ON THE PRINCE REGENT'S COACHMAN Falling from his Box as he drove his Royal Highness to the House of Lords on Monday.

When England's Prince proceeds in state. The new-born Parliament to meet, What stops his course? is't chance or fate Who hurls his coachman from his seat?

O Prince beware! the omen see, Nor he its counsel vain : For direful is their destiny. Who give unskilful hands the rein t

O listen to the voice of Fate. Dismiss thy feeble Charioteer. Then shall the vehicle of State Safoly glide on in its career !

ON THE PROCESSION INTO THE HOUSE OF LORD

No wonder, O Prince, all thy honours are flown. Since thy sword carries JERRY and YARROWTH thy

THE TEAR.

When lost Evz to the gates of the Garden drew near She turn'd once again ber lov'd home to review. That home, once the dwelling of peace, and a Tear To Eden's sweet shades gave eternal adicu.

The Tear which our Mother in Paradise shed. When to exile she pass'd, never ceases to flow, That Tear yet will burst from its watery bed, The token of joy, or the token of woe.

To allure with its graces if beauty should seek. If woman, dear woman would fondly beguite : Say, is there a churm that can glow on her check Like the gem of a Tear, when array'd in a smile!

Thrice sweet is the Tear of affection and love. Still sweeter the Tear by kind charity given. Yes, a TRAR such as this shall be treasured above, And live in the lasting remembrance of Heav'n.

ABMY OF PORTUGAL.

Retract of a Letter written to his Excellency the Minister at War, by Gen. Count Souham. " " Tordesillm, Nov. 1.

MONEEGNEUR-When I arrived at the army of Portugal to take the command of it, it occupied cantonicents between the right bank of the Ebro and Breffetta; Wishing to force the enemy to raise | retreat, and blow up the bridge of San Isidro, situatthe siege of Burges, which the English army coverad, I ordered the army to unite, preparatory to selevancing. On the 18th October it put itself in motion, and was followed by a come of infantry and envelty, belonging to the At my of the North, onder the orders of Gen. Caffar elll. The head-quarters were established at Breviesca. The advanced guard of the army occupied the villages of Quentanovedes and Sauta Ololla, which the enemy had army shamefully to abilition the fine position of been forced to evacuate; and we took a good numher of prisoners from him. In the night between the 18th and 19th October, the enemy abandoned Monastero, and indicated by his retreating morement, that he renounced the hope of being able to defend the fine position which commanded that village, and which was immediately occupied by our troops. I then wished to reconnoltre the position which the Englisharmy had chosen, and in consequence, on the morning of the 20th, Lordered Gen. Maucine, commanding the advanced guard of the army, to march with the 5th and 8th divisions, and the enemy from it, which was immediately successfully executed. This movetnent shewed the English army, which was encamped apport the heights behind Olmos and Quintanapalla. After having observed the uneasy manœuvres of his divisions, I made the opposite Cabezon, to observe the enemy's movearmy take a position upon the heights before Monnis- ments. The right of the army occupied Zaratan tero, the right at Temino, and the left at Fresno de i Robirs. The enemy then being convinced of the Impossibility of longer continuing the fruitless attempts which he had made to obtain possession of Burgos, decided upon retreating, which he began to and 22d. The army immediately pursued him; the right marched upon Villalon, and the same day entered Burgos. At Villa Toro we found two 18pounders, which the enemy had been obliged to

as On the 23d, in the morning, the army continued he march upon the traces of the English army. The advanced guard, which had the preceding evening pursued it to San Mames, and taken an 8-poulder from it, was not fong in joining it. The fight brignde of cavalry, under the orders of Colonel Shee, precipitated itself upon the enemy, and completely routed him. In this brilliant affair Colonel Shee displayed much introp. dity and cang froid. A second charge, executed some time afterwards by the brigade of cavalry communiced by Colonel Merlin, finished throwing the enemy's ranks into disorther. The English army, pressed so briskly, then filt the necessity, of supporting the refrest of one of its columns, which followed the road of Castroniriz, and which was nearly being reached. His rear-guard had been reinforced by all his cavalicaand it had slackened its movement upon the height of Celuda. I immediately ordered the brigade of caralry from the Army of the North to advance and charge the enemy, who, notwithstanding his reck on a Colonel, a Major, two Lieutenant-Colos periority, was overthrown as soon as attacked, nels, and twenty-five Officers. The English army and abandoned the field of battle, which he left cowered with his dead and wounded. On this day, the cavalry of the Army of the North covered itself | meu. The Spanish General, Alava, has been danwith glory. Colonel Betielle, commanding the gerously wounded. Our loss amounts to 300 men, procure Addresses to the Throne and to Parliament gens d'armee legion; and Colonel Farerot, com- killed or wounded."

manding the 15th chasseurs; as well as the Comnandant of the Lancers, particularly distinguished themselves; the firsh was dangerously wounded .-We continued to briskly pursue the effency, of whom we made several hundred prisoners. Night alone suspended our success. In the evening, the army took position at Villa Drigo. On the next city. day, at day-break, it re-commenced its march.-The great number of prisoners taken from the enemy and that of his deserters, sufficiently prove that his retreat was made with so much precipitation, as to occasion disorder. He then sought to retard our victorious march by throwing in our way all the obstacles which the nature of the country affords. The bridge of Torquemada, defended for a moment by his artillery, was soon in our power, notwithstanding the dishdvantages offered by the

position. After a cannonade of short duration, the of the officers who have particularly distinguished enemy was obliged to retire with precipitation on Duenas; our van-guard pursued him as far as Banos. The head-quarters have been transferred to Magor, and the right wing of the army, under the cularly demand of your Excellency the rank of command of Major-General Foy, has been directed

from Torquemada towards Palencia.

60 On the morning of the 25th, M. General Man une pushed our reconnoitring parties on the road to Doenas, and it was ascertained that the English ar my occupied the heights in front of that town, with his front covered by the Carrion; and having strong detachments, who were charged with the defence of the approaches to the bridges of San Isidro, and of Villa Muriel, General Maucune caused a brisk attack to be made by the 5th division on the tete du pont at Villa Muriel. The enemy was overthrown and driven back to the other side of the river in an instant. Our troops were already preparing to rush on thebridge, when an explosion made by a formace of mines, which he had prepared there, threw down one of the arches, and stopped the march of the column which were going to take it. I felt the necessity of quickly forcing the enemy to evacuate the bridge of San Isidro, which was likewise undermined, and I had given orders to pass the Pisuerga by the bridge above Banos, but the bridge was blown up at the moment when the movement was to be ing entirely produced the effect intended, the part

out in execution. Meanwhile, the furnace not havof the arch which had not been destroyed furnished the means of eventually passing some squadrons of dragoons over to the left bank, who vigorously pursued the English infantry charged with the defence of the bridge, and who, although supported by the cavalry, were surrounded and made prisoners. The enemy perceiving that we were masters of the left bank of the Pisuerga, endeavoured to accelerate his cot on the high road from Torquemada to Documes. We are consequently occupied in repairing the bridges. These works have been protected by the 5th division and artillery, placed on the left bank of the Carrion, which destroyed the enemy's masses which attempted to approach from the river. The memy on this day lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Whilst we thus found the English Duenas, the right of the army, commanded by General Foy, took possession of Palencia. The enemy was pushed with such vigour by the 1st division, that in his flight he was forced to abandon the bridge of Palencia, without having had time to

destroy if, notwithstanding the preparations that

had been made. Forced upon all points, the rear-

guard of the enemy sarmy retired during the night.

and on the 20th, the bridges being repaired, the

French army continued its march. The head-quar-

ters were established at Duenas.

of On the 27th, in the morning, I observed the be light cavalry, to Quintanapalla, and drive position occupied by the enemy at Cabeson, which the Pisuerga still separated us from; and to render useless his dispositions, I ordered the army to march upon Valladolid and Semanias, by the right bank of the Pisuerga; still leaving the 5th and 5th divisions the 3d and 4th divisions marched in advance of Cegales, near the ford of the Pisuerga; the remainder of the army was at Cegales. On the 28th, Goneral Foy took possession of Semaniss, and entered Tordesillas on the 20th. The bridge of Semanias carry Into execution on the night between the 21st | upon the Planerga, and that of Tordesillas upon the Douro, have been destroyed at the approach of the French troops. The tete-du-pont of Tordeslilas was still occupied by the English. It was necessary to drive them from that position, to be able to repair the bridge with celerity. Sixty brave men of the lat division, and somes suppers, having at their head Captain Gulugret of the 6th light, threw themselves iuto the river, and carrying their sabres between their teeth, succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, notwithstanding the brisk fire of the enemy, who, urprised at so bold an action, was thunderstruck, nd left some prisoners in our power. This enterorise rendered us masters of the tete-du-pont. The nemy, informed of this march of the army upon the Douro, felt how dangerous it would be for him to remain any lenger upon the right bank of that river, made haste, while it was yet time, to abandon his positions. He continued his retreat on the 29th, after having successively blown up the two bridges of Cabezon and Valladolid. The French army entered Vailadolid on the 29th, and on the 30th

head-quarters were in Tordesillas. " The loss of the enemy in these different combats is 2000 prisoners, all English or Portugueso; great part of them caralcy. In this number we has lost 600 horses. Its loss in killed and wounded may, without exaggeration, he estimated at 2500

Here follows an eulogium on Generals Clausel, Caffarelli, and other officers.]

" Your Excellency will remark, that Lord Wellington, in his retreat from Burgos, has made day marches thrice as long as the army of Portugal did, when it retreated from Salamanca to the first said The truth is, that the English have never rested at the positions which were indicated to them on their march. They have always been forced in their positions, and were obliged to go to bed three or four leagues further off. It results from the acknowledgments of the English themselves, that during the siege of the fort of Burgos, they had 2500 men rendered unfit for service, which makes the total loss of the English army, in their expedition against Burgos, amount to 7000 men, and 600 horses. Annexed I have given a particular report themselves in the different combats which have taken place during the march of the army, and nutil its arrival on the Douro. I most parti-General of Brigade for Colonel Shee, and the cross of the Legion of Honour for Captain Huz, of the Engineers, attached to my division, and for my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Dumas.

" I have the honour, &c. " Count Souham."

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

At the late dinner given to Mr. Drakard, the Proprietor of the Stamford News, at Lincoln, on his liberation from prison for a libel, reprobating the practice of flogging in the army, the Editor of hat Paper delivered a speech, from which the fol-

lowing is an extract :---Gentlemen, while fouching on our political enets, there is one subject to which I am most anxious pointedly to allude, because I can do it with great satisfaction. You have heard, from your worthy and respectable Chairman, a toust giventhe health of the Princess Charlotte of Wales you will participate with me in lively joy, when I state to you, that there are good reasons for believing, that, from this elevated and amiable quarter, here has broken forth the promise of a brighter lay than England has for a long time enjoyed .-Hear.]-Her mind, although young, has not, as am informed, suffered to pass unobserved the reat, the grand events of this extraordinary period; and a good understanding, combining with an excellent heart, has dictated their proper application. believe I may affirm, that this interesting young personage, on whom, according to all probability he hopes of the country must one day rest, already hown, that she resuls aright the signs of the times hat she perceives, in the expansion of human in ellect, which distinguishes the present age, the inevitable explosion of all tyrannical Governnents; and therefore yows to herself, that, when called by Providence to the Government of these culms, she will guide her rule according to the geraine principles-of the British constitution, which are those of liberty and of human happiness!entlemen, I am aware that recent disappointments ender this subject a tender one :- I am aware that nope deferred maketh the heart sick, and in the sinking of your spirits, occasioned by the violation of public professions, and the disregard of private iendships, you may feel distinctined to expose ourselves again to be duped, by reposing confince in the good intentions of those who are as ve iving in the expectancy of power. But do not be wholly discouraged. I would not, on light grounds, attempt to interest your feelings on so important a point; but I do not trifle with you when I say, that you may indulge a reasonable expectation, that, as the friends of reform, you may yet advance, in behalf of your cause, under the banners of the

BENEVOLENCES REVIVED.

vereign of your country."

The Clergy were formerly very benevolent to the Crown, and came forward most liberally to supply its wants. The last subsidy, which the Spiritualty gave, was in the reign of Charles H.; from that period, Church Benefices have been taxed as tempoal estates. Convocations have again come into fahion, and the loyalty of Churchmen is rising to hat exalted pitch of self-denial, which the original eachers of Christianity regarded as their inheritance and their duty. In consequence of this truly noble and patriotic spirit, Two-THIRDS of all the Churchlivings in the British Empire will speedily be offered o the Crawn, for the purpose of carrying on more effectually the just, necessary, and interminable wars n which we are engaged. The richly endowed Hergy menn, at the same time, to bestow a portion of the remaining third upon poor curates, who have welve children, and only twenty pounds a year, order to keep them from starring. The Bishoprick of Osnaburgh ALONE is to be exempted from this subsidy, as its revenues have not lately been very regularly paid. So soon, however, as they can conveniently collected, a fair proportion will be thrown into the general stock. The mode by to the Crown, nor so meritorious, as when their contributions were voluntary. They have, therefore, esolved to return to the more honourable practice of their predecessors, and to exhibit an instance of liberality, which shall even exceed the immense emoaments and splendid endowments which they draw rom the sweat of the peasantry and the toils of the hese reverend Gentlemen, who are now going from | waves. city to city, and from village to village, in order to against the Catholics, has been grossly misrepresent-

ed. These Addresses do not mean any thing til exclusion, or persecution; they are nearly the precursors of this new ærn of Benevolences, and if any expression of an angry or unchristian character has crept into them, it is solely to be attributed to the warmth of their patriotic zeal. They, good men! possess, in all it's glowing ferrour, that henvenly spirit of toleration and brotherly-love which rebaked the disciples, when they would have committed the opponents of their Master to the devouring flames! They are the followers of a Lender "whose kingdom was not of this Worldwho had not where to lay his head"-and they are prepared to walk in the paths, which he trod beore them, through poverty, through reproach, and infamy. Let fools, then, be silent-" wisdom in ustified of her children."

It is understood, that Sir F. Flood, on his way to Parliament, visited a new Observatory in England and that he carried off with him, from the los grounds, some Fuller's earth.

BRITISH INSTRUCTION. From the following paragraph, extracted from he London Courier of Friday last, the People of Ireland may form a tolerable guess of the system of British Instruction in this New Era :

46 Just Published, the Anti-Jacobin Review, and Orthodox Churchman's Magazine, for Nov. 1819. containing, besides various Articles Critical and Miscellaneous, recent Papers on the Catholic Question, and the whole of the Third Part of the State. ment of the Catholic Grievances, printed unde the immediate senction of the Roman Catholic Board, now sitting in Dublin, in which the Papiers of Ireland arow their object to be the subversion of the Established Church, and the Establishment of the Church of Rome, in its stead, to be supported by the resumption of all the forfeited Estates, when ther Lay or Spiritual, subject to the immediate as thority of the Pope. Printed for C. Gradock 32. Paternoster Row."

We have only to add, that this Orthodox Liar i the protegr of the Incapables, and the focus of the zeal and talent.

Massena is said to have come to Bayonne: but inding, on examination, his authority imperfect. he refused to take a command-from which, probably, he did not augur much glory to himself-and

returned to Paris. Soult, the military genius of the French in the Peninsula, appears to have recast all their plans.-His new scheme is essentially active and soldier-like; and the Pretender seems to have sacrificed to it all nis own civil authority, and much of his regal splenlour. In fact, Joseph is now a mere camp-followor of this more enterprising adventurer. Madrid is given up, as a royal residence; and the true capital s benceforward to be, with the army, at Salamanon. Valladolid, Burgos, Pampluna, Saragossa, &c. according to dircumstances. This leaves the Army of the Centre disposable: and accordingly Soult has ncorporated it with his own. His plan is to follow up the English—never to lose sight of them—to dundon every other pursuit for that one great and principal object. If he had had a less consummate General to deat with than Lord Wellington, this plan must," ere now, have been crowbed with the most brilliant success

Lord Wellington's army is above five months in arrear of pay—it is paid up to the 24th of list June: but and forage is only paid to the 24th of March : and 16 months' pay is due to the Muleteets. The distress, indeed, for want of money, is excessive. Officers have nothing but their rations.

Our Affairs in Spain are now in about the same state as they were in October, 1809 : the Frefich had not then passed the Sierra Morena, and the Spaniards were in possession; as they are now, of Badajez, and Ciudad Rodrigo.

DEATHS.-In Sussex, Mr. Markwick, a respectable farmer. His death was occasioned by the use of a new-made pipe, which, in smoaking, stuck to his lips, and produced a cancer, the destructive progress of which was so rapid, that it put a period to his existence in a very few weeks. It need hardly be said, that fresh pipes are rendered harmless by applying to their small ends a portion of wax, or tallow; may prove serviceable to both old and young smoakers, who wish to avoid the fate of Mr. Markwick, to say, that this precaution ought never to be neglect -In Cloninel, Mr. Pierce Ryan, son of the late Mr. Cavan Ryan .- In Somerset, Mr. W. White, at the advanced age of 105 years. He retained his mental faculties to the last. He remembered the death of Queen Anne, and was keeping sheep at the time of the darkness occasioned by the total eclipse in April, 1715, when the stars appeared, and the birds went to roost. He was able to reap in the 90th year of his age.—In Cork, Mr. John Beltson, Printer.—At Salamanca. of a fever, Licutenant Joshua Smith, of the 89th Regt-At Olmedo, in Spain, in consequence of his wounds, Lieutemant W. Lockhart, of the 16th Light Bragoons, son of the late Rear-Admiral Lockhart.—At Smyrna, where he had arrived in attempting to get to England, after a captivity of eight years and three months in & French prison, Captain Thomas Strachan, formerly of the Jane, of Berwick .- At Lerwick, Captain George Ross, of the Koyal Navy.-Lately, Mr. George Gor don, midshipman, son of Mr. George Gordon, of Dunblane. This young man was on board the Blanche frigate, commanded by Sir Thomas Lavie, when she axation fell with less weight upon the Members of was unfortunately wrecked on the coast of France, in the Ecclesinstical Body, but it was not so useful the month of February, 1806, and was afterwards conveyed a prisoner to Verdun, where he remained upwards of five years. His ardent and enterprising spirit, unable to submit to an inglorious confine ent, of which he could see no probable termination, urged him to the perilous attempt of escaping from his enemies, in which, along with six of his companions, resolute like himself, he completely succeed-Having reached the coast, they were forced. for want of a better conveyance, to put to sea in merchant. We have been most anxious to place small boat, which unfortunately queet, and the whole this matter in it's true light, for the conduct of of the gallant little party, except one, perished in the

> WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIB, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Ramsey's Waterford Chroniele.

No. 11,380.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

PRICE, FIFE. PENCE.

NEW FRUIT BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 15TH INSTANT, GALWEY will sell by Auction, at his Store . in High-street, a small parcel of prime new RAISINS and FIGS, just received, consisting of

15 Casks Sun RAISINS. 15 Half Boxes Muscatel, \ small and suitable for J private families. 15 Halfdo, Bloom, 3 Casks FIGS, and

20 Boxes Malaga LEMONS, in choice order. Waterford, December 12, 1812.

FETER CONSERVATOR desires, that all Persons , sho own TIMBER on the Quay, will immediately remove same-otherwise, after this Notice, the several Penalties, according to Law, will be inflicted for mind. Dated this 11th December, 1812. SAM. SPRIGG, Conservator.

FOX-HOUND STRAYED.

CTRAYED, from WOODHOUSE, on Wednesday night, a Black and White FOX-HOUND, middle Whoever will bring him to RICHARD BUILDR. . Esq. at said place, will be handsomely rewarded; and it is hoped that if fallen into the hands of a Gentleman, he will not be detained after this Notice. Woodhouse, December 7, 1812.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPTS' SALE.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON THE PREMISES. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Waterford, December 10, 1812 WILLIAM ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE, AT HIS STORES, ADELPHI TERRACE, A FEW BOXES OF

PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS. Waterford, December 10, 1812.

In the Matter of William Princes. To BE SOLD BY AUC-Assignee, at the House of the Bankrupt, in Beau street, on the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions; BEDS and BUDDING; BLANKETS, SHEETS, and TABLE Li-NEN; GLASS, CHINA; an entire set of the Encyclopedia, and other BOOKS: PRINTS: some excellent PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles all which must be sold without Reserve.

PIELDING, Auctioncer. Waterford, December 8, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 19, 18, and 21 Years These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 34 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan.

For particulars apply to Jons White or Jons Woods, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Tithe Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must posi tively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of Purchasers. December 4, 1512.

NOTICE.

THE several TENANTS who are indebted to the Corporation of the City of Waterford, are here by requested to pay all Rents and Arrears due by them before the 15th of this present Month (Decem

The CHAMBERLAIN having received the most positive directions to enforce payment, will be under the necessity, for the purpose of recovering said Reats and Arrears, of furnishing the Law-Agents with a statement of such as shall remain due at the time spe-N. B. The CHAMBERTAIN will attend to receive

such Rents and Arrears at his House at Grange, each das from Ten till One o'Clock. December 1, 1818.

> WILLIAM GLANFILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER.

CLANVILLE having received Instructions from some of the first Houses in London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that the TAILORING BUSINESS is now carried on by him in the first style of Elegance and Fashion. Orders received at GLAN-VILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS.

FROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT.

BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE A DIEU, the property of the late PATRICK CON-Soury deceased, all in high condition.-Application to be made to Mr. Ensuern Phenax, Publican, Ballybricken, or Mr. John Connolly, of Carrick-on-Suir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, CARRYAIN SHARES, OF INTERESTS, In TIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a ec-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Hent. For further particulars apply to ROBERT BOWERS. Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be After the expiration of the first two Years. these Premises will rise considerably in value.

Waterford, November 6, 1812. BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE. NO BE LET, and immediate potential a given seen

as ugreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an excellent ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of LAND, plantation measure. This place is particularly well-situated for the Corn and Flour Business, being in the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonmel., 5 of Caher, 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Limmore, Bull also from Clonmel to Waterford.

N. B. If not immediately bet, the Mill. Stores, and Lodge, would be let for the Season, on reasonable terms, to any solvent Person, to carry on the Corn Commission Business. Application to be made to Lord Viscount Lisuors, Shanbally, Cloghern-or 1 Rooks CASHIN, Waterford.

October 1st, 1819.

IVANTED.

A S COACHMAN, a steady, soher Man, who un-

A derstands the three and management of Horses well, and can be well recommended. None other need apply to the Printer. Waterford, Nov. 28, 1812.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON, DEC. 9 Before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury

LIBEL ACTINST THE PRINCE REGENT. The Court medewatts hundle o'clock, which the

inmes of the Jury belog called over, the following Gentlemen appeared and were worn: A Joseph Gay, Esq. John Bond, Esq. Thomas Sampler, Esq.

amuel Sherwood, F.sq. Lewis Blackmore . Kon-Jos. Brown, Esq. Vex. Gibbons, Esq. John Booth, Esq. John Wilson, Emp. Jos. Watson, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Daniel Garrett. Ken.

Mr. Richardson opened the pleadings on the par of the prosecution, starting, that this was a criminal information, filed ex officio by the late Attorney-General, against John Hant and Leigh Hant, for a gross, scaudalous, and malicious libel, calcolated to traduce and vilify his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, and to bring him into hatred, contempt, and disgrace. He then read the libel, which consisted of remarks on an extract from another Newspaper (The Morning

Post), and was to the following effect :---What person, unacquainted with the true state ing eulogies, that this Glory of the People was the subject of millions of shrugs and reproaches this Protector of the Arts had named a wretched foreigner his historical painter, in disparagement, or in ignorance, of the merits of his own countrymen! That this Maconia of the Age patronized. not a single deserving writer! That this Breather of Eloquence could not say a few decent extempore o his regiment, on its embarkation for Portugal! That this Conqueror of Hearts was the disappointer of hopes! That this Exciter of Desire (brato, Messours of The Post!) -this Adonis in Loveliness, was a corpulent gentleman of fifty! In short, that this delightful, blissful, wise, pleasurable, honourable, virtuous, true, and immortal Painer, was a violator of his word, a libertine, over head and ears in debt and disgrace, a despiser of domestic ties, the companion of gamblers and demireps, a man who has just closed half a century without one single claim on the gratitude of his country, or the

respect of posterity!" The Solicitor-General followed on the same side. It became the duty of the office which he held, to present for the consideration of the Jury the libel which they had now heard read. He had requested had now done; and his reason for doing so was this, hat, if the bare reading of the publication itself did not convince every cool, dispassionate, sensible, honourable, and honest man, that it was an atrothat it was so. If the Jury should be of opinion, that such language, if applied to any private indisure no arguments that he could use could convince first occasion upon which an information was filed he is a free subject, and has a right to maintain them

were the topics to be urged on the other side, he on a subject of high importance, like the present, might endeavour to anticipate them; but as he could but the delicacy of which was, it possible, more were the topics to be urged on the other sale, he not conceive, from what he knew of his Honourable and Eloquent Friend, that what he had heard out of doors was correct, and did not believe that that Honograble and Learned Gentleman would adopt the course which had been whispered abroad, he should wait till he heard how the Learned Gentles man on the other side proceeded, and it would enthely depend on the mode of defenceadopted, whether he again addressed them or not. At present; he should content himself with having the libel read. and should only but in a claim, which he was convinced would not be denied him, that, however much they might admire the fervency and eloquence of the Learned Gentleman on the other side, they would eserve themselves till they had heard every thing of which would appal those who ware untacquaintthat was to be offered for their consideration. When that should be done, it would be their dury these cases, the writer can the risk of being said to to give their decision on the nature of the publication | address the armies themselves, and not the regulators in question, and to transmit their names, for trans- of those armies, although such a mode of address nlitted to posterity they would be; as men who had ran so near the course of his responlings, that he honer and courage to do their daty.

Henry Baldiein Raven was then called, and pro duced a certified copy from the Stamp Office of the adidarity of the two Defendants, lodged in terms of the Act of Parliament for preventing the publishing | ed Counsel, to object against the introduction of forof Newspapers, &c. by persons unknown, from which it appeared that John Hant was the Publisher, and I eigh Haut the Printer of the Examiner. in which Paper of Sunday, the 32d of March, 1812, the libel in question appeared, and that the two Defendants were the sole Proprietors of that. Paper, which bore to be published at No. 15, Beaufort-buildings, Strand. The same witness also produced a copy of the Paper containing the libel, which he purchased at the office.

The Paper being put in, The Solicitor-General asked, if Mr. Brougham wished the whole of the publication to be read, or only that part of it which was set forth in the infor-

Mr. Brougham said, he had no desire to have it all read, though he reserved to himself the right of disappointment, that those hopes have not been re-

remarking upon the whole of it. Lord Ellenborough said, if the whole of it was to be made the subject of observation, it had better

from another Paper.

The whole of the publication, to far as connected

with the libel, was then read, when The Solicitor-General said that was his case.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Court, on be half of the Defendant, to the following effect :-May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury. 1:, in rising to address you on the part of these Defendants, I felt that the ground upon which ing the purity of this place by details of printed (not published) slanders, that I could obtain your rerdict-if I know, that the way to that verdict lay over such ground, I should feel, that I words -- if we are to judge at least from what he said had undertaken a task calculated to shake stronger nerves than mine; but it is a matter of pleasing reflection to me, that none of those burthens are imposed upon me; and I rejoice in the full conviction. that, in urging my Clients' defence, it will not be necessary for meto travel over those grounds, which I oly mentioned in order to lay aside; and if I were o make attacks in any of those quarters, I should be only travelling beyond my case, and my observations would only tend to gratify inclinations, which, as my Clients do not feel, I will not name. But, Gentlemen, do not any of you suppose, that, when I have said this, I shall be wanting in a full explanation of this case, and that I shall not lay before you whatever may be necessary to understand the notives of every line of the alleged libel, whether those elucidations exist in the context, or in extraneous matter; for it is absolutely necessary, that of his Learned Friend to deviate from the usual prac- the author's motives should be known, before you tice on such occasions, and to read the libel as he can say whether you will convict or acquit that author. All that I feel is thus necessary to say, I shall say without scruple or reserve, and I hope I may do it without offence. I stand here clothed with as pure and ample liberty of speech as is any where cious and diabolical libel, he was anxious that no enjoyed in this country—as pure, because it never subtilty of reasoning should be used to convince them | has been tainted-and as ample, because it has neser been restricted; and I pledge myself, as part of my duty, to maintain the latter as entire and unimvidual, could be used for any other reason, or with paired as the former. It is the first duty of those any other intention, except that of reducing him to who wear this habit not to shrink from saying whatthe lowest state of degradation, in that case he desired them to consider it as no libel against the Prince | their second duty, not to derive a liceuse from their of Wales. If, looking at the present publication, robe for wing what they would be afraid and names, but he agrees with greater authorities on the and comparing it with any thing they had heard be ashamed of in their private capacity. These Genfore coming into Court, they were of opinion, that tlemen do not come before the Court on account of and that he has a right to hold them, and he cannot the publication in question was not a Libel, he was their Newspaper, now for the first time. On the hold them without maintaining them warmly—that

I then of the contrary. If he could conceive what I against them by the Attorney-General, it was upover-matching than that of the present aphical-They had published nemarks of a free, but (k am entitled from the result of that information to say) of an innocent nature, upon the Duke of York's prospective appointment to the command of our armies in Spain; and they had stated their sentiments upon the propriety of that appointment, which should take from Lord Wellington the conduct of the Spanish campaigns. The second information which was filed against them was upon a still more delicate subject-the punishments employed in our Army-and the ground there was most delicate and fine and the mover upon it was constantly in danger of coming in contact with topics, the di-cussion ed with the nature of our Constitution. In both could not well discuss the subjects, without employing it. In one of these cases, the prosecution was dropt - and in the other-

The Solicitor-General here interrupted the Lesenmer prosecutions.

Lord Ellenborqueh .- It is really quita irrelessant You might as well talk about any thing else. , I should have stopped you, Mr. Solicitor, if you had introduced them.

Mr. Brougham .- I do not jutroduce them with a iew to say the Defendants were bardly dealt with-Lord Elleuborough.-They have no relevancy whatever.

whatever.

Mr. Brougham.—Gentlemen.—I had finished all I had to say upon those former presecutions. My only object was to show the difficulty and delicary of these discussions. The Defendants, having been formerly prosecuted for too warmly expressing Abely hopes of the Prince Regent's administration, three now called upon for expressing the bitterness of their alised. Upon the present occasion, there were no personal feelings, wishing and seeking to vilify a prirate individual : any observations arising out of the Defendants' private knowledge of the Prince's con-Mr. Brougham said, it was merely an account of | duct, I utterly disclaim, and I will show they canthe frish Charity Dinner, principally a quotation not be imputed to the Defendants. In truth, the author of this article (if I may be permitted to bring him shortly before you, as his writing is now before vou) is a young man, who lives not in the seighbourhood and within view of the Court - who may to in no public circles—who, excepting perhaps the individual who is now addressing you, and whom he became acquainted with professionally, scarcely knows the face of a single indigidual connects, with public affairs. He is a retired, spullous man, not I stood was that which public remour had been far advanced in life, being now considerably; ander pleased to assign me, and to which my Learned | thirty years of age, with the habits of one who ass of the case, would imagine, in reading these astocials Friend's allusions not obscurely pointed—if I sorts with books rather than with men, and who dethought that, in order to defend this publication, lights to pursue his studies in that retirement which persons | he has sought out. His writings are upon se whom the constitution of England demands me of criticism, poetry, bistory, and, among others, to respect—if I knew, that it was only by violat- general politics. Unconnected with party, the vov motto to his paper being " Party is the madown of many for the gain of a few ... too strong in my obigion, and perhaps in your's (but that does not signify) erroneous, we accordingly find him anxious. of political questions to select the more general; ones for discussion, in which all parties are equally incrested. Thus we see that the system of criminal taw _the freedom of the press-the education of the poor-the African slave-trade-the means of bettering the condition of man-the system of our are mies abroad -these are the subjects which occupy his pen; and in the course of these important and meres y general discussions, he is led to consider the system of the Government of Ireland as always one of the chief topics, of his essays. Upon this subject, be holds opinions which you and I, Gentleman, may not agree with; he may be wrong in those opinions. or he may carry them too far; but thinking as he does, he holds them with that earnestness which onest men feel. He can see no justice in degrading a man, because he is born a subjection oppressing he inhabitants of a country, because we have pillaged their ancestors -or in disqualifying them on account of their religious greed, because we have destroyed their church in order to build up nur own. He cannot see the profit of disqualifying, or the policy and safety of irritating, a most populous country. He may be wrong in this, as he also easy be in holding another opinion-that to conclinte millions of subjects, if not a just, would be at least a politic measure, and one which is preferable, in point of safety, to that of keeping our army there, for the purpose of preventing us from getting another army thence.

which might turn the fortune of war in the Peninsula. I don't say that these opinions are so und or are not carried too far : the writer differs with great other side. It is enough that these are his opinions,

to on, and also save and except as Beichiafter men. The corporals of marines three shares each. med) shall be for the entire benefit and encouament of the flag officers, captains, commanders, other commissioned officers in his Majesty's and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers on ourd his Majesty's said ships and vessels at the me of the capture; and that such prizes may be sfully sold and disposed of by them and their costs, after the same shall have been finally adalged lawful prize to his Majesty, and not other-

The distribution shall be made as follows; the hole of the net produce being first divided into

The captain or captains of any of his Majesty's said ships or vessels of war, or officer commanding such ship or vessel, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two eighth parts; but in case any such prize shall be taken by any of his Majesty's said ships or vessels of war under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or officers, being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, shall have onethird of the mid two eighth parts; the said onethird of such two eighth parts to be paid to such flar officer or officers, in such proportions and subject to such regulations as are herein-after men-

The sea licutenants, captains of marines and land forces, and master on board, shall have one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them; but every physician appointed or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or squadron of his Majesty's ships of war shall, in the distribution of prize which may hereafter be taken by the strip in which he shall serve, or in which such ship's company shalf be entitled to share, be classed with the before-mentioned officers with respect to one eighth part, and be allowed to share equally with them; provided such physician be actually on board at the time of taking such prizes.

The lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and Heutenauts, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, secretaries of admirala, or of commodores with captains under them, second masters of lineof-battleships, surgeons, chaplains, pursers, gunmers, boatswains, carpenters, master's mates, and pilots on board, shall have one eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.

The other four eighth parts of the prize to be divided into shares, and distributed to the persons composing the remaining part of the orew, in the following proportious, viz. to the first class of petty officers, mamely, the midsbipmen, surgeon's ussistants, necretaries' clerks, captalos' cierks, schoolmesters, musters at arms, captain's coxswalas, gunner's mates, younes of the powder room, boutswain's mates, yeomen of the sheets, curpenter's mater, quarter-masters, quarter-master's mates, ship's corporais, captains of the foreoustle, master sall-makers, muster caulkers, muster rope-makers, armourers, serjeants of marines and of land forces, four sind a half shares each.

To the second class of petty officers, viz. midshipmen, ordinary captains of the foreton, captains of the maintop, captains of the after-guard, captains of the mast, sail-maker's mates, caulker's mates, armourer's mates, ship's cook, corporals of marlies and of land forces, three shares each, The quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, sail-maker's crew, coxswain's mates, yeomen of the boatswalu's store-room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers, private marines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on hoard is lieu of marines, one and a half share

The landmon, admiral's domestics, and all other ratidgs not above enumerated, together with all passengers and other persons borne as supernuperaries, and doing duty and assisting on board, one share such, excepting officers acting by order, who are to receive the share of that rank in which they shall be acting.

And young gentlemen, volunteers by order, and the boys of every description, half a share each.

And we do hereby further order, that in the case of cutters, schooners, brigs, and other armed vessels, commended by licutemants, the distribution shall le as follows :

First-That the share of such fleutenants shall be two eighth parts of the prize, unless such lientenants shall be under the command of a flag officer or officers, in which case the flag-officer or officers shall have one-third of the said twoeighths, to be divided among such flag-officer or officers, in the same manner as herein directed in the case of captains serving under flag-officers.

Secondly-We direct that the share of the sub-lieutenant, marter, and pilot, shall be one-eighth; the said eighth. If there be all three such persons on board, to be divided into four parts, two parts to be divided into three parts, of which two-thirds shall go to the person second in command, and one-third to the other person; if there be only a If there be only a pilot, then such pilot to have to Greenwich Hospital.

Thirdly-That the share of the surgeon or surgeon's unistant (where there is no surgeon), midshipmen, clerk, and steward, shall be one-eighth.

Fourthly - That the remaining four-eighths shall be divided into shares, and distributed to the other part of the crew in the following proportious; viz. the gunner's, boats wain's, and carpenter's mates, marines, to receive four and a half shares each. his superior commission or office.

The able seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, one share and a half each.

The landmen, together with passengers and other persons borne as supernumeraries, doing duty and assisting on board, to receive one share each. Boys of all descriptions half a share each.

But it is our intention, nevertheless, that the above distribution shall only extend to such captures as shall be made by any cutter, schooner, brig, or armed vessel, without any of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war being present, or within sight of and adding to the encouragement of the captors, and terror of the enemy; but in case any such ships or vessels of war shall be present or in sight, that then the officers, pilots, petty officers and men on board such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed ressels, shall share in the same proportion as is allowed to persons of the like rank and denomination on board of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, the aub-lieutenant and master to be considered as warrant officers, and such cutters, schooners, hrigs, or armed vessels, shall not, in respect to such captures, convey any interest or share to the flag-officer or officers under whose orders such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed vessels may happen to be.

And whereas it is judged expedient, during the present hostillties, to hire into his Majesty's service armed vessels, to be employed as cruizers against the enemy, which vessels are the property of, and their masters and crews are paid by, the owners of whom they are bired, although several of them are comnanded by commissioned officers in his Majesty's pay; it is our further will and pleasure, that the net produce of all prizes taken by such hired armed vessels (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be for the benefit of such commissioned officers in his Majesty's pay, and of the masters and crews on board he said hired armed ressels at the time of the capture; and that such prizes may be lawfully sold and disposed of by them and their agents, after the same shall have been to his Majesty finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwise; the distribution whereof shall be as follows:

The whole of the net produce being divided into eight equal parts, the officer commanding any hired armed vessel aforesaid, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two-eighths; but in case such hired armed vessel shall be under the command of a flag or flags, the flag-officer or officers being actually on board, or prize, or shall be directing or assisting therein: directing or assisting in the capture, shall have | First - That a captain of a ship shall be deemed to one-third of the said two eighth parts; the said onethird of the two eighth parts to be paid to such flug officer or officers in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are hereinafter mentioned. In case there be acting on board such bired armed vessel, besides the officer commanding the same, one or more commissioned sea lieutenants in his Majesty's pay, such lieutenant or Hentenants shall take one-eighth. One-eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two-thirds, and the mate onethird; but in case there shall be acting on board such hired armed vessel one or more midshipmen. In that case the master shall take one-ball of the eighth, and the other half shall be divided equally between the mate and the midshipmen. The remaining four eighth parts shall belong to, and being divided into shares, be distributed among the other petty officers, men, and boys, in the same proportion as herein-before directed, with respect to the division of prize-money in his Majority's ships of war. And in case of prizes taken by any hired armed vessel not commanded by any of his Majesty's commissioned officers, one-eighth shall belong to the flag-officers, to be

divided as aforesaid, in case such hired armed ves-

sel shall be under the command of a flag; one-

eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of

which the master shall take two-thirds and the

mate one-third; four-eighths shall belong to and

be divided among the petty officers and crew, in

manner aforesaid. The surplus, the distribution

of which is not herein directed, shall remain at

our disposal; and if not disposed of within a year,

after final adjudication, the same shall belong and be paid to Greenwich Hospital. And in case of prizes taken jointly by any of his lajesty's ships of war, or any hired armed vessel, his Majesty's commissioned officer or officers on board such hired armed vessel shall share with the omenissioned officer or officers of the same rank on poard his Majesty's ship or ships of war, being joint aptors; the master of such bired armed vessel shalf hare with the warrant officers; the mate of such ired armed vessel with the first class of petty officers; and the seamen, landmen, and boys of such hired aimed vessel with persons of the same descripion on board his Majesty's said ship or ships of war; save and except that, in case such hired armto be taken by the sub-licatement, one part by ed vessel shall be commanded by one of his Majesthe master, and one part by the pilot; if there be ty's commissioned officers, having the rank of master only two luch persons on board, then the eighth and commander, and there shall be none of his Maliesty's lieutenants on board, or in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by the master, ic both those cases the master of such hired armed revmib-lieutemant or a master, and no pilot, then the | sel shall share with the lieutemants of his Majesty's aub-lieutenant or master to take the whole eighth; ships of war, and the mate with the warrant officers; and in case any difficulty shall arise in respect one-half of the eighth, and the other half to go to the said distribution, not herein sufficiently provided for, the same shall be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, whose directions thereupon shall be final, and have the same force and

effect as if herein inserted. Provided, that if any officer, being on board any of his Majesty's ships of war at the time of taking any prize, shall have more commissions or offices than one, such officer shall be entitled only to the yeomen of the sheets, sail-maker, quarter-mas- share or shares of the prizes which, according to ter, and quarter-master's mates, and serjeant of the above-mentioned distribution, shall belong to

Provided, also, that in all prizes taken by any of his Majesty's squadrons, ships, or vessels, while acting in conjunction with any squadron, ship, or vessel of any other power that may be in alliance with his Majesty, a share of such prizes shall be set apart, and he at our further disposal, equal to that share which the flag and other officers and crews of such squadron, slips, or ressels would have been entitled to if they had belonged to his

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, taking any prize, to transmit, as soon as may be, or cause to be transmitted, to the Commissioners of the Navy, true list of the names of all the officers, scamen. marines, soldiers, and others who were actually or board his Majesty's ship, and ressels of war under heir command at the time of the capture; which list shall contain the quality of the service of each person on board, together with the description of the men, taken from the description books of the capturing ship or ships, and their several ratings, and be subscribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on

And we do hereby require and direct the Com missioners of the Navy, or any three or more o them, to examine, or cause to be examined, such lists by the muster books of such ships and vessels of war, and lists annexed thereto, to see that such lists do agree with such muster books and annexed lists, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others belonging to such ships and vessels of war; and upon request, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any list transmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors to take care and dispose of such prize; and also upon application to them (the said Commissioners), to give, or cause to be given, to the said agents, all such lists from the muster books of any such ships of war, and annexed lists, as the said agents shall find requisite for their direction in paying the produce of such prizes; and otherwise to be aiding and assisting to the said agents, in all such matters as shall be necessary. We do hereby further will and direct, that the

following regulations shall be observed concerning the one third part of the two eighths hereinbefore mentioned, to be granted to the flag officer or officers. who shall actually be on board at the taking of any

be under the command of a flag, when he shall actually have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by a flag-officer; and in the event of his being directed to join a flag-officer on any station, he shall be deemed to be under the command of such flag-officer from the time that he arrives within the limits of the station, and shall be considered to continue under the command of the flag-officer of such station, until such exptain shall have received some order directly from, or be acting in execution of some order issued by some other flag-officer, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

econdly-That a flag officer, commander-in-chief. when there is but one flag-officer upon service. shall have to his own use the one third part of the said two eighths of the prizes taken by ships and

versels under his command. hirdly-That a flag-officer sent to command o any station, shall have a right to share as commander-in-chief for all prizes taken by ships or vessels employed there, from the time he arrives within the limits of such station; but if a junior be entitled to share as commander-in-chief i any prize taken by the squadron, until the command shall be resigned to him, but shall share only as a Junior flag-officer until he assumes the com-

ourthly-That a commander-in-chief, or other flag-officer, appointed or belonging to any station, and passing through or into any other station, shall not be entitled to share in any paize taken out of the limits of the station to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ship or vessel under the command of a flag-officer of any other station, or under Admiralty orders.

ifthly-That when an inferior flag-officer is sent to reinforce a superior flag-officer on any station, the superior flag-officer shall have no right to any share of prizes taken by the inferior flag-officer before the inferior flag-officer shall arrive within the limits of the station, or shall actually receive some order directly from him, or by acting in execution of some order issued by him; and such inferior flag officer shall be entitled to his proportion of all captures made by the squadron which he is sent to reinforce, from the time he shall arrive within the limits of the command of such su-

perior flag-officer. athly-That a chief flag-officer quitting a station either to return home, or to assume another command, or otherwise, except upon some particular urgent service, with the intention of returning to the station as soon as such service is performed, shall have no share of prizes taken by the ships or vessels left behind, after he shall have surrendered the command to another flag-officer appointed by the Admiralty to be commander-in- along the whole French coast. The following is chief of such station, or after he shall have passed private letter received this morning from Dora of the limits of the station, in the event of his leaving the command without being superseded.

Seventhly -That an inferior flag-officer quitting a station, except when detached by orders from his commander-in-chief out of the limits thereof, upon a special service, with orders to return to such station as soon as such service is performed, shall dead. I give you this as reported, without pleds have no share in prizes taken by the ships and ing myself for the truth of it, although it is an erest vessels remaining on the station after be shall have I not improbable."

passed the limits thereof; and in like manner that flag of ers remaining on the station shall have no share of the prizes taken by such inferior flac officer, or by the ships and vessels under his im. mediate command, after he shall have quitted the limits of the station, except when detached as aforesaid.

Flighthly -That when vessels under the command of a flag which belong to separatestations shall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ship shallpay one-third of the share to which he is entitled to the flag officers of the station to which he he longs; but the captains of vessels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other ressels under a flag, shall retain the whole of their

Ninthly-That if a flag-officer is sent to command in the out-ports of this kingdom, he shall have no share of the prizes taken by ships or vasely which have sailed, or shall sail from that port, by order from the Admiralty.

Centhly-That when more flag-officers than one serve together, the one third part of the two eighth parts of the prizes taken by any ships or vessels of the fleet or squadron, shall be divided in the following proportions; viz. If there be but two flag-officers, the chief shall have two third parts of the said third of two eighths, and the other shall have the remaining third part; but if the number of fing-officers be more than two. the chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be equally divided among the junior

leventhly-That commodores with captains under them shall be esteemed as flag-officers with respect to the one-third of the two eighth parts of prizes taken, whether commanding in chief or

serving under command. Twelfibly.....That the first captain to the admiral and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ficet, and also the first captain to a flag-officer, appointed. or hereafter to be appointed, to command a fleet or squadron of ten ships of the line of battle, or upwards, shall be deemed and taken to be a fireofficer, and shall be entitled to a part or share of prizes, as the junior flag-officer of such fleet or squadron.

James's Palace : " Windsor Cutle, Dec. 5. liven at the Court at Carlton-house, this twenty-" Since the last Monthly Report, his Majesty has remained free from any considerable degree of exsixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the fifty-third year of his Majes-Mr. Thomas Sydenham was the hearer of the last citement." dispatches from Lord Wellington. This Gentleman

GOD SAVE THE KING. LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7.

We received this morning Paris Papers to the 4th nst. They contain no fresh Bulletin-not a word of news. This total silence affords a complete con firmation of the desperate state of their affairs.

We understand, that Bonaparte has actually see o the Senate directions to make the necessary pro parations for calling out the conscription of 1815. The letters received this morning from Liverpool

ention the arrival at that port of a ressel from Phiadelphis, bringing accounts of the 3d aft. from Washington. They state that, on the 2d, the House met, but there not being a sufficient number of Members to form a quorum, the President could not deliver his speech until a future day. The latters further add, that both the Federalists and Democrats are equally sanguine of success at the essaing election for the Presidentship. Although there was great talk of an embargo, it was nevertheless doubted, as the interest of the farmers, it was sup-

posed, would predominate. The capture of the Hornet, and the re-capture of the Frolic, by the Polctiers, are confirmed

BALTIC TRADE. " Admirally Office, Dec. 5, 1812. " Sim-I have received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the homeward bound trade; the Baltic, and I have their Lordships' commands acquaint you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that the Admira had not thought proper to attempt to bring home the Trade; assembled at Hano; a determination which, considering the extreme risk of bringing home so large a convoy, at so late a season, their Lordships cannot but entirely approve.

" I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

To Mr. John Bennett, jun. Lloyd's." BREST FLEET BOUND FOR AMERICA! PRÍVATE LETTER.

" Boyne, Donarnene: Bay, Dec. 3. We are now lying at anchor in this Bay, and shall remain on the station three months. On Setufday, November 28, we reconnoitred the enemy, and found them six sail of the line, five frigates, an two sloops of war, all prepared for sea, in the colff road, Brest, and apparently ready for the start-We are four sail of the line and two frigates. Y may suppose we are keeping a sharp look-out, a we know they are going to America. Two frigstn slipped out of the Loire on the 25th ulti and fairly gave our ships the double. There is no doubt of their being gone to the American seas."

On Saturday we informed our Readers, up nquestionable authority, that throughout Hollas it was generally believed that the Tyrant was me more. A report to the same effect now pression the subject:

" Dovef, December 6 " It was strongly reported here last night, as continues so to-day, that, by an arrival is the neighbourhood from the opposite coast, Bonspark was said by the inhabitants of France to be actually

The Beagle, Capt. Smith, arrived on Friday at Portsmouth, from St. Andero, where she left Sir H.

tack the French force at Santona, one side of which

port is occupied by the enemy, the other by the

inforcement of two hundred marines, arrived off St.

Andero on Sunday se'nnight. The Guerilla parties

were very active in the North part of Spain; they

almost daily intercepted small parties of the enemy's

troops, who experienced very little kindness, and

often not even mercy at their hands. About 100

prisoners were brought into St. Andero on Sunday

pranight, in the most shocking state of wretched-

ses: the Guerillas had stripped them of all their

clothing, even of their shoes and hats, and gave them

only as much of old matting and rags tied round

them with rope-yarn, as would cover their bodies.

They had been marched four days without any other

sustenance than chestnuts and water would afford

them. Longa, the chief, who is second in com-

mand on the North coast of Spain, himself frequent-

by sets the example of terror to the enemy, by cut-

ting the throats of those prisoners whom he cannot

spare troops to conduct to the ports in our pos-

burnt the towns of Basconcellas and Penzares,

because the inhabitants deserted them. Piedra had

the Alcaides of the district were put under arrest un-

ail they had paid the last contribution. Two Ame-

ricans, with cargoes, had lately put into St. Andero,

supposing it to be in the hands of the French, and

were taken possession of by Sir H. Popham's aqua-

drou .- The night before the Beagle left St. Andero,

a letter was received by a Spanish merchant from an

officer, stationed at Angeular del Campo, dated

the 25th ult. slating that Lord Wellington had de-

feated Soult, with the loss of 1300 men; and that

the enemy had ordered 70,000 ratious at Palencia,

in which direction they were retiring. The account

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St.

is also said to have brought information of great im-

The Russian fleet were all ready to sail from Win

go on the 25th, and may be daily expected, with a

fleet of merchantmen assembled there, amounting to

A petition for peace has been for some time pre-

paring at Leicester, and it is said that, within the

space of a fortnight, 2000 signatures to it have been

The captivity of General Sir Edward Paget will

be felt as a severe loss by the whole army in the Pe-

ninsula. Sir Edward was considered as one of the

best cavalry officers in Europe. He was surround-

ed by five French dragoons, and was gallantly cut-

ting his way through them, when his horse fell un-

Intelligence has been received at Oporto from the

MORE GLORIOUS VICTORIES OVER THE

11th uit, ail notice of any battles on the 8th and

9th has been suppressed, in the same manner and

for the same reason as was that which took place at

Kolotskion the 1st of November. We hasten to lay

the glorious details before our readers, in the order

" HARWICH, DECEMBER 6 .- The Lark Packet,

Captain Sherlock, has this day arrived from Got-

tenburgh in nine days, and brings an account of a

Hetman Platoff commanded the Russians (all Cox-

sacks) and was following up his victory when the

messengers left the army, and great hopes were en-

tertained that the French would be nearly aunihi-

lated, as it was known that Kutusow was in the

neighbourhood, 150,000 strong. Whether Bona-

ascertained. The Russians are in the highest spirits.

The Lark brings 20 passengers, and two foreign

"The Russian fleet, consisting of 23 sail of

the line, and 17 frigates and sloops, had arrived

at Wingo Sound, and were to sail for England tho

first steady easterly breize, accompanied by Admi-

ral Hope, in the Egmont; they are represented as

being very fine ships, and are chiefly commanded

by English Officers; Admirals Tate and Brown are

among the number. Some of them had fost their

but Admiral Hope was enabled to supply their

FRENCH IN RUSSIA.

der him, from the effects of wounds and fatigue .-

He was then compelled to deliver up his sword.

sioned, and their garrisons reinforced.

in which they reached us :

Messengers.

[Signed as usual.]

cannot be true.

portance to Government.

Popham, on Saturday se magne, and the Surveile | Smolensk; and General Platoff, with his Cossacks, blo, Fox, Latons, Lyrs, and Insolent; the Surveile | Smolensk; and General Platoff, with his Cossacks, but he found all roads are every where covered with his dead and dy left, and to penetrate to Kalongs, but he found all bic, ros, and Fairy, were cruising off the port.— fell on them at Dezagobusch, killed 12,000, and ling men. Sir Home was making increased preparations to at-The intercepted dispatches from the Viceroy of Italy represent his army as in a most miserable state :-Port is occupied. The Diadem, with a re- That they lose 4000 horses daily, and do not ex-BY THE GOTTENBURGH MIAL

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. PETERSBURGH,

OF THE 15TH NOVEMBER. ce Three several couriers, who arrived here yesterday from the Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff's army, have brought the following information:

" On the 7th November, General Meloradowitsch attacked the French rear guard near Dorogobutsch, and took 800 prisoners. Four pieces of artillery, and four pair of colours, two of which belonged to the French imperial guards, were taken on this occasion. " On the 8th November, General Platow at-

tacked the Viceroy of Italy's corps, and took 3500 | gon train. risoners, 62 cannon, and several stands of colours. 16 The French General Jainsen is among the numper of prisoners. "The Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff is marchpession. On the other hand, the enemy had ng with the whole of his army from Jelua to Kras-

been reinforced by 300 men from Burgos; and all on the high road to Smolensko, and the Cossacks harass it on all sides. 46 Adjutant-General Count Kutusoff has left Moscow, and joined himself to the first Russian van-guard.

General Count Wittgenstein murches on Orata, and it is reported has already arrived there. The want of provisions in the French army, and the loss of artillery, baggage, and horses,

exceeding great." FURTHER REPORTS FROM MARSHAL PRINCE KUTU-BOFF, DATED FROM THE TOWN OF BULKOWO NEAR VIASMA, 5TH NOVEMBER.

" I have most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, that since my last report of the 1st November, concerning General Platow's movements at the monastery of Kolotzk, Adjutant-General Count Oilow Denessow attacked, near to the town of Vissma, and at several points, the remainder of the enemy's regiments which had been heaten, and were then at that place. They made a desperate resistance, but were every where beaten.

" In this affair we have taken a piece of battering artillery and 40 baggage waggons, and made nisoners the Duke of Bassano's Secretary, Comuset, with the whole of his papers; Captain Hartung, of the Saxon Guards; the head surgeon, M. Schwabhau; three companies of Marshal Ney's corps, and 130 soldiers. General Meloradowitsch attacked the enemy on the 3d November, near the town of Viasma. The battle continued even until the enemy retreated into the town, from whence he was driven with the bayonet by the 11th and 26th divisions, un-Ber Mujor-Generals Pasch, Kewitsch, and Tschoglokoff. The infantry regiment of Pernow, which was the foremost of the columns, the first that entered the town with colours flying and music play ing, and made a road for the rest of the troops over he dead bodies of the enemy. According to the prisoners' report, three of the enemy's corps were o the battle, namely, those of the Viceroy of Italy, and of Marshals Davoust and Ner.

Allied Army, to the 24th. It was at that date en-The loss of the enemy is 6000 men in killed camped in the neighbourhood of Fuente Guiusldo, and wounded, and 2500 are made prisoners, among and three miles distant from the French posts. The whom is General Pettier, with his Adjutant, and the enemy had blockaded both the fort of Salamanca and Chief of Marshal Lavoust's General Staff, Colonel Ciudad Rodrigo, which, however, had been provi-Muret. Our loss in killed and wounded does not tceed 500 men. After the taking of Vissma, our van-guard advanced past that place on the road to Smolensk, and our light troops, under the command of General Platow, pursued the enemy from Viasma as far as Ereninar. We have taken from the Bonaparte completely surrounded by the Russians. enemy one pair of colours and 1000 prisoners, ex-Two of the Gottenburgh mails which were due clusive of the sick and wounded. He has, besides, arrived this day. They bring the following most important intelligence. It appears that in the French | left a great number of dead on the road. - Stockholm Post, November 23. twenty-eighth Bulletin, which is dated Smolensk, the

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF MARSHAL KU-TUSOFF'S ARMY, FROM THE 24TH OCTOBER TO THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

General Miloradowitsch informs me, that the memy left Jaroslawitsch on the 20th October, and etired to Borowsk in such haste that he left behind and destroyed his baggage, and blew up his powderchests. General Miloradowitsch made 100 soldiers prisoners, as also one of Napoleon's stall-masters, and an officer of the King of Naples' General Staff. desperate battle being fought between the Russians Colonel Kusserholl reports he has seen the greatest and French, on the 8th and 9th ult. at Dorogobowz, part of the enemy's army on the way to Borowsk. between Viasma and Smolensk, in which the French Colonel Eframosf has made forty prisoners. were defeated with the loss of 12,000 men, and 44 All the prisoners which Colonel Kuserhol 3000 prisoners, as well as 63 pieces of caunon.

made on the 28th October report, that the enemy was in full retreat to Smolensk. On the 28th, General Karassou reported, that the enemy's rearguard, being forced to quit Borowsk, had set fire to the town, and taken the road to Vereja. General Platow reports, on the 29th, that nin regiments of Cossacks were in pursuit of the enemy, parte commanded his army or not on that day, is not

who was retreating toward. Smolensk -that he himself, at the bead of twenty regiments, was in hopes of gaining a day's march on the enemy, and to fall on his flank near Ghiatsk. " Major-General Howaisky, with ten regiments, s already acting on the enemy's flank; the prisoners taken by him already amount to a very considerable number. Colonel Eframoff states, that one of

his detachments has made 50 prisoners. Gen. Platow's engagement with the enemy, at the monastery of Kolotzk, has already been given in a separate anchors and cables in their way through the Belts, Bulletin-

General Platow reports on the 1st November,

Within the space of two days, and in the view of General Platow, the enemy has blown up 100 ammunition chests, and been obliged to leave an many more in our hands. He has several times attempted to make a stand, but the Don Cossacks and the artillery bave, after his having shewn some resistance, obliged him to take flight again, and continue pursuing him incessantly. He has not a moment's rest.

14 The Cossacks disturb and plague him to the very letter, night and day. The enemy's cavalry is n such a miserable state that the infantry is obliged to defend it. We have found 800 Culrussiers whom the enemy had left behind on the great high road. on the road to Vissma, and made six officers and 225 soldiers prisoners. The General of cavalry, Platow, reports, that Colonel Kalserhoff took the advantage of a thick fog to surprise the enemy's wag-

"The French, who were ignorant of our real strength, took flight, and were pursued by our Yagers with great impetuosity. One piece of artillery, the greatest part of the park and the waggon train, together with a very rich booty, fell luto the hands of our soldiers.

noi .- Another corps is following the French army " On the 2d November the Adjutant-General Otlow Denisson attacked the enemy at several points, near Viasma, and, notwithstanding the desperation with which the French fought, they were driven back at all points.

"We have taken one piece of cannon and 40 waggons laden with a large quantity of articles plundered by the enemy.

14 It was in this affair that Camuset, the Duke of Bassano's Secretary, was taken, with the whole of his papers; Hartung, Captain in the Saxon Guards; the head-surgeon, Schwabhaus; and three Commissaries of Marshal Ne'vs corps."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ST. PETERSBURGH CAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 3.

"The following are official accounts from the Armies. - Dispatch from the General of Cavalty, Count Wittgenstein, dated from the village Uschalschi, 26th October:

" After the defeat of the enemy below Polotsk and the taking of that town by me, I received an account for in Lieutenant-General Steinbeil, that he had fallen in with a strong force of the enemy, and n consequence retired to Disna; I therefore detached Lieutenant-General Sassanov, with 12,000 men, to reinforce him, by marching along the right his Majesty's ship draide. It is said, that he was bank of the Donu, then to pass the river at Disna, and form a junction with him; I then crossed the Duna at Polotsk, and learned that the enemy had marched in two columns on the village Uscalschi. --I shall not fail to give your Majesty the earliest intelligence of any further movements."

STATESMAN OFFICE, FOUR O'CLOCK. FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 7 .- Disputches have een this day received by Viscount Castlereach from ord Cathcart, dated St. Petersburgh, Nov. 15 .addition to the news already received, and herey confirmul, there was an action at Dorogobuis, n the 9th, with the Viceroy's corps. Three thousand seven hundred prisoners, and 63 pieces of canuon, were taken. Marshal Kutusoff was marching on Krasnoi. A detachment from Wittgenstein's rmy had taken Witepsk. Wittgenstein had defeat-Marshal Victor, and had advanced to Orsha. He was in communication with Tchitchagoff. It was not known where Bonaparte was on the 9th. The details will be communicated in a Gazette Extraor-

Wiaterford Chronicle.

dinary to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

On the morning of Monday, the 7th, three Gotten burgh mails, out of five that were due, were received a London, conveying official intelligence from Petersburgh to the 16th of November. Lord Catacant dispatches have not yet reached us, but it would appear, that the Gottenburgh mails and the Governmen Bulletin supply the public with full accounts of the important events which had taken place in Russia. The disasters and perils of the French are deeply augmented by every new document that arrives. The last action, noticed by the Twenty eighth Bulletia, was that at Vissma, of the 1st of November; but it now appears, that, from that day down to the latest intelligence, the troops of Bonapants were not pernitted to enjoy one moment's repose. They were attacked on the 2d, and were again beaten. On the norning of the 3d, the battle was renewed, the French again defeated, and driven through the Town at the point of the bayonet. The three corps of the scenor of Italy, DAVOUST, and NEY, amounting, obably, to 60,000 men, were in the action. The oss of the enemy is stated at 6000 killed and wounded, and 2500 prisoners; that of the Russians at 500 killed and wounded. After the taking of Viasma, the Russians continued the pursuit as far as Andriguay, and made 1000 prisoners. On the 7th, the Prench rear-guard was attacked at Dorogobusch, and defeated with the loss of 800 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery and 4 stand of colours. On the 8th, the Vicesov o italy's corps was attacked by PLATOFF, and defeated with a loss of 3500 prisoners, 62 cannon, and several stand of colours. Another account of this action states, that Playors had 80,000 men, all Cossacks, that the corps attacked were those of the Vicenor, Nar, and Davour, that the victory was complete, and that the French lost 12,000 men in killed, 3000 in prison/rs, and 12 pieces of cannon. Of the truth of this last statement some doubts are entertained, and it is rather suppos ed to be the combined result of different actions. The French were retreating with great expidity upon Smolensko, and so close was the pursuit maintained by the Russians, that they are said to have intercepted a letter from Eugene Braumar sois to Bertnies, who was with BOHAPARTE at Smolensko, at the time that the enemy's army does not retire, but flies on alluded to, informing him of the distressed state of

all sides in such haste as never before has been wit- the army, that he lost 400 horses a day, and that he After the battle of Vissma, the Russian Light nessed. It marches day and night, leaving behind was obliged to bury his cannon. It appears from marching to Borowsk was to get round the Russian there, or, where he was, is totally unknown, but the advance of his army upon that city will be extremely difficult, if at all practicable. Kurusore has divided his forces into two nearly equal parts, one of which follows close in the rear of the French, while, with the other, he is marching in person upon Krasnoi .-This place is in the rear of Smolensko, and, should Kurusove succeed, and carry with him a sufficient force, he will cut off Bonapants's retreat into Poland. In whatever road that retreat may be attempted, there are armies prepared for opposition.

Parts Papers, to the 3d of this mouth, were received in London, but they conveyed no intelligence whatsoever relative to the war in the North, except a brief notice in one of the Minor Journals, which states that accounts, to the 14th of November, had Colonel Davedow has taken 70 baggage waggons been received from the head-quarters of the Grand 11th down to that date, but we are not even told where the head-quarters were. These papers contain a long Address to the Confederation of the Polish nation, stating, that their existence depends upon the success of the French in the present campaign, and urging them to extraordinary exertions. It is, beconfidently said, that a new conscription is immediately to be enrolled. These things are additional proofs of the reverses BONAPARTE has sustained, and of the critical circumstances in which he is placed. He contends not now for the conquest of Russia, but for his own and his army's preservation, and he cannot but be apprehensive, that a signal overthrow might shake his Empire to it's foundstions. The Anniversary of his Coronation was to have been celebrated in Paris on the 6th of this month. How many painful recollections, of fathers, sons, and brothers, slain in distant lands, must that day have awakened in the breasts of the French nation! O ambition, how inhuman is the heart that nants after thy trophical

BALLASTERUS has written a second letter to the Spanish Rogency, on his way to Ceuta, remonstrating against his being sent to that place, and against the injustice of punishing him without trial and conviction. At the recommendation of Lord WELLINGTON, CASTAROR has succeeded BALLASTEROS, with the title of General in Chief of the forces of the South. latelligence from Oporto states, that the headquarters of the Allied Armies were at Guinaldo on the 23d, and that it was thought they would go into

winter-quarters in that vicinity. It seems now certain, that two French frigates have escaped from Brest, and there is strong reason to believe, that the fleet in that harbour will attempt to sail for America.

The recent motices from the United States, although hy no means of a conclusive character, will he found interesting. Important intelligence from that Country may be daily expected.

A strange, we had almost said as incredible, story current with respect to the French General, who lately went to the coast of France from Plymouth, in ount Lauriston, whom Bonaparis had sent to logiand incognito, with proposals for Peace, the asis of which he brought with him, coupled with a wish, that the British Government would appoint a negociator. It is added, that the terms, whatever bey were, experienced the most prompt rejection. It was supposed in London, that Ministers meant

to propose a grant of £100,000 to Lord Wattingron, as a further remuneration for his services. A motion of Lord Forkerous, in the Commune, was put off on Friday week, on account of a Cabinet Council which was to be held that evening, and at which Lord Castunanon said it was incombent upon him to attend. There are shrewd suspicions; that the subject which was then to be discussed was of greater mportance to the Members of the Cabinet than either the situation of the French in Russia, or of the Allied Armies in the Peninsula. Their own situation at home is generally understood to be of a most discordant and precarious mature. It is, also, said, that they are at variance upon almost every great national question, that they are seeking every where for trength, but cannot obtain it, and that they are so onscious of their own weakness, as to entertain the most arrious apprehensions of their downfall .-- One

A French privateer has appeared off the south as adopted the necessary precautions A man was uneappily drowned in the river on Wednesday evening.

MARRIED-At Kilmurry Church, near Limerick. William Marchant Ardagh, Esq. to Jane, daughter of Anthony Samuel Raymond, Esq. of Balloughran, County Kerry, and niece to Thomas Mannell, Esq.

DIED-On Wednesday night last, in Bailey's Newstreet. Miss Mary Lindsay, sincoroly and deservedly amented by her relatives and acquaintance.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 11.

9th—Vainol, Roberts, Liverpool, m. gnods: Sally. Crewse, Bristol, m. goods: Roxana, Dodson, Gotteseburgh, iron, deals, &c.; Mary, Gimson, London, sugar, hoops, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cower, hoops, &c.; Cainden Packet: Cornwallis, Mackey, Bristol, ballast. ARRIVED,

10th-Carmarthen, Reese, Bridgwater, for Milford, ballast.

9th-Earl Sandwich, Earl Loicester, and Gower Packets. 10th-Bristol Packet, Silmore, Bristol, passengers :

Auckland Packet : Carlangust, Erlandson, Stockholm, white salt and rum. 11th-Wind N. E. at 8 c. m.

NEW FRUIT BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 15th INSTANT, GALWRY will sell by Auction, at his Stores . in High-street, a small parcel of prime non BAISINS and FIGS. Just received sconsisting of

15 Casks Sun RAISINS. 15 Half Boxes Muscatel, \ small and suitable for private families. 15 Ralf do. Bloom.

5 Casks PIGS, and 20 Boxes Malaga LEMONS, in choice order. Waterford, December 18, 1912.

THE CONSERVATOR desires, that all Persons who own TIMBER on the Quay, will immeditely remove same-otherwise, after this Notice, the several Penalties, according to Law, will be inflicted for same .- Dated this 11th December, 1812. SAM. SPRIGO, Conservator.