A PROCLAMATION,

FOR GRANTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES DURING THE PRESENT HESTILITHS. GEORGE, P. R.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council, dated the thirteenth day of October instant, we have ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States of America (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty'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 detained and released), so that as well as the fleets and ships of his Majesty, as also all other ships and ressels 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 Great 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 Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions duly authorised and required to take cognizance thereof; we being desirous to give due encouragement to his Majesty's faithful subjects who shall lawfully seize the same, and having declared in Council, by our Order of the thirteenth of October instant, our intentions conceruing the distributions of all manner of captures. selzures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods during the present hostilities, do now make known to all his Majesty's loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Proclamation, 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 whereof is inherent in his Majesty and his Crown, be given to the takers (save also the produce of such prizes as are or shall be taken by ships or vessels belonging 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 also save and except as herein-after mentioned); but subject to the payment of all such or like customs and duties as the same are now or would have been liable to, if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be so given in the proportion and manner hereinatter set forth, that is to say,

That all prizes taken by ships and vessels 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 blied by, or in the service of, the Commissioners aforesaid) may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others to whom such letters of marque and reprisals are granted, for their own use and benefit, after final adjudication, and not before.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the net produce of all prizes which are or shall be taken by any of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with his Majesty's land forces, in which case we reserve to ourselves the division and distribution of all prizes and bonty taken, and a so save and except as hereinafter mentioned) 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 on 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

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 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 said two eighth parts; the said onethird of such two eighth parts to be paid to such flag officer or officers, in such proportious and subject to such regulations as are herein-after men-

The sea lieutenants, captains of marines and land part, to be equally divided amongst them; but every physician appointed or hereafter to be apships of war shall, in the distribution of prizes which he shall serve, or in which such ship's company shall be entitled to share, be classed with the said hired armed vessels at the time of the ca the before-montioned 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 lieutenauts 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, surgeons, chaplains, pursers, gunners, boutevrains, 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 proportious, viz. to the first class of petty officers, namely, the midshipmen, surgeon's assistants, secretaries' clerks, captains' clerks, achoolmasters, masters at arms, captain's coxawains, gunner's mates, yeomen of the powder room, bontswain's mates, veomen of the sheets, corpenter's motes, quarter-masters, quarter-master's mates, ship's corporals, captains of the forecastle, master sail-makers, master caulkers, masterrope-makers, armourers, serjeants of marines and of land forces, four and a half shares each.

To the second class of petty officers, viz. midshipmen, ordinary captains of the foretop, 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 marines and of land forces, three shares each. The quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, sail-maker's crew, coxswain's mates, yeomen of the bont-

awain's store-room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers private marines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on board in lieu 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 duty and assisting on board, one share each, excepting officers acting by order, who are to receive the share of that railk 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 f cutters, schooners, brigs, and other armed res sels, commanded by lieutenants, the distribution shall

First-That the share of such lieutenants shall b two eighth parts of the prize, unless such lieutenants 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 manuer as herein directed in the case of captains serving under flag-officers. Secondly - We direct that the share of the sub-linu-

tenant, master, 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-lieutenant, one part by the master, and one part by the pilot; if there be 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 sub-lieutenant or a master, and no pilot, then the sub-lieutenant or master to take the schole eighth; if there be only a pilot, then such pilot to have one-half of the eighth, and the other half to go to Greenwich Hospital.

hirdly -That the share of the surgeon or surgeon's assistant (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 proportions; viz. the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's mates, yeomen of the sheets, sail-maker, quarter-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.

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

persons borners 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 emptures as shall be made by any cutter, schooner, big, or armed ressel, without any of his Majesty's ships or ressels 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 vessels, shall share in the same proportion as is allowed to perions of the like rank and decomination on board of his Majesty's ships and ve sels of war, the sub-lieutennet and master to be considered as warrant offiby any of his Majesty's said ships or vessels of war | cers, and such cutters, schooners, brigs, or armed ressels shall not, in respect to such captures, convey any interest or share to the flig officer or officers under whose orders such cutters, schooners, brigs,

r armed resicts 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 ressels are the property of, and their masters and crews are paid by, the owners of whom forces, and master on board, shall have one eighth | they are hired, although several of them are comnanded by commissioned officers in his Major pay; it is our further will and pleasure, that the pointed to a fleet or squadron of his Majesty's | net produce of all prizes taken by such his in the vessels (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall be for which may hereafter be taken by the ship in the benefit of such commissioned efficers in the Majesty's pay, and of the unsters and cross on "

> ture; and that such prizes may be trafully disposed of by them and their agents, after the comshall have been to his Majosty finally adjudged lawof 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 aimed vessel aforesaid, who shall be actualtwo-eighths; but In case such hard anned case! | prize, or shall be directing or assisting therein: shall be under the command of a flag or those, the First - That a captain of a ship shall be deemed to Hag-officer or officers being actually on board, or board of the command of a flag, when he shall Printed and published by the Proprietor, AKTRUE directing or assisting in the capture, shall have actually have received some order directly from,

one-third of the said two eighth parts; the said onethird of the two eighth parts to be paid to such f flag officer or officers in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are hereinafter mentioned. In case there be acting on board such hired armed ressel, besides the officer commanding the same, one or more commissioned sea licutenants in his Majesty's pay, such lieutenant or lientenants 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 ressel one or more midshipmen, in that case the master shall take one-half 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 Majesty's ships of war. And in case of prizes taken by any hired armed vessel not commanded by any of his Majesty's commissioned others, one-eighth shall belong to the flag-officers, to be divided as aforesaid, in case such hired armed vesset shall be under the command of a flag; one eighth shall belong to the master and mate, o 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, it manuer aforesaid. The surplus, the distribution of which is not berein 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 Majesty's ships of war, or any hired armed ressel, his Majesty's commissioned officer or officers on hoard such hired armed ressel shall share with the ommissioned 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 seamen, landmen, and boys of such hired armed resel with persons of the same description on board his Majesty's said ship or ships war; save and except that, in case such hired armed ressel shall be commanded by one of his Majes ts's commissioned officers, having the rank of master od commander, and there shall be none of his Maiests's lieutenants on board, or in case such hired only two such persons on board, then the eighth armed vessel shall be commanded by the master, in both those cases the master of such hired armed resel shall share with the lieutenants of his Majesty's ships of war, and the mate with the warrant offiers; and in case any difficulty shall arise in respect to the said distribution, not herein sufficiently provided for, the same shall be referred to the Loids 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 Majorty'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 M. jesty's squadrons, ships, or vessels, while ncting 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 The landmen, together with passengers and other | set apart, and be at our further disposal, equal to that share which the flag and other officers and creas of such squadren, 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 ressels of war, taking any prize, to fransmit, as soon as may be, or cause to be transmitted, to the Commissioners of the Navy, a tone list of the names of all the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others who were actually on board his Majesty's ship, and ressels 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 others, and three or more of the chief officers on

And we do hereby require and direct the Commissioners 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 may a books and annexed lists, as to the names, qualitys, or maings of the officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others belenging to such ships and vessels of war; and upon request, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of may 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 to given, to the said agents, all such lists from the muser 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 med otherwise to be aiding and assisting to the

Ungenits, in all such matters as shall be necessary. We do hereby further will and direct, that the dlawing regulations shall be observed concerning one third part of the two eighths hereinbefore mentioned, to be granted to the flag officer or officers, Iy ou board at the taking of any prize, shall have shall actually be no board at the taking of any

or beauting in execution of a money of the Rea flag-officer; and in the event of me boing size rected to join a firg-officer on any station, to shall be deemed to be under the command of such flag-otlicer from the time that he atrices within the limits of the station, and shall be c sidered to continue under the command of the flag-officer of such station, until such captain stell have received some order directly from, or be acing in execution of some order issued by some other flag-officer, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Secondly - That a flag officer, commander-in-chief when there is but one flag-officer upon social shall have to his own use the one third part of the said two eighths of the prizes taken by thips and ressels under his command.

Thirdly-That a flag-officer sent to command on any station, shall have a right to share as conmander-in-chief for all prizes taken by ships or ressels employed there, from the time he arrived within the limits of such station; but if a junior flag-officer besent to relieve a senior, he shall tob 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 he assumes the com-

Fourthly -That a commander-in-chief, or et a flag-officer, appointed or belonging to any tation, and passing through or lete any other station, shall not be entitled to share in any prize taken out of the limits of the station to which be is appointed or belongs, by any ship or vesse' under the command of a flag-officer of any other station, or under Admiral y 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 share of prizes taken by the inferior flag-officer before the inferior flag-offi er shail artise willing the limits of the station, or shall actually too ire some order directly from him, or by noting in eq. ecution of some order issued by him; and such inferior than officer shall be entirled to bix on por tion of all captures made by the equadron we' he ha is nent to reinforce, from the time he shall is rive within the limits of the command of such su-

perior flag-officer. xthly-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 whose 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 present the limits of the station, in the event of his tears lng the command without being superseded.

Screnthly - That an inferior fire-officer quitting a station, except when detached by orders from his commander-in-chief out of the limits thereof, apon a special service, with orders to requir to such station as soon as such service is performed, shall have no share in prizes taken by the ships and vessels remaining on the station after he shall have passed the limits thereof; and in like manner the flag officers remaining on the station shall here no share of the prizes taken by such inferior for officer, or by the ships and ressels under his immediate command, after he shall have quirted hte limits of the station, except when detached

Eighthly—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 vessels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other vessels 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 thips or result which have sailed, or shall sail from that port, by order from the Admiralty.

enthly-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 ressels 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 flag-officers be more than two, the chief shall have only one half, and the other half shall be equally divided among the junior

flag-officers. describly-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 fing-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 flect of

Giren at the Court at Carlton-house, this twentysixth day of October, one thousand eight bundred and twelve, in the fifty-third year of his Majes-

GOD SATE THE KING.

WATRFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaf-

# Bamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,382.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

THE TWENTIETH INSTANT. At Seven of Clock,

SERMON will be preached at the NEW METHO DIST CHAPEL, GRAND PARADE, and a Collection made for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due on said (hapel.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY OF WATERFORD embrace the present opportunity of most gratefully acknowofging the very liberal Assistance they have receive el from their fellow-Citizens, in the erection of this Emiding, so commodious and ornamental to the City. However, after great exertions and strict reconomy. per have to regret that a Debt of apwards of £500 still remains due, which occasions this appeal to the tiberality of their Friends.

December 16, 1818.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

THIO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 92d instant, selected Cargo of TIMBER and DEALS. of ex Hent Quality and good Dimensions, just arrived from Gottenburg, and now landing on the Quay, oposite the Glasshouse Shep; to be put up in conve ment Lots .- A Specification of the Cargo may be seen by applying at Thomas and Rongar Jacon's

Sale to commence at twelve o'Clock. PLARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 12th Mouth 17th, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE STAT DECLARER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Countr of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Si Tuowas Ospon xx, at a Popper Com Rent, of which 38 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan. Tor particulars apply to Jon's White or Jon's Wooss, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Ti- leave to assure her Friends and the Public is quit the Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must posttively take place on that Day, and will be found well. worthy the attention of Furchisers.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWILLTERS, On Saturday, the 2d January, 1813, at three o' Clock in the Afternoon,

THE BRIG BELISE, Burthen, per Register, 168 Tons, a full-built Vessel, and well calculited for the Timber or Coasting Trade, and lately arrived at Milford, from Para, in the Brazile. Inventories and further Particulars may be had on application to Mesers. Thomas Purnais and Co

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, . Within the Liberties of the City of Waterford. FORTHE LANOS of BALLYROBIN, now unoccupied, L containing about 200 Acres, for three lives or Charty-one Years. Immediate possession will be given. roposals to be received by Mrs. Lyrich, at Mr. PART's, Hair-Dresser, Quay, Waterford.

November 27, 1912. 67 The above Advertisement will be published in Pos Paper only once overy fortnight.

JOSHUA MASON HAS NOW FOR SALE, AT HIS STORES, BRIDGE-STREET, 150 Tons prime Galway KELP, 80 Casks fresh, 1st Quality, Boston POT-ASHES, 40 Bugs WICK- VIIIN, of different Descriptions, 3000 best English twilled SACKS.

Waterford, 12th Month 8th, 1812.

RUM, HERRINGS, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE, BY JOHN ALLEN & SON, 50 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, 100 Barrels new Scotch HERRINGS. 100 Barrels TAR, and 30 Hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO Waterford, December 15, 1812.

BILLIAM GLANFILLE, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, FROM NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

G LANVILLE 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. Qrders received at GLAN-VILLE & Son's Woollen Warehouse, where they have for inspection an extensive assortment of the newest and most fashiomble GOODS Grand Parade, Waterford, November 21, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, BOUT seventeen Acres of the LANDS of GRACE 1 DIEU, the property of the late PATRICK Cox-Soury deceased, all in high condition. - Application to be made to Mr. EDNUND PHELAN, Publican, Ballybricken, or Mr. John Connocen, of Carrick-on-Son. Publican. Wwierferd, December 5, 1872.

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

GENTIEMEN.

I beg to return you my most grateful Acknow-Idements for the Honour you have done me, by again returning me to Parliament as your Repre-

Be assured I appreciate with becoming feeling this mark of your kindness, though I am unable RUP OF ICRLAND MOSS. See his Pamphlet on to express in adequate terms the high sense I entertain of the favour you have conferred on me. With every sentiment of respect and gratitude,

Thave the Honour to remain, Gentlemen.

Your obliged, faithful, humble Servant, W. C. BERESFORD. Lisbon, November 17, 1912.

#### NOTICE.

TVHE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL are ready to receive Proposals for the Conveyunce of His Minjesty's MAILS, in Muil Couches drawn by four Horses, between DUBLIN and WATERFORD, passing 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.

LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL, KILKENNY.

MRS. LEECH returns her most sincere Thoubeto ber numerous Friends for the very flattering nd uninterrupted Patronage afforded her Establish ment for upwards of thirty Years. The unremitted Attention that has always distinguished her action shall be continued, though a report has been circu lated of her intention of retiring, which she be; unfounded.

Vacation will commence the 18th inst, and 5cho will open again the 7th January. Kilkenny, December 7, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE several TENANTS who are indebted to the Corporation of the City of Waterford, are here y requested to pay all Rents and Arrens one b hem before the 15th of this present Month Decem-

The Chaserentate having received the most posiive directions to enforce payment, will be under the necessity, for the purpose of recovering said Rents nd Arrears, of furnishing the Law-Agents with a tatement of such as shall remain due at the time spe-

N. B. The Champerlain will attend to receive such Rents and Arrears at his House at Grange, each day from Ten till One o'Cieck.

December 1, 1819.

BOLITING MILLS, LAND, AND RESIDENCE.

NO BE LET, and immediate possession given soon as agreed for, the HOUSE and MILLS of FLE-MINGSTOWN, in the County of Tipperary, with an Rent. For further particulars apply to ROBERT AND, plantation measure. This place is particularwell ofwated for the Cornand Flour Business, being n the centre of an extensive, rich, Corn Country, within 28 Miles of Cork. 13 of Cloumel, 5 of Caher. 9 of Lismore, and one mile of Clogheen. There is very considerable home Market, and Water Carriage from Lismore, and also from Clonnel 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 Lissuage, Shanbally, Clugheen-or to ROOKE CASHIN, Waterford.

October 1st, 1819

ESTATES TO BE SOLD.

MR. LER and Mr. WILLIAM DISNEY will sell their joint and separate ESTATES, consisting of the Lands of Bolindesert, Shauskil, Booleyeloghy. Knoghneccailty, Lower Ballineur, and Glinanore, i the Barony of Upperthird & West Ballilemon, Glina vadra, and the two Killeshalls, in the Barony of Docies without Drum; and Mr. LEE will sell his separate Estate in the Lands of Hoper Ballineur, Ball nab, and Balligarret, in the Barony of Upperthird East Ballimollalla, in the Barony of Decies without Drum i Newtown, Westown, Bitlerstown, and Tramore Lodge, in the Barons of Middlethird; and Carrigovoe, in the Barony of Gaultier. There are above One Hundred Acres of WOODS and WOOD LANDS on the Farms of Glinavadra, Glinanore Ballimollalla, Ballilemon, and Bolindesart. He will also sell his Estate in the County and City of Dublin. The above Linds are now set for above Fir Гноизако діх Ниновро Рошчов а Усяг. Application to be made (by Letter) to Mr. Len. amouth, Devoushire; to Mr. Wn. Dissey, 26 Parliament-street, London-or to the Reverend the DEAN OF WATERFORD, AND WILLIAM NEWFORT, ESQ. Waterford, also in writing, who will forward them. November 7, 1812.

TOBACCO. WILLIAM ROBINSON has for Sale, Thirty Hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of superior picked Quality, which he will sell for the value.

Payment, approved Bills at three Months. Waterford, 18th August, 1812. Whiskey, . . . . . . 17s. 9d.

A REAL BLESSING FROM PROVIDENCE.

CONSUMPTIONS RADICALLY CURED.

THESON'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF ICLIAND MOSS, and PECTORAL PLASTER for expanding the Chest, by advice of the great Dr. Cun-LER, of Edinburgh, as prepared by laborious Chemical Process, from that polar newly-discovered Herb, the produce of icy regions and the only remedy under Heaven ever discovered for checking the ravages of the dreadful evil, is TILSON'S SY-Discuses of the Lungs. The kindness of Providence is manifestly good, in admitting its discovery. It heals all ulceration of the Lungs, stops the spitting of Blood, removes old standing Coughs, Asthmas, Honrsenesses, &c. His Plaster for the Chest removes Pains and Contraction of that part—and by preventing its pressing on the Lungs, affords much relief, and will not buster.

In confirmation of the unequalled merit of this truv invaluable Medicine, the Proprietor has to add the following singular case which had lately been

Mrs. Davison, Ennis, January 6, 1911. Manan-On my way hither from Galway, my carringe broke down a obliged to walk through heavy roads, I caught a violent Cold, attended with violent Inflammation of my Chest and Lungs, the termination of which produced all the horrors of approach ar Consumption; advised by a friend, who used MOSS, Lobtained a few bottles from your House, and one of the Piasters for my Chest, which had the ingery effect of removing the pain and contraction of hat part; the Syrup produced a speedy expectoraen the spitting of blood, violent perspiration, and constered, soon give war, my appelite restored, ad quades to to God. I am now quite recovered.

My official Situation requires my travelling much | that his conduct; in the great cause which now callthe and and ireland, and shall constantly recomthe use of this invaluable Syrup and Plaister to a sperous friends, in hopes the Community may cerive the same advantage I have done.

And am, Madam, Your's, &c. The above testimonial of the efficacy of this justly Laced Medicine and Plaster, is a striking docuont of its exalted merit. Dr. THESON'S Treatise on PHTHISIS PULMONALES, is well worth the peusal of Parents, to be had with the Modicine, at Mes. DAVISON'S Patent Medicine Warehouse, No. Paribucat-street & Mr. Davis, Grand Parade, ork: Mrs. Constant, Mallow: Watson, Limerick: Carrell, Pholan, Birnic, Waterford; Duon, Carlow; ed not, was the paramount motive with all, in their Liparelle, Kilkenny: Conols, Galway: Merrick. Tuam; Bull, Birr: Archer and Co. Belfatt; Bord, Derry: Stepherson, Newty: and one Agent in every Town in Ironnol -DUIGAN, SPILSBERRY AND (O. YS. ABBLY STREET, are Wholesale Agents for

WILLIAM ROBINSON

Tite out SALE. AT HIS STOKES, ADELPHI TERRACE. A FLW BOXES OF

PRIME MUSCATEL RAISINS. Waterford, December 10, 1819.

(1) BE MORTGAGED, OR SOLD, CERTAIN SHARES, or INTERESTS, in FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES situate on the most eligible

whom the Title Deeds and Counsel's Opinion may be 137 After the expiration of the first two Years,

Waterford, November 26, 1812.

November 13, 4812.

TO BE LET,

these Premises will rise considerably in value

GRANT, Tallach.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. FOR A MINORITY OF EIGHT YEARS, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and LANDS of SOUTH-PARK, the WOODS and NURSERY excepted, situated on the River Blackwater, and one mile west of Lismore.-Application to be rande to Thomas

i	(Table), Training in	slander, had columns been grafted and sent abroad
	WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-DEC. 18.	to the world, which the resolutions he now held in
u ļ		his hand were calculated to meet and to refute
g ,	Butter, first Quality, 119s. od.	They also proposed an Address to the Regent, a
·٠	second, 111s. Od.	step which he believed no one could construe diffe-
13	third, 1014. Od	rently from what it really was-no compliment to
1-	Tallow (rendered) 1104 1204. (vd.	persons to whom the Address was to be presented,
)-	1 - 4 (0-1-x) 9 to 0.4 00 n.4 1	
۱-	(canks, rendered) - 86s. Od 90a. Od. per Capt.	but merely as a matter of form, a petition to the
۱۰	Burnt Pigs, 60s, Od 00s, Od.	third branch of the Legislature. He could not con-
.	Pork, 50s, 0d. 35s, 0d.	clude without one remark, and that was with re-
1-	Beef,32s. 0d 38s. 0d.	gard to the total silence respecting Incland, which
d	Oatmeal, 25, Od 26, Od.	had been observed in the speech of the Regent on
re .	Flour, first Quality, sd sd. }	opening the Parliament; It was what no our could
)-	second, 71s. Od 76s. Od. per Bag.	
c-	third, 564, 00 - 034, 00. [	have expected, who was aware of the importance of
ill	fourth, 46s. Od 51s. Od.	the country, and of the welfare of its inhabitants,
n.	Wheat, 554. 0d 634. 0d.	to the general interests of the empire. He trusted,
F.	Barley, 254. 6d 275. 6d.	however, that their Petitious would awake the
	()als (common) 22s. Od 23s. Od. per Bar-	slumbering perceptions of the Regent, and that he
R.	(potatoc) 23s. Od 24s. Od.   rel.	would recollect that I reland was yet in existence, and
ß,	Malt,	that the justice which was due to her remained un-
1C	Coals, 4s. Od 4s. Hd.	
q.	Tallow (rough), 12s. 6d 13s. 0d. } perStone.	performed. The resolutions he was going to pro-
G.	(quarters), 4 d 5d.	pose would likewise offer thanks, which he was sure
	Beef (joints), 13d 6d.	would be most cordially given by the Meeting, to
_	Conarters 5 d 7d.	those respectable and liberal Protestants of Ireland,
	Mutton { (joints), 61d 8d. } per 15.	who had come forward to oppose the machinations
t y	Veal, 0 d 0d.	of Government against the Catholics. He did not
or	Pork, 5 d, - 6d.	hesitate to say, "the machinations of Government,"
	Butter, 20d 26d.	
	Train Oil, £50 001 per Ton.	for he fully believed that its attention was even more
	Whisker, 171. 9d 171. 2d. per Gal.	redulously occupied in endoavouring to defeat their

In the Matter of WILLIAM PRESET. TO BE SOLD BY AUC. TION, by order of the Assignee, at the House of the Bankrupt, in Beau-street, on a Bunkrupt. the 17th Instant, a great Variety of excellent HOUSE. HOLD FURNITURE, of all descriptions; BEDS and BEDDING BLANKETS, SHEETS, and TABLE LI NEN (GLASS, CHONA) an entire set of the Encyclopadie, and other BOOKS: PRINTS: some excessort PORT WINE, in Bottle, and several other Articles,

all which must be sold without Reserve. TERMS, CASH.

FIELDING, Anctioneer Waterford, December 8, 1812. The above Sale is adjourned until Turneday

AGGREGATE MEREING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

On the 16th there was an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics, at the Theatre, Fishamble-street .-The avenues were crowded long before the time at which the doors were to be opened, and when the Chair was taken by Izord Fingull, about half-past one o'clock, the house was completely filled. His Lordship was received with applauses, which contlnued for a very considerable time. - After he could Do Tilson's PECTORAL SYRUP OF ICELAND | be feard, he addressed the Assembly in a few words, of which the following is the import. He felt it, impossible to express the feelings with which he was inspired by the approbation expressed by his coudtrymen, thus calling him to so distinguished a situstion among them, and in receiving him with such enthusiastic applause. He received & he a mark. ed them together, was congenial to their wishes and expectations. That chuse, he was conscious to himself, was the cause of the Emplre; it involved that interests not only of those who might seem more immediately affected by it, but even of those whose opposition to it as the most violent. From these considerations he had been chiefly led to the persoit of ihr not that he clid not likewise feel, that the situation in which the Catholics were placed was degrading to them as a body, and as individuals : but it was the general bearing of that situation spon the welfare of the State which ought to be, and, he doubtenderrours to liberate-themselves from it. When he said, that he took the confidence with which they had benouseed him as marks of their approbation of his conduct, he felt that it must be chiefly of that constancy with which he had pursued the great object of the wisher and hopes of frehand; he had certhirdy done so with uniform stendiness, and assufed them, that never should he be found to deviate from the path in which they had already seen him. and approved of .-- [ Applaure.] It was moved, that Mr. Hay do act as Secretary

to the Meeting; which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Burke, of Gliock, then rose to address the

Meeting. In this most peculiar situation of their

cause, it had fallen to his lot to propose certain re-

solutions for their adoption : this he should certainpart of the Quay of Waterford for Business, being a ly not have done, had they not previously met the fee-simple Estate, not subject to Crown or Quit approbation of that Body so deserving of their conaccilient ORCHARD and GARDEN, and 20 Acres of | Bowens, Attorney, Queen-street, Waterford, with | fidence, and which so largely possessed it, the Catholic Board. They were calculated to do away the calumnious assertions which had been promulgated by the enemies of liberality -of those persons whose every effort had been exerted to blast the hopes of Ireland, and who had scrupled at no means, misrepresentation, falschood, and every baseness, to accomplish the anworthy purpose they had in view.--They took advantage of every expression which in the warmth of feeling might fall from an Irlahman, when reviewing with indignation the wrongs under which his country had smarted, to twist and torture it to their own malignant purposes; and upon such GRANT, Enq. Kilmurry; or the Rev. ALIXANDER as these, coupled with the inslinuations of groundless stander, had columns been grafted and sent abroad to the world, which the resolutions he now held in his hand were calculated to meet and to refute .--They also proposed an Address to the Regent, a step which he believed no one could construe differently from what it really was-no compliment to persons to whom the Address was to be presented, but merely as a matter of form, a petition to the third branch of the Legislature. He could not conclude without one remark, and that was with regard to the total silence respecting liteland, which had been observed in the speech of the Regent on opening the Parliagent; It was what no our could have expected, who was aware of the importance of the country, and of the welfare of its inhabitants. to the general interests of the empire. He trusted. however, that their Petitious would awake the slumbering perceptions of the Regent, and that he would recollect that I reland was yet in existence, and that the justice which was due to her remained unperformed. The resolutions he was going to propose would likewise offer thanks, which he was sure would be most cordially given by the Meeting, to hose respectable and liberal Protestants of Ireland.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, DEC. 10. KING'S GERMAN LEGION.

Lord FOLKESTONB rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of Parliament, as early as possible, to a subject of undoubted magnitude. During the last Session of the late Parliament he had adverted more than once to the infraction of the law of the country, by the introduction of Foreign Officers into the British Corps, and a return upon the subject being universally called for, it was laid upon the Table. Upon examination, however, it was portion of the native British force then within the three Kingdoms, omitting all those upon foreign service. One object, therefore, was to remedy this error, by suggesting that a return be made of British army, properly so called. Another motion would be for a return of the number of Foreigners for a return of Officers of the 60th Regiment of Infantry appointed to the Staff, who by law were expressly excluded from that situation. His main design, however, was to draw the notice of the House to an order respecting the King's German Legion, inserted in the Gazette of the 18th of August last. It was as follows: " In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, during the campaign, but particularly at the battle of Salamanca, his name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to order that those Officers now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army, from the dates of their respective Commissions." His Lordship thought, this order could be understood only in one way, that which the words plainly imported, and so comprehending it, it appeared to be an attempt (Ineffectual it must be, because it was contrary to a positive enactment,) to Introduce Foreign German Officers, permanently, or as long as they should live, into the British Army; the German Legion having been enrolled as a temporary corps. The ingenuity of the other side of the House had, however, he believed, discovered another interpretation, and he should sit down in the hope that the Noble Lord (Palmerstone) would state whether he did or did not concur in the explanation just offered.

Lord PALMERSTONE requested that Lord Folkestone would repeat his construction of the words of the Order.

Lord FOLKESTONE complied, repeating what he had before said, and adding that, by the order in question, he understood that the officers of the German Legion were to be allowed half pay.

Lord PALMERSTONE replied, that it was not his intention, nor could it be the effect of the order, to give the Officers of the German Legion privileges or advantages inconsistent with the Act, under the authority of which the German Legion was form-

Lord FOLKESTONE continued .- If such were the fact, the order was a nullity, and amounted to nothing-[hear, hear 1]-but the explanation just attempted was directly at variance with the words of the instrument, and those words were equally inconsistent with the Act of Settlement, and with trifle; it was in truth most gratifying to their feelthe Statute embodying the German Legion. In ings, and welcome to their ambition. Those who the extraordinary vocabulary of the War Office, were acquainted, from previous unhappy experience, the term temporary might not mean during a liwith the sentiments of the Noble Lord (Folkestone) mited period, or the term permanent mean during on the subject of the employment of foreigners for an unlimited period, but until the War Office our own and the defence of our allies, would be could transform the English language, as they had aware that to carry this motion was not so much transformed the English army, the true sense would his object, as at the commencement of a new Parliabe perfectly obvious to every man who had sense to nent to make a sort of declaration, that his opinicomprehend any thing. [Hear, hear!] The Noons were unaltered, and that he intended to contible Lord would answer, perhaps, with equal intelnue the same road he had pursued during the last ligibility, that this was meant as a reward for merito-Parliament. If he thought that their employment rious service; but what boon was it to tell a man, was improper, all Lord Palmerstone wished was, that something should be bestowed upon him, which, that all those who entertained a different sentiment from a positive enactment, could never be realized? should be admitted to have as much love for, and as The Officers of the German Legion were all serving correct views of the Constitution, as their opponents. with temporary rank, and none other could be giv-Looking at the present state of the world, and viewen. In former times, British subjects had been aling the countless hosts that were arrayed against lowed temporary rank, without ascending the regu-Oreat Britain, single handed, it seemed to Lord lar steps of promotion, by which means they were put Palmerstone the height of absurdity to make such an over the heads of older Officers. Of this fact, Sir objection. Because our having swept the seas of Thomas Graham was a memorable instance, but it or enemies, and bocause our small but gallant arwas now abolished in every corps but in the German nles had hitherto stood undaunted and unbroken Legion. In 1804, they were embodied; they before the overwhelming forces of France and all came over in numbers from the Continent, and this her dependent States, was it to be urged that we man was appointed Colonel, and another Lieutewere, unaided and unsupported, capable for ever of mant-Colonel, with temporary rank, but they are now advancing and shouldering out our own Genecorps, and particularly the German Legion, meritral Officers, and taking the command of our own armies-[hear, hear! from Ministers]-one of them actually had the controll of a district. On what would deny .- [Hear, hear!] To the return first authority were these innovations attempted? Was noticed by the Noble Lord, of the foreign officers It that at the War Office, not being able to cominployed in our whole military force, Lord Palmerprehend their own order, they were actually incomstone had no objection: but the document last repetent to understand the obvious wording of an Act quired he should resist with his utmost power, and of Parliament? Did they make any nice distincin trusted that the House, in giving its negative to tion between what they might call tem porarily perthe motion, would, by implication at least, give its manent, and permanently temporary? If the orapprobation to the employment of foreigners in our der meant any thing, it was either a proof of the armies, and its sanction to the general system on absurdity of the persons in the War Department, which the war had been conducted. or a proof that they meant to delude and entrap the Mr. PONSONBY protested against the, wish ex-Officers of the German Legion (equally ignorant pressed by the Noble Lord, that the House should with themselves of the English language), by preupon this or any other occasion, come to a decision tending to reward their valour, but giving them in especting the merits of any question not immediatereality nothing but empty words. He hoped that ly connected with the motion before it-that it the Noble Lord, or some of his friends, if they unshould determine as to the policy of employing derstood enough of English, would at least attempt an explanation of a circumstance which had explicitly and insurrections are every where great uneasiness and disturbance in our forces, the course of the last Parliament, and which arguments zettes, because a similar desire had been this night events in Russis, and insurrections are every where great uneasuress and distributions, and he was happy officers of which could not, with patience, endure perhaps not twenty Members then present had ever before expressed to him by others, and he was happy threatened.

German Barous or Counts were placed over their heads. After what had fallen from the other side, the proposition which his Lordship intended originally to have made on this subject must be altered; but as a foundation for it, he would in the first instance move, that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying him to lay before the

was understood by every body else. This order was professedly meant to reward that deserving body o House copies of all orders issued from the War-Ofmen, the German Legion, by conferring upon it fice respecting the rank of officers serving in the Officers permanent rank in the British Army; bu King's German Legion. t appeared that, in the vocabulary of the War Lord PALMERSTONE lamented that the No-Office, the word permanent implied something conble Lord who had just sat down did not allow him tradictory to itself; that it did not imply constant to answer his speech, before he delivered it [a or perpetual, but something temporary or limited. lough], because it might have saved the House con-Now he would appeal to any man, whether it was number of Foreign Officers employed in that small siderable trouble. The difference was merely as to likely to be so generally understood?-He would the interpretation of words which had become techput it to the Noble Lord himself, whether, if it were nical, as applied to the military service. Permanent officially announced to him that he was permanentrank was that which was possessed by every officer ly to hold his present situation at the War Office, in the regular British army, and temporary rank and that it was afterwards intimated that he was to all the Foreign Officers at present employed in the was such as was given to persons who had raised bodies of men for the public service, who were provided with high commissions, without advancing this permanent grant to the German Othicers, the who have received Staff appointments, and a third through the previous stages. Temporary rank, thus Noble Lord would not feel some degree of astonishconferred, applied only to the particular corps, and did not entitle the individual either to brevet rank, had been originally intended to delude him? But or to half pay. In truth, nothing more permanent if the grant made to the German Officers were really had been conferred on the officers of the German regarded by that body as a boon, as a reward for Legion, than what the law allowed; and, at the services, he must say that they were very easily gratime the order was framed, the Act of Parliament tified, and that the Government of England had embodying them was kept in view. It was by no discovered a more cheap and easy way of rewarding means correct to say, that all the officers in our fomilitary officers than had yet been hit upon by any reign corps had only temporary rank. Such as were other country in Europe. Perhaps the word perappointed in the commencement were certainly in nanent, mentioned in the order, was not, correctly Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the that predicament; but as vacancies occurred they peaking, applicable to any part of the British Arwere filled up by persons upon whom permanent my, for, thanks to our Constitution, there was no rank was conferred, and who were placed in every such thing as a permanent army in the country respect on a footing with their brother officers. The [Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches], the Noble Lord had maintained, that the order was inwhole being subject to the annual consideration of consistent with the act, which required the King to Parliament, without whose consent it could not grant commissions and letters of service; but it did continue to exist. Therefore, when he read the not provide that they should be different from those word permanent applied to the Officers of the Ger-In other cases bestowed, excepting that they were man Legion, he confessed that he felt considerable undoubtedly to terminate at the disbanding of the astonishment, conceiving it to be the result of some corps at the time limited, and that the officers possessing them were not to have the benefit of half pay Then it would be asked, what benefit did the officer derive from this order? [Hear, hear!] He resatisfied with the explanation of the Noble Lord; ceived this advantage, to a soldier who had galand here he begged it to be understood that, as to lantly served his country of no small value, that, any prejudices stated by the Noble Lord to prevail when his commission should cease, and his services mong any body of men against the character of the should no longer be required, his name would Ferman Legion, he was not to be included in that still be printed in the Army List-[hear, hear! oody. [Hear, hear! from the Ministerial and -and being printed in the Army List, he would Opposition benches. ] For he had heard from suristill bear the rank to which his merits so unous Officers who had served with the Germans, that questionably entitled him. Lord Palmerstone detheir conduct had been eminently distinguished by nied most pointedly, that the instrument in the Gazette interfered with the officers of British remy vulgar prejudices against these gallant men, gin-its, and insisted that the scale of promotion in merely because they were foreigners. At the same the German Legion had always been the same, not allowing that young officers entitled to brevet rank ers in our army should always be looked to with a should pass those of older standing, who had not the ertain degree of jealousy. Indeed, in all counsame advantage.—The Noble Lord opposite might, tries that are free, and wished to remain so, the emperhaps, ask, for what purpose the order was reployment of foreigners, particularly in the army, quired? It was to bestow a well-merited complinight be regarded with jealousy. But in this inment on a body of men who had always been distinstance, considering the merits of the German Legion, guished for gallantry and discipline: as far as related and the explanation which the House had received to the rank they were to bear (though not to the emolument they were to receive), it converted temsee any ground for jealousy. porary into permanent service. What they acquired was honour, the end and aim of a soldier; that for which he fights and dies. To the German Legion such a reward was not, and could not be deemed a

Lord MILTON strongly deprecated the employment of foreign officers in the manner in which he inderstood they had in some instances been, namely, in the command of English districts; and he apprehended that, by the order under consideration, as it had been explained by the Secretary at War, those officers might be so employed.

satisfied, because he now saw nothing illegal or un-

explanation he certainly understood the order as the

Noble mover understood it, and as he believed it

Lord PALMERSTONE stated, that according to the terms upon which the German Legion was originally constituted, the respective rank of its officers, when serving with British officers, was settled. The Noble Lord denied that any German officer had ever commanded an English District.

Lord MILTON mentioned the case of Baron Linsingen, in the Eastern District.

Lord PALMERSTONE observed, that upon Lord Chatham's retirement from the command of the District alluded to, another British officer was

immediately appointed to succeed him. Mr. CANNING professed to understand the order under discussion precisely as it was understood by the Noble Mover, and as he fully believed it was understood by most people. But it seemed that he and others were mistaken in their conception of this order; for, according to the Noble Secretary's explanation, it did not mean what the words imported. To the merit of the German Legion he was as ready to bear testimony as any man, and to that gallant corps he would most chearfully allow any reward sustaining so unequal a contest? That our foreign that could be consistently granted. He therefore should never have objected to the act of rewarding ed all the reward that could be bestowed upon them, the German officers, if the manner had not been exno man, let him belong to what party he might, ceptionable. To that manner he certainly felt the most serious constitutional objections-but these objections were removed, and he was glad to hear the explanation which had been just laid before the

> Lord FOLKESTONE, after animadverting upon the endeavour so generally obvious of late among entitled to calculate upon his support in a division, our young officers, to imitate every thing in German from the arguments he might use in the course of the fashion, and, in deference to that fashion, to cast | debate. off every thing English-which imitation he thought one of the worst effects of the extended employment and the particular patronage of German troops, proceeded to observe upon the several speakers who opposed his view of the subject. With repect to the esire, or rather challenge, of the gullant Officer (Stewart) to look to the Gazettes, in order to ascertain the achievements of the German Legion, he

to see their hard-carned honours disparaged, while | heard. With the explanation of the Noble Lord, | to find that in glory, as it appeared from the local relative to the order under consideration, the Right the British army was not inferior, compared with Honourable Gentleman declared himself perfectly those highly-applauded, those particularly faroured Foreigners: For what was the comparison? Why. constitutional in its character, although before that let the House and the country judge from a few in-

The day preceding the Battle of Talavers, six battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, belonging to the German Legion, lost in killed and

BATTLE OF BUSACO. Four battalions and two detachments of the German TSSAULT OF CIUDAD RODRIGO. Total British loss ..... 686 German ditto..... CAPTURE OF BADAJOS. British loss in killed and wounded...........

BATTLE OF BLRUERA. I'mo hattalions of the German Legion lost, &c... 104 be deprived of it at the termination of the war, or one Two ditto of the 7th regiment of infantry ..... 6x2 rear afterwards, which it appeared was to conclude One ditto of the 48th do. ..... 273 do. ..... 323 One ditto of the 29th do. RATTLE OF SALAMANCA. Fire battalions German Legion..... ment; nay, whether he would not conceive, that it

German ditto .....

1st of 7th ----[1th ----Upon this review the Country may decide which description of force encountered more danger, suf-

fered more loss, gained more glory, or was entitled to more praise. To some persons he knew it would be absurd to appeal. From those who paid more regard to their own will than to law or reasonfrom those who could originate an order apparently designed, and since it was issued he would undertake to say notoriously conceived, to involve a direct violation of law, he could not expect due attention. But he looked to the consideration of the Gentlemen of that House, who must feel that, whatever difference of opinion might prevail upon general questions, the explanation of this extraordinary order was calculated to do good—and be hoppeculiar arrangement with that body, which was ed that that explanation would be rendered effective for the satisfaction of the army and the public .novel to the Constitution, and contrary to the Act originally organizing that corps. But he was quite | With this view, he suggested that the explanation of this night ought to be put into an official shape, and promulgated, in order to do away the general

misunderstanding, and he would add, the general discontent to which the order under discussion had given birth. Perhaps the manner in which the decbates of that House found their way to the public might be deemed sufficient to give all desirable publicity to the explanation; but he thought it would be more satisfactory, especially to the army, to take judgment and valour. He therefore could not adopt the course he had suggested. The Noble Lord concluded with asking the Secretary at War, to say

upon what authority he learned that the German time he must say, that the employment of foreign- Officers understood the order as he had this night Lord PALMERSTONE answered upon the attthority of General Dekin, who was the senior German Officer in this country. The Noble Latd repeated his assertion, that Baron Linsengen, who had the direction of the German depot, never coma manded in any other respect in the Eastern Dis-

of the order referred to in the motion, he did not trict, unless under the orders of Lord Chatham. Mr. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE wished to state, in reference to what had been said of the comparative morits of the British and German Othicers, that five of the Generals who had received thanks for their conduct at the battle of Salamanca belong-

explained it to the House?

ed to the German Legion. Mr. WHITBREAD directed the attention of the House to the affectation which so generally and idiculously prevailed of imitating the dress of fo eign soldiers. From the known predilection for this dress, in a certain quarter, our troops were so Germanised or Frenchified in their appearance, that the most serious consequences were to be apprehended. In fact English soldiers had fallen, and English officers been taken prisoners, in consequence of mistaking a corps of French troops for our own, and in the retreat from Salamanca, one of our officers was near being killed by order of a brotherofficer, who supposed him to be French. Notwithstanding the general sense entertained on this subject by the army, either remonstrances had not reached the source from which the remedy must pring, or had been ineffectual, so far had taste prevailed over judgment. Whatever might be our admiration of foreign troops employed with our own, there was surely no need to confound the two services together; each might retain a distinct uniform and independent character of its own. He could not abstain from expressing his concern at the conclusion of the speech of an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning), who after the strongest and most pointed arguments in favour of the propriety of the notion, expressed in language which only that Genleman could command, had declared his intention of voting against it. This conduct of the Honour able Geutleman was, however, nothing new: he had been a good deal in the habits of speaking on one side of the question, and giving his vote on the other; nor could be, after to-night, think himself The House adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11. A Prussian vessel is arrived at Dover, from Dieppe, which port she left three days since. Sentleman, landed from her, and who has arrived it town, states, that the utmost consternation prevailed throughout France on the subject of the disastrout

seen, states, that three hundred individuals had been sembled at Moscow, for the purpose of bringing shot for insurrectionary conduct in the vicinity of away salt. The consequence was, that drivers, Marseilles, within these few weeks.

Star Office, two o'Clock. It is reported upon 'Change, and generally believed, on the authority of the arrival from the opposite coast above alluded to, that

BONAPARTE IS NO MORE! He is said to have been killed in an affair with the Cossacks on the 19th ult. His whole escort, consisting of 3000 of the Imperial Guards, was cut to pieces. He himself was pierced by a thousand lances of the Cossacks!

Parliament will adjourn about the 22d or 23d inst. to the 2d February.

We have to record another instance of dishonourable conduct in French officers, prisoners of war in this country. General Brun and another officer escaped from Pool on Sunday night; but, by the activity of the Magistrates, who had kept a watchful ere upon them, their flight was soon discovered, a pursuit took place, and they were both apprehended on Monday, at the Lion Inn, Shrewsbury, to the gaol of which place they were instantly commit-

The Malta Mail, which arrived on the 9th. brought letters to the 5th ult. including one from on hoard the Achilles, dated the 28th of October, off Venice. It states, that eight trabacculos, laden with stone, had been recently captured by the British squadron. The cargoes were intended for the building of batteries. Another trabacculo was taken with merchandise worth £25,000, and this good fortune was succeeded by the capture of two gunboats and 24 other ressels, which were cut out by the Eagle from under some batteries. The loss sustained by the British on the occasion was, the 1st Lieutenant badly wounded, two men killed, and five

By the same conveyance dispatches were received at the Admiralty, from Sir Edward Pellew, off Toulon. Admiral Freemantle was cruising off Lissa, in the Milford, with the Wenzle and Apollo friestes. The two latter had fallen in with and captured some of the enemy's privateers, one of which

A squadron of Russian ships of war was expected to craise in the Mediterranean. A reinforcement of some kind was much wanted in that quarter: there were Iving at Venice three line-of-battle ships, a frigate, four brigs, and three or four schooners, be side a great number of gun-boats. There were also nine ships of the line on the stocks. The British had to oppose to this force, the Achilles and Fagle, of \$1 guns each, and the Bacchante frigate, besides the ships at Lissa with Admiral Freemantle.

The following letter is from an intelligent Correspottleut. He mentions some interesting particulars from Hamburgh. There it was believed a fortnight ago that Bonaparte was dead or a prisoner-and the joy was general .- Some openly expressed their satisfaction, and were arrested. Attempts were made to prevent the circulation of accounts from the army, but without effect. " HARWICH, Drc. 10 .- Early this morning ar-

rited the Prince of Wales packet, Captain Mason, with Mails and several passengers, from Gottenborgh, which place she left last Saturday. The Russian fleet, also Admiral Hope, with our homeward convoy, sailed from Wingoe Sound on the preceding day. Several of the convoy and seven sail of the Russian men of war passed this port vesterday. A Russian frigate is now at anchor off this harbour. and the remainder of the fleet of that nation, originally destined to this country for protection from | dated Freynada, not Fuente Guinaldo, the 25th.that foe, which however is now, thanks be to Pro- It states that the greater part of the enemy's forces vidence! no longer to be dreaded, is said to be at anchor in Hoseley Bay, the wind not being fair for its proceeding to the river. The packet does not bring any positive intelligence from Russia, of a more recent date than that brought by the former arrivals. With respect to the remnant of the Corsican army, there does not appear to exist a question as to its fate, neither as to the consequences but that Bonaparte, with his favourites, Murat and Berthier, will succeed in making their escape from that fate which would await them, and which they so well deserve, were the Cossacks but fortunate enough to intercept them, few of the best informed have any doubt. Their route, it is supposed, will be along the Dnieper, and to Kiow, by that means avoiding Tchitzchikoff, and the other division. which, were they to return in the direction of their advance, would be prepared to meet them .-A gentleman, who left Hamburgh only a fortnight ago, speaks to the variety of reports in circulation at that place respecting Bonaparte; some that he was dead! others that he was made prisoner. Many of the most respectable inhabitants had been arrested for speaking their sentiments, and repeating to their neighbours what they had heard of the French disasters; at which, and at the cheering prospects of a renewed and uninterrupted intercourse with this country, the general joy was indescribable. Denmark was anxiously looked to for change in her politics, when all the Northern Ports, from the Elbe inclusive, would be open to our

" Firep. m. His Excellency Count Liewen, the Russian Ambassador to our Court, his family, and suite, have this moment landed from the Russian frigate (Castor) above alluded to."

The following stratagem is said to have been played off by Bonaparte, preparatory to his leaving Moscow. He caused it to be made public, that as salt was scarce in the country round Moscow, the peasantry might come to Moscow, and be there provided with as much as they required for preserving their meat through the winter, at the rate of 3

horses, and carts, were all put in requisition for the service of the army, and employed in removing stores and baggage.

It is said, that in a conversation which Bonaparte had with the King of Saxony, at Dresden, just before the former joined his army, the King ventured to express an opinion, that the Russian campaign would cost the French a great many men. Bonaparte replied, that he knew it, but added, that he could afford to expend (depenser) 25,000 men a has outrun his calculation.

The traitor Lesseps, who was appointed French

Consul and Governor of Moscow, incurred disgrace from his new Sovereign shortly after his elevation.— Having been ordered by Bonaparte to make contracts for provisions, he applied to some of the Russian merchants at Moscow: they, however, declining it, on the ground that they were without the means, he next resorted to the Jews, who professed their willingness to serve their grand Patron, but stated, that as they would have to go to the small villages and towns to make their purchases, the peasantry would expect to be paid in ready money, and therefore it would be necessary that the French should advance considerable sums for that purpose. The necessities of the French were great: there was no time to lose -the demand was therefore complied with. The French waited for the provisions, much longer than was convenient; but neither money Jews, nor provisions, ever returned.-Lesseps was

in consequence of this affair displaced and disgraced. Ills Royal Highness the Prince Regent is about to make some provision for the benefit of old and deserving General Officers, of a certain number of years of actual service, whom it has been impossible otherwise to provide for, by giving them Regiments or Governments. There are many of this description, upwards of 40 years in the service, who are not employed on the Staff and have no other benefit from Government but the pay or half-pay of Lieutenant-Coloneb

A Treaty of Peace has been concluded at Stockholm, between Sweden and the Regency of Spain, acting on the part of Ferdinand VII. This, of course, is an acknowledgment by Sweden of that Prince as the legal possessor of the Spanish Monar-

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock. per Ct. Cons. -1 Bank Stock, 218 Exc. Bills (31) 1 pm. per Ct. Red. 59111 Omnium 74 pm. Cs. for Act. 61 604 614 per. Cts. 7511 per Cent. Navy shut

Dispatches were received this morning from Lord Wellington, dated on the 25th, at Fuente Guinallo. No action had taken place, and no movement of importance on the part of the enemy. Things remained in statu quo.

Courier-Office, Two o'Clock. Mr. Browne, who is arrived from France, though ome solely upon his private affairs, his Brother Mr. Wogan Browne, not his Mother, being dead. is First Aid-de-Catan to the King of Saxony. There were paragraphs in the Paris Papers at Dieppe, of the 5th, dated from Smolensk, which only mentioned that the army was retreating in the best order. There was no new Bulletin. Lisbon Gazettes have been received to the 1st

inst. The Lisbon Gazette of the 30th ult. contains a short dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, which crossed the Tormes had repassed it; and may of his missing soldiers had joined their regiments. " Lisbon, Nov. 20 .- On the 24th, the headmarters reached Freynada, Respecting the movements of the enemy, report says they have retired, some towards Salamanca, and some towards Plarentia and Toro Zamoro, but nothing positive is

known on this head." Government have ordered a strong reinforcement f ships to join Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, at Halifax. In addition to those already on their passage, the following have received directions to join him Ramilies, 74, Captain Sir T. M. Hardy; Cumberland, 74, Captain Baker; Sybille, 38, Captain Upton; Eclipse, Capt. Tucker; Indian, Capt. Jane;

Arab, Capt. Wilson; and four smaller ressels. MURDER.—Tuesday morning early, a respectable looking man was discovered mardered, lying in a field at Islington, not far distant from Sadler's Wells. His pockets were turned inside out, from which it s inferred he must have been robbed by some villains, and afterwards murdered. This mysterious circumstance is undergoing a very serious enquiry.— The body was conveyed to the Woolpack Tavern, near the spot, for a Coroner's Inquest.

YARMOUTH, DEC. 11 .- This forenoon two more of the Russian fleet, with some English men of war, passed here, consisting of about 12 sail of the line, with a favourable breeze from the northward. The ships which sailed with pilots for the Russian ships have returned, as the Russian ships had been furished with pilots from the ships laying at Gottenourgh. Arrived the Beaver and Britomart from a ruise to the Northward, and the Boxer from the fleet off Flushing; also the Princess Augusta cutter rom the Nore.

It has been truly observed by Mr. Burke that, as religious principles are not to be controuled by persecution, the wise Statesman will endeavour to turn them to his advantage, as the skilful mechanic does iteam, water, or any other powerful element of nature. The blind, besotted neglect of this liberal policy towards Ireland becomes more and more alarmcopechs per pood. The proposal tempted some ingerery day. If the opinion and advice of Burke, ed gratitude of the Catholics of Ireland, for his un-

the heavier commels of the Eldons, Liverpools, Dixons, Giffards, and Duigenans, our gallant armies would not now be flying before the enemy for want of reinforcements. If the claims of the Roman Catholics had been allowed, an invincible bodof men might have been raised and sent from Ireland, who are now kept there, both armed and unarmed, o watch each other. And with what advantage migh not their prejudices and principles be directed in mons. aid of the Spaniards; and their gratitude also for emancipation in aid of England. But the great physical strongth of Ireland must be divided and neutramonth!—His expenditure, however, of human life | lized, or our present feeble rulers cannot keep their places. This is national infatuation to the last degree. It is a house divided against itself, verifying

> is dementat. Bivouac .- This word the French took from the German biwacht, an extraordinary guard, set a night, for the safety of a camp. It is a German word, composed of bey, at or by, and macht, which, like the Latin word excubia, signifies the nightwatch. The Germans say bewachen, to perform the night-watch, and they call die wucht, the man who is on guard. Hence our own match.

## Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Some highly interesting Parliamentary proceed ings, intimately connected with Constitutional principles of the most important nature, will be found in our columns. The proceedings in both Houses on the 11th consisted of little more than matters of form, and of some conversations relative to the Gold Coin and Annual Malt Bills. Both have met with opposition, but they will finally pass.

Some intelligence relative to the war in Russia. has been received by the Gottenburgh mail, but it speaks chiefly of events of which the details are alconde known A dispatch from Kurusory gives a sketch of his operations from the 9th to the 13th of November. On the latter day the head-quarters of At Dundee, Scotland, Sir A. Douglas, of Gleubervic, the Russians were at the village of Ballentino, about 30 miles from Smolensko. Kurusorr states expressly, that 2000 men and 60 officers, under Augr-REAU, the brother of the Marshal, laid down their arms. Accounts from Warsaw state, that the headquarters of the French army were at Smolensko on the 19th of November, and that the Emperor continued to enjoy the best health. Their retreat from Moscow is, in the same accounts, represented as having taken place in the most perfect order. It is, however, to be observed, that the Press of Warsaw is under the dominion of French influence.

The intelligence from Lisbon does not require particular notice in this place.

It was understood in London on Saturday, that Mr. WHITBUTAD would present a Petition to the Commons on Monday, against the return of Gen. GASCOTONE and Mr. CANNING, for Liverpool .-

The late proceedings in the County of Wexford, which Mr. TROTTER was concerned, having excited very general interest, and being likely to undergo discussion in Parliament, we have carefully and impartially laid the different statements which have appeared upon the subject before our readers. In the letter which Mr. TROTTER addressed to the Dublin Evening Post, and which was published in this paper on the first of the present month, the name of a Gentleman of great respectability in Ross was introduced. The following letter from Mr. TROTTER is isfactory and conclusive :

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR-Having been misinformed as to Mr. M'CORMICK of Ross, I beg you to correct a mistake, into which I was betrayed, in mentioning his name in a Statement of mine relative to recent proceedings against me in the County of Wexford. Mr. M'CORMICE assures me, that he did not even know of the affair until I was in Wexford, and I have no namper of reason to doubt so respectable a characer's declaration.

"I am &c. JOHN BERNARD TROTTER." E. Post Office, December 15, Fine o'Clock. AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING.

THEATRE-FISHAMBLE-STREET. Lord FINGALL in the Chair.

The Aggregate Catholic Meeting has fust ternated, and the following Resolutions were adopted by acclamation. The Meeting was most numeusly attended, and several Gentlemen spoke in vindication of the views and conduct of the Catholics of Ireland .- Counsellor Finlay spoke with his usual nergy and eloquence. In the course of his Speech he mentioned, that neither Princes nor Parliaments could stop the progress of the Catholic Cause, and the enthusiasm of the People-the thousands within and without doors burst forth into shouts of acclamation, that reached from Fishamble-street to the Castle of Dublin! The Speeches shall be detailed

in the next Publication. That an Address be prepared, and presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying his erposition on behalf of the faithful and long-suffering People of Ireland, professing the Roman Catholic Religion.

That the Individuals entrusted with the management of our Address and Petition, composing the General Board of the Catholics of Ireland, be requested to prepare and present an Address to the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, expressive of the unbound-

A letter from a respectable clergeman at Basle, in | peasants in the immediate vicinity of the city, and | Fox, Pitt, Grenville, Grey, Wellesley, Canning, f remitting patriolism, splendin talent, and incorrely Switzerland, to a friend in London, which we have a few days afterwards upwards of 700 carts were ss- Whitbread, &c. &c. bad not been outweighed by tible integrity, and of our deep regret, that the Irish People are at present deprived of his eminent serivices in l'arliament-a déprivation which we rank

amongst the most severe of calamitles to Ireland. That the Earl of Donoughmore be requested to resent the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland to the louse of Lords.

That the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requested to present our Petition to the House of Com-

That the most cordial Gratitude of the Catholics is due and hereby given, to our Friends and Adrocates, the Liberal and Enlightened Protestants of Ireland, composing so decided a Majority of our Brethren of the Protestant Religion, amongst whom we are proud to recognize all that is distinguished the awful aphorism-Quem Deux vult perdere pri- by Rank, by Talent, by Fortune, and by Indepenence of Mind.

That we have seen with indignation, but without urprise, certain Resolutions, lately published by some members of Grand Juries, and some individuals in different counties, containing insinuations and charges against the Catholics of Ireland, accusing them of disaffection, of entertaining disguised and secret views, and of an intention to obtain a Catholic Ascendancy.

#### Irish Stocks, December 14.

Bank Stock shat Gov. Stock 5 p.c., 994
34 per c. Gov. Deb., 734 Treasury Bills, .... 1004 

Gov. Deb. 5 p c.... 1004 | Do. 6 per cent. Deb., .974 Exchange, 61 per cent. BIRTHS .- In London, at her Grace the Duchess of iratton's, Lady Augusta Tavel, of a daughter .- in

lonmel, Mrs. Markham, wife of W. Markham, Esq. of a daughter. -On Thursday, at Ballyregan, the Lady of Lawrence B. White, Ren. of a daughter. MARRIAGES .- Mr. Joseph Reville, of this City. Merchant, to Miss O'Reily, daughter of Jeremiah

Reily, of Cork, Esq.-At Rathronane, Tennison Lyons, Esq. of the County of Westmeath, to Miss Frager, of Parkville. DRATHS .- At Stutgardt, Prince Frederick Alexander, youngest son of Duke William, bruther to his Majosty .- In Cork, Mrs. B. Galwey .- At But-

ton, Mrs. Dundas, wife of C. Dundas, Esq. M. P .-Bart .- Sir Cuthhert Shafts, of Bavington, Knight.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, DECEMBER 16.

15th-Flora, Cooper, Beaumaris, slates; Camden Packet: Little William, Simmins, Dublin: ballast-

ea, ballast; Abcona, Allen, Weymouth, wheat and 15th-None.-Put back-Mary Alicia, Waggett-Lady Fitzgerald, Dore-Abcona, Allen-Carmarthen

14th-Gower Packet : Bucephalus, Smith, Swan-

Recse-and Minerva, Morgan.
Wind B. S. E. at 8 a. m.

ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, THE TWENTIETH INSTANT, At Seven o' Clock,

SERMON will be preached at the NEW METHO-DIST CHAPEL, GRAND PARADE, and a Collecion made for the purpose of liquidating the Debt due

THE METHODIST SOCIETY OF WATERFORD embrace the present opportunity of most gratefully acknow-ledging the very liberal Assistance they have received from their Fellow-Citizens, in the erection of this Building, so commodious and ornamental to the City. However, after great exertions and strict reconomy, they have to regret that a Debt of upwards of £500 still remains due, which occasions this appeal to the liberality of their Friends.

Docember 16, 1812.

TIMBER AND DEALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 22d instant, a elected Cargo of TIMBER and DEALS, of excellent Quality and good Dimensions, just arrived from Gottenburg, and now landing on the Quay, opposite the Glasshouse Shop; to be put up in convenient Lots.-A Specification of the Cargo may be seen by applying at Thomas and Robert Jacob's Office, Bridge-Street.

Sale to commence at twelve o'Clock. Waterford, 18th Month 17th, 1812

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE 21st DECEMBER INSTANT, AT THE EXCHANGE,

IN THE CITY OF WATERPORD. THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir HOMAS OSBORNS, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet upoxpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beauti-

ul View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to John White or John Woodn, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

December 4, 1812.

THE SUN LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR granting ANNUITIES, effecting Assurances on LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, and the EN-DOWMBNTS of CHILDREN.

The Utility and Importance of Assurances of this lescription are well known, and it is only necessary mention, that the Principles on which THE SUN Life-Assurance Society is conducted are liberal in the highest degree, and that their arrangements afford the greatest facility and advantage in the transaction of business, both in effecting the Assurances, and in the performance of the stipulated Agreement. By Order of the Society, ARTHUR BIRNIR,

Agent for this part of Ireland. N. B. The requisite information will be furnished y Mr. Binning by Mr. Newsony, Dame street, Agent for Dublin; and by Mr. Opent, Bookseller

and Stationer, Agent for Cork.
Chronicle Office, Waterford, Dec. 17, 1812.