CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMERICA. Mr. WHITBREAD rose to move an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that the Correspondence which had passed between the Government of this country and America should be laid before the House. In submitting to the House the motion with which he should conclude what he had to say on the prescut occasion, he begged, in the outset, to have It understood, that he meant merely to ask for information, and that the House should be put in possession of Papers which were already, though in an unauthenticated form, in the hands of every person out of doors. All parties, he was aware, agreed in deprecating war with America. The Governments of the two countries had uniformly professed, that they were each actuated by a conciliatory disposition towards the other. But, unfortunately, it had so turned out, that, with the most friendly feelings on the part of Great Britain towards America, and of America towards Great Britain, the breach had widened, till we at length saw, by the Speech of the President of the United States, that the result ineritably must be war. The case was now before the Public of America and Great Britain, and before the world, and there was no set of men from whom information on the subject was withheld, except the two Houses of Parliament .--The People of America had the Papers in question laid before them by authority. From America they found their way into France, and also into this country; and every person in the habit of reading the Newspapers had the cases of each of the Goveruments before them: it was only from the two Houses of Parliament in this country that they were withheld. These Papers had been refused when he applied for them last Session, and he understood they were still to be withheld .- Motions for Papers of this kind were not unfrequent, wherever there tions were not properly carried on. Such was the | Berlin and Milan Decrees, as ought to oblige us to were any jealousies or suspicions that the negociacase in the Russian negociation; such was the case give up our Orders in Council with respect to Amewith regard to the war in the Peninsula. Sometimes the Papers so demanded were granted; sometimes they were withheld. But, whenever information on such subjects was withheld, it was done on the ground, that secrets might be disclosed which might prejudice our interests; or that the country with whom we were connected, or with whom we were in treaty, might dislike a disclosure of circumstances in agitation or discussion, and might wish them concealed till they were brought to a final arrangement. At present, no such allegations could be made, nor was he aware that a single disadrantago could result to the one country or the other from the production of the information he should now move for. He should move for nothing that was not contained in the two volumes published by the American Government, and in which was laid open all the information by wanted. Mr. Whitbread here entered into a long statement of the correspondence, and made various observations relative the following motion :-

" That an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying, that he would be pleased to order copies of all the Correspondence | tremely popular at first; but it was now proper to which had taken place between his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister, or Charge d'Affaires, resident in England, from Jan. 1, 1810, up to the latest period; together with all documents referred to in that correspondence; as also copies of the correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroc, togother with the documents referred to therein."

Mr. STEPHEN contended that there never wa a more unfounded position, than that Great Britain had been unjust towards America, or wanting in a spirit of conciliation. On the contrary, nothing but the utmost aversion to a quarrel with America could have enabled this country to have borne so much. So far from having done any thing to provoken rupture with America, the strongest, most persevering, and almost even humiliating means, had been employed to avoid it. He saw no good to be insulted by America, or any other nation. He that could result from a premature agitation in that House of the differences between the two countries; but, on the contrary, was satisfied, that it might be attended with a great deal of inconvenience and mischief. But when or where did the Hon. Gent. hear a wish expressed, that America should be annihilated? For his part he had never heard any wish expressed with regard to the dispute with America but one, and that was, that a war with that country ought to be avoided, if it could be done without that after ruin to the maritime rights and commerce of Great Britain, which must be the consequence of yielding to the arregant pretensions of France. When the Hou. Gent, talked of adopting a proper line of conduct with regard to America, he well understood what was meant by that; it meant, that we were to allow her to take up the whole carrying trade; nay, even the whole coasting trade of France; that we ought to consent to her carrying on the whole commerce of our enemy without interruption. That was the amount of the proposition; and what was more extraordinary, the Hon. Gent, asserted, that all this would be for the benefit of our commerce ! This, he confessed, appeared to him a paradox, of which he should be glad to hear an explanation.

Mr. CURWEN said, that he felt the greatest pertinacity the commencers of this system of hostilis said this not from any personal dislike of the Right | Minister; but as far as his country was concerned, | Members with furnishing arguments a painst their own | Hon. Gent, but purely from a conviction, that his as far as higher and more evalual motives could sway country, by putting them in the hands of the Ame-

cluded by expressing his strong consiction of the danger and impolicy of a war with America, and his wishes that, by timely precaution, it might still be averted. entered into a long defence of the Orders in Council, and rindicated the conduct of Government in relation to the negociations with America. In reply to what had fallen from Mr. Curwen, with respect to the hope entertained by him that his Majesty's present Ministers were not likely long to continue in office, he observed, that whatever golden dreams might be indulged on this subject, he must say, that as far as he knew any thing about the matter, he rather imagined that the Hon. Gent. would find, that his consolatory prospects would not open upon him quite so pleasantly as he had imagined. (Hear, hemr.) But if the system which the Hon Gent. so trongly recommended were to be a system dietated to the Government of this country to pursue, then, udeed, he should feel happy to quit his present situntion, and not to form a part of any Adminis ration which should pursue a course so hostile, as he conceived, to the true interests of the coun-

Mr. HERBERT said, that, if we went to war with America, that country would be able to sup ply France with sailors sufficient to man her ships of war; and that was a circumstance which he could

not contemplate without dread. Mr. BARING said, that the feelings of the coun try seemed favourable to a war with America. Pretious to the commencement of the former war, similar feeling prevailed. It even went to a war of extermination; and all persons knew how that war terminated. And he prayed to God, that the war into which Ministers were now about to plunge the country might not be so fatal to us. The House pught now to consider that America was become greatly improved in revenue and strength; and he denied that she had ever given us just grounds of complaint. The question now was, not in what manner the Orders in Council had originated, but whether there was or was not such a repeal of the rica. It was asserted by America, that these decrees were repealed by France. This should be the simple question for the House to consider; and, to him, it clearly appeared that France had repealed the decrees in question, so far as they were obposious to our commerce with America. Even if these obnoxious parts had not been repealed by France, it was not in the power of America to force her to adopt any other measure. Mr. Foster had been challenged by the American Government to show that these decrees were not repealed; but Mr. Foster chose to be silent. It was impossible to look at the nature of the quarrel between this country and America, without perceiving that it was most fa-Tourable to the views of France.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, he was sorry to see that too little care was taken by this country to conciliate foreign states; and that too little attention was paid by persons in high official situations to the residents of foreign Courts in this country. It was to the Orders in Council. He then concluded with particularly necessary to have paid such attention owards America, a country that was jealous of its new situation among the old Governments of the world. As to the Orders in Council, they were ex-

maider whether they were not more detrimental than advantageous; and he was confident that nothing less than a sacrifice of national honour would force him to consent to a war with America. He could not, however, agree with Mr. Whithread, that America had acted fairly between this country

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, we had acted in a ime to adopt measures of conciliation. We had no ight to stop American ships upon the high seas, and plunder them of their cargoes. He strongly conlemned the conduct of the Minister, as tending to shake the Throne, and convulse the nation.

Mr. LEICESTER wished for conciliation a nuch as any man, but he would not suffer the English flag, on which the safety of England depended.

therefore could not agree with the motion. Mr. WHITBREAD said, although the Hous eemed eager to come to a decision, he hoped that he would gain the customary indulgence of being alloved to answer the arguments of those who has spoken against the motion. The Hou. Gentleman who spoke last was extremely auxious to know what good purpose the motion could serve. He could tell the Hon. Gentieman, that one good purpose, which it would evidently accomplish, was, to give him information on the subject of America; for it was quite evident, from the tenour of his speech, that he was greatly in want of such information. The Hon. Gentleman had made a declaration in favour of the Ministers-he was ready to place every confidence in him. This was, no doubt, a spontaneous effusion, a gratuitous declaration, springing from his heart, and directed by his understanding. He was even generous without bounds; for he not only oved the Minister, but he loved his collergues too. ---They were all wonderful men; they were all nen of talent! His praises, though very sincere, as it must be supposed, were, however, extremely well-timed; for they came just after the grand annonnecement of the Right Hon. Gentlemin, who, as if he had escaped from durance, had told the satisfaction in the prospect that, with whatever | country, in no very obscure terms, and rather with exultation, that he was to be the Prince Regent's ty towards America had persevered in it, they would | Minister. As far as personal consideration could not be long enough in their places to carry it much | affect him, he (Mr. Whithread) could assure the further. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Perceval.) He House, that he was exceedingly careless who was Honourable Gentleman, was that where he taunted

measures would be ruinous to the country. He con- | his feelings - he would say, that he most seriously | ricans. He desired that such arguments were used indeed regretted this declaration of the Right Honourable Gentleman. He regretted it because it forced upon him considerations of the most melan-The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER | the country to be blamed for his preposterous, and ance of the Right Honourable Gentleman in power augured fatally and onincusty for the happiness of Gentleman think hin self the country, or did he his country; because such a disastrons fact promis- thick that its great cause was identified with the exod no good, and foreboded every evil; because, es- listence of his wretched Administration-of his Jamitous as had been already our situation, this was patched-up and broken-up Administration of an the shutting out of hope; this was the beginning of despair; this was the consumpation of evil. But he would ask the Hon. Gentleman still, why to espouse his cause was refusing to espouse the cause was his support of the Ministers so broad? -If the Hon. Gentleman wished to be considered as delivering a consistent epinion, was he quite right in lavishing his praises on the Minister and all his colleagues?-Was he not aware, that amongst those colleagues there was at least one, who differed from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, even en prinple; and how, then, could his approbation equaland consistently extend to both? [Hear, hear!) The Hon. Gentleman then argued against the denial of the Papers by the Chancellor of the Exchequet. He was confident, that if a motion were made in another place for these Papers, the Marquis Wellesley would not oppose it. The Honourable Member for Yorkshire had refused his assent to the production of those Papers, because, in his opinion, they would lead to angry discussions. That Hon. Member had said, that he (Mr. Whitbread) had speken to night different from his usual manner. He was sory that he could not say the same of the Honourable Member, for, to do him justice, or rather inastice, he had spoken indeed most like himself .--He had been unfortunately guilty of no inconsisteny-he unhappily had not departed from the usual ourse which he had marked out for himself in that House. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that the production of the papers would cause irritation .-He deprecated the fiery debate and the hot contentions which those papers would produce; and yet, with marked inconsistency, and almost in the same breath, he said, that we had every information which we could wish before us; and that every Member had already in his hands just as much information as was necessary to be the foundation of a contentious debate. As to what was said by another Honourable Member (Mr. Stephen), about the disappointment he felt at the course he (Mr. W.) had taken in enforcing his motion, he could only say, that he was extremely sorry for that Hon, Gentle oan's di appoinment, aggrerated as it was by the eparation which he arowed himself to have made f following the question step by step; of discuss ig the Orders in Council in all their bearings. It as certainly a great har ship on the Honourable entleman not to have the opportunity of speakng four hours, as he had done ou a former occasion. on this subject. (Alangh.) If the Hon. Gent. had been indulged with that opportunity, he would have performed great feats; he would have shown how wrong America was, and how right Great Britain; he would have shewn how little England had to deplore the Orders in Council; how very slightly her trade had been affected ; -not only how slightly her trade had been affected, but how much it had been benefited-how much her prosperity had increased: how much her wealth had been augmented. All these fine things had been lost, because the Hon. Seutleman could not make the speech he intended. But the Hon. Member resisted the production of the papers. He denied the Member for Milbourne the obtainment of his cur bono; and he assisted to keep back that information which would have corrected the erring statements of that Hon. Gentleman. The Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer) had alluded to others as having been the authors of the system on which the Orders in Coun- and lost in attempting it five boats and thirty-in city (CHA) 2003 Sant, we man acree in a cit were founded. In the hame of every thing that men. From the morning of the 29th, the French vstem as having ever originated with Mr. Fox. If originated with any mun more than another, it did with that Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Stephen), whose pinions, published sedulously in pamphlets and speeches, contributed most to the introduction of that ystem. As well, indeed, might all the calamities under which Europe now suffers be attributed to that great man, as the system of the Hon, and Right Hon. Gentlemen, which now fills our Gazettes with bankruptcies; and has shut us effectually out from very communication with Europe. Nothing could more unfair than the imputation of the introducion of this astem to Mr. Fox, or to Lord Howick. is successor; their blockade was that which was known to all Europe, which was recognised in the law of nations, which was in fact an actual blockade. not a blockade of paper. The Honourable Gentleman then ridiculed the argument deduced from the dea of placing confidence in the Administration. This was directly the cant when he first came into Parlia. nent. Nothing was heard of but confidence in the Minister; but in what was that confidence placed? It was placed in ignorance; every motion for papers and for enquiry was resisted; and the consequences of that resistance, arising out of the confidence placed in the Minister, were now too well and too fatally known. He then alluded to the unfairness of the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. who, although he resisted the present motion for papers, did not this k it inconsistent to read a passage from a paper of the French Charge d'Atlaires, for the purpose of proxing that America had behaved partially to France. He defied the Right Honourble Gentleman to produce fair proof of partialty on the part of America. When all the papers were before the House, he would must the Chanceller of the Exchequer holdly on that subject. The next

argament, if it could be called one, of the Right

against the Government of England -against to-Right Hon, Goutleman's Administration; but was Administration, that was actually and merely endored? He had no right to imagine, that the refusal

of the country. The most extravagant proposition with regard to America was, that of demanding that America should restore the state of trade, as to British manufactures, to what it was before the passing of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which it was as utterly impossible for the Americans to comply with, as to attempt to remove their immense Continent to the faithest part of the world. When Ministers contend for such a monstrous proposition, all idea of negociation must be at an end. A hope was held out, or a hint at something that was to be done which was unexpected; but he was at a loss to understand what was meant. He was serry, when on the ere of a war, any measure should be rejected which might tend to conciliation. He would wish if it were possible, to extend his motion, and to nove two Addresses; one for the papers mentioned this present motion, and the other for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and Mar-

spirit of conciliation. A division then took place -For the motion, 23; Against it, 130 .- Adjourned.

quis Wellesley. It would be then seen how far the

Noble Marquis had conducted himself in a tone or

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ETTERS FROM ADMIRAL DE WINTER TO THE ME NISTER OF THE MARINE AND COLONIES. o Texel January So.

"Mosseigner.—I have the honour of grooting to your Excellency, that on the 28th lost, a nine in the evening, we, from time to time, heard is porti of cannon, accompanied by rockets.

S As day broke, a large three-masted vessel upon he Hank was perceived continuing to make signals of distress. Half an hour after day-break, the resel

"JAN. 31 .- The fishing-boats, and those belongng to the squadron, which set out at day-break on he 29th instant, to the assistance of the vessel shipwrecked upon the Haak, approached her; but at a cable's distance the sea was so strong, and the sandi had collected to such a degree, that the boat struck iolently upon them, and immediately the row-boats became useless; nevertheless, the chief pilot, Duynheer, risked the sacrificing of his life to save some nen, and rentured on the shallows and sunkenrocks. whilst the English having made's raft by tying empty barrels together, let it down. This hold memore placed Duynheer in a situation to receive 35 men, all sailors, and two pilots. This pilot's boat was already half filled with water, and it was with difculty she withdrew from so critical a situation. One of the enemy's sailors expired in the boat, and two are dangerously wounded.

" On the 31st, in the morning, it blowing from the southward very fresh, the frigate again began to fire, and the fishing-boats, &c. have returned to renew their efforts.

" This vessel proves to be the Manilla frighte, of 2guns, and 250 men, commanded by Capt. Joyen; the struck upon the Hank at seven at night, of the 28th of January, when the Captain cudeavoured to have an anchor carried out, but did not succeed, luring all that day three enemy's ships were seen from Caland's Oog. The 34 prisoners are marched for Amsterdam.

" Fin. 1.- I have the honour of concluding my port of the shipwreck of the enemy's frigate the Manilla. The departure of the boats for the frigate on the 20th ult, with which I terminated my report of yesterday, has been attended with the most complete success. They succeeded in saving all the prode on board the frigute, amounting to between 170 and 180 men; they are on board the squadron. shall order them to proceed directly to Amsterdar and will have the honour of transmitting your 1: cellency a list of them as early as possible.

"Three of the five beats belonging to this? ate, which were supposed to have been lost in a rying out an anchor, have arrived upon Texel Isla with some men. A small part only of the prise ers' clothes has been saved, it being with couside able difficulty that the crew were taken off.

" The frigate has not been burned, because fir water had risen as high as the port-holes, and lie waves frequently covered her. Nevertheless, as I' power whatever can get this vessel off, and as, in a probability, she will to-morrow be entirely destre ed by the sea, there is nothing to regret on this account. The Captain's name was mistated by the first prisoners; he is called G. F. Seymour.

55 I beg to place under the observation of you Excellency the exemplary conduct of the Lientenn de Vaisseau Verveer (Jacob): he commanded pi Duynheer's boat, which executed the bold manouv stated vesterday to your Excellency. All they oners overwhelm him with gratitud s, and decla that he attempted almost an impossibility, with the greatest risk of perishing himself, to save thirty-five men, which he actually accomplished."

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,254.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE

TIO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Our o'Clock. or Tuesday, the 25th Instant, at the Exchange, fo Account of whoever it may concern, 55 Bags and 2 Pockets of new Kent and Sussex HOPS, partly da maged, and just landed out of the Mary, Jennings

FITZPATRICK, Auctioncer-Waterford, 22d February, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. At the House of the late Jonnes Strangman,

Queen street, on the 26th instant, VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A chiefly consisting of Bedsteads and Hangingsnone Bedding-Mahogany Chairs-a Sideboard-Dinner auduther Tables-some old China and Glasss good Right-day Clock-a Mangle-Kitchen Furn ture-and sundry other Articles. - Also, an Electrify

The Sale to begin each day at 11 o'Clock, and to rontinue until all are sol Waterford, 2d Mo. 22d, 1812.

COOPER FIELDING, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. For such Term as may be agreed on,

RITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY. THE HOUSES and CONCERNS in LITTLE BAR-ROUSTRAND-STREET, as lately occupied by Mr. JAMES O'NEXUL, and his noder Tenants, containing front to said Street about 66 feet, and running backwards about 133 feet.-Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Mr. MICHARL POWER, Baker, together with the BAKE House and Concenns in the cere thereof.-Proposals to be made to William Barron, of Carrickbarron, Esq.; or to George lvik, Attor

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

T the Exchange, in the City of Waterford, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February Instant, between the hopes of 12 and 1 o'Clock in the Aftermoon, the RECTORIAL TITHES of the Town Lands of Carrigbrahane, Kilcarton, Ballyphillips, Ballymorris, and part of Ballybrenock, in the Parishes of Reisk and Dunbill, Barony of Middlethird, and Co. Waterford, for the Term of twenty-one years, to commence from the first day of May next .-- And also, for the Ferm of forty years, to commence from the 25th day of Murch next, a House or Tenement in Stephen-Street, Waterford, late in the possession of the Representatives of David Power, Esq. and now held by Mesus. O'BRIEN and LYNAON, part of the Entale of the hoper House of Saint Stephen, in the City of Waterford. One year's Rent of each to be paid as a CORNELIUS BOLTON, Master.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1812. The Torms of the Auction, with the Maps of the Ground, to be seen with the Master; or at the Office of Rosert Cooke, Esq. Waterford.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH, OIL, BLUBBER, AND HERRINGS.

FOR SALE, BY WM. PENROSE, SONS, & CO. A Quantity of prime Newfoundland FISH, A few Tons Newfoundland Cod OIL, Twenty-seven Casks BLUBBER. One Hundred Barrels HERRINGS,

Some SALMON, in Tierces and Barrels, & Aparcel of OARS, SPARS, &c. Just landed out of the Ranger, from St. John's.

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES A as convenient as any in Laurence, capable o doing a large Bunners in the Manufacture of Pao Viscous and reception of Conv. and are so conveni ently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, there by saving much labour and preventing injury to the

Vor Particulars apply to Jons Atkins, No. " Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jon August 23, 1811.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City. FERHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taker by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 56s. 9d. per Barrel, Lesides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quacter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker

and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE RANGED, HOUSEHOLD Th. oz. dr. [lb. oz. dr. [lb. oz. dr. Penny Loxf, 0 3 0 0 4 4 0 6 0 Two Penny, 0 6 1 0 9 1 0 12 0 Four Penriv, 0 19 2 1 2 3 1 8 1 Six Penriy, 1 2 3 1 11 4 2 4 1 fr All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro portion and besides the two mitial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W. the thanged with an R. and the Possecold with an H.—and the Weight must like-wise be 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'cock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or rold by them, according to the Act of Parisament for Regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties

will be sevied according to Law. JOHN DENIS, Mayor

PROTESTANT PETITION.

FIVIE PETITION to Parliament, in fa-I vour of our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been transmitted to me from Dublin, for the mithble of obtaining the Signatures of such Profits TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as appruve of it-I give this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THREE o'clock each day, in order to receive such Signatures.

WILLIAM NEWFORT. Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT. GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN, well walled A in, and which would answer for BUILDING GROUND, opposite the House where Mrs. Smrrn resides, on the Yellow Road. Application to be made Waterford, Feb. 11, 1812.

£2200

TO BE LENT. BY GEORGE IVIE, ATTORNEY. Waterford, Feb. 92, 1812.

FISH FOR SALE.

THARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of the Brig Bonito, direct from Sr. Joux's, consist ing of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 1812.

FOR SALE, THE GOOD SMACK ACTIVE, of PLYMOUTH. TELL, Master, now lying at the Custom-House Quay.-For Inventory and other particulars, apply o H. H. HUNT, and Co. or the Master on board. Waterford, Feb. 15, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

CHARIOT, but ashort time in use, built by Lono Dublin .- Also a Pair of young, well-drawn, bay ARRIAGE HORSES.

TO BE LET, or the INTEREST sold, the HOUSE. New-street, in which the Stamp-Office was formerkept .- Also the INTEREST in three STABLES and OACH-HOUSES, with good Lofts, opposite said

Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRVIE, Esq. Waterford, Feb. 18, 1813

In the Matter of TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ANDL DELANY. in this Matter, at the Royal Exa Bankrupt. change, Dublin, on Monday, the d day of March next, at the hour of Two o'Clock the Afternoon, the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to said Bankrupt's Estate. A Schedule of said Debts i posted in the Exchange Coffee-Room, and may be seen ly applying to Francis Macantury, Agent to the on, and Assignce, 6, Buckingham-street.

TO BE LET, FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE THIRD INSTANT, Or for a long Term of Years, if not redeemed within that time.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, situated within half a mile of the Bridge of Waterford, and containing about 51 Acres, mostly Meadow-ground. There are a good Kitches-oardes and an excellent Oncurre on the Premises .- Application to be made to Mrs. WALL, Ballybricken, o to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, at Grange, who will close with a solvent Tennn, as soon as the value is offered, and give immediate Possession. Waterford, February 8, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLYMA A KILL County of Waterford, adjoining to the ove, situated on the River Suir, and only one Mile rom the City of Waterford; being a most beautiful ituation for any Gentleman to build upon. The rear is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion. Apply to BEN. Rongers, Esq. Waterford. Waterford, November 26, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-FEB. 21.

Tallow (rendered) ~ - ~ about 904, 00.	1
Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.	- 1
(casks, rendered) - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d.	
Rugut Pigs 39s, Od - 40s, Od. >	per Crit-
Parel 374. 64.	- 1
Beef, 04. 0d 0s. 0d.	
Oatmeal, 21s. Od 22s. Od.)	
Flour, first Quality, d d.	
	per Bag.
third 405, 00 - 505, 90 - [
fourth, 30s. 0d 36s. 0d.	
Wheat, 52s. Od 57s. Od.	
Barley, 25s. Od 28s. 6d.	
Oats (common) 17s, Od 17s, 6d (potatoc) 18s, Od 18s, 6d.	per Bar-
(potatoc) 18s. Od 18s. od.	rel.
Malt, 434. 0d 454. 0d.	
Coals, 44. 8d 44. 8d.	
Tallow (rough), 95 0d 105 0d. } Potatocs, 7d to 11d.}	perStone -
Potatocs,	
Beef { (quarters), 4 d 5d. } joints), 5 d 6d.	
jointal 5 d od.	
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. { (joints), 6 d 7d. }	ner Ib.
Veal,	ρε, ισ.
Pork, Anna and a district and d	
Butter, 23d 30d.	
Train Oil, £10 00s	mer Ton.
Whishey, 9s. 0d 9s. 4d.	-per Gal.
i mshcj, 33. Va 30. 44.	,

LONDON.

TURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

It is amusing to read the paragraphs of our conemporaries : Some affect no knowledge of the subject of the late communication, and then proceed with great gravity to tell us what will be " seen in the letter to the Duke of York it others assume an authoritative tone, divide the antiwar of Lords Grenville and Grey into distinct heads. and quote passages, with all the air of precision and all the " pomp and circumstance" of official authority. We confess we are not disposed to give implicit credit to him to continue in his place till he should form an the "brackets" of the one, or the significant " Italics" of the other. One boldly asserts, that " the imperious demands of the Noble Lords (Grenville and Grey) were-1. A total abundanment of our Allies on the Peninsula; 2. A rainous surrender of our commercial interests to America; and, 3. The immediate emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland-as the sine qua non of their acceptance of office."-Another infers that " nothing short of the whole power and patropage of the State" would satisfy Lords Grenville and Grey, and that they would bear " no rival near the Throne." Where the writers of these paragraphs were furnished with these facts, we cannot secertain, but without any access to forbidden sources, we will stake our credit on all that relates to the abandonment of our Allies, and what is pleasantly termed a surrender of our commercial interests to America, us well us iny intimation of a disposition shown to grasp at patronage and power, being utterly false, and void of all foundation. With respect to the Emencipa-, tion of the Catholics, we certainly are not surprised at hearing that Lords Grenville and Grey would form no part of any Administration which did not direct its first efforts to that salulary and necessary

The Courier declares, in a tone of triumph, that the proposal made was " an invitation to join the present Administration, and not to form a new one;" and we were happy to find, after some few observations, that the writer of that paper comes to this conclusion, that it was necessary for the Opposition either " to adopt the system which has recoised the Prince's approhation,? and which they maintain to be that which the two bords have unlformly deprecated, condemned and deplored, or to decline the offer; in other words, that the two Lords had no alternative, but to act as they have done, or to sacrifice their principles and character at the ignomialous shrine of affice.

Whether Mr. Perceval, however, is to form a new Administration, we have not ascertained. The our fer loudly proclaims that he is authorised to do so ; but our readers will see, in another part of our onper, that rumours of a very opposite tendency are circulated, and that Mr. Perceval has permitted his and purposes, into one base and adulterated mass. hopes to outrun his judgment; or, in the vulgar phrase, has reckoned without his host.

Our glancing a doubt at his sincerity seems to have annoyed the same paper prodigiously. We repeat however, that if he advised an invitation to join his Ministry, and at the same moment exulted in the prospect of its not being accepted, he was insincere offer which was made by others could not be accepted, he was not insincere himself, but he was childishy indiscreet in proclaiming the insincerity of others. The writer indeed seems to think that this declaration was forced upon him-he, poor man, simply denied, that he was likely to be turned out of office. As to the simplicity in which he couched his denial, we refer our readers to his taunt of the golden dream, &c. &c. the terms of boyish exultation in which he announced the supposed disappointment of his adversaries. It was, indeed, not only unbecoming his station, but, we will frankly allow, with all our prepossession against Mr. Perceval, that it was unlike him, and more worthy of his colleague, Lord Westmorland, than a gentleman of his taste and understanding.—Morning Chronicle.

We warn the public against the rumours with which the Papers are likely to be filled, of the appointment of different Lords and Gentlemen to places. We saw, for instance, in a Morning Paper of yesterday, a Noble Earl libelled by the imputation of his having accepted a place in the Household; and in the Sun of last night it is said that many of the friends of Lord Grenville and Lord Grey have expressed their disapprobation of their answer to the message. We certainly have met with strongly persuaded that the production of the pano one man of any consideration in the country who has not approved of their conduct; and we are confident that none of the persons pointed at in the Prince's Letter-none " of the early friends | pend upon the opinion given by the Noble Secreof his public life," will be found to countenance or support the system of Mr. Perceval's Administra-Rumour says, that on Saturday Mr. Perceval sent

out a circular letter, to the purport that he had re- Lord's question, he had only to say, that if his ceived the Prince Regent's commands to form an | Lordship would give notice of a motion for the pa-Administration. This letter was sent round to all the Members of the Cabinet, and among others to | cd to give him a distinct answer. the Marquis Wellesley. In consequence of this we learn that Lord Wellesley had an audience of the Adjourned.

Prince Regent, at Carlton-House; on Sunday. and tendered his Royal Highness the scals of his offire-at which, when the Prince expressed his regret, the Noble Marquis observed, that he had before intimated his determination not to continue to act under Mr. Perceral-and understanding that he had been houseared with his Reval Illehness's commands to form an Administration, he had come to request his Royal Highness's permission to residen the scale of the Foreign-office. The Prince beand to have answered, that Mr. Perceval find weedved from him no such nuthosity-be find balls desired Administration-and he was anxious that her Lord Wellesley, should form a part of it, and he wished to know whether he had any objection to act with Mr. Perceval? Lord Wellesley said, that he undoubtedly had no personal objection to not with Mr. Perceval; but he had before distinctly stated to las Royal Highness, that he could not continue to act under him. The Prince then corpressed a wish that the Noble Lord would continue to hold the seals for a time, until he should make an arrangement. Ford Wellesley consented to hold them for a short timm; but with the utmost earnestness implored the Prince not to think of delaying the formation of a fixed Ministry, in the present critical state of the Empire, and not to make it on the basis of refusing concessions to the Roman Catholics. We'of tourse deliver this as the more report current in the streets; and certainly the answer given by Lord Wellesley to the question put to him by Lord Holland, in the House, yesterday, does not give countenance to the

stor v .- Hid. A new and excellent Sunday Paper, speaking of the conlition, says, " we hear it is the decision of Lords Grenville and Grey, and the party attached to and rembined with them, not to yield to any species of compromise with parties or principles; and to atcept of office only as constitutional advisers, responrible in their own minds and feelings for their conduct, as legal, unbarnessed, and unrestricted Counselfors of the Crown. If this be true, we congratulate the country on their determination. And let the Courier and those Ministers who would havgain away their independence by truckling to any policy that was proposed to them with PLACE. conmost of the the people's money and their contempt together, till the loud voice of an angry and abused nation shall barricade the throne with their petitions and remonstrances against a jobbing junta, who, under the affectation of loyalty and deference to the ruling power, would pander to the diseased and effeminate appetites of regal luxury, and courtly splendour. "An union of all the great parties of the State." What does this mean, except that men and measures should marry; and by this unnatural union combine and melt down parties, principles, in which the quality and value of all were the offered sacrifice ! "

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, FBB. 17. Earl GROSVENOR called the attention of their Lordships to the subject of granting Offices in Re--if he only triumphed at the knowledge that an version. The bill for preventing these grants was a measure of the highest importance, not only from its immediate advantages, but from the benefits of which it might be considered as the commencement, those that might be expected from a system of reducing our immense expenditure. A permanent bill would undoubtedly have been a better measure than a suspension; but he was sorry to say he saw no great hopes of such a bill being at present carried: but a suspension bill he himself would propose, if no one else did, and that the suspension should be for 10, 20, or even 30 years. He highly disapproved of the short suspensions which had hitherto taken place; and if the permanent measure could

> to be a long one. Lord HOLLAND, seeing the Noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, rose for the purpose of asking a question relative to the existing differences with America. He merely wished to know from the Noble Marquis, whether, in his judgment, there was any thing in the present state of the negociation, which rendered it impossible to lay before the House the correspondence, or, at least, that part of it which was already notorious to the world. He was averse to make any motion. for these papers, if he knew that Ministers were pers would, at present, be improper. But, nevertheless, it was a subject to which the public attention was most anxiously turned; and it would de-

not be carried, the suspension, at any rate, ought

tary, whether he should move for the papers or not. Marquis WELLESLEY stated, that he had received no commands from the Prince Regent to lay any papers before the House; and as to the Noble pers on some future day, he should then be prepar-

The Irish Naval Stores Bill was committed .-

subsitern arrived to the rank of Captain, and 30 | further augmented, he concluded by moving a Re- I exact nature of the proposal, and the terms in which | it, nor are we inclined to believe that app of become Admirals and Generals who entered the ser- be so funded to £14,000,000. vice long after them. If their situation was compared with that of the navy, it was much inferior, was the same if compared with the line and the artillery; and upon garrison duty, an old marine officer militia. They never were placed on the Staff; neither had the Serieant of marines the same allowance at Greenwich that the Serjeant of the line had at Chelsen. As to the privates in the army, they were allowed, in computing their pensions, three years service for every two years spent in the East or West Indies. This was not the case with the marines. His great object was, that a corps equal in merit to any other should be equally treated, both as to rank and emolument. He concluded by moving for a per cents, had contributed to their depression. copy of the memorial presented to the Admiralty in 1810, by the Field Officers of the marines, as well as the copy of a letter from Colonel Trench, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, on this subject.

Mr. YORKE said, that, as to the latter motion, he was convinced that the House would not require a private letter to be produced. He perfectly agreed with every thing that had been said about the merits of the corps; but the House was always slow in interfering with matters of pure mi- advantage. litary regulation and detail; and unless they were convinced that the Executive had neglected its duty, they seldom or never interfered in those points. Now, he would ask, what could be a matter of purely military detail, more than the rank which marine officers should have upon garrison duty? The renson why they had not the same rank in garrisons was, that they were seldom or never called to do garrison duty. Out of the whole number of 35,000 marines, 25,000 were generally on board ships, where they must necessarily be under the command of the Captain of the ship. No officer higher than a Captain of marines could be called upon to serve at the rank of Field Officers, they had little or no duties to do, and they lived in a sort of retiremen from the service. There was at present a battalion of marines in actual service in Portugal, which was commanded by its own officers, and had proved extremely useful and effective. The whole subject was taken into the consideration of Government only three years ago, and a very material addition was then made to the emolument enjoyed by the superior officers of the marines. He was quite persuaded that the greater part of these officers were at present extremely satisfied with their situation, as compared with that of other branches of the service; and as this Improvement of their general situation and prospects had taken place so lately as 1809, he was convinced that there was no necessity for again recommending that subject to the attention of the Prince Regent, or of the House.

After a few words from Mr. Buller, and others, and a short reply from Mr. Hutchluson, the motion was negatived without a division.

Sir S. ROMILLY rose, to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the effects of the system of transporting convicts to New South Wales. Two important objects of inquiry would naturally come under the attention of the Committee; one was, as to the effects which transportation produced on the convicts; and the other, as to the nature of the punishment which was thus inflicted upon them, and their situation when removed to that colony. At a period when the Legislature were almost every Session under the necessity of passing Acts of Parliament, denouncing the punishment of transportation on offenders, it became more than ever necessary to inquire into its effects. He did not mean to throw any reflection on the mode of distributing justice, but he wished merely that the public should be informed whether transportation was a punishment advantageous to society. He then that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the manner of executing sentences of transportation to New South Wales, and into the effects resulting therefrom.

The Motion was put and carried, the Committee nominated, and three appointed to be a quorum. Sir S. ROMILLY gave notice, that he would more to-morrow for a revival of the Committee of last Session, for enquiring into the situation of parish apprentices.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to move that a certain portion of Exchequer Bills should be funded in the Navy 5 per Cents. For every £100 principal money subscribed he proposed that there should be given £108 stock. On the 7th February, on which day the proposition had been first sent into the City, the 5 per Cents, were at 94, and the sum would, therefore, amount to £101 10s. 3d. to which was to be added 7s. 8d., the interest for 31 days. The stock had, as was naturally to be expected, experienced a subsequent depression; but, taking as the basis of his calculation the price of this day, which was 93 1-8th, the bonus would amount to 17s. 7d. There were various considerations which had led him to think that to fund in the 5 per cents, was at present more advisable than to select the 3 per cents. The principal of these certainly was the contemplation of the event of peace, but this, it was obvious, although a sufficient reasonafor looking forward to some prospecate advantages. There was a difference of about £4500 in the expense of management, and having

years before he came to be a field officer. It must solution conformable to the statement which he had be a mortifying thing to marine officers to see men made, and another Resolution, limiting the sum to

Sir T. TURTON complained of the practice, introduced of late years, of bringing forward the as they never could rise so high as naval officers. It Loan in distinct parts, by which the attention of the country was eraded, and the immense mass constantly adding to the National Debt was scarcely might see himself commanded by a junior officer of perceived. He could not help adverting, at the same time, to the probable excessive amount of the whole lean for the service of the year, when a sum of fourteen millions was to be converted by one operation into permanent funded debt, and this was confessed to be only a subordinate part.

Mr. BARING was of opinion that the market would not be able to meet so large an accession;and he believed that the previous knowledge of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's intention to fund in the 5

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER believed that very considerable advantage was derived to the public, not only from funding in different portions, but from funding at different times, as it served to alienate any particular pressure, and facilitate the operation among the commercial world. He certainly would not pledge himself to the success of the plan, but he felt assured that the holders of Exchequer Bills could not dispose of them to more | feelings and personal objects to the great purpose of

RIOTS AT NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Secretary RYDER said, that, in prefacing the motion which he should make, he had first to state, that, within the last seven days, the riots at Nottingham had almost altogether subsided. Although, however, the actual evil had in a great measure ceased, it would ill become the Legislature not to provide a remedy against any future recurrence of

He did not think it necessary to disgust the House with a detail of the outrages which had lately disgraced the country : but it was notorious to every person, that a system of riot existed for the last three months, bordering almost on insurrection, which on board a ship; and therefore when they arrived called for the active interference of the Government. The Rt. Hon. Gent. then stated what he conceived to be the causes of these disturbances; and he particularly attributed them to the increase of frames which took place about four years ago, when South America opened a new market for the speculations of those concerned in the manufacture in which those frames were used. The swell of business caused by these speculations continued for about two years; but then it began to cease, and many families were immediately thrown out of employment. The consequences were these riots, which, if not checked in time, promised very fairly to drive the manufacture itself out of the county of Nottingham. The next thing, therefore, which he had to consider, was the nature of the remedy to be applied to this evil. By the 28th of the King, frame-breaking was punishable by transportation for 14 years; but the dread of his punishment, as it appeared, did not deter offenders. He therefore should propose, that it be punished capitally. He had also an auxiliary meaure to propose, which was, to re-establish the old through the town and county of Nottingham. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill-for the more exemplary punishment of the frame-breakers in the county of Nottingham.

Mr. J. SMITH said, that the great cause of the riots was the decay of trade, and particularly in that one of our most ancient manufactures. Anoby which a journeyman lost four or five shillings in the pound.

Mr. BABINGTON thought the extension of our penal laws a serious consideration, and the danger of a short delay but little

agreed to the extension of the bill to other parts; sponsible advice, nor will be ever be seduced, by They would not object to any arrangement which but as it would be printed, every Gentleman would the indecent example of our contemporaries, who could tend to the benefit of the country; but if is into a Committee upon it.

Mr. WHITBREAD was sorry to say, that from very information he had been able to obtain on the subject, the distresses of this class of men had been the chief cause that impelled them to undertake these personal opinions could be openly arowed and comdesperate measures. He was not inclined to oppose the first reading of the Bill, but would caution the House to proceed with deliberation. He believed | bore our very humble tribute of praise to their libehe was the first person who had called the attention of the House to these riots, and he was highly satisfied to say, that from every information he had since eccived, he had reason to believe that the Right Honourable Secretary had completely done his duy. He believed, also, that the Magistrates of Nottingham had done their's.

The question was then put, that the Bill be read a first time, on which a division took place-Ayes 49-Noes 11.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday-Adjourned.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Courier of Saturday, in a Second Edition of that Paper, contains a statement which we think it proper to lay verbatim before the public :- [Here the article, as it appeared in this paper of Thursday, follows.]

Of the precise matter which forms the subject of the foregoing statement, we profess to have no more knowledge than The Courier. We believe, indeed, that the communication made by the Prince Regent's authority to Lords Grey and Grenville, in the form tive advantages, was not of that nature that ought already mentioned by us, viz. a letter from his Royto lead to the sacrifice of any considerable immedial Highness to the Duke of York, related to a Ministerial arrangement. We also believe that the proposal made to those Noblemen has not been ac-

it was declined.

On a subject of so much importance, however, the public cannot remain for many days in the dark .-In the mean while, the statements in The Courier furnish its with ample materials for observation, the following passages upon the subject, which it which, in justice to all the parties named in them, we shall proceed to offer to our readers.

If it be true, as The Courier says in the first of these paragraphs, that the communication made to Lords Grenville and Grev, " while it expressed out a wish that an union of the great Parties in "the State could be effected on liberal and honour- Regency, and the difference of the situation in which ment in the latter paragraph, namely, that the an- es his satisfaction and confidence in his present his swer of those Noblemen was "unfavourable to any inion of parties." must be utterly and completely false. To reject union, when union is called for by the public difficulties, and when it can be effected between the great Parties of the State, without the sacrifice of principle, would be no less contrary to crisis of public affairs. The letter proceeds to ob the maxims, and to the whole tenour of the political lives of those Noble Persons, than to their duty as public men. They cannot, we will boldly say, they hare not been awayed by any pitiful jealousies, or any low, mean, and palery considerations. They would, no doubt, cheerfully sacrifice many private lest any earlier declaration of them should be construsecuring to the Prince Regent and the Country a Government willing and capable of effecting those salutary measures, which they have uniformly represented as essential to the safety, tranquillity, and prosperity of the Empire. We speak thus confidently, because we recollect

their correspondence with Mr. Percival in 1809. The rejection of the oresture then made grose from no personal objection to him who made it. It was the necessary result of a conviction entertained by them, in common with every thinking man, that a wide difference of opinion on many of the most important points of our foreign and domestic policy subsisted between them and Mr. Perceval, and, above all, that the repugnance felt by that gentleman to a system of conciliation to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, formed an insuperable bar to their co-operation with him in office. Such a junction, indeed, would be weakness, and sot strength. It would be a transfer of contention from the Houses | Friday afternoon : their Lordships thanked his Reyof Parliament to the closet of their Soretten. It al Highness for his gracious communication, and Empire. To such an unprincipled bargain for power, men of honour and integrity never could be parties. In such a conspiracy, rather than combination of men, the public would indeed lament to see such persons as Lord Grenville and Lord Grev .-If a proposal of that nature has been made, which seems incredible, such a proposal must have been re-

Indeed, if we were convinced that such an event had taken place, we should consider Mr. Perceval's speech on Thursday night, as affording a very curious comment on the whole transaction. Did he common law custom of keeping Watch and Ward know that a proposal had been made, which no man of honour or consistency could accept? Did he triumph in the insincerity of an offer, of which he had been himself the adviser? At any rate, if he was at that moment aware of any such communication, his air of triumph and delight is a strong indication, or rather a positive admission, of his persuasion, that it was of a nature not to be entertained for ther cause was the system of paying wages in kind, a moment by men of integrity and principle. Low, indeed, must have been his opinion of the sincerity of those who advised such a measure. That it was the result of advice, common sense, as well as the principles of our Constitution, justify us in conclud- Prince Regent, which they felt it their duty to make ng. The Regent is now the full Representative The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER of our Sovereign. He must act, like him, by respeak the language of the present Ministry, to canrass any public measure as originating solely and Royal Highness they could not refrain from recomexclusively from the personal opinion and private

judgment of our Sovereign. While his Royal Highness was yet a subject, his mented upon without impropriety. They were so, and it was with heartfelt satisfaction that we often rality and wisdom. His onbiassed and private judgment was then understood, not only to approve of the general character and conduct of Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, but it was more than whispered that the rejection of Mr. Perceral's overture for forming an extended Administration in 1809, without a thorough understanding" that their views respecting Ireland should be earnestly forwarded and supported, received his Royal Highness's distinct ap-

plause and approbation. Suck an understanding has been represented as an improper and " haughty" demand. It is, forsooth, " suspecting the Regent," and " tying the hands" of their Sovereign. But it is not from the Sovereign and Regent, but from their colleagues in delicacy, and a liberality, perfectly worthy of himoffice, from men with whom they are called upon to associate, that we thought, and still think, it become a mere party-man-to carry to the Gorerawould be necessary to exact a thorough understanding. If Lord Grey and Lord Grenville act on any other principles, with all our disposition to admire their talents, and trust in their integrity, we shall think that they have lost all claim on the confidence of their Sovereign, or their Country .- Morning Chronicle.

In the observations we made on Saturday upon the letter stated to have been sent by the Prince Regent to the Duke of York, we said that we did not see how the particulars of a letter of that description

nere is accurately known than the general is which we were enabled to communicate on Saturds. We have, however, thought it our duty to ale from our cetemporaries, and to add from ripor ter all the affectation of information on the part others, contain, as our readers will see in substance little, if any thing, more than our statement d Saturday :-The letter of the Prince Regent, it is sald, ab Seattle section at the conduct of Ministers, holds gins by referring to the one which he addressed to

Mr. Perceval on entering on the functions of to able principles"—we are confident that the state- his Royal Highness is now placed. It then express nister, his wishes to form an united Governmen on a liberal and honourable basis, and his hopes that the early friends of his life, and those with whom he first entered into political connexion, will contribute their endeavours to strengthen his hands in the present serve, that his Royal Highness has no private partialities to favour, no prejudices to gratife; his most nuxious and only wish is to promote and secure the public welfare. He had till now withheld the decla ration of his sentiments on these momentous subjects, ed into an intention of influencing the deliberations of the Legislature on the delicate and important question of the State of Ireland, particularly as it involved the consideration of the Catholic Claims His Royal Highness also adverts to the present state of the contest in the Peninsula, adding that it is his most earnest wish to give it every encouragement and support; and recurring to the period when be first assumed the reins of the Regency, and to the wishes which be then expressed, he has the satisfaction to observe, that were it to please Providence to its tore the health of his Royal Father, and he shallalways be the last to despair of such restoration, be would now be able to return into his hands every branch of his empire, not only unimpaired, but considerably augmented."

This letter was addressed, as we have already said, to the Duke of York, who was requested to transmit it to Earl Grey, by whom it would probably be conmunicated to Lord Grenville. This was done on

would render the Cabinet of the Country a description and discord; not a concentration of talent and character directed to the service of the waited upon him about two o'cfeck on Saturday. afternoon, with a written reply, declining the proposal made to them, and explicitly declaring, according to operatatement, that " however honoured they might feel at the proposal which had been' made to them, they must decline all union or participation with his Majesty's present Ministers in the government of the country; stating, that their deided opinion on the question respecting the Catholies of Ireland was, with them, an insurmountable

objection to such Coalition of Parties." According to a second statement, they are said to have declared, " That no personal feeling would have prevented them from obeying the royal mandate, but as a great difference of opinion existed beween them and His Majesty's present Ministers, on the leading subjects of the State, there could be no prospect, in their opinion, of any benefit likely to accrue from an Administration so formed. One of these points of difference being the removal of the disabilities under which the Catholics of Ireland laour, and their Lordships being of opinion them could be no safety for the State without doing away these disabilities. Their Lordships, therefore, felt themselves compelled to make the same answer to the when they addressed his Royal Father in answer to mending to the Prince Regent the great question of Catholic Emancipation.

It will be seen by the letter to the Duke of York, and by what we have stated above, that it contained an invitation to join the present Administration, not to form a new one. It seems to have been more direct to Lord Grey than to Lord Grenville-and ousidering Lord Grey as a Member of the party which had been attached to his Royal Highness early life, it was a proposal more immediately to tiparty to enter into a liberal and honourable union with Mr. Perceval. The Prince had set a ne example; he had found the impressions, attempted to be made upon him against his Minister, erronone that Mr. Perceval had conducted the public affairs upon principles best adapted to secure the honour and interests of the Country, and therefore was entitled to his confidence. Whatever prejudices might originally have existed, had been removed by a more intimate knowledge and connection. His Royal Highness therefore acted with a judgment, a He found that it would ill befit his high station to ment of this great Nation, party views and jealousies and suspicions -to look at every measure of his Minister with doubt and distrust, and to think that nothing could be done well because done by Mr. Perceral. He resolved to govern the country for the interests of the people, and not for the interests of a party-he determined to judge of his Minister. from actual observation-to try him by facts, ard to decide by experience alone-and the result has been, an expression (recorded in his Royal Highness's letter) of perfect satisfaction and confidence considerable hopes that the depression would not be cepted; but we are still uninformed both as to the selves seen any copy of the letter, or of the reply to gency to pledge himself to dismiss his Ministers as

boon as the Restrictions were at an end, without and glory of England, and abandon our faithful, and, Volunteer Bill, as reported by the Committee for notify to the Dake of Richmond, that his Grace's apnister in the interval between the commencement and the termination of the Restrictions-no one could expect him to declare that satisfaction should produce the same effect as dissatisfaction-merit as demerit—that however beneficial the system of Administration might have been found to be, that was to have no weight in the Regent's mind, and no operation on his conduct-but that, like the Tyrant in the play, he was to exclaim, "All you can do peace at this moment would only consolidate and or say is of no signification, for I am determined to hang you."-No real friend to the Regent, we repeat, could expect him, in compliment to the Opposition, to abandon a system of Government which has been so beneficial to the Empire .-- If they refused, upon principle, to accede to the proposal made to them, the Ministers, we are sure, ought to be the last persons to find fault with them. -- If they could not bring themselves to adopt the system which has received the Prince's approbation, they had nothing to do but to decline the offer made to them in respectful terms, which, as we have shewn, has

The reply of the two Noble Lords was communicated to Mr. Perceval forthwith, with a declaration that he might consider himself as the Regent's permanent Prime Minister.

been the case.

Before we dismiss the subject of the Prince Regent's letter, we must take notice of some remarks. in the Morning Chronicle, which appears to consider it as the letter of his Royal Highness's Minister-we know not on what authority; we think the tener of the letter, as it has reached us, appears more likely to have been dictated by the spontaneous and genuine feelings of his Royal Highness; and generally agreeing, as we do, that the Monarch of the country can take no public steps without a responsible adviser, we still do not think that such a measure as that now before us is one upon which a Minister could be properly called upon to offer advice. Surely, at a moment when we have been so long told that the Frince would be called upon to act in a more particular manner, independently of state." his Father's servints and for himself, it seems likely, we say, that at such a moment, the step which he might think proper to take towards arranging his Gorernment, would be exclusively his own. But this assumption appears to be made with a view of charging Mr. Perceval with some insincerity-Insincerity and Mr. Perceval !! We hardly expected, even from the voice of disappointment, to have heard such a suspicion. But the fact is this-Mr. Curren, in the debate upon Mr. Whitbread's Mo. tion, very confidently prophesied the dismissal of Mr. Perceral-And Mr. Perceral had therefore no option but to submit to an assertion which his silence would hare stamped with authenticity, or to deny, as he simply did, any expectation on his part, that he was about to retire from the Councils of the Counter. And if what is stated of his Royal Highness's Letter be correct, and that it does express his confidence in Mr. Perceval, and his resolution to maintain him in his service, we do not see how, even if Mr. Perceval could be supposed to have advised that communication, there is the smallest reason for charging him with any inconsistency. On the facts of this subject we speak in the dark -we are not admitted into the closet of the Prince or the Cabinet of the Minister, but assuming the statement of facts made by the Chronicle to be true, we feel ourselves authorised confidently to deny their conclusions, and to asser!, that the whole course of the proceeding bears the most distinguished and unequirocal marks of the most liberal and patriotic feeling on the part

Highness has so wisely, and to the country so satisfactorily, chosen as his first adviser. To-morrow the Restrictions imposed by Parliament upon the Regent will expire - and we believe we may with perfect confidence announce to the public, that his Royal Highness, in the exercise of his unlimited authority, has chosen to confide the chief management of public affairs to the wisdom, integrity, and talents of Mr. Perceval. This determination, we are satisfied, the country will learn with almost undivided pleasure; as in the highest segree honourable to the Prince and to the Minister, and advantageous to the great and sital inte-

of the Regent, and the utmost candour, integrity,

and zealous duty on the part of him whom his Royal

rests of the Empire. We are not so sanguine as to believe that there are not some persons in this country who will take upon themselves to disapprove of his Royal Highpess's conduct, as they have hitherto done to arraign ceire neither countenance in their measures, nor sympathy in their disapprobation, from the great body of thall not be prepared to go the whole length of $M_{
m f}$. Perceral's political opponents in the great points on lies, without any of those Guards for the safety of the | nal solicitude and affection. Establishments which a year ago their warmest riends considered as indispensable—who shall not prepared to risk the whole structure of our fiinces, by proceeding to try experiments on the most delicate of all subjects, public credit; and by enarouring to force the Bank to pay in gold, witht purpose-who shall not be prepared to proste the commercial interests and the maritime rights epretensions of France, urged by America—who

cruelty of the Usurper's rengeance-who, finally, shall not be prepared to sue to France for a peace, which might, indeed, alleriate for a moment some of the expenses inseparable from a state of extended warfare; but which would at last entail upon useither a war more expensive and less honourable than that in which we are now engaged; or a virtual subscribency to the enormous despotism which a strengthen. — Courier.

Yesterday the Duke of York and the Marquis Wellestey had an audience of the Prince Regent, at

Saturday afternoon Mr. Perceval had an audience of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, after which Mr. Perceval went to his house in Downingstreet, and held a consultation with the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. Ryder.

Lord Ellenborough had an audience on Saturday of the Prince Regent

Mr. Sheridan had an early and very long audience of the Prince Rogent, at Carlton-house, on Saturday morning. His Royal Highness afterwards gave audiences to the Duke of York, Mr. Adam, Mr. Perceral, and Lord Ellenborough, which lasted to a late hour. . The Learned Lord was sent for to the Court of King's Bench, immediately after the receipt of the answers from Earl Grey and Lord Grenville; and the Court rose that he might attend the Prince.

Yesterday a message was sent from the Prince Regent to the Duke of Norfolk, who was at his beautiful villa near Dorking, to attend his Royal Highness at Carlton-house, and his Grace was expected in town last night.

Lord Erskine was also sent for to Carlton-hour resterday, and had an audience of the Prince. The following Bulletin was yesterday shown at St.

James's Palace : — " Windsor Castle, Feb. 15, 1812. " His Majesty continues nearly in the same

We have the satisfaction to state, that all is again quiet at Nottingham.

A gentleman arrived from Paris states, that the mperial Guard has left that city and taken the direction of the north; as also several other regiments. No doubt was entertained but Russia would be im-

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

As the patriotic endeavours of the Prince Regent

(FROM THE SUN.)

mediately attacked.

to effect a junction of parties has, if possible, in creased the estimation in which the character of his Royal Highness is most descreedly held, and as the letter, in which his sentiments upon this interesting and important subject were conveyed, has excited universal and auxious attention, we have thought it our duty to obtain the most correct account of its contents, and the following, we believe, is the most faithful report of it, that has yet been submitted to the public. His Royal Highness began with observing, that as, at the period when he entered upon the arduous duties of the Regency, there was a hope that his beloved Father would be able to resume his Kingly functions, he had deemed it proper to make no change in the Administration, that when the desirable event of his Majesty's recovery should gratify the wishes of his affectionate People, he might find the same persons in office, to whom he had entrusted the Government of the Country, and the same system pursued which had been sanctioned by his approbation. That as the hope of so anxiously desired an event as the restoration of his beloved Sovereign and Father seemed to be more distant then was expected, the Prince reited that it was now his duty to form an Administration upon so broad a basis as might unite the great Parties in the State, and, by combining the faculties of the whole, contribute essentially to the honour and interest of the country. Such a measure, he observed, could not but make a strong impression upon our Allies, and induce them to repose with still greater confidence on the friendship and the assistance of this country. His Royal Highness proceeded to say, that having ascertained, that it was the Sense of Parliament that nothing further should take place respecting the Catholic Question, one great impediment to the proposed junction of Parties was thereby removed. His Royal Highness then expressed a high the conduct of the Minister. But we are satisfied | sense of the merits of Mr. Perceral, and the rest that though there be three or four distinct classes of of the Administration, and took a review of the persons who may feel this disposition, they will re- | brilliant crents, so bonourable to the British arms, and so essential to the national interests, which had occurred during their administration, in order to the people. In fact, no one can disapprove of the justify the favourable opinions which he had expressjudicious and liberal conduct of the Prince, who ed. In conclusion, his Royal Highness repeated his wishes, that so desirable an union of Parties as he suggested could be carried into effect, and his most

which the Administration of this Country must turn auxious hopes that a Monarch so dear to himself, and -who shall not be prepared to concede suddenly the People, might be restored to the enjoyment of and unconditionally the whole claims of the Catho- that power which he had exercised with such pater-

AMERICA.

(From the Cork Mercantile Chronicle of the 19th.) By the Palafox and Belfast, both from Boston, we have American Journals to the 23d ult. the out informing us whence bullion is to be obtained for latest received in Europe, for some of which we feel gatefully indebted to the most respectable Mercantile House of Harvey, Deaves, and Harvey. The the County. England, the ancient Sorereign of the Sea, before Papers of New York, Boston, Portland, and Salem, contain much intelligence, but we are unable. all not be prepared to abandon the great cause of even to give an outline thes day of the whole—the for the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exgropern liberty, now at issue in the Peninsula; to following are the most interesting of their contents:

by a majority of 71 votes.

The Bill reported by the Committee of Commerce the disgraceful scenes which have on a former occa- of the United Empire .- Patriot. sion been exhibited, and the "bounty onperjury" will not go into effect.

BRITISH SPOLIATIONS

Mr. Little called up his motion on this subject .-Mr. Fitch particularly requested it might be so amended as to include the spoliations of other nations, as well as the English. Mr. Little objected to the amendment.-He had, he said, a specific object in the motion: which was, to rouse the People to arms against Great Britain; and the more proofs of wrongs produced, the higher would their entiments rise.

Mr. Wright, too, was opposed to any call for French aggressions, especially when our vessels were all restored, or were in negociation; and when, too, we were on the eve of a British war, which must make us a kind of allies of France .-Adjourned.

It is rumoured that Mr. Foster has demanded a categorical answer of our executive to the question whether our warlike preparations are destined to inade any of his Majesty's dominions.

Admiral Sawyer with his British squadron are or dered to cruise on our coast.

WAR MEASURES. The President of the United States has signed he Bill for enlisting an additional army of twenty

five thousand men, to be culisted for five years, A Bill has passed both Houses of Congress for appropriating nineteen hundred thousand dellars for the purchase of Cannon, Stores, &c.

Reports have reached Washington, that the Prophet had been surrendered a Prisoner to Governo The Essex Register (Salem) mentions, that ac

counts received from South America, to the latter end of October, state, that the Monte Videaus still blockaded Buenos Avres. BOSTON, JAN. 23 .- The following Message was

rosterday transmitted by the President to both Houses of Congress. To the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States. I communicate to Congress a letter from the Enroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of Great Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter The continued evidence, afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British Government against our national rights, strengthens the consideration recommending and urging the

preparation of adequate means for maintaining JAND MIDDON. Washington, Jan. 18, 1812.

dalaterford Chronicle.

SAFERDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of the 17th. Those of the 18th have not yet arrived, but extracts from them have reached us through the medium of the Patriot.

The Papers in the interest of Ministers have announced, with a confidence the most unreserved, that his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, NOW THE UNRESTRICTED RULER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, HAS CONFIDED THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THAT EMPIRE TO MR. PERCEVAL AND HIS ADHERENTS. If this be the fact, and we confess that we see no reason to question its ralidity, however contrary it is to the anticipations i which we had indulged, we have but one brief observation to make-A none important anticle OF INTELLIGENCE THE ANNALS OF THE BRITISH EM-PIRE HAVE NEVER RECORDED.

Every thing of moment which has appeared upon the subject is extracted into our columns from the LONDON Papers. Speculations are entertained, that Mr. Panceval will not be able to maintain his ground, but there are few who place reliance upon such hopes.

There are reports, that another attack is meditated upon Annout, and that war between France and Russia will apeedily break out. The Intelligence from AMERICA, at least, will indeed be found to be of a warlike aspect.

Want of space obliges us to leave Sir Francis. HASSARD to his repose for a few days. Forgotten r neglected, he cannot be.

It has been long known to our readers, that s person named Bryan, and commonly called Captain Wheeler, is a prisoner in the County Gaol. charged with having been concerned in the murders committed at Ballygarron, for which some persons have already been condemned and executed. Patrick Bryan, a witness against Captain Wheeler, is also confined in the same Gaol. Yesterday, the mother of the latter, Bridget Bryan, was committed o the City Gaol by Sir Francis Hassard, charged with having conspired with another to murder the said Patrick Bryan by poison. We understand that the person, who is implicated with the mother of Captain Wheeler, has disclosed the whole transaction, and delivered the poison, which was to have been used, into the hands of the Gaoler for

DUBLIN, FEB. 20 .- The first act of the Regent, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 16.—Yesterday the to Parliament as his permanent Prime Minister; to and Meer's Opedeldock. chequer, and to command him to announce himself Eye Water and Salve, 21. Wid. - Indian Arren

raising 50,000 men, was ordered to a third reading pointment to the Blue Ribbon was to be considered as a mark of his Royal Highness's approbation of the whole tenor of the Viceregal Administration and Manufactures, for permitting property to be and especially of the latter part of it; and to sigimported from England, it appears will not pass nify his intention of raising our illustrious countrythe House; we shall consequently be sparred from man, Lord Wellington, to the dignity of an Earl

> DIED-On the 9th of this month, at Breter, Mrs Christmas, wife of Thomas Christmas, of Whitfold. in this County, Esq. and sister to Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart, and to the Hon. Mr. Justice Osborne. Her numerous and respectable circle of relatives and friends will retain an indelible impression of the amiable dispositions and social virtues which, in a high and ex emplary degree, adorned the character of this esteem ed and excellent Lady. In private life, she was distinguished by firm and animated friendship, and he the most affable and courteous manners, the natural offspring of a good heart and an expanded mind; chilst, in the discharge of her more public dutie . her conduct was conspicuous for the purest integrity. and for that liberal benevolence which was the source of great and extensive blessings .- At Swanson, Mr. Cherry, Manager of the Theatre there, and of that in this City, and Author of some Dramatic Compositions, which will transmit his name to posterity with distinguished and honotirable reputation. Nor was he less eminent for the virtues of his heart and the integrity of his life. His affections were warm and stedfast; his intercourse with society was unsulfied and disinterested; his conversation was rich in anecdote, and adorned by the attractive grace of unassuming modesty; and the whole of his deportment such as to secure for his memory the best and most ardent esteem of all who knew him.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY \$1. ARRIVED, 19th-Lord Nelson Packet.

20th-Gower Packet.

19th-None.-Put back, Mary, Fern. Yoth-None. Wind South at 8 c. m

O BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Ove o'Clock, on Tuesday, the 25th Instant, at the Exchange, for iccount of whoever it may concern, 55 Bags and 21 Pockets of new Kent and Sussex HOPS, partly damaged, and just landed out of the Mary, Jenniums Atwool, Master.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer. Waterford, 22d February, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. At the House of the late Joshua Stranguan, in

Queen-street, on the 20th instant, VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, chiefly consisting of Bedsteads and Hangingssome Bedding-Mahogany Chairs-a Sideboard-Dinner and other Tables-some old China and Glassa good Eight-day Clock-a Mangle-Kitchen Furniire-and sundry other Articles. -Also, an Electrify-

The Sale to begin each day at 11 o'Clock, and to continue until all are sold.

ing Machine

Waterford, 2d Mo. 22d, 1812, COOPER FIELDING, Auctioneer.

1.5500 TO BE LENT. BY GEORGE IVIE, ESQ. ATTORNEY. Waterford, Feb. 22, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

THE HOUSE in Michael-Street, in which the late Mr. William Ownes lived .- The House is in thorough repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family .- For Particulars, application to be made

Waterford, February 22, 1818.

TO BE LET, PROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THE HOUSES and CONCERNS in LITTLE BAR-ROYSTRAND-STREET, as lately occupied by Mr. JAMES O'NELLE, and his under Tenauts, containing front to said Street about 66 feet, and running backwards about 133 feet -Also, the HOUSE nov occupied by Mr. Michage Powrs, Baker, together with the BARE-House and Concerns in the rerethereof.—Proposals to be made to William Barrow, of Carrickbarron, Esq. 1 or to Gronon lvin, Attor-ney, Waterford. Waterford, Feb. 22, 1812.

In the matter of BY Order of the Com-Carrick-on-Soir, in the Ster TO BE SOLD BY ALC County of Tipperary,

a Bankrunt.

TION, on Thursday, in 20th Day of Februar,
1812, at the Hour of t.

o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Royal Exchanoffice-Room, in the City of Dublin, before the co Commissioners-all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to the Estate of said Bankrupt, a list of which may seen at the said Coffee-Room; or by applying Gronge Ivie, Agent to the Commission, and Asses ce, No. 15, Cork-hill, Dublin, or Waterford. February 8, 1812

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

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE. In Bottles 2s. 84d, and a double Quantity for 4s. 101

THE well-known Virtnes of this invaluable Medicine can be attested by a number of respectable amilies in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as the of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be four ! many respectable Characters, as JAMES HYDE, Esc. one of his Majesty's Messengers, Dublin Castle: Rev. G. LENDRUM, &c. &c.

To be had of Mr. BIRNIE, Waterford-Mr. Gon-MAN. Clonmel-and of all Venders of Patent Man. cines in Ireland-and also the following -Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions Conland's Lotlon, for Eruptions on the Face--- i'll Drop, an immitable Preparation of spinion, 40.