TORK ASSIZES, MARCH 14. BONAPARTEAN WAGER.

GILBERT T. SIR M. M. SYRES, BART. M. P. Mr. Brougham opened the pleadings, and stated that this was an action brought to recover a large sum of money due to the Plaintiff, in consequence of a wager which was entered into betwirt the Plaintiff

Mr. Park said, this case originated in a bet upon the life of Bonaparte; the condition of which was that the Plaintiff, on paying one hundred guineas. should receive one guinea a day, so long as he should live. The contract had been performed on the part of the Plaintiff; and for a considerable period, pear three years, the Defendant continued to pay the stipulated sum. It perhaps might be objected, that wagers on the life of a man were immoral; but the law of England has supported these wagers ;and that in a most flagrant case, when, if ever there was an immoral wager, it was one; the case he alluded to was that of two Gentlemen, the Duke of Queensbury, then Earl of March, and Mr. Pickard, who, to use the jeckey phrase, ran the lives of their respective fathers against each other; or, in other words, bet a considerable wager as to which died the first; and yet this wager was supported by Lord Mansfield, who was a great and profound lawyer. But it might be further objected that Napoleon Bonaparte was an alien enemy, and that from this circumstance the wager was void, on the ground of public policy. But he recollected a case which occurred in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, when a wager was laid, that Charles Stuart, then an exile, would be King of England within a year and this wager was also supported.

The Rev. William Croft stated, that he dined a Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's on a Saturday in 1802, he could not recollect the precise time, when Mr. Foulis, Mr. Croxton, Mr. Gilbert, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, and witness were present. After the cloth was removed, politics formed the subject of conversation; many remarks were made on the ciltical situation of Bonaparte at that time, as it re spected his personal danger; some of the company expressed an opinion that attempts would be made to assassinate him. Sir Mark Masterman Sykes expressed himself of this opinion, and said he consider ed his life in such danger, that he would renture to receive one hundred guineas, to pay a guinea per day during the life of Bonaparte; Mr. Gilbert immediately said, " Will you, Sir Mark? done!" Sir Mark appeared surprised, and rather displeased, that the offer should be so hastily accepted; there was then a general cry of " no bet." Mr. Gilbert perceiving the general displeasure that was expressed at the bet, said to Sir Mark, " If you will say, you will be obliged to me, you may be off." Sin Mark replied, "That he would not ask any favour, or make any concession at his own table, or in his own house." After it was made, Sir Mark requested the witness to call upon Mr. Gilbert and say, that he would give him \mathcal{L}^5500 to have the bet caucelled; Mr. Gilbert said he would refer it to the Jockey Club. This was soon after the wager was

A Mr. Anderson, from the office of the Ameriran Consul, proved the existence of Bounparte to a late period, and also expressed his opinion, that he might live 30 or 40 years.

Mr. Topping rose and said, this Reverend Gentleman has received from my Client the sum of | plishment. Fact, of course, bears its usual pro-\$270. and he now seeks to recover by your verdict the sum of \$2206 7s. He now comes forth like the Jew in the play, to crave the penalty numbered in his bond. After some more remarks on the Plaintiff, he said, this cause differs materially from | turned Roman Catholic!!! Now, if scurrility the cases cited by my Learned Friend. In the case involved, inconsistent with the public safety. The idea of invasion is now generally laughed at, but sometimes these things which are laughed at become serious realities; and, putting the case that Bonaparte should, at the head of his army, succeed in effecting a descent upon this kingdom, it is clear that the Plaintiff would have an interest in protecting that life, which every true subject and friend of his country would be interested in destroying ;-he would have an annuity of 365 guineas per annum depending upon the personal safety of this our inve-

Baron Thompson lamented, that this action should have been brought, and thought the Plaintiff had not consulted his character in bringing it forward; and he might very well have contented himself with the large sum of money he had already received from the Defendant. His Lordship left it to the Jury to decide whether the evidence satisfied them, that it was a serious wager, and not a mere hasty expression caught at by the Plaintiff. The Jury, after deliberating a few minutes, found a rerdict for the Defendant.

EXECUTION.

On the morning of the 18th, Mr. George Skene, late the Chief Clerk of Queen's square Police Office. who was convicted of having forged certain receipts, for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury, suffered the sentence of the law before Newgate. As he had previously an excellent character, and as great interest had been made for him by some of the most distinguished persons in this country, the spectators seemed deeply to sympathise in his fate. From the moment of his conviction, down to the latter end of last week, he was buoyed up by the hope, that the interest of his friends would have produced the extension of the Royal Mercy. These hopes were, very different from that of the flatterers who surhowever, completely dissipated on Friday last, I round him, and looking upon him as the Chief Execuwhen he was given to understand, that he had no tire Magistrate, on whom mainly depends the

Christian. After this he was visited by many of his his character, during thirty years, from the calumnies of his present Counsellors, we shall occasionally friends, who, in their anxiety for him, again threw ont distant hints of the probability of mercy, through | endeavour to rescue it from the infinitely more dethe medium of the Marquis of Huntley, who, it is structive poison of their friendship. said, used uncommon exertions to procure the mercy of the Prince Regent; and, we understand, his

We can do this in no manner so effectual, as by contrasting these persons whom his Royal Bighness sought out to be the advisers and companions of his case actually underwent a reconsideration by the Privy Council on Monday, when it was considered possible, in the due administration of justice, to extend to him that mercy which had been refused | public will then be enabled to judge, in the future | ingCof his Royai. Master towards Lord Grentille ... progress of this " new rea," to whom the calamio others. A message to this effect having been sent ice which are in store for us will justly be imputable, and will deal with their authors accordingly,

Newgate, the last ray of hope was extinguished.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

After the successive defents of all the Ministerial

Journals, in their attempts to reason the public out

selves to scurrility, and soom to vie with each other

in the exercise of this rare and ingenious accom-

portion to the other ingredients of their composi-

tions, of which some comical specimens may be seen

every day in a paper devoted to Carlton House, in

which Lord Greaville is stated to have actually

were not sometimes the proof of an author's taste,

case in the present instance), we might attribute this

weakness in the Ministerial writers to the effects

which they see universally produced on the public

aind by the conduct of their employers—a set of

Ministers at once the most mischievous and the most

contemptible that ever were cotrusted with the ma-

agement of the public concerns. We shall not.

however, take the trouble of inquiring whether it be

anger in these writers, or whether it be their na-

ture: either the one or the other would account for

the falsehood of their attacks upon the Opposition,

and for the vulgar language in which they clothe

them. For ourselves, as we are every now and then

distinguished by similar attentions from these Gen-

tlemen, we have only to assure them, that we shall

most certainly continue, until they can core their

malignity of its imposence, to hold up to public ex-

cration that system of ravountrism, whose influ-

ence is known to have deprived the country of the

strong and liberal Government which it had a right

to expect at the present crisis, and to preside over, and

pervade at this moment, every branch of the Public

These clumsy calumniators have been railing at

the early connections of the Prince Regent for have

ing formed his youth (as they pretend) to habits

which obscured it. They hail " the new æra" as

and he expressed his perfect resignation to his fate. In the course of Puesday, many of his most intimate when the day of reckoning shall come. His Royal Highness had the advantage, and friends took their leave, and about four o'clock, he, nost invaluable advantage it was, of being instructn company with Lord R. Seymour, took the Sacrament. From this time, until eight o'clock, he red in the interests of his country, at a period when he public confidence almost universally centered in mained with a female friend; he was afterwards ocked up for the night, having, as usual, a personconfined in the same cell with him - Vectorday or his particular society, were the late Duke of norning, at an early hour, he was attended by the Rev. Dr. Ford, Ordinary of Newgate, who engaged Deroushire, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Fox, Admiral Keppel, from whose intimacy also began his with him in fervent prayer, until they were sum-Royal Highness's friendship for Lord Erskine, moned to the press-yard, from whence, at eight Lord Fitwilliam, and Mr. Sheridan. To this list o'clock, they proceeded to the scatfold. Previous to ascending the platform, he seemed considerably were soon added Lord Moira and the Duke of Bedaffected: but after a few seconds resumed his fortiford, Mr. Coke, Lord Spencer, Lord Grey, Lord tude, and, taking off his hat, advanced, and sub-Albemarle, Lord Hutchinson, Mr. Grattan, Lord nitted himself to the executioner, who, having Thorlow, and a long catalogue of names, every one completed the necessary but awful preparation, the | of which is marked in the annuls of British history unhappy man resigned himself to his fate with that by some splendid achievement in arms, or by some decent and becoming fortitude, which we should alnoble and successful exertion of public virtue. These were the men, whose task it was to form the mind ways expect to find in persons who had moved in a sphere somewhat above the lower orders of society of his Royal Highness. These were the men whom on such occasious; but which, indeed, we well he loved and frequented; and when history shall know not to be confined to any rank or station in tell of the reign of George the Fourth, these are the life. He seemed to pray fervently, and raised up his men of whom she will have it to record, that, durhands and eyes to Heaven, as if imploring the Aling the whole of the period to which their influence mighty's mercy, and putting his whole hope and over his mind extended, the Prince of Wales was the trust in Him! and when turned off he died without friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, the enemy of a struggle. The deceased was of a respectable fa-Corruption and Peculation, the advocate of Popular nily in Scotland; at an early age he went to the Rights, and the true Whig Representative of that Fa-East Indies, and, on his return, remained some mily, which, for its attachment to those Rights, was time in the family of the Earl of Fife, and, at the rewarded by the People of England with their Crown. death of the Earl, married his lady, who was We dare our antagonists to a denial of this grand burnt to death about three years since. He was and leading feature in the character of George. then appointed second clerk to Shadwell Police Prince of Wales. We defy them to shew-and Office, and was removed from thence as first clerk to this shall be our answer to another class of writers, Queen-square Office, where his conduct had been so by whom we are accused of having once been his flatterers - we defy them to point out one single act trate had been actually made out for him a tox days of his Royal Highness's public life, during the previous to the discovery of his deligaten . In above period, that was not calculated to keep alive the earlier part of his life he published some pretiand to confirm the promise of his first auspicious cal works, of considerable merit; and the day bedays. Let them turn back to their forgotten files ; fore his execution he wrote a letter to a literary let The Morning Post, and The Courier, and friend, bequeathing to him his manuscripts, to be above all, The Times, bring forward one of those used as he thought proper. This letter existed much slanderous tales against the Prince of Wales, which, ortitude and composure, and a calm and pious during thirty years, have been in a course of circuesignation to his fate. He was between forty and lation, through their means, in every part of Great fifty years of age, and of gentlemanly appearance and manners. His conduct, through the whole of lish, if he dare, the pamphlet which he sent twenty his long confinement, manifested a full contrition

Britain, Ireland, and America-let Mr. Rose pubvents ago to the Continent, and which was translated into all languages-let Mr. Perceval refuse, if he dure, to give another 2000 guiness for another copy of his far-famed " Delicate Investigaion" Let one, or let all this vile mass of libels now be brought forward for inquiry, now that the question of the truth or falsehood can be fairly tried, and we will pledge ourselves to prove the direct falsegood, and the base, invidious malignity of every allegation then invented, or that may now be brought forward, to substantiate them. Of all this and her estimation alread; if she is to farish the part of his Royal Highness's life, we are still, as we

ever have been, his defenders. We have nothing to Pursuing our comparison of the past with the present advisers of the Prince of Waler, we ask, with triumph, whether the men whom we have named Indvisers of the Prince Regent, and not of his former now before us, there may eventually be an interest as well as of his fury (which we suspect to be-the were not such as his Royal Highness might well glory in calling his friends? Alas! how are they remembered? Shall we be told, that the Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox are dead, and that all his Royal Highness can now do is, to speak of them with affection, and to praise, when the conversation comes upon departed worth, their good intentions for the public service? Surely, his Royal Highness will not suffer either his affections or his principles to be thus niggardly measured out. Will HE so characterise his friendships? Will HE coldly tell us that, in an association with such a man as Fox, there was nothing that could live beyond the grave? Nothing which he could carry onwards into his future life and actions? Nothing to raise him to a level with his station-nothing to fill his mind with the reatness of the good within his reach-nothing to touch him with noble anger" against the authors of that accursed system which has reduced the high e-eminence of his Crown, and destroyed the peace nd happiness of his country? If this indeed were o, the virtues which his Royal Highness has so long ssociated in his mind with the name of Fox must have been rather troublesome impediments to his passions than useful lessons for their government; and that great man himself, whose bust, it is said, re-

> the trusted friend and Counsellor of the Prince the period in which, emancipating himself from the example of a Rockingham, and the precepts of a of Wales-the rock that stood before his object, Fox, in which, casting off the slough of the Moiras, rather than the land-mark to guide him on his course. he Spencers, and the Greys, and discarding every But his Royal Highness has spoken a different emembrance of the House of Cavendish, and every auguage. He has invited us to JUDGE OF THE FUpredilection for that of Russell, his Royal Highness THE FROM THE PAST: and by this appeal he impose is to burst upon the world in the full maturity of dence for ever on all those silly scribblers who seek rirtue, imbibed from the conversation, the princio defend his present advisers, by reviling and caples, and the practices of a Yarmouth! We shall mulating his former friends. not disturb them in their exultation; but, feeling Willingly would we accept this invitation to judge an interest in the character of his Royal Highness,

f the future from the past; but a fatal PRESENT interposes, from which hope recedes, at which the sight sickens, and which clouds with tempestuous darkness the closing day of the British Empire.

mains still without a veil in his Council Chamber,

must have been an importunate monitor rather than

mercy to expect. From this moment he gave up all | preservation of the laws by which we are governed, | If, on the day on which Mr. Fox was laid in his

ideas of pardon, and prepared to meet his fate as a | and by which he governs us, after having defended | grave, his Roys d'Highness had made such an appeal to the hearts of the People whom he was so soonto govern, how we uld it have been answered? Hopbut by an uncommons expectation that when it should be the task of his Royal Highness to open a new wra" to the world, he would immediately admit and establish Mr. Fox's principles into very hart's cor of his Government. Whatevers cess the Favor tirk might have had over his rink the advisers and companions of his riper years. The however he mig it have weakened the friendly feet. Lord Grev, we should have hoped that the Island ples of Mr. Fe x had stood on a firmer basis, and that even if his Royal Highness had thought proper, in the exer rise of his preregative, to pauly a Mr. Fox's frier ids for the sake of that Faveurite he would at least, for the sake of his Profit, have established his administration on a pepular foundation, and, selected for his advisers meaning the Marquis of Rockingham. Associated with that were friendly to the civil and religious liberties of great character, and selected by his Royal Highness their country. This we might have hoped, because this the Prince Regent, however he might correin himself embarra used by the answers of Lords Gire and Grenville, snight have done. But the FATODE RITE had decree vi otherwise.

> It suited the riews of that person (whom we reserve for many a future exhibition), that his Royal Highness shoul I begin his unrestricted career in entrusting the vahole of the vast authority of the Crown to the lands of the very men whose mg lives had been sq neat in implacable hostility to creat principle, every action, every public sentiment of mersuit of Mr. F ex : men who even accelerated the death of that is mented Statesman by personalities cirried far out of the line of Parliamentary opposition, and who are no x daily insulting his ashes with the foulest abuse. The Prince of Wales cannot cast his eyes around him on a Council day without discorning every wittere close to his person the men who, while Mr. Fox was languishing on his death. bed, were sending hourly expresses to Windsor with accounts or his encreasing sufferings, and concratulating each other with savage exultation on the

He cannot cast his eyes around him, without see ing the successors of that cabal, which infected the present reign from its very beginning with the pernicious principale of governing by division; of that cabal which a nused the war with America and with France in 1,793, and created the treme-depower against which we are struggling; who by alternately playing the aristocracy against people, and the people against the aristocracy. a hitherto but too su cossfully prevented the natural union of those two Members of the State, in sup port of the ancient Constitution of England against a vile Court faction, the common oppressor of both; and which, a, ter having involved the country in all its present accommutated and unexampled difficulties, now trium phantly sends forth the war whoop of intelerance, and, rather than concedone further claim to the Catholics, has determined upon setting fire to time four corners of the Empire

Such are the men new selected to occupy, in the esteem and affections of the Prince Regent, the plus once held by Lord Ro tkingham and Mr. Fox! h is to them, therefore, and to the mir on who has placed them there, that the country will look for that future to which his Royal Highness hastepealed. If England i sto sink for ever in her poses last of her blood and her treasure -can we say treasure?-to fight the buttles of Bonaparte in America; and, above all, if she is to be forced into that consummation of all calamities - a separation from Ireland—be those ill's on the heads of the present tween a Rockingham and a Jenkinson, a Fox and a Perceval, a Bedfo: d and a Yarmouth.

The following ships are ordered to preceed to the Baltic under the command of Vice-Admiral S James Saumarez, and are expected to sail in a fer days for that station :- Victory, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Captain Dur raresque; Prince of Wales, Captain Bedford: Union, Captain -- - : Vigo. Rear-Admiral I. N. Morris, Captain Omnauncy Courageux, Captain Wilkinson; Plantagenet Captain T. Eyles; Mars, Captain Raper; Orion. Captain Sir Archibaid Dickson, Bart.; Zealous Captain T. Boys; Princess Caroline, Captain Downman; Dictator, Captain Robert Williams; Leire, Captain Joseph Becher; Pyramus, Captain Dashwood : Fisgard, Captain F. Mason ; Ethalion Captain E. Heywood: Helder, Captain John Ser rell; Daphne, Captain P. Pipon; Ariel, Captain D. Ross; Rose, Captain Mansell.—The Theban frigate is ordered for foreign service, said to be the East Indies .- A fleet for the East Indies, consisting of the following ships, is assembled at the Mother bank, viz. Wexford, Glatton, Marquis of Huntly Elphinstone, Bombay, Circucester, and Alawick Castle, for China; Lord Keith, Harrict, Indus, Ann, and Sovereign, for Madras and Bengal. No convey is yet appointed for them .- The Naiad and Halifax are come into harbour to refit; the former came in with a temporary rudder, her other having been beat off when at anchor on the Kentish coast-General Wheatley is arrived at Portsmouth, to proceed to Lisbon, in the Latona, as soon as the wind becomes fair. The Hon. Col. King is going in the same ship, with Col. Walker of the Royal Artillery, and many other Officers of the Engineers, Artillery, and other regiments. Major-Gen. Alerander Campbell is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at the Isles of France and Bourbon.

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRME, Booksoiler and Stationer, Quan-

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,270.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1812.

TO BE LET.

MAYFIELD-MILLS, together with the DWRLL-ING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Seventeen

Acres of Land, as lately held by Mr. JAMES DANIEL,

RIBL, at Mayfield-Mills, Portlaw. Mr. Thomas Cun-

TO BE LET.

M. E. SCRODER will let the HOUSE in Str-

counists 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

HE WILL ALSO LET,

A COTTAGE at FAITHLEGG, containing a PAR-

OUT-HOUSE, GARDEN, and ORCHARD adjoining.

TO BE LET,

THE LANDS of CORRIGANORE, containing

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

nanured within these three Years, and a long Lease

would be given to an improving and solvent Tenant.

Proposals will bereceived by Francis Penrose.

TO BE SOLD,

Either in the Whole, or in four Lote,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN.

in the County of Wexford, situated on the na-

igable 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

will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain

MAGUIRE, and Doctor Wattis, Waterford, who can

give any further information that may be required.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

10 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 Barnnan.—The Tenant of

Purchaser can be accommodated with SIX ACRES

of prime MEADOW GROUND, immediately conve-

can be given.—Application to be made to Joh∎

TO BE LET.

at said House.

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

THE HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in which Mi-

CHARL DOBBY'S now resides. Inquire of him.

NOTICE.

In the matter of ABRAM ATKINS and Co. THE Commissioners in this matter are to meet

8th day of April next, at the hour of Two o'Clock,

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES_APRIL 1.

Burnt Pigs, - - - - 40s. Od. - 45s. Od. > per Cert

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 904. Od.

--- (casks, rendered) - 65s. 0d. - 66s. 0d.

Pork, - - - - - - - - 361, 0d. 431, 0d.

Beef, ---- 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

Oatmeal, - - - - - - 23s. Od. - 25s. Od.

Flour, first Quality. - - d. - d. - -s. -d.

--- second, - - - - - 76s. Od. - 78s. Od

Wheat, - - - - - 62s. 0d. - 65s. 0d.

Barley, - - - - - - - - 31s. 0d. - 33s. 0d.

Oats (common) - - - 20s. Od. - 21s. Od.

___ (potatoe) - - - - 21s. 0d. - 22s. 6d.

Malt, - - - - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d.

Coals, ------ 4s. 9d. - 5s. 5d.

Fallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d.

Potatoes, - - - - - - 10d. to 12d.}

Beef { (quarters), ---- 4 d. - 5d.}

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

Pork, ---- 3 d. - 4d.

Train Oil, - - - - - £40 00s. -

715 Barrels Wheat,)

1181 ---- Barley.

126 --- 'Oats,]

Mutton -

(joints), - - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.

Whiskey, - - - ^ 11s. 6d. - 12s. 0d.—per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

Averaging \

(joints), - - - - - - 6 d. - 7d. > per lb.

€2 185, 10 d.

1 1s. 71d.

-third, - - - - 52s. od - 60s. od.

- fourth, - - - - - 34s. 0d. - 44s. 0d.

Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.

to receive the farther proof of Debts.

Waterford, March 12, 1812.

at the Royal Exchange.

Dublin, on Wednesday, the

WM. DARLEY, Agent.

Waterford, March 21, 1812.

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,

Immediate Possession can be given. Waterford, March 25, 1812.

GARDEN and STABLE in the rere.

Portlaw, March 23, 1812.

PRICK FIFE PENCE.

us some protection against their recurrence in fu-

DISTILLERY.

WM. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECTIFT-130 DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, SPIRIT of WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHIS-

deceased. The Premises are held under a Lease KEY, all of most superior quality. His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper-corn fine. The Funcheous of Prime CORK WHISKEY; and his prices Lands are in excellent order, and the supply of Water for every article in the Line will be found as modeis at all times abundant. The convenience and beauty rate as those of any other House. of the situation are too well known to require comment.-Apply to Mrs. DANIEL, or Mr. Richard Da-

BY No Credit will in future be given, where the quantity purchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallons. Waterford, March 31, 1811.

COACHMAN ELOPED,

TAROM my service, on Friday Night, the 13th inst. JORN HOWLET, my Coachnian, in whose Box, (on being broken open by warrant of a Magis trate) 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 of whose Discharges are now in my Custody. He is a well-looking young man, slendor 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. New-Ross, March 25, 1812.

NOTICE.

TOO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, 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 KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy (Short Hospital.) containing 5a. 1R. Sir or thereabouts, lately held by James Conning. The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hor pital, to pay down a year's Rent as a Fine, over and above the Rent bidden, to build a good Slated House on the Premises, within two years from the Comproncement of the Leases, and to pay all the Expenses

Waterford, March 31, 1812.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

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

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 Country of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarran, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth .- These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, 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 .nient to the Premises, of which a long Term of Years Application to be made to George Hosss and John WHITE. Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title-

Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL NEXT, AT THE EXCHANGE,

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, UVERAL LEASEHOLD and FRREHOLD PRE-MISES, situate in and near said City, and now producing £500 per Annum-together with a convement DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES near the Quay, on which a considerable sum has been lately expended. Also, a large PEW in the CATHEDRAL. For further Particulars, apply to EDWARD COURTE NAY, OF WILLIAM PENROSE WATSON.

The Purchaser of the Dwelling-House may have the entire Furniture (comprising every necessary arti cle) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Auc tion 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.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, For any Term that may be agreed upon, LARGE TRACT of valuable TURBARY, ad joining the Lanus of Rathnaskalloge and Graigacyslec, within one mile of the Village of Stradbally Application to be made to WILLIAM BARRON, Mail,

March 26, 1812.

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 had next May .- Application to be made to Mr. HEAD, at Milfort, near Pertlaw, or to ARTHUR BIRNIE, at the Office of this Paper. Milfort, March 25, 1812.

> TO BE LET, IROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.

THE HOUSE in WILLIAM-STREET, in which Mr. Robissos now resides Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Lleven Horses, in Sering Garden-Alley. Ap-

ply to Jaurs Wallack, Custom-House. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

GUILDHALL, LONDON, MARCH 26. OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

In pursuance of a requisition, signed by a number of respectable Liverymen, the Lord Mayor this day held a Common Hall, for the purpose of giving the Livery an opportunity of " expressing their feelings and opinions on the present distressed and embarrassed situation of the country; and of adopting such measures as might be deemed necessary to promote a reform of abuses—a redress of grierances -and, above all, as the great source of the national evils, of supporting a reform in the represenation of the People in Parliament."

At one o'clock his Lordship entered the Hall, attended by the City Representatives, and several other Aldermen, who were greeted with applause or hisses, as their politics were more or less popular. The regulation being read-

The Lord Mayor shortly addressed the Livery requesting them to hear attentively those who wished to deliver their sentiments-and, If any difference of opinion existed, to manifest it in a decorous and respectable manner. "If," said his Lordship. LOUR, KITCHEN, and two BED-ROOMS, with an any confusion should arise, which may render i necessary for me to address you on the subject, I hope you will hear me patiently and, believe me, I shall act with impartial justice."- [Loud cheer-

> Mr. Waithman then presented himself, amids tumult of applause, and spoke to the following

"Gentlemen of the Livery-It is now nearly 20 ears since I first had the honour of addressing you on an occasion something similar to the presentthat is, to submit to your consideration resolutions which went to point out the grievances under which the country suffered, and a proposition specifying the means by which redress might be procured; and it does appear to me that, every time we have since met, those grievances seemed to be increasing. Therefore, it is of great importance, on the present occasion, that we should fully and undisguisedly exress our opinions and sentiments. On the subjects which I shall have to present to your notice, and in which, I think, you are most deeply interested, it s hardly possible that you can repress your feelings; but, I hope, you will pursue the advice of your worthy Chief Magistrate, and let every Gentleman have a fair and uninterrupted hearing. Argolog from the rectitude of my own motives and princl-JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the several ples, I am sure we can lose nothing by giving our dversaries fair play, and hearing every thing which falls from them. [Bravo, bravo.] This is nothing but what a love of truth demands; for, if those cir-

problematical, doubtful, or ambiguous nature, as

to those propositions. It is the less necessary, be-

have the honour to propose, the facts are so phinly

stated, so clearly laid down, that I need not de-

tain you by entering minutely into the different to-

pics. Indeed, if I were to attempt a detail of our

end of the melancholy catalogue. [Loud cheering.]

Gentlemen. I believe it is not above one year since

the City of London, in common with the country in

general, expressed its feelings on the alarming state

of the nation, and the increase of the public burdens,

and also stated their deep regret at the Restrictions

which were imposed on the Prince Regent. Be-

cause we were convinced, that no person, so fet-

tered and so restricted, could administer the Kingly

functions, with that freedom which was necessary

for the benefit of the country, but must necessarily

be subjected to the power of that faction which has

so long, and so unfortunately for the interests of

the People, ruled over this country. [Loud ex

pressions of approbation intermingled with hisses.

Gentlemen, the Prince Regent so felt, and so ex-

pressed himself. To prove it, I need only remind

you of his declaration on that point. B.n.

though we witnessed the existence of this obnox-

ious system, though we saw the distresses of the

people accumulate, we forbore to make our com-

comstances, which I shall state to-day, do not in reality exist, then it is proper that our opponents should be allowed an opportunity of setting us right .--Cheering.]-By this means they will not be under the necessity of skulking in holes and corners, but may fairly come forward here, and boldly arow and support their opinions. I should deem myself placed in a situation of excessive difficulty, if, amongst the number of topics on which I shall call for your decision, I had introduced any of such

would render it imperative on me to prove their truth, but, unfortunately for us all, they are too per currency substituted in place of the solid coin of generally known and too generally lamented, to the realm, and the pernicions progress of measures dmit of dispute; they are strongly imprinted on and laws designed to give a forced value to such unour minds; they manifest themselves not only to natural currency, evidently indicating the approachour visual faculties, but address themselves powering confusion of the public finances, and the ruin of fully to our feelings. Under these circumstances, I he public creditors. 4. That, under the protection of a corrupt influconceive, no display of argument, no exertion of

ence, which undermines all public spirit and princiability is necessary to induce you to give your assent ple, we have witnessed the most shameless and insulting disregard of public opinion, degrading instances of which have been the acceening from justice two incause, in the Resolutions and the Address I shall dividuals, who were then and now are Ministers of the Crown, and who had been openly charged with corrupt trafficking in seats in the House of Commons: by the refusal to inquire into the calamitons and dis-graceful Expedition to Walcheren; and in the re-apnumerous grievances, my physical strength, I am quivocal sense of the nation. sure, would be exhausted long before I arrived at the

5. That we have long suffered under an impolitic nd ruinous system of restrictions on commerce, which, by an unhappy policy, have converted the impotent threats of the enemy into a substantial injuy, and to which is to be attributed the almost gene ral ruin of our Merchants, and the starving and vretched condition of the population of the manufacturing districts, who, driven to despair, claim relief in a change of system, instead of an extension of

6. That we have seen foreign mercenaries introluced into our armies, and placed in command over Englishmen, at a time in which a great portion of our fellow-subjects are denied a participation of the very privileges which these foreigners enjoy.

earnest representations of our grievances by Petitions to the Throne, and to both Houses of Parliament, mone of which have yet been redressed; on the contrary, we observe an increased determination to resist inquiry, to protect abuses, and to screen from punishment public delinquents and open violators of the Law and the Constitution, while the Right of Petitioning, and the free access to the Throne, secured by the Bill of Rights, have been denied to the People, and the public Press has been either corrupt-

8. That these, and all other oppressions and grievances, are solely to be attributed to the corrupt introduced-a system calculated not only to relieve and inadequate state of the Representation of the

ture [Loud Applause]. I need not call to your recollection the great distresses of the country, in consequence of the continuance of that misc system, of whose rulnous effects I have before spoken. I need not remind you of them, because it is impossible but you must be well acquainted with the subject. We have seen hational grievances continue upabated; or, rather, we have beheld them ncrease. We have seen public peculators suffired to escape from justice, while the greatest oppression is resorted to, to put down the public press; and. if we may believe what appeared in the newspapers of yesterday, public defaulters are not only permitted to go unpunished, but are absolutely entrusted with situations under Government; and are thus receiving, as a reward, part of those taxes which are wrong from a distressed people. I need not ask you whether those at present in power have ever shown a desire to redress any of our grievances? on the contrary, has not every motion, tending to that object, been uniformly opposed? I need not ask you whether a Noble Lord, one of the present confidential advisers of the Crown, was not accused, in the House of Commons, with violating the Constitution, by the sale of sests in Parliament? -... The fact is notorious; and yet we see that individual raised to a situation of high dignity in the States Need I point your attention to the oppresgive system of taxation which is now acted upon?-If we resist an extravagant demand, we are denominated enemies to our country-we are called before the tribunal of their Commissioners, and compelled to pay every surcharge which is made against: is and yet we see our taxes, the produce of our toil and industry, the sipated in the manner I have: described. I now think it necessary to say a few words on a very important subject—the state of our currency. We have a fictitious circulating mediaum, instead of a metallic currency, which is made, or is about to be made, a legal tender. Now, from its very nature, many persons must be in the habit' of receiving Bank-notes, who are not capable of udging whether they are genuine or forged. We ire, in fact, placed in a situation to which we cannot distinguish the good from the bad. In the last week I myself took two of those forged notes, which, on being presented at the Bank, were returned; and thus I am deprived of all means of secovering my property; and if Bank-notes are made a legal tender, the evil will evidently be much worse. I will detain you no longer, but read the Resolutions :-

1. That we have long seen and felt, with the doepest concern and anxiety, the prevalence and baneful effects of a corrupt and unconstitutional influence in the Administration of the Government, equally langerous to the honour and independence of the

Crown, and to the liberty and happiness of the People. 2. That among other pernicious effects of this system, the public resources have been dissipated in wild and disgraceful projects, in numerous frands and peculations, in uscless places, pensions, sinccures, and reversions, and in expensive establishments, having no apparent object but the increase of ministerial patronage, creating an oppressive 🐶 overwhelming weight of taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the inquisitorial and arbitrary mode of

3. That we have seen a delusive and fictitious pa-

cointment of the Duke of York, against the une-

our already sanguinary penal code.

1. That we have, for a series of years, made many

ed or persecuted.

plaints, we smothered our grievances, in the hope that, when the Regent was freed from his fetters and incumbrances, we should behold a new system us from the evils under which we suffered, but giving | People.

Righness the Prince Regent to the system so long much as any man, the distresses of the country, not alter the nature of things. Another objection pursued, and from a reliance on his own declarations, we patiently bore with these grievances, looking forward with anxious solicitude to the period when his Reyal Highness should accede to the full and unrestricted exercise of his powers, as the dawn of a new zera, when it was expected those radical changes would have been effected, which the feelings and su ferings of the People, and the actual state of the Empire, so imperiously demanded.

10. That it was with no less grief than astonishmer we learnt that, notwithstanding the pledges which had been given, his Boyal Highness had determine e those Ministers in office, whose malve estions and corresptions had been rendered as note rious as the sun at noon day-who had uniformly evinced a total disregard of all public principleand whose practices had been chiefly directed to the corruption of Parliament, and their own aggrandizement—thereby extending and confirming that hateful evetem which had entailed so many miscries on the

11. That the continuance of such Ministers in the service of the Crown and of the Public, destitute as they are of the smallest claim to support on any public principle, can be attributed only to the most disgraceful intrigues, and to the pernicious influence of a detpicable Paction behind the Throne-afflicting to a loyal and intelligent People, and portentous to the welfare of the Empire.

12. That an humble and dutiful Address and Peti tion be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing our numerous grievances, and praying that his Royal Highness will be pleased to disis his present evil advisers, and to call such men and such men only, into the public service, as stand pledged to his Royal Highness and the Country, to devote their exertions in effecting the salutary Reformátions which are so imperiously required-to correct those abuses and corruptions which have taken root in every department of the State—and to to write and think .- [A Livery many Yes, accomplish that radical and effectual Reform in the House of Commons, which shall make it truly speak the independent and loval feelings of the People, rather than remain the convenient engine of the sinister views and corrupt measures of any Minister for

"These, Gentlemen, are the Resolutions, and

I do not wish to take up more of your time, than while I make a cursory remark upon one topic. If we wanted any additional proof of a gross disposition to insult the public feeling, it is to be found in the recent advice given by Ministers, to place a favoorite of the Crown in a situation which the House of Commons declared ought to be abolished; and, after getting a slap in the face, which I am sorry they do not oftener receive, they added to that insult by creating a new office for the favourite. And, as our Representatives. I know, have very tender consciences, I could wish them to explain their conduct .- [Loud tumult of applause and hisses.]-The Livery of London should have at all times, or this is not a free country, an opportunity of examioing the conduct and learning the sentiments of their Representatives; and, I am sure, no interruption which comes from any friend of those Representatiess, can arise from any other feeling, except a according to the they games defind their conduct. I want to know, why three out of four of our Representatives, when the question Pelative to that sinecure place (Paymester of Widows' Pensions) was under discussion, absented themselves from Parliament; while they were always ready in their places to support every correspt measure of the Minister I have no disposition whatever to make a single observation against any individual holding a public sithation, merely on that account-but I think that those who carry on the Government should be men of property, men of talents, men of consideration, but, above all, men of integrity-they should stand pledged, in the face of the Prince and of the country, to effect those salutary reformations, which the state of the empire demands—and, if there are my opinion, they are unfit to hold their situations Bravo, bravo, - and ought to be dismissed. It mere delusion to think, that the effects of the present system can ever be benedicial-if it is carried on, no matter by what men, as a nation, we must die! and, if we are to die, it matters not how soon. In that point of riew, perhaps, the present Ministers are better than any other, for they are the best calculated to hasten the catastrophe."-[Loud appleuse.]

Mr. Favell seconded the resolutions. This was not a time, he observed, to carry up flattering addresses to the throne-for to flatter Princes was to betray them; and it was a wise maxim with our ancestors, that the redress of grievances best forwarded the King's service; it would best forward our Regent's service also. Our Representatives in Parliament, the Hon. Baronets, were too much in the habit of singing out-" All's well l" but he would tell them, they would give much more satisfaction to their Constituents, by engaging to support the Resolutions and Petition. The union of all ranks, for the reform of abuses, was loudly called for .-If Country Gentlemen had a large stake in the public presperity, the Citizens of London had also a plank in the ressel of the State, and were equally interested in who should be the pilots. The House of Commons, it appeared from their proceedings, were very jealous of sentempts against their body; but who would punish cottlempts against the People of England? There was only one way of doing it effectually, and that was by a free representation of the People in Parliament. _[Applause.] -He conchided with declaring that there were only two altermatives left to the Country-Reform on DEATH!

Mr. S. Dixon next presented himself, amidst reiterated shouts and hisses. He had not intended to deliver his sentiments on the present occasion, nor would he have done so, if any other person had liad courage enough to stand forward. He, how- any thing which he had stated, he had contented ever, was determined to show the public, that there was one man, at least, in the Livery of London, who | putations on his motives and those of the Gentlemen had firmness enough to express his disapprobation | (he believed he had applied the honourable epithet resolutions which were proposed for the considera- | could be more unfair than this; for whatever might | then?] He would tell them : conquer their enemies.

under the present extraordinary circumstances of made by the Worthy Gentleman, for the force of Europe: but, he would ask, were those men fit to which he had appealed to their good sense, (which his constituents, nor in appearing in his place; be termed patriots, who, at such a time, would en- was a favourite phrase of his) was, that he would dearour to increase the mournful feelings which not come forward to propose the Resolutions they filled their minds?-[Much noise.]-He hoped had heard, if other individuals had been placed in they would permit him to deliver his sentiments-he office : but he could say, that, with respect to those demanded it as a right—he considered it praise-wor- individuals, he never had any personal knowledge of thy in every individual, instead of striving to lessen them, and he believed they cared as little for him as as a reform in the Commons House of Parliament the spirit of his countrymen, to forego feelings of they did for the Worthy Gentleman; and further, he despondency, and cherish those of hope .- Great had never gained one farthing by them, which was noise.] If any person wished to answer him, the more than the Worthy Gentleman could say .- f Av-Lord Mayor would give him an opportunity; but | plauses, and "never mind, Dixon, keep a good he would not suit his language to win their favour : face."]-If the Worthy Gentleman had hinted at Lords Grey and Grenville, he ought to have had no, he would speak his own honest sentiments.-[" Well done, my HONEST Contractor," from | some little gratitude, for when these Noblemen were the Crowd.]-Ho had heard the Gentleman, who in power, he had solicited and obtained a place for first spoke, almost annually, for twenty years, lay his son, who had been a most active partisan in the before the Livery a Bill of Fare of their grievances. Inst Common Hall .- [Applauses, mixed with some Yet, notwithstanding his strenuous efforts, and hister.]-He had now to offer to their considerathose of the honest Gentlemen who acted with him, I tion a Petition, and would exert himself to read it those exils appeared to have increased.—[That's | in a tone sufficiently audible for them to understand not their fault, Sam.]-Now, he would maintain its import. that there was not a place on the face of the known [Here the Worthy Gentleman read a Petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which embraced all the topics contained in the Resolutions, and conearth, where so much real freedom existed .- Could any of the Gentlemen who inveighed against our situation point out a country where they could speak their sentiments so openly as here?—Every man

thinking, or else they would."]- Every man ought

write first, and think afterwards; that was the way

the letters to the DARLING were composed."]-

Hardly a year had passed since they came to a reso-

the worthy Gentleman and his friends did not think

so lightly of that Illustrious Personage; but it ap-

peared they had now changed their opinions .- [A

his!"]-He would tell them, in a few words, what

had caused this variation. If the Prince Regent had

have still been the theme of popular panegyric .-

[Off! off!] - He believed he had advanced what

no man would endeavour to contradict. If the per-

sons to whom he had alluded had been placed in high

official situations, the Prince would still have been

as wise, virtuous, and beneficent, as he was repre-

sented to be twelve months ago. The Gentleman

who had just addressed them said, Ministers had

employed an army to arrest a single individual.-

[" So they did."]—He knew they did, but he al-

so knew that it was highly necessary that they

should do so; and, if one army was employed to

take that Honourable Baronet to prison, he saw

another embodied to bring him back. He cancluded

by expressing his atter disapprobation of the Resolu-

hast spoken, as to the impropriety of a public state-

ment of their grievances; he, on the contrary, con-

ceived, that nothing could be more patriotic, than

placing in a fair point of view the crils under

which the country laboured, as the only effectual

way of overcoming them. The greater part of what

had been advanced was so self-evident, that he won-

dered how any person could deny it; and he agreed

perfectly, with the mover and seconder, that there

was no possible remedy for those difficulties, except

a radical Reform in Parliament. The only point

on which he differed from the statement contained

in the Resolutions was this—that, in detailing the catalogue of our mislortunes, the difficulty to pro-

cure efficient men to succeed those now in office was

omitted. It was a melancholy truth, that the pre-

sent Ministers did not stand on their own strength,

but on the weakness of their adversaries. At no

other period would the country have permitted such

a set of men to preside over its councils. But where

were they to go if they wished to change? There

was no zera which he haited with so much pleasure,

as when those individuals, know by the epithet of

The Talents, came into power; they were men of

weight and property in the country, and supposed

to possess great abilities. That such persons would

serve the country, he felt no doubt; but, he con-

fessed, he was one of those who became quite dis-

gusted with their short administration-and he was

the present set of men, for others, not a whit better.

rally carried, amidst loud applauses; after which,

any thing like argument. He should, therefore,

had proceeded a little out of the regular course of

Mr. Walthman come forward, and said, that he

Mr. Perring differed from the Gentleman who had

cluded by expressing a hope, that his Royal High ness would dismiss his present evil Advisers, and call men of different principles to fill their situamay express his opinions fairly and honourably, ei-He then concluded by moving, "That this Petither by speaking or writing. - [No! no I] - Every man had liberty to read and write and think .- I A Liveryman-" Ministers cannot prevent us from

tion be the Petition to be presented to his Roya Highness the Prince Regent." Mr. Perring said, that there was one point in the Petition on which he wished to try whether the feelings of the Livery corresponded with his own, and that was where it spoke of their "spirits being borne down" by their sufferings and distresses; for lution to address the Prince Regent. At that time his part, he could see nothing of that; on the contrary, he thought that suffering, so far from bowing down the spirit of a generous people, made them rise superior to calamity and distress. Nor was there any thing in our external relations to justify Liveryman, " No, the Prince Regent has changed the expression, for our army and navy were every where triumphant-[" Truc: but look at Notting. ham, look at Manchester."]-He would therefore employed a certain description of persons, he would suggest that those expressions should be expunged. [Cries of No, no.]

Mr. Waithman said, that if the worthy Gendeman wished to be convinced that the spirits of the people were borne down by their distresses, he would recommend him to take a little trip to Lancashire, and the neighbouring districts, which might be conducive to his health, and could not fail of producing that conviction of which he stood in need. Applause.

Mr. Favell seconded the motion, which was arried in the affirmative.

Mr. Waithman again came forward, and expressed his regret that the Representatives of the City had not deigned to give an answer to the question he had put, relative to their votes, when a late appointment was discussed in the House of Commons. He could only account for this on one ground, namely, that they could not face the Minister, and at the same time vote against him, nor face their Constituents after having voted for him. -[Loud applause.]-He trusted, however, that the Livery of London would bear their conduct in mind.—[" Never fear—we will."]—He then

" That the Address and Petition be signed by the Town Clerk, and that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sheriffs, and a deputation of 21 Liverymen, attended by the Recorder and City Officers he desired to present the said Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent."-Which was carried in the affirma-

He next moved-

"That the Sheriffs, attended by the City Rememrancer, do wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to know his royal will and pleasure when e will be pleased to receive the said Address."-

He then said, that as he could not prevail upon heir Representatives to come forward, he would move another Resolution, which he hoped might have that effect :---

"That the Representatives of this city in Parlianent be instructed to support the principles of the Petition in their places in Parliament."-Which was carried amidst shouts of applause.

Sir William Curtis came forward amidst mingled hisses and plaudits, which continued for a considerable time. Silence being at length obtained, the Worthy Baronet began by saying, not one of those who would court their return to power. He would vote for Reform in Parliament, I that there was no instance in the course of his and for a redress of grievances; but he would not life, of his having feared to meet his constitupledge himself to a resolution which went to change ents, nor any instance of his having feared to meet the Ministers, be they whom they may.-The subject of the last motion submitted to them

The several Resolutions were then put, and sevewas, to instruct him and their other Representatives to support in Parliament the doctrines contained in did not menu to detain them long; for he was perthe Petition which had been read. They knew his sunded they did not conceive that the speech which sentiments on the subject of instruction to Representhey had heard from the Worthy Gentleman (Mr. tatives. They had sent him to Parliament to hear. Dixon) called for any reply, destitute as it was of deliberate, and determine, and he would, therefore, go into the House of Commons free and nafettered confine himself to two or three observations upon as to his opinious; he was as independent as they what fell from him. He had stated, that, for the were, and he would maintain his independence. [Amplause and hisses.]—They should not drive him last twenty years, he (Mr. Waithman) had been in the habit of presenting them with an annual list off.-He had a will of his own, and was justified in of public grievances; but, during that period, he declaring it. He had the highest respect for them; would say, that the Worthy Gentleman had disbut he had also a respect for his own character. They tinguished himself by being as zenlous and assiduhad been told a great deal about the distress which on in the works of corruption. [Loud applauses.] prevailed, and no man denied that distress existed. The Worthy Gentleman, in the speech he had made, But how did it arise? From circumstances which no human foresight could prevent. If they looked debate, for, instead of attempting to deny or refute around on every country, where could they see so many happy countenances as in England? -[Cries himself (according to his custom) with casting imof Off, off.] He would tell them, that they ought not to crouch to the power of France, if they wished to flourish; nor was this mode of proceeding the of the doctrines which had been laid down, and the of men) who acted with him-but surely nothing way to obtain what they wished .- [What way,

9. That, from the avowed hostility of his Royal [tion of the assembly. He admitted, and he felt, as] be the motives by which he was actuated, they could [And, if they would not adopt his advice, he could not help them.

Alderman Combe felt no apprehension in meeting Parliament; and he thought that nothing tended to connect a Representative and his constituents to much as frequently meeting them.—He hoped that their rights would be always preserved; and for this salutary purpose nothing could prove so effectual _ Loud applause.] -He now would receive the nstructions to support the Petition; and if he fell he could not do so, he would resign his situation. Loud and continued applause.

Sir Charles Price came forward, amidst shouts of isapprobation, and cries of " Off, off." -No man whatever entertained a greater respect and esteem for the Livery of London than he did; and he elt as independent in his principles as any person that had addressed them. He thought they lived inder the most happy Constitution, and the best system of Government in the world .- Loud him. s. - It was for them to take care that they were not nisled by pretended patriots.-[Hisses.] Sir James Shaw next advanced and said, that

having been asked whether he would give his surport in Parliament to the present Petition, he had come forward to declare his sentiments, though, with all the reluctance which he must feel when he differed in sentiment from many of them, as he did on the present docation; for he was bound in justice and frankness to declare, that he could not support the spirit of the Petition .- [Much disapprobation.] In his humble judgment, it was nothing less than an luxuit on the Sovereign .- [Hisses.] -- He never would be the man to go up to the Throne for the ournose of offering an insult to the Severeign-Hisses]-but he would ever pursue the line of duv. and be always found firm at his post-[Aye. ive, who wants me?]-There was not one part of the Petition founded in fact, for it represented the ountry to be in a state of despondence-[Soit is] to be governed by imbecility-[So it is]-and the Government and the Parliament to be equally profligate and corrupt .- So they are, and so are you. 1-In contradiction to all this, he believed there never was a wiser Government, wiser Ministers, or a more honest Parliament .- [Here the tumult became so great, that the worthy Baronet, after several ineffectual efforts to be heard, was obliged

Mr. Waithman came forward, but could not be heard for a considerable time. He moved, "That he thanks of this Common Hall be given to Mr. Alderman Combe, for his upright and independent conduct in Parliament, as one of the Representatives of this City;" which was carried amidst shouts

Mr. Alderman Combe returned thanks for the hoour conferred upon him.

The Lord Mayor .- " Gentlemen of the Livery, have not wished to interpose between you and the expression of your opinions on the conduct of pubic men; but really the Hall has become so riotous, hat unless you are more orderly, it will be impossiole to finish the business of the day.

Mr. Phillps said, that he should only trespen on their time for one moment, and that was while he moved, " That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Messrs. Robert Waithman and Samuel Favell, the Mover and Seconder of the Recolutions:" which was carried amidst acclamations

Mr. Waithman expressed his thanks, and mord, " That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his manimously agreed to.

The Lord Mayor came forward, and said, that e did not think that he deserved thanks for merely doing his duty in that ardaous situation which they had been instrumental in conferring upon him. He would always exert himself for the preservation of heir rights and privileges, and though he, as well is many other persons, might hold different opinions n some points, he trusted they would not condemn nim on that account. The business of the day was now concluded, and he had nothing further to say, but to repeat his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

His Lordship then retired, and the meeting immediately broke up.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Yesterday his Royal Highness appointed to he'd Privy Council, and Chapter of the Knights of the Garter, for the purpose of electing two Knighta Companions of that Order. Soon after one o'clock his Royal Highness proceeded to the Council-room. attended by Lord Boston, the Lord in waiting (for Earl Paulet); General Finch, the Groom; the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Vice Chamberlain, Gold Stick, the Captain of the Ycomen of the Guard, the Treasurer of the Household, &c. The Prince then held a Pricy Council, which was attended by-

The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments.

Viscount Chetwynd attended as Clerk of the Council.

The Earl of Courtoun resigned his place of Tree urer of the Household. The Prince Regent was afterwards pleased to appoint the Noble Earl Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Mr. Liston had an audience of the Prince Pargent, to which be was introduced by Viscount (an dereigh, and took leave, previous to his departure ! on his embassy to Constantinople.

Farl Camden, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Perceval, Vis rount Castlereagh, and the Duke of Montrose, had nudiences of his Royal Highness.

During the time the business of the Council was proceeding, a number of the Members of the most Noble Order of the Garter were arriving at Carlton House, where they were shewn into the robing room on the ground floor, and dressed in their superb robes of the Order. A few minutes after three o'clock, a Gentleman in waiting informed the Principal King at Arms, that the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sovereign, was ready to hold a Chapter; the Knights assembled with their officers, arranging themselves according to their respective order, in their superb, elegant, and costly robes, made of blue velvet, lined with white silk, with the collars of the Order on their right shoulder, which had a very grand effect, which was considerably heightened as they moved slowly through the elegan suite of State Rooms, in the following order:

The Junior Members first, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Winchelsen, Earl Camden, the Farl of Westmorland, the Dake of Cambridge, the Duke of Glovester, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Keat, and the Duke of York. They were followed by the Hon. Dr. Brownlow North. Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order, with a purple velvet robe, with gold tassels and cord round his shoulders, and the emblems of the Order on his right.

The Hon. Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order. Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms,

in his full robes and staff of office. The Chamberlain and Lord Steward.

Farl of Harrington, Gold Stick. The Master of the Horse and several Officers of

The Prince Regent, in his full robes, with his train held up.

His Royal Highness looked extremely well. The Prince took his seat in a superb chair in the Drawing-room, at the head of a table covered with velvet. The Knights took their seats at the table according to seniority.

The Chancellor then opened the Chapter by reading the Statute under which the Order was held. and then said, he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform the Chapter, that it was his Roval Highness's wish that two of the racant stalls should be filled up. The Chancellor then collected from each Knight, beginning with the Duke of York, and ending with the Marquis of Hertford, their votes, which each Knight had written on large sheets of paper, folded in four, and delivered to the Prince, who examined them, and instructed the Chancellor to declare, in his name, that Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, was duly elected a Member of the Most Noble and Illustrious Order of the Garter.

. The Principal King of Arms, being standing at the foot of the table, retired from the room backwards, bowing, and introduced the Duke of Montrose to his Royal Highness, who, kneeling on a crimson cushion, the Prince received the Sword of State from Major Wortham, and waved it over his Grace, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on him in the usual form; on which occasion his Grace had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand; his Grace then retired backwards, bowing.

The Chancellor then took the rotes from the Knights in a similar manner as he had done previous to the election of the Duke of Richmond, and dated Algesias, Feb. 20, speaks of some encoun- bearing with him the recollection of real pleasure, after their being duly examined, the Chancellor de- ters with the enemy, in which the Spaniands are and the indelible impression of substantial impro-James Graham, Duke of Montrose, was duly elected a Member of the Most Noble and Illustrious Order of the Garter.

The Marquis of Hertford and Earl Winchelsen. the two junior Knights, with the Principal King of Arms, retired, bowing, to the adjoining room, and ntroduced his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the Principal King of Arms carrying the Garter and Ribbon upon a crimson relvet cushion; all of them continued bowing as they approached the Prince. On their arrival at the end of the table, the Dukes of York and Keut introduced his Grace to his Roya al Highness, kneeling upon his right knee, when the Prince was graciously pleased to place the Garter of the Order between his left knee and calf. His Gince then rose, and the Chancellor pronounced the following admonition:-

" To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in menorial of the blessed Martyr, St. George, tye about thy leg, for thy renown, this Noble Garter: wear it is the symbol of the most Illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside, that thereby thou may st be admonished to be courageous; and having unertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, hou mays tstand firm, valiantly fight, and successfulconquer. Wear this Ribband about thy neck, storned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mays't so overpass both prosperous ad adverse adventures, that having stoutly vanquinted thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou my'st not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal

The Noble Duke then shook hands with each Roight, and thanked them for their support. The Principal King of Arms then called over

ach Knight's name, and they returned in the same ader, bowing to the Prince Regent.

A pressing request having been lately made, in a tain quarter, for a card to the Civic Dinner, the appliant received for answer, that the tables were r could not himogreso many of is hould friends, on to hosported Lord Harden, and the Marquis and

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

Price of Stocks this Day at one o'Clock.

Per Ct. Cons. 5934 I Ex. Bills (8.) 1s. dis. 1s. p. 5 per Cent. 903 India Bonds par, 1s. pr Do. Scrip. Sub. par. | pr. | Consols for Acet. 5944

arrangements, which, we hear, were finally settled Lord Sidmouth is to be President of the Council,

n the room of Earl Camden.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire President of the Board of Controul, in the room of Lord Melville. And Mr. Vansittart to be one of the Lords of the Treasury.

We are on the eve of great events in the Peninsula. The season for active operations has commenced, and short period only will elapse before we shall have intelligence of a battle. Suchet, it is supposed, will not for the present undertake the siege of Alicant, but will send a large force to assist Marmont -and Marmont will make every effort to relieve Badajoz, which Lord Wellington is determined to

The last accounts of the movements of our army ere dated on the 27th of last month. They state, that the first operation will be the siege of Badaoz. and that all the army, except one division for a orps of observation, is on its march for that purpose. Lord Wellington will be compelled to have a general action before he makes himself master of Badajoz, as the French will strain every nerve to relieve it "-Courier

Intelligence has been received of the French ships from L'Orient having got into Cherburgh; and guished honour. In the practical knowledge of thus "the opinions of most persons, which," said his profession, he had few equals-and his talents, the Morning Chronicle, " concurred in their object being South America, where, to be sure, they would be welcome guests," have been disappointed.

However, the naval success of getting safe into one of their own ports, after having ventured out of sight of land, will no doubt be made the subject of candidates for this species of literary fame. But varm congratulations in the Moniteur. - Ibid.

Chlaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.

The Lonnon Journals of Friday, which reached 19 on Tuesday, were chiefly occupied with two subjects of very considerable interest and importauce. The first was a debate in the Commons on Lord STANHORE'S Bank-note Bill, and particularly with respect to it's extension to IRELAND. The details of this discussion were not received, in any thing like an accurate form, till it was too late for their publication in this day's paper. The second reading of the Bill was carried, on a division, by 61 to 16. Parliament has adjourned for about a fortnight.

The second subject was, the Meeting of the Livery of the City of LONDON, of whose proceedings. full detail will be found in our columns. On no former occasion, was the real sense of that Body more unequivocally displayed. The friends of Ministers had adopted the most active measures for securing a great numerical force; but the Resolutions and Petition were carried in the proportion of twenty to one. The Ministerial party was the first to commence the hissing, and the signal was receir- feelings and unobtrusive in his manners, he shunned, ed by groups purposely planted in the hall, but every effort proved utterly abortive.

There are accounts from Capiz to the 23d of February, but they do not communicate any thing were brought into full exertion, no man, we will of moment. A dispatch from D. FILIPE MONTES, venture to assert, ever left his company without represented as having had greatly the advantage. — In NAVARRE, MINA has denounced war and death, without quarter, against all FRENCH soldiers and to be hanged, whether taken with or without arms; every person who assists them is to be immediately put to death; and every person who speaks against this decree is, also, to be infallibly shot! Suspicious have been entertained, but apparently without foundation, of the fidelity of General BLAKE in but overruled, to pass a decree, bearing, that he had lost the confidence of his Country.

It is reported in some of the LONDON Papers, but denied in others, that the FRENCH squadron from were the services of Mr. CHERRY and his FAMILY L'Orient had effected their escape into Cherburgh with perfect safety.

The LONDON Papers of Saturday, with the exception of the few articles we have extracted from | gular performance; their generosity went far beyond them, are wholly barren of intelligence.-No Mail

A Mercaufile Gentleman of this City, through he medium of the brig Emeline, Captain R. STE-PHENS, arrived in the harbour of Cork, has reeived letters from Lisbon to the date of the 21st of ast month. Down to that period, no intelligence of importance had reached the Portuguese capital.

Since the foregoing articles were prepared, ave received, through the medium of the Dublin papers, intelligence from London to a later hour on Saturday than had previously arrived, of which we can only at present communicate the substance. Dispatches had been received from the Earl of Wellingon, dated Frencyda. March 4; they relate entirely to the operations of the Spaniards, namely, the de feat of a French corps by General Ballasteros, the taking of Huesca by Minn, the defeat of a French corps by Mina and Mendizabat, in which 500 of the enemy were killed, and 2 pieces of cannon taken, the destruction of 80 Frenchmen near Salamanca, the dispatches, said to be important, with which the officer was charged, having fallen into the hands fready quite well; and that the Lord Mayor Un- sent to Lord Wellington. The siege of Badajos of the Spaniards, and having been immediately was to commence about the 16th of last month. Lord already exists, or call forth a higher degree of liberal Weilington's head quarters were at Elvas on the 10th. Alrehomess of Aitford, and a mortal lot of other rida, and a general battle was speedily expected. On the vest hend of the town.

The French were assembling in great force near merida, and a general battle was speedily expected. On the vest hend of the town. The 20th, the Marlbro' and Walsingham packets ar
in pleading the cause of widowed industry and

rived at Falmouth, from Lisbon, the former in 16, the | UNPROTECTED INNOCENCE. We were eager, indeed; latter in 8 days. The Ganymede has arrived from to give currency to public feeling, and to spread Cadiz, having a Spanish Amhassador on board, be oringing no news. The Gazette contains Captain Codrington's details of the operations of his Majesty's naval force on the coast of Cataionia, together with We have to announce the following Ministerial the official account of the capture of the French frigate Pomone and the Persanne store-ship.

To an application from Lloyd's to the Admiralty apressing a wish to know, if the French squadro had reached Cherburgh, Mr. Croker sent the following written reply-" I acquaint you, that I cannot give you the information you desire." An American Captain is said to have seen this Squadron on it's voyage to America.

Thomas Curreen, who was found guilty of horse stealing, at last Assizes, has been respited by hi Grace the Lord Lieutenant until further orders .-Thomas Kenna has been transmitted to Cork for transportation.

THE THEATRE.

Our limits prevent us from entering as largely in-

to this subject as circumstances would require; but the memory of departed excellence, and the interests of surviving merit, prohibit a total silence, and demand an immediate, although it must be an inadequate tribute of attention. To delineate the character of the late Mr. CHERRY, would be no easy task, for his powers were various, and his genius comprehensive; but the labour is unnecessary. That character is recorded in the dramatic annals of his imes, which have already done justice to his name, and which will convey it to posterity with distinas an Actor, were eminent in every part he assumed. and in some parts beyond the reach of rivalship .-As a dramatic Author, his writings have been stamped with the seal of public approbation, and helived to see himself enrolled amongst the most successful even these qualifications were far from forming the only or the most estimable features of his mind,-To refine the taste, to chastise the vices of the age. and to promote the cause of moral rectitude, were the great objects of his toils, whether he wrote for the stage, regulated the conduct of the scene, or bore a share in the performance. There are many who believe, and we presume not to condemn their opinions, that the Theatre is not the friend of virtue; but it may be remarked, that the objection must chiefly apply to the abuses with which this pooular amusement is so often and so culpably compined. And yet,

" Where is that Palace, whereunto, sometimes, " Foul things intrude not?"

Of this evil Mr. CHERRY was fully conscious, and his most ardent efforts were directed to its utter and perpetual exclusion. In his conversations, he has often been heard deeply to deplore the corruptions of the stage, but at the same time to maintain, with the armest energy and animation, its innate and prinitive utility.

As a member of society, Mr. CHERRY's title to general esteem was of the very highest order, for his integrity was irreproachable, and his heart glowed with the best affections. In this capacity, he was not so well known as he deserved. Modest in his rather than courted, the attention of mankind. It was necessary to draw forth his unassuming powers of instructive entertainment; and, whenever these

ment. But there was one trait in his character which must peculiarly endear his memory to the inhabitants of WATERFORD and its VICINITY. Mr. officers, including the Emperor himself. They are | CHERRY's heart was full of benevolence, and his purse was ever open to indigence and affliction. Of this truth many striking proofs could be adduced, Poorn, King-Street. but one must suffice. It will be readily anticipated, that we allude to his interposition in behalf of the three destitute children. The pathetic stanzas which he composed upon that occasion, and their recitahis late conduct. It was proposed in the CORTES, | tion by Mrs. CHERRY, holding in her hands the forlorn but interesting objects of public protection, will last, while life endures, in the remembrance of every spectator. On that occasion, too, not only cheerfully and gratuitously given; not only did they deprive themselves of the emoluments they might have expected from one of the evenings of their rethis-Mr. CHERRY added, from his own pocket. a donation of two guincas, and peremptorily refused to accept of payment for the usual and unaroidable expenses of the House, amounting to upwards of twenty pounds. Nor would be receive that sum, till it was actually forced upon him by the Gentlemen who had the management of the collection, and who felt it to be their indispensable duty, not to permit Mr. CHERRY to make so great a sacrifice. Compared to this simple anecdote, the language of eulogy, to whatever extent it may have een deserved, is weak and contemptible! We shall, therefore, only add, that Mr. CHERRY was an IRISHMAN, and that, so long as moral worth nd intellectual endowments are contemplated with approbation, his memory cannot pass into oblivion l That these observations are intended to interest he Inhabitants of WATERFORD and its VICINITY in

favour of Mr. CHERRY's FAMILY, will easily bo

onjectured, and we caudidly make the admission :

out, whilst we were writing them, we felt a full

conviction, that no endeavours of ours could excite

were only anxious to concur with the common voice,

in their behalf a more powerful feeling of regard than

abroad those claims to general support which every heart ardently recognizes, although we well knew, that we could only administer to them the poor advantage "of a local habitation and a name." These claims will be realized to the utmost limits of the most sanguine hope. To build up a FAMILY that has lost in death the pillar of its felicity, which, in its better days, gave all it could to poverty, and which never descended to the meanness of solicitation, or to the artifices of selfishness, is a work which we venture not to recommend, because recommendation would be an insult to public discernment and to public generosity. Attendance upod a Theatre is a matter of fushion; but fashion is atalted into merit, and redeemed from the opprobrium with which the moralist is so zealous to pursue it, when it is converted into the instrument of rewarding the dead, by conferring happiness on the living. There is every reason to believe, that the Theatre of WATERFORD will immediately become the fashionable resort, and those who contribute to make it so will have this pleasing reflection to carry home with them every evening, namely, that they have done good, and that none of the real comforts of society have sustained a diminution. What the talents of Mrs. CHERRY's Company may be, we are not as yet qualified to describe. On this occasion, we speak only of general principles, and, in conclusion, we have no hesitation in saying, that a more interesting call to public exertion was never addressed to the heart of benerolence, or to the lovers of the drama.

Cork Mercantile Chronicle-Office, Monday evening, half past four. The brig Martin, of Dublin, from Teneriffe, arived at Kinsale last night—fell lo with the May outward-bound West-Indiaman, in lat 46. O. N. on the 14th March, who says, that she was in company with three other sail of West-Indiamen, when they fell in with the French Fleet, consisting of six sall of the line and two frigates, who captured the three other ressels, she being the only one

DEATHS.-Yesterday morning, at Ballincurra. ounty Kilkenny, Mrs. Phelan, wife of Mr. Robert Phelan, deeply and deservedly lamented by her relatives and friends.—Samo day, in Barronstrand-street, Mr. James Brawders, Publican.

which excepted.

SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS WILL BE OPEN THIS DAY, FROM TWELFE TO FOUR O'CLOCK. AT MRS. SHERLOCK'S, LADY-LANE April 9, 1819.

LATHWOOD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE TTH INSTANT, ON THE QUAY, OPPOSITE THE GLASS-HOUSE SHOP, BOUT 30 FATHOMS PITCH PINE LATHWOOD. JUST LANDED. SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

PEARSON, Auctioneer Waterford, 4th Month 1st, 1812.

TO THE AMATEURS OF MUSIC.

TO BE SOLD,

AT DR. BRISCOLI'S MUSICAL REPOSITORY, A GOOD ENGLISH PEDAL HARP. TAUE BY EKKAD. Waterford, April 2, 1812.

TO BE LET, THE WINE STORES, &c. &c. lately occupied by

Mr. RICHARD GALWEY. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Doctor

Waterford, April 2, 1819.

TO BE SET.

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT, or such a Term of Years as shall be agreed on, TWENTY-THREE ACRES OF THE DEMESNE OF OLD-GRANGE.

THE HOUSE & OFFICES ARE IN GOOD REPAIR. Apply to Nichotas Power, Esq. Snow-hill. April 2, 1812.

In the matter of Auction, at the Motel, Carrick-on-Bankrupt. Sair, on Thursday

he ninth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock n the afternoon, by order of the Commissioners in his matter, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to he Bankrupts, as formerly advertised, a list of which can be seen by applying to Thomas Wilson, Agent o William Milward, Esq. the Assignee.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 31, 1812



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

HE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the GENERAL JOHNSON, J. RUMNEY, Master, will sail for Bristol on the 6th Inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-

OFFICE, near the Exchange.

N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d. 11th. 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month—they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Horses, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, April 2, 1812.