

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. EDEN moved the order of the day for the attendance of Messrs. Campbell and Hindson. They were both in attendance, and Mr. C. was first called in, the substance of whose answer to the interrogatories of the Speaker was to the following effect: His name was Robert Campbell, and he resided at No. 1, Walcot-place, Lambeth. He received an order to attend a Committee of the House yesterday, but was prevented from obeying the order, in consequence of being arrested by a Sheriff's officer. He showed the officer the order of the Committee before he took him from his own house.

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 shown by that person a written paper, ordering him to attend a Committee of the House 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 Mr. Dean, the attorney in the action, and showed him the order of attendance. Mr. Dean said, he 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. Barchall, 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 £900 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 attorney to obtain information.

The witnesses having withdrawn, Mr.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. Dean, 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. PONSEBY 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. Percival, who agreed to put off the second reading of the Bank-note Bill to Thursday, the paper was ordered.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. EDEN said, that he had to complain of another branch of privilege. Another witness was 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. Mr. BANKES said, that there was nothing on 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 burdensome, and not in any sense advantageous. He would not now occupy more of the time of the House, as the time for discussing the principle of his bill would be more properly on the second reading. The Hon. Genl. 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 consequence 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 capacity of Captain, and with all the great responsibility attached to the situation, the petitioner conducted safely 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 prize-money 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;

but besides that, he felt it as a kind of slur on his character, which he was desirous of having removed. He had, therefore, requested the Noble Lord to present this petition, which the Noble Lord had readily undertaken to do; but having stated this much, he found himself at a loss how to proceed for the best, and would be obliged to the Speaker for his advice. His (Lord F.) first idea was to move for a Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the case; but on further consideration, he thought that it would be better to move, merely, 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 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 but Capt. King hoped to receive remuneration hereafter.

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 question.

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 serious deliberation, it was determined by them, that under 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 remuneration.

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

Lord COCHRANE was of opinion, that instead of sharing as a Lieutenant, Capt. King ought to have shared for the rank in which he served. He thought it 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 Privy Council had committed a gross error in not awarding him such a share. He believed that prize-money and the rewards of the profession were very principal causes of the exertions made in it. He confessed that he 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 Bench. He would never be a robber of his own country, but he saw no reason why he should not be permitted to plunder our enemies. [A laugh.] He had presented a Petition the other day, which was refused to be received, from a man (General Serrano) 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 due to the plus which he had presented for the good of the country, and the success of the war.

Lord FOLKESTONE, in consequence of what had fallen in the course of the discussion, was ready to withdraw his motion, and put it in a shape less objectionable. He hoped that if the House should coincide with his motion in another shape, the Rt. Hon. Genl. would not withhold his consent to an application for a grant of money.

Mr. WHITBREAD then suggested the adjournment of the debate upon this motion, until after the holidays, he should say till 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 were done, and the documents were transmitted to the Navy Board, and, upon those documents, was grounded the accusation—that Capt. T. had conspired with our Tanager, a shipwright, to defraud the Government, by making extraordinary charges for the repairs of his vessel, 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 Hon. Gentleman complained that the prosecution was not instituted until five years after the transaction had taken place; imputed it as arising from malice in the Navy Board, an account of complaints made by that office, that he was not supplied with the necessary stores for an enterprise to which he had been appointed in the Scheidt 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 more statement, the Learned Judge who presided directed an acquittal; he therefore contended, that as there was nothing on the trial to connect him with Tanager, the shipwright at Dartmouth, the prosecution was a cruel one. Having dwelt to considerable length on the hardship of the case, he concluded with moving for Copies of all Letters and Informations to the

Navy Board, which induced that Board to order a Prosecution to be instituted against Captain Tomlinson and W. Tanager.

Mr. CROKER said, there was not a shadow of colour for a charge against the Board, on the score of malice. The Navy Board had felt no desire of vengeance against him, nor had any train of persecution; and if Captain T. were what he was represented to be, he would not fear the consequences. It had appeared that Tomlinson and Turner were engaged in a mercantile partnership, from 1804, at Dartmouth. In 1807, Tanager was a bankrupt, and Captain Tomlinson 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 Navy 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, that a paper produced was not his, but a forgery.—This was reported to the Board: they showed no malice, but referred 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 legal steps as he thought proper. Farther than that 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 the justice of the country, and the honour of Parliament, 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, - - - - - 31 Against it - - - - - 53 Majority - - - - - 22

When we re-entered the gallery, we found the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Wynne in a conversation with respect to the production of the minute of Colonel McMahon's late appointment. We understood Mr. Percival 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 out-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 attend on the preceding day for breach of privilege, having explained their conduct satisfactorily, were discharged.

SICILIAN SERVICE. 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 calamity 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 alliance between us; to take such steps as would ensure the safety of our army; and enable both to protect the island for its lawful sovereign. Whatever 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 brighter prospect which opened. He then moved the grant.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought, that a more satisfactory 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 all, the British Government should take care to make it evident to all the world, that its conduct was not similar to that of our perfidious enemy, which had justly met with the reprobation of all who dared to be impartial.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was happy to assure the Committee that there was not the slightest ground for 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 in 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. Bentinck was, that the King of Sicily should give his Government upon such a footing as to make it compatible with the safety of the British army, that it

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 administered by his Government.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT again adverted to the assistance given by the Ministers to his suggestion on a former occasion, that Sicily should be governed by British authorities. Immediately afterwards, however, the British Government was detected interfering 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 to show inquiry, for it was 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 sullied 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 manner enslaved. He principally rose to deprecate the imputation 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 point of view.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT answered that it was of the utmost importance not only that our national honour should in truth be perfectly pure, but that it should be unsuspected even by our enemies. It was not 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 Parliament necessarily dictated our proceeding in Sicily—necessity was the tyrant's plea—and how many countries had been paraded 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 Biron suspected of intercourse with the enemy.

After some further observations from Mr. W. hereafter and others, The grant passed unanimously.

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

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had been greatly 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. Chimney'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 long time.

Mr. ROSE was glad to explain his connection with the person in question. Mr. C. was recommended to him by Lord Thurlow, and he first 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 considerable expence, against which he (Mr. R.) remonstrated, but without effect. Mr. C. seemed to increase yearly in extravagance, so that Mr. R. 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 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. Chimney, 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 honest means. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. 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. Chimney was asked how he could afford to give such entertainments, he was in the habit of saying, that the performers were 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 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 be selected.

After a few words from Mr. H. 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 Highness on the 27th, upon his being appointed the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Jocelyn received the appointment of Treasurer of the Household, in the room of the Earl of Courtoun.

WATERFORD. Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

TO BE SET, FROM THE 25th MARCH INSTANT, For such a Term of Years as shall be agreed on, THE TENEMENTS OF OLD GRANGE. THE HOUSE AND OFFICES ARE IN GOOD REPAIR. Apply to NICHOLAS POWELL, Esq. Snow Hill, April 4, 1812.

LATHWOOD. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THE 7th INSTANT, ON THE QUAY, OPPOSITE THE GLASS-HOUSE SHOP, ABOUT 30 FATHOMS DEEP PINK LATHWOOD. JUST LANDED. SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, 4th Month 1st, 1812.

W.M. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RETREAT, DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, SPIRIT OF WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHISKY, all of most superior quality. His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Casks of French CORN WHISKY and his prices for every article in the Line will be found as moderate as those of any other House. No Credit will in future be given, where the quantity purchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallons. Waterford, March 31, 1812.

NOTICE. TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, For the Term of 10 Years, commencing the 25th March instant, part of the LANDS OF PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital containing 56, 10, 37, or (perhaps) lately held by James CROWE, the Yeoman, to be declared by the Master of the Hosp. To pay down a year's Rent of a Farm, over and above the Rent bid, to build a good slated House on the Premises, within two years from the Commencement of the Lease, and to pay all the Expenses of the Lease.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD. MR. HEAD will let or sell the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, near Postow, containing about Forty Acres—Possession may be had next May.—Application to be made to Mr. HEAD, at Milford, near Postow, or to ANTHONY BURKE, at the Office of this Paper. Milford, March 25, 1812.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. MAYFIELD MILLS, together with the DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and about Seventeen Acres of Land, lately held by Mr. JAMES DANIEL, are now to be let or sold by a Lease of Years 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. DANIEL, or Mr. ROBERT DANIEL, at Mayfield Mills, Postow. Mr. THOMAS CARTER will show the Concerns. Postow, March 23, 1812.

TO BE LET. W.M. F. SCRODRI will let the HOUSE in STREET, near the Exchange, in which he now resides. It consists of six BED ROOMS, TWO LIVING ROOMS, PARLOURS, a PANTRY, a KITCHEN, a YARD, in which there is a PUMP, &c.—There is a good GARDEN and STABLE in the rear.

TO BE LET. A COTTAGE at FAITHLEGG, containing a PARLOUR, KITCHEN, and two BED ROOMS, with an OUTHOUSE, GARDEN, and OULHARD adjoining. Immediate Possession can be given. Waterford, March 25, 1812.

TO BE LET. THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE are required to meet at the Exchange, 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 INCHDRINIBY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years Growth.—These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 22 Years are yet unexpired.—There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan.—Application to be made to GEORGE HONAS and JOHN WENTWORTH, Barristers-at-Law, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen. Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812.

TO BE LET FOR EVER. THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKETOWN, in the County of Waterford, situated on the navigable River BARRY, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best bidder, without preference to any Person. Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAURICE, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Merchant, will show the several Lots. February 29, 1812.

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE in PATRICK STREET, in which Mr. CHALL DORRIN now resides. Inquire of him, at said House. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A LARGE TRACT of valuable TIRBARRY, adjoining the Lands of Rathnaskeag and Graig, in the County of Wick, situate in the Village of St. Radburg, and within one mile of the Village of St. Radburg. Application to be made to WILLIAM BARROTT, Mill, Waterford. March 26, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INSTANT, THE HOUSE in WILKIN STREET, in which Mr. R. ROBINSON now resides. Apply to JAMES WALLACE, a Notary-at-Law, at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THE HOUSE on the Mall, lately occupied by Mrs. GLADMAN.—The House is in thorough repair.—Application to be made to Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Baker-house-lane. Waterford, March 7, 1812.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and large GARDEN of City of Waterford, little more than one Mile from the City of Waterford, and at present inhabited by Major TYNAN, to whom Proposals (in writing) are to be made. March 31, 1812.

H.A.F. TO BE SOLD. FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELLSAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. EDWARD KENNEY, at Faithlegg February 15, 1812.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET. HAVING lately received very considerable additions to his extensive Stock of Goods, begs leave to apprise his Friends and the Public—being highly assorted in SUPERFINE CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—FINEST CLOTH—SILK—BEAVER, and ENGLISH WOOL LAINS, &c.—with every Article in the WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON LINE.

HIS CARPET WARE-ROOMS. Are abundantly assorted with the newest Patterns—Superb BRASS-TIERS, also CARRIAGE and CURRIE RIGGS, also low terms, with English BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS, MOREENS, &c.

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

COUNTY OF KILKENNY. TO 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 Villages of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House 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, twelve 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 laid down with the best and most productive grass seed. Its situation to a Sportsman is not to be excused. Proposals, post paid, will be received by JOSEPH POWELL, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FANTIN TYNAN, the Steward, will show the Premises. Anne Mount, March 15th, 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 Lands of STOKETOWN—most beautifully situated on the River or barrow, within Two Miles of New-Ross.—The Demesne contains 64 Acres. Proposals to be addressed to ADAM GLASGOW Esq. Porto Bello, Ross. December 3, 1811.

SHIP NABBY, FOR NEW-YORK. CAPTAIN BULKLEY, having now fixed to sail on the 15th of next month, and in order to weather permitting, and having room for only a few more Passengers, recruits, that such as wish to go may speedily make application at my house, where their names will be entered on paying Two Guineas earnest each. Waterford, 3d Month 20, 1812. N. B. The remainder of the Passage money to be paid before going on board.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND COUNTRY STORES, TO BE LET. LARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in Ireland, capable of doing a large Business, and in order to weather permitting, and in the Manufacture of Provision in Ireland, and also the following, are conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the ebb saving much Labour and preventing injury to the Casks. For Particulars apply to JOHN ATKINS, No. 1, Wallbrook 1, and to view the Premises, apply to JOHN BARRY, Waterford. August 25, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 3. Tallow (rendered) - - - - - about 90s. 0d. Lard (shake) - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Candles (rendered) - - - - - 65s. 0d. - 60s. 0d. Burnt Piggs - - - - - 40s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. per Cwt. Pork - - - - - 61s. 0d. - 63s. 0d. Beef - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Oatmeal - - - - - 25s. 0d. - 27s. 0d. Flour, first Quality - - - - - s. - - - - - d. second, - - - - - 78s. 0d. - 80s. 0d. third, - - - - - 62s. 0d. - 60s. 0d. fourth, - - - - - 34s. 0d. - 33s. 0d. Wheat, - - - - - 31s. 0d. - 44s. 0d. Barley, - - - - - 21s. 0d. - 22s. 0d. Oats (common) - - - - - 21s. 0d. - 22s. 0d. (potatoes) - - - - - 22s. 0d. - 23s. 0d. Malt - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Cattle, - - - - - 4s. 9d. - 5s. 3d. Tallow (rough), - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 10s. 0d. Potatoes, - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. to bid. (quarters), - - - - - 4 s. - - - - - d. Beef (quarters), - - - - - 5 d. - - - - - d. Mutton (quarters), - - - - - 5 d. - - - - - d. Pork (quarters), - - - - - 6 d. - - - - - d. Veal, - - - - - 0 d. - - - - - d. Butter, - - - - - 28s. - - - - - 30d. Train Oil, - - - - - £40 00s. - - - - - per Ton. Whiskey, - - - - - 11s. 6d. - 12s. 0d. - per Gal.



