Hindson, the officer, was then called in, and examined to the following effect :-- He had yesterday arrested Campbell for debt, at No. 1, Walcot-place, about 12 o'clock, and was shewn by that person a written paper, ordering him to attend a Committee of the Hoose of Commons. He told Campbell, that he would not part with him till he got legal advice; and having him still in custody, he went to him the order of attendance. Mr. Dann said, he after. did not conceive it a legal protection. He then took his prisoner to Mr. James, the Under Sheriff of Surrey, who said he had never known of such an occurrence happening before. He also applied to Mr. Burchall, the Under Sheriff for Middlesex, who said that the House of Commons was not in the county of Surrey, but in Middlesex, and advised him to keep his prisoner till further orders. [A laugh. He, therefore, refused to discharge Mr. Campbell. There were two persons of that name against whom he had warrants, Robert and William, and the order of the House was only addressed to Mr. Campbell. The amount of the debt was £6900 and upwards; and he was afraid it might be the ruin of him and his family, if he let Campbell go. [hear, hear.] He knew nothing about the House of Commons, and had never been nearer it than the Court of King's Bench. He had gone to the attornies to obtain information. The witness having withdrawn,

Mr. EDEN moved, that the privilege of the House be allowed Mr. Campbell, and that he be discharged. Ordered.

Mr. EDEN had no doubt the House would feel that the unfortunate Sheriff's officer had done nothing but his duty, as far as he knew it; but they would probably think it right that Mr. Dann, the attorney, should be ordered to attend to-morrow, that the privileges of the House might be vindicated. He therefore made a motion to that effect, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. PONSONBY moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the number of Bank notes, specifying the value of each, which were refused payment at the Bank on account of forgery, since the restriction law in 1707. After a few words from Mr. Baring and Mr. Perceval, who agreed to Thursday, the paper was ordered.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. EDEN said, that he had to complain of arrested this day, on his way to a Committee of the House. He, therefore, moved, that Mr. A. Grace, and Mr. J. Palmer, the Attorney and the Sheriff's Officer, do attend the House to-morrow .- Agreed to. SINECURE OFFICES.

which the country looked with more pleasure than on the salutary principles of regulation which ought to be applied to sinecure offices. His view was to abolish offices to which no efficient duties were attached; and this would produce gradual benefit. The offices obnoxious to him were those which were only burthensome, and not in any sense advantageous. He would not now occupy more of the time of the House, at the time for discussing the principle of his hill would be more properly on the second reading. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing and regulating sinecure offices executed by deputy, and for providing other means of rewarding high and respectable

civil officers. Leave given. PETITION OF CAPTAIN KING.

Lord FOLKESTONE said, he held in his hand a petition on which he found it necessary to make a few observations before he moved that it should be brought up. The House would recollect, that previous to the expedition against Buenos Ayres sailing from the Cape of Good Hope, Sir H. Popham, who had the command of the naval department, had. by a mistake in his own judgment, illegally, as it had since been determined, hoisted a broad pendant, and constituted himself a Commodore. In cousequence of this self-promotion, he had appointed the petitioner, Capt. King, who was then a Lieutenant in the navy, Captain of the Diadem, the Commodore's ship; and in this expacity of Captain, and with all the great responsibility attached to the situation, the petitioner conducted safely the Diadem, and the fleet under her command, from the Cape to Buenos Ayres. When the expedition arrived there, the petitioner, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, took the command of a body of marines, and acted on shore as a Lieut.-Colonel; in the execution of which service, as well as that of the Captain of the Diadem, he received the thanks of his superior officers. He had since been fixed in his command, as Captain of the Diadem, and acknowledged at the Treasury as a Lieut .- Colonel: but when the prizemoney came to be distributed, the petitioner was named in the warrant only as Lieut. King, and only entitled to a share of prize-money as applicable to that rank in the navy. This was a very serious injury to Capt. King, in point of pecuniary interest;

He had, therefore, requested the Noble Lord to son and W. Tanner." present this petition, which the Noble Lord had readily undertaken to do; but having stated this much, he found himself at a less how to proceed for the best, and would be obliged to the Speaker for his adrice. His (Lord F.'s) first idea was to move for a Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the case; but on farther consideration, His name was Robert Campbell, and he resided at he thought that it would be better to more, merely, No. 1, Walcot-place, Lambeth. He received an | that the petition do lie on the table; and then, as the case was well known, and, he believed, acknowledged by Ministers to be a hard one, if they did not take it up in a certain time, he would make a motion on the subject. He moved, therefore, that

the petition be brought up. The SPEAKER said, that as the petition seemed to complain of pecuniary loss, and to pray for a remuneration, he thought it necessary, according to that a paper produced was not his, but a forgery .the rules of the House, that the petition should have the sanction of the Crown.

Lord FOLKESTONE said, that Capt. King did not petition for remuneration; that was only his Lordship's comment; though he had no doubt legal steps as he thought proper. Farther than that Mr. Dann, the attorney in the action, and shewed | but Capt. King hoped to receive remuneration here-

> The SPEAKER said, that on these grounds, the Noble Lord having shown that what he had stated respecting remuneration was only his own comment, he now thought himself at liberty to put the

Mr. ROSE said, this was not an Act of his Majesty's Ministers : it had been argued more than once before the Privy Council, and had been found to contain great difficulties; but after the most seunder all the circumstances of the case, the petitioner could not share more than as a Lieutenant of the Diadem; and the result was, that instructions were given accordingly. The prize-money had already been divided, and therefore the petitioner could have no redress in any other way than as remunera-

Mr. YORKE certainly considered that Captain King had suffered great hardship, but not injustice. He had not been deprired of any legal right, but he was disappointed in a hope which he might very rationally have entertained.

Lord COCHRANE was of opinion, that instead Isharing as a Lieutenant, Capt. King ought to have shared for the rank in which he served. He thought was clearly within the power of the Privy Council to have ordered him such a share, and that if reward was the proper stimulus for exertion, the Priry Council had committed a gross error in not awarding him such a share. He believed that prizemoney and the rewards of the profession were very principal causes of the exertions made in it. He confessed that they operated on his mind, and that it was the diminution of the prize-money by recent regulations, which induced him to leave the profession for the last two or three years [hear, hear ! from the Ministerial Benches]. He would never put off the second reading of the Bank-note Bill to be a robber of his own country, but he saw no reason why we should not be permitted to plunder our enemies. [Alaugh.] He had presented a Petition the other day, which was refused to be received, another breach of privilege. Another witness was I from a man (General Sarraziu) whom he considered as a highly meritorious Officer; and because Ministers did not appear sensible of his value, they refused him the rewards which, as he thought, were

of the country, and the success of the war. Mr. BANKES said, that there was nothing on | Lord FOLKESTONE, in consequence of what alliance between us; to take such steps as would en- | siderable expense, against which he (Mr. R.) reto withdraw his motion, and put it in a shape less objectionable. He hoped that if the House should oincide with his motion in another shape, the Rt. Hon. Gent. would not withhold his consent to an application for a grant of money.

due to the plans which he had presented for the good

Mr. WHITBREAD then suggested the adjournnent of the debate upon this motion, until after the holidays, he should say lill the 8th of April. This suggestion was acquiesced in by the House, and the debate stands adjourned to that day.

CAPTAIN TOMLINSON. Mr. WESTERN rose to move for the production of certain papers, relative to the prosecution and trial of Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, of the Royal Navy. He stated, that Captain Tomlinson was formerly Commander of the Pelter gun-brig, that it became necessary to have some repairs made in the vessel, which ran into Dartmouth, where the repairs vere done, and the documents were transmitted to the Navy Board, and, upon those documents, was rounded the accusation-that Capt. T. had conspired with one Tanner, a shipwright, to defraud the Government, by making extraordinary charges for the repairs of his ressel, which charges were to be substantiated by a forgery of the blacksmith's account of work; the sum charged being £98, when in point of fact only £29 were expended. The Hou. Gentleman complained that the prosecution was not institutes until fifteen years after the transaction had taken place; imputed it as arising from malice in the Nary Board, on account of complaints made by that officer, that he was not supplied with the necessary stores for an enterprise to which he had been appointed in the Scheldt during the summer of 1809; commented on the proceedings with respect to his arrest on the charge, and proceeded to notice the report of the trial at the Old Bailey, and the speech of the Attorney-General, which he contended was not to be justified; as for the mere statement, the Learned Judge who presided directed an acquittal; he therefore contended, that as there was nothing on the trial to connect him with Tanner, the shipwright at Dartmouth, the prosecution was a cruel

character, which he was desirous of having removed. Prosecution to be instituted against Captain Tomlin-

Mr. CROKER said, there was not a shadow of polour for a charge against the Beard, on the score of malice. The Navy Board had felt no-desire of rengeance against him, nor laid any train of persecution; and if Captain T, were what he was represented to be, he need not fear the consequences. It had appeared that Tomlinson and Turner were engaged in a mercantile partnership, from 1804, at Dartmouth. In 1807, Tanner was a bankrupt, and Captain Tomliuson became involved in a lawsuit with the Assignees, who wished to get hold of his property, and they brought their action in 1809. Their solicitor applied to the Nary Board to permit a clerk to come with a paper to prove the circumstances, no forgery being then even suspected. But a blacksmith employed in the works stated, This was reported to the Board : they shewed no malice, but referred it to Mr. Jervis, the counsel, nephew of Lord St. Vincent, who was said to be the friend of Captain T., desiring him to take such they did not interpose. After various other statements, he observed that Gentlemen might say that Captain T. was innocent, and he might be the victim of a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances; but all reasons for the motion on account of the malice or negligence of the Board were groundless.

Mr. WHITBREAD, Lord COCHRANE, Sir F. BURDETT, and Mr. LYTTLETON, contended strongly for the motion. Captain T. had become actually a proscribed person; and it was due to him, to the service to which he belonged, to rious deliberation, it was determined by them, that the justice of the country, and the honour of Par-

liament, that inquiry should be gone into. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. YORKE, on the contrary, were of opinion, that granting of the motion could be productive of no fair practical result; and also that the House could not, for the sake of Captain Tomlinson, be turned into a Court of Honour or a Court Martial.

Mr. WESTERN replied; and the House divided. For the motion, - - - 4 - 31 Against it - - - - 53 Majority

When we re-entered the gallery, we found th Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Wynne in conversation with respect to the production of the ninute of Colonel M'Mahon's late appointment. We understood Mr. Perceral to say, that he should have no objection to the production of the document if Parliamentary grounds were laid for it: and Mr. Wynne therefore said, that on to-morrow he would fix the day after the holidays, when he should bring forward his motion.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

The several persons who had been ordered to atend on the preceding day for breach of privilege, having explained their conduct satisfactorily, were

Lord CASTLEREAGH proposed the grant of £400,000 to his Majesty, to enable him to make good his engagements with the King of Sicily. A ralumny had gone out from the enemy, that we had taken measures to appropriate the island to ourselves but he should disdain to repel such slander. All that Government did, was to call on the King of the two Sicilies to act up to the principles of the are the safety of our army; and enable both to rotect the island for its lawful sovereign. Whateer doubts might exist formerly as to the expediency of granting this subsidy, they had ceased, from the changes which had lately taken place in Sicily, and

the grant. Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought, that a more atisfactory explanation was due, from the Noble Lord. He could scarcely believe that Ministers, who on former occasions had thrust themselves forward as the friends and supporters of existing establishments, should now attempt to justify the subversion of that of Sicily. Did the Noble Lord mean to assert, that it was not true that, by means of the British Authorities, the King had been induced to abdicate his throne in favour of his son? Uninformed as he was upon the subject, judging only from appearances, he confessed that this proceeding did appear to him very similar to the conduct of Bonaparte, who forced Charles IV. of Spain to abdicate his throne in favour of his son Ferdinand, and then took advantage of it to claim Spain as his own property. To whom was this money, now proposed to be voted, paid? and to what was it applied? These were inquiries, in the present condition of our finances, of much importance; but above make it evident to all the world, that its conduct was not similar to that of our perfidious enemy, which to be impartial.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was happy to assure the Committee that there was not the slightest ground | be selected. or stating, that it was even at the suggestion, much less upon the demand of the British Minister, that the King of Sicily was induced to abdicate his throne n favour of his son; how it could be called an abdication he was at a loss to imagine, since it was merely a temporary delegation of power, which might at any time be resumed by his Majesty. On the motives to this act his Lordship would not give an opinion, but certain it was that it was wholly voluntary. The only claim made by Lord Wm, Benone. Having dwelt et considerable length on the tinck was, that the King of Sicily should put his hardship of the case, he concluded with moving for | Government upon such a footing as to make it com-"Copies of all Letters and Informations to the patible with the safety of the British army, that it

but besides that, he felt it as a kind of slur on his | Navy Board, which induced that Board to order a | should remain in the island. As on her part Great. Britain was anxious to discharge her portion of the treaty, so on the part of Sicily it was expected that she should perform hers. With regard to the question, to whom the money was paid, and by whom it was applied, it would be sufficient to answer, that it was delivered to the King of Sicily and administer.

ed by his Government. Sir JOHN NEWPORT again adverted to the rasistance given by the Ministers to his suggestion on a former occasion, that Sicily should be governed by British authorities. Immediately afterwards, howerer, the British Government was detected intermeddling with the organization and proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, and was now the declared promoter of a revolution in Sicily. It was perfectly obvious, without any assertion from the Noble Lord that Ministers were auxious to shou inquiry, for it t were courted, where could a time be found more fit than the present for such a purpose. A full and complete exposition of their motives and conduct was due to the country, the purity of whose national character was sullted by an imputation of the blackest kind, which it was the duty of the Government immediately to remove.

Mr. STEPHEN corrected, what he conceived to be, a misrepresentation by Sir John Newport, of the arguments employed in a previous session upon this question. He maintained, that previous to the late alteration the people of Sicily were in a manuer enslared. He principally rose to deprecate the adoption of the disgusting and contemptible calumnies of the enemy in the British House of Commons, since the comparison drawn would not hold in a single

Sir JOHN NEWFORT answered that it was of he utmost importance not only that our national hoour should in truth be perfectly pure, but that it should be unsuspected even by our enemies. It was iot fit that Great Britain should justify her injustice by asserting that the actions of France were of a blacker dye. The Noble Lord maintained that paamount necessity dictated our proceedings in Sicily-necessity was the tyrant's plea-and how many countries had Bonaparte taken possession of and over-run, on the ground that the safety of his empire and the tranquillity of Europe required it .-Many facts yet remained in the dark, doubtless, because they would not bear the light-among which was the banishment and restoration of the Barons aspected of intercourse with the enemy.

After some further observations from Mr. Wilberforce and others. The grant passed unanimously.

Mr. BANKES asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for some information with respect to the late Preasury Defaulter, Mr. Chinnery.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER mid, he had been grossly imposed upon by the person alluded to. From the situation of the accounts of the Treasury previously to the last three years, it was quite impossible to discover the defalcation in Mr. Chinnery's accounts; but lately a system of audit had been introduced under his own direction, which made it equally impossible for a defaulter to escape detection. Great neglect had been suffered in that department for a very loss

Mr. ROSE was glad to explain his connection with the person in question. Mr. C. was recommended to him by Lord Thurlow, and he in 1783 took him under his protection. For the first four or five years he behaved himself extremely well; but when he married, he launched into a system of cononstrated, but without effect. Mr. C. seemed to increase yearly in extravagance, so that Mr. Rose became extremely uneasy as to the funds out of which he maintained himself, although Mr. C. assured him, that, besides his salary, he had extensive means for the brighter prospect which opened. He then moved his support. At last the Right Hon. Gentleman finding his advice unavailing, abandoned him; and about 14 or 15 years ago all intercourse ceased .-In 1801, he (Mr. R.) quitted the Treasury, and from that period had never seen or spoken to Mr Chinnery, but in the presence of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wharton) who succeeded him. About a year and a half ago Mr. Rose felt it necessary to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the subject: the truth was, that Mr. C. was then living in a scandalous way, inconsistent with any henest means. Under these circumstances, he (Mi R.) wrote to the delinquent a very strong letter, and received an answer, both of which he had in his possession, and lamented that he had not brought them down to the House. Mr. R. never set foot in his house excepting once, when he stood godfather to Mr. C.'s son, although he was frequently invited to splendid concerts, attended by many persons of distinction. When Mr. Chinnery was asked how he could afford to give such entertainments, he was in the habit of saying, that the performers were all, the British Government should take care to happy to come to his house, and that they would receive no pay. A case of more deliberate guilt could not be conceived, and Mr. Rose lamented had justly met with the reprobation of all who dared | that the Embezzlement Bill, now before the House, had not passed, and included Mr. C.'s case, as a more fit object for exemplary punishment could not

After a few words from Mr. II. Martin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Long, Mr. Wharton &c. the grants were agreed to .- Adjourned.

Lord Melville had an audience of his Royal Highiess on the 27th, upon his being appointed the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Jocelyn received the appointment of Tree urer of the Household, in the room of the Fark

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,271.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SET, FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT,

For such a Term of Years as shall be agreed on, TWENTY-TRREE ACRES OF THE DEMESNE OF OLD-GRANGE THE HOUSE & OFFICES ARE IN GOOD REPAIR. Apply to Nicholas Power, Esq. Snow-hill. April 2, 1812

LATHWOOD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. THE 7TH INSTANT, ON THE QUAT, OFFOSITE THE GLASS-HOUSE SHOP, ABOUT 30 FATHOMS PITCH PINE LATHWOOD, JUST LANDED.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 4th Month 1st, 1812.

DISTILLERY.

W. ROBINSON has for sale, at his Rectiry-\$PIRIT of WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHIS-KEY, all of most superior quality. His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifts

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

NOTICE.

FETO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Ex change, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. between the hours of one and two o'clock in the aftermon, for the Term of 40 years, commencing the 25th March in eart, part of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital,) containing 54, 1n. 37r. or thereabouts, lately held by James (chars. The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hospital, to pay down a year's Rent as a Fine, over and shove the Kent bidden, to build a good Slated House on the Premiers, within two years from the Con mencement of the Leases, and to pay all the Expense of the Leases.

Waterford, March 31, 1818.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to meet at the Ex-change, 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.

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 Countr of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungaryan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir FROMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which \$2 Years are yet unexpired .- There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beaut ful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungaryan.-Application to be made to Ground Houns and John nirs, 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. SEVERAL LEASEROLD and FREEHOLD 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 article) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Auctwo on the Premises, Wednesday fellowing, 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-A joining the Lands of Rathmaskalloge and Graignevatice, within one nale of the Village of Stradbally Application to be made to WILLIAM BARRON, Mail

March 26, 1812.

TO BE LET, TROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. FRARE HOUSE in WILLTIAM STREET, in which Mr

M. Reminson now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for eleven Horses, in Spring Garden Aller. Ap PIJ to JANES WALLACE, Unstom-House,

Waterford, March 3, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, AT A PROFIT REST. WITH A PINE.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. Being for 825 Years, subject to a Rent of 93 Guineas THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of RICHMOND, Jor Trop, to whom Proposals (in writing) are to be March 94, 1812. 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 Contre. Koq. Richmond.

N. B. To be sold, 11 gross OAK TREES, fit for Ship use, now growing on the Premises.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.

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

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. MAYFIELD-MILLS, together with the DWELL-ING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Seventeen Acres of Land, as lately hold by Mr. JAMES DANIEL deceased.-The Premises are held under a Lease of Lives 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 comment. Apply to Mrs. Danier, or Mr. Richkan Da RIEL, at Mayfield Mills, Portlaw. Mr. Thomas (ca TIS will show the Concerns.

Portlaw, March 23, 1812.

TO BE LET.

M. E. SCRODER will let the HOUSE in STR PHIN STREET, in which he now resides, onsists of six BED ROOMS, two CLOSETS, two PARLOURS, a PANTRY, a KITCHEN, a YARD, n which there is a PUMP, &c .- There is a good GARDEN and STABLE in the rere. HE WILL ALSO LET.

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

TO BE LET.

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,

THE LANDS of CORRIGANORE, containing nearly 78 Acres, situated on the River Suir and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Upwards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly natured within these three Years, and a long Lease sould be given to an improving and solvent Tenant Proposals will be received by Francis Pennose. Waterford, March St. 1812.

TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and n of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD The above are worth the aftention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bilders, without preference o any Person

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 February 25, 1812.

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 he possession of Jon's BRENNAR.—The Tenant of furchaser can be accommodated with SIX ACRES of prime MEADOW GROUND, immediately convenient to the Premises, of which a long Term of Years can be given .- Application to be made to Jour BRENNAN.

Rossbercon, March 18, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

THE HOUSE, in Parrick-street, in which M снает Donbyn now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 12, 1812.

NOTICE.

In the matter of THE Commissioners in this matter are to meet Bankrupts. Dublin, on Wednesday, th th day of April next, at the hour of Two o Clock to receive the farther proof of Debts. WM. DARLEY, Agent.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

ouse-lane.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE on the Mall, lately occupied by Mr. GLADMAN .- The House is in thorough repair. pplication to be made to Mr. Jony Inwin, Bake-

Waterford, March 1, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAT NEXT. FOR ONE YEAR.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and Large GARDEN of PROSPECT, little more than one Mile from the

HAY.

TO BE SOLD, PROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Edward Kennedy, at Paithlegg.

February 15, 1812.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET, TAVING lately received very considerable addi

tions to his extensive Stock of Goods, begs leave to apprise his Friends and the Public-being highly assorted in SUPERFINE CLOTHS and CASSI-MERRES-PELISSE CLOTHS-SILK, BEAVER, and ENGLISH WOOL HATS, &c .- with every Article in the WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON Line.

HIS CARPET WARE-ROOMS

Are abundantly assorted with the newest Patterns. uperb HEARTH-RUGS, also CARRIAGE and CUR-RICLE ditto-on low terms, with English BLAN-KETS, COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS, MOREENS, &c

N. B. Two beautiful BRUSSELS CARPETS, of middling size, to be sold on very reasonable terms. (He has a Vacancy at present for an APPREN-Waterford, March 14, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

NO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the Honse is very commodious newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it. with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair: an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in, I welve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and aid down with the best and most productive grass seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph Pownn, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FARTIN TYNAN, the Steward, will show the premises,

Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812. COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

For three Liver, and forty-one Years in reversion, FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmacthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT and Salmon WIER attached to the Demesne. Pr posals will be received by Joseph Power. Esq.

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

March 13th, 1812.

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE, In Bottles 2s. 82d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 101d

THE well-known Virtues of this invaluable Medi cine can be attested by a number of respectable amilies in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found many respectable Characters, as JANES HYDE, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Roy G. LENDRUM, &c. &c.

To be had of Mr. BIRNIR, Waterford-Mr. Gon MAN, Clonmel -- and of all Venders of Patent Medicines in Ireland-and also the following :-Surup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions-Gou land's Lotion, for Proptions on the Face-Black Drop, an inimitable Preparation of Opinm, 4s. 4d .-Whitehead's Essence of Mustard-Sir Hans Stoane's Eye Water and Salve, 2s. 84d .- Indian Arrow Root

and Steer's Opodeldock.



WILL COVER MARES THIS SEASON, AT GREENFILLE,

COUNTY KILKENNY. Bred Mares Five Guineas, half bred Thres Guineas.

WHISKO is a beautiful CHESNUT HORSE, eight Years old, got by Bacchus, (who was adjudged the prize at the last Ballinasloe Fair as the handsomest Horse in (reland.) dam Eve, by Well-bred, on in own sister to Aimwell, by Archer. To enumerate the various perfections and perform ince of WHISKO, would exceed the limits of an Ad-

vectisement, it can then only be observed that, in point of Vigour, good Temper, and Constitution, he cannot be excelled. N. B. Good Grass at 1s. 1d. a Night, and attention

paid to Mares.

March 17, 1812.

PATENT MEDICINES.

FRESH SUPPLY of the following is just arrived A to Anthun Binnin. Chroniele office, Quay Godbold & Vegetable Balsam-Iceland Moss-Dr. James's Amaleptic Pills and Fever Powders-Huxham's Tincture of Peruvian Bark-Rennett's celebrated Worm Powder-Indian Arrow Roos-Balsom of Licorice Dixon's Antibilious Pills Westel's Jesuits' Drops-leake's patent Pills-Steer's Opodeldock-Aromatic Vinegar—Cheltenham Salts—Essence of Mustard and Mustard Pills—Simeon's Black Drop—Gowland's Lotion—Warren's Milk of Roses—Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Anti Impetigues, and Abstergent Lotion—and most other patent Meditines, genuine, with a large Collection of Tooth-powders and Brushes-Secoted Soaps-Court Plaister-Is-ue

nons-Resence of Poppermint and Pennyroyal. TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT.

OUR small neat HOUSES in Spring-Garden-At-LEY, with GARDENS.—Apply to Henry lvie,

Plaister and Pear-Ching's Lorenges-calt of Le-

Waterford March 21, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, A T STOKESTOWN, near Ross, on Mospay, the 18th of Arril, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE. Stock of CATTLE, and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY

March 28, 1812.

EDWARD HAY, OF ROSS. TS supplied 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 ploasing Terms.
Ross. March 23, 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE, of MOUNT-VER. NON, &c. as formerly advertised.—Application o be made to Mrs. Wall, Ballybricken, or to Mr. SAMES AYLWARD, Grange.

Waterford, March 28, 1812.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET (or the INTEREST sold) from the 25th of next March, and Immediate Possession given, for Three Young Lives and Thirty one years in Reversion, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE, of OAK PARK, being Part of the Sands of STUKES-TOWN-most beautifully situated a the River Barow, within Two Miles of New-Ross.-The Demesne contains 64 Acres.

GT Proposals to be addressed to ADAM GLASCOTT December 5, 1811



SHIP NABBY, FOR NOW-YORK.

CAPTAIN BULKELEY, having now fixed to sail on the 15th of next month, wind and weather permitting, and having foom for only a few more assengers, requests, that such as with to go may speedily make application at I nonas laces s where their names will be entered on paying Two Guineas carnest each.

Waterford, 3d Month 26, 1812. N. B. The remainder of the Passage money to be paid before going on board.

WATERFORD TRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET. ARGE capacious STORES and WARR-HOUSES. doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-

visions and reception of Conn. and are so conveni-

ently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to ective their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby saving much labour and proventing injury to the Casks.

Por Particulars apply to John Arkins, No. Walbrook i and to view the Premises, apply to John Banny, Waterford. August 23, 1811. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES_APRIL 3.

Tallow (rendered) - - about 90s. 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - Os. Od. - Os. Od --- (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 66s. Od Burnt Pigs, - - - - 40s. Od. - 45s. Od. > per Cirt. Pork, . - - - - - 36s. 0d. 439. 0d. Beef, - - - - - - - 0s. Od. - Os. Od. Oatmeal, - - - - - - 25s. 0d. - 27s. 0d. Flour, first Quality, - -s. -d. - -s. -d. --- second, - - - - - 78s. Od. - 80s. Od. --- third, - - - - 52s. od - 60s. od. --- fourth, - - - - 34s. od. - 44s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 64s. 0d. - 68s. 0d. Barley, - - - - - - - 31s. 0d. - 33s. 0d. Oats (common) - - - - 21s. 0d. - 22s. 0d -- (potatoc) - - - \$24. Od. - 236. 6d. Malt, - - - - - - - 43s. Od. - 45s. Od. Coals, - - - - - - 4s. 9d. - 5s. 5d. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. Potatocs, - - - - - - 10d. to 12d. f (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - 5 d. - 6d (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. Mutton ((joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 7d. Veal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork, - - - - - - - - - 3 d. - 4d. Rutter, ----- 28d. - 30d. Train Oil, - - - - - £40 00s. -

Whiskoy, - - - . 11s. 6d. - 12s. 0d. - per Cal.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 26. MAIL COACH EXPMPTION. Lord BINNING moved that the Report of Select Committee of the House, recommending the Abolition of Exemption of Mail Coaches from the

Payment of Toll, should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. In the Committee, the Report of the Select Com-

mittee was agreed to. The Report was brought up, and Lord Binning ordered to bring in a Bill, which was brought in accordingly, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 16th of April next.

PRICE OF SHIPPING. Mr. BARING rose for the purpose of moving that a paper laid before the House on Tuesday last should be printed. It was a Return from the Transport Office, of the rates paid by them for shipping, from the year 1807 to the present month. The object of the paper was to shew, that the value of shipping had very much increased, because the Transport Board had paid very high prices. The fact, however, appeared from this Paper to be, that since 1809 the Transport Service had taken up shipping at 25s, and that since the early part of the present month they had paid only 21s. He could easily have believed, from the improvements which had taken place in the provisioning and equipment of Transport Vessels, that the profits of the owners might have suffered a reduction; but it appeared from this paper, that the prices even were reduced. Tha Transport Board wanted three vessels, and there were twelve offered; and they could have as many as they wanted at 21s. His object, in wishing the Paper to be printed, was to explain, whether the demand for shipping was in a state of prosperity. And he wished the House to understand from this, what was going on in the Board of Trade, when they thus found that the principal Member (alluding to Mr. Rose) appeared to be so ignorant of the state of the shipping of the country. [Hear, from Mr. Rose. This reduction had not been confined to the Transport Service; it was felt in every branch. The West India fleet, and the ships engaged in the Quebec trade, were in the same situation. The price of shipping, in any one branch, affected all the rest. The rates were at present perfectly rainous. Vessels, which a few years ago cost twelve thousand guiness, were now selling for six er seven thousand. It was of the highest consequence, that on a point of such importance the House should not be misinformed. [Hear, from Mr. Rose. 7

Mr. ROSE, with some degree of warmth, said he had been charged with having stated, on the 3d of March, that there was not that distress in the shipping interest which had been represented. The Honograble Gentleman who made that charge against him endeavoured on all occasions to lower the state of the country, for the purpose of holding up America in an advantageous point of view .-[Hear, hear, from the Opposition side.]-What was the fact? He had said that from 1807 to that time the rate of shipping had risen from 19s. to 23s. Now, it appeared from the paper produced that it had risen to 25s. This he had stated, not as a proof of the prosperous state of the shipping of this country: but that it could not be in the state of distress which was represented, when it had risen 5 or 6s.

Mr. STANIFORTH observed, that there were many valuable ships brought to market lately, and sold for one-third, and not unfrequently for onehalf less than their original price. What the ship owners complained of was, that they did not re-- all that mediatance from Government which might be got. The transporting of all sorts of military stores to the army in Portugal had for the last two years been almost altogether carried on by neu-

Mr. ROSE stated that the Board of Trade had nothing to do with this. But he would assure the House that he had written to the Victualling, Transport, and Admiralty Boards, for the purpose of having all stores transported in British ships; and the Board of Trade had always acted on the principle that licenses were never to be given to foreign ships when British ships could be employed.

Mr. BARING wished to call to the recollection of the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Rose) that the assertion to which he alluded was not made on the 3d, but on the 23d of this month, when he stated that his returns were made up to that hour. Habelieved, however, the Rt. Hon. Gent. would hardly now maintain the prosperous state of our shipping. He had just told the House it was no business of his to know the rates paid by the Transport Board; but surely, when the Right Hon. Gent. thought proper to make a statement in that House, it was at least worth his while to be correct in it, more particularly if he reflected on the vehement manner in which he was accustomed to contradict others .- [Hear.] -With respect to the illiberal insinuations thrown out by the Right Hon. Gentleman, as to the purity of his motives, he would venture to say this much, that if it should happen to him to spend as long a life in that House us the Right Hou. Gentleman, he believed he would at least be as free from acting from eelfish feelings .- [Hear.]

After a few words from Mr. Rose, Mr. Staniforth, and General Tarleton, the question was put, and the Paper ordered to be printed.

TENDER OF BANK-NOTES. On the Order for the second reading of the Gold

Coin and Bank-note Bill, Mr. MORRIS said he should oppose it, as a measure that went to make Bank-notes a legal tender, without the Public having any security against If Parliament should sleep, and the Bank Direct- that Island to procure an amelioration of the condiforgeries or excessive issues of paper.

Lord A. HAMILTON opposed the Bill.

the House was travelling the high road to ruin, which had been invariably the case with all countries in which a paper currency had been forced on the People. He begged the House to consider, besides, the grounds on which the measure was to be extended to Ireland. It was simply on a petition presented by a Noble Lord, without his having condescended to inform the House whether the petition was signed by landlords or by tenants-that is, whether it was signed by men who were willing to abandon some of the advantages they actually had by contracts, or by men willing to acquit their debts at a cheaper rate. The Bill passed last Session went far enough to alarm all men interested in the welfare of the country, but the present Bill went far beyond it. It went, as far as respected Ireland, to break a solemn corenant between landlord and tenant, by which the former was to be paid in gold, no matter at what price it was to be procured. The too bold to be taken at once; and before the Imperial Parliament could think, under such circumshould have petitions from every part of that country, and know especially if landlords agreed to it. In another instance, Ireland, should the Bill extend to that country, was treated with evident neglect.-He believed that the Bank of Ireland was as solvent as any bank—as much so as the Bank of England itself, and he could say no more in its favour. Yet, when it was intended to restrict the Bank of England from paying in specie, it was thought necessary first to institute an inquiry as to its means of solrability. But the same precautions were deemed useless when the Bill was to apply to Ireland .--These were the grounds on which the Right Hon. Baronet objected to the Bill being extended to Ireand, especially in the thin state of the House, and n the absence of Irish members.

Lord CASTLEREAGH did not mean then to go at all into the detail of the question, but it appeared to him that the difficulties respecting the pracice in Ireland of paving rent in gold had been greaty exaggerated; it had prevailed but in three or four counties in the northern parts of that country.

Mr. WM. SMITH protested against this measure, as one that must, if followed up, inevitably lead to the ruin of the finance of the country hear!]. II did not then rise for the purpose of going into the question at large, as it seemed to be the general wish of the House to defer that discussion to a future stage. He, however, could not let even that opportunity pass of declaring his hostility to the measure. An Honourable Friend (Mr. D. Giddy), who seemed as hostile to the measure as he himself was, was yet disposed to ware his opposition to the mensure, because the Minister supported t, and that there were many outside the House that were friendly to the measure. As to the former reason, he knew too well the independence of his Honourable Friend, to suppose it could have any improper influence. The observation of "Si populur vult decipi, decipiantur," would not justify any man of information in lending his authority to carry on a rulnous deception. With respect to the every confidence in the Gentlemen now concerned in its direction; but he had not language to express his contempt for that sort of reasoning that would resort to personal references of private character, in aid of great and weighty legislative provisions .-Hear !] - Did the Government mean to guarantee the payment of those Bank-notes which they were about to make a legal tender? If they did not, they would be guilty of an unjust act of violence, in compelling the individual to accept of them as legal payment: and with respect to Ireland, did they mean to guarantee the notes of the Bank of Ireland? If they did not, the same objection would apply ;and if they did, where, he asked, was the Parliamentary document before them upon which they could proceed to act. He advised them to stop, before it would be easier to go on than to go back .-The whole system seemed to be according to that line of Shakespeare,

Things ill begun make strong themselves by ill." Mr. WELLESLEY POLE said, that if this measure had been resorted to in defence of the Eaglish tenant, he was justified in demanding that the same protection be extended to the Irish tenant .-As to the Bank of Ireland, he should be as willing to take his share in guaranteeing the payments of that Bank as those of the Bank of England.

Mr. WM. SMITH intended no reflection upon the solidity of the Bank of Ireland. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Bill had been brought in previous to the holidays, for the purpose of bring read a second time, and then to lay over during the recess, to gire Gentlemen time to afford it due consideration, and to have the benefit of the attendance of the Irish Members (as it was meant to be extended to Ireland) in the discussion which might take place in the Committee. He denied the force of the arguments urged against the measure, from what had been the fate of other countries which had extensively pushed a circulation of paper money; there was no other country in the world to which such analogy could be made. It would be highly absurd to compare the English Bank-notes to French assignats, which were doubted, trebled, and sometimes made tenfold in a mouth; whereas, since the first suspension of cash payments, no extraordinary issues of paper had been made by the Bank; on the conting, they had more than once or twice been diminished. Besides, would not Parliament su-

perintend, on all occasions, the issues of the Bruk?

I their honour and character, there might be dan- I Sir JOHN NEWPORT deprecated the idea of ger; but till one or both of these happened, extending the Bill to Ireland, and conceived that there was no reason in making references to further discussion. other countries. During the last eleven years, forgeries had only amounted on an average to be tween pine and P10,000 a year, including foreign notes. This was certainly in itself a large sum; but taken in a comparative view, with a circulation of from two to three and twenty millions, it was not more than what was likely to be the case with the loss sustained by the counterfeiting of gold and silver coin. With respect to the ruin of the credit of the country, if that was to be apprehended, he thought it was more from the constructions of the Honourable Members on the opposite side, that from any crits which might emanate from the measure itself: if the Bank were now compelled to resome their cash payments, that would effect the rain much more speedily. Mr. PONSONBY declared it as his opinion, tha

the Bill, instead of being calculated to benefit the

country, was calculated only to injure it. He Right Hon. Baronet thought that this was a step | thought all that was substantially predicted of the effects of the Restriction in 1797 had been substantially verified. It was then confidently said by stances, of extending the Bill to Ireland, they some, the Bank would soon resume its cash pay ments: it was as confidently denied by otherswhich had been right? It was confidently asserted then, that to increase the issue of paper currence would be to increase the difficulties of the country it was as confidently denied by others; but wer not our difficulties increased? And whose predictions, therefore, were right? With regard to Bank paper, he thought it had now become, from the connection between the Government and the Bank, in a very considerable degree, a Government paper and a forced Government paper. But one of hi strongest objections to the Bill arose from its application to Ireland, where it would do more mischief than an English Gentleman could possibly dream of. It might be supposed that Ireland being poorer and baring a less capital, the Bank was not able to pay in gold, when the Restriction Bill was passed i 1797. The fact was just the reverse, from his own personal knowledge. At the very moment when the Bank of Ireland received an intimation to stop its cash payments, it was as able and as willing to pay them as ever, and they received that intimation with the utmost surprize and regret. The standard of depreciation in that country did not depend upon one side of the hedge or the other, according to the auguage of the Right Hon, Gentleman; the capital of the country was its criterion; and the buying and selling of gold in Dublin was as common a traffic as the buying and selling of broad cloth. That traffic, however, was chiefly for the benefit of Eugland, and not to supply the internal purposes of Ireland .- He would mention a fact that had occurred to himself, and which might prove the depreciation of our paper currency, if it needed any proof. A few days before he sailed for London, he went inon shop in Dublin, where he saw a country woman come in, who beckoned the master of it, and taking out of her pocket 12 or 14 guineas, asked him what he would give her as a premium upon each; he replied fire shillings and sixpence. - She accepted this, and that premium was paid in his presence; another person in the shop observing, that she was a coun-Bank of England, he had the highest regard for, and trywoman, and did not know how to make a good bargain, or she might have got six shillings. He (Mr. Ponsonby) then asked the master of the shop to exchange him some Bank of Ireland notes for some Bank of England ones, which he did nearly at par, or about one penny discount in the pound.-With regard to the Bill extending to Ireland, he knew not what circumstances there were, to which the Noble Lord had alluded, that rendered it necessary. He was certain, indeed, that that extension would create much injury, so totally different were e two countries in many respects. Agreat portion of the land in Ireland was let upon perpetual eases, and much property had been devised to the present holders upon such leases; but if they were empelled to receive our paper, depreciated to any mount which it might be, it would be depriving them of their whole property. Such a law would referee a degree of injustice, which, he was sure, British Parliament would never sanction. He should vote against the second reading of the Bill, that was the proper stage to oppose its principle. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, when division took place. The numbers were-For the econd reading 61-Against it 16-Majority 45.

After some observations from W. Smith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Samuel Thornton, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday, the 10th April.

Mr. PONSONBY then moved for an account of he number of Persons prosecuted for Forgeries on rivate Banks, or of the persons uttering the same, knowing them to be forged, within Great Britain, since the suspension of cash payments to the 1st of January, 1812, and the like account for 14 years preceding such suspension. - Agreed to.

Mr. BANKES brought in his Bill for abolishing Sinecure Offices, &c .- Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 17th of April, and to be printed.

A New Writ was ordered to be issued for Louth, a the room of Lord Joselyn, who had accepted the flice of Treasurer of his Majesty's Household. The Report of the Committee of Supply was then

On putting the question, that the House do agree the Sicilian Subside

Mr. W. SMITH rose for the purpose of expressig his approbation of what had recently been done Sicily. He regretted that such course had not refore been adopted. He trusted that England would exercise the influence which it might have in ors should so far lose their intellect, as well as | tion of the People.

The remaining Resolutions of the Committee it Supply were then read, and agreed to without any

The House then adjourned to the 7th of April.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE

The Prince Regent must have felt somewhat oddi-Thursday, when he had to invest the Duke of Montrose, justend of Earl Moira, with the bine ibband. It is not generally known, that his Royal Highness sent the most earnest message to the Noble Parl, not to regard the blue ribband as a political ionour, but as a distinction of royal favour only; hat it was originally designed as the badge of honour for the Sovereign's friends, quite distinct from his Ministerial Government; that it was designed for e splender of the Court, not for the strength of he Administration-and he carnestly expressed his vishes, that Earl Moira would wear it as his friend. mintaining his distrust of Ministers-nay, giving ore than his usual regularity of attendance in Parliament to vote against them, in order to demonstrate the motive with which he had accepted the distincion. He desired also to assure him that, In his own nind, he had settled to confer on him the first that should fall; that, if none had become vacant, and he had succeeded to the Crown, it was his intention o have covered him with that ribband which he ad himself worn; that, if but one had drept, and hat his Majesty had happily recovered, it was his itention to have laid it at his Majesty's feet, but o have beserched his Majesty to bestow it on his riend. Earl Moira-totally uninfluenced by all political considerations. Earl Moira, with the most vely sense of the Prince's most gracious intentions, ubmitted to his Royal Highness, that it would be most unseemly and a most unconstitutional spectacle, to see his Court composed of persons wearing the highest insignia of his favours, and at the same ime opposing the Ministers of his choice; and soling that, in his conscience, he could not give is support to these Ministers, nor to the system ipon which they acted, without being an accessory the ruin of his country, and an enemy to the rince himself, he must decline a distinction that sould embitter every future moment of his life .-that his Royal Highness might have stated to the Duke of Montrose, that, as his Noble Friend ould not have the ribband, he gave it to his Grace!

THE LATE DOW AGER COUNTESS STANHOPE.

Her Ladyship's will, which has been proved in Doctors' Commons, is in these words, viz.

" Ovenden, 11th February, 1805.

"This is the last will and testament of me Griske Dowager Countess STANHOFF, written with my own hand. After payment of all my lawful debts, I give and bequeath all I am possessed of at my death to my dearly beloved son CHARLES Farl STARHOPE, from my approbation of his prirate and public conduct; and I appoint him my executor. If I die at Orenden, I wish to be very privately buried in the family vault in Cherening Church.

" Witness my hand this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five. G. STANBOPE.

There are two codicils to the will, both dated in he year 1808, the first of which contains the folowing clause; namely,

44 I GRISEL Countess Downger STANHOPE haring written, in my own hand, on several books which I have given to my dear son, the words, G For Chevening Library,' I do hereby will and desire that all such books shall belong to my " said son only, as I am much dissatisfied with the conduct of my grandson PHILIP HENRY (Lord Manon) with respect to my most honest, most worthy, and most dearly beloved husband."

By this, and the second codicil, sundry legacies are left to several of her Ladyship's servants, to her son's steward, and to the poor of Chevening village who have resided there twenty years or upwards.

Amongst her Ladyship's papers, a remarkable manuscript, written in her own hand, was found, which contains the following prayer to the AL-MIGHTY, composed by her husband, the late PHILIP Fact STANHOPE, which exhibits not only religious zeal the most fervent, but also a degree of sublime natriotic devotion probably as yet unbeard of in the annuls of mankind.

Copy of my dear Lord's Prayer, from the

" Original in his own hand-writing. " O Almighty and Everlasting GOD, the allwise and all-righteous Ruler of mankind, vouchsafe to grant the prayer of thine unworthy servant, that, if, in the course of thine inscrutable and adorable providence, I can contribute, even by the sacrifice of my life, or fortune, or character, to the preservation of my native country, from those heavy calamities and distresses which to us short-sighted creatures have appeared impending over it, (and wherewith at this time our enemies threaten us,) as also to the reformation of manners, and the advancement of genuine undissembled virtue, by means whereof thy gracions favour may be regained, and public peace and happiness procured, I may always in that case be willing, and, when strengthened by thy divine assistance, able to surrender, for those desirable ends, every blessing and comfort of life, and life itself, into thy most bountiful hands, from whom I have received them all."

Orders were received at Hull on Friday night, he 27th, for a detachment of the Kent Militia to march for Leeds and the reighbourhood. Two companies accordingly marched on Saturday morning for that quarter.

DISPATCHES FROM RARL WELLINGTON. [From the Liston Gazette of March S.]

"The troops which compose the army of Porhard have made no movement of importance since my anterior disputch, with the exception of the retonnoissance made by those under General Bonnet, hetween the 14th and 19th instant, from Benavente, upon Bomboy and Punaba de Sanabrea, and a similar movement made by the troops under the command of General Fry, who marched from Talavera in the direction of Guadaloupe, beyond St. Vincente; both these divisions have returned to their former quarters. The last intelligence which I have receivof from Cadiz is dated the 14th inst: The troops belonging to the army of Portugal, which, in the beginning of December last, were detached to the Kingdom of Arragon, under the command of General Montbrun, did not assist at the taking of Valencia, but marched straight to Alicant. General Monthrun, with a detachment of 5000 men, summoned that place to surrender, which proposition the Governor having refused, this General retired the following day. Marshal Suchet having left General D'Harispe's division in the kingdom of Valencia, and a small garrison in the city, from which he drew a large contribution, marched for Catalonia; and I hear that General Lacy has found himself obliged to raise the siege of Tarragona. The enemy has made no movement of importance in the mid-WELLINGTON. dle of Spain.

" Head-quarters, Frenarda, Feb. 26."

" WAR DEPARTMENT, LONDON, MARCH 28. "A dispatch has been received from the Earl of Wellington, dated Frenada, 4th March.

" His Lordship had received advice of the defeat of a French corps near Malaga, by General Balasteros-the General Officer who commanded the nemy's troops being killed in the action.

"Upon the 5th of January, Espoz v Mina took Huesca, making the garrison prisoners; and having aftewards joined General Mendazabel and Don Francisco Longa near Sanguessa, their united forces engaged a large body of French troops, which and been sent from Pampeluna to attack Mendazabel, and completely defeated them, killing 6(X) of the enemy and taking two pieces of cannon.

"In the latter end of February, a detachment of Don Julian Sanchez's Guerillas intercepted an Officer and 80 French, between Alba de Torres and Salamanca. The enemy's party was entirely destroyed, and important dispatches, with which the Officer was charged, fell into the hands of the Spariards, and were brought to Lord Wellington."

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

EASTER MONDAY - Holiday at the Public Officer. Mr. Thornton, the British Ambassador, sailed resterday morning, in the Alexandria frigate, from Leith Roads, bound to Stockholm in the first place, and ultimately to St. Petersburgh.—Greenock Advertiser of Friday last.

Two Mails from Lisbon arrived vesterday. The siege of Badajoz, has begun ere this. Marshal Beresford was at Elvas on the 7th, and the Earl of Wellington on the 11th. He left it, according to private letters, the next day. The battering artillery, stores, &c. had been previously collected, and, with the troops, were to be before Badajoz, by the immediate eye of Lord Wellington. Meanwhile, he force under General Hill was to advance to Merida, and a strong force of cavalry to be stationed at Caceres. We have no precise accounts of the enemy's movements, strength, or intentions; but Lord Wellington no doubt has accurate information. That Marmont will let Badajoz fall without an effort to relieve it, we do not expect: and Richard Boyle Townsend, Jonas Stawell seems that the positions which General Hill and the cavalry had been directed to take, have been taken under the expectation that the enemy will make a movement towards Badajoz. We apprehead that Suchet is sending a force to join Marmont, for it is only upon this suggestion that we can ac-

apture of Valencia. Dorsenne is said to have returned to France with 5000 men of his division. Joseph Bonaparte is alo expected at Burgos on his way to France, Bonaparte having it in contemplation to declare Spain mited to the French empire.

count for the tardiness of his operations since the

It is now said that the account transmitted on Saurday, of the Orient squadron having got into Cherboorg, is incorrect, and that they are still at sea. One Plymouth letter, however, of this morning,

mys, that the Thracian frigate, on looking into Cherbourg, saw three sail of the line there, which were not there when she looked in three days before. Another letter from Plymouth says, " the Thracian is arrived here, having reconnoitred Cherbourg, in which harbour were five sail of the line, quite

ready for sea; they are not the ships that escaped rom L'Orient." The enemy's flotilla at Boulogne begins to be a ittly more active; but their activity, as our readers will see by the following letter, has not been very

Profitable to them: " DEAL, MARCH 29 .- Arrived yesterday a tench praam, captured by one of his Majesty's ships. Arrived to-day his Majesty's ships Griffin. and Roserio, with three French brigs, which they captured on their passage from Boulogue to Dieppe, one was sunk, and several others made their escape into the latter port."

The Count de Fernandez, who succeeds the luke del Infantado, is arrived from Spain. The Bulletin of the st-te of the King shewn at St. mes's yesterday, was as follows:-

" Windsor Castle, March 28. "The King continues nearly in the same state." (Signed by the five Physicians.)

daiaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

On the 28th, being the last Saturday of the month the Queen's Council assembled at Windson to receive a Report of his Majesty's health from the Thysicians. The bulletin will be found in our columns In addition, it is publicly stated, that the King had been less agitated since the last Meeting of the Conncil, that, in the course of the last fortnight, he had been more restless and disturbed, that his bodily health had improved, but that his mind continued as diseased as ever. Every thing is still doubtful with respect to the L'ORIERT Squadron. The Walsingham packet, on her passage from Lisnow, fell in with a dismasted FRENCH frigate, off Cape ORTHORE, which was supposed to be one of the above Squadron. The accounts from Lisson, which appear on the

> month, and those from Capiz to the 12th. A vessel, however, has arrived in this river from the former place in eight days, bringing the intelligence down to the 24th; and we learn from the respectable Mercantile House, to which she is consigned, that no news of importance had reached Lisbon at the date we have mentioned. In London, the expectation of a general battle still continued to prerail, as it was presumed, that the FRENCH would not suffer Banazos to fall, without making some great effort to relieve it. The place is said to have received a reinforcement of 3000 men, which inreases the garrison to 6000, and a great quantity of provisions and warlike stores.

LONDON papers, come down to the 17th of last

The intercepted dispatches, alluded to in our last publication as taken from a French Officer near Salamanca, and as deemed of importance by Lord Wellington, contain regulations by the FRENCH for the escort of couriers between VALLA-DOLLD and BAYONNE.

Mr. THORNTON is stated to have sailed from Leith Roads on a mission to STOCKHOLM and afterwards o Perferenced. This circumstance has strengthened the expectation of a Northern war, with what foundation we know not. The Officer of the Swedish guards returns in the same vessel.—One Mail I

The Patriot of Thursday contains the following | Terms. sece of intelligence, which it prefaces by saying-We do not absolutely pledge ourselves for its autheaticity, although we rely implicitly upon the character and respectability of the Gentleman who has favoured us with the communication: " London, Monday Erening-March 30

"The Prince Regent has declared his intentio of going to the Peninsula, and joining in the Campaign against the French Invaders.

"The above information, I have this moment received from a person in the highest circles among the military, with whom it was yesterday the sole ubject of conversation."

Some time ago, a sack of onts and some who rere offered for sale to Mr. F. Smith, Merchant in this City. That Gentleman suspecting, to use a ommon phrase, that the goods had not been honestly come by, very properly detained them. They have not since been claimed, and he has sent them to the House of Industry. Similar caution, gene-13th. The siege was to be prosecuted under the | rally exercised, would very likely make similar de-

> CORK. MARCH 30. -On Saturday morning the ounty Assizes commenced, when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury :--

EDWARD DEANE FREEMAN, FOREMAN Hon. Richard Hare, John Anderson, Sir Augustus Warren, Robert U. Fitzgerald, jun. Robert Hedges Eyre. William Wrixon, Michael Goold Adams William Wrixon Becher, Robbet Courtenay, Samuel Townsend, Thomas Poole. Richard Townsend Wm. Worth Newchham, Nicholas Green Evans, Robert Rogers Aldworth, Hugh Norcott, William Stewart. Brook Brazier. Esqrs When the Jury were sworn the Court adjourned

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, APRIL 3.

March 20th-Day, Perway, Palermo, sulphur, fruit, c. Cork, under quarantine : Syren, Gardner, Sicily, arilla, fruit. &c. under quarantine : Trini, M'Isaac lampbellton, herrings. 31st-Mary, Leaper, St. Ubes, salt and fruit.

April Ist—Gower Packet; Argonaut, Blish, Lisbou, ballast; Lester, Prouse, Poole, staves; Unity, Kerr, Whitehaven, cast icon.

2d-Martha, Hellyer, London, m. goods; Telemachus, Beasant, Poole, ballast,

March 29th-Cornwallis, Macksey, Bristol, troops. 30th—Camden Packet. 31st-None.

April 1st-Elizabeth and Mary, James, Newport, ballast; Delight, Richardson, Preston, outs; Culloden Davis-and Expedition, Harris, Swansea, ballast Elizabeth, Blines, Newfoundland, provisions; Norge, Ugland, Liverpool, ballast; Lord Nelson Packet; Betsey, Masuir, Jersey, provisions; Elizabeth and Grace, Gillard, Bristol, bacon, wheat, &c; Bonus,

Reay, Liverpool, wheat, fish, &c. 2d-Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Swansen, ballast; Amity, Stephings. Swansest, live pigs: Mary Ann, West, Dundalla, oats: Princess Royal, Norton, Newfoundland, provisions; Speedwell, from London, Parsons, in goods, Dundalk; Perseverance, from London, Roberts, m. goods. Dublin; Mary, from Plymouth, Webber, wine, Dublin: Enterprise, from New York, Stenman, flax seed, Newry; Peter, from Malta, Goldsmith, sulphur, Greenock : Vigilant, from Swansen, Porteus, coals, Dublin; Aimwell, from Liverpool, Williams, coals, Wexford; Ann, from Uierstone, Woodburn, iron, Chepstow; Favourite, from Cork, Ellis, flax seed. Newry; Albion, Crowhurst-and Polly, Stocks, from Rye, hops, Dublin; Rarl Loicoster Packet.

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

Irish Stocks, April 1. Rank Stock Gov. Deb. 73 Do. 4 p. ct. Deb. 991 habitants. Ditto Stock 721 Grand Canal Stock 722 Grand Canal Stock 722 Roy. C. Deb. 6, p. ct. 47 Ditto Debentures 101 11 | City Bonds, 6 p. ct.-Exchange, 81 per cent.

RT MR. HOBSON retains his intention of parting ith his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES, in Wat LIAM STREET, as heretofore advertised, which he is lling to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr BIRMIR, who can give full information as to the Terms required. Waterford, April 4, 1812,

THEATRE, WATERFORD

THE Public are respectfully informed, that on Monday Evening, the 6th of April, will be prosented, the favourite Comedy of ALL IN THE WRONG.

Or, an Endeavour to be all in the Right, With an admired FARCE, and other Entertain ents, as will be expressed in the Bills of the Day. Waterford, April 4, 1812.

STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. THE 6TH INSTANT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ABOUT TEN THOUSAND OF WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES,

JUST LANDED.

Ind lying opposite the Glass-Shop, on the Quay ALSO, A FEW THOUSAND RED OAK HOGSHEAD STAVES.

Waterford, 4th of 4th Month, 1819.

WANTED,

MAN and his WIFE, of good Character, who can be well recommended, to fill the Situations of PORTER to the Chamber of Countries, & HOUSE KEBPER of the Coumadetal-House in George's treet.-Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD PRET. George's-Street, of whom further particulars nay be known.

Waterford, April 4, 1812.

PRIME TOBACCO FOR SALE.

TENRY H. HUNT has for Sale, 10 Hogsheads of Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO, of the growth of 1811, which he will dispose of on reasonable Waterford, April 4, 1818.

> TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant who can have immediate possession.-Apply to TROBAL WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel Waterford, April 4, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

O BE LET, from the x5th March lost, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullinahoue, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 94 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage: he Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

Application, in Writing, to be made to Timeпт Nowlan, Kilkenny; or John WRIGHT, Mullipshone. John Silling will show the Premises. The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required, March 18, 1812.

LITTLE PETER.

TO cover Mares this Season, the beautiful, highbred Horse, LITTLE PETER-Bred Mares 5 Guineas, all others ? Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom. He will stand on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at JOHN DUNN'S. Midway between Kilmacthomas and Newtown, and the remainder of the Week at Prospect, near Dangarvan. He is a dark Brown Horse, 15 Hands 3 Inches high, with remarkable fine Bone and Sinew-he was got by Sir Peter Teaste, Dam Xenia, by Challenger, Grand-dam Xantippe, by Relipse. Little Peter was the best Runner of his Year in England; he is remarkably fruitful; and his Yearlings and Weaulings cannot be excelled, for Strength and Beauty.—Good Grass for fares, at le. 1d. per Night.

Propect, April 3, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAT NEXT, BOUT Thirty-six Acres of GROUND, being part A of NEWTOWN, in the Parish of Kilcullineen. d situated within a few minutes' walk of the City of Waterford, on which there is a next LODGE, with OFFICES. No Fine regulred—For further particulars, apply to J. P. Vano, on the Premises.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 28.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, at Port Maken, the 8th of Fobruary,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters from Captain Codrington, of the Blake, dated on board that ship ary last, which will acquaint their Lordships of the situation of affairs in that principality, according to the latest information.

Throughout the whole of the contest, the meal nd judgment with which the aid of his Majesty's man! force has been applied to the patriot cause, are deserving their Lordships' approbation. The officers and men have not only sought every opportunity to distinguish themselves, but have submitted with the greatost cheerfulness to fatigue and privation, show- der as much sail as we could carry the next day, in

I ing the greatest humanity towards the suffering in-

Blake, off Villa Nueva, Jad. 26, 1519. Sir - An easterly gile of wind prevented our gaining any communication with the coast until the 11th. when I joined the Invincible in Salon Day : shorty afterwards, Captain Adam came on board with Gestern! Lacy from Reus, and acquainted me with a meditated attack upon Tarragona, by the division

of the Baron d'Eroles, previously to their intend-

ed march into Arragon, as a diversion in favour of

Valencia.

On the morning of the 19th, I went to Reus, by desire of General Lacy, to be present at the final errangement for the attack upon Tarragona that night: I found the commanding officers belonging to the different corps assembled; and the order of attack was scarcely made known to them, before an nid-du-camp of the Baron d'Eroles announced the nctual arrival of the French at Cambrills from Toriosa, (having left: Valencia after its surrender,) smounting, according to a letter previously received, to about three thousand men, " A las armas," cried the Baron d'Eroles, with an animation which seemed to have a suitable effect on all the officers present; and I do not believe more than an half hour had elapsed before the whole of the Division. consisting of between five and six thousand men, were on the ground, and ready to maich. As I had ordered a boat to Salon, with twenty barrels of powder for the army, and as I was anxious to render what assistance might be in my power, I made an attempt to regain my ship, accompanied by an orderly dragoon; but, after proceeding about three miles, we were chased back by a party of French cavalry, which we met with at the crossing of the

Upon my return, I found the troops advancing

on the road to Tarragona, in order to cut the enemy's line of march, the Baron d'Eroles putting himself at the head of about seventy cuirassiers, to reconnoitre their strength and position, while General Lacy directed the movements of the respective corps, in readiness for the intended attack. We had scarcely reached the road from Cambrilla to Tarragona, when the Baron brought in prisoners two French cuirussiers, who stated that their General (Lafond) bid reached the latter place in safety, accompanied by some dragoous, leaving the infantry, amounting to about 800, just by in Villa Sua. General facy ordered the regiment of Buca to attack them immediately, and directed other corps to surround the town and prevent their escape. The enemy being advantageously posted behind the walls of the village, and that single regiment much oferior to them in numbers, after a considerable loss in killed and wounded, including amongst the latter, and very severely, their gallant Colonel, Redding, they were obliged to retire; but the regiment intended for their support coming up orced the French, who had advanced in a compact body, to retire in their turn, and being attacked in their rear by the Baron, they could never efforts. ally rally, notwithstanding the effort they made. accompanied by a general cheer; despair was now visible in their conduct; and one or two discharges from a field-piece, which just then reached the ground, occasioned the surrender of all who remained alive, amounting to above six hundred; I judge the number of the enemy, dead and dying, which I saw in the field, to amount to two hundred, that of the Spaniards bearing no proportion whatever. -It seems that, having information from some spy of our landing, at the time one party of the dragoons chased me, another proceeded to Salon, where they made prisoners of Captains Pringle and Flin, who were walking near the beach, and of Lieutenant Cattie, belonging to this ship, who was waiting on shore with the powder, the bosts and bosts' crews aving effected their escape. These officers, who were guarded closs in the rear of the French during the whole of the battle, after being plandered of even part of their clothes, bear witness to their extreme pasillanianty on the approach of disaster. and to their severe loss both in the field and in the houses in which they sought refuge, awing to the superior dexterity of the Spanish fire. I have given you this little affair in detail, because it evinces considerable improvement in the discipline and organization of the Catalan army; and I can vouch for the cheerfulness with which they proceeded to the attack, under belief of the enemy's ferce being much pearer their equivalent in numbers. The arrangements made by General Lacy appeared to me well calculated to keep up the mutual support requisite on such an occasion; and the whole conduct of the Baron d'Eroles particularly animating and exem-March #5, 1311. plary ; nor shall I readily forget the delight he expressed upon liberating my brother officers from the grasp of our mutual enemy.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops, the General still expressed his intention of attacking Terragona on that night, and we were therefore enported to our ships about 5 o'clock, and weighed immediately. I stationed the Sparrowhawk off the Mole to keep up the communication with the army on that side, and the Morope to the eastward, for the same purpose, whilst the Blake was to occupy the attention of the enemy opposite the Mélagro. We had scarcely reached the town, and opened our fire, when the wind increased to a gale at N. W. and off Mataro, the 26th of January and 2d of Febro- 2 prevented all communication by boats with the shore. We persevered, however, under a press of sail, standing off and on, so as to keep up the hombardment until day light; but the assault was not made, nor could we see any of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood in the morning. Anxious to afford every encouragement in an enterprize which, besides being of material service to the general cause, would, if successful, have produced me, individually, such particular satisfaction, we continued to work up un-