

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,235.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

It is desired that any Demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS BARRAS, Esq. deceased, may be furnished to RICHARD CHERRY, one of his Executors—and that all those indebted to him may pay said RICHARD CHERRY the amount of their respective Debts. Waterford, January 9, 1812.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
With or without a Fine.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE LAND of BAYVIEW, in the County of Waterford, containing about fifty Acres, opposite to and within one mile of Youghal; upwards of Twenty Thousand TREES have been planted, and all well paled in, Ten Thousand of which are of Eight Years growth. Upwards of Two Thousand Pounds have been put out on the House and Improvements. Its contiguity to all kinds of Manure, and its situation near the Banks of the Black Water, together with a commanding and pleasing view of the Town and Harbour of Youghal, render it an object to any Gentleman; its local advantages need not be expatiated on, as they are well known and evident.

The House and Ground will be shown by DANIEL SWENY, who lives on the Land, and any Proposal in writing, addressed post paid, to Mr. WILLIAM BAYLY, Abbey Lodge, near Dungarvan, who is the Proprietor, will be duly attended to.
January 6, 1812.

THOMAS ELLIS, Esq. Guardian of the fortunes of John Greene, and Anne Coote Greene, Minors.
Plaintiff:
Joseph Greene, Esq. Anne Coote Greene, widow, and Sam. Morgan, Esq.
Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in this Cause, by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, on the 18th day of December last, it was thereby referred to me, amongst other things therein mentioned, to take an account of the Debts of John Greene, late of Greenisville, in the Co. Kilkenny, Esq. the Minors' Father; and to inquire and report whether there be any and what Debts, Charges, and Incumbrances, affecting the real and personal Estate of the Minor, John Greene, and by whom credited, and whether the Interest upon them had been kept down; and that the Receiver do from time to time keep down the Interest on such of them as I shall find to be charges on the said Estate—in pursuance thereof, I hereby require the several persons having any claims or demands affecting the Estates of said Minors, to come in and prove them before me under said Decree, on or before the first day of February next, in order that the same may be arranged and the Interest paid, and the Principal put in a mode of payment pursuant to said Decree.—Dated this 24th December, 1811.

STUART KING.

For further particulars apply to William Henry Carroll, Esq. Solicitor for said Minors, 2, Gaudiquet place, Dublin.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
For two Lives, or a Term of Years,
TWO LIME KILNS, AT JOHN'S MARSH.
Apply to JOHN POWER, at Mr. FREDERICK KEATING'S, QUAY.
Waterford, December 21, 1811.

LINEN, TICKEN, AND DIAPER.
J. & A. JACOB & CO. have now for Sale, at their Wholesale and Retail Linen Ware-room, near the Bridge, a good Assortment of coarse and fine LINEN, DIAPER, and DAMASK; also a variety of RED TICKEN—all which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.
Waterford, 1st of the 1st month, 1812.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
ABOUT 76 Acres of the Lands of ARNESTOWN, commonly known by the name of COLLECTOR'S FARM, within one mile of Ross—and having a convenient Dwelling house, and excellent good Offices. As to the goodness of the Ground and Situation, little need be said.—For Particulars apply to JOSEPH STACEY, ROSS.
December 2, 1811.



NEW STATE LOTTERY.

Two Prizes of £20,000 and only 6000 Numbers!

A BIRME begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the NEW STATE LOTTERY, consisting of only 6000 Numbers, will be drawn the 21st day of January next.

CHEMISE.

2 Prizes of £20,000 are £20,000
2 ———— 6000 ———— 12,000
7 ———— 4000 ———— 8,000
6 ———— 1000 ———— 6,000
8 ———— 500 ———— 4,000
16 ———— 100 ———— 1,000
22 ———— 50 ———— 1,100
30 ———— 20 ———— 600
23 0 ———— 20 ———— 46,000

TICKETS AND SHARES.

IN A VARIETY OF NUMBERS, ARE NOW FOR SALE AT ARTHUR BIRME'S, Quay, Waterford.

HAY TO BE SOLD,
AND LAND AND HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE SOLD, at GRACEDIEU, from 30 to 40 TONS of HAY, saved without receiving any Rain, and, of course, in excellent order.—It is in 2 Ricks, which will be sold together or separately. Mr. NEWPORT will also let about 17 Acres of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU, in one or two Divisions; as, also, about 20 Acres of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, in one or two Divisions. John Kennedy will show the Hay and Lands of Gracedieu, and Patrick Reid, the Gardener at Belmont, will show the Grounds there.—Mr. NEWPORT will also let the HOUSE and STORE in ROSS LYSS, lately occupied by JOSEPH DRYER. Proposals in writing for Leases of the Grounds, not exceeding 1 Life, or 31 years; and for the House and Store 31 years, will be received by W. NEWPORT, at the Bank.
December 28, 1811.

WINTER MEDICINES.

JOHN BULL,

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

Dugan's Balsam of Licorice, in bottles at 2s. 8½d. or a double quantity for 4s. 10½d. The virtues of this excellent Medicine in effectually curing Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, &c. are well attested by several respectable persons, particularly James Hyde, Esq. Dublin Castle, Rev. G. Lendrum, &c. &c.
Scrip of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions, Church's Cough Drops, Rossby's Cough Drops, Ford's Balsam of Horehound, Sir Hans Sloane's Eye Water and Salve, Indian Arrow Root, Steer's Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. &c.

DUGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE.

In Bottles 2s. 8½d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 10½d.

THE well known Virtues of this invaluable Medicine can be attested by a number of respectable Families in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found many respectable Characters, as JAMES HYDE, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Rev. G. LENDRUM, &c. &c.

To be had of Mr. BIRME, Waterford—Mr. GOGWYN, Clonmel—and of all Venders of Patent Medicines in Ireland—and also the following:—

Scrip of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions—Goulard's Lotion, for Eruptions on the Face—Black Drop, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 4s. 4d.—Whitehead's Essence of Mustard—Sir Hans Eye-Water and Salve, 2s. 8½d.—Indian Arrow Root, and Steer's Opodeldoc.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

LANDS OF BALLYDONNY.

TO BE LET, on a Lease, or Leases, for the Term of Twenty-one Years, either altogether or in such Divisions as may be agreed on, the Lands of Ballydonny, in the County of Wexford, containing 700 Acres or thereabouts, being part of the Estate of Mrs. HERBERT MOORE, and lately held by ADAM LOFTUS LYNS, Esq. deceased.—These Lands are situated within less than six miles of New-Ross, and having every advantage of FUEL and MANURE, are most eligible circumstances for industrious and improving Tenants.—Proposals in writing (post paid) will be received by GEORGE MOORE, Esq. No. 42, Dominick-Street, Dublin; but no Proposal will be attended to, which does not contain the names of two solvent Persons, who are willing to become security for the Proposer's punctual payment of his Rent and performance of his Covenants, in case his offer shall be accepted.

No B. The above Advertisement will be inserted once a week in this Paper.

November 21.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 10.

Butter, first Quality,	£6 10s. 0d.	} per Cwt
— second —	6 5s. 0d.	
— third —	6 00s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	about 90s. 0d.	} per Bag.
Lard (blake)	0s. 0d.	
— (casks, rendered)	65s. 0d. — 66s. 0d.	
Burnt Pigs	38s. 0d. — 39s. 0d.	} per Bar-
Pork	34s. 0d. — 35s. 6d.	
Beef	0s. 0d. — 0s. 0d.	
Oatmeal	19s. 0d. — 20s. 0d.	} per Stone
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d. —s. —d.	
— second,	60s. 0d. — 63s. 0d.	
— third,	40s. 0d. — 50s. 0d.	} per Bar-
— fourth,	30s. 0d. — 36s. 0d.	
Wheat,	58s. 0d. — 59s. 0d.	
Barley,	24s. 0d. — 25s. 0d.	} per Stone
Oats (common)	16s. 0d. — 16s. 6d.	
— (potatoes)	17s. 0d. — 17s. 6d.	
Malt,	42s. 0d. — 44s. 0d.	} per lb.
Coal,	5s. 0d. — 5s. 5d.	
Tallow (rough),	9s. 0d. — 10s. 0d.	
Potatoes,	5d. — 8d.	} per lb.
Beef {quarters,	34d. — 4d.	
{joints,	3d. — 5d.	
Mutton {quarters,	4d. — 5d.	
{joints,	4d. — 6d.	
Veal,	0d. — 0d.	} per Ton.
Pork,	3d. — 4d.	
Butter,	26d. — 30d.	
Tallow Oil,	£14 00s. —	} per Gal.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d. — 10s. 6d.	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

2236 Barrels Wheat,	£2 11s. 10½d.
1159 ———— Barley,	11s. 5½d.
1686 ———— Oats,	07s. 3¼d.

JOHN ROG, Esq.
Plaintiff:
EDMUND DOHERTY, surviving Executor named in the will of DAVID WALSH, deceased, & Others,
Defendants.

set up and sold by Public Cant, to the highest and fair-bidder, the several TOWNS and LANDS of Rathkeeran, Billyveesh, Moorestown, Walshe, and Ballyvoher, situate near the Town of Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary, discharged of all Tenants' Leases, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1811.

The above Sale is adjourned to Monday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.—Dated this 7th day of December, 1811.

Rentals are posted in the Coffee-Rooms of the Commercial Buildings in Dublin, and in the Public Coffee Rooms in Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Fermoy, Cashel, Tipperary, Thurles, and Nenagh.

For Particulars, Application to be made to WILLIAM DECKETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, at Clonmel, or 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; to COOPER CRAWFORD, Attorney for the Defendant DOHERTY, 6, Haume-street; to WILLIAM HARDEN BRADSHAW, 47, Harcourt-street; to DOWNVILLE and MOTT, 4, Molesworth-street; and Mr. MADOCK, 47, Kildare street, Dublin, Attorneys for Creditors in the Cause.
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. BIRME, Chronicle Office.
Waterford, January 3, 1812.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET (or the INTEREST sold) from the 25th of next March, and Immediate Possession given, for Three Young Lives and Thirty one years in Reversion, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE, of OAK PARK, being Part of the Lands of STOKES-TOWN, most beautifully situated on the River BARRY, within Two Miles of New-Ross.—The Demesne contains 40 Acres.

Proposals to be addressed to ADAM GEARHART, Esq. Porto Bello.
December 5, 1811.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

LARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PROVISIONS and reception of CORN, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereby saving much labour and preventing injury to the Casks.

For Particulars apply to JOHN ATKINS, No. 7, Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to JOHN BARRY, Waterford.
August 23, 1811.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE IMPERIAL ARMIES IN SPAIN.

ARMY OF CATALONIA.
General Decan has set out from Gerona for Barcelona, where a large convoy of provisions has arrived. He had an engagement with the insurgents, whom he defeated and dispersed, with the loss of several thousand men.

ARMY OF ARRAGON.
LETTER FROM MARSHAL COUNT SUCRET TO THE PRINCE OF WAGRAM AND NEUCHÂTEL, MAJOR-GENERAL.

Camp before Valencia, December 2.

SIR—Since my last report, the works have been carried on with the utmost activity. The redoubt No. 3 has been finished and armed. The Convents of the Capuchins and of Hope, which were taken from the enemy, have been repaired, and placed in a state of defence, to serve as points of support to our trenches. The enemy have made three sorties to retake the Grao, and establish his communication with the sea. Gen. Brouckowski, with the 117th regiment, constantly repulsed them with considerable loss.

The place fires a great deal, and is not sparing of ammunition, but it does no harm. Our besieging equipage is formed, and convoys arrive every day. Generals Harispe and Boujuard have taken some hundreds of prisoners upon the right of the Guadalaviar.

The Chief of Squadron, Calson, has, in Arragon, defeated the cavalry of the Empecinado, and taken 60 horse.

The Chief of Battalion, Bugeau, has surprised the band of Campillo, at Montfort, and taken three officers and 40 men. I expect Severoli's division to-morrow, which is to bring a large convoy for the besieging park of artillery. I hope in the course of a few days to have most important events to announce to your Excellency.

I sent your Excellency a list of prisoners sent to Jaen, since I entered the Province of Valencia. Your Excellency will see they amount to 7500, to which are to be added 2500 prisoners in the hospitals of Saragossa.

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL DUKE OF DALMATIA TO HIS SERENISSIMOUS THE PRINCE OF WAGRAM AND NEUCHÂTEL.

Seville, November 16.

The report which I had the honour of making on the 2d inst. to your Excellency, upon the surprise which Gen. Girard experienced on the morning of the 28th October, presented no details.

The honour of our arms is saved; the eagles have not fallen into the power of the enemy.

The remains of the two battalions have joined the 5th corps with Generals Girard and Dembrowski, and the staff of the army which was with this rear-guard.

According to the reports which have reached me, our loss consists of 400 infantry, 120 cavalry, 200 horse, and 25 artillery men, who belonged to the three pieces taken.

General Bron was in march far from Arroyo de Molinos, at the head of 150 horse of the 20th Regiment of Dragoons, when the enemy attacked the village.

He instantly retraced his steps, and executed with much valour three charges; but the forces were too disproportionate;—his horse were overthrown, and he had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's power. The Duke D'Artemberg was also dismounted in a charge, and, in falling, received two bayonet wounds. It is said they are not dangerous. His brother, a Lieutenant in the 27th, received permission to visit him at the advanced posts between Elras and Campo Mayor.

I greatly regret that among the brave men that the army has for a time lost in this unfortunate rencontre, we have to reckon General Brou, and the Duke D'Artemberg, so much distinguished for their ardour and merit.

I have the honour to inclose your Excellency a report from Gen. Count D'Erlon, dated 4th inst. to which is joined a copy of that from Gen. Girard of the 2d.

Your Excellency can, therefore, inform his Majesty of all the details respecting this event which have hitherto reached me, to which I will add those I may receive.

The conduct of the General of Division is too reprehensible not to give room for a strongly marked disapprobation.

I informed your Excellency, that if General Girard should return, I would displace him from the command of his division, and have him brought to a Court Martial. Considering, notwithstanding, what he has done since his surprise to bring back the remains of the two battalions and save the eagle;—considering, likewise, that the light cavalry had not established a guard to discover the defile by which the enemy penetrated, I have thought, that waiting further instructions from your Excellency, to confine myself to depriving him of his command, and sending him to Cordoune, where he will remain unemployed till a new disposition.

I have directed the General of Division, Barrois, to join the 7th corps, and replace him.

Gen. Count Erlon proposed to me to reduce to two battalions the 34th and 40th regiments of the line. This measure appears to me useful for the good of the service; in consideration of the actual force of these two regiments, I am going to order it, and will send the result to your Excellency.

I have received letters from Gen. Phillippon, Governor of Badajoz, dated October 1. He gives me a satisfactory account of his situation.

A considerable convoy, which I sent from Seville, has arrived at Badajoz. I am, &c.

(Signed) "Marshal Duke of DALMATIA."

REPORT FROM GENERAL COUNT D'ERLON TO THE MARSHAL DUKE OF DALMATIA.

I yesterday received Girard's report; I send the original to your Excellency by an Aid-de-Camp of that General Officer, in order that you may question him upon what happened. There was throughout a reprehensible security, but the honour of the French arms has been saved by the firmness and valour of the Generals Girard and Dembrowski, and this affair, which might have been attended with fatal, even dishonourable consequences, ought now to be ranked in the number of those which are not unfrequent in war.

Gen. Girard has brought back with him 800 men; he had 1300.

I have drawn from Badajoz the battalion of the 40th. This battalion will rejoin its regiment, and be replaced by one of the 88th.

Head-quarters, Almodralejo, Nov. 4, 1811.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GIRARD TO THE DUKE OF DALMATIA, MARSHAL.

The Count d'Erlon directed my Aid-de-Camp to deliver to your Excellency the report of the battle of Arroyo Molinos.

Your Excellency will see that I was in march; that I could have retired and avoided fighting with my rear-guard, but the cavalry had compromised themselves, and it would have been requisite to abandon them.

hour of the night, and the cries of some person as if in distress; upon examining, some blood was found, with the marks on the bridge, where the body had been drawn along, with a view to throw it into the river. In the course of the day of Friday, his skull-box was found afloat, and yesterday the body was found. It appears that he had received several blows, but those most fatal were on the back of the head and in the face—the silver in his pockets and his watch were taken out, but his pocket-book with some notes remained, which was probably owing to hurry, for immediately after the noise, four persons crossed the bridge. Four persons have been taken up on suspicion, and committed to the county jail—we did not attend their examination, but understand that circumstances of their guilt were not very strong, and it is to be feared that the perpetrators of this shocking murder remain yet undiscovered.

AMERICA.

“SATURNAL, NOV. 16, 1811.

“We were an eye witness in our city, on Thursday night last, and on Friday, to the greatest scene of bloodshed and murder that has happened in this place since the war.”

“A part of the crew of two French privateers then lying in port, one of them ready to sail, had a rencontre with a party of American sailors, on Thursday night, and killed one man, and wounded two others so bad, that they died next day. This so exasperated the captains and seamen in port, as well as a great part of our citizens, that an expedition was set on foot for their destruction. The bodies of those that were killed were brought forward on one of the wharfs for the purpose of burial, and long before the hour of morning, a large number of citizens, captains, and sailors had collected, when they were so exasperated at the sight of their murdered countrymen, that before the funeral rites were performed, they made preparation to take forcible possession of the privateers. As soon as they entered upon the wharf, where the first vessel lay, they were fired upon by three Frenchmen, who had secreted themselves in a store loft, immediately opposite the privateer, and where all the small arms belonging to her were stored. These villains fired six shots in quick succession. One of them struck Captain Miller, of the Champlin, in the right eye, and passed immediately through the left. Three shots took effect upon a sailor carrying the American flag, who lived but a short time, one passed through the vest of Capt. Fountain, and another grazed the nose of Capt. Pierce. They, however, boarded the privateer, and soon took possession, ran her across the river, and set her on fire. In the mean time the Mayor ordered out the military, and before the first privateer was carried, the second and largest one, which was at the lower end of the town, prepared for defence. She had about 50 men in complete readiness. The Frenchmen endeavoured to get their large guns (then loaded) to bear on the people, but could not effect their purpose. At this moment Capt. Marshall appeared with his company, and immediately charged bayonet on the crew, drove them below, and took possession. The Mayor then ordered him to keep her from being burned, and that officer with the utmost difficulty kept her from being fired, not only by his own corps, but by the sailors, till ten at night, when, in the act of relieving guard, the sailors, headed by some American captains, boarded her, prepared with a barrel of tar and a lb. of powder, soon kindled a fire and burnt her down. About 130 Frenchmen are now in custody. There has not been till to-day the least hope that Capt. Miller will have the use of either eye.”

“WASHINGTON, NOV. 26.

“Letters have been received to-day from Indiana territory, giving a short account of a bloody engagement that took place there on the night of the 7th inst. between the Indians under the prophet and the volunteers. The parties had agreed to have an amicable conference on the 8th, and the Indians treacherously attacked them in the night with bows and arrows, to prevent immediate discovery, which would have attended the report of small arms; killed Col. Davies, Col. Owen, Cpts. Spencer, White, Berry and Burn, and 30 or 40 more, besides wounding nearly 100. They were at length, however, subdued, and about 60 or 70 killed, and dispersed. Their village was burnt by our men. They opposed our bayonets with tomahawks. The letters do not state what is yet apprehended from them.”

Mr. Gallatin's Annual Report.

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of the “Mediterranean Fund”) will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may, without any diminution of the revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the Treasury, arising from the sales, can be materially increased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the Union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and, with the aid of the loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event.—Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without dif-

ficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it would only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans, to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace, extinguish a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. There have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend, not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to encumber the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent. a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principal was reimbursed: a payment inconvenient, indeed, and to be avoided, if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates, that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying, during the year 1812, the expenses as yet authorised by law, than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show,

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.
2. That an addition of the rate of duties on importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some aid from other sources of revenue.
3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.
4. That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge, in a few years, the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22, 1811.

LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 31, 1811.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this morning received by the Earl of Liverpool, from General Viscount Wellington, dated Frencas, December 12, 1811.

The enemy have made no movement of importance in this quarter, since I addressed you on the 4th instant.

I have received accounts from Cadix to the 30th of November: General Ballasteros had been obliged again to retire. It appears that the enemy have brought some troops from Grenada to act upon General Ballasteros, as well as the division under General Semele, belonging to the 1st corps.

The official accounts from Valencia come down as far as the 20th of November. The enemy had not at that period made any progress in their attack upon General Blake's position, in front of the town. The Chiefs of Guerrillas Duran, El Empeinado, and Espoz y Mina, had been very active and successful in their operations against the enemy.

WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 31.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole, (Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland, or the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland for the time being), the Honourable William Brodrick, Snowdon Barne, Esq. the Honourable Berkeley Paget, and Richard Wellesley, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty,

to order a Conge d'Elise to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of Doctor Charles Moss, late Bishop thereof, and his Royal Highness has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Rev. William Jackson, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Oxford.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, DECEMBER 30.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned: their Commissions to be dated 1st January, 1812.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Sir Paulus Emilius Irving, Bart. George Harro, Richard Vase, William Viscount Cathcart, K. T., Bayastre Tarleton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Knt., Gordon Forbes, John Floyd, Oliver De Lancey, Sir James Henry Craig, K. B., James Stuart, John Whyte, Andrew John Drummond, John William Earl of Bridgewater, William Maxwell, George Earl of Pembroke, K. G., John Earl of Chatham, K. G., Alexander Campbell, William Morshead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Hon. Francis Needham, Henry Paget.—To be GENERALS in the Army.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., Samuel Dalrymple, William Johnston, Rowland Hill, Hon. William Stapleton, Denzil Onslow, Sir John Murray, Bart., Hon. Charles Hope, Sir George Pigott, Bart., Frederick Maitland, John Leveson Gower, Martin Hunter, John Lord Elphinstone, Richard Earl of Donoughmore, Hon. John Abercromby, Sir William Carr Boscawen, K. B.—To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

COLONELS.—William Raymond, on half pay 46th Foot, Terence O'Leahy, of the 1st Life Guards, George Murray, of the 3d Foot Guards, James Kemp, of the 81st Foot, J. H. C. de Berneseville, of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps with temporary rank, Wilhelm de Dorenberg, of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps with temporary rank, Henry Chester, of the Coldstream Guards, Evan Lloyd, of the 11th Light Dragoons, Matthew Sharpe, on half pay of the late 28th Light Dragoons, John Lindsay, on half pay 46th Foot, D. L. Tinsley Woodrington, on half pay of 17th Foot, Richard Blunt, of the 3d Foot, Henry Baily, of the Coldstream Guards, Richard Hulse, of ditto, Francis Slater Hallow, of the 1st Life Guards, George strategy Smyth, of the 3d Garrison Battalion, Hon. E. M. Pakenham, of the 7th Foot, Henry McKinnon, of the Coldstream Guards, Sir Thomas Richard Dyer, Bart. of the Royal York Rangers, Robert Rollo Gillespie, of the 25th Light Dragoons, Henry Courau, of the Royals, Joseph Baird, of the 83d Foot, William Wheatley, of the 1st Foot Guards, William Henry Pringle, Inspecting Field Officer in Canada, James Hare, of the 28d Light Dragoons, Oliver Thomas Jones, of the 18th Light Dragoons, Philip K. Skinner, of the 56th Foot, Andrew Ross, of the 70th Foot.—To be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—Henry John Cumming, of 11th Light Dragoons, Charles Irvine, on half pay, unattached, Charles Phillips, of 44th Foot, Henry Bruce, of 31st Foot, Thomas Birch, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General in North Britain, John Lord Proby, of 1st Foot Guards, Sir William Nicholson, Bart. of 72d Foot, John Dick Barnaby, of 1st Foot Guards, Peregrine Maitland, of ditto, Hon. Edward Capel, of ditto, Thomas Carey, of 2d Foot Guards, G. B. Mundy, of 3d Dragoons, William Grant, of 82d Foot, George Johnston, of 93d Foot, Hon. W. T. Molesworth, of 1st Ceylon Regiment, Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, of 39th Foot, John Keane, of 13th Foot, William H. Beckwith, on half pay 23d Foot, Lord George Beresford, of 2d Dragoon Guards, T. Mellor, on half pay of late Cambrian Rangers, J. Thomas Hardyman, of 2d Ceylon Regiment, Robert Campbell, on half pay 105th Foot, Robert Biltour, of 2d Dragoons, Dugald Campbell, of 46th Foot, Robert Alexander Dalzell, of First Foot Guards, James Cumming, of 47th Foot, Jasper Grant, of 41st Foot, Pierre L'Ardy, of De Meuron's Regiment, Richard Augustus Seymour, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, William Kent, of 10th Foot, Frederick de Arenschild, of the King's German Legion with temporary rank, Colin Halkett, of the King's German Legion, William M. Harvey, of 79th Foot, Henry E. Bumbury, of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.—To be COLONELS in the Army.

MAJORS.—W. Smith, of 50th Foot, J. Campbell, of 18th Foot, W. C. Short, of 41d Foot, Hon. T. Mullen, of 44th Foot, H. R. Featherstonhaugh, on half pay of 46th Foot, J. Astley Sturt, of 80th Foot, W. C. Davys, of 69th Foot, J. Watling, of 39th Foot, P. H. Nicolle, of 17th Foot, W. Sheven, of 1st Garrison Battalion, F. Weller, of the 13th Foot, R. T. Bingham, of 1st Foot Guards, C. Maxwell, of 67th Foot, H. M'Kenzie, of 41st Foot, H. Cox, on half pay of the late Royal Regiment of Malta, M. Marston, of 48th Foot, Ganet Fitzsimmons, of 17th Foot, Charles Edward Blake, of 61d Foot, W. Cruice, of 52d Foot, D. Mahony, of 53d Foot, J. H. Fitzsimmons, of 65th Foot, E. H. Plunkett, of 3d Foot, J. James, of the Royal Marines, Hon. J. de Courcy, of 1st Foot Guards, R. Smyth, of the 18th Foot, George Viscount Forbes, on half pay of the late 8th Garrison Battalion, F. H. Doyle, on half pay 54th Foot, W. Belford, of 5th Garrison Battalion, H. Bird, of 5th Foot, H. Westera, of 8th Light Dragoons, A. French, of 21st Foot, T. Williamson, of 30th Foot, E. C. Monierelle, of 59th Foot, H. W. Hales, of the 10th Foot, J. Boland, on half pay 36th Foot, E. Darley, of 62d Foot, R. James, on half pay 5th Dragoons, D. Leakey, of 45th Foot, P. de Capel, of De Roll's Regiment, A. Mohr, of ditto, H. Nixon, of 44th Foot, W. Gray, of the Royals, H. Yonge, of 53d Foot, W. Halv, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, J. R. Ward, of 27th Foot, H. Williams, of 2d Garrison Battalion, F. St. Mart, of 60th Foot, C. Best, of the King's German Legion with temporary rank, V. W. Homprech, of 25th Foot, J. Mansell, of 53d Foot, C. Hamilton, of 100th Foot, J. Danell, of 9th Foot, H. Henry, of 1st Ceylon Regiment, W. W. Blake, of 20th Light Dragoons, E. Miles, of 38th Foot, H. Renny, of the 15th Foot, G. Teeddale, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, G. Mac Gregor, of 2nd Foot, J. O. Bever, of 10th Foot, E. M. Miller, of 5th Foot, R. Henry, of 21st Foot, E. Shelden, on half pay of 114th Foot, F. Hogg, of 5th Foot, B. D. Verdon, of 16th Foot, H. Halkett, of the King's German Legion, A. Byron Beck, of ditto with temporary rank, R. Thompson, of 60th Foot, W. Mirlton, of the 60th Foot, F. E. Brown, of the 6th West India Regiment, W. Tane, of ditto, J. B. Savage, of the Royal Marines, G. Harding, 44th Foot, W. H. Knight, of the 27th Foot, G. J. Reeves, of the 27th Foot, T. Terms, of the Royal Marines, R. Travers, of the 2d Light Dragoons, S. Hart, of the 37th Foot, H. Holland, of

the Royal Marines, R. Macara, of the 12d Foot, R. C. Hill, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, E. Acklom, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, M. Malton, of the Royal York Rangers, W. H. Hart, of the 3d Garrison Battalion.—To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS.—R. Catherow, of 1st Foot Guards, R. Chetham, of 47th Foot, G. E. Ratt, of 2d Foot, H. W. Rooke, of 3d Foot, G. F. Wilkie, of 28th Foot, J. Twigg, of 54th Foot, W. Whitmore, of the Royal West India Rangers, C. Haues, of 32d Foot, J. Vialack, of the Royal Marines, T. Young, husband, of 7th Dragoon Guards, E. Cheney, of 2d Dragoons, H. Broome, of 22d Light Dragoons, W. S. Erington, of 11th Foot, J. Campbell, of 46th Foot, J. Stewart, of ditto, A. Rose, of 30th Foot, J. Backworth, of 64th Foot, W. O'Brien, of 58th Foot, H. Staundish, of 38th Foot, R. I. Thornton, of 21st Light Dragoons, F. D. Bacon, of 19th Light Dragoons, F. Ray, of the 3d Garrison Battalion, J. Fynmore, of the Royal Marines, Alexander Gordon, of 93d Foot, H. B. B. Adams, of 96th Foot, William Vandeleur, of 16th Foot, William Potter, of 23d Foot, James Allen, 23d Light Dragoons, Cecil Boshopp, 1st Foot Guards, Charles Scott, of 10th Foot, J. W. Aldred, of 60th Foot, Henry Cumming, of 31st Foot, Benjamin Impers, of 86th Foot, Alexander Mackay, of 93d Foot.—To be MAJORS in the Army.

LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Cosack, of 22 guns, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday from Gibraltar and Cadiz. She left Gibraltar on the 8th, and Cadiz on the 11th instant. Two days before she left Gibraltar there were 22,000 French troops drawn up against that place, but notwithstanding all their efforts, they could not bring a single gun to bear upon the garrison, nor were they able to do the most trifling damage. The Cosack also brings an account of a long-contested action having been fought near Tarifa, in which the Spaniards were victorious.

An English and a Spanish Agent, two King's Messengers, one Colonel and one Captain from Lord Wellington's army, and three American Gentlemen, came passengers by the Cosack. The English and Spanish Agents are said to have come to this country respecting some money which has been recently remitted from the River Plate.

An express was received on Saturday night from Windsor, at Carlton House, stating, “That His Majesty rather improved in his bodily health, but his mental health was not better.”

An express was received yesterday from Windsor, at Carlton House, stating, “That his Majesty was not so well in bodily health as on the preceding night.”

An express was received last night from Windsor, at Carlton House, stating, “That his Majesty continued much in the same state as he was in the morning.”

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

An Helligoand Mail arrived this morning. The following is an extract of a letter received by it:—Helligoand, Dec. 20.—By arrivals from the coast this day we learn, that about 12,000 French troops continue to be stationed at Hamburgh, with a view, no doubt, to enforce peaceable submission to the existing Government, to overawe Denmark in case of non-compliance with any demand, and to be in readiness to march to any point in the North where occasion may require.

A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 17th instant. Lord Wellington's army remained in the same position, and nothing of any moment had occurred since the date of the last accounts.

Great exertions are making to reinforce the army of Valencia, and sanguine hopes are entertained that Suchet will be obliged to raise the siege of that city. A report prevailed that he had actually abandoned it.

The Cadiz Gazette, of the 12th of December, contains two intercepted letters from Bonnet to Dorseme, which have every appearance of being genuine, and which tend to confirm the account of his retreat. He says, “that, in consequence of the publicity of the expedition against the Asturias, the inhabitants had emigrated in great numbers, and carried off with them the greater part of the grain, which had rendered his situation by no means agreeable.” He also demands more troops, for the purpose of occupying the coast; and the force under Mendizabel and the Marquesito seems to give him some uneasiness.

It is said, and we fear the public accounts, when laid before Parliament, will justify the assertion, that the public revenue of the last year falls short of that of the preceding year, in no less a sum than three millions. Will nothing but absolute ruin convince the country of the weakness and incapacity of its present Ministers?

An express was received yesterday from Windsor, at Carlton House, stating, “that his Majesty had some sleep during the night, but was much in the same state as on the preceding night.”

An express was received last night from Windsor, at Carlton House, stating, “that his Majesty had not taken food during the day, and was not so well as in the morning.”

We have been in the habit of copying the daily Bulletins of His Majesty's health from a respectable Morning Paper, in which they appear exclusively. The rivals of the Print to which we allude appear sorely vexed at this superiority of intelligence which it possesses, and have agreed no pains to throw discredit upon these accounts. Truth, however, is powerful, and will finally prevail; for we find that the papers of all parties are at length forced to acknowledge their accuracy. In their numbers of yesterday they say—

“The Physician's quarterly report upon the King's malady, we have reason to believe, from certain circumstances that have fallen under the obser-