44 The many important events which have passed in this capital from the 10th inst. to the present, are of such a nature as to fix the attention of all Europe. A simple and faithful narrative of them will cause tears of pleasure to be shed throughout Spain, the allied nations, and every part of the world where virtue is not a mere name; at the same time that they draw forth groans of fury and despite from the heart of Napoleon and his vile satellites .-They are the triumph of the constancy, valour, and patriotism of the Spaniards, and of the fidelity, generosity, and perseverance of the Allies-an eternal stigma of ignominy on despotism, ambition, and tyranny-a terrible lesson to tyrants-a salutary admonition to the people. To prevent confusion in our ideas, we will follow a chronological order, as our readers have a right to expect from us a narrative of events in the same order in which they hap-

of the battle of Salamanca, symptoms of inquietude and perplexity were observed in the whole Court of of the army of Marmont. The alarm and dread which this occasioned in the French and their partizans were the greater, as they had a blind confidence in their strength, conceiving their troops to be invincible, notwithstanding the many defeats they had suffered in Portugal and Spain. This prejudice being thus dissipated, the perturbation and confusion in which they were sufficiently shewed to the inhabitants of this capital the real state of affairs, which they in vain endeavoured to conceal. The public joy was manifested on all sides. The report of the great event was speedily circulated among the patriots, and the police was in despair, seeing that all their efforts to prevent it were in vain. | again occupy this new Bastile, where French cru-In vain they employed threats—in vain they doubled their spies-in vain they filled the dungeons with patriots-in vain they circulated reports which nobody believed, because they circulated them. Common fame soon made known the death of the Marshal, and the destruction of his army; and even the lowest of the people were acquainted with the news. The departure, or rather the flight of Joseph, his Court, and partisans, having been determined In repeated Councils of State, it chanced that about six in the evening of the 9th, some soldiers, who had been stationed to observe the heights of Guadarrama, gave notice that they saw English battalions descending them. Consternation immediately spread through the palace-orders and counter-orders were given-and at length it was finally determined to leave the city at six in the morning of the 10th. This anticipation increased the disorder of the fugitives. In the greatest confusion, the immense conyou of the Intrusive Government was collected .-Mourning and lamentation spread through all the houses of their partisans. Some sold their movenbles for half their value, or what they could get ; others gave them to be kept by their friends; and others asked that favour from the insurgents themselves, whom but a few days before they had looked on with disdain. They turned into money all they could save of the wreck of their property. Unfortunate fugitives! they were not yet acquainted with the French; they did not yet know that the money ournes, would shortly become a prey to the rapa city of the troops which escorted them. Many were robbed by their escort before they got half a league from Madrid. In fine, they departed at ten

insulted and oppressed them. " Avoust 11 .- Arribus and Augenlo, Ministers of Police to the pretended King, came to Madrid on the 10th; the former with a large escort, and the latter accompanied by three soldiers of Manco's. Both went off at five in the morning of this day, with the remainder of the French troops. It is the hurry of their retreat they had neglected to carry

in the morning, covered with disgrace and oppro-

brium-and accompanied by the public execuation,

were the joyful spectators of the exit of this cara-

"Avo. 12 .- The French garrison shut itself up in the Retiro. From this time the shops were opened which had been shut up for two days, from the fear which all had, of the proceedings of the French on similar occasions of confusion; and this capital began to respire, after the slavery by which it had been oppressed. The inhabitants, giving themselves up to their joy, manifested by their language and embraces all that flame of patriotism which they had been so long obliged to conceal. In the afternoon, the allies began to enter, and from that time the public joy knew no bounds. The people of Madrid appeared one single family. Friends, known and unknown, without difference of age, sex, or condition, conversed and embraced, giving mutual pledges of the liberty they had so anxiously panted for. The arrival of the first English, Spanish, and Portuguese Officers and soldiers, raised this joy to the highest pitch. Never did any people manifest with so much cordiality and energy their gratitude to their deliverers. During this and the | tion, the whole speedily dispersed without further following days, the acclamations and vivas which mischief. The town has since remained perfectly hailed the conquerors of Salamanca never ceased one tranquil. The Magistrates have taken the most efwithout distinction, and appeared -- what they real- of rioters visited the mills in this neighbourhood, are employed by the highest authority.

chantment; and every thing contributed to prove | several mills. that the inhabitants considered this day as the Aurora of Liberty. Brave and generous Allies! you met not with, at Madrid, the solemn pomp due to your triumph, but the people manifested to you Riding of Yorkshire, was attacked by a number of their heart-that heart as constant in adversity, and firm in its resolution, as tender and feeling in its

" August 13 .- At six in the evening the Rettto was blockaded and invested. On this day was proclaimed, by order of his Excellency the Duke of Sindad Rodrigo, the Constitution formed by the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the kingdom-Don Carlos de Espana, Governor of this capital and its province, and Marshal Miguel Alava, presiding at the act. The concourse of people was immense, and appeared to have multiplied the inhabitants of the capital, which had been reduced to less than a third.

"This ceremony was performed amidst the roat of the enemy's cannon, who made their last efforts o defend the inclosure of the Retiro; and we thus say, that at the same time we heard the last groun of oppression, and the first roice of independence we saw ourselves freed from the horrid and black Joseph Napoleon, in consequence of the total rout load of disgrace, at the same instant as appeared to our eyes the luminous torch of our felicity. O happy day! O certain presage of our future felicity! () warriors of Albion, of Lusitania, and afflicted Spain! by you we are free. O fathers of the country! by you we are happy.

" August 14 .- The Retiro surrendered noon, at the time when the scaling ladders were prepared for an assault. The garrison, consisting of 1900 men, marched out prisoners; near 200 pieces of artillery, 20,000 muskets, and other effects tof which a more circumstantial account will be given) were found in it. At the same time we cannot omit the lively wish, which the people manifested, to elty sacrificed so many victims; but the people were prudent and moderate, and wished to avoid the sad recollection of their disgrace with the sight of their oppressors. On this same day, in virtue of the Royal Decree of the Regency of the Kingdom, the swearing to the Constitution of the country took place in all the parishes of this capital. The Counrit of this capital, wishing to offer the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo a proof of their gratitude, determined o entertain him with a magnificent ball. The nuperous and enlightened concourse who assisted at it the decorations of the ball, the abundance of the wines, fruit, &c. the order and urbanity of all, and the presence of the General of Europe, offered a picture worthy of admiration, even to those more accustomed to those scenes."

NOTTINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 12.

It is with sensations of the most painful nature w

have to notice the spirit of riot and disorder which

has prevailed in this town during the present week,

occasioned by the high price of flour. It having

been ascertained that a considerable reduction took place in the price of wheat in our market on Saturday last, (but which, it appears, did not exceed from 10 to 15 shillings per quarter on corn that was in a fit state to grind), the people naturally conceived, that as the bakers and dealers in flour had profited by the rise in every instance, on their stock in and precious effects, which they had with so much | hand, they ought, on a principle of fair dealing, to difficulty collected for their subsistence on their | concede the advantage of a fall in the prices of corn persunded, that flour would be sold on the Monday following at a proportionably reduced rate; but as age to which they were doomed, the residence he dealers had bought in their stock at the highest possible price, they could not, without sustaining a very material loss, lower it to the price so confidently expected, and so anxiously desired, and in conand their own remorse. The populace of this capital sequence, a strong ferment was created in the public van, and distiliguished themselves by their producemind, which led to the commission of much misand tranquillity; and with a noble generosity even | chief. On Monday morning, parties of women and children, acting upon the example recently pursued pitied the misfortunes of those who had so grossly at Leeds and Shelfield, visited the different flour dealers' and bakers' shops, bearing a penny loaf on the end of a stick, and ringing a bell, and peremptorily requiring them to lower the price of bread and four. The different groups were soon joined by great numbers, who proceeded in this manner to all the shops in town. Some of the bakers and dealers said, that the object of their coming was to burn | readily assented to their request; others agreed to it certain papers, and to save some effects which in on condition that the rest in the trade did the same; some positively refused, and one baker, we are told, actually laid an advance of two-pence per stone on the prices of the preceding week. Such as complied with the wishes of the multitude were cheered; and those who refused to listen to the dictates of the mob had their windows broken. In this manner the tumult continued during the whole of Monday and Tuesday .- The Magistrates acted with the greates! lenity and forbearance, and though they found it necessary to read the Riot Act, they relied more on the persuasive means, than the use of force, to induce the mob to disperse. This, however, tended only to make the mob more daring and insolent; and it at length became necessary to call in the aid of the military, small parties of which were stationed in some of the bakers' houses for the protection of their property. Hither to the proceedings were principally confined to the women; but on Tuesday eveing a large meb collected in Hockley, who insulted the Magistrates, and threw stones at the Hussars, who were at length ordered to clear the streets, and several pistols having been fired by way of intimida-

ly are - a nation of brothers. The doors of all the f and some of the farm houses, where they were re- 1 houses were seen instantly adorned, as if by en- liered with money. Guards are now stationed at

> Leeps, Sert. 12 .- On Menday morning, about one o'clock, the woollen manufactory of Messes Lindsey and Sons, of Gilderome, in the West men, who, after breaking open the doors, destroy ed 17 pairs of shears, of the best kind, and greatly injured the machinery used in raising and diessing the cloth. This depredation was completed without lights, and the time occupied in its perpetration dic not exceed 12 minutes

The depredation at Southowram, on Thursday the 3d inst, was committed on the mill of Messrs, Waterhouse. On this occasion no shears were broken but two gig mills were destroyed with their furniture, and the windows of Mr. Broadbeat, the Superin tendant of the works, were much shattered.

Our Correspondent at Huddersfield, under date of the 10th inst. says. " Several persons have been apprehended on the various charges of Luddism and are now in custody here. A number of others have this week abjured their illegal oath, and taken the oath of allegiance; they see the calamities they have brought upon themselves and neighbours by the atrocious depredations they have committed, and the delusions they have laboured under; and it is to be hoped they will all follow the laudable example of these their associates, in discharging themselves from that unlawful and ruinous system in which they have unfortunately been engaged, and return to their duty and allegiance before it is too late. Scholefield, who shot at Mr. Hinchcliffe, o Holmfirth, has been fully committed to York Casle, to stand trial for the crime.

Captain Dynely, who was taken in the skirmish which took place immediately before the entrance of the allied troops into Madrid, has written home to consint his friends that he is in good health, and that he is treated with the greatest kindness by Joeph Bonaparte, whose army he accompanied in its flight from Madrid. Captain Dynely has constanty dined with Joseph Bonaparte, who always placed him at his right pand at table.

Sir Edward Berry, Bart. (Lord Nelson's Captain the battle of the Nile), and who has for some cents resided in Norfolk, unemployed, is appointed to the command of the Barfleur, of 98 guns.

Notice was on the 14th giren, that no person rould be allowed to embark at any of the out-ports or Sweden, without first having obtained a passport or that purpose from the Swedish Ambassador in condon. The passengers that came down to Harwich, to embark for Gottenburgh by the last packet, ould not proceed, as they did not apply for a passport to the Swedish Ambassador. All passengers in future must call on the Swedish Ambassador to ob-

Ann Moore, of Tetbury, in Staffordshire, who has lived upwards of five years without food of any kind, is still alive, and in all appearance in as good health as she has been for three years past. She is

shout 50 years old. The Revolution in Sicily is truly honourable to the British arms; for to communicate the blessings of a free government to a people, who were originally free, but who, from the perversion of their ancient system, had sunk into the most gross servitude, s indeed conquering to save. It has been sald, that the Sicilians are not sufficiently enlightened to enjoy freedom. This is one of the common place insinuations of power against all those who submit to be trampled on. But if nothing else had served to open the eyes of the Sicilians to the state of rassal- ship. among them of a British army for three or four vears, would of itself have served to open to their nderstandings the difference between light and darkness; and by the bye it may be hoped, that the very duration of the war in Spain will, by the influence of the English on their manners, prepare even the bigotted Spaniards for the truths of liberty

The following Order has been issued in West ohalia: Persons are not even to talk about military stelligence, till it has appeared in an official shape n the public journals!

" BANKS OF THE MAIN, Aug. 21 .- An Or er was published on the 1st inst. in all the Depart nents of Westphalia, by virtue of which every indiidual who talks about intelligence respecting the ituation of the armies in the North, unless such inelligence be official, or published in the Journals authorised by Government, shall be immediately arested, subjected to an examination, and remain in orison till he states who transmitted the news to him."

The reteran Kutusoff, on his return from the mmand of the Russian armies on the Danube, as been nominated Generalissimo of the Forces in he North, and Count Barclay de Tolli and Prince Bagration are to serve under him. He has also been exalted to the rank of a Prince of the Empire. The letters from Riga speak with perfect confidence of the present security of that place, and those from St. Petersburgh are full of strong representations of the enthusiasm that prevails for the defence of the Empire, and of the promptitude and liberality with which the Nobles have come forward. The exchange

wasat 241. The scarcity of money becomes every day more and more inconvenient. Persons, evidently agents, with great powers of drawing on London Bankers, have opened accounts with Country Bankers, for he purpose of getting their local notes; and with these they go into shops, fairs, and even Farmers' houses, to buy up goineas, as well as silver. They pay for them in these country bank notes, which they may do lawfully, and thus the specie is collectminute. The troops of the three nations, and the fectual mensures for the protection of farmers and ed from every part of the kingdom. It is suspectinhabitants of this great city, embraced each other, others bringing supplies to market. Several parties ed that these agents, unknown even to themselves,

We learn with regret, that the uiterior of jet of the expedition to the Adriatic, under Admini Freemantle, is disappointed. Some unexpected change has taken place, by which it has been frag. trated. The naval Commander was not apprized of this circumstance, until he reached Lissa,

The rumour of a dissolution gains ground, and in deed there are so many symptoms of preparation the we give it credit. The expresses that have been sent to all the Proprietors of Boroughs, connected with the Treasury, and the opportune visit of so many Members to their Constituents, proclaim the intertion too pulpably for doubt. We suppose it will take place about the first week in October, this will fix the meeting of Parliament towards the end of

Our Readers will lament to learn, that two of the proudest ornaments of modern literature have for ome time been afflicted with total blindness. W allude to Mr. Arthur Young, a philosopher and patriot, whose usefulness has never been exceeded and never can be exceeded, in the annals of Britain: and Dr. John Wolcot (Peter Pindar), the most original poet of the age of George the Third.

Mr. Sadler has established his Balloon in the Roanda at Dublin, where he is exhibiting it to the public. He intends, in the course of a month or six weeks, to make an ascent, from the grounds of J. C. Beresford, Esq. at Drumcondra, about four miles from Dublin, when he means to attempt crossng the Channel and landing on the English coast. THEATRICAL FRACAS AND DUEL -A fracat

hich, at its commencement, threatened serious con equences to the parties, took place a few days since between the Monarch reigning over a certain Thea re, not twenty miles south of the Thames, and one of the dramatic corps under his command, In consequence of a certain Jerry Sneak having informed the mighty Chief, that the individual in question had on one occasion decamped during the time of tehearsal. The Chief, upon receiving this information, took occasion to expostulate with the supposed defaulter on this neglect of duty and breach of divipline. The charge was denied in positive terms.rectness of his informant, that he replied to the de nial by giving the supposed defaulter the lie dired, sighly improved. The Garden is well planted and and immediately received the retort courteous in the proped. Application to be made to Mrs. Bannon, shape of a blow. The enraged Chief immediately at Durrow.

August 31, 1812. shape of a blow. The enraged Chief immediatele stripped, and put himself in an attitude to return the compliment-his opponent, however, entremed he would not tempt his fate farther, as his strength was by no means equal to the combat in which he was about to engage. This taunt, as he conceived it, only raised the ire of the Theatrical Monarch the higher, and he swore he would have satisfaction for the injury his honour had sustained by the blow he had received; only stipulating, that, if conquered in the argumentum buculinum, he should then be entitled to demand the satisfaction of a Gentles man. This was agreed to, and they immediately set to a la Crib; the Chief, however, as his opponent had foreseen, was obliged to submit in a short time to the superior skill of his antagonist in the will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be polite art of boxing, and nothing then remained eccived by Mrs. Latter, at Mr. M'LRAN'S, Hatter, but to fulfil the remaining part of the contract. To make Quay ; and by Mr. Annaham Biggs, Waterdo this, the parties met next morning on Finchley Common, each accompanied by a friend; the combat of the second day, however, was not so bloody as that of the first, for after exchanging shots, the seconds interfered, and a mutual apology having been made, the Monarch again resumed his authority, the subject submitted to his allegiance, and they returned to town together in a perfect state of friend-

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants A Donadieu and C. H. Watson, to e rank of Commander. Captain the Hon. Charles Paget, to the Superb.

Captain John Bayly, to the Alonzo. Captain J. Brisbane, to the Danemark. Captain Cowe, to the Boxer. Captain Maling, to the Mulgrave. Captain J. Taylor, to the Espiegle. Captain Sir T. Berry, to the Barfleur. Captain C. H. Watson, to the Arachne. Lieutennut J. Wells, to the Freya. Lieutenant J. Scott, to the Marlborough. Lieutenant J. Campbell, to the Boxer. Lieutenant T. Bury, to the Valiant. Liestenant J. Davis, to the Fox. Licutenant Randolph, to the Impetueux. Lieutenant Maingy, to the Success. Lieutenant J. Thompson, to the Castilian. Lieutenant J. Robinson, to the Semiramis. Lieutenants Dickson and Dawson, to the War-

Lieutenant R. Sainthill, to the Muros. Lieutenants Davies, Crana, J. Garland, W. Has vell, T. Townsend, and C. Moorsom, to the S-

Mr. Stead. Master to the Superb.

Mr. Scott Brown, Surgoen to the Suparb. Mr. Thomas Williams, late Surgeon of the San the Maritienne.

Captain Brisbane, formerly of the Belle Pools frigate, is appointed to the Pembroke, of 74 gants about to be launched at Woolwich. Captain Tale bot, of the Victorious, of 74 guns, has been presented with a gold medal, to be worn with his fall uniform, for his gallant conduct in capturing the Rivoli, of 80 guns, in the Gulph of Venice.

The Admiralty have fixed the salaries of the Persers of the smallest class of sloops of war (lately called gun-brigs) at £150 per amoum, and put erey description of stores on board into their charge

WATERFORD .

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Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,345.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

NOTICE

HE LANDS of KILOWEN, ROCKET'S-CAS-TLE GURTHARDA, WOODLOCK, and that d of COOLROE belonging to John Menurcort, have been within these few days strongly poio preserve the Game.

Rocket's-Cartle, September 21, 1812.

TO BE LET. WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. harven Toxy's and a half from the 90th inet.

first of November, HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, having a large GARDEN in the rere-with COACH-HOUSE chorse STABLE, &c. &c. Proposals will be received by RIGHARD L. PAR

Esq. Barracks, or Mrs. CHAMBERS, at said Waterford, September 17, 1812.

SWEDISH IRON AND DEALS.

CARGO just arrived from Stockholm, per the Carolus Magnus, And. Gjerding, Muster, to STRANGMANS, DAVIS, & BLAIN, the have now on Sale a very complete and general insertment of Foreign and English BAR IRON and MERL—also clean HEMP—twelve-head Petersburg

TLAX-and Stockholm TAR. Charles-street, 8th Month 31, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

OR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND,

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mi DOYLE, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladyme, lately occupied by Mrs. Susanock. Inquire of BEHARL DOBBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, Wikin the Laberties of the City of Waterford, THIRE LANDS of BALLY ROBIN, containing about 1 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years they are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Teor Tenants will be declared as soon as the value September 19, 1818.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812.

THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJES-TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Major Rogers, Ordnauce Store-keeper at WATERroan, will, on Monday, 5th of October next, receive sealed proposals (in writing) from such Persons as contract for conveying Five Hun fred Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncannon Fort, at per Thousand. The Proposals, which are to be scaled up, and cadorsed, "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 Rosus, to Dublin, for decision. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract; and no tender will be received after tvelve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended lounless accompanied by the written assent of two raponsible Persons to become the Proposer's securi-

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 23. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 116s. Od. --- third, ----- 104s. 0d. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - Os. Od. - Os. Od. -(casks, rendered) - 76s. 0d. - 78s. 0d. irnt Pigs. - - - - 60s. Od. - 62s. Od. Pork, ----- -- 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d.

umcal, - - - - - - 32s. 0d. - 33s. 0d. lour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. - second, - - - - 78s. Od. - 80s. Od. -third. - - - - - 50s. od - 54s. od. -fourth, ----Barley, - - - - - - - - 21s. Od. - 24s. Od. (rommon) - - - 21s. Od. - 22s. Od. ~(potatoc) - - - - 22s. Od. - 23s. Od. મુક્ત, ------- 4ક્ર. 9તે. - 5ક્ર. 5તે. allow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. olators, 5d. to 7d. Bod (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 5 d. - 7d. > per tb. - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

n Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. darrels Wheat 1860) Averaging { 1 4s. 57d.

---- 4 d. - 5d.

--- - £10 00s. -

---- 22d. - 26d.

---- 14s. 4d. - 14s. 8d. per Gal

AMERICAN PAPERS.

FROM THE PEDERAL REPUBLICAN, AUGUST 5.7

" THE RAPID DESCENT."

"It appears that, from the recent accounts, no more than 1000 men are collected near Albany, for the grand invasion, which has been threatened and preparing for six months. At this rate it would cost sore labour to a military arithmetician, who should undertake to calculate when the liberty of the Seas will be conquered on the heights of Abrahom. We have no expectation of an advantageous

result from General Hull's expedition; his regular force is too small, and the army is too badly supplied, to promise success against Malden. It is chaacteristic of the men who have precipitated us into this war, that the British should have circuitously obtained much earlier information of the declaration than General Hull, and taken their measures accor-

Johnson, the guilty Mayor of Baltimore, the perfidious betrayer of the brave, the reproach of Magistracy, has called the City Councils together, n order to obtain an exculpatory statement of facts in his favour, and of Stucker, his colleague in perfidy and dishonour. It may readily be forescen what kind of statement this will be, when it is renembered, that the mob retains the sovereign power Baltimore; that the persons appointed to draw t up are nearly all notorious for disorganizing principles; and that the number includes a fagitive from Ireland. The reliance General Lee placed in the honour of General Stucker originated in the feelings be supposed one Officer of the Revolution could not help entertaining for another. Alas I he | the perpetration of what must appear to every man | dy, or any thing but roof, collected courage, and did not know the stuff of which the leading Baltimore democrats are made. Truth, honour's faith, are by them laughed to scorn. When force cannot reach the victim, cool, deliberate, smiling perfidy takes place. Such men, whilst they are proof against the feeling of humanity, are careless of the opinion f the worthy. The macrifice of a political opponent is to them more delightful than the incense of well-merited applause. He will remain stained with the blood of General Lingun till be retires from the stage of life, be the period long or short, to give an account of his conduct; and who can envy him his triumph ever bravery obtained in such a maner? It is not safe. Memwhile, let bim prepare for the manifold inconveniences which must ensue from a deliberate breach of faith, which has cost others so dearly in life, feeling, and property .--Well might it be exclaimed- The mob itself was numane, compared with Stucker, Johnson,' and heir associates in this black business .- Those over whose murmurs the grave was to be closed, have risen from it to attest their wrongs, and the mode a which they were perfidiously immolated. Their story will descend to posterity in details which will affect the heart and startle belief. Avenged their sufferings must be, by the justice of man, or the

"It cannot be known what were the orders with

magnitude, however, lies somewhere. For more

dispensations of Heaven.

than a month, the coast and trade of the United States have been exposed without the protection which the principal and most active part of our little navy could afford. To is, in the early part of hostilities, would have been of moment to the returning ressels, which, from the course of circumstances, were unsuspicious of danger. As this ga have been managed, Commodore Rodgers is driving about the ocean in quest of British convoys, which he cannot meet, and leaving our own trade a prey to every petty gun-vessel. But if he had been so successful as to capture as many vessels as he could man, the whole amount would be only equal to a small proportion of what the unjustifiable cruize will have cost in the loss of American property, and which ought to have been saved by the activity of his squadron nearer home. What has become of him, and what may be his fate, are questions to be anxiously put both by the patrons of the navy and the friends of those who are under his command. If the danger from the superiority of British naval power were less striking, the interval which has elapsed without hearing from him is foreboding. Deep is the interest which every friend to his country must feel, in the preservation of the slender means of maritime deence, which we have been allowed by our Administration to possess. Equally valuable are the liberty and welfare of so many Officers of the first promise and connection, as our public ressels contain. But, it is a truth, which is in a course of verification, that this war will cost us both, and that before long. In anticipation of this, it is already reechoed in certain quarters, that Congress will never hereafter appropriate a dollar for naval purposes.— We have seldom seen this subject placed upon its true footing. The present posture of affairs affords an illustration, which may tend to hold it up in its true light. We have now a maritime and land war at the same time. The whole internal frontier is menaced both by the British and Savages, in like manner

Ought not every Member connected with the At lantic interests to have checked the gratification of the Western interests till full justice had been accorded to the people he represents? As the matter at present stands, the maritime people are to pay all, fight all, and lose alf."

On Tuesday evening they resolved to pull down

BALTIMORE MORS

the Post-Office, as the most effectual way of preventing the circulation of the Federal Republicars, in Baltimore. On this act they were as fully bent as they ever were upon any of the numerous outrages they have perpetrated-but they were prevented by calling out the militia, who have been on duty every night sluce, In considerable numbers. + Even the Mayor, of clear conscience, has made a show of acting, by Issuing a Proclamation in the Bonmartean style, threatening a summarily to ounish the riotous and III-disposed." At the time his step was taken, application was made, as we are informed, to the Postmaster, to exclude our Paper from the Office! The mob, however, have nights, and thus far they have generally made good their threats. Should the Proclamation prevent their occess on the present occasion, how clearly will the Mayor convict himself of connisancy and perfidy on every former occasion. Why did he not issue his Proclamation in an earlier stage of mobocracy? He was timely and pointedly apprised of each of the three mobs which affected us—but in the two first he declined interfering, and in the last he had so much agency as to convince the populace, that they had nothing to fear from his prevention, in arowed language proves his guilt. He now declares

in his Proclamation-Wherean a disposition has manifested itself of the part of some of our misguided citizens, to distarb the peace of our city, and whereas it is believed that the promoters of this disorderly conduct are so few in number, that if not countenanced by others, who are in fact only spectators, they would desist

from such conduct." If this be true, what excuse has he for all that past? He can never pretend that so few persons could not be restrained, had he thought proper to exert his authority. Is it not now clear to demonstration-is it not now manifest from his own confession, that the printing-office and dwellings house of one of us, with their respective contents, were destroyed, and our friends massacred, in the prison, by a few, whom the Constituted Authori- Injuries to the same men. The clames of Mayor, ties did not choose to oppose? And why not oppose them? No other answer can be given, if the premises be true, than that their conduct was approved, if not procured and instigated.

The Postmaster of Baltimore sent an express to Washington, containing an account of the danger and asking for assistance, which, as we have heard, has, for the present, been declined.

PROCLAMATION

GUST 5. "Whereas a disposition has manifested istell on the part of some of our misguided citizens, to disturb the peace of our city, by disregard of, and of the spinal bone injured, and extremely painful; open opposition to its laws; and whereas it is be- the breast bruised and now painful; the fore finger liered, that the promoters of this disorderly con- of the right hand broken, and the whole hand injurduct are so few in number, that if not countenanced by others, who are in fact only spectators, they a pen-knife; and the none broken. These are the would desist from such misconduct : Now, therefore, I am induced to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon all well-disposed, peaceable citizens, who are not in the employ of the Civil nor Military Authorities, to remain within their respective houses after eight o'clock in the evening, during the present state of the public mind, and particularly to retain at home all their apprentices, servants, and children; in doing so, they will consult their own safety, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace; for, as efficacious means are adopted to disperse all assemblages of the people, and aummarily punish the riotous and ill-disposed, those who are in the streets only as spectators, will subject themselves to the danger of suffering with the guilty.

" EDWARD JOHNSON."

GRORGETOWN, AUGUST 1. The providential escape and recovery of Mr. Hanson from his wounds have excited pious gladness in our hearts, which no language can express. The joy occasioned is heightened by a perusal of a letter from him to a friend, holding out the expectation of is soon resuming a part in the direction of this Journal. After the scenes which have passed in relew before us, who can doubt the fervour of the devotion to the cause of justice, liberty, and mankind, which warms the bosom of the man, whose wrongs and sufferings in the cause of liberty and virtue have not been surpassed for his age.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A. C. HANSON, ESQ. DATED NEAR BALTIMORE, AUGUST 3, 1812.

" Next to the death of General Lingan, whose exit was truly noble and characteristic, the panic

should the interior frontiers be alone provided for !] has smitten my heart more severely than all the wrongs and sufferings indicted by the blind and fericious agents of malignant, comardly, blood-thirsty enemies, sheltering themselves for a time under an rresponsible banditti. My wounds, it is true, are numerous and severe, but they reach not my mind, nor give a moment's uncasthern or grief; but the gloom and despondency persading the body of Tedetalists within the aphere of Baltimore, influence, inflame my very brain, and are as a thousand dug. gers almod at my heart. The late scenes in the emparium of Maryland, originating demonstrably, at Washington, and mails by many a party question, I consider merely, as the commencement of a long -rolles of troubles, to terminate happily or unibrtunately for the country, as men of respectability, iffiperry, and Yalenta, perform the parts assigned them by patriotism. If they look on quility, britather fly their posts, and permit the hundredth park of the population of any given place, and that too composed of pickpackets, hiotpads, foreign apgrabonds, undiprenteren-men, to usurp the Corbenment, they may blume themselves when the ir prosworn they would have it down in less than five perty, persons, and fainfiles, are disposed of by the same rules of bonimary nifridication.

"Oh, my fifends and fellow-marryrs ! when I my they would viewith the picked men'il Leoniday, facts will acted the truth of the assertion. Although they had not slept for the last thirty six hours, to the fint moment they were cheerful, Idnvermble, and sometimes gay. Not even when the furting of the good door was announced by the savage yell of the moby nor when they came to the door of the apartment in which we were confined, was there a look, a whisper, or even a motion of the boa preconcerted massacre. His own express and contempt of death. A different conduct was but'to be expected of men who had embarked he such a cause, with a perfect knowledge of all the consequences, though they never could have anticipated being delivered over to the executioner through the Inhuman treachers of the Civil Authorities. The liberty of the press, the security of person and property, the rights, civil and political, belonging to the meanest citizen, the very principles and privileges for the assertion and defence of which the war of independence was declared, we hell pledged ourselves to maintain, and at the risk of our lives, and at every extremity not furbidden by laws, with the mob and Civil Authority united against us; the contest was, ludeed, unequal : however, nie situation allows me to add but little. All my partners in persecution and sufferings whom I have men or heard from since the massacre, agree in allyihing the General Stucker, and John Montgomery, are the first in the catalogue of the perfidious and barbarous mansters, and it will appear that the advice of the latter, dictated by committee, produced the

> " My writing to you is more of an experiment then otherwise, and I cannot dictate, as no one will be my amanuensis; the doctors and nurses all insisting that I shall neither write nor talk, and I can either without danger. I have six wounds on the head, either of which is sufficiently severe to ipduce an inflammation of the brain, without great care. Both collar-bones are hurt; the extramity ed, having been twice stabled, ournthrough with injuries I have received, but they do not give me half the pain that the despondency of my political friends

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.] WASHINGTON CITY, Aug 6 .- By letters from the North-western army under General Hulls it appears his head-quarters were at Saidwich on the 19th of July, and preparation was making for the siege of Malden. The British force was superiod in numbers at that time, although 50 or 60 politica had deserted from Maiden every day since the American standard had been erected on the Causan side. detachment had ascended the river Is French, and taken a considerable quantity of provisions, which had been collected for the British sumy. The encmy's advanced posts had been forced by a detachment under Col. Cass. COPY OF A LETTER PROM COLONIL, CASS TO GEN.

" Sandwich, Upper Canada, July 17.

" Sin-In conformity with your instructions, I roceeded with a detachment of 280 men to reconnoitre the enemy's advanced posts. We found them possession of a bridge over the river Canas, at the distance of four miles from Maiden. After examining their position. I left one company of rillemen to conceal themselves near the bridge, and apon our appearance on the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to divert their attention, and to throw them into confusion. I then proceeded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas, and down on the southern bank of the river. About sun-set we arrived sithin sight of the enemy. Being cutively destitute of British craizers. Both require protection, and why prevailing among the people in and near Baltimore | guides, we marched too near the back of the river,

proceed to the Nore, and are to wait there the arrival of the above division of the Guards from Loudon; the whole will then sail for the port of Corunna, and are to foin the army under the immediate command of the Marquis of Wellington. Fire sacks, &c. for their use on foreign service. companies of the 3d regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia marched yesterday from the barracks in Canterbury, to occupy those at Chatham. An order is come out for two new troops to be added to each of the Life Guards, previous to their going on foreign service. It is now understood that the intention of sending out these regiments as a brigade army of Portugal, has feebly resumed offensive opeof Household troops is done away entirely, and that they are to act independently, or to be attached | that their reinforcements from France will be of to other brigades. In order to assimilate them more | such a magnitude for some time as to enable them to to other Dragoons, the long coats and cross-belts, which have hitherto distinguished the Household Troops, are to be exchanged for short jackets and waist-belts. The eight transports which brought over 3000 French prisoners, return immediately to Lisbon: they carry out artillery and troop horses of Sprin. for the Marquis of Wellington's army. On board one of these transports Lieutenant-General Stewart | Hill's army announces some most important and Staff go out; also Captains Stretton, Downs, | events: and Turton, of the 40th Regiment; and Captain Reed, and Lieutenant Tate, of the Staff Corps; and Paymaster Jones, of the King's own Dragoons.

The rague and magnified statements of the force under General Maitfand being calculated to excite extravagant expectations of its proceedings, we are happy in the opportunity of presenting our Readers | vinen at Ayamoute, and with the force under Ballaswith the following Extract of a Letter from an Othicer belonging to that army, shewing both the strength and the regiments employed:

We have now fairly left Port Malion, and are under way for the coast of Spain. We left Sicily 7000 strong, totally British, consisting of a division of the 20th Light Dragoons, the 1st battalion 10th Foot, the 1st battalion 68th, the 1st battalion 81st, champions, the Empermado and the Medico." the 4th and 6th battalions King's German Legion, and the regiments of Dillon and De Rolle. At Minorca we have been joined by about 4000 men, so that our whole strength may be about 11,000. The coast of Catalonia is evidently to be the theatre of our operations."

On the 11th, the examination of the Gordemer Cadets who were Candidates for Commissions in the Royal Corps of Engineers, and Royal Regiment of Artillery, took place before a select Committee of Officers of the above Corps, and a numerous assemblage of spectators. The following Officers of the Royal Engineers, viz .- General Mann, Inspector of Forlifications, and Colonels Bridges and Brice; cers appointed by the Master-General of the Ordthe Officers present in expressing his utmost satisfaction of the great proficiency of the candidates. throughout a long examination of five or six hours in the most abstruce branches of mathematics, includpractical gunnery, &c. &c. General Lloyd, in the name of the Committee, expressed himself highly pleased-with the advancement of the studies at the mented Colonel Mudge, the Lieutenant-Governor, lowing:

For the Royal Engineers-Messra. H. Wilson, Henderson, Battersbee, Cooper, Walpole, Cox, Vicars, Tait. Brandreth, Lewis, Streatfield, and Mudge. For the Royal Artillery - Messes, T. Wilson, Black iston. Dickons, Dawson, Wraxall, Ford, Lindsey, Bland, Poole, Tomkyns, Tristram, and Darby.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. We have received letters from Dover, dated at nix o'clock yesterday evening, announcing the arrival of a vessel from Catals, with a few passengers on board-mostly English. The vessel alluded to left Calais on Sunday evening. Before she sailed, the Moniteur, containing the 15th French Bulletin, had arrived. The Bulletin is dated the 1st instant, and aunounces another sanguinary conflict between the French and Russians, which, we are grieved to state, terminated in favour of the enemy. We have not seen the Bulletin itself, nor do we know for certain that a copy was brought over in this vessel, though we think it highly probable; but from the report of the passengers we learn, that after the Capture of Smolensko, the French advanced upon the retreating Russians, and forced them to unother battle between that place and Moscow. The conflict was drendful, and, according to the Builetin. rerminated in a complete rictory on the part of the French. The Russians are stated to have lost not Jess than 15,000 men, including in that number 11 of their Generals. The loss sustained by the victors is stated to have been only 800 killed, and 1500 wounded. The passetigers by the above vessel further report, that a French Commissary came on board just before she sailed, and desired particu-Jurly that they would state to any British cruizer with which they might fall in, that Napoleon was advancing with great success and rapidity.

Counter Orders of the marching of the remain-Horiz Cym Is her on arrival - Some sate for the

passed, repeatenly gave and received cuering muz- royal regumess the command rates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the conditing of Bernadotte in the remaining of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the conditing of Bernadotte in the remaining the marching of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the conditing of Bernadotte in the remaining the marching of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the conditing of Bernadotte in the remaining of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the conditing of Bernadotte in the remaining of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the Guards, unfortunate situation as tantament to a real de- proof of the condition of the privates of the guards. wards of 1000 strong, embarked on the 15th at Cha- which were to consist of 100 of the 2d Regiment, thim in lighters, and sailed to Sheerness, where they and 150 of the 31 Regiment, to reinforce the army are to be re-embarked on board ships of war, and | under the Marquis of Wellington; the reason assigned is, that the shipping is not in readiness to re- | Parliament. ceire them; the quota of the 3d Regiment were this morning at the depot in the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, furnished with their canteeus, haver-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Gazette of last night contains a dispatch fron the Marquis of Wellington, of the 18th ult, but it contains no intelligence of which we were not before in possession. Marmont's army, or rather the rations by re-entering Valladolid, but it is not likely threaten the positions of the British. General Clinton is sufficiently strong at Cuellar to resist all attempts from the North, while the gallant Marquis will, we trust, speedily follow up his splendid victories, by the defeat of Soult or Suchet in the South

The following letter from an Officer in General " Badajoz. August 24.

" We have just received official intelligence that Videncia is again in our hinds, having surrendered to the expedition from Majorea. It is also reported that Tarragona, and even Lerida, hive fallen. General Hill has orders to advance, and his operations will be conducted in conjunction with the d

" King Joseph has retreated, and is gone-nobody knows whither. The utmost harmony prevails beween the Allies and the native troops, and consistently with this good understanding, all the Spanish Guerillas in the neighbourhood of Midrid have gludly placed themselves under the orders of Lord Wellington. Among the principal Chiefs who have submitted to this arrangement, are the celebrated

The same letter states, that Soult had not left Seille, and the probability is, that the date assigned in the Lisbon Gazettes for this event is errobeous, since the siege of Cadiz, according to our Gazette Extraordinary, was not raised till the night of the 24th and the morning of the 25th.

General Cruz was, on the 18th August, in Vil-

We are still unable, from the non-arrival of in elligence from the French coust, to confirm or refore the accounts transmitted as yesterday from Dorer, of the battle between Smolensko and Moscow. We are not inclined, however, to discredit the statements in our Dover letters of a extending, and we and Generals Lloyd and Borthwick, and Colonel | certainly think that probability is on the side of the Colebrook, of the Royal Artillery, were the Offi- general accuracy of the statement. Some of the letters from Dover give the loss of the French in nance, to decide on the merits of the Candidates. | wounded, as acknowledged in their own Bulletin, Dr. Hutton, was the examiner, and concurred with at fifteen thousand, and upon this our contemporaries have reasoned as throwing discredit on the whole stary Our letter stated the loss to be fifteen hundred, and by this statement we must abide, as being the most probable, until we receive the offiing hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, fluxions, | cist details. The broad fact of the advance of the French army beyond Smolensko rannot be disputed, for the battle of Valentina was fought in advance beyond that place. Neither can it be for a Royal Military Academy, and the great display of | moment doubted, that the French leader would ability made by the present candidates, and compli- I push forward to Moscow as rapidly as he could, in order to get his troops under cover in the event of and Colonel Phipps, the Inspector of the Studies, on their being overtaken by a Russian winter. In this the Frenchmen were absolutely deaf to remontheir great improvement. Twelve commissions were | event the Russians will shape their retreat towards giren in the Royal Corps of Englineers, and twelve | St. Petersburgh, where their means of supply will in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Among the De ample, while fimine and the severity of winter Gentlemen who obtained promotion, were the fol- | must spread haroc among the ranks of their in-

INSURRECTION OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT DARTMOOR DEPOT.

Plymouth, September 14.

An express arrived here last uight, at eleven o'clock, informing General Stephens that a serious commercian had broken out among the prisoners in Dietmoor Dopot, that the Cheshire Militia, stationed there, were under arms, and that immediate asistance was necessary. Three field pieces, with 15 gunners and 15 actillery drivers, were immediately sent off to Dartmoor, and their appearance quickly restored order among the insurgents. It appears that the bakehouse having been burnt down last week at Dirtmoor, in which bread for the misoners had usually been baked, a pound and a half of biscuit had been served out to each man, but this had been reduced, by an order from Government, to one round, the usual allowance of bread. This was esented by the whole body of prisoners (about 7000), and they showed so determined a disposition, that such measures were found necessary as were adopted. They even had it is centemplation to fire the prison and effect an escaps. Some of them were for seizing the depot of arms at Tavistock. but the appearance of the artillery settled every

Five o'Clock (Monday) .- I have just seen one the Gloucester Militin, who came from Dartmoor i few hours since, and all was then quiet, though was deemed prodent to keep the artillery there.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

The rumous of an approaching dissolution of Parinment still gain ground: but it is now said, that this measure will not be resorted to until after the quarterly report to be made by his Majesty's Physicians, in the first week of October. It is whispered der of the Guards for Spain .- At half-past one | that this report will contain a declaration that the o'clack this morning an express was sent to the King's recovery is hopeles, and that this will be media the ground for a dissoluter of Preliament . I troops for any other service than that of the Penia- | were quite untouched on the Borysthenes, in a fine

mise. This measure will present a recurrence to cause against France. A diversion in liangue another dissolution, should the deplocable event just which is said to be ripe for insurrection, is not alluded to take place during the existence of the new spoken of as the object of the Swedish or Britishes.

Paris Papers to the 11th inst, have reached Town. They present little or nothing of novelty, and no ad-Bitional Bulletin. Private letters from the seat of A small Detachment of the 1021 Regiment has to war in the North inform us, that Smolensko was crived the route from Winchester, to embark at recovering from the effects of the devolation and haoc spread there by the contending armies, and the | Corps of Royal Attillery will proceed this scasento French were employed in burying their dead and re- | Ceylon. noring the wounded to the rear. They also state, hat the wealthy inhabitants of Moscow are preparing for leaving that place in great consternation. This ered by the French as a point d'appui for their fuure operations. There is not a word in these papers. from the Peniosula-a striking proof that every thing goes on in that country as the best felends of mankind could wish.

We have received a Journal de L'Elhe, from which we extract the following article from Constaninople: we ought to caution our Readers, however, against believing it. Not the lesst prominent branch of French policy consists in circulating lies through he medium of the Continental Journals, not supposed to be directly under French controul. The ame story has been foisted upon us through a simiar medium twenty times at least, within these few months.

" CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17 .- Although Prince Italiuski has been here since the mouth of June, he has not yet been permitted to enter the city. The situation of Mr. Liston, the English Ampassador, is similar, he not having obtained leave o reside at Pera. He at present occupies a house n the country. The Grand Seignfor has commundd that none of his Ministers should officially comnunicate with these Ambassadors. We impatiently expect his Excellency General Andreossi, who is to rrive here about the 23d instant."

We regret to find, by the subjoined letter, that hatever may be the ultimate determination of the American President as to Peace or War, British and American Merchants are likely to suffer indiscrininately in the interim. How different in point of mageauimity is the conduct of the British and American Governments! " Liverpool, September 14.

We have heard to-day that the American priateers are taking all the Americans with Licenses on board from this country. They are good prizes by a late law of Congress, forbidding trade with Great Britain and her Dependencies with Licenses, on pain of fine and imprisonment. The Fanny, rom Greenock, was hearded by Admiral Sawyer, off the Tail of the Bank, some time ago, and being bound to New York, and having a British License, she was suffered to pass. She was afterwards taken by an American privateer, and retaken by one of our ships and carried into Halifax."

INSURRECTION OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS AT DARTMOOR DEPOT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Plymouth, September 15. It appears that the prisoners had worked themselves up to the highest pitch of rage at being allowed no more than one pound of biscuit per day. The use of biscuit, it is to be observed, was to be discontinued as soon as the bake-house had been rebuilt; but strances. A detachment of the Cheshire Militia. and the South Gloucester Regiment, were drawn up on the walls surrounding the Prison :- and. although they had loaded their pieces with ball, the Prisoners appeared undaunted, and insulted them in the grossest terms: -indeed, our brave men withstood the contumelious language of the Prisoners with a patience beyond all praise.

A sentinel on duty, called Jones, had his bayonet wrenched off his piece, yet nobby reserved his fire: an officer, however, followed the Frenchman, struck him over the shoulder with his sword, and brought off the bayonet. The Frenchmen even bared their breasts to the troops, and seemed regardless of danger. The number of prisoners is about 7500; and so menning was their conduct, that an express was sent off to Plymouth-dock, at eleven o'click on Sunday night, soliciting immediate assistance. Three pieces of artillery (six-pounders) were in consequence sent off, early on Sunday norming; and on their arrival at the principal gate (iron), the bars of which, of immense size, had been previously broken by stones harled against them by the insurgents, they were placed in such directions as completely to command the whole of the circle which the prison describes. This had the desired effect, and order was restored.—It is to be noticed, that the allowance of bread at which these deluded men have so indignantly sporned, is precisely the same as that which is served out to our own gallant sallors and marines. The prisoners at Dartmoor have also been allowed to go out by parties to work in the surrounding country; but their conduct at the Depot, as well as on board the prison-ships at Hamonze, has always been very irregular -complaining when there was no reasonable ground of complaint, insulting the English officers, throwing neat or vegetables to the ground or into the sea, shich were of prime quality, and which would have been highly prized indeed by our own suffering pea-

It is reported that Lord Catheart's Regiment of Horse Guards, and some other Regiments, are unler orders for emback ition for the North of Europe,

passed, repeatedly gave and received cheering huz- | Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, counter- | and subsequently for a Bill to declare his Majesty's and, yet we hall the circumstance as an additional

The 2d Battalion of the 12th Regiment have ceited orders to emback from Harwich for Colk Portsmouth for Bermuda. A D tachment of the

Marshal Beresford, it is said, is so exast oned with the late conduct of the Portuguese camba under that gallant officer, General D'Urban, that probable enough. Smolensko will now be consi- he has issued orders that they shall walk beside their horses, with their swords slung on the puramels. and their jackets turned; but when the enemy ap. pear they may mount and charge, and retrieve their character and jackets. There are Bulleties issued about the health of Marshal Beresford every day in the Lisbon Gazette. The last says, " Marshal Bi's wound is doing very well, and his health excellent; except that his logs and feet swell very much, because he cannot lie in a horizontal position."

TRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'c'ock. per Ct. Red, --- Cons. 57 12-for op 5. 59 24-4 per It. shut-5 per Ct. 901 90 - Bink Stock-Oinn, 64 re Bonds 74. 84. dis Long Anns Lach. Elis 31d.) 1s. 2s. dis .- Do. (35d. 12s. 5s. pre.

FIFTEENTH FRENCH BULLETIN. At length we have received this long-expected do-

oment, and although it proves that the report of

mother hattle (subsequent to these of Smelenck and Valentina) was recorrect, it unhappily removes perond the pair of doubt, the atarming for of the French being "in full drive," to use the elegant expression of their last Bulletin, for Moscow. Their advanced guard on the 27th ult, was close upon Vinema, which is only eighty miles from that capital. The Russians still rigidly adhere to their retreasing astem; and if we may judge from the report of their enemies, their march from Smelersk to Mesow has been conducted in a most masterly manner. for they have not lest a single tran, nor left to hind them a single musket ! They have time evough alowed them also to born the bridges, and desirer the roads .- " Never," -- say Bounparte's Gazette writer-" never was a war could credwith so much inhumanity-the Russians freat their own country as they would that of an enemy."-What! thee sturdy moralist, have they not an enemy at their heels, and are they to leave him the means of advancing upon them at his case? Wonderful morefity !- Every thing that obstructs the progress of these Regenerators of mankind, is barbarous and inhuman ! But this is not the only weak part of their Bulletin : in the battles of Smolensk and Valeutina, they killed, wounded, and took prisoners, from twenty-five to thirty thousand men! Unfortunately for the probability of this story, they had already, by their former Belletins, killed, wounded, taken prisoners, and "pushed into the river," upwards of eighty thousand men I. We are row following these humane conquerors arithmetically, and our readers may satisfy themselves in the same way if they please. We should, indeed, regard the cause of our brave, and we trust we may add our ondaunted allies, as hopeless, if the numerical statements of their enemies were to be relied on. But wo see nothing in this 15th Bulletin to make us despondent as to the fate of Russia-that the French are advancing, and that rapidly, towards Moscow, cannot be concealed -- but we may renture to premise that the Russians have still an unbroken army, and a loyal and numerous population, to oppose to their invaders. They have allies, too, who have no doubt promised to make diversions in the rear in aid of their cause-Would to Heaven we could see these allies in the field! Even the far-famed Fabian 813tem of warfare may be pushed until success is no longer attainable.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. " SLAWROTO, AUGUST 27 .- The General of Division Zavoncheick, who commanded a Polish Division at the battle of Smolensk, was wounded. The behaviour of the Polish corps at Smolensk astonished the Russians, who used to despise them. They were struck with their steadiness, and the superiority which they displayed over themselves. At the battles of Smolensk and Valentina, the enemy lost 20 Generals, killed, wounded, or taken, and a very great number of Officers. The number of men killed, taken, or wounded on these occasions, may amount to from 25 to 30,000 men. On the day after the battle of Valentina, his Majesty gave the 12th and 21st regiments of infantry of the line, and the 7th regiment of light infantry, a number of deorations of the Legion of Honour, to be bestowed on the Captains, Lieutenants, Subalterus, and soldiers. The selections were made on the field, in a circle before the Emperor, and were confirmed with acclamations by the troops. The following are the rames of those who obtained this honourable dis-

[Here follows a list of the respective individuals.] " Number of decorations granted-To the 12th Regiment - - 30

7th Light - - 32-Total 87-

"The enemy's army, in retiring, burn the bridges and destroy the roads, in order to retard the march of the French army as much as possible. On the 21st they had repassed the Borystheues at Slobto act in concert with a Swedish armament. - Werd- | Phiwa, always closely followed by our advanced oice at this; for, although we can but ill spare our | guard. The commercial establishments at Smolensk

clients, to which the Russians set fire, for the sole I The precise nature of the dispatches from Mr. | The intelligence from America is calculated to perpose of retarding our march a single hour. Noter was war conducted with so much inhumanity. transpired when our Paper was put to Press. Well The Russians treat their own country as they would believe we can state, however, with tolerable confithat of an enemy. The country is fine, and abundence, and we do it with regret, that the American durtly supplied with every thing. The roads are Government is not satisfied with the repeal of the admirable. Marshal the Duke of Tarentum conti-Orders in Council. No suspension of hostilities eves to destroy Dunabourg. The wooden materials, odisades, &c. which were immense, served to make are dated from New York, on the 15th August. bux-de-joic in honour of the 15th of August .-Accounts from Quebec, dated the 21st ult. state, Piloco Schwartzenberg writes from Ossiati on the 17th, that his advanced guard had pursued the enein Council being known, an armistice had been conmy on the road to Divin, that he has taken some cluded between Generals Brock and Hull, for 30 days, on the supposition that the repeal of the Orbundleds of prisoners, and obliged the enemy to turn his baggage. General Bianchi, however, who ders in Council must lead to the immediate restornammands the advanced guard, has succeeded in seiztion of peace. ng 800 baggage-waggons, which the enemy could " George Town, August 5 .- The truth must reither carry off nor destroy. The Russian army oder Temissow has lost almost all its baggage corpse of General Lingan was thrown out of the The equipage for the siege of Riga has begun to prison, and lay on the earth, like that of a dog. till the middle of the next day, when it was obtainmore from Tilsit for the Duna. General St. Cyr has taken a position on the Drissa. The route of ed, and buried by a relative. We understand that the enemy at the battle of Polotsk on the 18th was a general and unbounded indignation at the inhuman complete. The brave Bavarian General Deroy was murder of General Lingan, and exasperation at the consided on the field of honour, at the age of 72, approving inactivity of the Magistrates, perrades Montgomery, and that they are felt in other parts after nearly 60 years service. His Majesty has noof the State. Many of the citizens have put on minated him a Count of the Empire, with a revenue of 30,000 francs. The Baratian corps behaved mourning for him, which they mean not to lay aside with much bravery. His Majesty has granted it reuntil his death is perfectly avenged."

wards and honours. The enemy gave out that he

would make a stand at Doroghobouj. He had, ac-

cording to custom, thrown up earth, and construct-

of batteries. The army having shown itself in or-

der of battle, the Emperor repaired thither; but

the enemy's General thought better of it -beat a re-

mat-and abandoned Doroghobouj, a city, con-

rining 10,000 inhabitants, and eight steeples .-

Head-quarters were there on the 26th, and on the

97th at Slawkovo. The advanced guard is close to

Vasmit. The Viceroy managurres on the left, at

two leagues from the great road; the Prince of

Eckmuhl on the great road; and Prince Poniatow-

ski on the left bank of the Osma. The capture

of Smolensk appears to have had a sad effect on the

sirit of the Russians. It was called 5 Smolensk

ie Sicred, ' Smolensk the Strong,' ' the Key of

Moscow; besides a thousand other common savings,

Whoever has Smolensk has Moscow, say the pea-

note. The heat is excessive: it has not rained for

menth. The Duke of Bellano, with the 9th corps

5,000 men strong, bas set out from Tilsit for Wil-

AMERICA .- The Glenner ketch, which carried

at to America the repeal of the Orders in Council,

vieturned to England. She left New York on

he 15th ultimo, and Halifax on the 26th, and on

Veloesday morning last arrived off the Land's End.

A Messenger entrusted with dispatches set off im-

nedately for London, and arrived this morning.

Nothing definitive respecting the intentions of the

Imerican Government was known at New York

when the Gleaner came away s and the general opi-

on was, that no change would take place till after

new election, or the removal of Madison from

ower. We need scarcely remind our Readers,

owerer, that the Gleaner arrived out on the 2d

August. The Information she carried to Ameri-

ahad then to travel to Washington, and to be dis-

wed by the Gorgrament; after which a farther de-

would take place before any thing respecting the

suit could be known at New York, from which

carrival. From this statement it is obvious that

by thing decisive respecting the conduct likely to

rsued by the American Executive, in conse

oce of the Repeal of the Orders in Council,

ald not, with reason, be expected to arrive by

is ressel. The movements of Governments are

erer of that quick nature, which the impatience of

public generally desires. An official innounce-

at of the receipt of the Dispatches, with the

ul assurance that they will receive an early at-

tion, is, we think, all that could be expected.

The Carteret packet entered New-York at the time

be the first that will being any kind of Answer

m the American Government.

to the Gleaner sailed on the thirteenth day after

. This corps is to form the reserve."

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

FROM THE STATESMAN.

We have to announce the important and agreeable intellizence of America having revoked the Decla-RATION OF WAR against fingland, as will appear by the following Letter, which we received from a Correspondent at Liverpool this morning; and, from the respectable channel by which it was communicated to us, we have no doubt of its authenticity: 4 Liverpool, Sept. 16.

" A ressel, cailed the General Washington, ust arrived from America, in two-and-twenty days inging the agreeable news of Peace. The Presi dent called a Meeting of the House of Assembly when the Declaration of War was revoked by a ma-

Star Office, two o'Clock.

We stop the Press to announce, that we have this noment seen a letter from Liverpool, announcing the arrival there of the ship George Washington in 22 days from New York, with the agreeable intelligence, that Peace Between England and Ambrica was considered as certain, when this ship

Our Renders will observe, that the George Washngton sailed ten days later than the Gleaner.

Courier Office, Half-past One o'Clock,

We have just received Monitours and other Parls Papers to the 14th. -They contain no additional Bulletin, and therefore the account brought from Calais by Passengers who left it on the 13th, of another Bulletin having beed received there, with an count of a fresh trittle between the Russians and Freuch, must be wholly unfounded. Private letters from the army state, that the French light troops are rapidly approaching Moscow. The march of reinents for the French army is pressed on all points. Prussian, Saxon, and Austrian regiments. are taking the direction of the Duieper. Prussia has published a formal auswer to General de Polli's appeal to the Germans. The King of Prussia is indissolubly bound to the interests of Bornparte.

adlaterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

The arrival of French Papers to the 14th instant and especially of the Fifteenth Bulletin, has put at end to the rumours of a battle basing taken place between Smolensko and Moseow, although there is no doubt of the Passengers who arrived at Dover having publicly communicated the occurrence of such an Gleaner was coming out, and may be expected | event. The Bulletin itself, accompanied with some observations of rather a sanguine character, will be found in our columns.

The details brought home by the Gleaner, though There is no intelligence of importance from the y do not embrace that point respecting which we Peninsula, but the articles which relate to affairs in nost auxious to gain information, are, neverthethat quarter will be found to possess considerable in-, highly interesting. In the Northern States the terest. Lord WELLINGTON's dispatch, combined this have absolutely refused to murch against the with the more private accounts which we have inmadians, and such general opposition is munifested serted, confirm the particulars given in our last from ainst the war measures of the present Rulers, as the letter of a Gentleman at present with General threaten a Civil War-perhaps a Revolution .-HILL's Army. That letter contained, also, the be Editor of the Federal Republican has estafollowing statements: "The fall of Madrid has shed himself in George Town, about half a mile diffused a spirit of zeal throughout the whole counm Washington, where a patrole of fifty of the try. Although nothing in itself, yet, as the capieleral party keep a nightly watch, and are contal of the kingdom, it's conquest has animated deally upon the alert for his protection, while he spairing minds, and inspired every one with new dinner his publications; and proper means have vergy. In it's neighbourhood alone, upwards of adopted to disseminate those writings, which 30,000 men have received arms and ammunition for their object to une-ceive the people respectfrom the enemy's stores. A powerful army is rising the shameless lies circulated by the Republican in the Province of Estremadura, and, though ex-The harbour of Halifax is filled with Ameperience has not taught us to place any great coeffprizes. No less than three privateers, capdence in Spanish exertion, still we must recollect, Mby our cruizers, were sent in on the day the aner sailed. His Majesty's sicp Beiridere was and despondent, and that the armed Peasantry, indinto Halifax by two American frigates, a day scattered in bands of from 2 to 3000 about the coun-Inchefore the Gleaner came away. The Captry, without bearing on the public finance by the would have hazarded an engagement with them expectation of regular supplies, harass the retreath, had he not been incombered with about two ing coemy, compel him to detach covering parties ded prisoners, taken from different prizes .-and formidable exports, and render him an easier moment be got in, the principles were landed, suquest to our pursuing army. So enthusiastic is the Belvidere, accompanied by a sloop of war, the spirit which pervades our troops, that they endazain in quest of the enemy. No news had | dore every hardship and privation with cheerfol-Intely received respecting Commodors Rodness." Before Joseph Box aparti quitted Madrid. and the squadron under his command, and in the same spirit which animated the Vandals of of fears were entertained that he had been so former ages, he sold the Royal Library for waste. therate us to fall in with some British ships of paper! Securific said to have assembled his whole second doughter of Hugh Bell, Esq. of Aldersgatearmy on the Zucar.

Baker, our Charge d'Affaires at New York, had not excite in the public mind the strongest feelings of auxiety, but it ought to be received with cautious reserve. That the Statesman and the Star have we do not question even in the slightest degree, but 22. there are very powerful reasons for concluding, that had taken place at the date of the dispatches, which they have been misinformed. Letters from Liverpool, received in this City, and dated two days later than those acknowledged by the Journals we that in consequence of the revocation of the Orders | have mentioned, are wholly silent as to any arrival from America, which, in a matter of so much magnitude, would not have been the case, had there been any truth in the news transmitted to London. The Prudent, George, Portsmouth, ballast. General Washington was to have sailed from Phi-Indelphia, and not from New-York, which renders the Liverpool statement still more improbable, be told, although it be shocking. The mangled The Gleaner, with what truth we know not, is made to bring accounts, that, in America, every thing wore the same warlike appearance on her departure, as on her arrival, and that no alteration was expected to take place in the conduct of the American Government, till a new election, which, t was anticipated, would deprive Mr. Maption and his friends of power. That an Armistice has been entered into in Canada, and that the agitation of the American mind is universal and extreme, are matters that seem to rest on strong and credible. grounds. The Armistice in Canada may have mis- | sound to preserve the Game. led the writer in Liverpool into a belief of general

> enabled to clear up these doubtful points. It is generally believed, that Ministers had entered into a new negociation with the Marquis WEL LEXIER and Mr. CANNING, and that the project had once more totally failed. Mr. Canning was to have held a high situation, and the Vicerovship of Ireland was to have been conferred upon the Marquis, with full powers to assure the Catholics of very favourable concessions. A Dissolution of Parliament was to have succeeded this measure, Ministers imagining that it, combined with the late triumphs in the Peninsula, would ensure them a successful popularity. Although disappointed in the lesion of forming a coalition, it would yet appear that they have resolved to try their chance at a new election. Their Journalists have observed a profound silence on the subject, but this may be regarded as indirect evidence, that the event is at no great distance. The idea of passing a bill, after the neeting of the New Parliament, to prevent it's dissolution on the demise of the King, is unquestionably unconstitutional; but this is no proof, that such in attempt will not be made.

pacification. In our next we shall, probably, be

Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. CANNING, Mr. CREETT and General Gascoigns mean to start for the Representation of Liverpool.

Various rumours are affort, that Lord Morns vill speedily be called to the Government of Ireland. Such an appointment is extremely doubtful. His Lordship's intimacy at Carleton House appears to have abated, if it be not entirely extinguished. For a long time past, we have not seen his name amongst the lists of visitors to his Royal Highness the Prince REGENT.

Mr. Rose has withdrawn from the duties of the Board of Trade, which are now discharged by Lord CLANCARTY and Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. RUSSELL, late Charge des Affaires from the

United States, was to leave London on the 17th for The Courier, in express terms, contradicts the eport, that Government intended to send troops to the North of Europe. There appears, therefore,

to he no troth in the statement in circulation, that an attempt was to be made for the recovery of Haover. No Mail due.

The Kilkenny Plays commence on the 5th of next

The Most Noble the Marquis and Marchiones f WATERFORD arrived on Saturday in the Samuel Packet, Captain Property, and on Sunday passed

brough this City for Corraghmore. Thursday night, W. Jackson, John Roche, John M'Cormick, and John O'Brien, confined in Limerick gool, for petry offences, effected their cscope by digging up part of an arch where they were onfised, and letting themselves down to a kitchen underneath,-Previously to leaving their place of confinement, they fastened some jack-line to a piece of stick, and placed It across the bars of the window, with which they were enabled to climb up, and get on the wall, when they suddenly leaped down and overpowered the sentinel. A fifth person was secured by the assistance of another sentinel, whom the noise brought to the spot. We are sorry to add, that a private of that well conducted egiment, the Galway militia, had his leg broken by a stone in his efforts to secure the fellows.

BIRTHS .- Last Tuesday, the Lady of Captain Pervins of Newtown, of a son.—In Dublin, the Hon-Mrs. R. Maunsell, of a son .- The Lidy of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart, of a daughter.-At Bellevue, near Youghal, the Lidy of John Croker, of Ballyneguard, County of Limerick, of a son and heir. At Harewood House, Yorkshire, the Lady of the Hon. Mr Luscelles, M. P. of a daughter .- At Ashford, the Lady of Dr. Wilmot, of a daughter. - At Milan, the Lathat the beaten French are every where heart-broken | dy of Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, of a da ghter. The Lady of Henry Boulton, jun. Esq. of

> MARRIAGES.-John Keogh, Esq. eldest son of J. Keogh, of Mount Jerome, Esq. to Miss Dunne, of Leinster Lodge, County of Kildare.—In Cork, Richard Evanson, Esq. eldest son of Nathaniel Evanson, of Friendly Cove, to Miss Median Donavan, daughter of the late Morgan Donavan, Esq. -In Dublin, Mr Sparrow, Merchant in Wexford, to Elizabeth Edest daughter of the late John Boxwell, of Sardull Esq. In London, the Hon. John Thornton Leslie Melviite, second son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, o Hirriet, vounged daught in of Samuel Thurnton, Esq. M. P. for the County of Surrey. In London. street, Merchant.

DEATHS -At Exeter, in the 16th year of his age, Thomas Mugary, son of George Maquey, Esq. of Dubino On Friday list, at the Manor, Mrs. Forristatt, wife of Capt. Gerald Forristall. At Salamanca, of excessive fatigue in the discharge of his futies in spoken the truth as to the accounts from Laverpool, the Commissional, Walter George Gullifar, Esq. aged M. Chatham, Kent, G. Conquest, M. D. 18th year of his age, Mr. Alderman Powell, of Chester,

PORT NEWS-PASSIGE, SEPTEMBER 21.

18th-Pembroke, Barge, Liverpool, coals. 19th - Earl Sindwich and Samuel Packets. 50th-Liberty, Palmer, Portsmouth, ballast ifame, Williams, Lishon, ditto; Gower Packet;

SMILED, 18th-Speedwell, Parsons, Cork, coals; Mary, Purcell, Plymouth, butter, wheat, &c.; Peggs and Mary, Evins, Carnarvon, baltasta Sarah, Rees, Liverbook wheat, flour, &c. : Camden Packet, 19th George, Mauley, Bristol, butter, beef, flour,

&c.; Earl Leicester Packet, x 1st — Earl Sandwich Packet. Fut back, 19th, Speedwell, Parsons, Wind -- S. S. W. at 8 a. m

NOTICE.

THE LANDS OF KHOWEN, ROCKET'S CASTELL OF THE GURTHARDA, WOODLOCK, and that part of COOLROE belonging to Jone Medicions. hisq. have been within these few days strongly poi-

> Rocket's Unstle, September 21, 1819. THERE WILL BE

A BALL AND SUPPER

AT THE TRAMORE HOTEL.

On Thursday Evening next, the 24th inst. Tramore, Sept. 92, 1812.

LIST OF GAME CERTIFICATES TAKEN out from the Distributor of the County of Waterford, from the 25th of March to the 22d September:

April 17-Alcock Henry, Wilton. Sept. 19-Alcock Alexander Mann, Waterford. March 17-Bagge Simon, Ardmore 8-Barron Edward, Stradbally. 2-Barron James, Sarahville 28-Barron William, Carrickbarron.

6-Barron Luke, Knockmahon 21-Bayley William, Abbey-Lodge, 21-Barrett Edward, Snugborough. Bolton Cornelius Henry, Faithlegg. 4-Barron Pierre, Castletown.

11-Brocce Robert, Tinvane. ×- Cody Edward, Ballykohen. 20-Crowley Cornelius, Game-Keeper to the Marquis of Waterford.

25-Cherry Richard, Waterford. 23-Cottom George, jun. Ballymaclode. 24-Coghlan David, Dungaryan. 5-Crowley Charles, Game-Keeper, Clones. 19—Claucy Matthew, Waterford

1-Deveroux Rev. John, Stradbally 30-Dann James, Gamo-Keeper, to R. P. June O'Shen, Gardenmorris 17-Daniel Richard, Portlaw.

19-Dovie Timothy, Graige. 6-Bushish Richard, Violets-town 14-Frazer Rev. William, Waterford. 21-Fleury Rev. Henry, ditto. 25-Finucine Benjamin, Ballyscanlin.

29-Fenton Edward, Game-Keeper to the Duke of Davonshire. 19-Fayle Joseph, Mitton. Frazer Rev. John, Waterford.

12-Graves Marmaduke, Turcuilen. 1-Gleeson John, Core hill. 2-Greene Rodolphus, Dungaryan. 12-Giles George, Ballygally March 31-Heron David, Shanakill.

2-Hearn John, Prospect. Hely Pirrse, Rockville. 18-Hassird Sir Francis, Waterford. Hassard William H. difto July

27-James William, ditto. 22-lones Ratph Hawtey, Mullinabro. 12-Keily Arthur, Belmont. "3-Keele Denis, Scart. 9-Kenting Brien, Limore.

6-Lucherr Gregory, Billylough. 18-L',nch Jereminh, Waterford. 23- Longan Thomas. Ballinacourty. 27 -Lawler John, Prospect-hall.

1.6-Linphier J. Philip Cosby, Waterford. 18-Leonard John, ditto. 19-Leonard William, ditto. 23-Malone Michael, Glantico. 17-M'Guiro Walter, Clouen.

3-McGuire Thomas, Clonea. 21-Moore William, Sapporton. 50-O'Shea Richard Power, Gardenmorris

24-O'Reilly John, Ballyine 17-O'Brien Robert Inseph, Brooklodge. 19-O'Grady John, Kilmeaden. March 25-Phelan David, Teamoie.

April 4-Penrose Henry, Waterford. 30-Power Matthew, Dunhill Lodge. 8-Penrose George Randall, Waterford. 25-Power William, Pembrokestown.

8-Power Nicholas, Snowhill. 18-Power Thomas, Butlerstown. 19-Purcell Peter, Waterford, 22-Rongvne William, Ballindudd.

16-Revell Joseph, Waterford. 23-Roche George, Woodbine-hill. 29-Rogers Major, Passage.

29-Rochfort Edward, Game-Keeper to Michael Creagh, Kilbrack.
7-Ronayne Gabriel, Tinnock. 16-Robins Joseph, Firgrove.

March 26—Sheppard Thomas, Waterford 1-Smith William, Headborough 25-Scroder William P., Waterford. 23-Sheehan Patrick, Grange.

25-Shaw Charles, Annacour 82-Sheppard John, Waterford. 21-Sparrow Thomas, Orotown. 7-Wall Richard, Waterford.

17-Wallace James, ditto. 21-Walsh Peter, Belline. Walsh Thomas, Dungaryan 22-Wallis Thomas, Roshercon. The Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties

give Notice, that they have given positive directions to the several Inspectors and Distributors of Stimp Duties, to prosecute all Persons who shall offend against the Game Duty Act, and to levy the Penalna'ty prescribed by Law.