Ty his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Name and on the Behalf of his Mujerty.

A PROCLAMATION, FOR GRANTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES DURING THE PRESENT RESTURING. GEORGE, P. R.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council, dated the thirteenth day of October Instant, we have ordered that general reprisals he granted ngainst the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States of America (sure and except any ressels to which his Majosty's license has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage in which they were detailed and released), so that as well as the fleets and ships of his Majesty, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise by the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Grent Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Government of the United States of America, or to any persons being citizens of the United States of America, or inhabiting within any of the territories thereof, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralcy within his Majesty's dominious duly authorised and required to take cognizance thereof; we being desirous to give due encouragement to his Majesty's Taithful subjects who shall lawfully seize the same, and having declared in Council, by our Order of the thirteenth of October instant, our intentions concerning the distributions of all manner of captures. seizures, prizes, and reprisate of all ships and knowd to all his Majesty's loving subjects, and be as follows: all others whom it may concern, by this our Pro- | First-That the share of such lieutenants shall be clamation, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Privy Council, that our will and pleasure is, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the net produce of all prizes taken (save as herein-before excepted), the right where of is inherent in his Majorty and his Crown, be given to the takers (save also the produce of such pri yes ar are of shall be taken by ships or ressels belouting to, or hired by, or in the service of, the Commissioners of Customs or Excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our farther pleasure, and aly shippe and except as heroin-after montioned); but select to the payment of all such or like customs aminuties as the same are now on would have been Bull and If the name were or might have been implaced his merchandlize; and that the same may be 88 Aven in the proportion and manuer hereinafter

That! all prizes taken by ships and ressels having commissions of letters of marque and reprisals (save and except such prizes as are or shall be taken by the ships or vessels belonging to, or Thred by, or in the service of, the Commissioners afaresaid) may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others to whom such detters of marque and reprisals are granted. for their own use and bonefit, after final adjudiwitten, and not before.

set forth, that is to say,

"And we do hereby further order and direct, that the set produce of all prizes which are or shall be taken by any of his Majesty's ships or ressels of war (save and except when they shall be acting on mny conjunct expedition with his Mojesty's land forces, in which case we reserve to ourselves the | The able seamen, ordinary scamen, and marines, one and distribution of all prizes and booty taken, andat so save and except as hereinafter mentiqued) shall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of the flag officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in his Majesty's pay, and of the seamen, marines, and soldiers or board his Majesty's said ships and 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 finally adjudged lawful prize to his Majesty, and not otherwise.

The distribution shall be made as follows; the whole of the net produce being first divided into cicht equal parts:

The captain or captains of any of his Majesty's said ships or vessels of war, or officer commanding such ship or ressel, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two eighth marts; 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 fing or fings, the fing officer or officers, being actually on board, or directing and assisting in the capture, shall have onethird of the said two eighth parts; the said onethird of such two eighth parts to be paid to such flag officer or officers, in such proportions and subject to such regulations as are herein-after men-

The sea lieutenants, 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 thips of war shall, in the distribution of prizes which may bereafter be taken by the ship in which he shall serve, or in which such shin's company shall 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 lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, secretaries of admirals, or of commodores with captains under them, second masters of lineof-battle ships, surgeous, chaplains, pursers, gunners, 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 crew, in the following proportions, vir. to the first class of petty offiters, namely, the midshipmen, surgeon usablants, secretaries' clerks, captains' clerks, schoolmasters, masters at arms, captain's coxawains, gunner's mates, vecmen of the powder noom, hontswain's mates, yeomen of the sheets, carpenter's mates, quarter-masters, quarter-master's mates, ship's corporals, captains of the forcastle, master suil-makers, master caulkers, master rope makers, at mourers, serjenuts of marine and of land forces, four and a half shares each. To the second class of potts officers, viz. midship men, ordinary captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the after-guard, captains of the mast, sail-maker's mates, caulker' mates, armourer's mates, ship's cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three shares each. The quarter guiners, carpenter's crew, sail-mak-

er's crew, coxswain's mates, veomen of the boatswain's store-room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers, private mazines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on hoard in flea of marines, one and a half share

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

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

And we do hereby forther order, that in the case of cutters, whoomers, brigs, and other armed vesgoods during the present hostilities, do now make | .els, commanded by fieutenants, the distribution shall

> two eighth parts of the prize, unless such lieutenants shall be under the command of a flag officer or officers, in which case the fing-officer be officers thall 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 taken by the sub-licutenant, one part by the moster, and one part by the pilot; if there be only two such persons on board, then the eighth to be divided into three parts, of which two-thirds abalt go to the preson second in command, and one-third to the other person; if there be only a sub-Hentenant or a master, and no pilot, then the sub-lieutenant or master to take the whole eighth: if there be only a pilot, then such pilot to have one, bull of the cichth, and the other half to go to Greenwich Hospital.

Thirdly -That the share of the surgeon or surgeon's assistant (where there is no surgeon), midshipmen, clerk, and steamed, shall be one-eighth. Conethly -That the remaining four-eighths shall be

divided into shares, and distributed to the other part of the crew in the following proportions; viz. the gunuer's, boats with's, and carpenter's mates, yeomen of the sheets, shil-maker, quarier-master, and quarter-master's mates, and serjeant of marines to receive four and a half shares each The corporals of marines three shares each.

share and a half each.

persons borne as supernumeraties, doing duty and assisting on board, to receive one share each. Boys of all descriptions half a share each.

Batitis our Intention, nevertheless, that the above distribution shall only extend to such captures as shall be made by any cutter, schooner, brig, o named vessel, without any of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war being present, or within sight of, nud 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 pernous of the like rank and denomination on board of his Majesty's ships and ressels of war, the sub-lieutenant and master to be considered as warrant officers, and such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed ressels, shall not, in respect to such captures, convey ny interest or share to the flag-officer or officers under whose orders such cutters, schooners, brigs,

r armed vessels may happen to be. And whereas it is judged expedient, during the present hostilities, to hire into his Majesty's service armed vessels, to be employed as cruizers against the nemy, which vessels are the property of, and their master and ews are paid by, the owners of whom they are bired, although several of them are commanded 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 ressels (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be for he benefit of such commissioned officers in his Maesty's pay, and of the mesters and crews on board the said hired armed vessels 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 act produce being divided into 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 ressel shall be under the command of a flag or flags, the flag-offi er or officers being actually on board, or directing or assisting in the capture, shall have

one-third of the said two eighth parts; the said onethird of the two eighth parts to be paid to such flag officer or officers in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are hereinafter menfloned. In case there be acting on board such hired armed ressel, besides the officer command ing the same, one or more commissioned sea lieutenants in his Majesty's pay, such lieutenant or lieutenants shall take one-eighth. One-eighth shall belong to the master and mate, of which the master shall take two-third, and the mate onethird; but in case there shall be acting on board such hired armed ressel one or more midshipmen, in that case the master shall take one-halt 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 nmone the other petty others, men, and boys, in the same proportion as herein-before directed, with respect to the division of prize-money in his Majesty's ships of war. And in case of prizes taken by any bired 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 vessel shall be under the command of a flag; oneeighth 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 petry 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 an be paid to Greenwich Hospital. And in case of prizes taken jointly by any of his Majesty's ships of war, or any hired armed resset, his Majesty's commissioned officer or officers on board such hired aimed ressel shall share with the commissioned officer or officers of the same rank on board his Majesty's ship or ships of war, being joint captors; the master of such hired armed ressel shall share with the warrant officers; the mate of such hired armed vessel with the first class of petty officers; and the senmen, landmen, and boys of such bired armed ressel with persons of the same description on board his Majesty's said ship or ships of var; save and except that, in case such hired armed vessel shall be commanded by one of his Majesty's commissioned officers, having the rank of master nd commander, and there shall be none of his Mabety's lieutenants on board, or in case such hired rmed resuel shall be commanded by the master, in oth those cases the master of such hired armed ressel shall share with the lieutemouts of his Majesty's ships of war, and the mate with the warrant officers; and in case any difficulty shall arise in respect o the said distribution, not herein sufficiently pro rided for, the same shall be referred to the Lordcommissioners of the Admiralty, whose directious 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 share or shares of the prizes which, according to the above-mentioned distribution, shall belong to his superior commission or office.

Provided, also, that in all prizes taken by any of his Majesty's squadrous, ships, or ressels, 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 or apart, and be at our further disposal, equal to that share which the flag and other officers and crews of such squadron, ships, or ressels would have been entitled to if they had belonged to his

And we do hereby strictly enjoin all commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, taking any prize, to transmit, as soon as may be, or cause to be ransmitted, to the Commissioners of the Navy, a true list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others who were actually on board his Majesty's ship, and vessels of war under their 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 Comdissioners of the Navy, or any three or more of 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 equest, 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 hem (the said Commissioners), to give, or cause to e given, to the said agents, all such lists from the nuster books of any such ships of war, and an exed lists, as the said agents shall find requisite for heir direction in paying the produce of such prizes nd 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 eight equal parts, the officer commanding any 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 orize, or shall be directing or assisting therein: First - That a captain of a ship shall be deemed to be under the command of a flag, when he shall

actually have received some order directly from,

or be acting in execution of a tot or order a flag-officer; and in the event of his melling. rected to join a flag-officer on any station, has shall be deemed to be under the remining at such flag-officer from the time that he arrives within the limits of the station, and shall be con. sidered to continue under the command of the fleg-officer of such station, until such captain shatt have received some order directly from, or bearing in execution of some order issued by some other flag-other, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

wouldly-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 vessels under his command.

Thirdly -That a flag-other sent to command on any station, shall have a right to share as commander-in-chief for all prizes taken by shins or ressels employed there, from the time he arrives within the limits of such station; but if a junior flag-officer besent to relieve a senior, he shall not be entitled to share as commander-in-chief in any prize taken by the squadron, until the command shall be resigned to him, but shall share only as a junior flag-officer until be assumes the com-

Fourthly-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 prize taken out of the limits of the station to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ship or yessel under the command of a flag other of any other station, or under Admiralty orders.

Fifthly-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 single of prizes taken by the inferior flag-officer before the inferior flog-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 fing other shall be entitled to his proportion of all captures made by the squadron which he is sent to reinforce, from the time he shall artive within the lim is of the command of such superior flag-others.

six his - I hat 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 ressels left behind, after he shall have surrendered the command to another flag-officer appointed by the Admiralty to be commander-inchief of such station, or after he shall have passed the limits of the station, in the event of his 'ears' ing the command without being superseded.

renthly. 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 have no share in prizes taken by the ships and ressels remaining on the station after he shall have rassed the limits thereof; and in like manner tha flag officers remaining on the station shall have no share of the prizes taken by such inferior flag officer, or by the ships and ressels under his immediate command, after he shall have quitted hte limits of the station, except when detached as aforesaid.

ighthly—That when ressels under the command of a flag which belong to separate stations shall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ship shall pay one-third of the share to which he is entitled to the flag officers of the station to which he belongs; but the captains of ressels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other ressels under a flag, shall retain the whole of their

Sinthly-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 ressels which have sailed, or shall sail from that port, by order from the Admiralty.

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

Eleventhly—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 of serving under command.

[welfthly — That the first captain to the admiral and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleet, 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 flagofficer, and shall be entitled to a part or share of prizes, as the junior flag-officer of such fleet or

liven at the Court at Carlton-house, this twentysixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the fifty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WATRFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,381.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1812.

Assigner, at the House of the

the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE-

NEN : GLASS, CHINA : an entire set of the Encyclo-

ORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles,

TERMS, CASH

63 The above Sale is adjourned until Thornyday

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 16

all which must be sold without Reserve.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 1199, Od.

——— third, - - - - - - - - 107s, 0d.

Tallow (rendered) - - 1104, - 1204, 0d.

Lard (flake) - - - - 84s. 0d, - 00s. 0d.

-- (canks, rendered) - 86s. Od. - 90s. Od.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 60s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.

Pork, - - - - - - 50% (M. 55% Od.

Beef, - - - - - - - - 394, Od. - 384, Od.

Ontineal, - - - - - - 75. Od. - 26. Od.

Flour, first Quality, - -- a, -d, - -- a, -d.

---- second, - - - - 74s, Od, - 76s, Od,

--- third, - - - - 56s, od - 64s, od.

--- Fourth, - - - - 46s. Od. - 54s. od.

Wheat, - - - - - - - 53s, od. - 63s, od.

Barley, - - - - - - 25s. 6d. - 21s. 0d.

Coals, - - - - - - 44, Od. - 44, 8d.

Tallow (rough), - - - 124, 6d, - 134 Od.

Patatoes, - - - - - - - 5d. to 7d.

Veal. - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

[(quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.]

(joints), - - - - - 4 3 d. - 6d

(quarters), - - - - 54d. - 7d.

(joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 8d.

Whisker. 17s. od. - 17s. 2d. per Ga

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON, DEC.

Before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury

LIBEL AGAINST THE PRINCE REGENT.

vet arrived. There was not yet a period to his pro-

ent Majesty's reign, and because the Prince Re-

had received to disappoint the hopes of the Defen-

Oats (common) - - - - 224, Od. - 234, Od.

-- (potatoe) = - - - 2.14. Od. - 244. Od.

Waterford, December 8, 1812.

ankrupt, in Beau street, on

FIELDING, Auct ioneer.

PRICE FIFE PRYCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, YOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

On Saturday, the 2d January, 1813, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

a Bankrupt.

THE BRIG BRLISE, Burthen, per Register, 168 Tons, a full-built Vessel, and well calcu-BEDDING; BLANKETS, SHEETS, and TABLE LIlated for the Timber or Coasting Trade, and lately pardia, and other BOOKS; PRINTS; some excellent arrived at Milford, from Para, in the Brazils. Inventories and further Particulars may be had on application to Messes. Thomas Phillips and Co Merchants, Milford.
Milford, December 7, 1812.

RUM, HERRINGS, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE, BY JOHN ALLEN & SON, 50 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, 300 Barrels new Scotch HERRINGS. 100 Barrels TAR, and

30 Hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO. Waterford, December 15, 1812.

WILLIAM GLANVILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, FROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

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 Eleginee and Fashion. Orders received at GLAS THER & SON'S Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashionable SOODS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE A DIKU, the property of the late PATRICK CON-ROLLY deceased, all in high condition.-Application to be made to Mr. ROMUND PHELAN, Public in, Bal-Inbricken, or Mr. John Connorm, of Carrick-on-Suir, Publican. Waterford, December 5, 1812.

BOLTING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE

FINO BE LET, and immediate possession given soor A as agreed 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 Cornand Flour Business, being within 28 Miles of Cork, 13 of Clonnel, 5 of Caher, a of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is a very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonmel to Waterford

N. B. If not immediately set, 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 Lismons, Shanbally, Clogheen-or to ROGER CASHIN, Waterford.

WILLIAM ROBINSON HAS FOR SALE, STORES, ADELPHI TERRACE A FEW BOXES OF PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS. Waterford, December 10, 1812.

TO BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, CYERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE J. DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most cligible part of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a fee simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit Rent. For further particulars apply to Robert Bowers, Attorney, Queen-street, whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be

67 After the expiration of the first two Years Waterford, November 6, 1812.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City TTME Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as take by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was Ist week 66s: 9d. per Barrel, besides on Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament. on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Buker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD

Jb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Two-Penny, 0 5 2 0 7 7 0 10 3 Four-Penny, 0 10 4 0 15 6 1 4 6 Six-Penny, 0 15 6 1 7 5 1 15 1

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro tion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Ba or or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the ousehold with an H. and the Weight must likewise imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by " (6. according to the Act of Parliament for regulame the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be e tied according to lace.

Dec. 12. JAMES H. RBYNETT, Mayor.

In the Matter of William Present. TION, by order of the part of th not now the practice to forth some apology. One | go forth : this is the real defence. Allowing that man, who chose to represent our Saviour as an im- | he has a right to reply to unmerited flattery, and to postor, excused himself by alleging that he did not ROLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions : BEDS and publish the libel with intent to fujure any one, but from feeling it to be his duty. Another person, who thought proper to represent a lady of rank and Character as an impure, alleged in his defence, that the immorality of Brighton was so great, that it required the chastisement of the press. There was not a word of truth in the libel in question. The libel stated them to be " hard truths;" but added, and are they not truths?" They were not truths; of many of our duties, and the most important of must the Jury not say that they were written for a libel? He did not wish to terrify them into a verdict; but he was satisfied that, when his Lordship should tell them his opinion of the libel. as he was in duty bound to do, and when he agreed with him, as he trusted he would do, in smiling it to be gross, atrocious, wicked, and diabolical, they would have no hesitation in finding the Defendants guilty.

Lord Ellenborough addressed the Jury in the fol-

lowing words: Gentlemen of the Jury-This is an information against the Defendants, John Hunt and Leigh Hunt, as printers and publishers of a Libel, set out in the Information. To this information the Defendants have pleaded that they are not guilty, and the issue joined this day, as we are to collect from the language of their Counsel, who certainly, if I am to judge only from his speech, seems to have imbibed in its fullest extent, the spirit of his client and to be inoculated with all the poison of the publication-but I am inclined to hope and believe better things of the person who addressed you, and that, in the view he has taken of what might be convenient for their defence, he has stated to you rather the principles of his clients than his own .-The issue you have to try under the circumstances s, whether we are in future to live under the dominion of libeliers, or under the controul and government of the law? For this libeller, with bold front (and I have no difficulty in saying that the person who published this Paper is a libeller), has put "imself in defiance of the law; and he contends, not only that he is to be acquitted of this riolation, but that in all after times, and on all occasions, every

THE KING C. JOHN AND LEIGH HUNT. [Concluded from our last.] The Solicitor-General, in reply, said, the Learn ciety is, from the very nature of that situation, Gentleman had long since put the election again addressing the Jury out of his power; for after the speech of the Learned Gentleman, he should feel he compromised his duty to the public, were he the highest to the lowest, from the Prince to the to remain silent. The Learned Gentleman desired the Jury to find a verdict of Guilty against his clients. f they wished to lay it down as reprinciple, that all tlemen, is the proposition: that the interests of sovices in the great were in future to pass not only uncontrouled, but without comment. He (the Solicitor-General) asked for their verdict on no such ground, by any person who chuses to attack them. What out on the foundation of the Law and of the Constilution; and on the principle that this was an evilwhich was growing every day. His Learned Friend | are thus defamed; in many instances private peace | titude of his country, or on the respect of posterihad given an account of his client, and also rather | not disturbed even by the communication of the | ty."-Gentlemen, it would ill become my three posed him to have had lying before him at the time | eye-is the Prince of Wales to accept the challenge? Is his Royal Highness to appear at the bar of this of writing the article. He must, according to his Learned Friend's information, have had the trial newly-erected tribunal? Is he to put in his answers of a Noble Lord many years ago in Ireland: a co- through the press, and must be thus vindicate himpy of the London Gazette; the Proclamation for self from the accusations of anonymous libellers, the promotion of Morality; the account of the Irish | arising perhaps from mere imagination, or coined Charity Meeting; and the Doggerel Verses to which | from the overflowing mind of slauder? If such, indeed, we're to be the case, and we were thus compelallusion had been so often made, and to which his Learned Friend would represent the libel in question led to resign the protection of the law for the exculo have been written as an answer-a privilege which pation of their character, what man, who has any if to be denied to the Defendant, then was there an sensibility in his nature, would accept office or rank in the country? This spirit of libelling, indulged end to every thing that was valuable. But, said his Right Honourable Friend, in addition to the motive and unchecked, would be productive of the most of answering the doggerel verses, the Defendant, fatal effects. It would destroy that deep sensibility when he sat down to write the libel in question o, and that zeal for the estimation of the society in smarted under the feeling of his expectations having which we live, which is the chief support and excitebeen disappointed. On what feeling, however, had | ment to virtue; instead of aiding and fostering virtue, it would destroy all those fine sensibilities by he built his hopes, or how had any promise been which virtue is encouraged and maintained. made and forfeited?-Even according to the statement of his Learned Friend, the period at which those hopes were expected to be realized had not

Now, Gentlemen, to advert to the libel. The excuse held out is, that a person by unjust adulation rovoked the disgust of the individual making, what termed, a comment on that adulation. Ladmit, that if one person has uttered a folsome panegyric, gent had chosen to avail himself of any advice he any other individual has a right to express the disgust dants, by continuing around the Throne the old and it excites, but it never can be allowed that, because one person has indulged in unmerited adulation, the faithful servants of his Father, was he therefore to e libelled in the scandalous manner these Defendants character of the individual so praised shall be made publici furis, so that he may be accused of every and chosen to libel him? - Was it a violation of his hing that is base and calumnious. For instance: word to think of the feelings of his father, in the suppose a man in a dedication has bestowed undewent of his ever being enabled to resume his dignity. served praise to a certain extent (for the least deand in that event, to console him with the thoughts hat his son had not greedily seized on the first posgree of flattery is calculated to excite the disgust of able moment to effect a radical and important all renders), yet has another man a right to assert that, so far from the person applauded being wise, of an hour, pronounced both the Defendants change, in a measure, which his father, even in just and honourable, he is footlah, unjust and dis- | GUILTY. his best moments, had never been able to look uphonourable, and to state a variety of private transacon without emotion? And was he on this account. tions to prove his statement? Undoubtedly not: to be held out by these two Defendants to detestation? Let Mr. Hunt dedicate as many of the coand it would be very hard upon a third person, let lumus of his paper to the discussion of the Catholic his character be what it may, thus to have it com- bles and Bow-street officers could maintain order promised between the indiscretion of an adulator and tranquillity. The Chief Justice could not reach claims, or to the discussion of any public topic, as he pleases; but let him not make the Catholic ques- and the calumny of a libeller. This, Gentlemen, the Court without some incouvenience from the tion a stalking horse to ridicule or calumnizte. There is the grave defence made this day to you and other pressure.

reply in this way to an adulator, yet does it not on the face of the libel appear, that the author asserts these various accusations against the Prince in his substantive person? He adds, "These are hard truths, but are they not truths?" sufficiently clearly pointing out to whom they were directed. Gentlemen, it is important that the character of

persons filling the most momentous situations should

be held high in public cutimation. The performance they were not charged as such; and not being fruths, them, depends upon the opinion we entertain of the person who is the object of them: many of those most important duties centre in obedience to rice person upon whom the sovereign authority in the Government is for the time cast. Can those duties be properly or completely performed, if we are taught to believe, that the individual claiming them is the basest of mankind; for in that light the Prince of Wales has been held up to the world. He is pointed out as " a violator of his word." For the character of the Counsel, I am sorry to see the sort of defence made this day. He says that the libeller does not mean to impute any thing to the Prince Regent in his private character: he does not tell untruths as a man, but h casserts that he tells untruths as a Prince !- Gentlemen, does that mend the matter? In his almost regal character, he imputes to the Prince of Wales that he is guilty of telling untruths 1 Can aux thing be more calumnious or degrading than such an imputation? - Then the Learned Counsel enters into a detail of transactions in Parllament, relative to the impment of debts ! but in referring you to the passage in the libel, he dropped the context : the author asserts, that the Prince is is a ! !bertine, over head and ears in debt and disgrace;" so that we are to understand him to say, that the debta were disgracefully contracted; he is, hesides, a great libertine and deb suchee. Then he is " the companion of gamblers and demireps." That is defended on the supposition, that his Royal Highness has taken into his Councils a person against whom damages had been recovered for criminal conversation. 1 by no means say that the recovery of such a verdict is a light imputation upon character, but there are vental circumstances in some respects connected even person holding a superior rank and situation in so- with that offence, and is his Royal Highness the only person who is not to take them into his consimenable to this sort of investigation, or rather to | deration?-If we look back to the last reign, I this sort of attack; that even when his ancestors | mean the present reign, that of the Prince Regent's have accepted the rank for him (and it applies from Royal Father, which was most exemplary in the discharge of moral duty, I will ask, was there nemeanest officer), he is compelled to renounce the ver any person associated to his Majesty's Councils. protection of the law for his character. That, Gen- or entrusted with a high office of great confidence, who had had a similar misfortune: I choose to ciety require that the characters of individuals are give it that name, because there are circumstances to to be assailable by tirades from the press, dictated | chequer and vary it from a crime of the highest enermity to a renial offence. What follows?-- He goes would be the situation of persons so attacked? In on to state that he is a man " who has just closed many instances, individuals do not know when they half a century without one single claim on the graany where) to flatter a person in a high, or indeed n any situation. I do not stand here to address you in the language of commendation of this great personage; but is it to be endured, that the Prince Regent should be held out to the subjects of this country, to the subjects of his Government and protection (and I hope objects of the exercise of many virtues), as a person who has not done one act to form a claim on the gratitude of his country, or the respect of posterity; as one worthless for the past, and hopeless for the future; who has hitherto lived without bestowing a benefit upon, or receiving the respect of a single individual?-If society can subsist under such unlimited libels, let us all shift for ourselves; let each man seize what he can and do what he can in the general disorganization and wreck of the community. If, Gentlemen, there be any man who sits among you, who, laying his hand upon his heart, and pledging only the veracity of a gentleman, will assert, that this is not a foul libel, let him say so; but if there be any man there, who, governed by the more sacred obligation of an oath, will state the contrary, then pronounce this publication, as I feel it my duty to pronounce ita foul, atrocious, and malignant libel. Whether it shall so appear to you in the same light will appear by your verdict.

The Jury then turned round and consulted a few ninutes, when Mr. Lowten inquired if they were surreed in their verdict. A juryman (we believe Mr. Dawson) replied, that only one Gentleman dissented from the opinion of the other eleven. They then retired to a room provided for their accommodation, and on their return into Court in a quarter

The Court and Westminster Hall were crowded to excess during the trial, and it was with the ntmost difficulty that a great number of special consta-

nions, were in the course of a long reign prevented it was the publication in question a free and a warm certain unhappy scruples which put their object at answer, never varying a single word or epithet. an impressurable distance; and they were desired to wait for a certain time, when an event, which cious attempt, deliberately undertaken by the Defenthey expected would be called for, as considering to change this for black despair! I do not stand Prince against fulfilling the hopes of the country. I do not blame them; and I rannot blame the other exalted Personage; but, Gentlemen, you are men, and you know how to feel upon these subjects. I put it to you, whether any thing short of a miracle regret-even of bitterness, in so trying a moment. Could the feelings of those, who thought like the Defendant and his friends, be expected to exaporate, and to leave the man quiet, submissive, and contented, without expressing one marmur against this new and unexpected dispensation? The persons to whom I alluded were present at the meeting, as you have heard read; and the statement of my Client is quotad from the Morning Chronicle, in which a report of the Meeting appeared. Upon a certain expression from one of the speakers, marks of disapprobuffon were displayed-I do not say even decently, In the Prince Regent's sentiments, that there appeared on the part of his adversaries and enemies-In those who, from the beginning of his life, had been in the habit of vilifying and traducing him-a disposition now to persecute him in a more unsparing. uncessing, unbearable manner, by the gross ridicule who had defemed him for half a century, he was given up as a prey to the worst enemies of Princes—the profigate despisers of truth, those who by flattery seduce them hato vice, and then cover them with the works of some of our most celebrated writers, ridicule by praise, and I hold the proofs in my

Lord Ellenborough asked, what proofs ?-This was allowing a latitude to which the Court was not

Mr. Brougham submitted that he was within the strict limits prescribed by the practice of the Court. The Solicitor-General said, it would be better for him to state his objection, and then his Lordship could decide upon it.

Lord Ellenborough said this latitude must be checked, else it would become necessary to recast the judicial character. Every thing that was material to the vindication of his client, the Learned Gentleman had a right to adduce; but to be offering proofs been dealt with by others could not be tolerated.

duty to object to the mode of proceeding adopted writer observed, that it must be admitted many of disgrace; this paragraph, again, is not applied direct-Large of County on the otherside: the Learn ed Gentleman would have an opportunity of answering him; and then it would be his Lordship's duty to decide between them. His objection was disrespect for the monarchy, that he so talked of this-in order to defend his own clients, the Learned Gentleman had offered to adduce proofs, that certain other persons had first seduced the Prince Regent to vice, and had then loaded him with praise, as being most virtuous. Such evidence, however, he submitted, could in no case be received.

Mr. Brougham begred that he might be allowed to set himself right: be had been completely misunderstood. His Clients were accused of publishing a lim, to which another publication, by a different persoll, served as the context: all he wished was, to be allowed to show, that it was in answer to, or in animadverting on, this other publication, that the Libel, as it was charged to be, had been published. ford Ellenborough .- Then let the whole be read.

Mr. Brougham said, the publication in question only recapitulated the epithelis contained in the other publication alluded to. He had only referred to this former publication, and wished to be al-

lowed to shew what it was. Lord Ellenborough said, then those were only papers in explanation, which the Learned Counsel

had called proofs. Mr. Brougham answered, that was all he meant He had on a former occasion been allowed to go farther, having then been permitted to read a pamphlet of Sir Robert Wilson's, to shew that similar sentiments to those held out as a libel by these present Defendants had been tolerated, and even countenanced, in others."

Lord Ellenborough admitted that this was so.

but this latitude must not be enlarged. Mr. Brougham then again addressed the Jury .-He was sure he must have fallen short in expressing his meaning, from the reception which what had fallen from him had experienced. The publication to which he had alluded, as having caused the publication in question, consisted of various parts, one of which was a series of doggerel verses, covering over the illustrious person alluded to, under the name of panegyric, with the most contemptible ridicule. Him, from his exalted station, it could not affect; but it must have sunk any other individual | der impressions like those which influenced my cli- | out daring the hazard, did not my duty to my clients | stations. If, however, they do by some means of

would be on so many accounts deeply to be deplor- | dants, to libel the Prince Regent, but was merely to be regarded in the light of remarks on this publica-Now, Gentlemen, do you figure these men to your tion, in which his Royal Highness was turned in- struction, which construction, upon due examiminds, hi anxious expectation-from the exalted to ridicule. Mr. Brougham then went through the characters described in the first part of the publica- different parts of the doggered in question, declaring justified. I antreat you to consider that, with the tion-which has been read to you, down to the hum- that one could not but have felt a sort of companion exception of those passages which were provoked and is one of the highest and most undoubted importance bler supporters and advocates of the cause, and for any inferior person, if what was there said about among others this Defendant-that an event, to the Prince Regent had been said of him. Immedibe deplored on every other account, would secure | ately following the doggerel, there were some stanto them the measure to which they looked forward: | zas about Fame and her Trumpet, which, from the imagine their disappointment, when this their similarity of the style and manner, he at first sup- general topics, and contain a statement of opinions the cause of additional taxes imposed upon the object was almost grasped, when turning to the posed was a continuation of the same article, till, which the Defendant had a right to give, as to the country. The words I have read refer to that sequarter from whence their hopes were held out, on examining it more minutely, it turned out to be not for the purpose of again hoping, but for a common Lottery Puff. He called on the Jury to the purpose of expressing that gratitude, which bear in mind, that it was with the view of writing a comment on this doggerel—with the feelings he had the fulfilment of their wishes as certain, and forced already described, arising from disappointed hopes; and immediately after the meeting of the persons inhere to arraign the conduct of those who advised the | terested in the Catholic Question had been held, that | odious and contemptible of all qualities; so degrad | Parents has not been followed by their children. the defendant sat down to write the article in question. If the defendant had sate down deliberately to attack this illustrious person; if in a publication, willingly proceeding from himself, he had given vent to such language, he (Mr. Brougham) was not could have prevented expressions of carnestness -of | sure but he should have admitted, with his Learned | ing of the Prince in his private capacity, no a viola-Friend, that it was of the character he had described. It might then have been in the power of his Learned Friend to have inferred malice. He called | Certainly no more than it could be fairly said of Mr. | however, proceeded thus far, almost miraculously, on the Jury, however, to look at the doggerel rhymes, mixed up as they were with the feeling beforealluded to, and by which the Defendant might be supposed to have been spurred on, remembering that to attack the doggerel verses was the object in view. We all knew, when a man sat down with the view of exposing what had given him disgust, even as a matter of taste, what lengths he might be carried, even against a third party, who might chance to be certainly not justifiably. It was after this change the object of panegyric in the article sought to be exposed. The odds in such a case were greatly against the idea of the third party escaping, though nothing against him were intended. The object being to expose an article even on account of bad

taste, it was not in human mature that the person endeavouring to expose it should avoid casually exof excessive adulation. Then it was, that by those | pressing himself not in the most respectful terms of the object of the panegyric. This was not peculiar to the Defendant. On the contrary, he could shew to the Jury a variety of passages taken from which, when viewed by themselves, seemed to have peen carried beyond all bounds. As a specimen, he read to them an extract from the works of a man never to be forgotten, while there was any regard either for loyalty or genius in this country-he menut Mr. Burke; in whose writings were to be found whole chapters, which, if taken by themselves, might have drawn down on that bulwark of equally anxious; it alludes to the question of the our monarchical system, the pain of answering to a state prosecution. In one part, that great man said, speaking of an Act of Parliament just then passed, "Such an Act of Parliament would have I it states that the Prince is a violator of his word, the appeared in any other Legislature a measure of the only object is to remind you, that those promises nost manifest injustice." Thus, then, the Jury saw the unmensured language of Mr. Burke, even ed, for the warmth of their participation in which of the manner in which his Royal Highness had when speaking of an Act of Parliament. In ano- the Defendants ouce stood on the floor of this Court. ther passage, he says, "Kings are naturally lovers The Solicitor-Goderal said, he felt it to be his of low company." As to the Nobility, the same nature, where the publication talks about debt and nem acted the part of flatterers, pimps and buffoons, but they were not so fit for such offices as eunuchs. Was it, he asked, that Mr. Burke entertained a kings? Undoubtedly it could not be. He was the his just and lawful creditors. Princes move in a man who, more than any other, had supported the monarchy of this country; and he was, moreover, a man who, if any one would, would have laid down his life in support of it. If these had not been Mr. Burke's feelings, and if such had not been his well-known and established character, he (Mr. Brougham) should not have thought of citing him on the present occasion. He should only, in that event, be defending one libel by another. But when he shewed that such lauguage had been raised by a man such as Mr. Burke, who, instead of being prosecuted for his expressions, had been pronoted to honours and to wealth, at least when compared with his desires; when he stated this of Mr. Burke, a name not so much descriptive of the man the bore it as of loyalty itself; when the Jury saw these things, was it to be endured, that for a heated expression or two, coming from the pen of the inividual in this case, he should be consigned, per-

haps, to a dangeon! Gentlemen, (continued Mr. Brougham,) I have no hesitation in admitting, that there are expression in this paper that might have been spared, and that could wish had been spared: in the writings of Mr. Burke, to which I have already referred, are many sentences which he himself, in his cool moments of reflection, would have been anxious to correct, not because they are in themselves wrong or unjustifiable, but because they might be subject to misconstructions, they might unnecessarily tend to inflame the public mind, an object he by no means ontemplated. But those expressions often burst rom him in the ardour and heat of eloquence; and in the paper now before you, there are passages originating in the same warmth and indiscretion, which am sure you will not deem any sufficient foundaon for your verdict of conviction; it would be bearing too hardly upon a public writer so to treat light, because the path is directed through circum- Lord, and upon other Courtiers, to be introduced him, because Juries will always look at the main design, without picking out particular passages that ways are involved in mystery and darkness. I It may be a severe lot for them; but it is a much may be justly objectionable: when a person acts un- would willingly leave it to your own feelings, with- more severe lot for us to view them in those public

with that warmth which he honestly feels. It hap- [to the lowest degree of degradation. That thing | ent, these incidental expressions will sometimes uns | require me to remind you that, if I no pro-field pens that he, and they who entertain similar opi- he now called to the attention of the Jury; upon fortunately break from him in a moment of irrita- from affording any direct explanation of the phrase tion, and I humbly submit that, putting the whole employed regarding a transaction of the most painful from carrying congenial measures into execution, by commentary, and to it was it a free and warm of the publication together, you will say that the delicacy, and in every sense of the word disagreemotives of this individual are not such as you must able (I abstain from any other term), yet I must find them to be, before you come to the conclusion, call your recollection to that unhappy event; for authat he has been guilty of publishing a libel. There less you keep it in your minds, it is impossible for are, however, in this letter, other expressions, which, you to understand the meaning of the passage on the face of them, appear to bear a bad con- " A despiser of domestic ties." All I can say upon nation. I am convinced, will be found not to be It refers to a subject of public discussion, and I will forced from the writer, by the miserable doggered I to the future welfare of this Rentm. It has been have read, (to which the whole of the alleged li- publicly discussed, and it has become a matter of bel is one continued and sensed answer,) there is lively interest to all individuals, not only from its nothing that I can discover, which does not relate to own intrinsic magnitude, but because it has been effects of certain proceedings, then matter of public | parate establishment which formed a portion of discussion, and open to the observations of all who the hudget of the last year, and which has been deemed it right to make them. For justance, you published in the Votes of Parliament. It gross will not for an instant imagine that, when Mr. Hunt | out of circumstances that all must allow to be most asserts, that the Prince is "a violator of his word," | deplorable; but I affix no blame to any individual. he means to impute to his Royal Highness the most | and only Isment that the example of the Royal ing, that a man is almost degrated who but employs | Gentlemen, over this topic I have passed with trem the word, that in common acceptation signifies what | bling auxiety. I am glad that I am now beyond it some have supposed was intended to be imputed to I scarcely dare look back at the dangerous road I his Royal Highness. I shall not therefore make have been travelling, and while I was upon the subuse of so coarse a term. But is the author speak- | ject, I dreaded every moment lest I might, by an tor of his word between man and man? -God for- only have called for his Lordship's interference, but bid, that any such meaning should be understood .- | which would have frightened even myself. I have Burke, when he asserted that Kings were fond of in safety, and we come now upon firmer footing low company, that he intended to convey that they I shudder to look behind me at the ground I have were really lovers of what is commonly and rulgar- just gone over-but I am now where I ought to be, ly comprehended in the terms fore company. The expression. like that in this paper, is to be taken of gamblers and demireps."-I have a right, Genin a figurative sense, but it is liable to misconstruction, and it would perhaps have been better to qualify it; that, however, is a matter depending on a difference of taste, and an extremely nice discernment of what is judicious. Mr. Burke might have selected better expressions, because he could not menn that Kings were actually found of pot-houses | be found on the files of the official paper of the Goand tippling companions; yet it was published in a pumphlet, and this apparent slander was widely and | paper, living in retirement, at a distance from safely disseminated, even among the frequenters of | Court and Court affairs, passes his days certainly those potshouses.

Gentlemen, I request you ever to bear in mind, that the Defendant is not talking of the Prince himself, but of the Prince's Adulator; to him he is writing, and him he is confuting. I say that the meaning of the assertion, that the Prince is a violator of his word, is obvious; it lies at the very surface; you have it before you in evidence, because it is the first part of this publication which has been given in as a part of the testimony. It alludes to that great cause to which I alluded in the opening of my observations; that cause which at present divides the minds, but not the wishes of all men, because all are of his mind, and as he tells you to another part Catholic Rights, or the Catholic Policy (if you so please to call it); it alludes to the promises held out, at the frish bar, by the distinguished person who has and to the hopes consequently indulged, and when Lince been appointed Master of the Rolls, Mr. bare been disregarded, and those hopes disappoint-Shortly afterwards, I find another reference of a like ly to the Prince, but to confute his adulators. When the Master of the Rolls, while the burning words we talk of the debts of a Prince, or of a Prince being in debt, we do not mean necessarily to imply blame, or to say that he has entered into a plan to defraud different sphere from that occupied by common men, and words used towards the one convey a meaning entirely different from that which they imply when used towards the other. Princes are public functionaries; the country pays them for discharging certain duties. To say that either of us are in debt, might be a stigma upon you or me; but referring to a Prince, it can mean little more than that one branch of the revenue is in arrear. The public takes cogpizance of his situation, and when he has run into arrear, the public inspects his bills and accounts. So it stands upon record in the statute book of the Realm, and therefore it is matter of public discussion; it is open to this author and to all authors, because it is known that by an Act of Parliament the Prince was placed in a situation to which this allusion refers. By that statute, be it remembered, he was prevented from contracting an obligation even to the amount of sixpence, and all those who might indiscreetly treat with him were warned that they did so at their peril, for he was unable to pay them. The writer had in view this melancholy fact-I do not term it melancholy with reference to | Gazette, was the appointment of this noble personage the Royal Person himself, but melancholy with regard to the finances of the country at that period; | was the proclamation issued in the name of the Prince not because his royal hands were tied up, and he | Regent, against vice and immorality. With this conwas placed in a situation which his friends esteemed degraded -but melancholy because the country was | writes-What? A denial of the ridiculous adulareduced to the deplorable alternative of increasing the burdens of the People, or of placing his Royal | not the Regent, his Ministers, or the Noble Lord Highness in this mean, this hateful predicament. Gentlemen, I have now advanced to a part of the | fulsome doggerels of a contemporary journal. "See alleged Libel, upon which I would touch as slightly | (says he) what you are doing : mind whom you are as possible, if not pass over altogether unnoticed. If | defaming by your ludicrous and unmerited eulogies. the steps I have just taken were planted upon tender | Note what I am doomed to read in the Gazette, at ground, my advance must now be continued with | the very moment I am perusing your fulsome panemuch more caution; my tread must be much more | gyric." It may be considered hard upon this Noble

from experience, that this perpetual notoriety is what they most dearly prize. If then they gain this good, as they consider it, must they not endure also the eril? They cannot have their merits basking in the soushine of public approbation, and their failings veiled by the shade of obscurity; they must not expect that contradictions will by them be reconciled: they, or their ancestors for them, in cases of hereditary descent, have taken their choice. In truth, as my learned friend said in his opening, they are in no respect private characters; they have no privacy you might as well speak of their shepherds' crooks as of their private lives, when you talk of those who have the handling of sceptres. They are public topics matter of public concernment; and the public have a great and constant interest in tenants of the Court. the the Noble Lord alluded to by the Defendants Those who object to the public examinations by the unfortunate accident, utter that which would not mode of making men think, is to prevent them from speaking. If any man, covered with offences. wishes to stille public inquiry, the only effect is to make men think with ten-fold bitterness, and to act. when the moment comes, with ten-fold keenness. If, indeed, they merit no censure, they need entertain upon a constitutional eminence. "The companion no dread of open investigation. The stilling of discussion is most to be feared; for although it buries tlemen, to say that such is the fact. I am now enthe thoughts of men within their bosoms, it only inboldened by assurance, and I feel none of those creases the avidity with which they will ponder on alarms which, but to recollect, make me tremble. their wrongs. If the thinking principle were eradi-This sentence allodes to a fact stamped in a Gazette; cated-if, indeed, freedom of thought could be it is matter of public notoriety; it belongs to the Records of a Court of Justice in Ireland, and is to extinguished, I readily admit that it would not signify whether we did or did not possess freedom of vernment.- I have told you that the author of this Gentlemen, we hear much of the dangers that are

> to result from the discussion of these topics; of the perils to which they expose the peace and order of the community; by these topics I mean, the topics to which I am now alluding, as illustrated by the court appointment. Permit me, however, to ask you, whether any thing more harmless can be fancied, than attacks levelled at such exalted characters? It used of old to be said, that he whose arguments were backed by an army of 50,000 men, needed not to be a very sound or skilful logician. I am sure that it is much more just to assert, that those who occupy the great places at Court, backed by the whole resources of this mighty country, may well destrise, not a Libel. You must not despise that ; but they may well despise the casual expressions of warmth, or auger, accidentally dropping in the come of legitimate discussion. Who are they whose conduct is thus made the subject of inquiry? Not private individuals, dragged unwillingly from privacy, where their obscurity, if not their decorum, makes their vices innocent . but they are persons volunteering to make themselves objects of animadversion, whose failings cannot be private; whose failjugs, for the sake of public example, that they may not tend to the public detriment, must be exposed. Against such men the observations in this paper are levelled, and they are legitimate objects of general remark. Why then need they dread discussion Are they not the very persons in whose hands placed the whole force of the empire to defend them, and who have the respect due to the long parental reign of his Majesty-not only invested with authority, and armed with power, but who can never even appear in public without reminding a grateful people of the exemplary private virtues of the Royal Father? Fenced round then, by affectionate recollections of his Majesty's worth, and secured by the unwieldy force committed to their own charge, they wisely exercise their functions in the midst of almost eastern magnificence; they already possess the union of all that can dazzle the senses, and awe the mind. and yet they call upon you to perform what they call your duty, because against all this array of equipage and power they dread a line in a Sunday Newspaper .- It was observed by a great man, whose takents have been the admiration of the country, and whose conduct might be an useful example to its Princes, to punish the crimes of their subjects, and to establish the fabric of Government on a firmer basis, I mean Oliver Cromwell, who was daily and hourly libelled, "that if his Government were made to stand, or deserved to stand, it needed not to dread paper shot." This man, Gentlemen, had none of the splendour of royalty to dazzle, and no confirmed title to overcome the enemies by whom he was surrounded; he had no virtuous father to be revered, no amiable progeny to be beloved : no affectionate people to be governed; he was himself deformed with vices, and the times in which he lived were distigured by fanaticism; but nevertheless, within a year after he had ascended the throne he had usurped, such was the language he held, and such language he confirmed by his practice. If, indeed, abilities of a Cromwell, with a Milton for his Secretary, we have a Government supported by unprecedented establishments, over a people endued meanly of it as to imagine that it has any occasion

Gentlemen, I shall now draw my observations to pieces of tennon, and that about 6 or 7000 more a close. Others may talk to you of the dangers | men had been taken since the last accounts. These | -Thomas and Sally, Rich-Ann. Bartlett-and Li-

to dread paper shot.

their account with enduring : it must be borne | me terminate my remarks by reminding you, that | bolm by a Messenger from Petersburgh. by all those who, formking the peaceful walk of no small danger may result from a verdict of conif in his composition, one spark of merit can be notice. In a question of such magnitude as the prediscovered, the universal breath of public applause sent, you should go to the decision with your eyes agickly fans it into a blaze. Do we not know, too, open, even to the consequences that may ensue from your conduct to distant posterity, and when you have deliberately weighed the dangers on the one side, and on the other, I will ask you whether you can make up your minds to convict? Are you prepared to say, that henceforth vices of the most public exhibition and most pernicious examabove reproof as they are superior to legal conthoul? You know that it is impossible for the law to cutb them: they are beyond the reach of its arm. I speak now of the commonly practiced immoralities, of almost daily occurrence, which cannot be made matter of legal proceeding, and of legal punishment, and erea the crimes of those whom the law cannot reach. Are you prepared to say, when public men are the objects of universal observation, that henceconduct, because if you remove this rein upon their press, if they ever read history, well know, that the | vices by free discussion through the press, you refathers of families, prepared to maintain that the De- ed to both Houses. fendant is a poor, mistaken, bewildered, misgnided puritan: that we have lived to a day when it is unnecessary longer to attempt to diminish these improralities; that we need no longer hate where we find we see foppery, or despise where we find cowardice? Are we, indeed, come to this extremity, and in this country? If it be so, tell me, Gentlemen, I entreat, the zera, that from that period I may date our ruin ! Tell me the period at which it was manly hand, for the extirpation of rice, even though some hazardous or inclutious expressions might be unfortunately employed, was a crime in an Englishman! If you are prepared to set wide the floodgates that have hitherto impeded the current of imwide sea of iniquity, all virtue and decency should distant ages (for of course we cannot now dread such visitations) let loose upon us a race, compared with whom the first Charles was wise, the second honourable, and the tyrants of antiquity compassionate and chaste-then pronounce a verdict of guilty against my clients; and posterity will reap the bitter fruits, whose certain growth your own imaginations will anticipate. But, Gentlemen, I am supposing impossibilities; I am idly terrifying myself and you, by unreal dangers. You cannot find | Skottowe. verdict of conviction. We have already been puished severely-we have suffered bitterly, but we mow that on the present occasion we appeal to jus- | Guineas from a Lady, per E. Skottower tice, and that appeal we are confident must prevail. The Solicitor-General replied to Mr. Brougham, after which Lord Ellenborough charged the Jury .whether they were agreed in their verdict? "Yes," answered one of them, " all but one person." They were then desired to retire, which they did, and returned in about half anhour, or a quarter of an hour. ccording to some accounts, and pronounced both the Defendants Guilty. The two concluding speeches shall appear in The Chronicle of Thursday, in as ample a form as they have reached us. 1

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECOMBER 15.

Our publication of Saturday was followed, as speelily as circumstances would allow, with a Supplement of four columns, containing Lord CATHCART'S official dispatches, &c. as they appeared in the topher O'Brien, Esq. of Coolbruck.—The Rev. Jo-London Gazette Extraordinary of the 8th. Every possible care was taken to transmit the Supplement to all our Subscribers, as we were fully aware that, under the extent and urvency of other articles of news, its re-publication in this day's paper would be utterly impracticable. Copies of it still remain at this Office, and any disappointment, should such have occurred, will be immediately remedied, on ap-

The substance of the intelligence conveyed by the mail of the 9th was subjoined to the Supplement. It consisted chiefly of reports, which it is not now necessary to repeat, as they have received no confirmation. The mail of the 10th arrived at an early hour on Sunday, bringing accounts from Gottenburgh to the 5th of this mouth. These state, that WITTGENSTEIN and TCHICHAGOFF had joined near Orsla; that they had been attacked by Victor, whom they defeated with great loss; that General AUGERRAU, brother of the Marshal of that name, and 2000 men, had laid down their arms, surrenlering prisoners of war, on condition of keeping we have not now a Government, supported by the their baggage, that 60 officers were among the prisoners, that Privrows, at the passage of the Duieper, had taken 900 men, and several pieces of cannon, that, on the 13th November, Kurousoff had his with boundless patience, and I will not think so head-quarters at Lobcoro, about 25 miles south of Smolensko, that Smolensko was completely surrounded, that the Russians had taken in all 250

Ither get there, it is a lot which they must lay | that are to result from a verdict of acquittal; let statements are said to have been conveyed to Stock | berty. Whatchore, Is it is a lot which they must lay | that are to result from a verdict of acquittal; let statements are said to have been conveyed to Stock | berty. Whatchore, Is it is a lot which they must lay | that are to result from a verdict of acquittal; let statements are said to have been conveyed to Stock | berty. Whatchore, Is it is a lot which they must lay | that are to result from a verdict of acquittal; let statements are said to have been conveyed to Stock | berty. Whatchore, Is it is a lot which they must lay | that are to result from a verdict of acquittal; let | statements are said to have been conveyed to Stock | berty.

The London Journals of the last date (those o quiet life, travel over the lofty and rugged eminen- viction. It is fit that, if there be dauger to be ap- the 11th are still due) communicated no other foreign &c. i Industry. Bolt. Southampton, ostar Severn. ces of ambition. They have made their election, prehended from your declaration that the Defen- intelligence which requires immediate attention; but Trewitt, Plamouth, butter, &c.; Agenoria, Readeand, exposing themselves to public view, they can dants are not guilty, you should have placed before the legal proceedings that occupy the greatest part no longer expect to enjoy that shelter which, in ob- your eyes, equally clearly, the perils that may of their space, and in an able Report of which we scurity, they might have retained. When once a arise from an opposite conclusion, and doubtless the have gone as far as our limits would allow, will atman begins to ascend the steep of ambition, all his Solicitor-General, in his reply, which I perceive be tract the deepest attention of the Public. They are actions are notorious: let him turn which way he is resolved to make, will be careful, as forcibly as of a character more extraordinary and important will the eyes of thousands are fixed upon him; and the language will permit, to present them to your than any event of the kind which the annuals of the chester. Hodge-before mentioned. All the above British Empire have hitherto recorded.

We are limited to a brief potice of some Parlinmentary proceedings. In the Lords, on the even ing of the 7th, Lord Liverroot spoke at some length on the additional remoneration to be granted to Marquis Wellington, and then moved an Address to the PRINCE REDENT, concurring with the intentions of his Royal Highness on the subject .-The motion passed without opposition. On the 9th, ple, I mean the crimes of Courts, shall be as much | the Archbishop of Cantennumy presented a Petition, against the Catholic Claims, from the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury. The Duke of Norrotz strongly expressed his regret, that such Petitions should still be brought forward. " One of the objections," mid his Grace, " stated in this Petition was, that the nutting an end to those texts which had long been the security of the Protestant Establishment - a noforth no check whatever shall be imposed upon their | table security ! which no Ministet, however foolish or bigotted, had dared to put in force, but permitted annual Acts to pass, to indemnify such as did more every obstacle that prevents the commission of not comply with the tests." His Grace expressed the most degrading offences? Are you prepared to a hope, that these Petitions were not encouraged and decide that my client is a fanatic; a lover to excess promoted by the higher Authorities, and by Goof private virtues, and of domestic ties? Are you, a vernment. To this no answer was returned. Many Jury composed of men of honour and integrity, the other Petitions in the same strain have been present-

In the Commons, on the 7th, Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, " that one hundred thousand pounds begiven to his Majesty, to be vested in Trusteen for the purchase of lands and tenements, to be annexed rice, contemn where we find efferninger, laugh where to, and descend with, the title of Wellington." Lord Castikneagh prefaced his motion with a just eulogium on the public services of the illustrious Lender of the Allied Armies. Mr. WHITBREAD hore animated testimony to the merit of Marquis WELLINGTON, and warmly concurred in the grant. determined, that to grasp the pen with a firm and | Sir F. BURDETT opposed the grant, and moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of it be postponed till after the holidays, which was negatived. and the original motion passed. On the 9th, Sir. F. BURDETT gave notice of a motion for devolving the powers of the Regency of the Empire on the morality, that we may be overwhelmed by its Princess Charlotte of Wales, in case of the detorrent -if you are prepared to allow that in that mise of the Recent during the present illness of the King. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed. perish—if you would break down the only fences | and the motion was acceded to, to give a protecting which guard the land from courtly vices - and in duty to rice from India, for which purpose 10 per cent. will be laid on all rice from America, and other countries not in his Majesty's dominions, for a time to be limited.

Some Advertisements, and some articles of news, unavoidably postponed, shall be attended to on

John Strangman, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges the receipt of Ten Guineas, a donation from a Lady, by the hands of Edmund

Joshua Jacob, (present) Treasurer to the House of Recovery, acknowledges to have received Three

Irish Stocks, December 11. 34 p. ct. Gov. Deb. 72144 | Treasury Bills Ditto Stock shul G. C. Stock 6 p. ct. 974 Gov. Deb. 3 per ct. 9911 | Do. 6 per ct. Deb. 971 Exchange, 64 per cent.

English Stocks, December 10. 3 per Cent. Cons. —— Bank Stock 218 3 per Ct. Red. 591 81 59 Exch. Bills (31d.) par Omnium 71 pm. 4 per Cents, 744-75 Cons. for Jan. 8111 6011 5 per Ceat. shut.

MARRIAGES .- On Saturday morning, at the Cahedral Church, Richard Hassard, Reg. Captain in the Waterford Militia, to the amiable and accomplished Frances Margaret, only daughter of the late Michael Dobbyn, of this City, Esq. - Sylvester Downes, Esq. of Adamstown, to Miss O'Brien, daughter of Chris seph Preston, of Galty Grove, Rector of Golbally, o Mary, second daughter of Godfrey Massey, Esq. of Ballywire, in the County of Tipperary.—At Alver stothe, G. A. Colman, Esq. R. N. to Miss R. M. Bay ly, youngest daughter of the late Hon, Cent. P. Bay-N. and nicce of the late Earl of Unbridge. --Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. H. Des Vocux, son of Sir C. Des Voeux, Bart, in the Queen's County, to Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Daniel

Daleymple, Esq. of the former place. DEATHS .- In Landon, Mrs. Meux, wife of Ri chard Meux, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.—At Valladolid, W. Lidderdale, Esq. Deputy-Inspe, or of Hospitals. - In Portugal, of a fever, Mrs. Chauwick, wife of Lieutenant Michael Chadwick, of the 40th Regt. of Infantry .- At South Shields, Lady Heron, wife of Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart .- At Harfleur, in France, Maria Claude Catherine de Cavellier de Cuerville relict of Louis Francoise Antonia, Count do Saint Aubin de Sandoville, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis .- At Heligoland, William Buckley Hunt, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's sloop Brito

PORT NEWS-PASSACE, DECEMBER 14. ARRIVED,

11th-Agenoria, Williams, Lynn, sand: Agenoria, Hillman-and Alfred, Maine, Swansen, coals. 12th-Gower Packet; Soe, Blamstone, Dahl, Liverpool, ballast , Two Friends, Morgan, Llanelly, coals ; Eleanor, Listor, Whitehaven, ditto; Six Sisters, Begland, Gottonburgh, timber, &c. 13th-Wettipton, Anderson, Greenock, berrings, &c.: Auckland Packet.

SALLED. 11th-Adventure, Goble-Thomas and Sally, Stocks

Hannah, Hodge, London, wheat, only, &c., Aucora, Henry-Rising Sun, Steel-Elizabeth, Sirecterand John Thomas, Gordon, Portsmouth, wheat; Echo. Richards. Southsmoton, wheat and outsi Hope, Fleet, Southampton, butter, bacon, &c. Active, Tregarthen, Weymouth, butter, bacon, &c. i Marianne, Brown, Newhaven, ditto; Prudent, George-Grace, Marsh-Neptune, Beech-and Dorput back .- Samuel Packet.

13th-Lady Bulkely, from Carnarvon, Jones, states and butter, London; Carmarthen, from Bridgewater, Reese, ballast, Milford : Saint Joseph, from flaranhon, Joze Felix, cotton, Liverpool: Lady Fitzgerald, Dore-Mary Alicia, Waggett-Betsey, Stephings-and Defiance, Kerr, Bristol, provisions: Daddon, Beer-and William, Salmon, London, butter, bacon, &c. i Fame, Lowther-and Venue, Lowther, London, wheat and oats; Minerva, Morgan, Liverpool, wheat and flour : Factor, Griffiths, Cardiff, live pigs, beef, &c; Earl Sandwich Packet; Adventure, Goble-Thomas and Sally, Stocks-Thomat and Sally, Rich-Ann, Bartlett-Liberty, Whaleone-Hannah, Hodge-Aurora, Barver-Rising Sun, Steel-Blizabeth, Streeter-Reliance, Beale-Industry, Bolt-Severn, Trewitt-Agenoria, Read-John Thomas. Gordon-Echo, Richards-Hope, Flect-Active, Tregarthen-Marianne, Brown-i'rugranting the privileges claimed would be the means of | dent, George-Grace, Marsh-Neptune, Boech-and Dotchester, Hodge, before mentione 14th Wind Worth at 8 a d

> TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN, I beg to return you my most grateful Acknows edgments for the Honour you have done me, by again returning me to Parliament as your Representative.

Be assured I appreciate with becoming feeling this mark of your kindness, though I am unable to express in adequate terms the high sense I entertain of the favour you have conferred on mu.

With every sentiment of respect and gratitude, I have the Honour to remain, GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged, faithful, humble Servent, " W. C. BERESFORD

WALL respectfully informs the Nobility and has got in her Winter Stocks, consisting of Itlah BINKTS and LINENS, English SATIN VELVERS CRAPE, SARSNET, BOMBASINE, and CLOTHE-A all of the newest Fashion and best Quality.-Grateful, for the flattering Encouragement she has hitherto met with, every possible Attention shall be paid to such Commands as she shall be favoured with.

Waterford, December 15, 1818un]

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, On Saturdby, the 2d January, 1813, at there o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE BRIG BELISE, Burthen, per Register. 168 Tons, a full-built Vessel, and well bulchated for the Timber or Coasting Trade, and lakely arrived at Milford, from Para, in the Brazilait of Inventories and further Particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Thomas Philips and Co. Merchants, Milford. Milford, December 7, 1819.

TO MERCHANTS.

TIRE BOAT No. 453. Janus Cashy, Owner, is now: loading at the Grand Canal Harbour, James-Street, Dublin, for Waterford, will positively depart from thence on the 22d inst. with whatever Lide or may offer. The Public may rest sucured th will sail on that day.

RUM, HERRINGS, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE,

BY JOHN ALLEN & SON, 50 Puncheone Jamaica RUM. 100 Barrels new Scotch HERRINGS, 100 Barrels TAR, and

30 Hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO. Waterford, December 15, 1612,

LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL, KILKENNY.

MRS. LEECH returns her most sincere Thanks to her numerous Friends for the very flattering and uninterrupted Patronage afforded her Establish ment for upwards of thirty Years. The unremitting Attention that has always distinguished her School shall be continued, though a report has been circulated of her intention of retiring, which she be a leave to assure her Priends and the Public is quite infounded.

Vacation will commence the 18th inst. and School will open again the 7th January.
Kilkenny, December 7, 1812.

HOUSE, &c. TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, for two or three Years, a nent, mall HOUSE and GARDEN in Colbeck-street with a STABLE, if required. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair. Likewise some LOTs of BUILDING GROUND in Johnstown, upon long Leases. Inquire of ABRAHAM STMES, Waterside, who Waterford, December 15, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are I ready to receive Proposals for the Conveyance of His Majesty's MAILS, in Mail-Coaches drawn by four Hories, between DUBLIN and WATERFORD, pushing through BLESSINGTON, BALTINGLASS, and CARLOW, for a period of Seven Years.

By Command of the Postmusters-General, EDW. S. LEES, Sec. Dublin. December 18, 1812.

stances of much more intricacy and delicacy, and the | to public notice, either now or by the Defendants.

not among the profligate of mankind. He has

nourished in his solitude an admiration not merely

for public virtue, but for private morality; in-

deed, the ardour with which he loves those who

possess it, and the firmness with which he hates those

who are destitute of it, may, by some persons, be

considered a species of enthusiasm, or, perhaps, even

of fanaticism. I do not assert that it is so, but there

are those who look upon him as a well-meaning but

mistaken young man, who attacks, as grievous

crimes, offences which, seen by other eyes, appear

venial and trifling. Such, Gentlemen, is the state

of this publication, having bested himself by the

perusal of the most eloquent speech ever delivered

ran, burning with the ferrour of that enthusi-

client is distinguished, he did think it his duty to demobile and expose, as he terms them, the failings

of an individual, whom I will not name. This in-

dividual had had an action brought against him for

criminal conversation with a Clergyman's wife; and

when Mr. Hunt was inflamed by the eloquence of

he had pronounced still vibrated on his ears, he

omposed the writing which is now the subject of

complaint. The eloquence employed gained a ver-

dict against the noble person accused, and after pe-

rusing it, the very next London Gazette that came

into the hands of Mr. Hunt (no doubt from a total

ignorance of these circumstances on the part of those

who advised and confirmed the nomination) con-

tained an appointment of the same noble person,

who had thus been convicted of adultery, to an offi-

rial situation in the Court, and near the person of

the Prince Regent!-Then up rose in the breast of

my client all his enthusiastic, and even puritanical

admiration of moral excellence, and all his uncon-

querable batred to immorality: up rose that indig-

nation which he could not fail to feel against the

individual who made that appointment. He thought

(I do not say that we ought to agree with him in

opinion) that virtue itself had been violated in the

teeth of that Quarterly Compact made between too

Sovereign and the People, in the shape of the Pro-

clamation against vice and immorality. Mark

then, the situation of my client: place yourselves in

the same predicament. Ringing in his cars was the

never-to-be-forgotten speech of Mr. Curran, con-

firmed by the verdict of a Jury; before him, in the

to an office of high distinction; and before him, also,

tradiction staring him in the face, he sits down and

tion on which this paper is a comment. He assails

who had been appointed; but he replies only to the

ove of virtue by which I have already said my