has known Richard Recressince his childhood, that he is so near a relative of his as a first cousin, that it was partly by his advice, that he removed to Waterford, in order to endeavour to extend his trade as a baker, that he has always considered Recres as a well-conducted man, so much so, that he has frequently credited him for £500 to £000 at a time. that he would not hesitate still to do so, or to double the amount if he were in his neighbourhood, so as to afford him an opportunity of dealing with him, that he thought him industrious and fair in his principles, that he would go farther and say, that, could he guarantee the dealings of any person, he should have no objection to step torward for him to any reasonable extent, but that it was not in his power to do so even for his brother, having made a solemn vow against it many years back, which yow he will never violate." The Defendant concludes by referring Mr. Scott to his letter to Reeves of the same date which he had directed Recres to hand to Mr. Scott, stance of the above letter to Mr. Scott.

Richard Reeves cross-examined by Counsellor

Burrowes-witness was about five years in business

in Enniscorthy ; prior to the dishonour of the  $\mathcal{L}300$ 

bill, he had extensive dealings with the Defendant, In the whole of these dealings, and till the dishonour of that bill, he had been uniformly punctual; that was the first interruption to his punctuality; was much in the confidence of Defendant : belieres that dishonour to have arisen from the slackness of the Banks in discounting, that he might have gone on but for that slackness, and that the Defendant would have had no reason to doubt of his punctuality; this was the only instance of want of regularity, and it arose from the difficulty of the times; soon afterwards, witness meditated going to live in Waterford; went there without settling with Defendant; carried goods with him; believes, if Defendant knew he took the goods, he would have felt resentment at his conduct : the goods given to Defendant, as security, were the callicoes, &c. ; they were the goods which witness brought with him to Waterford; they were not new May, when the recommendatory letters were obtained, the Defendant's demand upon witness was paid, with the exception of £100; witness over from the Plaintiff; does not now owe Defendant any thing; Morgan was a party to that hill, and his, Morgan's, property is worth a great deal more than ten times that amount; dld not tell Defendant, when he got the recommendatory letters, that he, witness, was worse than a beggar, and Defendant could not know his situation; swears positively, that there was no contrivance between witness and Defendant for the purpose of his, wit- | side. ness, paying the debt due to Defendant by the property of others, and firmly believes, that Defenhe received the introductory letters; could not Scott : Mr. Scroder wrote to Plaintiff by witness when Plaintiff read Mr. Scroder's letter, he said, it did not guarantee, and that, under those letters, he would not give credit; witness got credit next day, gire him a bill on Dublia? witness gave Plaintiff a bill on Dublin; gave the bill before he got the flour,

ever fild with, your's," &c. The following is the first examination of the Defendant to Mr. Joseph Grubb, that Shaw, on whom the bill given to Projecting what he believed to be time, and pitude which has been imputed to the Defendant to Mr. Joseph Grubb, that Shaw, on whom the bill given to Projecting what he believed to be time, and pitude which has been imputed to the Defendant letter from the Defendant to Mr. Joseph Grubb, | that Shaw, on whom the not given to a round was a foundation of the desired at May, 1811.—" This will be handed to drawn, has no properly, that he is a minor, and from doing justice to those who merited the express | Till this moment, no reproced has ever been or dated 4th May, 1811.—"This will be handed to drawn, but no property, that he is a moner, and property that he is a moner, and the you by my friend and relative Richard Recres, and that he does not live in Duning; while such that the does not live in Duning; while such that the could protect the character of it is totally disproved by the evidence, would be a recollect his having told Plaintiff who he was. To Court of honour, he could protect the character of it is totally disproved by the evidence, would be a recollect his having told Plaintiff who he was. lately removed from here to Waterford, for the purpose of extending his trade, as a Baker, to biscuit a question by a Juror; witness gave Defendant the his client from every imputation, notwithstanding the whole tener of his life. He is a stranger among the whole tener of his life. He is a stranger among the his learned friend to a question by a Juror; witness gave Defendant the his client from every imputation, notwithstanding the whole tener of his life. He is a stranger among the his learned friend to a question by a Juror; witness gave Defendant the his client from every imputation, notwithstanding the whole tener of his life. He is a stranger among the his learned friend to a question by a Juror; witness gave Defendant the his client from every imputation, not withstanding the whole tener of his life. pose of extending his trade, as a Baker, to biscuit a question by a suror; witness gave therefore and hard-bread as well as soft, the former, I am goods, because he had nothing else to pay him with. The Different statements which his learned friend you; direct vourselves of projudices, and deal with told, being the most profitable, for the which there Direct examination resumed; without was to get 50 had been instructed to make. The Defendant, to him as you would with one of yourselves. Other is no demand here. I have frequently credited bags of flour from Plaintiff, if he brought back a Recres four to five hundred pounds at a time. I be- good account from Waterford; drew bills on Dubliere him to be a well conducted man, so much so | lin for flour; can't say, out of what fund the last | been sustained by the conduct of Rossos; but, are that, could I guarantee the dealing of any person, 1 | sum of £30 was paid; to a question by Mr. Bur. should have no objection to step forward for him. - | rowes; believes, that several persons intend to bring This, however, I cannot, nor never will do for actions against Defendant. To a question by a mankind, having long since resolved against it .- Juror; did not tell Plaintiff who Shaw was, but I refer you to my letter to bearer, accompanying | told him, that he was a friend of his, and would this, and am, &c." In a letter to Mr. Scott, dated | accept his bill; never gave Defendant a bill or 4th May, 1811, the Defendant states, " that he Shaw, it was Shaw himself who put his name on the

Joseph Grubb Thomas examined by Counsello M Dongall - knows Defendant for many years be. He is involved, but Sparrow is innerant of his emfore May, 1811; saw Reeves first about the 21st of May, 1811; Recres gave witness a letter from | ried off his property, and he feels that he was ill-Defendant; letter produced and identified; next | treated by him. Look at his conduct with the same | Defendant gave a false character, knowing it to be day, Recres wanted to buy flour; witness sold him 20 bags of one kind and 10 of another; gave the goods on the credit of the latter; saw Rocres in 1 Is it possible, for a moment to believe, that Sparompany with Plaintiff about two days after :-Reeres applied to witness to endorse a bill to have cashed; witness decided, but said, as Plaintiff force of reasoning, and no invention of sophistry, that sometimes wanted Bills on Dublin, he might perhaps do it for him . witness showed Plaintiff the letter he had received from the Defendant; got an acceptance from Reeves for the flour, which was not paid : the insolvency of Reeves was then known, and he, Reeves, also informed witness by letter that he was embarrassed on this witness wrote to Defendant, that he would hold him accountable ;for his inspection.—The letter from Mr. Scroder | Defendant at first refused to pay the money, saving, to Plaintiffs merely communicated to them the sub- he did it to serro his friends; ultimately, however, he paid the money to witness.

Cross-examined by Counselior Campbell-the letter was addressed to witness by name; no letter, that witness knew of, addressed to Plaintiff: Defendant paid witness, but not till after witness had taken proceedings at law; Defendant told witness, that he paid him, lest he might have been misted by the letter; was not authorised by D fendant to shew the letter to others; it came open to him, as is cus-

Richard Reeves was here called back by Mr. Burrowes, and asked, if he was authorised by the Plaintiff to refer any one to the letters? A. I. was

Richard Sause examined by Counsellor Mooresa banker in Carrick-on-Suir : knows Rockes :was applied to by Reeres, in May last, to discount an accepted bill of one Shaw; witness looked into he Directory, but could not find Shaw in it; he then declined to discount the bid; Recressoid, he would be perfectly safe, and showed a letter to Mr. Scott; witness said, it would be more satural for you to go to Mr. Scott; Reeves replied, Mr. Scott goods, nor acquired in Waterford; on the 4th of | was not at home, and Defendant and Mr. Newport were not friends since the Election; from the letter witness agreed to do \$100 for Recres; was pressed to do (200, but refused; witness did the bill on Defendant only £50, when he, witness, got credit | the credit of Defendant's letter : did conceive that | debt contracted by Recres makes no difference in Defendant was responsible; refused a compromise offered by Reeves, being determined to take legal adrice; is not paid, and waits the issue of this cause how to act. To a question on the cross-examination, witness replied by repeating his declaration, that he did the bill on the credit of the letter. | fourth Count, which is the material one, and the Here, the case was closed on the part of the Plaintiffs, and no witnesses were called on the opposite

Mr. Burrowes then rose on behalf of the Defendant. He felt himself bound to suffer the cause to go dant never entertained now such view; witness got to the Jury on the evidence which had been laid becredit in Waterford on his own account, and before | fore them. Mr. Sparrow cannot be produced as a | fendant either in the letter itself, or in the parole | to him on the faith of a Dublin bill, and witness, although he alone is qualified to elucidate | testimony, but the contrary in every point of riew. | not in consequence of the introductory letters.he came to Waterford owing £1000 more than he upon the fair and impartial construction of that tes- cisive evidence, that the writer had no intention was able to pay; believes, that Defendant was as I timony which the Plaintiff's themselves have produignorant on that subject as the rest of the world; | ced in support of their claims. | Never before, did he | he would not have written so many. The use that Plaintiff refused to give witness credit on the letter | rise in a Court under such strong feelings of anxiety | Riveres made of them is nothing to the Defendant, addressed to witness by Defendant; witness referred | for the principles of the law, and the interests of | and cannot be visited upon him. What, said Mr. Plaintiff to the letter addressed to Mr. Scott; Mr. | Commerce. There is no man who does not feel zeal | Burrowes in conclusion, is the jet of this action?-Scroder told witness, that he saw the letter to Mr. I to prevent fraud and imposition; but, whilst fraud | The loss proceeding from an alledged design to deis guarded against, let us take card, lest we establish | coire is to be redeemed from a stranger. Recres principles far more dangerous. If there shall be a has given up every thing. Can be habelieved to be Recovery in this action, every principle of evidence | perjured? The Plaintiff rejects the letter to Recres. will be violated, and men will hereafter be preclud- He rejects the letter to Mr. Grubb. He rejects a ed from saying of others what they honestly and con- third and a stronger letter, and he finally gives of the letters: Pinintial asked witness, if he could scientiously think of them, and the consequences would be fatal to the best interests of commerce and He deputes a man to examine that stronger letter, of society. Mr. Barrowes here entered into a re- and, when he receives an account of it, he says, it and believes, that it was on the credit of that bill | view of the four Counts; and commented upon | is no better than the others, it is no guarantee, and that Plaintiff gave the flour, and not on account of | the allegations of each of them, and the proofs by | sends. Recres away, expressly negativing all the the letters; letter of the 19th April being here shown | which they were supported, in a long strain of the letters, as a foundation of credit. Notwithstanding to witness, in which are these words-" if you treat most animated and argumentative eloquence, to all this, he deals with Reeres, and he deals with me handsomely in this matter, I will amply repay it, | which we are totally unable to do justice. The first | him, I admit it, upon the authority of a swindling and that you'll find very quickly after the goods are | Count states the application to Plaintin's by Roeres, | note, but, what has that transaction, however fran- | The bill appeared to be accepted on the 27th. The delivered"-wirness said, that he believed these ex- and the nature of the letter upon which he expected | dulent, to do with the Defendant? The credit is given | Jury, after having delib nated for some time, repressions to refer to the callicoes and muslins, of the the success of that application. That letter, which | upon a bill, and upon a bill alone. There cannot revalue of which Defendant was ignorant; these goods is the only one referred to in this Count, is written main a doubt on this subject on the minds of the Lary. were to be given at Invoice-price; Baker keeps a for Reeves, and addressed to Reeves. It states him | Before they can dealle against the Defendant, it shop on Empiscorthy, and was sent to Waterford by | to be correct and regular in his dealings. Where is | must be clearly proved to them, that the credit was Defendant to inspect the goods, he being a judge of | the part of that letter which calls upon the public to | intended to be get by false and wilful misrepresenthem; some of the flour he shipped to Dablin in a give him credit? In what part of it does it speak tation, and that it was actually and hone fole given With the respectable parties on both sides we are few days, and some of it he used in his own line, of his property, or of his solve try? The Defendation of that misrepresentation. All this wholly unconnected, and we never even heard of By a Juror; were you in the habit of passing bills and gives no instructions, that it shall be exhibited is necessary to justify a resident against the Defendance of the suit till the day immediately preceding the trial. upon Mergan? witness was never before accustomed to any person what soever. It coat ins no recom- dust, and of all this there is not even the shadow of P's importance to the Commercial World has along to pass hills on Morgan, but the two of £200. To | mendation to confidence or trust. Where would evidence. On the character of the Phintiff I cast | induced us to give it publicity. If we have indirecta question by the Judge; does not recoilect how be the confidential intercours shet were man and man, in or reproaches. I know that he has dealt fairly in and refrailer into any material error, it will afford it many of the sucks he sent to Dublio, perhaps about if a letter of this description were to be received as the transaction; he has been described, but not by the sincerest pleasure to rectify it, and that, too, the half of them. To question by a Jurer; it is a call upon the community to give credit to him Defendant; if lett vs of this him are to be consider manner assessmany have next it forth. customary for Enkers to sell unmanufactured goods. who has it in his procession? Every man has dived as a ground of recovery, no rare will have -Do you think the Plaintif would have given you made commencerious which would produce the forth give any recommendation of another, howto be catabilished, and the effect would be, to if he does, it must be at the profit of his property.

ever flid with, your's," &c. The following is the Direct examination resumed - Witness admitted, put every man to silence, and to present him There is no evidence of the encomment would tel. are awaiting the issue of this acrien, and Mr. unbounded wealth, adds an irreproachable reputation in society. In this City, several losses have has shown pretty clearly the objects that are complated; but your verdict will reseme the Defends. om chims, for which he is upon no earthly groun these to be risited upon a stranger? It becomes the Jury to scan the character of the Defendant with the same impartiality which they would exercise

towarden member of their own community. Re we

had, for a socies of years, conducted himself with

immunicates to Sparrow nothing of his difficulties.

barrasments. Sparrow finds out, that heliad car

motives of candone and charity, with which you

would wish your own character to be appreciated,

fire years, and who was not apprised of the heavy

debt he owed beyond his circumstances, looked for-

ward to his good conduct as the source of future

prosperity? Was Mr. Sparrow bound to speak of

irr only that character for good conduct which,

as far as Mr. Sparrow know, he had well and large-

e deserved. The law requires, that the author of the

emmonication must know it to be false, and false

for the purpose of defrauding the Plaintiff. The

ofter to Recres has no such characteristics. It is

justice to construct hat letter into a guarantee of cre-

dit. Mr. Burrower then proceeded to examine, in

the same masterly manner, the remaining Counts,

ashes the letters, for the purpose of obtaining credit,

As to the third Count, and particularly with re-

gard to the letter addressed to Mir. Scott, the fair

ad Aunavoidable presumption is, that the decla-

ration of Spacrow, that Reeres was honest and regu-

lar in his dealings, proceeded from perfect convic-

tion and sincerity. What happened afterwards is

sible that any man, who gave Reeves credit, can lea-

cally recover. The case where Sparrow paid the

this principle, because he there merely acted from

round, that the letter was addressed to Mr.

Grubb, and that he had given the credit on the

belief, that it was a sufficient guarantee. The

only one applicable to the case, relates to the

letter sent to Mr. Scott, and the agreement is,

that Mr. Scott was authorised to show that let-

ter to any person who might inquire for it. Here,

the evidence has totally failed. There is no proof

that any of them should be publicly shear, otherwise

Recres a credit upon his personal responsibility.

feeling of honour, and paid Mr. Grubb on the

no refutation of this construction, and it is impos-

Earon George then addressed the Jery at comlerable length and with great ability. He warned them against being misled, on either side, by Ges. propelety. No transaction had occurred, which did themen of great talents and eminent at the bar: of warrant the Defendant to speak of his good prin- was their province to do justice, and not to be ciples, and beyond that he has not gone. Reeves sweet he Counsel. An action of this kind cannot be maintained against any man for a more error is judgment; but, if a man departs from truth, there simple question to be decided upon is, whether the the fifth of that character? Reeves got full power from the Defendant to make what use he pleased of the letters; they were delivered to him eyen; he ethers, to pay the debts of Recres? There is no | was noder no necessity to break any seri, and any put under no restraint. In the lett w to Recres him. con establish such a conviction. Morgan was solvent | self, the Defendant talks of his high character, from as to the debt due to Sparrow, and far beyond it. Is which it is evident, that the letter was intended, to it not rational to believe, that Sparrow, who had be shown wherever it might be required. " Conknown the industry and punctuality of Reeves for | rult my friendras to whom you will credit." Here, Reeres is treated as a person of property, and held out with an air of being a man of opulence. Others are not warped against confidence in him, but heir gunded against confidence in them. The letter to the singly instance of his irregularity, and to pass | Mr. Scott bears, that the Defendant had known in silence the prudence and industry of years? The | Recres from his childhood, and that he could anletter has not said a word of his property; it gives | swer for his character. The same letter says, that it was partly by the advice of the D-feedant that Recres removed from Enniscorthy, for the perpose of extending his businers. The theatre of Euroscorthe was too mean a one for this man; but was that the fact; was it for the purpose of extending hishasiness, that he changed the place of his abode? The such a letter as a father mould write to a son, and | 1) fendant says, that he had frequently trusted it would be a profanation of all the principles of | Recres C500 to £500 at a time. This is dispressed by the exidence, as only two notes have been referred to. The letter goes on to say, that Defendant would not besitze to double that sum, if, &c .but through which our limits, even if we were able. Is this to be believed, after what had happened, reclude us from following him. With respect to I and after he had issued execution against Recres he second Count he observed, that there was not a Is it not the same thing as if he had gone word in any of the letters, nor a single proof in any to the Plaintiff, and recommended Reeves to part of the parole evidence, which authorised Reeres him, saying, " you may safely credit him; I know him to be fair and just in his principle, ? It would not be right to found an action on a riaprovient expression, but this letter is written with great consideration in farour of Roores, and for the purpose of safety to the writer from all guarantee. The Plaintiff at first refused to credit Reeres; he then inspected the letter to Mr. Grubb, but still refound; he next writes to his Agent in Waterford, directing him to inspect the letter to Mr. Scott, and to inform him of it's contents; he had agreed to give the goods, if a favourable answer should be returned : Recres goes with the answer to Coumel, and the Plaintiff, who had before refused the credit, gives him the goods upon his bill. It is for you, Gentlemens to judge, whether these letters were not intended to produce the consequences they did produce, and whether they were written with a knowledge of their fischood. If you believe, that the Plaintiff parted with his goods on the faith of these letters, there must be a verdict in his favour. During the Judge's charge to the Jury, Mr. Burrowes, with the greated respect, stated that of such an authority having been given by the De- Reeves had sworn, that the goods were given Reeves was then again examined, and exactly proved the statement just made by the Defendant's Comsel. He also proved, that the bill bore date the 24th of May, and was unaccepted, when given to the Plaintiff. When the Judge alluded to the credit, which Defendant alledged he had at different imes given to Recres, the Defendant's Books were produced in Court, and the most anxious desire manifested by him, that they should be sent up to the lury for their examination, and in order to prove, that he had actually given those credity to Recriswhich his letters are red him to have done. This, however, was not deemed necessary, as Baron. George immediately replied, that his allusion was merely to the credits as given in evidence, without neaning to say, that others did not exist. The Counsel for the Defendant were satisfied with this, as a sufficient vindication of his character. James Shinnon, Clerk to the Plaintiffe, proved, that the freight of the flour was included in the bill, and that the delivery and shipping took place on the 25th .--

turned a verdict for the Plaintitt's for \$2166 17s. 6d. Such is the best account we have been able to fornish of this novel and interesting trial. Of the imperfections of our details, we are fully sensible, but of intentional miscepresentation we are incapable.

the floor but for the introductory letter.? A. I forbitume of his property, if this duction were ever honestly and purely, as in the prevent case; et, Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Broaseller and Stationer, Quar.

## Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

 $N_0$ . 11,269.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. For any Term that may be agreed upon,

LARGE TRACT of valuable TURBARY, adjoining the Lands of Rathnaskalloge and Graig neyshee, within one mile of the Village of Stradbally Application to be made to WILLIAM BARRON, Mall

March 26, 1812.

WM. E. SCRODER will let the HOUSE in Ste-PREN-STREET, in which he now resides. It consists of six BED ROOMS, two CLOSETS, two PARLOURS, a PANTRY, a KITCHEN, a YARD, in which there is a PUMP, &c .- There is a good GARDEN and STABLE in the rere.

TO BE LET.

A COTTAGE at FAITHLEGG, containing a PAR-LOUR, KITCHEN, and two BED-ROOMS, with an OUT-HOUSE, GARDEN, and ORCHARD adjoining. Immediate Possession can be given. Waterford, March 25, 1812.

HE WILL ALSO LET,

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.

MR. HEAD will let or sell the HOUSE and DE-MESNE of MILFORT, near Portlaw, containing about Forty Acres-Possession may be hid next Mar .- Application to be made to Mr. HEAD, at Mil fort, near Portlaw, or to ARTHUR BIRNIE, at the Office of this Paper. Milfort, March 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

TROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. TENRE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, in which Mr Regissor now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horses, in Spring Garden-Autry. Ap

ply to JAMES WALLACE, Custom House. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

POT-ASHES.

ONSALE, at the Glass House, Twenty Casks NEW YORK POT-ASHES, first Sort, and of the latest Importation, in good dry Condition, which will be sold on reasonable Terms. 3d Month 14, 1812.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. TAYFIELD-MILLS, together with the DWELL ING-HOUSE, OPFICES, and about Seventeen Acres of Land, as lately held by Mr. JAMES DAVIEL deceased.-The Premises are held under a Lease of Laves renewable for ever, at a Pepper-corn fine. The Lands are in excellent order, and the supply of Water is at all times abundant. The convenience and beauty of the situation are too well known to require com ment.-Apply to Mrs. Daniel, or Mr. Richard Da-KIEL, at Mayfield Mills, Portlaw. Mr. Tnonss ( or

TIS will show the Concerns. Portlaw, March 23, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT. Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,

TETHE LANDS of CORRIGANORE, containing I nearly 73 Acres, situated on the River Suir and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Up wards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly would be given to an improving and solvent Tenant Proposals will be received by Francis Penrose. Waterford, March 21, 1812.

TO BE LET,

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

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of Lis Worship the Mayor of said City FEME Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 65s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Shillings on Household.

ь.				
	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.	
lb	. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	15. oz. dr.,	
Penny Lonf, (	2 5	0 4 0	0 5 2	
Two Penny, (	5 3	0 8 0	0 10 5	
Four-Penny, O	10 5	1 1 0 0	1 5 0	
Penny Loaf, C Two Penny, C Four-Penny, C Six Penny, 1	0 0	1 8 0	1 15 4	
All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pro-				
Portion-and besides the two initial Letters of the				
Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be				
marked with a W. the Ranged with an R. and the				
Bousehold with an H and the Weight must like.				
we be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be				
sized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in				
Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due				
Tirekly Returns	on ever	v Saturdia	hetura Tuelia	
Veckis Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or				
at a di trie it, and it ipar bought of				

for Regulating the Assic of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law. JOHN DEMS, Mayor.

fold by them, according to the Act of Parliament.

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN, I in the County of Wexford, situated on the narigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford: also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bulders, without preference

TO BE SOLD

Fither in the Whole, or in four Lets,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

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

A LEASE FOR EVER.

TO BE LET, from the twenty-fifth day of March Instant, or the INTEREST TO BE SOLD, the valuable HOUSE and CONCERNS situate in the Street of Rossbercon, adjoining the Bridge of Ross, now in the possession of John Brennan.—The Tenant or Purchaser can be accommodated with SIX ACRES of prime MEADOW GROUND, immediately conve nient to the Premises, of which a long Term of Years can be given .-- Application to be made to Jona

Rosshercon, March 18, 1819.

EDWARD HAY, OF ROSS,

Samplied with late arrivals of best PITCH PINE & HARD PINE TIMBER-He is, also, now landing a fine Cargo of NORWAY TIMBER and DEALS-all of which he will dispose of on pleasing Terms. Ross, March 23, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT, THE HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in which Mi-CHARL DORBYR now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 12, 1812.

NOTICE.

In the matter of ARRAM ATKINS and Co. This matter are to meet at the Royal Exchange. Dublin, on Wednesday, th Ath day of April next, at the hour of Two o'Clock to receive the farther proof of Debts.

WM. DARLEY, Accept. WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES. ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES.

as convenient as any in Inclusio, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Provisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the: eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jor a

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 30.
Tallow (rendered) about 904. Od.]
Lard (flake) 00, 0d 00, 0d.
(casks,rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.
Burnt Pigs, 40s, od, - 45s, od. > per Cert.
Pork, 364, 0d. 434, 0d.
Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Oatmeal, 23s. Od 25s. Od.
Flour, first Quality, ad sd.
encound
third, 59s, od - 60s, od. per Bag.
fourth, 314. 0d 444. 0d.
Wheat, 624, Od 654, Od.
Barley, 31s. 0d 33s. 0d.
()als (common) 20s. 0d 21s. 0d.
(potatoc) 21s, od 22s, 6d.
Malt, 43s, od 45s, od. rel.
Coals, 4s, 9d 5s, 5d.
Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. } perStone.
. [ (quarters), 4 d 5d.)
Beef { (quarters),4 d 5d. } (joints),5 d 6d. } (quarters),5 d 6d. } (quarters),5 d 7d. } per lb.
(quarters), 5 d 6d.
Multon   (joints), 0 d 7d. > per lb.
Veal, 0 d 0d.
Pork, 3 d 4d.
Butter,
Train Oil,
Whiskey, 11s. 6d 12s. 0d per Gal.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 23.

PRINCESSES' ANNUITY

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the reading of he order of the day, for taking the Prince Regent's Message, relative to the Princesses, into consideration, and, after stating the sums to be granted to their Royal Highnesses, moved an Address of concurrence, which was agreed to .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A now writ was ordered for Northumberland, in the room of Earl Percy, called up to the House of

General TARLETON rose to present a Petition, igned by a great number of respectable merchants of Liverpool, praying the repeal of the Charter of the East India Company, and that the trade to In- on the whole supplies for the last year compared and that was with respect to the provision which it dia might be thrown open.

On the motion that the Petition be brought up,

ty of recurring to a statement he had formerly made, namely, that, in the course of one month, the number of persons receiving charitable aid in Liverpool had increased from 6000 to 15,000. There was another calamity which had thrown the inhabitants into great consternation, and that was the conversion of an Attorney into the Tax Inspector of the district. This person, it seems, had suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as one of the ways and means of the year, the expedient of surcharges on he was to receive a good place from the Treasury .--General TARLETON read a report from the

Corporation of Liverpool, to the following effect:-That, from the extensive docks constructing at Liverpool, a number of labourers had been invited from Ireland and Wales: but the funds for the construction of the works having fallen short, a number of them had been thrown out of employment, which gave rise to the establishment of a Soup Committee for their relief. The Committee had, however, since found, that though such numbers had at first received this assistance, there were no more than between 3 and 4000 who really wanted it. At present, the labourers on the docks had 3s. a day; and when some gentlemen wanted to employ some of the hands in country labour in the neighbourhood, they could hardly procure them. The report then went on to state, that there was scarcely a British ship out of employment in the port of Liverpool, nor a ship-carpenter out of employment who was worth it .- [ Hear, hear.]

Gen. GASCOYNE observed, that the embarrassment at Liverpool was as great as ever had been felt at any former time; and he had learned, from the most respectable authority, that the number of ships unemployed there was at least fifty-six.

Mr. BARING contended, that the shipping trade ons at present a losing concern in Liverpool.

Mr. PERCEVAL, in allusion to the Attorney pentioned by Mr. Creevey, said, he knew nothing of what the How. Gent. stated. The Petition was then brought up and ordered to

ic on the table. PRIVATE STORTTARY TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

Mr. WARD wished to know the nature of the appointment for which Col. M'Mahon was lately gazetted, and how it was to be paid. He believed the appointment to be altogether a new one.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER adnitted the office to be, generally speaking, a new one, although Col. Taylor had the same appointment under his Majesty, since the commencement of his Majesty's infirmities. The holder of the office was to be paid out of the Civil List.

THE PRINCESSES. The order of the day being read for the House to

resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Prince Regent's Message, Mr. CREEVEY objected to the Committee at present; not that he imagined there would be any difference of opinion on the proposed establishment for the Princesses, but because he thought it necessary to inquire, previously to any new arrangement, | health, or recreation, and this could only be effectinto the state of the revenue of the country. For this purpose he should propose, that on that day month the House should take the Message into cousideration. On a former occasion, he noticed the deficiency of the revenue, which he then mentioned at 5,000,000, and which the Right Hon. Gent. himself stated at but a million and a half less. He was still of his former opinion, and he made his estimate from the paper in his hand, laid on the table by the Right Hon. Gent. Surely, when such difference existed, it required explanation. How was the deficiency to be accounted for. Was it expected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the stockholders would take less interest, or did he intend to raise new taxes? It was pretty evident, that property in the stocks was not esteemed so highly as usual by the country; that fact could no longer be concealed; and he wished to know how justice was to be done to the public creditor? Would the Right Hon. Gent, convert the profits of sinecures to the decreasing the public burthens? Did he ever intend to abolish such places as the Tellerships of the Exchequer, Lord Arden's place at the Admiralty, &c.? The Hon. Member then alluded to the state of the revenue of the Prince Regent, from which, in his opinion, something might be taken towards the establishment of the Princesses. Retaining, as the Prince Regent did, £60,000 of his revenue as Prince of Wales, and receiving from the country £70,000 a year additional to the Civil List, and paying but £17,000 alone out of all this revenue to the Princess of Wales, he considered his R. H. might spare something for the purpose in question. Mr. PERCEVAL was afmid, lest the statement

of the Hon. Gent, with respect to the consolidated fund should produce an improper impression on the public. He confessed that he had stated the failing with the year before; but the difference in the state of the consolidated fund was only £1,269,000 .- There was a talk, indeed, of a separation; but the

Mr. CREEVEY wished to take that opportuni- | As to the allusions of the Hon. Member to the Prince Regent's revenue, he had to state, first, with regard to the Princess of Wales, that the Prince had taken upon himself the payment of her debts, to the amount of P41,000 at one time, and PSOCO at another .--He also raised her income from £12,000 to £17,000 a year, besides 15000 pin-money. A claim of a £2000 debt came afterwards, but that he considered she might herself discharge from the savings of her revenue. His R. H. had thus taken upon himself the payment of £19,000, being determined that it all his fellow-townsmen, in consideration of which | should not fix upon the public. As to the £70,000 granted in addition to the Civil List, that was hand-His appointment accordingly had produced great | ed over to the Commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of discharging the Incumbrances alluded to on a former occasion. What the Queen received from the Civil List under the King, she now also had from it under the Prince Ros gent; he therefore did not see that there were any ncans left for providing for the Princesses out of the funds of the Prince Regent.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought, that the delay of month was necessary. When the subject of the Household was lately before the House, he understood that the additional £10,000 granted to the Queen was for the purpose of enabling her Mojesty to take the Princesses upon her Establishment, As to the Princess of Wales, he thought it strange that she should be so poorly provided for, when the Right Hon. Gent. seemed to be so solicitous for providing for every other branch of the Royal Family. When the Right Hon. Gent. talked of his Royal Highness taking upon himself the payment of debts to the amount of £19,000, could it be forgotten, that his R. H. was enormously in debt himself? He, Indeed, who could not pay his own debts, engaged to pay those of another ! - this looked very like a juggle. The £70,000 which were now appropriated to the payment of the Prince's own debts, were without controll. The properest way, he thought, would be to ascertain the whole debt, pry it at once, and recal the grant of \$270,000 per ann. for its gradual liquidation. He, therefore, thought that the propositions of his Hon. Friend should be acceded to . and that the Committee should be deferred for a

The House then resolved itself into a Committe a

Mr. PERCEVAL said, there were two Arts out Parliament which empowered his Majesty to grant annuities to the Princesses to a certain extent. to take place at his demise; but if the should in reduced to three, the annuity was to be the amount of £30,000 a year; if two, £20,000 a year:and, if only one, to £12,000 a year. He apprehended that any provision made under the former arrangement was now set aside. It was his intention. herefore, to propose that they should have an establishment of their own, amounting to £9000 a year each, which would, in the whole, be £36,000 a year. He had no reason to believe, that the Princesses would wish to quit their present asylum, and separate themselves from the protection of the Queen; but surely, at the age to which they had arrived, they ought to have it in their power to go to any part of the kingdom they might choose for their ed by giving each a separate establishment; and this would be necessary to be guaranteed by an Act of Parliament. He concluded by moving-" That £36,000, instead of £30,000 already provided. should be granted to the Princesses, and to be charged on the consolidated fund, and that the same should be carried into effect by Act of Parliament." Mr. TIERNEY said, that, as he understood the

ousiness, the House was now called on to give a grant of f'36,000, as an establishment for the Princesses. which was £9000 a year each, instead of £7500. as originally proposed, and, in addition to this, their Royal Highnesses now received £4000 a year each from the Civil List, during the pleasure of the Prince Rezent, making their whole income £13,000. This sum was not too great for the separate establishment of each; but it appeared by the Act of 1799, that it was in the contemplation of Parliament that the Princesses would live together, and why any Gentleman should suppose that they would now lesire separate establishments he could not conceive. His greatest objection to the present vote, however, was the detached and piecemeal way in which the everal additions to the Civil List had been made: first £10,000, then £20,000, and so on. The Civil List was established at £960,000, a year. By an Act of the present Session, £24,000 more were added, then £218,000, out of the Consolidated Fund; and if to this be joined the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and Cornwall, the gross amount of the Civil List perannum, and for the support of the Royal Family, would be at this moment £1,668,000. He believed that there were great abuses in the expenditure of the Civil List, and he thought that the £36,000, which they were now called upon to vate, might be saved, by a fundamental inquiry into its several branches of expenditure. He had yet another of the supplies at £3,600,000, but this deficit was observation to make with respect to the Civil List, contained for her R. II. the Princess of Wales .-

House, however, knew nothing of such separation : [ were suffering all the miseries and crits attendant ] the Right Hon. Gent. knew a great deal about it on a dearth of provisions, though no general scarci-[hear, hear]: he had acted as Counsel in that investigation so much talked of [hear, hear]; and it was surprising that he should now sit so mute, and hear all this whispered about respecting his favourite Princess, his client, and not have one word | from others. But he was convinced of the accurato say in her defence [hear, hear.]-It struck him | cy of the statements which he held in his hand, very forcibly, that there was now a person in this which were written by persons on the spot, and country, representing the Prince Regent's wife, a person who was as much Queen as he was King. passed over in a most extraordinary manner. [hear,

Mr. W. SMITH considered the present demand as among the last he should have expected, when he looked at the finances of the country and the general pressure of the taxes.

Mr. PONSONBY considered the proposition to be not only to increase the amount of aunuities which, under an Act of Parliament, his present | a dearth of food. A Rev. Prelate, whom he did Majesty was enabled to grant; but, if he conceived it rightly, it was to anticipate those annuities. But the Right Hon. Gent. had not furnished the House with any one adequate reason why it should aware, that, in his diocess, the poor were suffering anticipate those annuities. The King might live many years yet; the Princesses might yet continue a long time with the Queen, and therefore, as he a stop to the distillation from corn in Ireland, would thought it would be unwarrantable extravagance to grant the sum required, he should be under the necessity of opposing the vote.

Mr. FREEMANTLE wished that the vote should pass, because of the smiable and praiseworthy character which those illustrious Females had alwave maintained. He had lived in the neighbourhood of the Princesses, and had witnessed their extensive benevolence and liberality; and he hoped the House would enable them to continue that system of charity and benevolence.

Mr. BENNETT conceived that the present ap plication to Parliament was exceedingly ill-timed. Mr. PERCEVAL said, that with regard to the unfortunate situation which had been alluded to, he would say nothing .- [ Hear, hear ! ] - The difference was certainly an unfortunate circumstance; but neither as Minister, nor confidential adviser of his Royal Highness, did he feel himself called upon to make any specific statement to the House on the subject. It appeared to him, that there could indeed be no reasonable expectation that the result of any inquiries, made by the Committees of that House, would point out any saving sufficient to supersede the necessity of coming to Parliament for a grain, and had even commenced his preparatory provision for the Princesses, and it did not seem to him, therefore, to be proper, that the subject should be pestponed till such an inquiry should be concluded.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought that savings in the expenditure of the Civil List would give a fund sufficient to enable the Princess of Wales to make an appearance suitable to her rank in the state.

Mr. TIERNEY said he rose again to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman no question, for he saw that he was likely to get no answer; but he thought they were entitled to conclude, from his sullen silence, that he sanctioned with his approbation what he refused to answer [No, no, f. om Mr. Perceval]. The Right Hon. Gentleman cries no-then let him give us his reasons. Both he and the Lord Chancellor must have informed themselves fully with respect to her conduct. If there was any thing in that conduct unworthy of her, the dignity of the country and of the Prince Regent required an accusation to be brought against her. - [Hear, hear !] He wished an answer. These were not impertinent questions. But perhaps the Right Hon. Gent. had changed his sentiments with his situation. He had cast off, it would appear, one client to take up the Drief of another-[Laugh.]

Mr. PERCEVAL said he did not now feel himself, either in duty or courtesy, bound to account for his conduct on any former occasion of his life. But he would say, that neither from what had come to his knowledge as the Counsel of her Royal Highness, nor in his present important situation, had he any means of bringing forward any charge against her Royal Highness. He had no authority to come forward to the House with any communication on the subject of her Royal Highness.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, as the Right Hon. Gent. had now acknowledged that he had no charge to bring forward against the Princess Regent, in all reason she ought to be immediately suitably provided

After some further observations the resolution was agreed to without a division.

The Bankrupt Member Bill was, after a division, Ayes 22, Nees 19-read a second time and committed. Two amendments to extend the system of Penitentiary Houses were agreed to.

The Jamaica Trade Bill was read a third time. and passed .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TURSDAY, MARCH 24.

having neglected their duty, or where a real scarcity existed, then, indeed, it would be necessary that PROHIBITION OF CORN DISTILLERY IN IRELAND. t should be noticed. But, when no actual scarcity The Farl of DARNLEY rose to call their Lordwas attempted to be proved (for the Noble Lord ships' serious attention to the present situation of the himself had stated his belief that none really existed), labouring poor of Ireland. He thought, from the and when, as he contended, no measure was brought present atuation of Ireland, he was justified in callforward to obviate the evil, if it were in being; uning the attention of their Lordships towards it: der such circumstances, hotextremely regretted that but he must at the same time observe that, if he bethe question had been agitated. After the admission Heved any real scarcity of provisions existed in that of the Noble Lord, it was not necessary for him to country at the present moment, he would represa state the conviction of his own mind, founded on his feelings, and not bring the subject before the that information which every private Gentleman, House; because he knew, in such a case, their inconnected with Ireland, could every day procure, terference could not effect any great alleviation of that no danger appeared to exist, of any scarcity the evil. Believing, however, as he did, from the taking place in that country during the present year hest information, that no real scarcity, no great de-That the prices of provisions were high, was agreed ficiency in the necessaries of life, had actually taken on all hands; but he denied they were equally high place in that quarter of the Empire-believing that in all parts of the country. Having that morning no immediate danger was to be apprehended-he seen a return from the different markets of Ireland, felt it a duty incumbent on him to state that which it struck him to take from it the prices of three of he knew to be a fact, namely, that certain districts | the principal articles of life, viz. potatoes, oats, and | tack Tariffa.

wheat. From this it appeared, that the price of cata ! at Bantry was 13s. 6d. the barrel, of 14 stone, which might be considered a very low price at the ty existed. Many Noble Lords, from their resipresent time-while, on the same day, at Cork, dence in Ireland, might probably be enabled to give more circumstantial information on the subject than stone at Cork, a price never before known, while in he could, whose knowledge was necessarily derived Dublin they were only 12d, which clearly evinced that the scarcity was partial; and, from all the correspondence he had on the subject, he believed that nothing which could, with propriety, be termed a from them it would appear, that the high price of scarcity, did exist. But even if the evil were so provisions, and the difficulty of procuring subsisgreat as had been stated by the Noble Lord, the tence, in particular districts, had been attended with suspension of the distillation from grain would be very bad consequences. [His Lordship here read inadequate to the relief of the country. In the extracts from two letters, describing the distress first place, the quantity of grain used in the diswhich existed in the districts where they were writtilleries was very small, compared with its general ten, but the names of which he did not state.]consumption in Ireland; and, 2dly, the distillers' The facts narrated in those letters were undoubted, stock being already purchased, and much of it and a considerable alarm had been excited through prevented from becoming the food of man, by different parts of the country, in contemplation of being malted, no efficient benefit could result from the suspension. The real cause of the high price of not then see in his place, but whose attention was grain in Ireland was to be found in the great quanparticularly called to that part of Ireland where tity exported to this country. He was sure their the dread of scarcity was most prevalent, must be Lordships would be astonished, when he informed them, that, in former years, the quantity of grain great distress from want of provisions. Now, in imported by this Country from Ireland amounted to his view of the subject, the Legislature, by putting one-tenth of her importations from all other countries united; but, of late years, it had increased to produce very beneficial effects. The encourageone-third; and if every species of grain were inment of distillation in Ireland, he considered a cluded, it amounted to no less than one-half. I strange and singular kind of policy. Among all the was, therefore, to the Act which had originated with evils which that country suffered-among all the a Right. Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Newport) in another causes which were said to produce that want of inplace, that the rise in the price of grain was to be dustry, that spirit of insubordination to the laws. attributed. [Hear, hear, from the Opposition which had been so much complained of-nothing Benches. ] In making that observation, hedid not operated more powerfully than the facility with mean to say, that much benefit had not resulted to which the Irish peasantry were enabled to indulge Ireland, and to the Empire in general, from that in the use of spirituous liquors. At a former period, Act. On the contrary, he thought it had been prowhen the distillation was stopped, he had occasion to go to Ireland, and he noticed in the lower orductive of much good. The only way to remedy the evil which the Noble Lordhad complained of would ders a very manifest and praise-worthy alteration. be to fix a maximum; a measure, however, which Instead of the frequent instances of intoxication, he would never recommend. No case had, howewhich he had formerly witnessed, he saw very few, ver, in his opinion, been made out for the interpondeed, during his residence in Ireland at that time. sition of the Legislature. If it were really necessary He therefore thought that, when the prohibition was he was sure that the Noble Duke at the head of the followed by such excellent consequences, the Go-Irish Government would have authorised some com rerument had not consulted the advantage of the munication on the subject. He had been vigitant country, in the way all Governments should do, by on former occasions, and was not likely to slumber again permitting distillation, to an unlimited extent, if matter of such importance demanded his attention to take place. He might be told, that the proposi-His Lordship concluded by moving, as an Amend tion he was about to make came too late, for the disment, " That this House do now adjourn." tiller had already purchased his annual stock of process. To a certain extent this might be the fact. But the answer was, why did not the Government look into the matter sooner? When they saw the rising price of grain, why did they not interfere?

They had a rising market before them; and one of

the consequences of their not having interposed was,

that oats had now arrived at 30s, per barrel. He

would be sorry to propose any thing which could in-

terfere with the agricultural interests of Ireland;

but the present was an extreme case, and deserved

immediate attention. In consequence of the siarm

which had been excited in particular parts of Ireland,

the price of provisions had been enhanced beyond

any thing which the circumstances could justify:

and as Parliament were competent to entertain any

measure which might seem calculated to remedy the

evil, he thought it the duty of their Lordships, even

now, to consider the propriety of temporarily stop-

ping the Corn Distillation. He did not mean to as-

sert, that this was the best measure that could be re-

sorted to-but such it certainly appeared to him;

-and if the Noble Lords opposite would satisfy

him by shewing that they had done, or were doing,

all that the necessity of the case required; or if,

In opposition to what he had advanced, they would

prove that no scarcity whatever existed in Ireland,

he would very cheerfully withdraw his motion. His

Lordship concluded by reading the three resolutions

which he intended to propose for the adoption of

44 1st. That the present high price of provisions

2dly. That it is the duty of the House to

take into consideration the best means of removing

" 3dly. That it is expedient, for that purpose, to

uspend the distillation from grain, while such high

On the question being put from the Woolsack,

The Earl of CLANCARTY rose and said, he

gave full credit to the Noble Lord for the purity

of the motives by which he was influenced in bring-

ing forward the present motion; but, at the same

time, he lamented very much, that it had been

submitted to the House. The Noble Lord must be

aware of the extreme delicacy of introducing a

case where the Government could be suspected of

In Ireland has produced great distress to the labour-

the House, viz.

price continues."

ing poor in that country.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE said, he high y approved of the Act to which the Noble Lord had alloded; at the same time he agreed with him, that it was very much to that Act, that the progressive rise of price was to be attributed. He also must observe, that the measure had laid the foundation for that regular improvement in the agriculture of Ireland, which tended to place her in the situation for which she seemed peculiarly calculated—that of great and almost inexhaustible granary. How far a scarcity existed in the sister country he could not say, having no information on the subject-he would, therefore, offer no opinion; but he hoped that, under all circumstances, the system of a free intercourse between the two countries, in the manner best adapted to the interests of each, would always form a prominent feature of our domestic po-

Viscount MOUNTJOY opposed the motion.

The Earl of DARNLEY spoke in explanation Lord HOLLAND expressed his determination to support the motion. He could not conceive why the circumstances which induced him and other Noble Lords to vote for the suspension of the corn distillery in this country, should not equally apply, under the present circumstances, to Ireland.

The question of adjournment was then put, and carried without a division.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

The Correspondence between Ministers and the East India Company was read this day at the Meeting at the East India House. It was originally proposed to the Company to give up the army in India to the King, and to open the private trade, in consideration of a renewal of their Charter, and pecuniary aid. The Directors, in their answer, stated | the troops in Murcia, which appear to require crtheir reasons for opposing both those propositions. overnment, in consequence, receded from the irst, viz. the army, but declared their intention not to bring forward the renewal of the Charter, but upon an understanding that the point of trade would be acquiesced in. The Directors have acordingly consented to submit the question of opening the trade to the Proprietors, at the same time pressing their opinion, that, if granted, it would e more injurious than beneficial to the country.subject of this kind to public attention. If it were [ The consideration of the question was adjourned to the 2d of April, to give the Proprietors an opportunity to examine the correspondence, and come to decision upon it.

Several vessels arrived yesterday from various orts in France, with cargoes of silk, and such other articles as are allowed by the license trade. - this day at Elvas. By one of these we are informed of some serious listurbances which had taken place in Caen and its neighbourhood. The high price of provisions is erful army comes to its relief it must soon fall. stated as the cause of this efferrescence. A very minute and detailed account of the affair is given in ne of the Treasury Journals, but it is evidently of this day crossing the Tagus at Villa Velha and zondon manufacture.

The Entreprenante cutter is arrived at Plymouth ith dispatches from Sir E. Pellew. She left Gibraltar the 21st, and Cadiz the 23d ult. General Ballasteros, with his division, returned to St. Roque on the 20th ult. having been at or near Malaga, and had an action with the enemy, in which 300 men were killed, and 80 taken prisoners. A French division of 15,000 men were again repairing to at-

It is said that a sum not less than £20,000 i. been expended in buying up all vestiges of the Para phlet published by Mr. Perceval on the subject of the unfortunate differences between the Prince Recats were 25s, the barrel; potatoes were 3s. 6d, the gent and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The Right Hon. Gent. acknowledged, in the debate in the House of Commons, on Monday night, that her Royal Highness came perfectly un. touched and blameless out of the inquiry that was instituted into her conduct. Why, then, we ask was the Pamphlet, which is supposed to have been written in her vindication and defence, for he weet then her champion and advocate, suppressed, and nt such enormous expense? - Is it not fit to inquire whether this money has not been taken from the public purse. It was stated, and Ministers thought triumphantly for themselves, that whatever were the debts of the Princess of Wales, they were paid he the Prince. But how is the fact? The Prince. although he could not pay his own debts, took those of the Princess, and the country must pay both.

LISBON MAIL.

The Nyaden frigate, Captain Epworth, isarrie. d at Plymouth, with a Mail from Lisbon, and diepatches from the Earl of Wellington. On her pacsage, she fell in with the L'Orient squadron on the 14th, in nearly the same longitude and latitude in which they were seen on the 11th. The object of the enemy is thus ascertained. They are cruising the track of our Lisbon and East India fleets; and it would appear, that, had it not been for the idtelligence giren by the Nyaden, part of the latter must have fallen into their hands, and it is not yet certain they have escaped.,

The La Pique frigate sailed from Portsmouth the 1st of March, with five sail of East-Indiamen and whaler.

The Antelope man of war sailed from Portsmonth the 16th March, with five sail of East-Indiamen and wo South-Seamen.

Captain Howard, of the Monarch East-Indiaan, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday last, states. that on the 14th, in lat. 48, 16, N. long. 8, 13, W. he passed a fleet standing to the S. W. which he took to be the outward-bound Indiamen.

The three Indiamen, seen by the Nyoden, are supposed to be some of those under convoy of the Antelope.

The enemy's squadron is ascertained to be more ormidable than it was represented: it consists of ive sail of the line and a corrette, and not of four sail of the line and two correttes. The Nyaden was so close to them, as to exchange shots, and only escaped by superior sailing. Our squadron off Brest, we trust, will give, ere long, a good account

The letters and papers from Lisbon, brought by the Nyaden, are to the 1st instant inclusive, on which day that ressel left the Tagus. The Earl of Wellington's head-quarters remained at Freynada on the 26th February, but the army was said to be marching for the Alentejo, with a view to cover the siege of Badaicz. The head-quarters of the enemy emained at Zafra. The private letters state, that Badajoz was actually invested, and that the Earl of Wellington was to direct the operations in person. The place is very strong, and well supplied with provisions. The Lisbon Papers contain the Spanish official account of the surrender of Valencia, and Blake's account of the operations which led to that event, but they have ceased to excite any interest. We have, therefore, confined our extracts from these Papers to the following:

Lisnon, Frn. 28 .- The accounts from Cadiz. of the 8th inst. are very satisfactory. The new Povernment has displayed an energy hitherto unknown. Its orders and their effect have extended from Catalonia to America. They are decisive, and promptly executed. Many useful reforms have been made in the Isle of Leon, where the English General (Doyle) so well known to the world by his ardent patriotism in the cause of the Peninsula, is employed in disciplining the Spanish recruits in that island. All the disposable Anglo-Spanish troops have marched to reinforce Gen. Ballasteros, who is equally rigilant and fortunate in his enterprizes.-Gen. O'Donoghue has gone to take the command of ganization.

Letters from the Alentejo state, that the French are collecting in Badajos all the provisions they co plunder the country of, and that they are fortifying it as much as possible. Desertion still continues. A letter from Portalegre, received by the same courier, says, among other things, that 50 deserters, with their arms, had entered that city.

FEB. 29 .- In the Coronna Diary of the 19th inst. it is officially announced that Espoz y Mina attacked. about the end of January, the strong position of the bridge of Lordoso, which he forced, taking 632 prisoners, and as much grain as loaded 500 beasts, as also three pieces of artillery.

MARCH 1 .- Head-quarters at Freneydas on the 26th; but if we are to believe reports, they are to be

Badajos is very strong, and no doubt will make a most vigorous resistance; but unless a very pow-The ordnance, &c. as well as all the army, are in full march for the Alentejo. Two divisions are

Abrantes. VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, FEB. 18 .- According to the last accounts, the French who evacuated

the Principality of Asturias have collected in the vicinity of Leon. The French in Badajos are greatly afraid of the approaching siego of that place, and are making dispositions which indicate the dread they have been inspired with by the recent entastrophe that has be-

fallen their arms at Ciudad Redrigo.

Estramabura, Jan. 20.—Th I enemy continue to have their head-quarters in Zaf n, occupying the ground from Estramadura to Atal. iya and Velverde, where 700 Poles of the garrison of Badajos are quartered, who lately arrived at Zafra.

On the 20th passed through / Almonaster, from Huelsa, for Badajos, a convoy of meal and bisenits: to day will enter in Frege anel, 800 barrel of meal, likewise proceeding to Ba clajos.

On the 22d the English took a mother convoy i St. Martha, which was on its way to that fortress. CONDADA DE NIEBLA, FEB. 3 .- We are at present free from the enemy; all those which were in Condada have marched from l'atramadura, escorting provisions to Badajos.

THURSDAY, MARCH! 26.

Price of Stocks this Day at nite o' Clock. 8 per Ct. Cons. 5914 | Ex. Bills: (3.) 28. dis. 18. p 5 per Cent. 897 90 India Bo nds par, 1s. pr Do. Scrip. Sub. & & dis. | Consols 1 or Acct. 5913

Some persons have arrived from I aris, which they left on the 19th instant. They have communicated the fellowing intelligence, which we give as we receired it, without pledging oursely is in any manne for its authenticity :- That Bonap: tree had quitted Paris, having previously appointed a Regency, consisting of Eugene Beauharnois, the: Vicerov of Ita-Iv : Cambaceres, the Arch-Chancellor; and Lebrun, the Arch-Treasurer; and that he had sent the Austrian Princess and the young King of Rome to Vienna .- Courier.

We received this morning some more Lisbon Papers to the 3d, and Coronna to the 2d instant .-They add little or nothing to the intelligence we receired vesterday.

Marmont is said to be at Salanzauca, expecting succours from Suchet, who, it is resported, is to defer his operations against Alicant, in order to reinforce and support Marmont. The whole of the Imperial Guards are said to have returned to France. The Portuguese Government is indefatigable in sending off supplies and ammunition for the army destined to act against Badajoz.

" LISBON, MARCH 2 .- Our Government ha Assert an order in consequence of the great scarcity of provisions in Spanish Estremadura by the calamities of war, that rice and biscuit niny be exported to all parts of that province not occupied by the enemy .- Lisbon Gazette.

" Corunna, Frr. 26 .- It is reported that Gen Weilington will give Gen. Hill (to,000 men, in ad dition to those he already has, for the purpose of besieging Badajoz.

" PORTO, MARCH 5 .- Our army has made a more: it is now near Abrantes and Niza and the adjacent towns, except the fifth division, which is upon the march, and will be in Coimbra to-morrow and the following day."

The details of the action betteren the English and French frigates are arrived, by the Entreprenante, from Sir Edward Pellew, the stubstance of which has already appeared. By accounts brought by the Entreprenante, the

fleet under Sir E. Pellaw has suffered much during At Venice there is a strong fleet coming forward there are four lige-of-battle strips on the stocks, two ready for see and one ready to launch, besides other

smaller vessels in a forward state. A letter from an officer of the Northampton East Indiaman has been received in town, which states, that in the latitude and longitude, and on the day the Nyaden frigate saw the Orient Squadron and three Indiamen, they also saw a frigate firing guns, and making signals: it is therefore ascertained, that the Indiamen the French squadron were left in sight of, were not those under convoy of the Antelope, but the three homeward-bound ships, which have all

Lord Melville took blasest at the Board of Admiralty to-day, upon the resignation of Mr. Yorke. The Report of disturbances at Manchester is to tally unfounded.

arrived safe at Portsmouth; the Northampton being

The loan of Six Millions, announced yesterday as being requisite for the East India Company, had the effect of depressing the Funds considerably at the close of the Market this day.

As Mr. S. a Member of the House of Commons, was going down Parliament-street last night to the House, a Solicitor attempted to serve him with a subprena to attend as a witness at an Assizes in the country, but he resisted the service, and knocked the Solicitor down.

A very serious disturbance took place at Gosport on Tuesday evening week. It being St. Patrick's Day, the non-commissioned officers and prirates of the Dublin and Cork Militias, stationed at Gosport, were indulged in their accustomed annual merry-making: disputes arose in consequence of some of the lower order of the town ridiculing the national badge, by wearing carrots, radishes, &c. in their hats. Exasperated to madness, the soldiers proceeded to the most summary mode of vengeance, by drawing their bayonets, rushing through the streets, and striking at whoever came in their way. A great many persons are dangerously wounded, several of them innocent passengers; among whom Ba little boy, the son of Mr. Lillicrop, who was rabbed through the left breast, and is not expected precover. For several hours, the town exhibited the appearance of a siege—shops close shut up picquets guarding every avenue-and theinhabitants running to secure themselves within their dwellings -the watermen on the heach took shelter in their boats, and pushed off from the shore; while those who were arriving with passengers put back without landing them. At length, by the indefatigable exertions of some of the inhabitants, nided by other farties of the military, tranquillity was restored .--

LONDON GAZETTE

WHITERALL, MARCH 24.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Ma- is calculated to meet the occurrence of scarcity in elesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Ro- ther Country. Whatever actual or foreboded evils bert, Viscount Melville, William Domett, Esq. there may be, that Bill is not their source in the most Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet: the Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Horatio Walpole, Esq. (commonly called Lord Walpole,) the Right Hon. William Dundas, and George Johnstone Hope, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT EDINBURGH.

The trial of the rioters at Edinburgh, on the 31st of December last, came on before the High Court of Insticiary, on Friday last. The Indictment was against six in all, and they were charged with-

- L. The murder of Dugald Campbell, Police Officer. 2. Knocking down and robbing Ensign Cochrane. 3. Knocking down and robbing Mr. Laurie.
- 4. Knocking down and robbing G. R. A. Brown,
- 5. Knocking downand robbing Mr. Hughes.
- 6. Assaulting and robbing Mr. Allan. . Knocking down and robbing Mr. Ferguson 8. Assaulting and robbing Mr. M'Lauren.
- 9. Knocking down and robbing Mr. Brodie.
- O. Assaulting and robbing Mr. McLaughlan. 11. Knocking down and robbing Mr. Bruce.

" And all the said acts of robbery, or one or other of them, were committed by all and each, or by one or other of the Prisoners, in furtherance of previous agreement, or plan, to which plan or agreement they were all and each, or one or other of them, parties." One of the parties charged, James Johnstone, not appearing; was outlawed. The Articles, 4, 8 and 11, were not gone into. Two of the Prisoners, George Nopres and John Grotto, were remanded, and the trial went on against Hugh

M'Donald, Hugh M'Intosh, and Neil Sutherland. It came out in evidence that a number of young nen laid a plan for raising a mob, assaulting the Police, and robbing Gentlemen in the streets of Edinburgh on the last night of the year, (or hogmanae night) which they carried into execution in the most lesperate way, knocking down and robbing every one they met. Some accomplices were admitted as

witnesses. The trial occupied the whole day. The Court met again on Saturday, when the verfict was read, which unanimously found the three Pannels guilty of two several acts of robbery, and the Pannel Milntosh part guilty of the murder of Dogald Campbell. Their Lordships then delivered heir opinions; and after a most solemn address from the Lord Justice Clerk, the Pannels were ordered o be executed on the 22d of April next, on a gibbet to be erected for that purpose, opposite the Stamp Office Close, High-street. The body of M'Intosh o be afterwards delivered over to Messrs. Munro, or public dissection. The Pannels, who are young ads of from 16 to 19 years of age, seemed but little affected. The Court, and all the avenues to it, time, to preserve order.

## Wiaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

After a considerable lapse of time, accounts have been received from the army of the Earl of WELangron, but they do not communicate any event of importance. It would appear from the Lisnon papers, that his Lordship had entrusted the siege of BADAJOS to General Hill, who was to have 20,000 additional troops under his command. His Lordship's movement with the main body towards ELVAS was, it is understood, intended to keep MARMONT in check, should be attempt the relief of BADAJOS. Of the positions and designs of the enemy, the public has nothing beyond rumour to guide it in its views. Some accounts state, that MARMONT had collected an army of 50,000 men in and about SALAMANCA, with a park of 100 gups—that he was rapidly encreasing these forces-and that it was his ntention to advance to the relief of BADAJOS. Other accounts, however, say, that his army had recently been considerably diminished by the march of large detachments to FRANCE, and that the Imperial Guards had quitted Spain, and were on their journey towards the North of Europe. Time only can

unveil the mystery which at present covers the designs of BONAPARTE. The proceedings in the House of Lords, on the subject of Distillation from Grain in IRELAND, are of some importance. It was admitted on both sides of the House, that there were no solid grounds for apprehending a scarcity, and that the local high price of certain articles of provisions had arisencom accidental causes. It was, also, admitted, that the Corn-Intercourse Bill, brought in by the Right Honourable Sir John Newbort, was productive of the most essential benefits to the Country, but it was added that, as it had augmented exportation, it had, consequently, contributed to an encrease of price. On the ralidity of this reasoning the Farner and the Merchant are best qualified to decide; but there are a few considerations which immediately present themselves even to those who are the nost superficially acquainted with the subject. If the Bill has augmented exportation, it has also been the Bill has augmented exportation, it has also been Esq. of May-park, in this County.—The Right Hon. N. B. To be sold, 11 gross OAK TRE the cause of carrying the agriculture of the Country to Lord Charles Townshend, to Miss Loftus, daughter Ship use, now growing on the Premises. a much greater extent than was known previous to its of General and the late Lady Elizabeth Loftus.

enselment as a law, and it is a well ascertained fact. that the augmented cultivation of the ground has been more than proportioned to the augmented exportation, whilst the Bill itself, by its reciprocal principles remote degree. They exist in the present system of Tythes, which, in many quarters of the Country oppose an insurmountable obstruction to agricultural improvements, especially to the cultivation of Cutter, Dobbin, from Milford. waste-lands. In the latter case, two or three years must elapse, before the Farmer can be reimbursed for his labour and expenditure; and, when he looks forward to the payment of the Tythes, he finds that the attempt would hardly be a profitable enterprise and is thus kept back from engaging in it. If Lord CLANCARTY, who speaks so much of his extensive information with respect to IRELAND, will come forward, and ameliorate the Tythe-system, he will confer a lasting benefit on his Country.

Some other topics have recently been touched pon in the Lords, into the details of which our limits prevent us from entering. Earl GREY expressed a lay before Parliament an account of the number of Notes presented at the Bank, and refused, on the ground of their being forged. His Lordship observed, relative to the Bill at present in progress, that he could not conceive it to be any thing else than making Bank Notes a legal tender. Lord LIVERroot replied, that the Noble Earl had completely mistaken the object and nature of the Bill in question. With respect to the rejected Notes, his Lordship said, that he would make inquiry, and return an answer. Some conversation took place relative to the Conventicle Act, as it bears upon Dissenting Clergymen, but the subject was dropped, on account of its being before the Courts of Justice. The temporary Reversion Bill was read a second time, and committed for the first Thursday after the recess. These topics, added to what will be found in our columns, occupied the Lords down to the evening of Wednesday last. To the proceedings in the Commons, which are more interesting than important, we shall attend on Thursday.

The Parliamentary Recess will, we hope, enable us to attend to a few particular subjects which w have for some time been obliged to pass over in si lence, or but slightly to consider.

The following is an exact copy of a letter from House of considerable wealth in England, to a Gentleman in the same business :--

"We have recieved your Letter and is Verry Sorr o inform you of owr Farther's Death which was verry Sudon One he was Down in the Factory on Tuesday moning Decr. 17th 1811 and on Wednesday noning Decr. 18 1811 was Corps we carry on the Buinces in is Place and as fur as Lay in owr Power w will oblige you upon the same tirms this List of Prises is the verry Lowist we can aford to sel them at. " Yours at Command

&c. &c. The brig Hope, of London, Samuel Browning, Master, from Plymouth to Carnaryon, in ballast, we are much concerned to state, foundered in a gale of wind off the Saltees, list Tuesday night, the ballast having shifted and the pumps choaked. were greatly crowded, at a very early hour, and a One man was lost. Captain Browning, his bropicket of 100 men of the 1st Regiment of Royal | ther Samuel, George Fothergill, Mate, and five Edinburgh Volunteers attended, during the whole seamen, saved their lives in the ship's boat (not more than fourteen feet long) and landed at Ardmore, near Youghal, the following night, exhausted from fatigue, cold, hunger, and thirst, having been exposed to the inclemency of the weather for upwards of 24 hours, in a raging sea, without pro visions or covering, compass, sail, or rudder.

On Thursday evening the Chief Baron and the Hon. Baron George arrived in Kilkenny from 180 Distillery, BRANDY, RUM, GIN. Grand Juries were sworn in .- The following Genemen compose the County Grand Jury :--

The Hon. James Butler, Foreman. Edward Murphy, Erq. Earl of Desart, Raiph Gore, Enq. Hon. Charles Butler. Sir Wm. Morres, Bart. William Morris, Esq. Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart. Joseph Greene, Eso. John Flood, Esq. Robert Flood, Esq. Robert St. George, Esq. lames Wemys, Ésq. eorge Bryan, Esq. Nich. Aylward, Esq. Chomas Kavanagh, Esq. Edward Warren, Esq. William Bayly, Esq. Richard Ball, Esq. Authony St. George, Es leorge Rothe, Esq. John Power, Esq. Garrett Nevell, Eag

CORK Assizes .- Wednesday, the Hon, Jistice Day and Mayne, Judges of Assize for this Circuit arrived in this City, and immediately after opened their Commissions. The proceedings upon business were adjourned to yesterday morning, when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:-

M. R. Westropp, Esq. Foreman-Sir A. Perrier, Thomas Cuthbert. Charles Evanson. Dan. Callaghan, Arthur Gibbings. G. C. Jefferyes John Foster, William Lumley. Henry Hewitt, Edward Pope, John Nich. Wrixon. John Swavne. John Cotter, jun. Denis Moylan, Richard Lane, jun. Jacob Biggs, Thomas Harris, Daniel Lane B. Gibbings, James Keene, Denis R. Moylan, Esqra C. H. Leslie.

BIRTHS .- At Bath, the Baroness Charles de Tuyl of a son and heir.—At Evington, the Lady of Sir J lonywood, of a son and heir.-In Dorsetshire, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, of a son, being

er thirteenth child. MARRIAGES .- Yesterday morning, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. the Dean of Waterford, William Rathborne, Esq. of Scribblestown, in the County of Dublin, and High Sheriff of that County, to Miss Penelope Baily, daughter of the Rev. Henry Baily, Rector of Nenagh, and niece to Humphry May,

DIED-On Friday last, at Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MARCH 30.

27th-General Johnson, Rumney, Bristol, luggage: Lord Nelson Packet. 28th-None.

29th-Henry and Mary, Porfitt, Bristol, m. goods, ork : William, Hannington, Cork, ballast. 30th-Sedulous, Thomas, Chester, tiles & bricks 1 Rarl Leicester Packet: Diligence, English Revenue

27th-None.

28th-Auckland Packet 29th-Muros sloop of war, Captain Abercott, on a

Wind-S. W. at 8. a. m.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL NEXT.

AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

SEVERAL LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD PRE-MISES, situate in and near said City, and now prevent us from entering. Earl Grey expressed a producing £500 per Andum together with a conve-wish to know, whether there was any objection to nient DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES near the Quay, on which a considerable sum has been lately expended. Also, a large PBW in the CATHEDRAL. For further Particulars, apply to Roward Countre-

KAY, OF WILLIAM PENROIS WATSON. The Purchaser of the Dwelling-House may have the entire Furniture (comprising every necessary article) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Auction on the Premises, Wednesday following, the 22d. The Dwelling-House and Stores will be unoccupied the 13th, and can be viewed from that day. Waterford, March 31, 1812.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to meet at the Exchange, on Tuesday, the 21st of April next, at the Hour of one o'Clock, in order to get the TOLLS of the BRIDGE for one Year, to commence on the first of May next, when all who intend to offer for the rame are requested to attend.

March 31, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY NEXT AT THE HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,

THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS-BY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth.—These Lands are held by Lease under Sir fromas Osbonne, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired.—There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan .---Application to be made to Ground House and John WHITE, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812.

NOTICE.

TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Ex-L change, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the Term of 40 years, commencing the 25th March instant, part of the LANDS of PRIOR'S NOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital,) containing 5a. 1n. 37p. or thereabouts, fately held by James Cummins .-The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hospital, to pay down a year's Rent as a Fine, over and above the Ront bidden, to huild a good Slated House on the Premises, within two years from the Comnencement of the Leases, and to pay all the Expenses

Waterford, March 31, 1812.

DISTILLERY.

SPIRIT of WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHIS KEY, all of most superior quality. His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty

Puncheons of Prime CORK WHISKEY ; and his prices for every article in the Line will be found as moderate as those of any other House. No Credit will in future he given, where the quantity purchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallous. Waterford, March 31, 1811.

COACHMAN ELOPED,

ROM my service, on Friday Night, the 15th inst. JOHN HOWLET, my Conchnian, in whose Box. (on being broken open by warrant of a Mugistrate) there were found several stolen Articles-1 therefore, conceive it to be my Duty to caution the Public against hiring the said JOHN HOWLET, all I whose Discharges are now in my Custody. He is a well-looking young man, slender made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, large whiskers, and a florid complexion. It is my intention to prosecute him, if apprehended. JAMES MORGAN. him, if apprehended. New-Ross, March 25, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE & CONCERNS in COLERRCK-STREET. In which Mr. PRILLS HAYDEN lately resided :also, some Lots of BUILDING GROUND at the Waterside and John's-Hill.-Apply to ABRAHAM STREE. who has a few Tons of HAY to dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, March 31, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST DAT OF MAX NEXT, AT A PROPIT BENT, WITH A FINE,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. Being for 825 Years, subject to a Rent of 93 Guineas, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of RICHMOND. L close to the town of Cappoquin, containing 24 statute Acres of excellent Land, well divided, and or namented with large forest Trees, the property of the occupier; the House modern and large, with good Offices and Garden .- Proposals in writing to be made

to WILLIAM COLLIE, Esq. Richmond. N. B. To be sold, 11 gross OAK TREES, at for