Perition from General Sarrazin, setting forth ment, unmixed with any other consideration. the information which that person had communicated to his Majesty's Ministers, on various subjects connected with the probable views of the enemy | the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a against this country, and praying that the House would take his case into consideration, and grant called upon to make a selection of persons, to whom him such pecuniary remuneration as they might deem | I should intrust the functions of the Executive Co-

The SPEAKER wished to know whether the application had received the assent of his Majesty's gave way to considerations, which admitted of no Ministers, as the Noble Lord had stated enough of the petition to shew, that, as it was an application as the general Representative of the August Person | the affairs of Ireland. This is a subject, above all for money, it must receive the previous assent of whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and the Crown. The standing orders of the House were I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the peremptory on that subject.

To this no answer was returned by the Noble Lord PRAME-BREAKERS' BILL.

Mr. Secretary RYDER moved the order the day for the second reading of the Bill for the any personal gratifications, in order that his Majesmore exemplary punishing the destroyers of stocking | ty might resume, on his restoration to health, every and lace-frame works.

Mr. ABERCROMBY observed, that the cira character so calculated to give alarm to the coun try, and to produce the most serious mischief, that good order of society, must be extremely anxious possible.

Captain HERBERT regretted that the Hous had been denied all previous enquiry on a measure which would go to affect the lives of so many of our fellow-creatures. From all the partial information he had been able to collect, these disturbances owed their origin to two causes-the decrease of employment, and disputes between the workmen and their employers. There had been no proof. however, that the punishment of transportation was inadequate to prevent the offence; and the only desideratum which the House had to consider was, the difficulty of discovering the offenders.

Mr. LOCKHART contended, that capital pu nishment was not disproportionate to the offence When the Bill was in the Committee, he should propose that accused persons should have the assistance of counsel, as was given to persons charged with treasonable practices.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, that there were two points on which the whole House had agreed—one that the punishment of death should never be recurred to, except in cases where all other species of punishment had been found ineffectual; the other, that an evil now existed to which a remedy ought to be applied as soon as possible. For his part, he was convinced that the remedy proposed was me remedy whatsoever; the evil would still continue to exist in spite of it. It might be naturally imagined, that the Bill was directed chiefly against that evil which had been compared to high-treason, and which had excited so much the indignation of the House; but he could assure the House, that, as it stood at present, it was not so directed. The four species of crime contemplated by the bill were, 1st, entering houses by force, and destroving machines; 2d, entering houses by force, with intent to destroy them; 3d, wilfully and maliciously cutting in pieces machines; and the 4th, destroying any utensil, instrument, &c. belonging to the machinery. Would the House believe it, and yet it was true, that not one of those crimes partook of the dreadful nature of the evil complained of; and which evil was, as it was likened to high-treason, a conspiracy to destroy all frames? According to the present Bill, an idle apprentice, who, from a quarrel with his master, or mny other cause, should break or destroy the machinery of his master, or the slightest utensil connected with it, might be capitally convicted under it. In fact, the Bill was totally directed against Individual depredation, and not against the conspiracy which had given birth to the late disturbances.

Mr. BATHURST thought, that, after the long continuance of the outrages which had so much disgraced the country, it was right that the Government should adopt more efficient measures than had been hitherto resorted to.

Mr. C. WYNNE insisted on the necessity which the House had for going into a Committee of Inquiry on the subject of the disturbances.

Sir A. PIGOTT took the same ground against the hill as Sir S. Romilly

Mr. Sec. RYDER defended the Bill. With regard to the objection of extending the punishment of death, he begged the House to recollect, that this was only intended as a temporary measure, to meet a pressing temporary evil; and that the hope was, the terror of death might put a speedy end to the present unlawful and alarming proceedings in Nottingham, and the neighbouring counties.

Mr. WHITBREAD objected to the Bill, because it extended the long list of our capital punishments. A division then took place on the second reading of the Bill - For it, 94-Against it, 17.

The Irish Population Act was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

DETWEEN HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AND THE DUKE OF YORK : TOGKTHER WITH THE ANAWER OF LORD GREY AND LORD GRENVILLE THERETO.

From his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Duke of York.

My DEAREST BROTHER-As the restrictions on invested, I think it right to communicate those sen- | in 1802, on the proposition made to us, under

earlier period of the Session, by my warmest desire, his Royal Highness was pleased to require our ed to form a new Ministry is, in itself, land that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland Lord COCHRANE said, he held in his hand a might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parlia-

I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to recent circumstances, under which I resumed moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was vernment - my sense of duty to our Royal Fathe solely decided that choice, and every private feeling | leading features of the present policy of the Empire. doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and he nourable feelings I entertained the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. When the opinious directly opposite. We are firmly persuadlaw of the last Session left me at full liberty. I wared I ed of the necessity of a total change in the present power and preromitive belonging to his Crown. certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom | their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliacumstances which gave rise to this measure were of it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's mout this repeat is the first advice which it would recovery. A new zera is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction upon the events which every man, who wished well to the tranquillity and have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her posto put them down as speedily and effectually as | sessions by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolably towards our allies; and if character be strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will show to the nations of the Continent how much they may still achieve, when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign voke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which may lead our allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone care achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have henourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predifection to indulge, no resentments to gratify, no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole Empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct, and I can appeal to the past, as evidence of what the future will be, I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation.

Having made the communication of my sentiment in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expression the satisfaction I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my Government. With such support, and sided by a vigorous and an united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall-look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous. contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged .-You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

Lam always, my dear Frederick Your ever affectionate Brother, GEORGE, P. R.

Carlton-House, Feb. 13, 1812. P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.

LORDS GREY AND GRENFILLE'S ANSWER. February 15, 1812. Sin-We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness, our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your Royal Highness, in this form, what has occurred to us, in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness, in that letter, his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish " that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were ormed, would strengthen his Royal Highness's hands, and constitute a part of his Government." And his Royal Highness is pleased to add, " that with such support, aided by a sigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged." On the other part of his Royal Highness's letter we do not presume to offer an observation, but in the concludng paragraph, in so far as we may renture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which t expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his Royal Highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his Royal Highness, that no sacrifices except those of honour and duty, could appear to is too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both the Government and its people. All personal exclusion se entirely disclaim; we must rest on public measures, and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our initing with the present Government : our differences of opinion are too many and too important to the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly ex- admit of such an union. His Royal Highness will, pire, when I must make my arrangements for the | we are confident, do us the justice to remember, future administration of the powers with which I am | that we had twice already acted on this impression

interest, as can alone form a basis for the honourable. union of the parties, previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences, we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the But his Royal Highness has himself been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of Parliament on others, important in itself, and connected with the sentiments which his Majesty's Ministers Inve. on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain his Majesty's subjects still labour, on account of be our duty to offer to his Reyal Highness, could we even for the shortest time make ourselves respon sible for any further delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness, or to the country. We have only farther to her your Royal Highness to lay before hit Royal Highness the Prince Regent the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our arnest wishes for whatever may promote the ease, honour and advantage of his Royal Highness's Goremment, and the successful endeavours for the public welfare .- We have the honour to be, &c. &c. GREY.

GRENVILLE. To his Regal Highness the Duke of York.

[The Dublin Correspondent, in whose columns the foregoing important documents first appeared in Ireland, has, in the following able and elegien observations, fully and conclusively vindicated the character of Lords Grey and Grenville from those falsehoods and that opprobrium which repality and corruption, unexampled in any former period of history, pour upon every man who loves his country, and who would endearour to rescue her frem the perils in which she is involved.] Having laid before the public the preceding de

cuments, derived from sources inaccessible to those Gazettes of depravity, that will in the drudgery of public slauder, and fatten upon the wages of renaity, we beg to ask such of our readers as may have pernsed over the enormous fabrications in the Treasury Prints, relative to the terms, which were said to have been insisted upon by Lords Grey and Grenville, before they would accede to any proposition for becoming members of a new Administration what they conceive of such detestable falsehoods It is yet fresh upon those pages, the enhemeral existence of which has not yielded itself to the oblision which is inevitable, that Lords Grey and Grenville stipulated for a monopoly of power-for descriing the cause of the Peninsula; also, for surrendering, unconditionally, the commercial interests of Great Britain to America, before they would consent to form a part of a new Ministry. So long as the real sentiments of those exalted Noblemen remained unpublished, and consequently liable to any nisrepresentation that political iniquity may think t expedient to make, for the purpose of practising mposture on the public, there was no perfersion unspared, that profligate ingenuity could accomplish, nor no mistatement unresorted to, that impudence and to charge upon Lords Grey and Grenville the most Insolent ambition, united with the most pernicious and desperate notions of policy respecting our foreign interests. If there he any man who can reflect upon such bold and daring calumny with perfect composure, let him not be duped by his self-love, and consider himself any longer as an honest man; if there be any person who can contemplate that species of imposture, which aims at destroying the reputations of two of the most able and regight Noblemen that ever reflected lastre upon the Peerage of the country, without recoiling from so vile straingem, let him doubt himself for over after o be a man of honour. In the entire history of public corruption -in all the annals of the proffipacy and baseness of party, there is nothing to be ound that equals this attempt to defraud the public of the power of forming a just opinion upon a nost important event, and at the same time to de-

well-founded claims to the respect and confidence of the nation We suspected the London Courier had good reasons for preferring rumours to facts, and its own observations to the fair inferences flowing from those facts.-We thought the truth would come out at last, after the public judgment was supposed to nave been so completely debauched by misrepresenations, surmises, and innendos, as to be incapable of receiving its impressions; and so it happens, hat what, in the first instance, the Ministry might have communicated if they would, they held back, intil their mercenaries had endeavoured to corrupt nto publicity, weakened, as was supposed, by the

orive two Noblemen, of eminent character, of their

It is with all becoming respect and reverence | the evidence sent up to the Jury. that we presume to make any observation upon the Mr. Goold stated the case for the Defendant, and

ments, which I was withheld from expressing at an I his Majesty's authority; and last year, when I The principle upon which his Royal Highner at added respecting the formation of a new Go- and, if practicable, might be of the utmost advantavernment. The reasons which we then humbly sub- It would be desirable to observe, at such a juncto mitted to him are strengthened by the increasing the arduous nature of which his Royal Highness dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this plafuly points at, all our public mon of experien oment, appeared even any approximation to- | integrity, and talents, uniting their powers and a wards such an agreement of opinion on the public | quirements to carry the Empire in safety through harricane which still rages without any of the signal coming calms or gentler seasons. But there prohas yet been any instance in the history of the pub lic parties of England, where an attempt to form, Cabinet out of apposite and discordant materials has been successful, or where the component Men. bers of such miscellaneous Cabinets have acquire the respect or confidence of the People. To Attemp to reduce the elements of public parties into the leculæ of dispersed, Individual politicians; and to hope to select out of the mass, industry, abilities and zeal, quite purged of these human characteris tics that belong to our natures, without friendship to favour, or discrepance to reconcile, or Wislikest system of the country, and of the immediate repeal | smother, and to attempt to unite these qualities to of the disabilities under which so large a portion of gether—not as if they were (as they must be) quali ties enshrined in mortal forms, but abstract faculti altegether -will be found, as often as repeated, in undertaking visionary in design, and beyond en being accomplished, while Englishmen preserve the liberties. To a proposition founded upon such a principle, the reply of the Earl Grev and Lor Grenville was worthy of English Noblemen. was humble without servility, frank without presumption, disinterested without affectation, and breathed a love for the public interest, without any pretensions to popularity. There was no evasion no shuffling-no mincing of objections-no pasin rlown of honour or principle for the purchase of power or otice. They manfully stood up for Ireland, as just men should do; and as wise and great men, they took their ground upon a principle, which is so intimately interwoven with the fate of the entire British world, that it is impossible to contemplate the continuance of the present state of Ireland, and the security of Great Britain, as co existing for any length of time.

TRIAL BY JURY.

(From the Dublin Livening Post of the 21st.)

Yesterday the long-pending Prosecution instituted by the Police Magistrates of the City of Dublin, against Mr. John Magee, Proprietor of The Dublin Evening Post, for an alleged libel on these Maris trates, which appeared in his Paper of the 20th of January, 1811, came on to be tried in the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice, and a Jury specially appointed for that purpose. The Court was crowded at an early hour, and the general anxiety, evident on this occasion, proves the i terest which the public take in all matters connected with the independent Press of Ireland

Mr. Burrowes stated the case on the part of the Prosecution; and, when we consider the very ungracious task he had to perform—in him peculiale ungracious !-when we consider the highly unpopular cause he had to advocate, we with prompth tude and willingness confess, that he acquitted him self with great candour, manliness, and abilitythough, strange to say !- and it is indeed strange that Mr. Burrowes should be so circumstancedthough the Prosecutor of a free and ladependent Press, yet Mr. Burrowes preserved his accustomed dignity, and still appeared the advocate of the rights and liberties of the subject.

Of the Gentlemen with whom he was associated, and whose warmest passions seemed to be all embarked in the cause of the Police, we regret we

cannot say so much! The prosecution was miserably managed. Mr. o prove the publication, could not establish that fact. He had purchased the Paper at a house in Trinitystreet-he did not know the number of the hour -had never been there before, and had merely heard that it was the office of The Dublin Evening Pod. Mr. Hamilton, the Attorney for the Police Magistrates, could not swear that the person with whom he conversed at an office in Trinity-street as Mr. J. Magee, and who admitted the fact of publication, was really Mr. J. Magee, the Proprietor of The Dublin Evening Post. This gentleman also admitted the nefficacy of the Police, for he very correctly observed, "that if the state of the Police could be improve" he must think it inefficient, and he thought it could ! improved, by giving a higher salary to the watchmen" -the very point insisted upon in the alleged libel! I

Here the prosecution seemed to rest, when, after much argument of Counsel, in the course of which Mr. Goold, Mr. Joy, Mr. Mac Nally, and Mr. Wallace, on the part of the Defendant, distinguished themselves, the Chief Justice ruled, that there was no evidence to go to the Jury. All was now confusion and dismay on the part of the Prosecutors. However, after much deliberation, they bit upon the happy expedient of producing the attested copy of an affidarit which had been put in by Mr. Magee in an early stage of the prosecution.-In this affidavit he openly and honourably admitted the fact of publication, but declared solemaly, on his oath, that he had not been actuated by any malicious feeling—that he had a great public duty to discharge—that he wished to preserve his fellow citizens from the nightly depredations committed on he public judgment; and then they sun it the real their persons and properties-but that the paraentiments of Earl Grey and Lord Grenville to slide | graph in question he had not seen previous to its publication-neither had it been read by the Gentlealsehoods which preceded their introduction to the | man who superintends the literary department of The Dublin Evening Post. This is the sum of

letter of his Royal Righness the Prince Regent .- | never was there delivered, in any Court of Justice,

a statement more distinguished for powerful reason- about d again consult "the opinious of persons for cessary to be thus particular, in order satisfactority [official duties. If there be criminality in this, we It shall be given in full, with our Report of the tained the highest respect." Trial, in our pext.

Mr. Burton, on the part of the Prosecutors, re plied. - The Chief Justice charged the Jury, and at six o'clock the Jury retired.

handed a paper to the Judge, requesting to know If that Verdict would be received -- it was, GUILTY OF PUBLISHING-BUT NOT

WITH A MALICIOUS INTENT. The Chief Justice replied that that Verdict could not be received. The verdict offered was, of course, considered by mery man in Court a virtual acquittal, and the ge peral anticipation was, the immediate return of a d, but the finding, which had just been tendered to the Bench, had calmed every apprehension for the Press of the Country - besides, the case of Mr. White, of The Independent Whig, which had been so forcibly put by Mr. Goold, was fresh on the minds for which he was prosecuted, previous to its publication, neither was he guilty of any malicious intent andhe was ACQUITTED. Mr. Magee had not seen the article in question, previous to its publication, neither had even the Editor of The Dublin Even ing Post seen it, and the first finding of the Jury malicious motive-vet, after remaining out a conderable time after the first finding, the Foreman, on ed down a Verdict of GUILTY!!!

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE, DUBLIN. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

THE CONSPIRATORS! John Keegan, the School-master, with Thoma Quartermas, Owen Adams, John Byrne, and James Byrne, appeared at the Bar, when Mr. Green proceeded to intimate that his Majesty's Attorney. General authorises him to say, that no prosecution was intended against the prisoners, and that it wa therefore his wish that they should be discharged by proclamation. The Officer of the Court proceeded accordingly with the usual formalities to have them discharged. He asked them whether they would not hold themselves bound to our Sorereign Lord the King in the sum of one hundred pounds, good and lawful money of the realm, to prosecute James Fisher and Michael Glynn, when they should be found. They answered "yes." They were then

We have received the following important letter from our Falmouth Correspondent:

" Falmonth, 18th Feb. 1812. " Arrived this evening his Majesty's brig For vent, 10 guas, with mails, &c. from Lisbon, 10 days passage; brings accounts that Lord Wellington, with a division of his Army, was at Abrantes. on the 4th inst. on the march to attack Badayoz Thich place he would arrive at on the 7th inst. All to St. Ubes, to be used in the siege. Lord Wellington had left a sufficient force to watch Marmont, should he make an attempt against Ciudad

Rodrigo." A duel, we understand, took place this morning at the rere of the North Wall, between a Mr. Gand a Mr. W-, when, after an exchange of three shots each, the latter, who had been previously wounded, was killed on the spot.

> THE MINISTRY AND THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

(From the Correspondent of the 22d.)

We yesterday laid before the readers of the Corespondent, exclusively, the letter of the Prince Re gent to the Duke of York, relative to a change in the Ministry, with the reply of Lord Grenville and Farl Grev. There is nothing certain, yet, save only that his Royal Highness desired that those Noble Lords should form parts of a new Ministry, and I that Island and Port-Jackson. that they declined availing themseives of the acceptance of the power which was offered to them upon the implied conditions of his Royal Highness's tender. In this state, so far as we look for facts, matters now stand. Report adds, and possibly vertruly, that Mr. Perceval is the nucleus about which a new Administration is to be formed. It is also raid, perhaps upon less certain authority, that the been effered to them, and that Earl Cholmondeley had declined accepting the office of Lord Steward of asserting, that out of the wreck of his old colrigues, and repudiated by the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Perceval never can make up an Administration pretending to any stability, or that can encounter the weight of rank and talents that will be concentrated against it.

In fact, admitting all that is reported to be true. the formation of a new Mjoistry seems to be an open bal unsettled speculation at present, and there must, the unture of things, be no inconsiderable degree cibing and flowing, before many executial arrangements can possibly assume any fixed appearept has not passed the irremedialis unda to ei-Trusted, and especially if his Royal Highness are industrious and respectable people. It was ne-

At all erents, let who will be the Minister, de mestic peace must be desirable to him; and without presuming to address their principles, we would in a friendly way submit to the prudence of those, who At seven the Foreman returned to the box, and | are endearouring to chafe and provoke the Corporation of Dublin into an Anti-Roman-Catholic petition, to desist from so scandalous a project. We know all about it-we know the leaders in the design, we know how ready they were to not agalust their oldest friends and their professed principles when they thought such recreavey would please the Castle. They intend, at the expense of the public repose, to take chance again for some seasonable sycophancy, and what they would not errdict of not guilty. The Court continued crowd- put their shoulders to while a tottering Administration was in Office, they are now preparing to accomplish, as a sort of congratulatory act, when that Administration is, as they imagine, likely to continue in power. We recommend them carnestly to abandon such shabby projects, and of all present .- Mr. White had not seen the article to not with that public respectability which belongs to their private lives. They do not know who is to be at the Castle of Dublin vet, and they had better be discreet. Their zeal at best can do no good. No man cares about a Corporation, as ar instrument towards any great purpose. It is not the de drop, but it is the puddle drop upon the declared the Proprietor perfectly innocent of any | Lion's mane, which the first emotion of public feeling, the first sensation of public anxiety, shakes off into insignificance. Men who are in high station his return into Court with his brother Jurors, hand- with qualities that sanction eminence, are at first amosed at the burlesque greatness of Corporations and smile at the gilded corpulence of all the Solomons that flaunt before them in lame processions but they soon become tired of their streumous and meddling impotency, and would rather see their empty zeal settled in sloth and dull important than they should continue to burlesque the measure of state, and to strut as associates in the Government. We would recommend to the worthy charac ters, who are about to take the new Administration under their patrounge, to be a little circumspect and not to be too ready to obtrude their allians ters may go. Even the Duke of Richmond is sur feited with their forwardness, as the Corporation of Cork have by this time discovered.

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, are due. The important letter of the Regers toroth with the reply of Earl GREY and Lord GREYFILLE. will be found in our columns, accompanied with rome able and valuable observations, to which we refer our readers. These letters leave man em minds a full belief. Mr. PERCEYAL is the Prime Monister of the British Empire. The great and powerful phalanx of Opposition have remained from inmion and in principle, and it may be that this ircumstance, combined with the deflections from the heavy battering train had been sent from LLbon Mr. PencryAL's standard, will render it impracticable for him to form an Administration sufficiently rong to meet his adversacies, and effectually to paintain his ground. Into this speculation it is neediess to enter, as a very few days will solve the question. Lord Moin has certainly refused to take office under Mr. PERCEYAL. He and the Dukes of Norrolk and Benford have also declined accepting the racant Blue Ribbands.

The Alien Act is to be strictly enforced in Ire-

South-sea Islands, have mostly returned to Port-Jackson. It seems, however, that they have converted their pulpits into taverns, for not a few of hem had commenced retailers of spirituous liquors at that settlement. Some who remained at Otaheite, where the sugar-cane grows spontaneously and in abundance, had constructed a Distillery, and a lucrative trade was likely to be established between

The city of Basseen, one of the principal cities of he Burman Empire, has been destroyed by fire .-Thousands of the inhabitants perished.

One of the first acts of the unrestricted Regenc was, to advance the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Portugal in the Peerage, by conferring upon him the rank and dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the style of Earl Wellington, Dokes of Norfolk and Bedford, as well as the Earl | and to send a message to Parliament, recommending of Moira, have refused the Blue Ribbands which had an annuity of £2000 per annum, in addition to his former annuity.

The Mayor was yesterday occupied a considerathe Household. How this may be, we shall not take | ble time in the investigation of an occurrence, which upon us to decide, but we feel we run no bazard at first excited strong apprehensions, that murder had been committed, but which in the end proved to be much less serious. On the 14th of this month, James Thompson, of Knocknachroa, adjoining the demesne of the Marquis of Waterford, came here to transact some business with two of his connections, named Mullowney, and who live at Gracedieu, i this ricinity. The parties spent much of their time in the City, till the night of Monday, the 17th, when they went to the house of the Mullowneys and where Thompson slept. Next day, he return ed to the City, where he was seen by several persons in a state of apparent mental agitation. Sinc there. There is nothing of a conclusive aspect upon then, he has not been heard of, but it is conjecturhis subject which has yet appeared. - The Prince ed, that pecuniary difficulties have induced him to remove to some other piace. His wife, we underber side. Mr. Perceral may be the Minister, or stand, has gone to Cork, and it is imagined, that Minister-so might Earl Grey, or Lord Gren- he has enlisted in some Dragoon Regiment. No sostile, or Lord Holland, for any thing that has yet picion of any kind attaches to the Mollowneys, who and, for the sake of the public good, to claim from

to expla a circumstance which awakened no small know not in what the liberty of the press consists, degree of interest, and which would otherwise have or what constitutes its obligations. Almost every been unworthy of notice,

Mr. Lancaster is expected in this City to-merrow.

Sir Francis Hassand has some reason to comdain of the tardiness of our attentions, and of the mildness of the language we have used in the fow brief notices he has already received. He will remember, however, that his strictures on this Journal and it's Epiron occupied no small portion of the public time, and that they were delivered in a style novel in it's characteristics, and inimitable in practice. A due regard to the interest of others, to whom Sir Francis is not of so much importance as he is o himself, and a becoming sense of what belongs to ourselves, shall regulate the course of our proceedings with respect to him. The controversy shall not he abandoned, till the exculpation of the EDITOR, by means of which he is in full possession, shall be Sie Francis Hassand has assumed the privilege

f passing a sentence of condemnation upon the Entrops of public Journals in general, and of representing their labours as injurious to the common and to individual interests. What the endowments of intellect and of taste are, which entitle him to this lofty prerogative of censorship, it is not our purpose at present to inquire; but we have to inform im, that the great and irresistible authority of public opinion has enrolled these Entrons amongst the best and most stedfast friends of their Country. In the spirit of genuine patriotism, they watch over the ommon welfare with ferrent and unabating zenl. In their hands, the mighty and salutary terrors of a free press bring down to it's proper level the overseening insolence of power, restrain the arm of njustice, when it is stretched forth to oppress, and secure the fulfilment of that class of social obligaons for which no legislature can make provision, and which even the sanctity of law itself, if they could be protected by it, would not be always able enforce. To a five press, the BRITISH Empire is indebted for her best and noblest blessings-for that light of truth and knowledge which dispelled the darkvess of ages, and for that liberty whose value is beyond all estimation. The Entron of the Chronicle can concur with Sir FRANCIS HASSARD in thinking, that the freedom of the press may be deoted to base and sinister purposes. It may be employed to exalt imaginary merit, or to throw caamoy upon ussulfied reputation. With equal facility, and with a much better chance of impunity, the faculty of speech may be perverted to the same jurious ends. What, indeed, is there, that is not sceptible of abuse? Have Magistrates at no time exlected the duties of their station, or availed themelves of their rights to turn justice from her legitimate course? Has not religion itself been made the instrument of bloodshed and devastation? In all human institutions, there are imperfections, and we contend not for the apathy or the licentiousness, for the servility or the deoption. of the press, but for it's purity and it's virors. On that ground, we meet the consures which FRANCIS HASSARD has gratuitously poured upn the Editors of the public Journals of his Counity. Of these Epirons we will boldly say, that advantages, of a nature the most important and exensise, spring from their hard and often ill-remuperated toils, and that, as men, they stand pre-To apply the fruits of long and laborious study to

to refute, because they will no where meet with the | dict-Accidental Death. eception of bolief. Even among Entrons of this class, there are those who enjoy an estimation in society proportioned to their merits, and which the candour of their fellow-men is ever ready and willing to accord. If Sir FRANCIS HASSARD should feel reluctant to join in the general voice, we cannot force him, and we court not his approbation. But there are other views of the subject, which shall be made to arrest his consideration, and which will probably call forth reflections of no very gratifying description. Does Sir FRANCIS HASSARD not know, that some of the most splendid ornaments of that profession, of which he is himself a member, have een the conductors of News-papers; that, as hirelings, if he will have it so, they supported themselves by their labours in this way, whilst they pursued their legal researches; and that they now occupy that exalted station at the bar to which the proudest of their compatriots might think it honourable to be able to aspire? Does he not know, that, at the present moment, many young men, of the finest genius and the most illustrious promise, are following the meritorious paths of their predecessors, and that the time is near at hand, when they will emulate their fame, and eclipse for ever competitors who frowned upon them with the haughty

obliterates the past, and confers reputation of a cha racter the most substantial and durable. A few observations more, and Sir Francis shall acengain, and for a little time, be left to himself. It is the practice of every Journal in the Empire, to call the attention of men in power to existing evils,

row of scorn? Sir FRANCIS, put these questions

ionestly to your heart, and then say, if you have

lone well and wisely. That heart, if it beats with

the elevated feelings of your Brethren, will command

your penitence and recantation. If that should not

be the case, the EDITOR of the Chronicle might sit

down contented with the triumph of which your si-

to retract error, is an act of moral dignity which

lence will be the testimony. To err, is human :-

where, Magistrates have received with esteem intimations of the description to which we allude, and there are instances, not a few, in which they have returned their thanks to Entrons for bringing nuisances and disorders under their review. The conviction of the Proprietor of the Evening Post, mentioned in another part of our Paper, forms no exception to this remark, or, rather, it is a confirmation of its truth. The words on which the prosecution was founded were these. "The paragraph

stated, that the Magistrates of the Police Establishment enjoyed a joint salary of £10,000 per annum, making to each about £300 a year, and that, in addition to this, they appropriated fines, to the enormous amount of £10,000, to their own private use." This was the accusation for which the Police Magistrates sought legal redress, but their Counsels Mr. Bunnowes, in their name, publicly declared, that they wished not to interfere with the exercise of the Press, as animadverting on their conduct in the discharge of their duties, provided such strice tures were made under fair and bonest views, and that they did not apply their complaint against any part of the beginning of the paragraph, which set out with a statement of numerous robberies, burglaries, and various other crimes, committed for want of greater exertion in the Police Establishment." In adopting this course, the Police Magistrates of DUBLIS, whilst they felt it incumbent upon them to vindicate their character from a serious imputation, but in which the young and respectable Proprietor of the paper disclaimed all malice, did not assume the right of entrenching in any degree on the constitutional and useful privileges of the Press. It was, perhaps, unnecessary to have noticed this subject, except as an article of intelligence; for our contest with Sir Francis Hassand has, in reality, nothing to do with either his Judicial or Magisterial functions, but with the accusations which he has levelled at the Editors of papers in general, and at the EDITOR of the Chronicle in particular ; out the statement is sent forth as a proof, founded ipon the high authority of Mr. Bunnowis, of the duties and privileges of News-papers.

An article in our last page, which bears upon this ubject, will naturally attract the attention of our readers. It comes from the City of Conk, a guarer where the Press discharges its duties with undaunted and persevering integrity. In Cong, too, there is a Recorder, and also a Deputy Recorder, nen gifted with the most splendid endowments, proound in the knowledge of the law, and eminent in that noble ambition for forensic glory, which, at the present day, has placed the Innii Bar almost beyond the rivalship of other countries. That article (and many more of the same kind might be produced) will show that, in other cities, the Press can perform its allotted task without peril, or denunciation. It is published in the Chronicle as an intimation to the inhabitants of WATERFORD that the EDITOR has not been deterred from his fair and honest course, and that he has been roused to a firmer and more animated maintenance of their rights and of his indepen-

On Friday morning, Mr. Arthur Hanlon, a respectable farmer, of Old Booley, near Taghmon, County of Wexford, was found drowned in the Pill. at the Scotch Quay. He had put up at an Inn minent for moral worth and intellectual excellence. in the neighbourhood, and, having gone out about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, it is supposed be the entertainment and the instruction of others, or | walked over the Quay, as he was not acquainted to endeavour to acquire that property which they with the place. An inquest was held before M. Erehave not inherited, may to some be themes of deri- Irn, Esq. Coroner, when, on a careful examinasion and contempt. Such sentiments it were needless tion of the circumstances, the jury returned a ver-

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 24.

21st-Aurora, Cormack, Cardiff, coals.

22d-Brothers, Jenkins, Swansea, culm ; Auckland 23d-Leander, Drummond, Dublin, ballast, Savan-

SAILED.

21st-None .- Put back, Numble, Moncey 22d-None 23d-Camden and Lord Nelson Packets : Severn, obinson, Dartmouth, wheat : Britannia, Vickery, Bristol, bacon, butter, &c. : Glasgow, Kidd, Lonon, provisions: Earl Leicester Packet.

ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Wind-N. W. nt 8 a. m.

TOSEPH LANCASTER, of LONDON, Inventor of the above System, under the Patronage of the CING, the PRINCE RECENT and ROYAL FAMILY, inends to deliver a LECTURE, explanatory of its cconomy of Time, Labour, and Expense, at the Nawtoosis, in this City, on the Evening of THURSDAY next, the 27th Instant," at Seven o'Clock. The LECTURE will be elucidated by a number of DRAWINGS, representing the operations of the Sys-

tem in a School on a large Scale Admission (taken at the Door) Two Shillings and ix Pence each Person.

Waterford, February 25, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots.

AS LATELY MARKED OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN. in the County of Wexford, situated on the naigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and vill be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGLIER, and Doctor Waltis, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several February 25, 1818.