, that our Townsman, Captain William Morris, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major of St. John's, Newfoundland.

CHRONICLE-OFFICE.

Half part Six o' Clock. The Mail of Tuesday, just arrived, has brought a report, by passengers from France, that the Fifteenth Bulletin of the French army, dated the 1st instant, had reached Paris, which states, that another battle bas been fought between Smolensrious, that they lost 800 in killed, and 1500 wounded, and that the Russians lost 15,000 men port is not authenticated. Soult is stated to have eracusted Seville, and to have taken the road to Cordora .- The riots in England continue.

MARRIAGES .-- On Thursday last, at the Friends Meeting Rouse, Samuel Watson Payle, Esq. to Bli-rabeth, second daughter of Richard Davis, Esq.—In t Ann's Church, Bublin, John Lynn, Esq. of Fothard, County of Wexford, to Mary, only daughter of the late William Newcombe, Esq. of Portarling

TO BE LET, IN TRAMORE.

FROM THE TWENTY-THIRD INSTANT. THE WOODEN HOUSE, ready furnished, with a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE attached. Enquire of Mr. Javas Binnik, at Tramore-or of

REDERICE KEATING, Waterford. Sept. 19, 1819.

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OFTEN, THE OFFICE and STORES in WALLACE'S LAWS. near the Quay, formerly beld by Mr. Jour ALLEN, Merchant; Also, from the 19th of September next, the HOUSE in Chater-Chunch-Land occupied at present by Mrs. Rooms. Apply to P. L. PRANQUEFORT, OF ALEXANDER MANY ALCUCE, Esq. Waterford, Sept. 18, 1812.



FOR BRISTOL. THE fast-sniling Cutter, the BETSEY, TROMAS A STERMINGS Master, will sail on Wednesday next, the 23d instant (Wind and Weather permitting). For Passage apply to the Captain on board, at the Custom-house Quay-or at the Office of this Paper.

Sept. 19. 1814. GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, Jone MAXEEY, Master, will sail for Brittel, on the 25th inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKEX-OFFICE, near the Exchange. N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 5d, 11th, 19th,

and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 94, 11th 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Covernment established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Carriages, only.

Waterford. September 19, 1819.

ENGLISH SACKS. MOMAS and ROBERT JACOB have recently received a fresh Supply of best ENGLISH SACKS, direct from the Manufacturers, which they can sell on moderate terms. Bridge-street, 9th Month 19th, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812. THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJES-I TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Major Roomas, Ordnance Store-keeper at Waten-FORD, will, on Monday, 5th of October post, receive scaled proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may he willing to contract for conveying Five Hunconveyance of Bricks," are to state in what time the

Person proposing will engage to deliver the same, and the Proposals will be transmitted by Major Roof the contract ; and no tender will be received after Cardigan, and took him prisoner. On being questo unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible Persons to become the Proposer's securi-