WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadix, August 50, 1812. Cadiz, August 30, 1812.

My Long -Since my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the entry into Seville of the allied corps under General La Cruz and Colonel Skerrett, I have received a dispatch from the latter, of which I transmit a copy berswith, and a return of the killed and wounded of the British detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) GEO. COOKE, Major-General. Karl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Seville, August 28, 1812.

\$18-I have the honour to report the movements of the detachment under my orders since the date of my last. The result of which, the capture of the city of Serille by assault, defended by eight French hattalions and two regiments of dragoons entrenched, will, I trust, be considered as honourable to the allied arms, and serviceable to the cause of Spain.

On the 24th Instant General Cruz Mourgeon. commanding the Spanish troops, and myself, judged it advisible to make a forward movement on Seville, for this purpose it was advisable to force the enemy's corps of observation of three hundred and fifty cavalry and two hundred heantry, at St. Lucar la Mayer. I marched from Manzanilla with eight hundred troops, composed of the 1st regiment of guards, the 87th, and the Portuguese regiment, Brigadier-General Downle, accompanied with six hundred Spanish troops. The Spanish column attacked on the right, and the British and Portuguese on the left. The French were driven through the streets with precipitation, leaving some killed, wounded. and prisoners. We took post at San Lucar without the loss of a man.

On the 26th instant, General Cruz and myself Saving judged that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects, both on the public opinion and in saving the city, from being plundered, if the French could be precipitated in their retreat from Seville; the silled troops, in consequence, marched for this purpose, and arrived at the heights of Castillejos de la Cuesta, Immediately abord Seville on the morning of the 27th, at six o'clock.

The Spanish troops formed our advance. Th French advance was driven in; the cavalry retired, leaving the infantry in the plain, which last were charged by the Spanish cavalry, who made many

The Spanish troops attacked a redoubt on our left, and lost a good many men. The columns advanced into the plain, by which movement this redoubt was turned, and its communication cut off: the Spanish troops under General Cruz took the right, and made a detour to arrive and attack on that flank of Triana (the suburbs of Serille). I ordered the redoubt to be masked by a detachment of the 20th Portuguese regiment, and advanced a field plece with some troops, to keep in check the enemy's fire at one of the gates of the city opposite to us, and after giving sufficient thme for the Spanish column to arrive, the British and Portuguese troops advanced to the attack in front; the cavalry and artillery advanced at a gallop, supported by the gre- 28th near Sentoro; on the 29th, in a Castle one

suburbs, and advanced near to the bridge of Seville | left, formed by the Viceroy, proceeding by Kanouchwith as much rapidity as possible, in hopes of preventing its destruction, which would have rendered it extremely difficult for us to succeed. We were checked by the fire of grape-shot and musketry at the and the guards, marching on the grand road—and turning of the street. The grenadiers of the guards | the left, by Prince Ponistowsky, marching on the advanced to our support, and drove every thing before them. At this moment part of the Spanish column arrived; we advanced to the bridge under a heavy fire; Captain Cadoux, of the 95th, with great judgment made a flank movement on our left; Captain Roberts, of the artillery, brought up with rapidity two guns; a heavy fire of cannon and musketry was soon brought to bear on the enemy, who were driven from their position on the other side of the river, and from the bridge, which they had only in part destroyed. The grenadiers of the guards, and some Spanish troops, led the columns that crossed the bridge. A general rout ensued, and the enemy were driven through the streets, which were strewed with their dead, aml pursued at all points, leaving behind them valuable captures of horses, baggage, and money.

It is difficult for me to express the joy of the people of Seville. The inhabitants, under the fire of the French, brought planks to lay across the bridge ; and their acclamations and vociferous marks of joy, added to the immense crowd, rendered it extremely difficult for the officers to advance through the streets | zines of brandy were found. The Russians burnt with their columns.

The vast extent of this city, the exhausted state of the troops, who had advanced in double quick | 25th were employed with much activity in extintime for three miles, and the want of cavalry, rendered it impossible to continue the pursuit beyond the town. Such was the rapidity of our attack, that this victory over a French division, and the passage of a bridge which the enemy had materially destroyed, with his infantry and artillery formed on the banks of the river, was achieved with a loss that appears almost incredible.

there are now one million and a half of souls in that I have only to regret the loss of one officer. great city. They fear the result of these crowds .-Lleutanaut Brett, royal artillery, who was killed, The inhabitants say that General Kotosow has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russlan Argallantly fighting his gun, at the bridge. The intrepidity of this valuable officer was observed by my, and that be took the command on the 28th.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great. We have taken several officers, and, I believe, near two hundred prisoners.

above praise; where all have behaved well, it is dif- 19th October, which gives us still forty days camficult to distinguish; I must, however, mention the detachment of the King's German Legion, commanded by Colonel Wieboldt; the artillery, by Captain Roberts; detachment of 95th, by Captain Cadoux; and the grenadiers of the 1st Regiment of the 31st of August, at Velitchero; on the 1st and Guards, by Captain Thomas. To Col. Maitland, 2d of September at Ghjat. The King of Naples, 1st Regiment of Guards, (second in command,) I with the advanced-guard, had his bead-quarters, on am much indebted from the commencement of this | the 1st, ten wersts in advance of Ghjat; the Viceservice; and in the attack of Seville his military talents, intropidity, and real, were particularly conspicuous. Lam also much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt, commanding a detachment of the tillery and attacks with the sabre were exchanged in 1st Regiment of Gaards; to Lieutenant-Colonel each direction, and a few hundreds of prisoners were Prior, commanding a detachment 20th Portuguese taken. regiment; and to Major Muchain, commanding a detachment 87th Regiment.

The exertions of Captain Wynyard (Coldstream Guards), Assistant-Adjutant-Generat, und Lieut. Reid, Royal Staff Corps, Staff Officers attached to the detachment, have been indefatigable. Captain Bunbury, 20th Portuguese Regiment, Brigude-Major, and Lieutenaut Smith, Royal Engineers, were at this time detached on other service.

During the whole of this attack, our Allies, the Spaniards, have rivalled the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops; and General Cruz Murgeon, by his military talents and bravery, fixs principally contributed to the successful result of the

Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded. During last night a division of 7 or 8000 French roops passed by. Our attack has saved the city from the devastations and contributions with which

Captain Wynyard is the bearer of this dispatch, who will inform you of any further particulars you may require. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT. To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. A return of the guns and military stores taken, will be sent as soon as the quantity can be ascertained. Two of the field-pieces which the enemy advanced against us fell into our hands. Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops

under the Command of Colonel Skerrett at the Capture of the City of Seville by Assault, on the Morning of the 27th August, 1819.

Royal Artillery-t subaltern, I borse, killed; I rank 2d Hussars, King's German Legion-1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, I horse, killed: I rank and file

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt .-- 4 rank and file wounded. o5th Rifle Corps, 2d Batt.-I subaltern, 6 rank and

file. I horse, wounded. Total-1 subnitern, I serjeant, I rank and file, 2 horses, killed , I subaltern, 12 rank and file,

W. CLINTON WINYARD. (Signed) A. A. General.

Name of Officer killed. Royal Artillery-First Lieutenant Brett. Name of Officer wounded. 95th Rifle Corps-First Lieutenant Liewelyn, slight-

FRENCII PAPERS. SIXTERNTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY. VIASMA, Aug. 31.-The head-quarters of the Emperor were, on the 27th, at Slakovo; on the nadlers of the guards, and the infantry following. | league in the rear of Vinsma; and on the 30th, a The enemy abandoned the gate: we entered the | Viasma, the army marching in three columns—the kino, Zaumenkoi, Kosterectkovo, and Novoc-the centre, formed by the King of Naples, the corps of the Prince of Eckinuhl, the Duke of Elchingen, left bank of the Oma by Volosk, Louchke, Pokroskoe, and Slonckinn. On the 27th, the enemy wishing to rest on the Osma, opposite the village of Riebke, took a position with his rear-guard. The King of Naples directed his cavalry on the left of the enemy, which amounted to 7 or 8000 cavalry .-Several charges took place, all to our advantage.-A battalion of the enemy was penetrated by the 4th regiment of Lancers. A hundred prisoners were the result of this small affair. The positions of the enemy were carried, and he was obliged to quicken his retreat. On the 26th, the enemy was pursued .-The advanced-guards of three French columns came up with the rear-guard of the enemy; they exchanged several cannon shot. The enemy was driven every where. General Count Caulincourt entered Viasma on the 29th, at day-break. The every had burned the bridges, and set fire to several quar ters of the city. Viasma is a town of 15,000 inhabitants; there are 4000 burghers, merchants, and artisaus; there are 32 churches. Considerable resources in flour, soap, drugs, &c. and large magathe magazines, and the finest houses in the town were on fire at our arrival. Two battalions of the

> The Grand Duke Constantine, who had returned to the army, having fallen ill, has quitted it. A little rain has fallen, which has laid the dust that incommoded the army. The weather to-day posts, that the enemy was making every effort from

guishing them. We got it under, and saved three-

fourths of the town. The Cossacks before they left it

committed the dreadfullest pillage, which has made

the inhabitants say, that the Russians think Vlasma

will be no longer under their dominion, since they

treat it in so barbarous a manuer. All the popula-

tion of the towns retire upon Moscow. It is said

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND FRENCH ARMY.

GHAIT, SEPT. 3 .- The head-quarters were, on roy had his the same distance in advance on the left; and Prince Poniatonsky had poshed forward two leagues on the right. Some discharges of nr-

The Chiat river empties itself into the Volga .-Thus we are in possession of the course of those waters that flow into the Caspian Sen. The Ghjat is navigable to the Volga. The City of Ghjat contains population of eight or ten thousand souls. Many of the houses, are built of stone and brick. There are many parish churches, and several manufactories of lines cloth. It is perfectly clear that agriculture has made great progress in this country within the last forty years. It no longer bears any resemblance to the descriptions which are given of it. Potatoes, fulse, and cablinges grow there in abundance : the granaries are full. The present is the harvest season, and we enjoy now the same weather here as we have in France at the commencement of October.

The deserters, the prisoners, the Inhabitants, all agree that the greatest confusion pretails at Moscow. and in the Russian army, which is distracted with a diversity of opinions, and has suffered enormous losses in the different actions. Some of the Generals have been changed. It appears that the opinion of the army is not favourable to the plans of Barclay de Tolli: he is accused of having made his divisions fight in detail.

The I rinch of Schwartzenberg is in Volhynia he Russians fly before him.

Some sharp affairs have taken place before Riga

the Prussians have always had the advantage. We have found in this place two Bulletins, which rive an account of the actions before Smolensko, and of the battle of the Drissa. They have ap peared sufficiently curious to be annexed to this Bulletin. When we shall receive the sequel of these Bulletins, they shall be sent to the Monitcur. It appears by their contents that the Editor has profited by the instructions he received from Moscow, that the truth is not to be told to the Russian people, but that they are to be deceived with lies." Smolensko was set on fire by the Rosslans. They set fire to the suburbs on the day after the battle, when they saw out bridge established over the Borysthenes. They also set fire to Daroghohoul, to Viasma, and to Ghjat; but the French came up la time to extinguish it. This may be easily conceived. The French have no interest in burning those towns that belong to them, and in depriving themselves of the resources which they afford .-The cellars have been every where filled with branly leather, and every species of article that is use

If the country be wasted, if the inhabitants suffer more than a state of war warrants, the fault is it

The army rested on the 2d and 3d in the vicinity

It is positively asserted, that the enemy is emforming an intrenched camp in front of Mojaisk, and has established lines before Moscow. At the battle of Krasnoi, Colonel Marbeuf, of he sixth light cavalry, was wounded with a bayoet at the head of his regiment, in the midst of a quare of Russian infantry, which he had penetrat-

ed with the greatest intrepidity. We have thrown six bridges over the Ghiat.

Moniteur, Sept. 18.] The following are the Russian articles alluded to

the Seventeenth Bulletin a

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. On the 4th (16th) of August, the Emperor Na oleon, at the head of his whole army, 100,000 trong, made his appearance before Smolensko .-He was received about six wersts from the city, by he corps of Lieutenant-General Rayewsky. The outtle commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and t noon became most bloody. The courage of the Russians overcame numbers, and the enemy was verthrown. The corps of Gen. Doctorow, which and arrived to replace that of Rayewsky, attacked he enemy on the 5th (17th), at day-light, and the engagement lasted till night-fall. The enemy was pulsed at every point; and the Russian soldiers, all of that courage and intrepidity which animates them in the defence of their country, fought with lesperacy, invoking the assistance of the Almighty. But during this time the city of Smolensko was a rey to the flames, and our troops took a position etween the Doieper, the village of Peneva, and Doroghoboui. The Capture of Smolensko, which was reduced to ashes by the enemy, cost them more than 20,000 men. The inhabitants had all left it revious to the buttle. The loss in killed and nunded on our side amounts to 4000 men. The rave Generals Skalen and Bulla are amongst the ormer. We have made a great number of prisoners, and whole battalions of the enemy's army were

obliged to lay down their arms in order to escape death. Three regiments of Cossacks and three of cavalry overthress sixty squiddrons of the enemy's

Report of Licut. General Count Wittgenstein to his Majesty the Emperor, dated Oswec, July 31 (August 12), 1812. I have received information from my advanced

horse, commanded by the King of Naples.

The conduct of every officer and soldier has been 1 is very fine it will last, as they believe, to the | Polotsk to carry them, and by prisoners and all serters, that the French Army was constautly to ceiving reinforcements of Bavarian and Wittember troops. I received at the same time from the Minister of War, intelligence of the junction of the two armies, together with orders to attack them has mediately in flank. I accordingly detached four auadrons under the command of Major Bedragni, hom I directed to observe every movement of Mic. donald's army, and give me notice thereof. 1 ad. ranced against Oudluot's corps which I met buthe evening of the 29th, four wersts from Rochemen Having immediately made the necessary arrange. ments, I yesterday vigorously attacked him, while the help of God.

After 8 hours constant fighting, the enemy was routed and pursued, till night came on, by his Maesty's brave troops. We have taken three Officers and 250 soldiers. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, has been considerable. Their cairassiers, particularly, bave suffered much, in consequence of their attempts to take our gum. I caused them to be pursued by the Husars of Gred. no, who distinguished themselves on this occasion. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded. among whom we have particularly to lament the death of the gullant Colonel Donnissen, who commanded the 25th regiment of chassears, who was killed by a cannon ball.

I mean to pursue the enemy to the Dwina.

The French Papers, in addition to the forezoing forments, communicate a great variety of articles relative to the army, and from different parts of the Continent; but they are wholly uninteresting and unimportant. A Decree of Bonaparte has exalted the General of Division, Count Goovion St. Cyr, to the rank of a Marshal of the Empire.]

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND.

John Bagwell, Esq. of Martheld, has addressed the following letter to the Electors of the County of Tipperary:-

GENTLEMES. The Public Prints having very generally notified the probability of a spendy Distolution of Parliement, I seize upon the earliest moment of offering myself to your Consideration for the high House of again becoming one of your Representatives, and by declaring my determination of polling to the last Man, to afford your great and respectable County an Opportunity of asserting its Independence From the powerful Support experienced by me at the last Election, having polled 1800 Votes in Opposition to the Junction at that time formed against me, and from the renewed and additional Promises made to me on the present Occasion, I can have but little doubt of ultimate Success, and assure you, il shall ever be my constant Study to pay the most unremitting Attention to your Interests and Wishes. I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

We underständ that Mr. White has declared himself a Candidate for the County of Leitrim .-As the present Members, Messrs. Clements and Latouche, are determined to offer themselves, it is expected that there will be a very warm contest.

We hear Colonel Barry has relinquished his inention of opposing Sir Frederick Flood, in the County of Wexford; as, however, Colonel Ramis expected to persevere, there is likely to be a strong opposition to the present Members.

Lord Delvin is expected to declare himself a Candidate for the County of Westmeath. The Ho able Colonel Pakenham and Mr. Rochfort will unoubtedly offer themselves again.

The Electors of the County of Wicklow have een requested to keep themselves disengaged, as a Caudidate, hostile to the political principles of the present Members, is expected to declare himself. Mr. Hutchinson is so highly esteemed by his Constituents, that there is no doubt but he will be re-elected for the City of Cork. Mr. Longfield, we have no doubt, will be also returned without

Two Gentlemen, besides the present Members are expected to become Candidates for the County

Lord Bectire, son to the Marquis of Headfort has addressed the County of Meath, and as the present Members, Sir Marcus Sommerville, and 1. Bligh, Esq. mean to offer themselves, a very contested election may be expected in that highly speciable County.

Lord Forbes has arrived from England, on ray to the County of Longford. His Lordship and ir Thomas Featherstone are expected to be reelected for that County, without opposition. The Right Hon. Henry Grattan and Mr. Shar are so perfectly in possession of the confidence of the Electors of Dublin, that any opposition to their election, is not to be looked for.

Lord Glentworth, it is said, will stert, upon the ndependent interest, for the City of Limetek, ngainst the Right Hon. Colonel Vereker, who relies apon the support of the Corporation.

Upwards of 200 Disturbers of the Prace, will fire-arms, marched into the Town of Croom, it the county of Limerick, on the night of Saturday the 19th Instant, dashed in the Bridewell door, # took thereout a prisoner, confined for murder There are not any military quartered at Croom.

A great concourse of People has assembled Dublin, to witness the ascent of Mr. Sedler in 16 Balloon. Monday, the 28th, was the day at pointed, but the attempt would be postponed, the weather should not prove favourable.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprieter, ARTHUR

EIRNIE. Bookseller and Station ca, Quaj,

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,348.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

RANKRUPTS SALE.

In the matter of on Tuesday, the 6th October, 1812, before the Commissioners in this matter, at RICHARD ROBERTS, the Royal Exchange Coffee Ba trapts. Room, Dublin, at the hour

inree o Clock in the afternoon :-No !-All that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title and Interest in all that and those the DWBLLING. 10USE and CONCERNS, situated on the pleasantes part of the Mall in the City of Waterford, and comcan ling a beautiful View of the River-called or Mown by the Bank House, containing in front 44. and so depth so lest, or thereabouts; to hold for the term of 99 Years, from the 25th March, 1805—sub-

fect to the yearsy Reut of £91 sterling, payable half early, on every 25th of March and 29th September This flouse and Concerns are very commodious, having been built in the best Style about three years since, and cost 23196 5s. 8d.—The Bankrupts having occupied it as their Banking House, there are suits of apartments on the Ground Floor, with every possible Convenience for extensive Business, which render it peculiarly well adapted for Merchants' or Pub-

No. 2-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title. & Interest in all that and those part of the House number of the LANDS of CHRISTENDOM, Containan 6 Acres, 1 Rood, 16 Perches, plantation measaic, situate in the County of Kilkenny side of the perties of the City of Waterford, together with the fell and tree use and liberty of the Lime-Kiln for the use of said Premises, and liberty or use of the Pier or Landing place-to hold for one good healthy life, of the age of 25 years, and for the term of 294 years, to commence from the death of said life, subject to the yearly rent of &126 storling, parable half-yearly, on very 1st of May, and 1st of November.

These Lands lie about one Mile from the Bridge of Waterford, are in the best state of cultivation, hav ing been highly manured, and the greatest part laid down. There is a next COTTAGE and OFFICES. with an extensive and healthy PLANTATION, on the ground. The Bankrupts paid £600 for the purchase of those Lands, and have since expended a farther

considerable sum. And also the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, and Ingreat in all that part of said LANDs of CHRISCEN DOM, situate in the County Kukenny side of the Li perties of said City of Waterford, containing & Acres 1 Rood, and 3rt Perches-to hold for the same life for which the above-mentioned Lands are held, and for 294 years, to commonce from the death of said Life, subject to the yearly cent of £22 15s; payable half-yearly, on 1st of May, and 1st of November.

This denomination is also in very fine heart, and lies on the opposite side of the Road from the abovementioned lands. These Lands are at present unset, and in the hands of the Assignees of said Bankrupts. Immediate possession can be given to a Purchaser. No. 3-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right,

Title, and Interest in all that and those the TOWN LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS of GARIENAGERAGH, (the portion of Land therein belonging to Mr. GRIFFITH only excepted) containing 250 English statute Acres, situate in the Barony of Decies, and County of Waterford-to hold for two good Lives, and for the term of 31 years, from the 1st May, 1907, whichever shall longest continue, subject to the yearly rent of 123, per Acre-

These Lands are of most excellent quality, either for Pasture or Tillage, and produce a Profit-Rent of £103 104. 8d. per annum, and are situated within half a mile of Dungarvan, and what will make this a THIRTY FREEHOLDERS on this Land, who vote in the Borough of Dungaryan, as well as in the COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A State of the Titles may be seen in the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin, and also at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM DARLEY, Agent to the Commission on and Assignees, No. 38, York-Street, Dublin. September 29, 1812.

FINE LANDS of KILOWEN, ROCKET'S-CAS-I TLB. GURTHARDA, WOODLOCK, and that part of COOLROE belonging to John Mentycost, Bsq. have been within these few days strongly poisound to preserve the Game.

Rocket's Castle, September 21, 1812. TO BE LET.

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, OR 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR WICH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of DUR-ROW, with SIXTY ACRES of GROUND. highly improved. The Garden is well planted and

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

cropped. Application to be made to Mrs. BARRON,

August 31, 1812.

DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 14, 1812. TIME BESPECTIVE OFFICERS of HIS MAJES-I TY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that Najor Rousns, Ordnance Store keeper at Waterrand, will, on Monday, 5th of October next, received scaled proposals (in writing) from such Persons as may be willing to contract for conveying Five Hundred Thousand Bricks from Youghal to Duncannon per Thousand. The Proposits, which to be sealed up, and endorsed, " Proposals for cureyance 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 Ropers, to Dublin, for decision.

ecurity will be required for the due performance of the contract; and no tender will be received after I relve o'Clock on the above day, nor any attended to unless accompanied by the written assent of two responsible Persons to become the Proposer's securiTIMBER AND DEALS.

TUST arrived to Richard Jacon and Son, per the Providence Arent, Captain Rosnusage, direct from Holmstrand, near Drain, a Cargo of fresh DBAL BOARDS, 10 to 18 feet in length, and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, which, with their present Assortment o NORWAY TIMBER, AMERICAN PITCH PINK. Common PINE, and HARDWOOD, they will sell on reasonable Torms-As also sundry other Articles in the BUILDING LINE. Waterford, 8th Mo. 28, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

BH LANDS of BALLYROBIN, containing should 200 Acres, for three lives or thirty one Years They are within half a mile of the Bridge. The Te usut or Tenants will be declared as soon as the value will be offered. Proposals, in Writing only, will be received by Mrs. Latrey, at Mr. M'LEAN's, Hatter on the Quay 1 and by Mr. Abraham Biogs, Water September 12, 1812. ford.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doves, Chaudler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady. lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shenlock. Inquire o MICHAEL DOBBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

WATERFOUR MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 30.
Butter, first Quality, 116s. 0d second, 111s. 0d third, 104s. 0d.
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.  Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Pork,
—— second, —— 704. Od 803. Od. —— third, —— 504. Od 605. Od. —— fourth, —— 403. Od 404. Od. Wheat, —— 503. Od 528. Od.
Barley,
Coals, 4s. od 5s. od. Tallow (rough), 9s. od 10s od. Potatoes, 5d. to 7d.
Mutton { (joints),
Veal,
Whiskey, 14s. 4d 14s. 8d. per Gal-

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. Barrels Wheat 861] ----- Oals 290 ---- Barley 299

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Strr. 19.—The dispatches sent to the Minister at War by the Aide-de-camp of the General in Chief of the Army in Portugal, have informed us of the movements of that army to the termination of the affair of Arapiles, near Salamanca, and we have seen, that the French army have retaken a position beyond the Douro. The enemy made no further demonstration which aunounced the project of acting offensively. The details relative to there last events are contained in the undermentioned report of Marshal the Duke of Ragusa, to the Miniser at War:-

REPORT OF MARSHAL THE DUKE OF RAGUSA, TO THE MINISTER AT WAR. " Tudela, July 31, 1812.

" Monsieur-The interruption of the communications with France, since the opening of the campaign, having prevented me from giving you the successive accounts of the events which have passed, I shall commence this report from the moment at which the English began operations; and I am going to have the honour to place before you, in detail, all the movements which have been executed, to the unhappy event that has just taken place, and which we were far from expecting.

" In the month of May, I was informed the English army would open the campaign with very powerful means-I informed the King of it, in order that he might adopt such dispositions as he thought proper; and I likewise acquainted General Caffarelli with it, that he might take measures for sending me succours when the moment should have arrived. The extreme difficulty in procuring subsistence, the impossibility of provisioning the troops when assembled, prevented me from having more than eight or nine battalions in Salamanca, but all were in readiness to join me in a few days.

"On the 12th June the enemy's army passed the Agueda; on the 14th, in the morning, I was informed of it; and the order for assembling was given to the troops. On the 16th the English army arrived before Salamanca. In the night between the 16th and 17th I evacuated that town, leaving, nevertheless, a garrison in the forts I had construct- the moment of retreat.

six leagues from Salamanca; and there, having collected five divisions, I approached that town; I drove before me the English advanced posts, and obliged the enemy's army to shew what attitude it reckoned upon taking; it appeared determined to fight upon the fine rising ground, and strong posttion, San Christoval. The remainder of the army joined one; I managurred round that position, bu I acquired the certainty that it every where present ed obstacles difficult to be conquered, and that it was better to force the enemy to come upon anothe field of battle, than enter into an action with them on ground that gave them too many advantages; besides, different reasons made me desire to prolong the operations, for I had just received a letter from Gen. Caffarelli, which announced to me, that he had collected his troops, and was going to march to succour me, whilst my presence would have suspended the siege of the fort of Salamanca. Things remained in this state for some days, and the armies in presence of each other, when the siege of the fort Salamanca was vigorously recommenced

"On account of the trifling distance which there was between the French army and the place, and by means of the signals agreed upon, I was every day informed of the situation of the place. Those on the 22h and 27th informed me the fort could still hold out five days; then I decided to execute the passage of the Tormes, and act upon the left bank. The fort of Alba, which I had carefully preserved, gave the a passage over that river, a new line of operations, and an important point of support. 1 tion at Reynosa. There, having learnt that the armade dispositions for executing this passage on the of Portugal was in the presence of the English army,

night between the 28th and 29th. us During the night of the 27th the fire redoubled, and the enemy, fafigued with a resistance which to them appeared exaggerated, fired red hot balls upon the fort; unfortunately, its magazine contained a large quartity of wood; It took fire, and in an instant the fort was a vast fire. It was impossible for the brave garrison who defended it to support at the same time the enemy's attacks, and the fire | days would necessarily force me to send a detachwhich destroyed their defences, magazines, and provisions, and placed the soldiers themselves in the mest dreadful situation. It was then obliged to surrender at discretion, after having had the honour of equising two assaults, and causing the enemy a loss of more than 1300 men, viz. double their own force. This event happened on the 98th at noon.

"The enemy, having no further object to his operation beyond the Tormes; and, on the other hand, every thing indicating that it would be prudent to await the reinforcements announced in a formal manner by the Army of the North, I decided on re-approaching the army of the Douro, secure of passing that river in case the enemy should march towards us, and there to take up a good line of dofence, until such time as the moment for acting on the offensive should appear.

position on the Guarena; on the 29th, on the Traaujos; where it sojourned. The enemy having ro, could only bring two divisions with celerity to followed the movements with the whole of his forces, the army took a position on the Zapardiel; and on the 2d, it passed the Douro at Tordesillas, a place which I chose for the pivot of my motions. The line of the Douro is excellent : I made in detail every disposition which might render sure a good defence of this river; and I had no cause to doubt my being able to defeat every enterprize of the enemy, in case they should attempt the passage.

cr The 3d, being the day after that on which we passed the Douro, he made several assemblages of his forces, and some slight attempts to effect this passage at Pollos, a point which for him would have been very advantageous. The troops I had disposed, and a few cannon shot, were sufficient to make him immediately give up his enterprize. " In continual expectation of receiving succours

rom the Army of the North, which had been promised in so solemn and reiterated a manner (1), I endeavoured to add, by my own industry, to the means of the army. My cavalry was much inferior to that of the enemy. The English had nearly 5000 horse, English or German, without counting the spaniards, formed into regular troops; I had no more than 2000. With this disproportion, in what manner could one manœuvre his enemy? How avail one's sell of any advantage that might be obtained? I had but one means of augmenting my cavalry, and that was by taking the useless horses for the service of the army, or such as belonged to individuals who had no right to have them, or from such as had a greater number than they are allowed. I did not hesitate making use of this means-the mininent interest of the army and the success of the perations being at stake. I therefore ordered the eizure of such horses as were under this predicament; and I likewise seized a great number which were with a convoy coming from Andalusia; all upon estimation of their value, and making payment for them. This measure, executed with seve-(1.) This succour, which had been sent, could not

oin the Army of Portugal till after the battle, and at

ed; and which, by the extreme activity used in their | rity, gave, in the space of eight days, 1000 more construction, were in a state of defence. I marched horsemen; and my cavalry recruited, amounted to more than 3000 combatants. Meanwhile I no less hoped to receive succours from the Army of the North, which continued its promises, the performance of which appeared to have commanced, but of which we have not hitherto seen any effect.

> "The righth division of the army of Portogal orupled the Asturias; these troops were completely solated from the army by the evacuation of the prosinces of Loon and Benevente; they were without succours, and without any communication with the army of the North; because, on the one able, the Trincidares, is bashould bare come from Bayonne, could not be sent to Gijan; and, on the other shift, the General in Chief of the army of the North, although he had formally promised to do so, had dispensed with throwing a bridge over the Deba, (3) and there establishing posts. This division had been able to bring only very little ammunition, for want of means of carriage; and this was in pert consumed; nor did they know how to replace it. Its postion might every moment become more villent, and the enemy seriously occupied himself with it-inasmuch as, if it were still thus isolated, it would remain entirely whoonnected with the important events which were taking place in the plains of Castile .-General Bonnet, calculating on this state of matters, and considering, according to the knowledge he had of the country, that it is much easier to enier than depart out of it, according as the enemy might oppose the entrance or departure, he decided on evacuating this province, and on taking a postand that they were on the point of engaging, he did Not hesitate on putting himself in motion, and rejoining it. Strongly impressed with the importance of this succour, and with the augmentation which my cavalry was about to receive; not having learnt

any thing positive farther concerning the army of the North; and being besides informed of the march of the army of Galicia, which is the course of a few ment to repulse them, I thought it my duty to act without delay. I had to fear that my situation. which was become much ameliorated, might change by losing time; whilst that of the scemy would, by the nature of things, become better every momenta I therefore resolved on repeating the Dours; but this operation is difficult and delicate) It mount be indertaken, without much art and circummention. in presence of an army in condition for battle. . ! employed the days of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, in making a number of marches and counter-marches, which decrived the enemy. I feigned an intention to turn by Toro, and turned by, Tordes sillas, making an extremely rapid march. This movement succeeded so well, that the whole army could pass the river, move to a distance from it, and

form itself without meeting with a single enemy .-On the 17th, the army took a position at Naval del from different parts to reostie themselves. On the 18th, in the morning, we found these two divisions at Tordesilias de la Orden. As they did not expect to find the whole army joined, they thought they might, without peril, gain some time. Nevertheless, when they saw our masses coming forward, they endeavoured to effect their retreat to a ridge which commanded the village to which we were

"We had already reached them. If I had had a cavalry superior or equal to that of the enemy, these two divisions would have been destroyed. We did not, however, pursue them the less with all possible vigour; and during three hours march, they were overpowered by the fire of our artillery, which I caused to take them in the rear and flank, and which they could with difficulty answer; protected by their numerous cavalry, they divided themselves to re-ascend the Guarena, in order to pass it with

he greater facility. "Arrived upon the heights of the valley of Guarem, we saw that a portion of the English army was formed upon the left bank of that river. In that place the heights of that valley are very rugged. and the valley of a middling breadth. Whether it was necessary for the troops to approach the water, in account of the excessive heat, or whether it was from some other cause of which I am ignorant, the English General had placed the greater part of them on the bottom of the valley, within half cannon shot of the heights of which we were masters; I, therefore, upon arriving, immediately ordered a battery of forty pieces of artillery to be planted, which In a moment forced the enemy to retire, after have ing left a great number of killed and wounded upon the spot. The army marched in two columns; and I had given the command of the right column, distant from that of the left three quarters of a league. o General Clausel. Arrived upon this ground, General Claussel having few troops before him, thought he was able to seize upon the two-rising (2.) Particular circumstances appeared to bute on posed the execution of this measures

The second secon

and in England itself, that I expected another war | traction above two-times of the demands upon returned to the Esla, and marched upon Carrajales, | DARRICEAU to retire in safety. There articles to much sooner than it has happened. I was so immuch sooner than it has happened. 4 was so impressed with the idea, that I expressed to Lord Lanston the Spanish Papers, and down (formerly Lord Shelburne) an apprehension, that his Lordship would not some enough to remain such as the French, both for light to make, and that I should live long enough to this? so growthat of the french, both for that his Lordship would live long enough to be obsee, another peace made, between Great Britain and the United States of America. His Lordship -did not live to make the peace, and I shall not probably live to see it : but I have lived to see the war that must be followed by a peace, if the war is not elernal. Our agricultural societies may not be so much regarded, but the great interest of agriculture will not be aminished by the war. Manufactures , will be promoted.".

An American paper has the following paragraph Our information from different parts of the State flattering to the cause of peace. The war is unquestionably unpopular with a great majority of the people of New Jersey. The members of Congress from this State, who opposed that measure, deserve great praise. They are denounced and reprobated by the war men; but all the respectable part of the peared fast week in Trenton, evinced much impa- | destroy you ! ! tience of temper and ill-nature. They appeared to act as if they thought things were working wrong. They spoke quite reproachfully of the members of Congress, who roted against the war .- Trenton

Extract from an American paper. - The Editor of the London Courier, speaking of the style of the American Journalists, calls it " Bastard English." This sort of reproach is rather surprising, when it is considered that the English were the Scholars of the tapght them orthography at Bunker's Hill, etyma- 1 logy at Sarktoga, syntax in the Jersies, and prosody at York Town. If they will come to school again, weithin put them through the dead languages. Ar-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

We have this morning received the following letter from Mr. Egerton Smith, of the Mercury-Office, Liverpool, by which it appears that he disclaims any knowledge of the letter which came to us by post on Friday last, with his signature, stating the arrival of the General Washington at that place, bringing an account of the Revocation of the Declaration of Wav against Englands

(COPY)

" Liverpool, Sept. 21, 1812. se Sra-I was somewhat surprised to find my name introduced in the Materman of Sacurday lant, as the writer of a letter to you, stating that the ship George Washington had arrived at Liverpool, with favourable intelligence from America. Never having heard that such a vessel had arrived here, and bot having written to you, or any one else, on the subject, shall expect that, after you are convinced of the fact. by comparing my writing with that of your unprincipled Correspondent, you will give at least, as much publicity to my disavowal of the Letter, as you have done to the amprosed original. I cannot avoid observing, that the circumstance of my having written to you formerly, respecting an exchange of papers. renders this unpleasant association of my name with a spurious letter the less excusable.

Respecting the silly writer of this impudent hour, though he is beneath my notice, yet it would afford me some satisfaction to see the original; and I have no doubt but you will see the propriety of forwarding it to me, by return of post.

" Mercury-Office, " I remain, Sir, "Yours. &c

" EGERTON SMITH." Mr. Lovell, Newgate, London. Some letters were yesterday delivered, received by the ship which has arrived from Bilbon, and from their contents we conclude, that there is no foundation for the report that Santona has fallen into the hands of the Allies. It is, from its peninsular situation, almost impregnable, and nothing probably will occasion its surrender but the deficiency of pro-

visions and the despair of relief. The Spartan frigate has captured, and sent into New Brunswick, seven American privateers, from six to sixteen guns, and has destroyed and burnt nine American privateers, from eight to eighteen guis. The Spartau was left in chace of the John Adams, American frigate, of 41 guns, by one of the prizes urrived at New Biunswick.

The funds experienced a sudden depression this morning. The three per cent. Consols opened at 594, for the Oth October, and were at one o'clock done at 584. Omnium opened at 64 premium, and fell, hefore the close of the market, to 51. The depression is astribed to the general want of money

on the eve of a general election.

Goto AND BANK NOTES .- Gold is now selling at five guiness an ounce, if paid for in Bank of Enghaid paper, but, if pald for in guiness, the price is £3 17s. 10 d. per ounce. At this rate 65 or 66 galireas are worth one hundred pounds in Bank of England paper; and yet there are persons who inmist that the latter has suffered no depreciation. The sophistry employed in this argument is truly contemptible. What is a bank note but a promise to pay the bearer a certain quantity of gold? Had the promise been shaped into the form of a current coin (guinens), instead of nominal money (pounds), the ros and El Abroio. common sense of mankind would have guarded them against the pillering effects of a system, which, if not checked by the strong hand of power, must inevitably, and at no very distant period, ruin the government and the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated lately, in the House of Commons, that energetic measures of Finance must | ed close by Colonel Ponsonby, with part of the 12th he resorted to, to meet the demands upon the anti- dragoons. They retreated along the right of the river onal purse. Can it be otherwise if the present swin- to Duenas. dling system is permitted to continue? In fact, from the present state of our payments, Government by Lord Wellington upon Burgos. But our own are paying for all their contracts 30 per cent. above | accounts make no mention of any such intention. the coin price—in other words, at this time a small | though it is not improbable.

the treasury, it me noncomous or paper money or compelled to act justly towards the flublic. Are our employed under the Conde d'Amaranthe' iff the although some allowance must be made for too me Rulers such miserable firsthmeticiand as not to see blockade of Zamora, but the Conde made good his guine description, yet they prove two important in as not to feel the cause of their present embarrass- highly spoken of. General Foy carried with him precessity and choice, have abandoved a number of ments? No! No! We cannot think so contemptibly | the garrison of Zamora on the 29th ult, and marched of their intellects, whatever may fall from their lips. for Tordesillas, between which and Valladolid, as Are they ignorant of the paper price of bullion? Are not their own agents at this moment baying up | Portugal were collected on the 6th, and afterwards silver coin, at the rate of six shillings and nine pence per ounce, in place of five shillings and two pence, to enable them to pay the army in the Peninsula?-For whose benefit is this extra price paid? Only to enrich men who issue paper with a lie upon the face of it -a fallacious promise to pay the bearer a certain sum of money. Carry one of these promises for \$100 back to the office whence it issued, demand the money, and they give you, what? - Money I no - five new made lies for \$20, or 1(x) smallrabs for 20 shillings each. Is it equitable - Is it politic that the public should be taxed 30 per cent.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Buying Guineas .- John Davies and S. Levy were judicted for buying guiness. It being suspected that the Defendants were in the practice of buying up gold, a man named Hatfield, with the approbation of the Solicitor to the Mint, and in conjunction with Humphries, the Police-Officer, was employed to godennour to detect them. On the day mentioned in the indictment, Hatfield met the Do-American during the Revolutionary War .... We I fendant (Levy) in St. James's street, and was accopted by him and asked, whether he had any clothes to sell. Hatfield said he had not, and after some conversation, asked the Defendant if he would buy some guineas; the Defendant replied in the affirmatire, and it was agreed that they should meet at the Gost and Lion public-house, St. James's, in the course of half an hour. Hatfield then informed Humphries, the Other, of the appointment, and three guineas were marked by him and delivered to Hatfield. At the time appointed they went to the Goat and Lion: Humphries remained in the back ground, and Hatfield went into the house, where he found Lers already there, and with him the other Defendant, Davies. After some conversation had passed between them. Davies purchased the three guiness at 25s, each, and they were delivered to him. As soon as the transaction was complete, upon a signal being given. Humphries came in, and Davies was immediately secured. On the Officer's attempting to search him, he called out thieves, and esisted. He was, however, overpowered, and on searching him the marked guineas were found in his pocket. The Jury found Davies Guilty, but acquit-

The Chairman, after animadverting on the mishierous tendency of the offence of which the Deendant had been convicted, sentenced him to imprisonment for six months in the House of Correcion, and to find security at the explication of that

period for twelve months longer. \_\_\_\_ Emanuel was also found guilty of a similar offence, and sentenced by the Court to undergo the same punishment.

The four new Candidates for the Representation of Landon, who are expected to offer themselves, are, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman Atkins and Mr. Waithman, Mr. Al derman C. Smith has publicly declined to stand for

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Price of Stocks this day at one. 3 per Ct. Cons. 58\(\frac{1}{2}\) 58\(\frac{1}{2}\) 58\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10dia Stock 168\(\frac{1}{2}\)
9 per Ct. Red shut
5 per Ct. 88\(\frac{1}{2}\) 12

Consols for Acct. 58\(\frac{1}{2}\) 25 Consols for Acct. 58414

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON. At length we have secounts from Portugal. A

Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 8th; a Corunna Mail also arrived with papers to the 19th. Dispatches have been received from the Marquis of Wellington. The enemy had, during the absence of Lord Wellington at Madrid, thewn additional activity in the

North, and had collected in force at Valladolid, under General Foy. On the 17th ult. with about 6000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, he withdrew the garrison of Toro; and increased his force to about 12,000, moving In the direction of Benevente.-Other movements were made by the enemy's force at

The Marquis of Wellington, therefore, with that promptitude and judgment which form such prominent features of his character, immediately resolved to proceed himself to the Douro and interrupt the enemy's views. He accordingly ordered a force to be collected at Arevalo, and on the 1st inst. left Madrid himself to direct its movements in person. On the 4th, our troops marched from Arevalo, and passed the Douro on the 6th, at the fords of Herre-

The whole of the remains of the army of Portugal were collected on the 6th, between Valladolid and Tordesillas, their advanced guard being at Casternega. On the 7th our troops marched forward and entered Valladolid. The enemy retired and crossed the Pisuciga, blowing up the bridge, follow-

The Corunna Papers talk of an intended attack

and in England itself, that I expected another war I fraction above two-thirds of the annual amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered, | rendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional amount of General Foy, finding Astorga had surrendered it absolutely impossible for Dictional Astorga had a surrendered it and the General Foy finding for the Genera no have already said the tempins of the army of compelled to retire to Duenns.

General Villa Campa has taken 1000 men and wo guns; they had evacuated Cuenca after the surender of the Retiro.

Joseph Bonaparte is continuing his march upon Vatencia. The latest accounts from General Maitland were

on the 21th August. We have no later nor more detailed accounts of soult's movements—he is collecting all his troops at Cordora-but it is doubtful whether he will retire towards the Eastern part of Spain and endba-

community commend them for the part they took. shore the real expenditure, to enrich private indiviThe democratic members of the Legislature, who apduals? Meet the hydra with fortitude, or it will self in the mountainous district to the North of the Guadalquiver. Suchet does not seem to be making any movement to approach nearer to him-on the ontrary, he has retired towards San Felipe, with the intention of passing the Xucar and evacoating The Lisbon Papers say that General Hill was at

Berlanga, on the 30th ult. The Corunna Papers add that he had made a movement nearer Badajoż.

City rumours are always to be received with cau-It was said this morning that a very heavy firing, as if from rejoiding, was heard on the French coast on Tuesday evening; it was reported also that the Russian Army had been defeated by the French, and peace, or rather submission, imposed upon the Emperor Alexander. We have received no such accounts from the coast, and there has been no arival from the Billic since the last Gottenburgh mail, nor from France since the last Bulletlo, which left Bonsparte at Ghutsk.

The funds experienced a sudden depression yesterday morning. The Three per Cent. Consols pened at 594, for the 9th October, and were at one o'clock done at 581. Omnium opened at 6 remium, and fell, before the close of the market, to 42. The depression continued to-day.

It is now discovered that the sudden fall of the funds yesterday was in a great degree occasioned by the failure of a great commercial house in the city who acted as brokers and confidential agents for foreign houses, and others concerned in the Baltic

We are sorry to learn, by letters received in town his morning from Lisbon, that Major-General Wheatley, of the 1st foot guards, and Major-General Holse, have paid the tribute of nature-the former by sickness, and the latter in consequence of excessive fatigue.

RHETRNESS, SEPT. 23. Morris Fitzgerald, alias Do Medie, was this porning brought on board the Raisonable from the Ceres, at the Nore, iroued and lashed down to a grating. He has confessed that he was one of the murderers of the Marrs and Williamsons. He is a strong, robust fellow, his hair a light yellow, and is about five feet ten inches high. Adkins, the offier, has just arrived to escort him to London.

## deinterford Chronicle.

TUENDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. The official account of the recapture of Seville will be found in our last page, co firming the intelligence, which has been for some time in the possession of our readers, of the restoration to the Spaniards of that valuable City. On the morning of Wednesday last, a Cadiz Mail reached London, with papers to the date of the 30th of August. These papers have conveyed details of military proceedings of some length, but they are not of sollicient importance to require an unabridged insertion, whilst the truth of some of them is not accurately ascertained. A dispatch, dated the 20th, from General BALLASTEROS states, that, on the night before, the French evacuated all the line from Guadalite, Ronda, and the points of Zahara and Teba, blowing up their fortifications, spiking their cannon, and destroying their ammunition, and that this General was preparing to pursue them in their retreat. A dispatch from the Governor of Medina Sidonia able feature of the story is that which ascribes to the states, that, on the night of the 25th, the French eracuated the city and castle of Areas, and afterwards Bornos, destroying as much of their stores as time would allow, and then pursuing their retreat by what is called the Royal Road. The expedition under General MAITLAND, to which were joined General Roch's division, and the horse of the 2d furnish nothing decisive with respect to the relative and 3d army, left Alicant on the 15th of August, situation of Britain and that country, however imand proceeded in the direction of Valencia. The portant they are in other respects, a summary of French are said to have abandoned all their posts | their intelligence is all that appears to be necessifbetween Alicant and Valencia. It is mentioned | There are accounts from New York and Philadelfrom Toledo, August 14, that the French had re- phia to the 20th of last month. From the former thred precipitately from that city, and from Truxillo; that, after having been in La Screna and overrunning the villages in that vicinity, they had retir- BAYNES is repeated, but in so vague a manuer as ed upon Belalcazar. It is reported, that the Allied Army made 1500 prisoners in Toledo, and that the that, on the conclusion of the armistice, General garrison of Guadalaxara, consisting of 900 men, DeanBorne sent off two expresses, one to General had surrendered to the Emperinado, after a fruitless Hull at Defroit, and the other to Washingtonresistance. It is mentioned that, amongst the pri- rumour prevailed, that a Cabinet Council was insoners, are VILLIGARCIA, ROXAS, Rriez, and mediately to be summoned at Washington, but ale another Officer, who have several times deserted the ther this was mere conjecture, whether it was it plours of their country, and who, while they were consequence of the armistice, or of the arrival of in the service of the pretended King, conducted the account of the repeal of the Orders in Council, themselves in the most infamous manner towards | does not appear. Contradictory statements were

their positions, and that their object is to unitered concentrate their troops. In the mean time, it is known, that the dispositions of the Allied form have been taken with admirable wiedom and for sight, and that they are prepared to meet whatere efforts Soult. DROUET, and Sucher may deem; necessary to make. The Sixteenth and Screnteenth Bulletine of the Army under the Emperor of France will be found our last page, extracted from Paris Papers to the 18th of the present month. It will be seen, the BONAFARTE continues to advance towards Moscow The date of the last details, even calculating upon the slow movements of an immense arthy, place him

within less than eight days' march of that capital.

In his progress from Smolensko, no action of any noment took place, while the Russians continue to retreat in good order, and to throw difficulties in the way of their Adversary, by a resolute and undering. ing perseverance in their system of destruction. The arrival of BONAPARTE at Moscow opens on scene of frightful anticipation. He advances with an army composed of at least 100,000 persons; the retreating army has been estimated at nearly an equiralent number; the population of Moscow, whose circumference exceeds 30 English miles, has been reck oned at more than 400,000; and it may be subposed, without going so far as the French statement that a prodigious multitude has fled to it as a refug from the horrors of war. In what a situation ! life, property, kindred-all that is dear to mortals—thus placed! Such a scene it is not within the compass of language to describe, and even imaginating itself must fall infinitely short of the reality-The City itself thay be regarded as incapable of defence, except what it may derive from temporary constructions, from the river Moskyn, by whichir is nearly surrounded, and from the river Negling, by which it is partly intersected. That the Ross. ans will risk a general faitle in it's defence, mas be questionable, but that they will suffer it to fall without any struggle, can hardly be believed. Trevious occurrences will not justify the hope, that they are able to protect it, and it has probably by the time fallen into the hands of the conqueror. Wie may ensue, it is Impossible to prognosticate; be there are conjectures which are not wholly any or my of notice. The losses already incurred are known to have depressed the spirits of the Russians, and it may be supposed, that the capture of Moscow will greatly augment the influence of a feeling seriously injurious to their cause. ALEXANDER MAY deem it prudent, if not necessary, there to see for Prace, and to accept whatever conditions may be offered. It is even probable, that BONAPARTE will himself make a tender of pacification, because, if he can obtain the submission of ALEXANDER, be will be enabled to convert the policy of the whole Russing Empire, and her relationships, into such

On the 22d. Ba on de Relauten, Eurov Extraordinary, and Millister Pleap centary, from the King of Sweden, had his first nu lience of the Prince legent. He was in reduced by Lord CastleReading and delivered his or dentials. This occurrence, combined with former information relative to Sweden, proves, that some arrangement has taken place between Russia and Sweden, and between Britain and Sweden; but the nature of that arrangement is still too mysterious to be penetrated, whilst there are many who suspect that BERNADOTTE is not sincere, and that BONAPARTE understands his views better than either ALLXANDER, or Lord CATHCART. Others again imagine, that the Governments of the North have at last come to a proper feeling of their danger, and that a great and mighty effort is about to be made, to overthrow the Imperial power of France, and to restore the Bourbon Family to the Throne. However chimerical this project may appear, it is certain, that an expectation of its accorplishment has been expressed in those circles in Ladon where some of the present conductors of Earpean politics are to be found. Not the least remelinspiring genius of the Crown Prince of Swedenthe vast design, of raising the general standard of resistance to the dominion of the former partner of his battles, and the author of his present eleration.

principles and forms as he may judge most pernich-

ous to Britain, and best calculated to promote his

own aggrandizement. The next intelligence from

the seat of war, which must possess peculiar inte-

rest, will settle the value of these conjectures.

Extensive extracts from the American papers have reached us since our last publication; but, as they place, the report of an armistice between General DEARBORNE and the British Adjutant-General still to leave the matter questionable. It is said their countrymen. General Hill's force is said to current, that Fort Halden had been captured, and have advanced by Los Pedroches, and thus to have that he assailing enemy had been repulsed. The

sandron under Commodore Roparas is reported to solved-" That they contemplate with painful soli- be attributed to the present wanton, impoline, and f have taken and destroyed 100 sail of the Jamaica fleet. This statement is wholly false. Of the Commodore and his squadron nothing is known with certainty, and a strange story has appeared in the American Papers, bearing, that he has sailed for France. with a view to convoy French troops to his own country. Two long Proclamations have appeared in the Montreal Herald of the 5th August. The first is addressed to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, by Isaac Brock, Major-General and President of the Government. It is in reply to the Proclamation of the American General, in which he exhorted the Canadians to throw off the yoke of Great Britain. General BROCK forcibly urges the Canadians, both from principles of interest and duty, to persevere with unshaken firmness in their fidelity to their King and Country. He repels the charge of despotism, advanced against the British Government, by appealing to the convictions which the Canadians feel of their happiness and liberty. He warns them against being mished by the solicitations of the United States, as a concurrence in their views would ultimately sobject Canada to French domination, of which he draws a strong and impressive picture. He warns them against desertion of their duty, and disobedience of the laws, and announces the determination of Government to punish every defalcation of principle. He informs them, that the provinces of Canada will never be abandoned by Britain to America, and, in conclusion, encourages the natives to despise the threat of the enemy, that, if found in arms, they were not to receive quarter. The second Proclamation is addressed by Gen. Preyear to the Lower Canadians, extending the Embargo formerly imposed, from the 16th of July to the 5th of last month, aid establishing regulations for its due execution with respect to the prohibited

But by far the most important part of the intel-

licence from the United States-important to America, and interesting in the history of nations-relates to the Meetings which have taken place relafire to War, and to the riots at Baltimore. Bra fore we proceed to notice these subjects, we shall advert to some statements which appeared in The Dublin Correspondent of Saturday last, and which deserve particular attention.—" The war against Great Britain has divided the people in America into political factions, a powerful portion of which is adverse to its existence and continuation; and out of this state of public sentiment. Meetings have been called throughout almost all the Northern part of the Union, and in all the Southern States, where the Federal Party had any strength, or ascendancy. In some of those convocations, the disapprobation of the people has not only been strongly expressed, but their determination has been unequivocally declared, to afford the Government no co-operation for the present or the future maintenance of the war and it has been very broadly insignated from the Northern to some of the Southern States, which have shewn most zeal to support the war-system. that the bond of political unity between them is not ladissoluble; and that, as the independence of America was established by the patriotism of the Northern Provinces, their interposition may again be uccessary, to avert the calamities which menace the United States from the impolitic and injudicious measures of its present Ruler. In many of the Towns, where those assemblies have been called, Committees were nominated to communicate with the Executive Power-to represent the discontent which the war has excited-to point out its impolicy—and to require the adoption of a system congenial to the general interests of America, and to the public feeling, as signified through those organs of its creation. Sums, also, have been contributed, to prosecute with zeal and decision whaterer plans may be considered expedient to counteract the policy which has given America a belligerent character. In several parts of the Southern Provinces, the Members of Congress, who voted for war, have been hooted and insulted by the mob. and reproached by their Constituents, as having betrayed the interests of the Country. This conduct and temper, however, are limited to that description of the population to which variety of any kind is generally acceptable, and which contemplates any deviation from the old mode of doing things as likely to be advantageous, where little, if any thing, is to be lost by its most adverse consequences. Every country exhibits this class among its people, and America consequently; but the better and wealthier order of American citizens, as we can collect the fact, disapprove more of the war than even the lower orders, and deprecate its probable effects .-The mob of Baltimore, it appears in a letter from that city, have assumed a temporary exercise of the Sorereign Authority, and removed the restrictions which the rightful Executive had imposed upon American Commerce in that port. Under the ditucy had decided on "

rection of this new power, vessels had been cleared out, and permitted to depart for such destinations as Leaving these judicious observations to the reflecfion of our readers, we go on to state the most material parts of the proceedings to which we have albided. On the 5th of August, a large number of To Free Electors of the Counties of Luzerne, Susquelanna, and Bradford, met at the Court-house h Wilkesbarre. Mr. Joun Carry presided, and of this Gentleman it is said, that he is an old revolationary soldier and patriot, that he has long been considered as on the Democratic side, that he has taken but little part in posities for many years, but that now, when he sees the liberties, for which he ought and bled, endangered by the imprudent conduct of the men in authority, he frankly expresses is opinion, that the interests of the nation will be promoted by a change of men and measures. Among cate the same to the Sheriff of the County—That other proceedings, the citizens on this occasion re-

opinions, the wrongs which the United States have | cutionto complain of, although, in some respects, very grievous to their interests, and, in many, humiliating to their pride, are yet of a nature which, in Papers, exhibit a view of the politics and state of the present state of the World, either do not justi- society in that country, which is calculated to intefy war, or which war will not remedy-That they conduct pursued by the late and present Administrations, which have had recourse to a system complicated in it's nature, and destructive in it's effects : which, instead of relief from the accumulated join ries of Foreign Governments, serred only to all up | Brecative, no such efforts have yet appeared, and what was wanting in the measure of evils abroad. by artificial embacrassments at home." The Meeting then proceeded to take measures for the election of Representatives whose principles are conformable to the views expressed in their Resolutions, to name the persons, and to provide the means, for carrying their intentions into effectual execution.

On the 7th of August, the Citizens of Georgetown assembled, for the purpose of considering the outrage committed at Biltimore. On this occasion, they expressed their strongest abhorrence at the conduct of the mob, and resolved -" That the blood of their friends, inhumanly spilt, ought to be avenged by the legal punishment of the offending criminals - That, in testimony of their deep sorrow for the death of General Linguis-a sorrow doubly aggravated by the horrible circumstance of his massacre—they, the assembled citizens of Georgetown, who remember with a melancholy satisfaction hiendearing virtues, while he was their fellow-townsman, will, for the space of thirty days, wear the accounts from Corunna, it was his Lordship's inaccustomed badge of mourning." They then enter into a resolution to mise a monument to his memory by subscription, and into resolutions which maintain that, when the civil power suffers the civil rights to be invaded or destroyed, the protection of these rights devolves upon the virtuous and brave time, formed a junction. MARJONT's army will, of society; that, in defence of the public peace, they will cheerfully obey the call of the civil power, but, should that be too slow, that they will support and defend themselves, and that the destruction of the press of The Federal Republican, with the attend ing circumstances, far exceeded, in atrocity and violence, the cruel murder by the despot of France of

PALM, the German Printer. On the 6th of August, a Meeting of the Erlands of Peace in the County of Rockingham, News Hampshire, took place at Brentwood. More than 2000 persons attended, when a spirited Address to the President was unanimously adopted, strong Resolutions entered into, and a list of Candidates for Representatives to Congress agreed upon.

On the 8th of August, the Friends of Perce and Commerce of the Delaware County assembled, declared their abhorrence of a war entered into at a time when the nation was unprepared by land or sen, and resolved - " That they viewed the pro ceeding as hostile to the happiness and interests of their country, and considered the men, who sanctioned it by their rotes, as unworthy of their confi- public of the precise time. It is expected, that the dence—that they will exercise every constitutional | Gazette of last Saturday will bring a Proclamation right to displace them, and put those at the head of ffairs whom they deem capable of honestly repre senting them." Various measures were then adopted, and persons nominated, for the purpose of returning patriotic Members to Congress.

On the 7th of August, the fullest Meeting ever

vituessed took place at Boston, for the purpose of onsidering the attack on the liberty of opinion, and of the Press, at Baltimore. Ou this occasion, a ong and animated Declaration was drawn up, which ably and elequently defends the freedom of opinion reprobates in the most glowing terms the conduct of the Baltimore mob, and passes a censure of unexampled severity upon the Magistrates who neglected to protect the lives and properties of the citizens.-The address is followed by a number of Resolutions. of which the following claim particular notice-That, while we are not disposed to any unreaonable jealousy of the constitutional authority, no to impute to our rulers, without full proof, an indifference to the rights of the citizens, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that the President of the United States, in whose vicinity, and for the pretended support of whose measures, the excesses were commuted, has not thought proper to in terfere in any known mode for their suppression

especially as the interdiction of shipments by the riters, and other outrages, are violations of the laws of the United States, and as the influence of his high station would probably not have been slighted by these pretended supporters of his authority.---We still confide in the hope, that the President will not think it incompatible with his high station to express his disapprobation of these enormities-That it is the duty of every good citizen, without distinction of party, to furnish himself forthwith with suitable arms and equipments, and to hold himself ready, at a moment's warning, to support and protect the Magistrates and Sheriff of the County, in suppressing every species of riot, tumult, or unlawful assembly, whatever may be the political opinions of the persons against whom the same are directed.—That the Committee (a number of persons were named as a Committee) be desired forthwith to cause to be assigned alarm posts for each volunteer, or other company of Militia, and to fix and publish the signals of alarm, and to communi-

citude the present slarming and embarrassing situa- unjust war; and are, we fear, but a prelude to Esq. late of the 3d Hegt, of root Guarde, to the Right tion of their country, now entering into a ruinous greater evils justly to be apprehended. And we ter of his Gracethe Duke of Machburough. In Duke fizens are greatly divided, and when before them of our present rulers; and that we are ready to supthere is only the sorrowful prospect, that a part of port, in the election to public offices, all those who what is possessed will be lost, without obtaining are the advocates for Peace, without distinction what is sought.—That they do not approve of the of party." The Meeting then proceeded to carry present war with Great Britain, because, in their the whole of their arrangements into immediate exe-

The foregoing details, which convey to our rendora the substance of several columns of the American rest the most profound attention of the philosopher believe the erils, which they at present feel, have and the statesman. It manifests an impetuosity of been in a great measure produced by the course of character, a ferrour of feeling, an energy of mind, and a deliberate prudence of action, which it is difficult to reconcile, and which would be deemed wholly incompatible, were not the evidence of their existence indisputable. In support of the American till we shall lowen that they have been met by a resistance at least equally potent, we must adopt one of two conclusions: the enemies of the war will either drive Mr. Mannison and his friends from their situations; or, their maintenance of their power and their perseverance in hostilities, will engender civil commotions, and lead to national ruin.

Accounts have at length been received from the Marquis Wellington. His Lordship had quitted Madrid and arrived at Valladolid on the 9th. This measure was occasioned by some demonstrations on the part of the enemy in that quarter. On his Lordship's approach, the French hastily retreated, but some prisoners were taken by the advanced guard. Strong garrisons have been left at Ocana, Toledo, Madrid, &c. and no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of those places. Lord WELLINGTON was at the head of 30,000 men, and the troops under Santocildes, Min 1, and other Spanish Chiefs, were collecting to reinforce him. According to the tention to drive the cuemy from Burgos, which place he was expected to cuter on the 16th. This statement is improbable. Of Sourt and Sucher there is no certain intelligence, but it is imagined, that they and Joseph Bonaparts have, by this it is said, be augmented to 60,000 men.

The Globe of Thursday mentions, that Mr VICKE, a Messenger, had arrived from Coronna. with dispatches from Lord W transfor, and that his Lordship, in these dispatches, says, that he found it necessary to retreat from Madrid to Valladolid, in consequence of information, that MARMONT's army had been reinforced to an extent beyond what his Lordship expected? A Cabinet Council was sumnoned to take the dispatches into consideration .lecorismof a very unfavourable nature, were current in London. It was said, that Lord WELLINGTON was placed in a very precarious situation, that the determination of America, to continue the war, had been ascertained, that the Russians had been defeated, and that ALEXANDER had submitted to Bona-PARTE. All these rumours, however, are stated to have had no other foundation than mere conjecture, or Stock-jobbing policy.

That a dissolution of Parliament, as we stated on Saturday, will take place, appears to be unquistionable, but Ministers have not yet informed the on the subject; other accounts say not so soon. Reports have been for some days current of the actual appointment of the Marquis Wellesley to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. No intimation of such an event has appeared upon the Journals of

either London or Dublin .- Oue Mail due. The Limerick Evening Post of the 26th states, that Mr. Bourke was liberated on the preceding Thursday, and that sufficient ball has been given on

the occasion. LIMERICK, SEPTEMBER 26 .- This morning, beween two and three o'clock, Robert Thompson, a private in the 2d Batt. 90th Regiment, standing entinel at the King's Stores, opposite the Earl of Limerick's house, was fired at by an assassin, accompanied by three other rillain from a musket oaded with halls, two of which lack the sentry box, and a ball hit the soldier near the left knee, by which he was so much injured, that amputation of the limb became unavoidable, and has been performed. Thompson, notwithstanding the violent shock of the wound, loaded his piece and fired towards the cowardly assailants, but it is believed without effect. We cannot too strongly deprecate this wanton species of attack on unoffending sentinels-about three months ago, a lad named Keith, of that Regiment, and on the same post, had his can perforated and his head grazed by a bail from some villain; and we trust exertions will be made, and rewards offered, suitable to the enormity of such aggression.—Limerick Chronicle.

TRAMORE RACES. Third Day-Saturday, September 26. The Gold Cup, given by the Members of the Union funt, won last year by Mr. Sullivan's b. h. Champi-

Champion's reputation is so high that no challenge as put in. He, therefore, walked over the course id the Cup remains in the hands of the same spirited

Price of Irish Stocks-September 25. Government Debentures 5 per Cent 99% Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cent Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cent...... 991 Exchange, 7 per Cent.

BIRTHS .- In Dublin, the Lady of Major Hart, repecting Field-Officer, of a son. - In Clonmel, the Hoa. Mrs. Jephson, of a son.-Ladr Frances Vandeetr, of a son.—The Hon. Lady Levinge, of a son. these outrageous proceedings are, in our opinion, to | The Countess Castlestuart, of a son.

lin, Mr. C. Murphy, Teacher of Languages, to Miss O'Connor, of Chancery-lane .- At Cork, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 34th Regt, to Miss Barry, daughter of the Rev. P. Barry, of Rathelarn .- At Toone Church, Thomas Miliett, Esq. of Scotts Borough, County of Kilkenny, to Jane, eldest daughter of Damer Hunt, Esq. of Millbrook, Countrol Tipperary .- Charles Chaplain, Esq. M. P. to Caroline, secood daughter of the late Hop. Henry Fane.

DUATHS .- On the 26th inst. Mrs. Henry, wife of ohn Hearn, of Prospect, so the County of Waterford, Esq. a Lady peculiarly endeared to her family and friends by the mildest manners, and the most sincere and affectionate dispositions of the heart, and whose pure and faithful discharge of the obligaions of human life secured the esteem and the perrement and grateful remembrance of all with whom she was connected in society. - At Aberdeen, Margaret Stewart, in the 105th year of her age. She reained every faculty till within a few hours of her death .-- Near Edinburgh, in the 94th year of his age. Mr. Goorge Anderson. He was a private in Lord liewie iordon's corps in 1745-6, and it was the boast of his fo, that he had been near the person of Prince Char-Edward from the day of the battle of Culloden. ill his departure from Sky, in the diaguise of a fe

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 28. ARRIVED.

25th-Active, Elliott, Swansen, coals. 26th-Earl Sandwich Packet; Agenoria, Williams yr, coals: Virago, gun-brig, Lt. Pittman, from Corki Frieudship, Hernemon, Ayr, coals, a market ; Pavour-ite, Griffithi-& Blizabeth, Hughes, Beaumaris, states, or Cork : Resolution, Lewis, Liverpool, m. goods, for Youghal 1 Mary, Billing, Liverpool, rock-salt, for Cork's William and Mary, Jones, Cardiffe, codle and timber, for Kinsale : Jane, Jones, Liverpool

free-stone, for Youghal; Samuel Packet. 27th-Gower Packet : Wilton, Hamson, Livetpool, rock-salt : Andrew Savage, Scoffin, from rangford, pock, butter, wheat, &c. for Lishou pel Chalice, Gwither, Giasgow, coals, for Cork : Revent. Brakensha, Neath, ditto, ditto: Lively, M. Grath. wansen, culm ; Portland, Owen, Chester, coals ; homas, Drewry, Whitehaven, ditto; Swallow ostigan, Cardiffe, ditto.

SAILED, 25th-Maria, Henderson, Southampton, wheat nd butter : Camden Packet a Cornwallis, Mansoy, Bristol, troops; Johanna Catherina, Hanson, Dram, ballast : Bee, Peters-and Jane, Stewart, Liverpool, wheat, &c. , Earl Leicester Packet.

26th-Resolution, Roberts-and Venus, Lowther, Swansea, ballast : Young Brasmus, Swanson, Holm strand, salt i Belsey, Stephings, Bristol, butter, ba-con, flour, &c. i Earl Sandwich Packet.

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

In the matter of Job e sold by Auction, Annan Atkins, Sir on Theoday, the 6th Oc-. B. SKOITOWE, & Stober, 1812, before the Comlichand Honunts, (missioners in this matter, at the Royal Exchange Coffor-Room, Dublin, at the hour of three o'Clock in the afternoon:-

No.1-All that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, ind Interest in all that and those the DWELLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS, situated on the pleasantest part of the Mall in the City of Waterford, and comnanding a beautiful View of the River-called of known by the BANK House, containing in front 44, aid in depth 80 feet. or thereabouts a to hold for the erm of 99 Years, from the 25th March, 1805-subect to the yearly Rent of £91 sterling, payable halfearly, on every 25th of March and 29th teptember.

This House and Concerns are very commedious. aving been built in the best Style about three years ince, and cost £3796 5s. 8d .- The Bankrupts having occupied it as their Banking House, there are suits of Apartments on the Ground Floor, with every posible Convenience for extensive Business, which renfor it peculiarly well adapted for Merchants' or Pubic Offices

No. 2-And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right, Title, & Interest in all that and those part of the House quarter of the LANDS of CHRISTENBOM, containng 16 Acres, I Rood, 16 Perches, plantation menure, situate in the County of Kilkenny side of the aberties of the City of Waterford, together with the ull and free use and liberty of the Lime Kiln for the se of said Premises, and liberty or use of the Pier or anding place—to hold for one good healthy life, of he ago of 25 years, and for the term of 204 years, to ommence from the death of said life, subject to the yearly rent of £126 sterling, payable half yearly, on every 1st of May, and into November.

These Lands lie about one Mile from the Bridge of Waterford, are in the best state of cultivation, havng been highly manured, and the greatest part laid own. There are a neat COTTAGE and OFFICES. rith an extensive and healthy PLANTATION, on the ground. The Bankrupts paid \$800 for the purchase if those Lands, and have since expended a farther onsiderable sum.

And also the said Bankrupts' Right. Title, and Inerest in all that part of said LAND's of CHRISTEN DOM, situate in the County Kilkenny side of the Liberties of said City of Waterford, containing & Acres. Rood, and 38 Perches-to hold for the same life or which the above-mentioned Lands are held, and for 29h years, to commence from the death of said Life, subject to the yearly rent of \$22 15s. payable half-yearly, on 1st of Mey, and 1st of November. This denomination is also in very fine heart, and

lies on the opposite side of the Road from the abovementioned Lands. These Lands are at present unset, and in the hands of the Assignces of said Bankrupts. Immediate possession can be given to a Purchaser.
No. 3—And also all that the said Bankrupts' Right,

Title, and Interest in all that and those the TOWN LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS of GARRIENAGERAGH, (the portion of Land therein belonging to Mr. Garretta only excepted) containing 250 English statute Acres, situate in the Barony of Decies, and County of Waterford—to hold for two good Lives, and for the term of \$1 years, from the ist May. 1807, whichever shall longest continue, subject to the yearly rent of 19s. per Acie.

These Lands are of most excellent quality, either, for Pastore or Tillage, and produce a Profit-Rent of £104 104. 8d. per annum, and are situated within half a mile of Dungarvan, and what will make this very desirable Purchase is, that there are upwares of THIRTY FREEHOLDERS on this Land, who vote in the Burough of Dunganyan, as well as in the COUNTY Of WATERFORD.

A State of the Titles may be seen in the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dublin, and also at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM DARLEY, Agent to the Commission and Assignees, No. 38, York-Street, Dublin. Scotember 29, 1812.