Eight frilled Shirts. Eight Pocket Handkerchiefe. Seven pair of Cotton Half Stockings. Seven ditto Worsted ditto Six Towels. Four pair of long Drawers. Four Night Cape. Three pair of Shoes.

No Cadet can be withdrawn from the college without permission from the Governor.

A Bible and Prayer Book

Dressing Articles, &c.

The Gentlemen Cadets are supplied with pocketmoney from their friends, at the rate of from 1s 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week, according to their standing at the college.

No Cadet at the college, we are further told, i precluded from obtaining a commission by purchase: and nothing short of a total want of talent and application can hinder any young man, however friendless, from becoming sufficiently advanced in education to entitle him to a gratuitous commission within the prescribed period; if his conduct is otherwise unexceptionable.

The Gentlemen Cadets are instructed, under the most able and scientific professors and masters, i the different mathematical sciences; historical, classical, and geographical knowledge; fortification, landscape and military drawing; German and French languages, fencing, &c. Add to this a strict nttention to the correct conduct and morals of the students. The whole body of Cadets are distributed into companies, under careful and competent officers: and are thoroughly instructed in the perfect use of arms, and in the entire duties and manœuvrings of a battalion of infantry

All applications for the admission of young men we believe, should be made to the Governor, at Marlow. Candidates are received at the college on the first Tuesday of every month, excepting in the vacation months of January and July.

We understand that orphan Cadets, and the sons of certain officers of the army, are liberally permitted to remain during the vacations, to be supported and instructed at the expense of the Institution.

It is expected, that when the Royal Military College has been removed to the magnificent buildings now erecting at Sandburst, the establishment of Gentlemen Cadets will be augmented by the addition of another Company, in the course of about a year. Thus will an enlarged and more extensive basis be afforded to this useful National Institution, to answer the great object in view, namely, the formation of the Officer, beyond the means which it could command at any former period.

The Caroline frigate, Capt. Christ. Cole, which brought the dispatches from Batavia, made a very quick royage home. She was only 9.4 days under | sive distinction of a General Officer. soft, seven of which she was in a calm, and seven in a gale of contrary wind. Excepting the Medusa, Sir John Gore, which came home in 84 days from Bengal (averaging 160 miles a day), perhaps it is the shortest voyage ever made. It is mortifying to hear, that our gallant Army and Navy will not obtain that reward in prize-money, which their zeal and bravery induce us to wish they would, through the splenetic rage of General Jansens, who directed the setting on fire of all the principal spice stores. They were burning for four days before they fell into our possession by the storming of Cornelis. He likewise ordered the sugar store-houses to be laid open, in the hope, that the rains would descend and destroy them. In this, however, he was disappointed, and these were the principal stores, with some granuries, which Sir Samuel Auchmuty says the ar-

my has been fortunate in preserving. Capt. Flint, of the Royal Navy, was appointed pleasure we hear, that the wounded of the Army | cocked hat with a star loop. and Mary were doing well. There appeared, ge nerally, to be a tendency in the wounds to heal, which had rather surprised the Officers of the Medical Department; the climate of that island, as it had been understood, not leading them to such a favourable expectation. The Naval force employed at Batavia (which circumstance is not mentioned in Admiral Stopford's dispatches) consisted of four sail of the line, fourteen frigates, and seven sloops, viz .--Scipion, 74, Rear-Admiral Hon. R. Stopford. Capt. Johnston; Illustrious, 74, Commodore Broughton, Capt. Festing; Lion, 64, Capt. H. Henthcote; Minden, 74, Capt. Hoare; Leda, Capt. Seyer; Carollue, Capt. Cole; Nisus, Capt. Boaver : President, Capt. S. Warren ; Cornelia, Capt. Edgell; Hussar, Capt. Crawford; Modeste, Hon. Capt. Elliott; Bucephalus, Capt. Pelly Phothe, Capt. Hillyar; Phaton, Capt. F. B. R. Pollew: Psyche, Capt. Edgcombe; Doris, Capt. Lye; Sir Francis Drake, Capt. Harris; Achar (frigates), Captain, H. Drury : Prociis, Captain Maussell: Baracouta, Captain Owen; Dasher, Captain Kelly; Samarang, Captain Drury; Hesper, Captain Reynolds; Hecate, Hon. Captain Peachy; and Harpy, Captain Barn. Admiral Stopford intended to return to the Cape, after the fall of Sourabaya, with the two French frigates and corrette which were lying there. It was expected the enemy would destroy these ships, rather than suffer them to full into our hands. The Lion, Nisus, President, Phube, and Harpy, were to return, with the Scipion, to the Cape station .- A considerable reduction will take place in our Indian squadron, now the enemy are completely shorn of " ships and colonies," in that (and every other) quarter of the glabe. The Phacton, Captain Pellew, was under orders to bring specie to England; and the Piedmontaise, Captain Dawson, to a con-

with a first snit of uniform; nixo with books and in- Capt. Edgell, had left. Batasia with dispatches for

The Caroline touched at the Cape; there were no ships there. The Lady Barlow, with Sir George Nugent (Commander-io-Chief in India) and suite on board, had been at the Cape, and gone on to Bengal. The Caroline spoke the extra ship Carmarthen, from Bombay; and the Mary, whaler, going on to St. Helena, for convoy. They were going into that Island to wait for convoy to England. The Mary had been nearly three years from England: she belongs to the house of M'Taggart, of London, and had on board a full and valuable cargo of spermaceti oil. Capt. Edgcombe, late of the Psyche, came passenger in the Caroline.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, December 21, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, been pleased to command, that the following Regulatione relative to the Dress of Officers shall be observed in future, the Commander-in-Chief directs. that the same shall be notified for the information of

GENERAL OFFICERS OF HEAVY CAVALRY General Officers of Heavy Cavalry to wear the Staff uniform of their rank, with a cocked hat :when in command of divisions or brigades of Casalry, they will be permitted to wear the helmet of the Heavy Cavalry, with the Staff or Cavalry uniform; pouch belt, and a sabre-tache; which latter is to be fastened close to the sword belt, in the manner in which it is worn by the Heavy Cavalry.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF LIGHT DRAGOOMS General Officers of Light Dragoons, when in the Field, to wear blue jackets faced with scarlet, and embroidered with gold, according to their respective ranks, and made according to the pattern established for the Lik it Dragoons: a crimson and gold such, the same as the Officers of Light Dragoons,

sabre-tache, pouch, and chakes. When attending a Drawing-room or Levee, they may appear in the Staff uniform of their rank, with a cocked hat, or in the dress above described.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF HUSSARS General Officers of Hussars to wear the uniform which has been established for them; when at a Drawing-room or Levee, they are to appear in scarlet pantaloons ornamented with gold.

GENERAL OFFICERS. All General Officers, when dressed in their uni orms as such, are hereafter to wear one aignillette on the right shoulder, instead of epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain hats, with the usual cord and tassels, with Ostrich feathers round the brim. No other Officer or Soldier of any description what. ever, is to wear white feathers round the brim of the hat; this is henceforth to be considered the exclu-

General Officers of Cavalry are to wear the Cavalry feather with the star loop.

General Officers of Infantry are to wear the stand up Infantry feather, with the scaled loop. Aides-du-Camp to General Officers of Cavatry

and Majors of Brigade attached to Brigades o Caralry, are to wear aiguillettes on the right Aides-du-Camp to General Officers of Infantry

and Brigade Majors attached to Brigades of Infanbry, are to wear epaulettes as heretofore. OFFICERS OF HEAVY CAVALRY

Officers of Heavy Cavalry to wear jackets laced the same manner as the jackets of the private nen; a small sabre-tache fastened close to the the sash at present worn by the Heavy Cavalry, tied on the left side. When at a Drawing-room or Lerce, they are to wear long coats, as at present, | Collingwood, on the late service; and I have pleathe Agent for Government property. It is with with an aignificate on the right shoulder, and a sure in adding my testimony to the same on former OFFICERS OF LIGHT DRAGOOMS

Officers of Light Dragoons to wear jackets simiar to the private men's, with epaulettes, according to the established pattern : crimson and gold sashes, bouch-belts, and sabre-taches. In Parade Dress they are to wear white leather pantaloons and Hussar boots, with gold or silver binding, according to National brig, which, from the violence of the surf. he lace of their uniform.

On Ordinary Duties, or on the March, they are o wear overalls of a colour similar to the private solliers, and a short surtout or great coat made according to pattern, which is calculated to be worn, likewise, as a pelisse on service.

When attending a Drawing-room or Levee, they may appear in long coats with lappells and epaulettes, the same as are worn with the jacket, but without lace on the scams; or in the regimental incket as they may prefer

Officers of Light Caralry are likewise to wear the star loop with the dress regimentals.

OFFICERS OF INTANTRY. Officers of Infantry to wear a cap of a pattern si nilar to that established for the line.

A regimental coat similar to the private men's but with lappells to button over the breast and A grey cloth great coat, corresponding in colour

with that established for the line, with a stand-up ollar, and a cape to protect the shoulders and regineutal buttous

In the case of regiments employed on foreign serice, the Officers are to wear grey pantaloons or veralls, with short boots, or with shoes and gaitrs such as the private men's.

. The Field and Staff. Officers of regiments are to as the Officers of Companies. These Regulations

cers are in future to be of the same description, without any other distinction than what is prescrib-1810, in the case of Colonels and Field Oilicers,

FIELD OFFICERS.

1. All Field Officers (those belonging to Rifle Corps excepted) whether by Breset, or otherwise. are to wear two epaulettes.

" The cranicities of a Colonel to have a crow and a star on the strap; a Lieutenant-Colonel's a are also to be observed by Field Officers of Light

3. Field Officers of Fusileers and Light Infantry torps, as likewise the Captains of Flank Compaties who have Brevet Rank of Field Officer, are o wear wings in addition to their enquiettes. The paulettes of the grenadiers to have a grenade on the trap, and those of the light infantry a bugle horn, below the device pointed out in the preceding paragraph, No. 2

By Command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DECEMBER 28, 1811.

Extract of two Letters from Captain Sir George Ralph Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cot-Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Corunna.

I have the satisfaction to add that every thing English got out of Gijon, and that I learn all the nmunition and military stores, not embarked, with the exception of the cannon before alinded to, were destroyed.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Corunna.

The wind blowing hard from the N. N. W. bas prevented the Lyria with her convoy from sailing or England, and this day his Majesty's ship I is arrived; and from an inclosure to Capt. Christian I received your letter No. 5

I have the honour to inclose Captain Christian's eport of his proceedings since my parting with iim off Bermeo, by which you will perceive how criensly the Guerillas annoy the enemy in the pronees of Biscay and Guipuscon. It appears that, with the assistance of the Iris, Don Gaspar, after effecting his landing, completely blocked up the corrison of Doba in their fortified house, which, not being able to resist the fire from the Launch, serrondered, amounting to 54 men.

From honce Gaspac immediately proceeded to the neighbouring town of Motrico, where, by the mited exertions of Captain Christian, the same umber of the enemy were obliged to an unconditional surrender. In this service two of the enemy's launches, were taken, and whatever French. ublic property was found, was taken or destroyed. In the Iris have also arrived upwards of three hunleed French prisoners, with a proportion of French Others; among which number it is said is an Aiddu-Camp of Bonaparte, Col. Cenopierit. They form a part of the remains of the last corps which was so entirely defeated by the indefatigable Guerilla, Minn; five hundred of the enemy were killed or sword belt in a manner similar to the men's: with wounded, and the remainder, 600, made prisoners. Capt. Christian speaks in very favourable terms of the activity and zeal of his First Lieutenant, Mr

> Rear. Admiral Foley has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Robert Fair, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel Locust, giving an account of his having, on the 25th of their senses, their abuse can only be regarded as ustant, driven on shore, near Calais, a French the raving of despair .- Globe.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

have perished.

was beaten to pieces; she appeared to have troops

on board, and it is supposed several of the men must

NAPLES, Nov. 23 .- The following particulars are been transmitted to us from Messina, with respect to the eruption of Etna: For some days past, openings emitting smoke, a certain sign of an interior fermentation and an approaching eruption, were observed in the vallies to the East of Etna, and especially near La Torre de Filosofo (the Philosopher's Tower). On the 26th that heavy roar was beard which immediately precedes an eruption. On the 27th a thick column of smoke rose from the valley del Bue (of the Ox), and on the evening of the same day a new crater opened, which sent forth in all directions an immense quantity of ignited matter. On the 28th the ashes reached Messina and the plain of Melazzo; although the opening | be deducted a fund of £67,000, to be annually apwas in the lowest part of the ralley, the column of fire rose much above the heights which surrounded ing \$250,000 to go to his income as Regent. This it. The lava first took the direction of the ralley of Catania, situate lower than that of del Bue, and which, notwithstanding the great depth, was filled Regency, so that nothing is to appear in the shape up in nine days time. It then ran in a straight line of a grant for the payment of the old debts of the in the direction of the ralley of Musarra, which has Prince of Wales. onform to the foregoing Regulations, the same been also filled. It is said that it has not as yet

When at Court, the Officers of Infantry are to I and if, afterhaving distribution the town of Morrers. appear in long coats, with cocked hats, as at pre-sent. the large short decording to descend towards the plain, it may occasion incalculable loss. History The epaulettes and wings of all Regimental Offi- has recorded, that the colebrated Emperor Chalemagne happened to be at Cotania, a city situate at the foot of Etc., at the time of an eruption; from ed by the General Order of the 19th February, the reign of that Monarch till the cruption of 1660, the most terrible of all, the annals of Sicily make mention of 15 eroptions. In 1699 the lava issued at Ricini, and formed a river four miles bread and fifty feet deep, which destroyed everything in its course. it destroyed the greater part of Catania, and removed the ica shore to a considerable distance from that city. The progress of the flood of bitumen was at the rate of two leagues and a half a crown; and a Major's a star; which distinctions | day, but this was afterwards reduced to five in four days. The crater felt in, and its circumference was from a league to a league and a half. From this time there have been but seven eruptions, none of which were very violent.

We have already noticed the wickedness of some of the Ministerial Journals, which, in their zealextel the wisdom and sigilance of Government, 70 demonstrated by the unexampled happiness and properity of the country under their auspices, unbloingly assert, that crimes are not of greater number and magnitude than usual, and that every little petty occurrence is exaggerated into the most hideous atrority, to fan the embers of rebellion in Ireland .-Several poultry-vards and laundries," says The Courier of last night, " have lately been robbed at Greenwich, and one shop has been twice attempted, both times being saved by the banking of a little sharp dog."-Such is the character which the Ministerial partizan, who writes in that paper, would gire to the gloomy state of the crimes of the present ton, Bart, and transmitted by the latter to John | day, and to the state of the independent part of the public press, the columns of which, both in town and country, abound with accounts of burglaries and robberies, all of them, according to The Courier, more phantoms, conjured up to excite a prejudice against the present able Ministers, and " to fan the embers of rebellion in Ireland." In justice, however, we must admit, that in this fulsome sacrifice of adulaion to Ministers, The Courier stands foremost, and in this foul calumny upon Ireland, it stands alone. Even the Trulliber Print, while it admits the presout extraordinary crop of crimes, attributes it to the great numbers of criminals released from the Hulks, ipon forged certificates and petitions presented to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whose almost sole duty is the care of the public safety within the realm -- the Police is his instrument -the authority over it is with him-the responsilility is with him-and to him ultimately every one of His Majesty's subjects has a right to look for protection. The Courier is thus convicted of falsenood by the general testimons of the public press, reluding even many of its own colleagues, and the writers in that print only expose their excessive servility to their employers, their malice, and their uter disregard of truth, when they assert, that the counts of crimes in the newspapers are exaggerated to favour rebellion in Ireland. The recent proof of moderation and propriety which Ireland has afforded, gives to this calumny a character of the most aggravated malice, scarcely to be accounted for, but by the spite and mortification which The Courier feels from the droaded removal of its employers from office. Would any man recommend economy? " Oh !" says The Courier, " this is to excite rebelon in Ireland." Would any man recommend Parinmentary Reform. "He is a traitor," says the Courier, " and is seeking to excite rebellion in Ireland." Does the public press arise, and, with almost one voice, declare the incapacity of Ministers, by fairly exposing the alarming state to which civil society is reduced in their hands? " Oh!" says The ourier, "they are all traitors, and want to fan he embers of rebellion in Ireland."--We own, however, that we are pleased to find, that the rage of the chief Treasury Scribes has carried them to this excess. While they affected any regard for probability or plausibility, their calumnies, however malicious and unfounded, might do mischief : but now

LONDON.

that the fears of losing their places have robbed them

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29.

" Windsor Castle, Dec. 28. "I have the pleasure to state, that his Majesty rather better than he has been for some days past. The Queen's Council assembled this day, as usual, and was attended by the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, the Duke of Montrose, Earl of Aylesford, and Sir William Grant. The five physicians were examined, but the result has not trans-

It is stated that the establishment to be proposed by Parliament for the Prince as Regent, and for the King, in his present situation, is at length arranged, and finally agreed upon. In addition to the civil list, the Regent is to have a priry purse of £60,000, which will make his income £860,000, to which is to be added his income as Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, f137,000; from which is to plied to the liquidation of his debts. The remainarrangement will be accompanied by a proposed grant of £150,000, to defray the expenses of the

The Queen is to continue to have the superintendone much damage, the land which has been cover- dance of the King's person, and a grand officer is are not intended to apply to the Officers of the ed by it being for the most part waste, and produc- to be appointed to preside over his household. That roy. The Clorinde, Cuptain Briggs, had gone to Rifle Cerps, whose present dress is to be continued. ing only broom; but the cruption still continues, officer most probably will be the Earl of Winchelsez.

The Regent will have, of course, a separate house- intention of Protestant Gentlemen in different he was the aggressor. He must have received some | TOSEPH WAREFIELD, who has been Taxasters a hold, a Lord Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, Ac. The Marquis of Hertford will be the Lord Chamberlain, and, most likely, Lord Yarmouth his

## dalaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Since our last publication, the Lornon papers of Sinday only have reached us, those of Monday and | sult shall publicly appear. Tuesday being still due. For such communications is have been conveyed by the former we need only

For some days past, the Lonnon Journalists have

Ather been silent as to future Ministerial arrangements, or have expressed themselves in something like whispers, and in rague and undefined intimations. This is at least evidence, that they are wholly icnorant of the intentions of the REGENT, whilst it may be explained into a presumptive proof, that his ROYAL HIGHERS still maintains the closest reserve as to his ultimate views. But there is one thing on this topic that merits particular notice. The aspect of some of the Ministerial papers has recently undergone a very considerable change. It does not wear that hold front of confidence which it was formerly, and not long ago, in the daily habit of exhibiting. There seems to be something like preparation for a rreat Cabinet revolution - a laving a foundation for the pursuit of that interest which is held paramon to all other considerations. The writers alluded to begin to speak of the purity and independence of their patriotism, and to insimuate their total indifference as to the Men who shall rule the State, prorided, to adopt their own language, 44 the measures shall be conducive to her welfare and glory." These things disclose the existence of serious apprehensions. if not the expiration of hope, on the part of thowho are concerned in them. Whether their support shall be transferred with the transference of power whether they really indulge the belief that, in the midst of such pulpable develiction of principle, they shall still be able to impose on public credulity—are points which time only can unfold; but the absurlity and danger of the exploded doctrine, which makes no discrimination between Men and Measures, cannot be saffered to escape without animadrersion It may be received as an incontrovertible maxim in politics, that it is impossible for weak and corrupt men to devise and to adopt wise and good systems of government. The truth of this doctrine is established by one unbroken chain of proof in the history of every nation upon earth. To confirm this pertion, would be to review the whole annuals of mekind, and to quote from the libours of every Statesman from the days of D; MOSTHENES down to he present period. Such a combination of irrefrarible evider colit is beyond the limits of a Journal to fire. Amilit all these authorities, however, there sone so pure, so transcendent, and so conclusive, s to be in its. If more thru sufficient to set the quesion at rest for ever. The following memorable tends are extracted from the Historical Work of " The trigh of CHARLES the Sicond forms one riods of history. It was the arra of good laws and

of the most singular, as well as the most important ad Goramment. The abilition of the Court of War is -the repeal of the Writ De Heretico Comoda-the triennial Parliament Bill-the estaishment of the rights of the House of Commons regard to impeachment—the expiration of the ease Act—and, above all, the glorious statute of ibeas Corpus, have, therefore, induced a mom writer, of great eminence, to fix the year 1679 the period at which our Constitution had arrived it its greatest theoretical perfection; but he owns, ica short note upon the passage ailuded to, that etimes immediately following were times of great es this short observation from such a man fursh! What reflections does it not suggest to a thinking mind, upon the inethency of human laws, and the imperfection of human Constitutions! We are called from the contemplation of the progress of on Constitution, and our attention fixed with the med minute accuracy to a particular point, when is said to have arisen to its utmost perfection. Here we are, then, at the best moment of the best onstitution that ever human wisdom framed. What llows? A time of oppression and misery, not rising from external or accidental causes, such as sar, pestilence, or famine, nor even from any such alteration of the laws as might be supposed to imir this boasted perfection, but from a corrupt and vicked administration, which all the so much admired hecks of the Constitution were not able to prevent. How rain, then, how idle, how presumptuous, i ne opinion, that laws can do everything! And ow weak and permicious the maxim founded upon

it, that measures, not men, are to be attended to!" What may be the real designs of Ministers in faciling of conduct they are pursuing with respect to the Catholics, is a question of very difficult soation. One thing at least is obvious. Hit was beir aim to retard, or extinguish, the exertions of at Body in support of their just rights, the deon has more than fulled. It has created a new ergy in the maintenance of these right, and sakened feelings in their behalf which might otherthe dispersion of the Committee, Meetings are kely to assemble in most parts of the country. e has already been announced for Conx, and proceedings in Dunnin. It is said to be the not since been demanded—and which clearly shows

By accounts received from Crowner, we learn, that the real truth of the affair of the Sentinel has by n) means been accurately ascertained. The report of the shot was heard by the inhabitants of the street, but they heard no footsteps, nor any other noise whatsoever. That the man was attacked, is extremely doubtful; but, as a minute investigation into the transaction is at present going on, we avoid saying any thing more on the subject, till the re

To-morrow, the mail coach from Chonner fo this City will commence starting from the fermer place at six o'clock in the morning,

The public will cordially concur in Mr. Pore's grateful acknowledgment for the safety of his vessel. and in the well-merited encomium which he bestows on the inhabitants of Tramour.

The brief but impressive and humane Address of the TREASURER to the SICK POOR is well calculated to excite the strongest attention and interest. On Mr. WAKETIELD's retirement from that Office, he will carry with him the gratitude and esteem of his Fellow-citizens, for the zealous and faithful services he has rendered to the Institution during a period of more than usual length. To speak in this mannor of his conduct, is not to say so much as ereh rigid justice demands; and it is, perhaps, our duty to state more fully the nature of his carnest and unremitting exertions, and, also, to embrace the opportunity of dwelling on the time which he devotes to the Charities of this City, and the effectual participation with which he shares in them all; but his labours are gratuitous and from the heart, and he looks for no remuneration, save that which arises from the inward feeling of having done good to Nide the sea rolls between them, friend, and relaothers. Thus circumstanced, his solicitation to his Fellow-Citizens cannot go forth in vain. Of the advantages derived from the Institution for the Sick Poor, and of the incessant and generous attention of the Visitors, he is well qualified to judge, and his commendation will be received with unreserved approbation. Unfortunately, he has but too solid reasons for bewaiting the extremities to which its resources are reduced, and for announcing the privations which the afflicted experience from the lefalcation. His animated and parting call will be met with corresponding generosity, and we hall it as a sure testimony, that this Establishment will be immediately revived to all its wonted and extensive utility. We would especially, and in the arst instance, hope, that the attendance at the Disressury, at one o'clock on Tuesday next, will be numerous and respectable, and that the most effectual measures will then be adopted for the complete restoration of the Institution.

It is with considerable satisfaction, that we have to announce to the Irish People, another instance of the good sense and liberality of his Royal Highnoss the Duke of Clarence. Our readers may depend on the authenticity of our information.

At a second dinner lately giren by the garrison Portsmouth to his Royal Highness, an upstart field Officer of an Irish Militia Regiment, on being called to for a toast, rose from his seat, and, with all due Orange solemnity, proposed the " Gloious and Immertal Memory," with "three times three."-the words, however, had scarcely escapede the lips of the stopid bigot, when the Duke of Starence addressed the Chair, and, with manly and honest feeling, reprobated the incendiary that would dare to east the torch of division on English ground. He powerfully deprecated the mistaken policy that has encouraged the perpetuating such odious " seutiments," even in this oppressed province, and after pestowing most salutary castigation, in the shape of lecture, on the dismayed coxcomb, his Royal Highness proposed as a substitute, the " British Artillery," which was received with universal cheering; universal, we repeat, for, greatly to the honour of ortween 70 and 80 Scotch and English Officers who were present, every man of them joined in execunt; ing the tendency of this Orange " Pater Noster,"

-Econing Herald. CLOSMEL, JANUARY 1 -On Christmas eve, an onest industrious man, Richard Dwyer, Milla wright, of Bansha, was way-hild on his return home from Tipperary, by some execrable villains, as yet undiscovered, and murdered with horrid barbarity diff. coals: Ann. Robinson, Liverpool, m. goods: -the skull was fractured in several places, apparent- Brothers. Anderson. Workington, coals, Cork. ly by blows of a stone-hammer—he was stabbed through the throat with a sharp sword or bayonet. This wicked murder was perpetrated very close to the village of Bansha, at so early an hour as sever o'clock in the evening, or thereabouts. A Coroner's luquest was holden on the body, before Mr. Davoren, the Coroner, and the strictest enquiry made by him and the Jury, with the assistance of two very active Magistrates, Andrew Ryan, and Pierce A. Butler, Esqrs, but, we are serry to say, without effect .- Clonnel Herald.

Monday night the body of Maurice Daniel, who has been missing since Sunday evening fortnight, was found in the river, close to Cloomel bridge. It exhibited no marks of violence. An Inquest was held on the body, before John Howell, Esq. Coconer, who delivered the following verdict :-That the deceased came to his death by falling into the River Suir, on his way home from Cloumel, on Sunday night, the 15th of December."

On Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, as a follow was passing by the sentinel at the Colleciso have been for ever dormant. In consequence | tests have, he made a blow at the soldier, which the latter parried off with his musket-and following him a few steps, made a pass at him with his haven't, while the man was stooping, at is supposeffect for Limenick; both are to take place on | cd. to disengue him-elf from his shoes, which pre-"6th of this mouth, for the purpose of consider- | rested his speed. The fellow made off, leaving be-If their petition to Parliament, and, also, the hind him his spade, hat, and one shoe, which have

sort of a wound, as blood was found on the sentinel's bayonet.

On Sunday week an affray took place at a publicouse at Rosegreen-when a man of the name of Hanly received a blow of a candlestick in the head, of which he died in three days after.—Clonnel

## IRISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

(FROM THE LIMERICK EVENING POST.)

The following communication is creditable to th numane feetings and rising genius of the young Gen tleman. who has honoured us with his correspon dence from the Metropolis of the Empire

To the Editor of the Limerick Evening Post DEAR SIR-The short, but humane paragraph, our last Paper, on the Irish Prisoners in France, al nost drew tears from my ence-it is a piteous pic urel I took my pen, at the time, and wrote the allowing lines on the subject-they are, indeed, the

London, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, December 18, 1811

In! you who ne'er tempted wild war's rolling dan-

Think-think on those friends that are far from their home -You, whose bosoms are wide to the way-worn stran-

Remember affliction in misers's dome! a a dark winter cell, 'mid the focs of their nation, Their life's lambent flame is slow wasting away a

And Tyrauny hides even hope's feeble env.

Alas! thus immur'd, can they pour o'er the ocean A cry that may reach thee, or wrong they sustain? Yet, though hidden the tear, shall it wake not emo-

As silent it flows, shall it flow then in vain ?

'old blows the keen wind on the bed of the wounded, As o'er his deep cell bursts the tempest's loud sanall...

Ic hear'd the sad sigh, but the blast still resounded, And scept the lone sound from the murmuring

At times, a false slumber may slowly creep o'er him; The moon may behold him, as void of all caredream may beguile-but the morn, that breaks

Reviews the sad prisoner still nursing a tear.

hen, remember the horror and pain that surround

No friend, wife, or mother, beguiles the sad year Oh! remember the woes ever pouring around them, And still the sad course of the cold silent tear.

for you have they bled, now, for you are they weep

Hark to the pang, thro' the ahode where they lie t 9h! hush the wild moan, from the drear bosom

straling-O! Gratitude, chase the cold tear from the eye!

Off shall hang on your car the wife's benediction-The Mother, the Orphan, shall join in the joy : Th! now while you feel-soothe the cry of affliction And stay the cold drop, rolling down from the eye !! The Author has not completed the 15th year of his age

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, JANUARY 3.

ARRIVED, Dec. 30th-Dundee, Anderson, Liverpool, m goods; Maria, Henderson, Southampton, bullast;

Auckland Packet. 31st-Cleopatra, Hewitt, Workington, coals, a market; Bee, Williams, Neath, ditto, Earl Moira oucs, Liverpool, in goods : Bonus, Reay, ditto, rock-salt and carthenware; Betsey, Stephings, Bris tol, in goods: Albion, Robert Thomas, lately stranded at Tramore Bay, from London, got off without damage; John and Mary, Johnson, Liverpool, white salt, coals, &c. Galway.

Jan. 1st-Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, Bristol and Cork, 2d-Rose, Lowther, Guernsey, ballast; Bell, Lang. Portsmouth, ditto.

Dec. 30th-Barl Loicester Packet

31st-Hector, from Bath, Wilcocks, Dublin, maogany, logwood, &c.: Camden Revenue Cruiser, Bolton, on a cruise : Gower Packet : Sally, Livingstone-and Amlock, Owen, before mentioned. Jan. 1st-Brothers, Irvine-and Archibald, Gillie Liverpool, wheat and oats: Sarah, Rees, Dundalk ditto i Auckland Packet: Speedwell, Parsons-and Commerce, King, London, provisions. 2d-Hazard, Abier, Jersey, beef, pork, &c. : John

and Elizabeth, Fish, Southampton, wheat and oats 3d-Mary, Hurley, Portsmouth, beef, pork, &c. John, Smith, London, provisions. Wind N. N. W. at 8 a. m

DIED-On Christmas-day, in this City, Mrs. An rews, reliet of the late John Andrews, of Firmount King's County, Esq.

RICHARD POPE.

WITH the warmest Gratitude, returns his sincere Acknowledgments to Mr. John Walsh. of Tramore, Captain JAMES BLAKE, of Waterford, and the lubabitants of Tramore in general, to whose friendly and active Exertions he is in a great measure indebted for the rafety of the BRIG ALBION, lately stranded in that Bay i nor can be ount incutioning a circumstance highly creditable to them, and, perhaps, unparalleled on any Coast-that, after having lain in so perilous a situation for above four weeks, she

Waterford, Januars 4, 1819.

to the Sick Poon, for three years out of the list four, and is now about to resign the Office, but heforche docs, wishes to interest the attention of his Fellow Citizens in the support of this truly useful Charity—the Funds of which are at present extremer low, yet the very limited sum which it affords for weekly Disbursements has to be distributed to upwards of 130 afflicted Persons : he also acknowledges his high Approbation of that philanthropic Humanity, which marks the conduct of the Visitons. who have for the last Righteen Years unremittingly entered those abodes of Weetchedness and Contagion, without shrinking from so trying an undertaking.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers is requested at the Dispressery, on Tursper, 7th January, 1812.

EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE ACADEMY

MR. ARDAGH, grateful for the Patronage be has for several years experienced, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends in future to confine his attention to a LIMITED NUMBER of BOARD-ENS. The many advantages resulting from such a hasty effusions of the impression of the moment. I plan to each young Gentleman committed to his care, are so obvious as to supersede the necessity of any comment. There are at present a few Vacancies. For Terms, Application at the Academy. His Day-Pupils will resume their Studies on Tursbay, the 7th Waterford, January 4, 1812.

CAUTION.

CHECK on Messes, Newscar's Eank, for Six A Hundred Pounds, signed " for Wyse & Quass, Jone Heary," the 31st December, 1811, being lost or mislaid, the Public are hereby requested to stop t, should it be offered for negotiation Waterford, January 4, 1819.

LINEN, TICKEN, AND DIAPER.

E. & A. JACOB & CO. have now for Sale, at their Wholesale and Retail Linen Ware-room, near the Bridge, a good Assortment of course and fine LINEN, DIAPER, and DAMASK 1 also a fariety of BED TICKEN-all which they will dispose of on mo-

Waterford, 1st of the 1st mouth, 1812.

WINTER MEDICINES.

JOHN BULL,

PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, Sextensively supplied with the following truly valuable PATENT MEDICINES, which are peculiarly adapted for complaints incident to this season of

Durgan's Balsam of Liquorice, in bottles at 28, 84d. or a double quantity for 4s. 101d. The virtues of this excellent Medicine in effectually curing Coughs. Colds, Asthmas, &c. are well attested by several respectable persons, particularly James Hyde, Esq. Dubtin Cast c. Rev. G. Lendrum, &c. &c.

Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions. Church's Cough Drops. Robberds's Cough Drops. Ford's Balsum of Horehound. Sir Hans Sloane's Eye Water and Salve.

Indian Arrow Root. Steer's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. IRISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

Subscriptions already published. £323 7s. 24d.

ADDITIONAL BUBSCRITTIONS : Samuel King -£9 5 6 Edmund Rice -1 2 9

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1812. JANUARY SESSIONS.

At St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, January 17. At DUNGSRYAN, On MONDEY, J.nuary 10. APRIL SESSIONS. At St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday, April 0.

At DUNGARVAN, On WEDNESDAY, April 8. JULY SESSIONS. At St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday, July 13.

At LIENORE, OR THERSDAY, July 16 OCTOBER SESSIONS. At Sr. PATRICK's HALL, on MONDAY, October 5. At DUNGARVAN, OR WEDS REDAY, October 7

HAY TO BE SOLD,

AND LAND AND HOUSES TO BE LET. TO BE SOLD, at GRACEDIRU, from 30 to 40 Tons of HAY, saved without receiving any tain, and, of course, in excellent order.- It is in & Ricks, which will be sold together or separately Mr. Newront will also let about 17 Acres of the LANDS of GRACEDIBE, in one or two Divisions ; 24, also, about 20 Acres of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, in one or two Divisions. John Kennedy will show the Hay and Lands of Gracedicu, and Pafrick Read, the Gardener at Belmont, will show the Grounds there .- Mr. NEWFORT will also let the HOUSE and STORE in Ross-Lane, lately occupied or Joseph Dwynn. Proposals in writing for Leases. of the Grounds, not exceeding i Life, or 31 years; and for the House and Store 31 years, will be received by W. NEWPORT, at the Bank.

December 28, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, THE HOUSE in LADY-LANE, in which the Post-Office was lately held. Application to be made to Mr. Braniz, Chronicle Waterford, January 4, 1819.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS

EBHE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the Beistol Packet, Gronge itt.monn, Master, will sail for Bristol on the 8th Inst. should ultimately have been got off without even the William Palmer, Agen', at His Majes y's Packer-For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr WILLIAM PALMER, Agent,
OFFICE, near the Exchange.
Waterford, Jan. 4, 1812.