EFFECTS OF LOVE.

Why dost thou, Albus, shun the throng? Why join not in the festive song? Why court the cool sequester'd shade? Why pour thy wailings in the glade? To Sylva, is't, enamour'd youth. You utter yows of constant truth? There was a time, oh Albus I whon, Thou would'st havedar'd to combat men i But now in am'rous play you toy: You doff the man, the maid t'enjoy Once, too, the proudly neighing steed, Of the swift Epirean breed, Who the gilded charjot draws. And the ground impatient paws. Thou could'st have guided, skim the goal, And backwards the same track could roll. The foaming billow, Albus, too. Oft has been cleft in twain by you i But now, you fly the liquid wave, Which manly once before you'd brave. Oh Nymph I in pity, loose the chains, Bach, crouching midst thy slaves retains Young Albus, once the proudest boast, Of our Rume's victorious host, To feel the magic of thine eye, Doth be from all his honours fly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON, APRIL 8.

Before Lord Ellenborough and Special Juries. MESBITT U. SWIFT AND CO. This was an action brought to recover the sum

of-£10,000, which the Plaintiff alleged to have been prevented from obtaining in the Lottery, in consequence of the Defendants not having executed their

From the opening of the Attorney-General it appeared, the Plaintiff was impressed with an idea that the Ticket No. 27 would be drawn a capital prize in the Autumn Lottery, 1810. Anxious to have a share in this fortunate number, he applied at the house of the Defendants for that purpose, and it was agreed that the favourite ticket should be procured, half of which the Plaintiff was to purchase. The half of the ticket, however, had never been sent to the Plaintiff, and was, in fact, sold to some other person. The ticket having turned up a prize # £20,000. Plaintiff sought to recover half that sum, to which he would have been entitled, if Defendants had fulfilled their agreement.

The answer of the Defendants to a Bill in Chancery, filed by the Plaintiff, was then read, in which it was sworn, " That the Defendants had actually done every thing in their power to procure the Ticket No. 27, which was afterwards drawn £20,000, but were mable to do so."

Richard Bray, servant to Mr. Fry, swore that he went on the 30th of Oct. 1810, to the office of the Defendants, Swift and Co. to purchase the Ticket No. 27, in the Lottery; he went first for an eighth, and afterwards for an half, and there he spoke to a red-headed young Gentleman, but he could not tell who he was. That Gentleman was in Court, but ho was not one of the partners of the Defendants' house; nor did the witness see either of them.

Lord Ellenborough held, that as the Plaintiff had filed a Bill in Equity against the Defendants. and had produced their answer in evidence, that eridence was binding upon him in this suit, and he must be concluded by it, unless he could contradict and overturn it by parole evidence, which he had not done. Here the answer of the Defendants to the Bill in Chancery was, "That they had used all | and workmen, or deal on very disadvantageous diligence in their power, and had not been able to terms. The Jury might form some idea of the exprocure this Ticket, No. 27." If the answer wa false, the party might be indicted for perjury, and therefore the Plaintiff must be nonsuited.

The Plaintiff was nonsuited accordingly. Upon which his Lordship said, " Let nobody go away with the idea that the Defendants were not, in this case, bound to procure the number, if they could; but upon their answer, which is made evidence, it appears that they did all they could, and could not obtain it."

~ " MODERN LUXURY.

INGRAM V. DENTS.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of £554 12s. 7d. for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Garrow stated, that the Plaintiff was a rospectable upholsterer, and the Defendant a Gentleman of large and independent fortune, residing in Sloane-square. The original demand of the Plainviff, for furnishing the house of the Defendant, was £2400. This, however, had been reduced by payments on account to £1351 12s. 7d. - and P800 having been paid into Court, the sum now sought to be recovered was £554 12s. 7d. No. doubt the Gentlemen of the Jury, in common with himself, would think, that many of the charges were extremely high; but it did not follow that they were improper. There were articles contained in the Bill, which, if they had not been stated in his brief, he should not have believed any private Gentleman would have ordered. They were such as formerly none but illustrious personages, or individuals of the highest rank in the kingdom, would have made use of. But certainly there was nothing in a country like this, which a man of large fortune could not purchase. - Having, however, caused expensive articles to be manufactured, it was only just that he should pay for them. Individuals did not covet this splandour for themselves only-man was not a solitary animal-he did not raise beautiful buildings, he did not purchase elegant furniture, he did not procure exquisite paintings for his I deration of the Jury, whether, when the Plaintiff I own gratification merely .- No, he wished them to | was about making a plece of furniture, more expensive in the ratio of 7 to 2, than any similar piece be be seen and admired by others, particularly by had ever made, he should not have given notice of those who participated in his pleasures-and no person would endeavour to curtail the fair remunethat circumstance, that the Defendant might exerration which those who ministered to his case and cise a sage judgment. The Attorney-General .- " I will give the oppoconvenience ought to receive. One of the charges

site side this advantage-If I address the Jury, I in the Plaintiff's Bill, he was aware, would excite considerable surprise-it was the sum of £700 for mean to contend strongly on the point noticed by a bed, and many persons might laugh at the man your Lordship."

who could make a charge, in their opinion, so enor-

mous. He would show that, however, to be a

foolish laugh. It was true, were he asked, whe-

ther he would prefer the plain bed in which he

nightly reposed, and in which his futher had repos-

ed before him, or the fine bed which had been made

for the Defendant, he would certainly say, "Give

me my father's old bed." But that had nothing at

all to do with the choice of persons of time taste and

large fortunes. He (Mr. Garrow) wanted no dra-

gons to ornament his bed, nor did he wish to have

any cherubin carved about it. When he retired

from attending on his Lordship and on his profes-

possible. But the Defendant must have dover, ca-

upholsterer of former days, were as different as

any two things in nature. Formerly, when a new-

married couple wished to farnish their house, if

they did not go absolutely to Moorfields, they at

all events applied to some sober steady citizen, as

plain as the goods he furnished; but now, the ap-

plication was made to some person of known cha-

racter, not merely as a cabinet-maker, but as a man

of taste. He began his operations like a surveyor,

measuring every room and window in the house .-

He, in his turn, must employ some person to make

drawings of the different articles of furniture, and

they were made to suit the taste of the buyer, either

in the Grecian, Roman, Gothic, or Egyptian mo-

del. The latter was so prevalent, that they could

not now sit down except on the back of a camel,

which took a kneeling position for that purpose, or

of a sphinx, or an elephant. Whose fault was this?

Certainly not that of the furnisher, but of the per-

son who gave the order, and who had a right to pay

for such luxuries. The Defendant complained that

trade, who had minutely examined all the articles,

carver, his or-molu merchant, to procure the raw

material, and as he was not paid in ready money, a

The Attorney-General, for the Defendant, here

proposed to refer the cause to any Gentleman of

credit, who could inspect the articles, and might call

in upholsterers to assist his judgment; but he would

The Plaintiff, however, refused to accede to this

Lord Ellenborough .- " Was the Defendant aware

Mr. Garrow said, it was part of his proof, that

the Defendant saw the work in its progress, and

over and over again approved of it. It would be

Plaintiff having asked for money on account. De-

fendant requested him to draw up a sketch of the

probable expense. He accordingly did so; but as

ho had no exact means of ascertaining the ultimate

charge, that sketch, of course, varied from the ac-

count. He had received money on account, for as

the work had been going on for three years past, he

them-" An elegant state bedstead, on French cas-

tors; lath bottom, with a frame; deep head and

foot : broad French stuffing, all hair in fine cauvas ;

a dome tester, piped, stuffed with hair, fine can-

vas; carved brouze figures at the foot; campo pe-

destal; set of fine burnished gold flying dragons;

cornice, with cherubim and doves, in clouds, and

burnished gold eagles; flying dragons, to support

the arms of Mr. Denis, or-molu ox-heads surmount-

ing the pillars; the drapery, orange satin, lined with

blue sursnet; in the centre of the dome, inside, a

Mr. Garrow observed, that, for his own part,

he wished to keep the rays of the Sun out of his

bed, until it was time for him to rise in the morn-

Lord Ellenborough.—" Was this projet of

bed shewn to the Defendant? Was he aware that

the doves and eagles formed such a comfortable so-

Mr. Garrow .- " He saw the plans, my Lord."

Lord Elleuborough,-" Some intimation of the

expense ought to have been given-£150 or £200

would not probably have occasioned surprise, but

Mr. Garrow .- " I will prove, that his profit.

Two witnesses were then called, who proved the

Lord Ellenborough .- " Are there any persons

oigg about the streets of London who have pur-

The Attorney-General .- " I do not think there

are, my Lord-they are more likely to be found in

ased any of these 1700 beds?"

the custody of keepers."

after paying the different tradesmen, did not amount

sun, with rays."

P700 was enormous."

to more than £100,''

fair profit must be allowed.

not refer it to an upholsterer.

of the great expense of this bed?"

Mr. Garrow then consented to permit a verdict to be taken for the Defendant, subject to a reference .-Mr. Bolland was nominated referee.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC ADDRESS.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT. " We, Reman Catholics of England, humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness-

"That, at the time of your Royal Father's accession to the Throne, the laws in force in this kingdom against persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion were sanguinary and oppressive :

sional duties, he was very glad, without admiring " That several of these laws have been repealed, the beauty of his bed, to retire to rest as soon as by the Acts of the 18th and 31st of his present Majesty; but that many are still in force against them. gles, and griffins surrounding him to amuse his from the effects of which they severely suffer : fancy. The modern fitter-up of a house, and the

"That the only ground alleged for continuing these laws in force against them is, their adherence to their religious principles. But they humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that this adherence ought not in justice to expose them to penalties or disabilities, as they hold no principle which is adverse to his Majesty's Government, o the duties of good citizens. They have taken the oaths, and signed the declarations, prescribed in the Acts which have been passed for their relief :and in them have explicitly disclaimed every principle inconsistent with their duty to their King or their Country, that has ever been charged upon them and they submit to your Royal Highness, that their uniform and irreproachable conduct, and particularly their refusal of those caths, the taking of which would at once place them on a level with their fellow-subjects, are much stronger and more decisire proofs of the integrity of their principles, than can be manifested by any oath or declaration whatsoever

" In affection to your Royal Father's sacred Person and Government; in zerl for the cause and wel-Plaintiff had overcharged him £500; but he would fare of the country; in detestation of the views and prove, by persons of the first respectability in the designs of any Foreign Power against the dignity of the Crown, or the welfare or independence of the that the charges were correct. When the order was Kingdom, the English Roman Catholics yield to no given, the Plaintiff had to go to his silk-mercer, his portion whatever of His Majesty's subjects.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Royal Highness will take into your Princely consideration the penalties and disabilities to which the English Roman Catholics are still subject, for their conscientious adherence to their Religion; and graciously rouchsafe to Lirect such measures to be adopted for their relief, as your Royal Highness shall, in your great wisdom and benignity, deem expedient."

LORDS GREY AND GRENFILLE.

The following are the answers of those distin guished Noblemen to the resolution of thanks passpart of his Learned Friend's defence, that the ed at the Kilkenny Catholic Meeting, and communicated to them by our spirited and patriotic countryman, Major Bryan:

" Portman-square, April 8, 1812. " SIR-I have this morning had the honour of receiving your Letter, of the 4th instant, enclosing a copy of the Resolution of Thanks, voted to Lord Grenville and me, at a Meeting of the Roman Camust, during that time, have paid his tradesmen tholics of the County of Kilkenny, held on the 31st of last month.

" It is impossible that I should not feel gratified in the highest degree by so flattering a mark of distinction, from so respectable a Body; to whom. through you, Sir, I beg leave to express the sense I utertain of the honour they have conferred on me.

" I must also beg you personally to accept my post Thanks, for the very kind manner in which you have been so good as to make this communication to

I bare the bonour to be, Sir, your most obedient and very faithful humble Servant, " GREY. (Signed) " G. Bryan, Esq."

" Dropmore, April 9, 1812. G Sin-I have the honour to acknowledge your letter, enclosing the nunnimous Resolution of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Kilkeniy. I feel most highly gratified, by the approbaion which so respectable a Body of my fellow-subects has expressed of my public conduct; and I beg eave to return you my best thanks for the obliging terms with which you have accompanied this testimo ny of their good opinion.

'I have the honour to be, Sir, you most faithful and obedient humble servant, (Signed) "GRENVILLE. " G. Bryan, Esq."

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE MINERS.

The present alarming scarcity of grain in Corn-

delivery of the different articles. In answer to | wall, particularly of barley, which forms a chief questions put to them by Lord Ellenborough, it | part of the sustenance of the poor, has for some time appeared the Plaintiff never had made a bed, prior | induced an apprehension that the Miners, pressed o that for the Defendant, which came to more than | by the advanced price of grain, and the difficulty of procuring it, would be led to resort to undue measores for lowering the price, and obtaining a supply. These apprehensions have been in part realised, and the mining districts, particularly round Redruth, Camborne, &c. exhibit at this moment appearances

which would be truly atarming, but for the well-

known character of the Miners, and the great po-

Lord Ellenborough.—" It will be for the consi- pularity of the Magistrates who reside amongst them,

Monday last, the Miners who reside between Red ruth and Truro assembled in great numbers; if proceeded to the houses of several farmers, whois they induced to sign a written engagement to sign them wheat at 30 shillings, and barley at 15 shillings a Cornish bushel, of three Winchester bushels. Where this engagement was tigned, and on delivered in compliance with it, the Miners of fered no riolence, but contented themselves with soliciting a little bread, an article of foed which some of them declared they had not tasted for several days. Where any reluctance to sign the engagement was manifested, threats were resorted to but we have not learned that they were in any h stance carried into effect. Accounts of these pri coodings having reached Trure, measures were imagdiately taken for calling out such part of the 31 N. C. Regiment of Local Militia, as reside in this town and its neighbourhood; by order of Lient. Colonel Warren, the drums beat to arms, and the men assembled in uniform, but without musket Mean time the Miners having received information that Mr. Vincent, of Liskes, within two miles of Trure, had a considerable quantity of unthrashed orn, surrounded his house in great numbers, and inderstanding that he was at Truro, parties were did patched in search of him, in order to induce him to sign the engagement to sell his corn at the prices which they had determined our as a maximum. These parties entered Truro, and having found Mr. Vincent, he signed the engagement, and promised to carry it into effect. As the Tinners did not shew ing appearance of riot, the Mayor very properly abstained from coming to extremities with those well meaning but impetuous and mistaken men, and they ere allowed to apply to the inhabitants for food some of them described the consequences of the present high price of corn, and the impossibility of prouring it, in many instances, in the most distressing manner. It is certain that the earnings of the generality of the Miners are inadequate to support them at the present prices of grain; and it is also true that in many parts it is not to be procured. On Tuesday the Sessions commenced at Truco, at which noumber of Magistrates and the High Sheriff u. tended. Information was received that the Mines had assembled in considerable bodies near Redruth, and that serious apprehensions were entertained of their proceeding to violence. Shortly after, Mr. Magor, one of the proprietors of Redruth Brewerr, informed the Court, that the Miners had taken possession of the brewery, &c. for the purpose of obtaining the barley which might be there. Messre, Magor and Co. have for some time sold barley to the poor in their neighbourhood at a price consider. ably less than that at which they bought it. Immediately a consultation was held on the Bench, and an order was signed by the Sheriff for calling outapart of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, in garrison at Pendennis Castle. Edward William Stack house, Esq. of Pendarves, and the Rev. Hugh Rogers, of Redruth, as Magistrates resident in the neighbourhood, were deputed to proceed to Redruth and take the Military under their direction. Tha order was received at Falmouth by seven o'clock in the evening, and in an hour the Regiment marched for Redruth, where the Miners were found assembled in great numbers, but without having done and mischief. The Magistrates went amongst them, and after reasoning with them on the impropriety of their conduct and the consequences likely to result from it, they induced them to disperse, and all but a few returned peaceably to their houses. On the next day the Militia, with the exception of 100 men, returned to Falmouth, taking with them the ammunition and bayonets belonging to the Stannary Local Militia Royal Artiflery, which had been lodged at Redruth. On Wednesday several parties of Miners proceeded to the houses of farmers in search of corn, thich they forced them to deliver at the regulated prices. This the Magistrates exerted themselves o prevent, and with the aid of the Local Militia they succeeded in this neighbourhood. The whole of the Mining districts however continue to be much igitated; indeed the distress of the poor in general throughout the county is very great, and we have good authority for stating, that there are numbers who are literally famishing in the county at this moment. This should induce the more wealthy part of the community to exert themselves in order to procure a supply of provisions for their suffering

and in whom they have the fullest confidence. &

mavoidable pressure of the times.— $oldsymbol{\mathcal{H}}$ est $|E_{ij}\rangle$, arphiOn the morning of Friday week, between twile nd one o'clock, a considerable number of people. tiling themselves Threshers, came into the town? Lanesborough, where they broke open two Stores. and committed other depredations, until opposed by detachment of the Wexford Militia, quarteral there, and the Yeomanry, on whom they had C. audacity to fire, but without effect. The fire was returned by the military in a spirited manner; enwhich the Threshers fled, having one man killed they were pursued, and two of them, who we wounded, taken prisoners—the one named Janes Glennan, mortally wounded; the other named Feter Headian, shot thro' the leg :-they were be's odged in Roscommon gaol, on Saturday, by Rick urd Miles, Esq. High Sheriff.

neighbours, and we are happy to be able to sto

that every exertion has been made to alleviate 6

It is to be hoped that the fate of these men will be an useful warping to the deluded people who are disturbing the peace of a part of this country.— $Ad\psi$ lone Herald.

Lord Keith has holsted his flag as Commander he Channel fleet, on beard the San Josef, of 15 guns, at Plymouth.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,278.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

T A MEETING of the GENTLEMEN, inhabi-A tants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Car-April, 1817, The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterforn in the

The following Address was voted to John Brans, Esq. Captain in the North Mayo Regiment of Militia, and a Magistrate of the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny:

Since your residence in this Town, and since your appointment to the Commission of the Peace, your line of conduct, as a Magistrate, an Officer, and a Gentio-man: Your personal and indefatigable exertions to preserve the Public Peace, to protect the innocent, o search for information, and to bring the Offender to Justice, claim our warmest approbation and gra-

Accept, then, these our acknowledgments, which you have so deservedly merited, and allow us to express our most sincere regret at your recent and unexpected removal from amongst us, and our hope that, should a detachment of the North Mayo Mili tra still continue to remain in Carrick-on-Suir, you will be reinstated in a command, which you have filled with so much credit and honour to yourself. and with so much advantage to the peace and tranquillity of the Town and Neighbourhood.
(Signed) WATERFORD, Chairman.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, Chairman of the Meeting of Gentlemen, Inhabitants of th Town and Neighbourhood of Carrick-on Suir, held on I wesday, the 14th of April, 1812.

MY LORD. Treceive, with feelings of gratitude and esteem. to which I can give no adequate expression, the tes-Gentlemen, held at Carrick-on-Suir, have been pleas ed to henour me. If, in the discharge of my duties as a Magistrate and an Officer, I have in any degree promoted the Public Tranquillity, I claim no merit t myself, berond what may be attributed to an earnest desire to protect the innocent, and to repress the violation of the Law. In the zealous wishes for the commen welfare, by which you, my Lord, and the Genthemen who composed the Meeting, are suimated, you have overvalued my humble efforts, and I am in justice bound to ascribe whatever success I may have experienced to your active co-operation and friendly

In whatever situation I may bereafter be placed. shall preserve your Address as the prondest memoris of my Life, and as an irresistible call to the faithful performance of the obligations which I owe to my

Accept, my Bord, of my most grateful acknowledgments for the kind and polite manner in which your Lordship has done me the honour of communienting the proceedings of the very respectable Meeting over which you presided. I have the honour to be,

My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant. JOHN BLAKE,

Captain North Mayo Regiment.



THAT BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE,

FRIAR, FIGHE Property of DAVID HEARN, Esq. will stand this Season, at SHANAKILL, at three Guineas to Gentlemen, and one and a half to Farmers, and 2s 6d, to the Groom. The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable.

He was got by Monk, his Dam by Coalheaver, he Dam by a thorough-bred Son of Old England's, ber Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam by the Kilmovlor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Marc. April 17th, 1812.

MAY-PARK.

THIO DE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY PARK, with any quantity of GROUND that may be o INTEREST in the Whole will be sold. May Park is beautifully situated on the Banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Ide below the City of Waterford. The House is modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF-HICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STARLING for erven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHRY MAY, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. April 11, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LEE

M ARGE canacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES Ad at extivenient at any in Ingrand, capable of doing a lacre Enrices in the Manufacture of Paovisions and recoglion of Conv. and are so conveniently situaced as to admit vessels of large Burthen to receive their cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby then much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jone Arkins, No. Walbrook ; and to view the Premises apply to Joux Exhay, Waterford. August 23, 1311.

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

AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

SEVERAL LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD PRE-MISES, single in and near said City, and now producing \$500 per Annum-together with a conve nient DWRLLING-HOUSE and STORES near the Quay, on which a ponsiderable sum has been lately expended. Also, a large PEW in the CATHEDRAL .-For further Parliculars, apply to EDWARD COURTS-

The Purchase of the Dwelling-House may have the entire Burniture (confirming evaly necessary article) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Aucon on the Premises, Wednesday following, the 22d. The Dwelling-House and Stores will be unoccupied the 18th, and can be viewed from that day.

Waterford, March 31, 1812. The above Sale is adjourned to Saturday, the FIELDING, Auctioneer.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SET, for such Term as may be agreed on, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of PORTO-BELLO. The Demesne contains about 40 Acres, all choice Meadow-ground, situated within two miles of Baltinlaw Ferry. The above to be set from 1st May next, and immediate Possession given. Application to be made to ADAM GLASCOTT, Esq. Porto-Bello, near Ross.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

WATER PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD RRIDGE are requested 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.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE PIRST 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 Thomas Wysz, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1912.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.

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

DISTILLERY.

W. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECTIFY-SPIRIT of WINE, and Gengine RECTIFIED WHIS-KRY, all of most superior quality.

His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Puncheons of Prime CORK WHISKEY; and his price for every article in the Line will be found as mode rate 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.

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

Either in the Whole or in Divisions, THE LANDS of CARRIGANORE, containing nearly 73 Acres, situated on the River Suir and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Up vards of thirty Acres, of this Farm have been highly namired within these three Years, and a long Lease vould be given to an improving and solvent Tenant. Proposals will be received by FRANCIS PENROSE.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Waterford, March 21, 1812.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City, THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken last week 13s. 3d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Bake and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE: RANGED. HOUSEHOLD

| Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. | Ib. oz. dr. |
| Penny Loaf, 0 2 3 0 3 5 0 4 6 |
| Two-Penny, 0 4 6 0 1 2 0 9 4 Four-Penny, 0 9 5 0 14 3 1 3 0 Six-Penny, 0 14 3 | 1 5 5 | 1 12 4 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in Pr ction-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in

Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to mak, due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penaltics will be levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor. April 19.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Cloninel and Kilkenny, and 91 Miles from Carrick on Suir. These Mills are very advagtageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

Application, in Writing, to be made to Truo-THY NOWLEN, Kilkenny; or John WRIGHT, Mullinahoue......JON'S SELLITO will show the Premises. March 18, 1812. Land, if required,

TO BE LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS,

THE LANDS of MOTHILL, containing One Hun dred and Fifty-six Acres, situated within three Miles of Carrick, part of the Estate of the Blue School, founded in this City, by the Right Rev. Dr. NATHANIEL FOY. Lord Bishop of Waterford. "." Proposals, in writing only, to be received by the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Mayor of Water ford, and the Dean of Waterford, the Trustees sp

pointed by Act of Parliament for the Government of Waterford, April 9, 1814. TO BE LET; WHE HOUSE & CONCERNS in COLENECE-STREET in which Mr. PHILIP HAYDEN lately resided

also, some Lots of BUILDING GROUND at the Wa-

terside and John's Hill .- Apply to ABRAHAM SYMBS.

able Terms.

who has a few Tons of HAY to dispose of on reason Waterford, March 31, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT. BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLYMA KILL, County of Waterford, adjoining to the ove, situated on the River buir, and only one Mile rom the City of Waterford; being a most beautiful Situation for any Gentleman to build upon. The LEASE is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion. Apply to Ban. Rosents, Esq. Waterford.

Waterford, November 28, 1911.	cured on the back by the dam, breast works of large
ATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 20. Allow (rendered) about 90s. 0d. Ind (lake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. — (casks, rendered) - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d. Atout Pigs, 45s. 0d 47s. 0d. per Cent. ork, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d. atmeal, 25s. 0d 29s. 0d.	fing-stones were put before the windows, leaving apertures for those inside to put their firefocks through. A centinel was placed on the outside, whom the rioters surprised and disarmed. In the mill all were asleep, but one, when the attack commenced. Mr. C. with true courage said, 46 now my lads they are come, be steady." His party being placed behind the fiag-stones, he went to the mid-
lour, first Quality,sd4d. 	die window and fired (as he saw occasion) from sida to side. The soldiers say they never saw a man load and fire so fast. The rioters finding they could not get the door down with their hatchets and hammers,
arley,	nearly shot it down. It was expected they would soon enter, when Mr. C. ordered the soldiers to fix bayonets, declaring he would shoot the first that flinched, but the invaders soon drew off and disap-
Sallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. perStone. Solutions	peared. Some are supposed to be thrown into the dam, and two wounded were lying near the building, one with a leg broken (by a shot,) which was soon after amputated, and he survived but a very
Mutton { (joints),	him about twelve o'clock, when he seemed dying, and it is said he is sluce dead; but made no confession." THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

LUNDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

We, this morning, received Paris Papers to the 11th instant. They remain completely silent in respect to the operations in the Peninsula. Bonaparte had not on the 8th left the capital for the army, for on that day he took the amusement of hunting. The Duke of Reggio, at the head of the French troops, entered the capital of Berlin on the 28th ult, and from the good understanding that subsisted between the two Courts, they were received with the greatest joy, and treated in every respect as welby Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was come guests. The army was immediately quartered on the inhabitants during their stay, and great diniers were given to the French officers.

The affairs of the Peninsula, since the commencement of its struggte for independence, never wore a more promising aspect than at the present moment The fall of Badajos will have the effect of clearing the South of Spain from the presence of the invaders; and it is, perhaps, not too much to expect that, in the course of three months, there will not be a Frenchman to the Southward of the Tagus. The Farl of Wellington will then reap the reward of all his toils :--- and, continuing the system upon which he has so successfully acted, he may be enabled, after possessing himself of the bridges of the Tagus, o drive the enemy across the Ebro-never to return. Sir Rowland Hill's covering army is at Merida,

with his out-posts on the road to Almaraz; and Sir Thomas Graham is advanced on the road to Seville, waiting the approach of Marshal Soult, who, it is expected, has, by this time, raised the siege of Cadiz. | burst it open, and took from 6 to 800 stand of

Fort Picurina, at the time Earl Wellington's heed-quarters were established there, after the batle of Talaveta, was a heap of ruins, and allowed to remain in that state by the Spaniards; but the French, on obtaining possession of Badajos, saw that it was of the utmost importance to fortify Picurink, which is situated not more than 300 yards from the fortress, and is on a level with the tops of the houses in the lower and principal part of the

We rejoice to learn that one of the earliest acts of the new Spanish Regency was to place under strict blockade the whole line of the sea boast of Spain now in the hands of the enemy. This praiseworthy measure has completely intercepted all supplies of provisions from America to the French armice in Spain, and the consequences have been relucua-to the cause of the invaders. Soult, as our readers already know, has been obliged to break up from before Cadiz with the greater part of his force. The only ressels now permitted to pass will be those which are licensed to supply the patriotic armies. Several American vessels have been captured under these new regulations.

A Gentleman who arrived by one of the American vessels, informs us, that such is the state of commercial men in America, that it is almost impossible to borrow money on any terms. Four per cent, per month is a common interest-some for pressing occusions pay even much higher ! Where is the American Government to procure its loan of 11 Millions of Dollars, when the money market is in such a state?

We isment to state new disorders in the neighbombood of Leeds. The following letter came to our hand yesterday:
"Heckmondwike, April 18.

COn rising this morning found the rioters had attacked Mr. Cartwright's mill at the Rawfolds, just beyond Little Town, who is, it seemed, a very pirited man, and was well prepared for them. having himself, with eight soldiers, slept in the mill for some time, and had well barricaded it. It was soured on the back by the dam, breast works of large fing-stones were put before the windows, leaving apertures for those inside to not their firefocks through. A ceutinel was placed on the outside, whom the rioters surprised and disarmed. In the mill all were asleep, but one, when the attack commenced. Mr. C. with true courage said, 46 now my lads they are come, be steady." His party being placed behind the flag-stones, he went to the middle window and fired (as he saw occasion) from side to side. The soldiers say they never saw a man load and fire so fast. The rioters finding they could not get the door down with their hatchets and hammors. nearly shot it down. It was expected they would soon enter, when Mr. C. ordered the soldiers to fix bayonets, declaring he would shoot the first that flinched, but the invaders soon drew off and disappeared. Some are supposed to be thrown into the dam, and two wounded were lying near the building, one with a leg broken (by a shot,) which was soon after amputated, and he survived but a very little time. It is said, he is a Clergyman's son, about nineteen, apprentice to a Tinner, at Haddersfield. The other was from Halifax, and had a bullet, which took off part of the flesh of his arm, entered his chest, and went through. Mr ----- saw him about twelve o'clock, when he seemed dying,

The dreadful effects of the war, which have been ong felt in these kingdoms, can no longer be borne with by the people. To the list of places suffering under these calamities, and where the voice of the people has burst out against the authors of their wrongs, we have now the melancholy task of adding the very populous town of Sheffield, where the rioters have not confined themselves merely to the outrages practised in other towns, but have destroyed the arms belonging to the Militia. This shows at least that they are not disposed to proceed to extrenities, and that they are uninfluenced by political considerations; because, if they had in view to esablish a lawless authority, or to give support to a action, they would not have destroyed the means by which alone they could accomplish this.

Sheffield, April 14. We are this day all in a tumult and uproar. At 12 o'clock, about 40 or 50 poor men (who are employed in preparing a pisce of land for a new burying ground) came marching through the corn market in wooden clogs, down the shambles, through the butter market, up the other side the shambles, and into the potatos market, where, their numbers being much increased, they began to throw the polatoes in every direction, breaking the windows all round the market-place, and driving the farmers and others from the market. They then proceeded to break open the potatoe cellars, which were soon emptied of their contents; one part of the mob now making up High-street to Mr. Woollin's flour warehouse, where they broke a few squares of glass, but did no other damage. The greater part of the people then rushed to the Local Militia store-room.

ter, of Sunday's date, which stated, that there had been a renewal of the disturbances in that town on the Saturday, and the writer expressed his fears that the riots were only beginning. We have now the melancholy task of stating, that our Correspondent's fears have been fatally, too fatally, realised. On Monday a large mob assembled to attack some printing works at Middleton, six miles from Manchester, when they were fired on by the military, in consequence of which five persons were killed and several wounded. Manchester itself was in a state of commotion; as also Eccles, where all the shops were shut, and the passengers and coach from Liverpool stoned in passing through the place. The spirit of commotion has also broken out at Birmingham, from whence we have letters dated so late as yesterday afternoon, at which time the populace were only restrained from proceeding to extremities by the exertions of the military. From Carlisle our accounts come down to Monday, by which it appears that the rioters were arming themselves with guns and pitchforks, and committing depredations all round the country. They are represented to be an organized body, sending out scouts in different directions to give notice of the approach of the military, on the appearance of whom they immediately decamp with the booty they have taken. Contrary to the assertion of Ministers, these alarming occurrences are universally attributed to the want of cmployment, and consequent want of provisions, and not to any real scarcity in the country. Nothing but the restoration of Commerce by a Peace will heal the wounds which have been so deeply inflicted

In addition to the above, it is reported that disturbances have broken out at Rumford, only nine rilles distant from London! We have not heard the particulars. - Statesman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Our wishes and our predictions are fulfilled, and Badajoz has followed the fate of Ciudad Rodrigo, without an effort on the part of the enemy to reliere it.

At nine this morning, the following Bulletin was received at the Admiralty from Plymouth: TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

" Badajos taken by storm on the 6th instant. The Telegraphic Message would have been received at the Admiralty yesterday evening, but the fogstopt it at the Telegraph on Cabbage Hill, and it was

sent from thence by the post. The Officer with the dispatches may be expected in the course of the day.

There was a rumour that we had lost 1400 men in storming, but no intelligence of that kind has been received by Government.

We have just heard, that, in consequence of some expressions that fell from the Earl of Donoughmore in the Debate upon the Catholic Question, a duel took place this morning between his Lordship and the Earl of Yarmouth .- The latter was wounded, at the second fire, in the body, some accounts say killed.

Disturbances continue to extend through different parts of the country, and to rage with encreasing violence. Attempts to intercept provisions have been made at Glasgow and Ayr, and the most serious symptoms had begun to manifest themselves in other parts of Scotland. Riots have broken out at Wolrerhampton, Bilston, and other quarters in that peighbourhood. In addition to the five persons shot at Middleton on Monday, three others were shot on Tuesday at the same place. On Tuesday, all was confusion at Bolton, in Lancashire, and the whole country in the greatest consternation. When the last accounts left Birmingham, large parties were parading through the Town, and committing the most terrible depredations. In Manchester, the disturbances had been renewed, but had also been repressed by the exertions of the military. Numerous manufactories and private dwellings have been burnt and destroyed, and the lives of many of the proprietors menaced and endangered. In the me in time all is tranquil in Downing-street! The bed of roses has no thorns !

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, APRIL 21

CATROLICS OF IRELAND The Earl of DONOUGHMORE began by observ ing, that the Petitions which had been presented on part of the Catholic Body sufficiently represented the grievances under which they had so patiently laboured, and the redress which they now so constitu tionally sought for ; they came before their Lordships with a firm but respectful appeal to their justice, and required of it, in the name of the public good, that the Catholics be allowed to contribute their strength to that of the empire, by the removal of their present disabilities, and the revival of their suspended rights. If ever there was a question respecting which change of opinion had been sanctioned by precedent the most weighty and extensive, it was that upon the justice of the Catholic Claims. the year 1792, the Catholic Question might be said to have been scouted by the Irish Parliament-the minority in their favour not exceeding forty-five; and yet the following year would be memorable for the first great step made by the Irish Legislature towards the emancipation of the Irish Catholics; and this, too, after a series of the most intolerant conduct : the rejection of Catholic Claums was held out as a signal to all the petty Corporations to pour in their addresses. and flatter the prejudices of the hour with effusion of a bigotry best fitted to compliment such prejude ces. In the recess of that year, the Catholics held meetings which were not then thought dangerous -- a correspondence was opened and carried on between them and the Government, and to such a height did the opposition to their just claims proceed, that the then recrease to the Throne. Subsequently, however, a will be the province of the future historical income. Noble Viscount wirely sacrified the prejudices of the cord; but if the history of the past sheds to repose.—

[hear, hear,]. It was no doubt a very intelligible | Illustrious Person has been accustomed to repose.—

and became instrumental in obtaining for the petitioning Catholics access to the Royal ear. What was the insequence? That which must always be the consequence, when a free people make known their wrongs is not the historian who creates the inconsistency that to a wise and gracious Monarch-redress was the consequence-redress, not in the fullest sense, but to of the remainder. But to turn from such heart demuch larger degree than had been expected at that ime by the most sanguine of their friends - and all this too within the small compass of a year, and in defiance of the bigotry that took alarm at this dawn of truth and reason. Nor was it to be forgotten, that then, as now, the Corporation of the City of Dublin took the lead in raising the cry against the rights of their countrymen : but with this remarkable difference, that then they had no inconsiderable portion of followers; but that now all the influence of a Gorernment exerting every nerve and sinew to effect their purpose, could not succeed in procuring one ther corporation throughout Ireland, to share with the Dublin Corporation the disgrace of such a shameess consistency. (hear ! hear !) So much for the inuriate bigotry that had been so long the scourse of reland, the stain of England, and the weakness of ooth!-A bigoter that seemed to be consuming away by its own virulence; to be dying under the intense fury of its own essential poisons !- Never the child f the understanding, but in all ages the offspring of the worst passions the worst of hearts could engender hear, hear!) degrading man into a reasoning brute. where contradictory vices are made, as it were, to clash together, and render him all that is contemptible and formidable—all that is cowardly and ferocious hear ! hear !) Their Lordships could not but reoice to perceive how rapidly this odious spirit was nastening to its total extinction. Strong as it was in 1793, it did not influence, it could not overswe the trish Parliament—the Act itself was an argument for the principle-the manner in which it had been brought before the Irish Parliament was another-it came before them with all the weight and authority of Government; why did not the present question ome in the same manner before their Lordships? He most sincerely regretted that it did not; but he could not as readily explain why it did not. He was aware that formerly his Majesty's Ministers had given vay upon this subject, from a respectful deference to he known scruples of a certain illustrious individual. At that period, certainly, no such message was to be expected; but surely there was no ground for suspecting the existence of any such obstruction now! hear, hear!) To whatever might be supposed to be the actual opinions of the Prince Regent, at the present moment, upon this question, he knew it rould not be Parliamentary to allude. But if one might be allowed to argue from what were generally received as the known opinions of the Prince of Lord KENYON called the Noble Lord to order .-He thought it highly disorderly to allude to the opitions of any person exercising the royal functions of

the realm (hear!), or to conjecture what they were ; as it was quite unparliamentary to attempt to influence the deliberations of that House, by stating the opinions of the Prince Regent.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE .- " If the Noble Lord's patience in hearing me had not been overcome. whis excessive zeal to preserve order, he might have learned by this time that I had no intention of saying what he has supposed me to have said. Had he Noble Lord heard me out, he would have found that I was speaking merely to a point of history; to what history records to have been, at a certain pe riod, the political sentiments of the then Prince of Wales-to that, as such, I contend I have a right to speak, and I must beg leave of the Noble Lord to add, that unseasonable interruptions are not the best means to preserve order .- (Hear!)-All similar attempts to obstruct my humble efforts in a good cause shall prove as impotent as the present. The Catholics have not placed their cause in bands that will tamely flow it to be thwarted by interruptions so unseasonproper, and disorderly."

Lord KENYON, in a low tone of voice, appealed o the House whether, in his view of the Noble Earl's argument, he was not justified in calling him to order. If, under that impression, he had unscasonably interrupted the Noble Lord, he regretted it. He had morely acted from a sense of his Parliamentary duty, intending any thing personal to the Noble

Earl .- (Hear, hear!) The Earl of DONOUGHMORE admitted that the Noble Lord was right in interrupting him, if he had improperly introduced the name of the Prince Reent to influence the proceedings of that House; but what was the true statement of his argument? He had been reminding the House, that in all former instances of concession to the Catholics, a message had come down to Parliament from the Throne, reommending such concession. In the first instance, he had been explaining why, in deference to scruples in a certain quarter, such a recommendation could not very reasonably have been expected during the Institen years a and from thence he naturally proceeded to inquire why, since such obstruction was now notoriously removed, no message had come down to that House from the Prince Regent, respecting the Claims of the Catholics? Was that to be characterized as an attempt to influence the deliberations of their Lordships? (hear, hear!) Had he not a right to complain (if he thought it matter of complaint), that here had been no recommendation in the speech from the Throne to consider the Claims of the Catholics? (hear, hear?) If the question had come before their thus recommended, they would in all probability have gone into Committee. The object of his reasoning, then, was to induce their Lordships to agree to discuss the question, rather than to decide pon it; but it could be discussed in Committee on-. For nearly twenty years that House had not gone into Committee upon it-that was, they had for that ength of time refused to discuss it : they would now have to carry into the Committee the facts, the reasoning, and progressive truth of twenty years expe-Who could say what prejudices they might shake off in that discussion, and therefore, why might he no, be permitted to lament the loss of that in fluence which once excited such hopes, and now gave such a keen auguish to disappointment? (Hear, hear!) The Catholics of Ireland were justified in expecting such a recommendation from the Prince Regent. If he was to be interrupted, he must know He would not suffer himself to be frivolously called to order. The whole history of the life of the Prince of Wa'es, while a subject, was a tissue of pledges to Ireland (hear!); proverhially confiding is were his countrymen, they had in this instance ample grounds to warrant the utmost limits of their nost unqualified and generous confidence. Had they doubted such pledges, and assurances made by an ardent lofty spirit, they would have betrayed a mean district, which their worst enemies never vet ranker amongst their vices. They rested their faith upon so

lemn pledges, gratuitously given, under circumstan

ces the most calculated to make such pledges build

Yesterday we published a letter from Manches- , Irish Government to the feelings of the Irish people, I hadre on that of the present times, the fault is not in a newer; but ofers as it was meant to be, it was him who compares the facts of either period in order to come at the solice truth. if history be the opposite of eulogy, the historian is not the criminal; makes the praises of one part of a man's life the shame jecting subjects, he came at once to the broad ground on which he was willing to take his stand in defence of his Catholic countrymen -the claim of constitu tional right on the part of the Catholic; the mischiefs of any exclusive principle with respect to the Constitution. (Hear, hear,) The principle of exclusion was, he contended, in itself faulty, vicious, danger ous, and must be ultimately tatal; it was, as it had been well denominated by a Noble Marquis (Welleslevel who had on a former night looked at this question with the mind of an enlightened Statesman-(hear !)-it was in itself an evil a positive evil-an imperfection in the frame of the empire. " Then, said Lord Donoughmore, " if it is an evil, I throw it upon your Lordships to make out the necessity that can justify the continuance of that evil [Hear, hear, hear! Shew, if you can, why this exclusion should continue [Hear, hear!] I will not, my Lords, condescend to refute the stale cavils of a musty bigotry, which I know your Lordships would not condescend to hear. I will not proceed to argue that the man who is fit to command a regiment, is not therefore essentially disqualified from commanding a brigade; or that there would be any danger in allowing a good and upright Magistrate to be eligible to the bench, or the electors eligible to a seat n Parliament. The Act of 1793, the manner of its introduction, furnish parliamentary evidence that the Catholics are trust-worthy. This is an argument to the principle of emancipation .-Why did you make them competent to elect, if you at the same time, meant eternal exclusion from eligibility. Lord Clare, the ablest Irish opponent of the Catholics, argued against the Act of 1793, on the ground, that, if the right of franchise were once granted to the Catholics, the right of eligibility must follow. [Hear, hear.] But you have given them the right of elective franchise; the grant of the elective franchise was in itself an acknowledgment o the constitutional right. But say some Noble Lords. we can't admit them into the State." My Lords, they have been already admitted, [hear, hear,] you have made them constituents, and you can be ver regret that you have done so. You so fa abolished one line of mischierous distinction wish you to proceed to the consummation o this good work; I wish, my Lords, to put an end to those collisions that only divide and weaken that strength that might be so easily brought to act together. I wish no man to be politically degraded because he respects the dictates of the conscience, without which none can be good cifizens. I would have no dictinctions, but that of the loyal and the disloyal. [Hear, hear !] This sharpened edge of a slumbering statute-[hear, is such a mere question of right, that I should never hear, hear !] -which had never been awakened beconsent to accept emancipation as a boon; it is no fore for the annovance of the people - [hear, hear, concession to a British subject to give him the Conhear !]-called for the first time into mischieron stitution which is his birth right; but so far are the present Ministers of the Prince Regent from lookbled for the lawful purpose of remonstrating for the ing at it in this point of view, that they not only refuse, but add insult to injury. They not only dared thus to intercept, in their constitutional and refuse to contribute more than £8000 to the college of Maynooth, established for the education of the whole priesthood of Ireland; but one of them was four millions of their fellow-subjects, confirmed in known to declare in the other House of Parliament, that he sincerely wished that such an institution had never been established .- [hear, hear!] Such was Ministers of his own peculiar choice, by the first the grace with which £8000 was yielded to the act of the unlimited Regent .- [Hear, hear!] We fund for educating the whole priesthood of Ireland : have indeed been told, from the highest authority. while at the same time £41,000 was voted to the that all remembrance of the past should now be bu-Protestant Charter schools, and P12,000 to the Dissenters, no doubt a most deserving class of me But the Catholic population of the country were to be desired every species of instruction or improvement. They were, forsooth, a set of mero savages! quillity, confidence, and concord. A new zera it If so, had they the less need of religious instruction? seems has opened upon us .- [Hear, hear, hear! Hear, hear.] If they were these savages, who made them such? [Hear, hear.] If they are no thing but savages, let this country, that prefers the charge, take her due share in the infamy of it, for ter? What is there in the whole range of foreign these savages have had the benefit of your instrucor domestic policy, which does not continue to ocion for the last 600 years; if then Ireland be barbarized, who has barbarized it? The Catholics, in their firm demand of the restoration of their rights have been compared to the sturdy beggar in Gil Blas, who points the pistol while he solicits the self. For what act of mercy to a suffering people charity. This was a bad way to evade such claims. If they were beggars, it is you have made them so; term it so, of this new order of things? What and, if they were to threaten, which they do not, grievance of the state not unredressed --- what pledge t is not to be forgotten; that every concession to of a leng public life not unredeemed. Confidence their just claims was always in the season of your adversity and distress, and that your oppression of year, would not confide to that illustrious person that country was never so violent as when your own the unshackled discharge of those Royal dutiesprosperity was most triumphant. The Noble Earl then proceeded to shew, in a very animated manner, the strong claims the circumstances of the present times had upon the general principles of conciliation and the wisdom of doing seasonably, and with a good grace, what it might be necessary hereafter to do under very different circumstances, and in a very different manner. And here, my Lords, continued for the continuance of such an Administration, 25 Lord D. I beg the particular attention of your Lordships, while I state a circumstance that has gone igency and alarm, to insult the feelings and betray abroad, and that, in my opinion, calls for decided the dearest interests of a devoted people.-[Hear!] animadversion: We hear every day of some dark influence skulking behind the Throne, and depriving crisis; these, the distinguishing features of the new the People of the safeguard the Constitution ha æra, unequalled for the easy abandonment of all pregiven them in the responsibility of Ministers, and robbing the Prince of the confidence of the People; either of ancient or modern times- [Hear, hear! [hear, hear,] from such a quarter, advice is said to have assailed the Royal car, as to the easiest and most summary mode of getting rid of the teazing olicitations of the Catholics of Ireland; and what, have excited the deepest and most universal spirit ny Lords, was the suggestion of this cloaked advis-

r; why, to send over a battalion of the guards to that

country, with a certain illustrious person at their

head. Such was the conciliatory answer proposed

to be given to a People's Petition for their rights

promised conciliation of the illustrious person, the

activity, and turned against the Catholics, assen-

redress of grievances, and those desperate men who

legitimate progress to the Parliament and to the

Throne, the Petitions of an oppressed community of

the full possession of all their former power, in the

full exercise of all their former intelerance, as the

ed in mutual congratulations on the happy pres

ects of the present moment-abroad, triumphaut

warfare-prospering commerce-and successful ne-

goriation! - at home, universal satisfaction, tran-

-But what, my Lords, let me ask, are those

peculiar circumstances from which this high sound-

ing designation has derived its distinguishing charac-

cupy its own former position? with the exception

only of the public conduct, perhaps the present feel-

ings and opinious, I will never permit myself to be-

lieve the principles of the illustrious personage him-

has introduced and graced the inauguration, if Imy

unbounded to those very Ministers, who, but last

[loud cries of hear, hear !] -of which, from the

high privilege of his exalted birth, he was the natu-

ral and only Representative. The just claims of our

Catholic fellow-subjects, the conciliation of Ireland

and every former impression on these most interest-

ng and important subjects, complimented away-

hear, hear, hear ! - as a premium and a boon

was never permitted at any former time, of equaler-

Such are the true characteristics of this inauspicious

conceived opinions and former pledges by any other,

-the most prominent and striking circumstances o

which it has been my necessary, though painful duty,

thus to expose to your Lordships' view, and which

of regret, astonishment, and indignation. The Mi-

nisters have drawn, as it were, a magic circle round

the Throne-[hear, hear,]-into which some are

permitted to enter, on whom the confidence of the

Within its range, the artifices of mischief bare not | dence of the most assured believer in our deliverance, | have been, in my opinion, productive of a regoing, cased to work with too successful industry. What My countrymen have been too well practised adgment, to excite the feelings, and appal the those relations by which the discordant parts of this fighting in defence of the rights of others, not know how to fight for the little that is left them irmness of the Royal mind! But, though the eril selves. Indeed, I should almost doubt whether mer tenius should assume a mitred-nay, more than noan infamous proposition deserved mention in the ale form, the sainted aspect which political bigotry House hear, from Ministers], if I was not mai celights to wear, or the lineaments of that softer ous, as a Peer of Parliament, to brand the author o ox, which first beguiled man to his destructionit with all the indignant contempt such a propositi though, to the allurements of Calypso's court, were must excite in the breast of every honest man, No oined the magic, and the charms of that matured need I, my Lords, add, that the person capable of cuchantress-should the spirit of darkness take the such advice would be the first to shrink from there. human shape, and, issuing forth from the inmost rils to which it led. Your Lordships need not h recesses of the gaming-house or brothel, presumet to told that such a man would be infinitely more di posed to foment dissension and hostility, than, af ter the battle had commenced, to take his place; that the boasted recautation of all encumbering p rethe front of the fight. However near such possessions and inconvenient prejudices had already person might be found to the Royal Person, it is marked the triumph of its course-though from the the first duty of your Lordships to interpose between Royal side they should have torn the chosen frie and your Prince and such advisers, and rescue the Roy. of his youth, and faithful Counsellor of his mat bral ear from the poison of such councils. After the er years, the boast of his own gallant profession, commencement of the unfortunate reign of Charles the pride, the hope, and refuge of my distracted I. blindly welcomed by my Catholic Countrymen country, and a high and conspicuous ornament of as a period pregnant with the happiest prospects for their religion and for themselves-to no event have Royal Councils talents, integrity, honour, rind they ever looked with so much confident and anxions high-mindedness like his, and should have select ed, hope, as to that auspicious moment, when, in the for the illustrious person, an associate and au adfulness of time, the present Heir Apparent to the viser from 'Change-alley and from the stew s-tho' Crown should assume the government of these his they should have thus filled up to its full measure realms .- [Hear, hear.] In him they thought they saw the messenger of peace-[Hear, hear, |-with healing on his wing-the promised guardian of the our aid those characteristic British ener ries, by people's rights-of the fomented discord of his Father's Irish subjects, the indiguant spectator-of honour to address, have so often and so not ply saved the sinking states [Hear, hear.] Parlian sent must their interests, the arowed and zealous assertor-to Catholic privilege an assured and plight. ed friend. [A general cry of hear, hear, hear, When the exercise of the executive functions was important duty ; public indignation, justle , provoksuspended for the first time, by an awful visitation, ed, and the maddening sense of unheeded g rievances, Ireland successfully maintained the cause of the and triumphant profligacy, are fearful reformers Prince, not equally triumphant in this more favour. [Hear, hear, hear.] But I will not despair of ed nation, committing to him, the legitimate heirto better times. The illustrious mind cannot but loathe all the Royal authorities, the administration of his the ignoble and degrading fette s by which it is enown inheritance, till returning health should restore chained; the time cannot be stant when the illahis sceptre to the suffering King. The heart of the sions of the present moment shall have vanished illustrious person overflowed with affectionate and just feelings, and my confiding countrymen fendly trusted that they had bound their future monarchie them by a double tie .- [Hear, hear, hear!] How sanguine were these hopes-how strong and firmly rooted the foundations on which they seemed to ret has broken the spell, and presents himself to his -but they are gone, blasted at the moment of full maturity; and instead of that rich and abundant tion in his band : harvest of national union and prosperity, which we " Restitit Boeas, charaque in luce refulsit, were prepared to gather, as the first fruits of the

" Os humerosque Deo situl is"-

in all the natural and fair pre-portions of his own generous and enlightened mind, to beal all our wounds, and to unite all his p tople. But here, my Lords, let me put to the Mi pisters of the Regent soe serious question. Have they ever permitted themselves to call to their caln , and deliberate attention, what those circumstan rest are, of their own country and of other surrou eding nations, under still to look for ultimate and sure redress. Perseverenjoyment of their constitutional rights, so large a hear ! Have these puny peliticians of the present day -and who are incapable of extending their views to the consideration of to-morrow-condescended to measure the true dimentions and magnitude of those dangers with which we are now encompassed? When was there ever, at any former period, directed against the existence of any Nation, so formidable a mass of gigantic means? From the gates of the Se raglio, to the frezen shores of the Baltic, is there one friendly arm uplifted in our defence? Has not the Ruler of France surrouncled, as it were, with an armed bulwark, the coasts of Europe, and her ports, against the adventurous enterprize of British speculation? For our exclusion, has be not effecrually locked the Continent ver, and does he not keep the keys in his own bands. In the Peninsula, indeed, the brave defenders of their own invaded rights have admitted us to the il lustrious fellowship of fighting by their side. For the display of the best energies of our gallant troops, they have given us an extensive field, in the bosom of their own wasted country, and the happy-occasi on of still continuing to shed additional Justre on the British name, by the brilliant achievements of o or distinguished Leader, and the bright career of g' pry which he has run But is it, let me ask your Lor things, the war of rivaluects, or the thunders of the Vatican, which have convolsed, and shaken to its centre, astonish ed Europe? No, my Lords, it is the sword of as great a Conqueror as any either of ancient or modern times. It is the energy of that comprehensive mind, which, in the pursuit of its vast and magnificent projects, can unite all nations, I loguages, interests, and religions. At such a mor lint as the present, what pledge, should be required from British subjects of their fidelity to the State? Perpetual hostility to France, the For to B itain and to British greater is -universal mostly, and union, and concord, and concentration at home. The state of our relations with foreign nations, thus presenting to our view prospects so truly dark and gloomy, and in the condition of our people at home-driven

to despair by the suspension of manufactures-the rain of their trade -the weight of the public burthens --- and the pressure of private di tress, with so little to comole and animate. With four-fifths of the population of the Sister Country, faught by the perpetual babble of our Auti-Cath olic Ministers, and by the concurrent testimony of their favourite code of proscription, that the Catholic subjects of the same King most, of necessity, continue for ever, and maler every possible chan to of circumstances, Accordinable fors to their Procestant Countrymen, and to the interests of the Protestant State. Under such circumstance these aid not the confi- ance cannot be far removed.

vis, njuseunque fortunam mutare instituit, mentem ever, not left the country without a resource .-To Parliament, it has confided the salutary power of arresting the course of weak and wicked Ministers; reforming the errors, and even rebuking the follies and the vices of the first Magistrate of the vours-though they should have banished from the State, whenever they become inconvenient or dangerous to the public weal. Sure I am, that we are now arrived at that alarming and portentous crisis, at which it has become imperative upon your Lordships to call into activity, for the salvation of the Empire, those high controlling authorities with the disgusting catalogue of their enormities, we which you are invested. You have two weighty must still cling to the foundering vessel, and call to functions to discharge—the one, to conciliate a large and important part of your population, driven by which the aucestors of those whom I have now the impolicy and rashness to the brink of despair—the other, to deliver the nation from the obstinate incompetency of its present rulers. Happily these dulay the spirit of evil which is abroad -- be sare how ties are not inconsistent one with the other. From you neglect the performance of your part of that his place in Parliament, the first Minister of the Rejuis Wellesley, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord By gent has informed us, in an authoritative tone, that he has made a compact with the Representative of his Sovereign, and has obtained from his Royal Master the rejection of Catholic concession, as the consideration and the price of his own present and future services. I, therefore, call upon your Lordships to acquire for yourselves a double claim to the gratitude of the public, by opening wide the doors from the sight. May I not be permitted to autici- of this House to a candid and just consideration of pate the auspicious consummation of the womy san- the Petitioners' case; and, by the extensive and guine hopes. See, he has already rallied round sweeping benefits of the same healing measure, to him the men in whom the nation puty its trust, the redress and wipe away the two great grievances o Counsellors of his own unbiassed choice. See, he | the State-the exclusion of our Catholic fellow-subjects, and the Administration of the Right Hon. gratified country with the older branch of concilia- | Gentleman. But we must not be too sanguine in our hopes, nor promise to ourselves the easy accomplishment of an object of such incalculable public benefit. We must expect a hard struggle, and be prepared to encounter a resistance, decided and formidable, from those who have created the mischief, or nursed and brought it to maturity, and who are themselves the great grievance of which we complain. If, by such a combination, our best efforts should be defeated for a time, it is to the returning wisdom and justice of Parliament that the Catholics are which they are still prepared) to exclude, from the ling with unabated ardour in the pursuit of this their claim of right, I would bid them beware of the sugpart of the efficient strength of the State? [Hear, gestions of intemperate counsellors, or of yielding too much to the guidance of their own justly roused and irritated feelings. I would say to them, in a voice to which they have been accustomed to hearker without distrust-" Brave and much-injured conntrymen! do not take counsel from desprir; contique to confide in the unquenchable energies of the British Constitution, of which you are the joint inberitors with ourselves, and which all the corrupous of the Government have been insufficient to extinguish. The guardians of your rights and privileges are at their post. Except in one solitary instance, the firm phalaux of the friends of the people remains unbroken. Office and emoluments, nower and honours the most distinguished, have been proffered in rain as the price of political inconstanv, and of a disgraceful connection with the present Administration, formed under auspices the most odious and disgusting, and whose watch words arn-INTOLERANCE and RELIGIOUS WAR. Even the Garteritself, that high and eminent distinction, has been putaway, as ceasing to be an object of honourable ambition, under the degrading colour of these disastrous times. The Catholic cause and that of the British Empire have been loudly proclaimed by all the great constitutional leaders to be one and the same. Eternal hostility has been sworn against your calumniators and oppressors upon the altar of our comnon country. The minious of the Court have been tragged from behind the Throne, and exposed to the view of an insulted public; and the whole system of misrule, by which this devoted empire is oppressed and goaded, has been denounced to this House by a Noble Friend of mine (Lord Grey) in a strain of masculine and indignant eloquence, which, if equalled the assault upon the breaches, brought this severe it any time, has been never exceeded within these walls. That clumsy combination of vice and bigotry, from which you are now seeking for a delivernce on your own parts, and on that of the suffering community—is composed of materials so wretchd in themselves, and held together by a cement which has in its nature so little of what is permanent r binding, that the whole pile exhibits now, alnost at the moment of its construction, the obvious principle of decay; and, assuredly, cannot long ontinge to interpose itself between the representaive of the sovereign power, and the best interests of the people." I will not permit myself to doubt of the salvation of my country, encompassed though it is by difficulties and dangers on every side; and that

there is yet in store, for this United Kingdom, t

ong and a bright train of prosperity and glory.

Animated by this consoling hope, I will still con-

tinue to recommend patience to my calumniated and

oppressed countrymen, for the hour of their deliver-

press my acknowledgments for the attention with from these impending dangers, be melted downphantoms have they not conjured up, to warp the and every hope extinguished of the continuance of which I have been honoured, during so long a trespass upon your Lordships' time; and humbly to more you. That a Committee be appointed to dispatches; but the hour at which the last mail ar-United Kingdom have been so unsuitably linked totake into consideration the Laws imposing Civil Dis. rived rendered their insertion in this day's paper image gether? This is not precisely the favourable moabilities on his Majesty's subjects professing the Ca- practicable.—No mail due. ment for sporting with the feelings of our Oatholic tholic Religion; and to refer to that Committee the millions. We have no indispensable necessity for several Petitions of the Catholics of Ireland now on | The debate was adjourned till next day. strife or division. At a conjuncture like the present, your table; and also those of their Protestant Counbig with our fate, an awful crisis! -when the union trymen, strongly in affirmance of the necessity of of all hearts and hands would not be more than enough onceding to the justice of the Catholic claims. No to save us - wantouly to irritate to distraction a gene counter Petition having found its way to either rous, gallant, high-spirited population, the sinews of House of Parliament from any quarter, with the our military strength, is absolute insanity. It is the sure sign and prognostic of Divine anger, dooming exception only of that solitary attempt to raise the potent spell should not have worked in vain, and an empire to perish. Quippe, inclugabilis fatorum | Protestant cry, in which the Minister has succeeded, in the obsequious City of Dublin, by a miseracorrumpit. Against the fatal effects of such mad ble majority of 16; and after a former baffled efand desperate counsels, the Constitution has, how- fort. These two classes of Petitions contain, I have a right to assume, a fair expression of the undivided sentiment of the Irish nation, on a question, to them, of vital importance, and not interesting, in any proportionate degree, to any other part of the United Kingdom. It is also my intention to more your Lordships to refer to the same Committee the Petition of the English Catholics, that truly respectable class of our fellow subjects-together with the several Petitions for Religious Liberty, from different denominations of Christians, which were presented by my Noble Friend (Farl Grey) at the same time. For the purpose, therefore, of taking into consideration the laws imposing Civil Disabilities in his Majesty's subjects professing the Catholic Religion, I now more your Lordships to resolve courselves into a Committee. We are here obliged to close, for the present, the Report of this important Debate. The Earl of Do-noughmore was followed, in support of the motion, by the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Selkirk, the Mar-

> on, Lord Moira, Lord Grenville and Lord Holland. Lord Redendale, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Lord Chancellor opposed the motion. On a division, the votes stood thus: Contents......67 Non-Contents 103 Proxies 35 Proxies ----102

Majority against the motion-72,-Adjourned at

half-past Six o'Clock.]

LONDON-FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The greatest impatience was manifested throughout yesterday for the arrival of the dispatches from the Earl of Wellington. They arrived between nine and ten at night, and were brought by Capt. Canning, one of his Lordship's Aides de Camp. At ten the following Letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, and it eleven the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the bells rung. "Downing-street, April 23-10 P. M.

" My Lord-I have the satisfaction of informing ou, that Captain Canning, Aide de-Camp to Lor Wellington, is just arrived with the intelligence of the capture of Badajoz by storm, in the night of the 6th in fant, after a most severe contest, in which the troops of his Majesty, and those of his Ally, particu

larly distinguished themselves. "I regret to be under the necessity of adding, that this most important fortress has not been obtained without a very beavy loss. The loss in the storm consists of about 51 Offi

ers, and 580 rank and file (British) killed; \$15 Officers, 153 Serjeants, and 1,955 rank and fil wounded. The Portuguese loss consists of about 170 killed,

and more than 500 wounded.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord, " Your Lordship's most obadient Servant,

Soon after the Letter was dispatched to the Lord Mayor, the following Bulletin was issued from the War Department :-

" WAR DEPARTMENT --- DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 23 Dispatches have been received by Lord Liverpoo om the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajos,

7th of April. . His Lordship reports that the fire was opened rom his second parallel on the 31st of March, and was continued with great effect till the night of the 6th inst. when a general attack was made upon the place. Three breaches had been effected : the attack upon these was made by the 4th Division, led by lajor-General Colville, and the Light Division, under Col. Barnard; but such were the obstacles which the enemy had prepared, and such the obstinacy of his defence, that in spite of the most extraordinary afforts on the part of these two Divisions, Lord Wel ington found it necessary to withdraw from the asault. In the mean time, the 3d Division, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Picton, made an attack on the castle of Badajoz, which our troops carried by escalade is the most gallant manner, and firmly established them iclves there, and in the ravelin of St. Roque; while n the other side of the City, Major-Gen. Leith's Divi ion, which had been ordered to make a false attack, or

o convert it into a real one if possible, found means to urn the outwork of Pardillaras, and descending into he ditch, escaladed the bastion of San Vicenit, in the nost brilliant manner, and established themselves in Badajos. Major-General Walker particularly distinguished himself in the achievement; the success of Gen. Picton's and Gen. Leith's Divisions, while the fourth and light divisions were preparing to renew conflict to a termination, the enemy laying down their

"The garrison consisted originally of about 5000 men, of whom about 4000, and Generals Phillippon and Vailliant, are prisoners.

arms.

" Major-Gens. Colville, Walker, and Bowes, have been severely wounded: Lieutenant-General Picton. and Major-General Kempt, slightly.

" The loss of the British and Portuguese has been very severe. In the storm, 821 men of the two na ions have been killed, and 2869 wounded. " Mr. Stuart, in a dispatch of the 14th of April from Lisbon, states, that the Telegraph from Elvas had announced that Ballasteros had entered Seville

and this account was believed to be authentic." Among the regiments that suffered most in Officer was the gallant 52d; it had 18 killed or wounded.

dainterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28. The fall of Badajoz, the official re-enactment of the he aspect of affices in the North of Europe, the proccedings in Parliament, the progressive disorders in | Quality, there will be found no blates.

My Lords, I have done, and have only to ex- | England, together with other subjects contained if our columns of this day, furnish ample materials for observation, but our limits have reduced us to silence. To the polite attention of a friend, we have been indebted for the full details of Lord Wellington's

On Thursday Mr. Guarran moved for a Committee to consider the laws affecting the Roman Catholics.

There appears to have been no truth in the reported duel between Earls Donoconmone and Yan MOTTE.

Some Advertisements and other articles, necessar ily postponed, shall be attended to on Thursday. CHRONICER OFFICE. half-past six o'clock. Saturday's mail has just arrived, nearly six hours before its regular course. Mr. Grattan's motion was lost, 500 against 215. The answer has been sent off to

BOUNTY ON POTATOES

France ; no other news.

THE COMMITTEE of MERCHANTS appointed by the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for procuring PROVISIONS for the POOR, have come to the ollowing Resolution :--

That our Treasurer, William Wiriam, shall pay a BOUNTY of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Ton on the FIRST TEN CARGOES of POTATOES, and TEN SHILLINGS per Ton on the SECOND TEN CAR-POES that may come Coustways, and be sold at our Quay, on or before the first day of 7th Month (July) Waterford, 27th of 4th Mo. (April) 1812

N. B. The Trensurer last week paid One Hundred and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Nine Pence, Bounty, on Two Cargoes from Clonakiity.

THE DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY TAKES PLACE ON THURSDAY NEXT

STEPHEN PHELAN respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received an additional Supply of FAVOURITE NUMBERS in the present incomparable LOTTERY-together with a variety of NEW PUBLICATIONS-DRAWING PA-PERS of the best Quality-Camel-hair PENCILS-Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Buffalo COMBS .- Also, a fresh Supply of DAY & MARTIN's real Japan BLACK ING. and Journton's immitable BOOT-TOP LI QUID.

N. B. PHELAN'S Stock of PATENT MEDICINES and PERFUMERY is fresh and genuine.
April 28, 1812.

PORT OF MILFORD. ■10 BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Ho-■ nourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, at the Custom-house, Milford; on Thursday, the 28th Day of May, 1812, the CUTTER MATCHERS. burthen about 135 Tons, (as she now ites in Hubber stone-Pill) with her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FUR-NITURE, together with a BOAT, two CARRIAGE

IUNS, (9-pounders) soveral MUSKETS, PIKES, &c. kc. and a Quantity of AMMUNITION. The above Vessel is Coppered and Copper fastened. and is well adapted for a Privateer or fair Mercantile Trade, where expedition is required; for which puriose only she will be sold.

Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock in the Morning. Custom-Bouse, April 20, 1812.

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE,

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, WIHE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street, and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occupied by Anthony Jackson. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-

House, near the Bridge.
Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1812. N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day be-

tween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD, A PAIR of bay Carriage HORSES, perfectly sound,

A and gentle in Harness, light movers, and only six Years old. Also, a very neat, light CHARIOT. on its first wheels, and in perfect order. They will be sold together or separately.—Application at Urla Waterford, April 28, 1612. Office.

HOUSE TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

MRS. CHAMBERS will let her HOUSE in William-Street, for one, two, or three years, from the first of May next, or first of July-or dispose of her Interest, for fifteen years, from the 25th of March last, in said House. There is a good GARDEN in the rere, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, all in the rough repair. The House has been lately papered and painted, and is fit for the immediate reception o a Family .-- Apply at said House

6. Also to be sold, a PROFIT RENT of two GARDENS, situate at Newtown, for the term of for-Waterford, April 28, 1812.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL-TRADE.

TO OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF SHIPS. IN Consequence of the encrease in the prices of La

L bour, of forage for Horses, and every Material used in Collicries, such as Cordago, Timber, Iron, &c. &c. the Coal Owners of the several Ports in Cum berland, viz. of Whitehaven, Workington, Harring ton, and Maryport, have lately been under the necessity of advancing the price of Coals, including every Charge, and put on board Ship, from 17s. to 18s. 6s per Waggon, each Waggon containing 2 Tons. The Ship Masters, (who, from various regulations made in their own favour, have, in fact, been permitted hitherto to enjoy almost the entire monopoly of the trade of these Ports,) have, however, refused to take Coals at this advance, though so unavoidable, and, at the same time, so trivial, as to amount only to 9d. per Ton. There is, in consequence, the greatest demand for Cumberland Cosl, which has already advanced 9s. per Ton in Dublia, whilst, from the apprehended stoppage of the Distilleries, other Coals, not proper for House use, are expected to fall in the same proportion

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that the Coal Trade of the above-mentioned Ports is now open to all Vessels whatsoever, who will be immediately loaded; and they may rest assured of their being well recrived by the People of all ranks in Cumberland .-They can indeed meet with no opposition of any kind. -Reference to be made to Thomas Scott, Esq. Waterford: or Изсиляр Zouche, Esq. Treasury Cham-

bers, Dublin Castle. N. B. The Waggons at Whitehaven are engaged to Orders in Council (for so the document may be called) be of good Measure, and heaped up as formerly t and in the Coals, which are riddled, and of the best

now arrived, and preserved the remainder. The volunteer cavalry were called together, and the Local guard. Many thousands of people are collected, and we are all under the greatest apprehension .-The head-quarters are at the Tontine, with a number of cannon planted before the house. Hitherto no lives have been lost, but we look forward with terror to the consequences, as great numbers are out of employ. The cause is obvious: those ridiculous Orders in Council (as they are called), effecting for Bonaparte what he was not able to do himself; and I have no doubt there is a spirit aroused in this country, that nothing will allny but Government acceding to the wishes of the people.

ANOTHER LETTER. I have only just time to inform you, that a riot of a most alarming nature took place this morning. armoury, and have demolished all the stands of arms belonging to the Local Militia, amounting to more the streets, and have taken several of the ringleadevery one appears to view with agony the complicated miseries which surround us.

EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER LETTER.

When the Magistrates and Constables got amongst the mob, they were knocked down. The horse were brought from the barracks, and the cavelry called up. An express is gone off to fetch the Doncaster and Rotherham militia and caralry, and all is new (eight o'clock) dreadful confusion. The mob are threatening to pull the Town-hall down, and the military have levelled the cannon, charged but all to no purpose.

- EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER LETTER. The foot are prevented acting, as the mob went to the military store-room, burst it open, and, after destroying about 700 stand of fire-arms, broke all the windows of the house. It is as dreadful a scene for York Castle, guarded by cavalry and two fieldpieces. Artillerymen have just passed to guard the ammunition. This has an awful aspect. It is now eight o'clock, and thousands of people are collected.

Letters received to town this morning from Liverpool state, that great apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the populace, and that the military had been called in from all quarters.

FALMOUTH, AFRIL 13 .- Arrived the big Flora, from Jamaica, in 55 days, and brings an account of the capture of a frigate, of 44 guns and 400 men, Also 300 troops on board, belonging to Christophe. She was, when captured, going against Petion .--The following are the particulars: - Captain Sir J. In Yeo, in his Majesty's frigate Southampton, of 82 guas, when on a cruise, fell in with a large frigate, which he hailed to know what nation she belonged to, but getting no satisfactory answer, fired a shot over her, which was immediately returned, and a sharp action instantly commenced, which lastmust standing, struck her colours; she proved to he as above stated, commanded by a Frenchman. who was killed in the action. Captain Yeo had only twelve men killed and wounded; the Amethyst had 350 men killed and wounded; they were principally blacks. Captain Yeo, after landing those that survived the action at St. Domingo, proceeded with his prize, and has arrived safe at Mount Bay. A corrette brig was in sight at the commencement of the action, but made off.

Hankelow, near Nautwich, was alarmed by a repor been murdered during the preceding night, having been found with his brains dashed out, and his throat cut from ear to ear! It was supposed that the diabolical crime had been perpetrated by some ruthless villains, who had entered his house in search of plunder, and it would appear that his wife and every part of the family affected the most complete ignorance of the awful transaction. On the assemcircumstance was likely to create, suspicion fell on one of the servant men, by distinct traces of blood | established there. from the bed of the deceased to his, which was in a higher part of the house. On examining him, these and the young man taken into custody. When the constable was taking him to a neighbouring Magistrate, he said to the constable, " Well, I suppose I must be hanged;" and on being pressed for a disclosure of his meaning, confessed the following particulars :- That the murder of his master was determined upon between his mistress and himself: that the time, manner, and circumstances of it were concerted by them; that in the night time they fell | Geramb, by the Lady Frances packet. He makes upon him with an axe, and beat him with it about a conspicuous figure, being dressed in a Turkish the head, until they thought him dead, and in the | habit made of black relvet, and boots of green course of their brutality struck out one of his eyes. | Russian leather curiously worked with gold lace and that he was yet living; that they returned to their | vernment. work of blood, and again retired, under the persuasion that he had breathed his last :- That they were key assert, that an English fleet having been seen still disappointed, and although the unnatural wife pressed the man to go and make a finish of his master, he said he could not resume the task; and absolutely refused, until she found an expedient to remore his scruples, by famishing him with a razor, to cut his throat! It was then the work was completed. He stated, that he had been urged to the !refeed himself to the prisoner, fastened the latter by tremely dear.

Contract State State Contract

Trms, which they broke in pieces. The military i the same instruments to an assistant he had with him, Militia drums beat to arms under a very strong of the confession of the servant, and hade her pre- again set off for Warsaw by the road of Pest .page to accompany him to the Magistrates. On razor from her breast, and ran it across her threat, making a deep incision. Mr. Bellis, of Audlem, wound, which we understand is not considered danination of these wretches before the MagIstrates; nor have we heard the minute particulars, further and proceed on the same road through Bayaria,doubt, however, the circumstances above recited are | den, for the Imperial equipage. generally correct. The young man is about 19 years of age, the woman 40.—Chester Courant.

An article from Lisbon, March 31, states :- " A Letter from the camp before Badajoz, dated the Amongst other outrages, the rioters got into the 27th, states, that a Spaniard in the town had permission of the Governor to depart. On his arrival at the English lines, he was searched, and there was than six hundred. The soldiers are now scouring found, sewed up in the collar of his coat, a small note directed to the French General Soult, informers into custody. The shops are all shut in, and I ing him that the garrison had only ten days' amounition left. The writer adds, that in consequence trative Authorities will therefore coase to distribute of this information, it was thought that the Governor of Badajoz would not stand an assault, but that will be furnished by the Commissary-General If he did, it would cost a number of lives. It is Schultz, under the orders of the General of Division said, that Generals Hill and Graham are going to form a junction, to prevent Marmont from uniting with the army of Soult."

A report has been received from the Continent which we are inclined to believe, that a British fri gate in the Adriatic, singly and alone, has captured. after a most gallant action, the Rivoli, a new 80-gur with grape shot, against them, if they attempt to ship, in her way from Venice to Corfu, with a proceed. The Riot Act has been read three times, convoy, which was dispersed, and forced to fly for shelter into different ports.

FROM THE JOURNAL DE PARIS. OF APRIL 10. "If we take a view of the French Empire, we see that it now offers a development of forces, perhaps unexampled. At the moment when near 5(X) O(X men are marching from Hamburgh, the Wesel, Mayas I ever saw. Two post-chaises of rioters are gone lence, Verona, Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, to take a position upon the Oder and the Vistula; whilst 50,000 men form camps of reserve for the protection of the coast of France, Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the Illyrian provinces; and that six armies, amounting to nearly 300,000 men, are in the Peninsula, 50 battallons are in march from different points, to replace, in Spain, 7 or 8 regiments which have been recalled, and some detachments of the Imperial Guard; 6000 cavalry have set out from the depots to reinforce that same army, and all | dict then; if they had not, he would order candles this is done without effort, without extraordinary means, without bustle; at the same time, considerable fleets are equipped and armed, several vessels will, in the course of the summer, be completed in Toulon; several are constructing at Venice; one has been launched at Genoa; many others are upon the stocks at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Cherbourg, and Rochefort.

"The funds to be appropriated to ships, roads, canals, bridges, new basins, and dock-yards, are, as we are assured, more considerable that that of last ed for two hours, when the enemy, not having a year; the construction of a new basin at the mouth of the Loire is talked of; the road from Hamburgh to Wesel will this year be finished; thus a route of more than 80 leagues, costing more than 10 millions, will have been finished in less than two years.

"The road from Amsterdam to Antwerp ocupies three depots of workmen, six of the same are mployed upon that which coasts the Mediterranean from Nice to Rome, that from Parma to Spizzia. The causeway from Bourdeaux to Baronne, across MURDER .- On Sunday morning the village of which will cross the Barri in different directions, that George Murray, farmer in that village, had ment of a direct communication with Saragossa, by levelling the Pyrenees at a great number of points.

" The Basin of Flushing will be completely finished before the month of June; 30 vessels completely armed will be able to enter it, an advantage which the old Dasin did not possess, in which ships could not enter without having their guns taken out. "This year the Elbe has been sounded, and it s understood that river possesses similar advantages bly of a concourse of people, which so unusual a to those possessed by the Scheldt; it has fine harbours, basins, and an argenal for building will be

"The works of the strong fortresses are pursued with equal activity. Three forts have been constructsuspicions were strengthened, by finding marks of eductibe Helder; Forts Morlands, Dogominur, and blood upon his shirt. A peace officer was sent for, I a Salle are entirely completed, and covered by inundations. Datteries defend the passage of the Helder, and protect the squadron; a basin and a maritime establishment have been decreed, and will be commenced this year; already would three months open trenches be required to take the Helder, that key of Zuiderzee and Holland."

HELIGOLAND, APRIL 10 .- We were this day much astoulahed by the arrival at this island of Baron That they then lest him, but were soon apprised | silk; he complains much against the English Go-

VIENNA, MARCH 10.-Some letters from Turoff the island of Tenedos, whose intentions were unknown, the Porte had giren orders for proper measures of precaution being taken, at the lower | agreed."-There was a long pause-at length | Dardanelles, to be prepared against any occurrence

that might happen. Eastneur, March 27 .- Although we expected a thange of weather at the equinoctial, yet the winhorrid deed by his mistress, who wanted him to | ter still continues harder than at its commencement, marry her. - Immediately on this confession, the on the 16th. The most distressing circumstance at-

SAXONY, MARCH 16 .- According to accounts | eight minutes. The names of the Jurors were call and immediately ran back to take the wife into cus- received from Dresden, the French General Reguler tody. When he entered the house, he told her had arrived in that city, and, after a short stay, had Thirty thousand Bayarians were expected to arrive this she covered her face with her apron, drew a | in Dresden before the 15th inst, were to rest there one day, and then make room for ten thousand Wirtemburghers, who were to arrive ten days aftersurgeon, who happened to be there, sewed up the wards. And at last, a French corps was expected. which had assembled at Sentz and Boltzen, joined gerous. We have not heard the result of the exam- by a number of Italian troops, which had already broke up to continue their march to Rigensburg, than stated, of this shocking affair. - We have no | Stabling for 100 horses is kept in readiness at Dres-

Magnenunous, March 7 .- Early in this month, the Imperial French Generals Lefebyre, Alphonse, Legrand, and several others, arrived at Frankfort. Our Paper of the 3d contains the following notification :-

"I hereby give notice to the inhabitants of this City, and its environs, that the Fortress of Magdeargh, in virtue of a decree of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King, dated the 2d of February last, is declared in a state of siege. The Adminispassports and cards of safety, which henceforward and Governor Michaud.

(Countersigned) "Schulenburg, " Prefect of the Department of the Elbe Magdeburgh, March 2."

HON. BARON MCLELLAND

From the Dublin Evening Post of April 18.

TO THE BAR OF IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN-As a Member of that Honourable Body I now have the honour of addressing, I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration, cirumstances which occurred on the last North-west Circuit, at the Assizes held at Omagh, for the County of Tyrone.-A man of the name of Roan was indicted for a misdemeanor, under the Revenue Acts, in the Crown Court, before the Hon. Baron M'Clelland, one of the Justices of Assize for the North-west Circuit. I was one of the Counsel for the Traverser. About half-past five o'clock, the case, both against and for the Traverser, was gone through—the presiding Judge had charged the Jury-it was then twilight-Baron McClelland asked the Jury, if they had light to sign the verfor them-the Jury were silent. His Lordship then remarked, perhaps they had not pen or ink, and offered to accommodate them with a pen; the Jury then intimated a wish to retire—his Lordship seemed astonished—he called them together—he told them, " he now found it his duty to go minutely into the circumstances of the case," and, after having before concluded his Charge, and desired the Jury to consider their verdict, he now again re-commenced his Charge; when the second Charge was concluded, the Jury retired. When the Jury were out a few minutes, his Lordship pulled out his watch, and desired the Shoriff to " go to the Jury, and inform them, onless they agree to their verdict in five mio'clock; I will then return and receive their verdict-and if they have not found one by that time, I will then adjourn the Court until nine o'clock in the morning."-On the part of the Traverser, it was objected by his Counsel, that that message the Sheriff or any other person to deliver any message whatever to the Jury -that the oath adminisby his authority was, "That he (the Bailiff) should keep that Jury from all casement of meat, drink, and fire, candle-light only excepted—he should suffer no person to speak to them—nor should be speak to them himself, unless it be to ask them, if they had agreed to their verdict, and not that same, without the leave of the Court." His Lordship coldly replied, " Indict the Builiff." The Traverser's Counsel were ordered to be silent-the Sheriff was comnanded to "order silence," and "preserve order in the Court."-And, notwithstanding the objection by the Counsel for the Traverser, the Sheriff was dispatched by his Lordship with the message already mentioned to the Jury !- It appears the Sheriff did deliver that message, for he returned with a message from the Jury to the Hon, Baron, that the Jury had not yet agreed."—The Hon. Baron again sent the Sheriff back to the Jury to say, " he would just wait three minutes longer for them."-The Sheriff again went, and returned with the answer, that " the Jury had not yet agreed."-The Hon. Baron again sent the Sheriff to the Jury to say would adjourn the Court. The Hon. Baron then began to put up his books and papers in his bag. -the crowd in the Hall of the Court to the Jury, then in their Jury-room, " make hastemake haste-find your verdict-he is goingyou will be shut up"-and shortly after the Sheriff returned with an answer to the last message from his Lordship, to the Jury, "that the Jury were three of the Jury made their way through the rowd in the Hall to the Jury-box -they continued there alone for upwards of three minutes-then

ame in four more of the Jury (the Foreman still ab-

ed over by the Clerk of the Crown—their verdict was handed in was received was recorded by Client found guilty. I then rose, and said, it w. Foreman, I wish to know, was there any comme, nication made to the Jury in the Jury-room by tay other person than the Bailiti?"—Baron McClellan turned to the Jury, and said, " Juror, don't answer that question"—then turning to me, in a rio lent rage of passion, he dashed down his big on the front of the Bouch, and said, " Sir, you are guit ty of a gross contempt of Court-I have a great mind to CONMIT you -Silence, Sir, sit down I have a very great mind to commit you-Si down-(he paused)-If it was not for the respect I have for the Bar, I would commit you to the dock .- The Foreman then said, " I wish to know why Mr. Moore asked that question?"-Baron M'Clelland turned to the Juror, and said, " Mr Juror, don't trouble yourself about the question; it is as unworthy as the most unworthy object that proposed it." - I sat down in silence - his Lordship eft the Court.

These are the circumstances which I think calles our attention. They can neither be contradicted r controverted. To you I submit them, without comment. I have the honour to be, &c. VERNER MOORE

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

COLONEL MUMAITON. Mr. C. WYNNE said, when he first mentioned he subject of Colonel Mahon's appointment, he

supposed the motion he was about to make was one of course; but he now understood it was to be enposed. He should, therefore, be under the necessity of going into it. The House was told that this was the same office as Colonel Taylor held, that of , Private Secretary; but how was the House to judge what were the duties attached to such ap office? Was the Private Secretary a Cabinet Minister, or was he a mere amannensis? When King William came over to this country, at the time of the Revo lution, he was ignorant of the language, but he had no Private Secretary. George the First was a stranger, but he had no such officer; and his present Majesty, down to the time of his unfortunate illness, bad no such officer; yet it is well known to Majesty attended to all public business, and to every appointment, himself. In all common cases the Se. cretary of State was the proper Private Secretary. and ought to attend his Majesty's commands, or the commands of the person who was exercising the Sovereign authority; and now, when there was no design fect, no inability in the person exercising the Royal Authority, what reason was there for such an officer? He knew it had been urged that the increase of business had been such as to require the assistance. of a Secretary, and particularly in the department of the Army, where the number of signatures for Commissions in particular had increased so much as to require the manual labour of one person entirely. This difficulty he thought might be got over by the Sovereign, as had been the case on former occasions. signing one warrant, authorising the Commander-in-Chief to grant commissions to several Officers mentioned by name in that single warrant. He wished to know whether the advices given by Ministers to the nutes. I will adjourn the Court until eleven | Regent were to pass through the Secretary's hands, and thus be submitted to a third person; and that person a Privy Counsellor, which Colonel M'Mahon was? If this was intended, he could not agree to the appointment-an appointment which would oblige Colonel M'Mahon, the Private Secretary of the So-Les Landes, will be fluished this season. Roads | should not be delivered to the Jury, and that the | vereign, if he attended to the oath taken by him, as Bailliff could not, consistently with his oath, permit | a Privy Counsellor, to give his advice upon those papers which he could only read as Secretary. This was an absurdity on the very face of it. It was too tered to the Bailiff, in his Lordship's presence, and I fresh in the remembrance of the House to require his repeating it, that Colonel M. Mahon had been appointed to a situation from which a rote of the House had taken the emoluments, and now it had seen found necessary to create a new office for him. [Hear, hear.] That Colonel McMahon had been faithful servant to the Prince he had no doubt; he did not mean to depreciate the services of Coloiel M'Mahon, but he had been made Keeper of the Privy Purse; if that was not enough he might have been made an Equerry, and of these appointments no one would have complained. He concluded by moving for a copy of the Minute of Treasury, ap-

pointing Colonel M'Mahon Private Secretary to the Regent. Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he thought the Hon, Gentleman had raised this subject into more mportance than necessary. The fact was, that the prointment of Col. McMahon did not authorize him at all to receive any constitutional communications from his Royal Highness, or did at all go to emove any responsibility from the person exercising the office of Secretary of State. With respect the three minutes are now expired, and that he to Colonel M'Mahon's being a Privy Counsellor, and that he would therefore be bound to give his advice to the Prince, he (Lord Castlereagh) did not at Suddenly, a cry was heard in the Court from all think that the duty of a Privy Counsellor required person to travel out of his course to give advice.-To assured the House be did not consider the appointneut of Colonel McMahon as the appointment of a fourth Secretary, or that it would at all lessen the esponsibility which he himself bore as Secretary of State—[Hear, hear.]—On these grounds it was, and not from any wish to withhold information from the House, that he should oppose the motion-

Mr. ELLIOTT thought one of the greatest virtues in Princes was a wish to reward faithful servants; he therefore paid his tribute of applause to sent) -- after a very considerable time, the remain- the Prince Regent for his wish so to do. He thought, der of the Jury gat into the box. From the time however, his Royal Highness had been ill adrised, constable unlocked the handcuffs with which he had tending it is, that all the necessaries of life are ex- the first of the July got into the box until the last as to the mode of requiting the services of Colonce of them had arrived, was a space of upwards of McMahon .- [Hear, hear.] The appointment of Colonel McMahon had been compared to that of port; and had I opened the door and come into this | that he used to get up and go to bed early-[a] Cloud Taylor, but they were widely diffe-1 st. Colonel Taylor was the eve and the hand ... the Sovereign; and though Colonel Taylor had · conducted himself, that not even the shadow of ould have been made more responsible for his conduct than he had been. Delicacy to his Majesty. coverer, had prevented such a measure being urged he the House. But here, in the present case, was a toson for the House-[loud cheering]-here was a lesson which ought to instruct them. If the busiriss was so which increased as to require a fourth Secretary of State, let it be stated, and he would be end of the first to support the appointment of one; hat let him be appointed in a constitutional manner -in such a manuer as would render him properly responsible for his acts. With the manner this ap-... intment had been made he could not agree, and varrefore the motion should have his most cordial. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

would agree that this question should not be consia' med as if directed merely to a private person, but that it should be discussed upon public grounds. -The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last seemed to him en convey, in his approbation of rewarding old and fithful friends, more than he expressed. Did he in an to say, that the individual filling the Throne all this country should always choose his servants from among his private friends? Did he mean to ery, that the Monarch of this country was to be whead of a party? If so, he would tell him that his was a sentiment the most unconstitutional -" Hear]-and the most aristocratic that could be expressed. There were certainly other persons who and been more nearly connected in private life with Lis Royal Highness than the present Ministry; but the connections of private life should not be a motive in the selection of public servants. The paper moved for at present he did not think necessary, because, if the appointment was illegal, the House might proceed against such an illegal appointment without the production of the instrument. The epposition to this appointment appeared to him most extraordinary. It would appear from it as if Gontienen were destitute of any real ground of oppoxidion, and had taken up this for want of a better. They showed a disposition to complain, but without cause. [Hear.] Much cant had been madno of about exterior and interior Cabinets; but did | ger! It was making Colonel McMahou the compaany person believe that Colonel McMahon was real-

As a Secretary of State? Mr. PONSONBY did not believe that his Hon, Friend meant to say that public serrants should be always chosen from among private friends. He was Prince Regent; and the situation of the Right Hon. Confleman opposite was proof that such motives were not the guide of his conduct, for he believel that Right Hon. Gentleman had never been the plicate friend of his Royal Highness. When they nero told that there was now so much for a King to to be forgotten that his Majesty the King came to the Throne about the middle of the memorable seven Lord, had none of those mighty arrangements to more foreign correspondence than any of the present Ministers would undertake to manage; yet he had contrived to perform all his duties without the aid of to bind up the immense rolls of additional paany private Secretary, down to the moment when nature had rendered Colonel Taylor necessary .- Third, on the decay of his sight, was obliged to ported to be all-powerful. Much had been said at various times, as well as on the present crening, about interior and exterior Ca- had the Prince Regent, a man in the prime of his ty by the Mail of the 16th, state, that the Address binets; but the Right Honourable Gentleman (the years, any such infirmities to provide for? Oh! of the Catholics of the County and City of WATER-Chancellor of the Exchequer) had called all that had but then, said they, the Prince Regent would have road was, on that day, presented at the Leree to might have been the language of Opposition at various times; but could either the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any man conversant with the history of the country for the last 50 years, say that there lad not been such things? [Hear, hear!] Every one knew, as did the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in particular, that there had been exterior and interior Government, exterior and interior Cabinets. As to the new office, it was one that was pregnant with eril; and | had given when he mentioned the predilection of Gough the Chancellor of the Exchequer had endeaconred to treat the motion with much levity, yet he felt courinted that the Right Hon. Gentleman in his own mind did not think lightly of it. A Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had said, that business had so outh increased, that the Prince Regent was comelled to have a Private Secretary, otherwise his Soyal Highness would be so " buried" under the inmense piles of official and other papers, that he would not be able to get from under them. If the

ples of papers really were so huge that the Prince egent would have been in danger of being " buad" under them, he thought that Colonel M'Maon would stand but a very sorry chance; for, if one were not Atlas, certain it was that the other renot Hercules - Unusual laughter, and cries f Hear, hear. | He had heard, or somewhere end, of a farourite cat or lap-dog, that was drownclina bowl of milk; and he should expect to hear someday or other, that Colonel 31 Mahon had been suffecated under numberless reams of official papers.

-[Much laughter!] Mr. CALCRAFT saw nothing auconstitutional House. ralarming in the appointment; and it would be ruel to diprive the Regent of the assistance which pross of public business rendered indispensable-

Mr. WHITBREAD then rose. "This, Sir, is www.a- Loud cheers, and cries of hear hear! my is which persons are descried to lose the wis of their early youth. - [Hear, hear.] - This

is one of those who thought Colonel Taylor | [Loud cries of Hear, hear.] - But, Sir, how am much surprised, but I am surprised only in common with those who sit near me, amongst whom of taking his seat." [Mr. Calcraft did not sit on the Opposition bench, as he had been accustomed to do.) Although this was a new cera, and although all predilections had ceased, yet there was some consolation to be drawn from the fact, that while they had lost a strong friend, their new antagonist was comparatisely weak. [Hear, hear, hear.] His Hogotten, that the case of Colonel Taylor, and the by different checumstances. Col. Taylor was not a Priry Counsellor, nor was he a Member of Parliament at the time of his appointment. | Mr. Stephen here evinced some doubts of the correctness of the latter statement. | Colonel Taylor was not a Member of Parliament at the time of his appointment; and to ascertain the correctness of this statement, he would refer the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite to the Almania for that year. [Much] laughter, and loud cries of hear, hear.] Besides, Colonel Taylor was paid by the King out of his Privy Purse; [Hear, hear,] - and that appointment had not taken place till the infirmities of his Majesty made it absolutely necessary. Alluding to the ne cessity of a Private Secretary, a Noble Lord (Casthereagh) had introduced something of a ludicrous nature, possibly unintentlonally, as his Lordship did sometimes [Laughter]. The Neble Lord had be found possessed of more than common interest. talked of Colonel McMahon being necessary for digging up the Prince Regent from under piles of official papers! What a new area!-But they bad talked of deliberations between Colonel Me Mahon and the Prince Regent .- Deliberations! " ave, there was the rub," that was the point on which was to select such papers as were necessary for the Prince's immediate notice, and such as might be kept back - [Hear, hear, hear.] Here was the dantroller over the fortunes of men-[Hear, hear] The office contained the power of abuse. It however would appear that the Ministerial arrangements | that an Austrian Messenger has actually arrived were not; et concluded, as he obserred Members in various parts of the House who had not been accus- known. It is still conjectured, that he is the borror continued that no such motives could operate on the tomed to sit where they were. As to the duties of of some proposition for a general Peace, of which the Sovereign, in modern times they were, it anpeared, so gigantic, that they would not bear a com- It is, niso, added, that BONAPARTE defers his jourparison with the pigmy proceedings of former peri- ncy from Panis, until an answer shall have been obods. The Somersets, the Godolphins, and the Marlboroughs of former days, were mere pigmics when cated by the Envoy. It would certainly not be mutcompared with the grants of our times. [Much | ter of surprise to hear, that BONAPARTE had adoptis so great an accumulation of business; it seemed [laughter.] The Secretary of State at that time, who occupied the place held now by the Noble years' war; at a time when there was five times | make. But the Noble Lord's hands are full of diplomacy, and even at the Prince's Lovee it was I become necessary to appoint Colonel McMahon pers with red tape. It was true that George the appoint a person to trace his ideas on paper; but | Private letters from London, received in this Cio leisure to ruminate on the mighty projects of his illustrious Ministers, if he had the tape to tie with his own hands. It was impossible for the House to Highness in the most gracious manner, and had the repress the inclination which a constitutional imoulse created to know what description of duties Colonel M'Mahou had to perform? Being a Privy | Petition from the County and City to the Lords on Counseller and Priry Secretary to the Regent, was, to all intents and purposes, to base Secretary in the Government. From the cheers which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) opposite men, he undoubtedly deemed, that he had taken an aim at the other side of the House; but be could assure the Right Honourable Gentleman, that his shot had flown over his head, and he remained un- of the County of Kilkenny, and of the Inhabitants touched. For his own part, he had no pretensions of the City, will be held in their respective Courtwhatever to the title of early friend to his Royal Houses, on a subject of very considerable import-Highness; indeed, the whole veracity of the statements rested on written documents, which, if the try. These Meetings have been called by public Right Honourable Gentleman would consult, he would see little occasion for his cheers. We could know nothing now-a-days of private attachments. and apparently much loss of political opinions. Hear, hear. Of those predilections he would

> Mr. WILBERFORCE declared, that while he witended for the necessity of the olice, he should be glad if the Prince paid the officer himself. [Loud] shouts of Hear, hear.]

life closed, the assumption of a public office pre-

rented all examination of conduct by earlier prin-

ciples; and we had to contemplate all the actions

which distinguished its commencement as perform-

ed for the welfare of the nation. But at the begin-

ning of the new zera, he should vote, that the ap-

pointment of a new and intermediate Minister

Mr. FULLER should vote with all his heart and soul against the motion. Did not they allow on the ther side that his Royal Highness had an immense number of private letters to write; and was that no nelectionly fact; but this is a new ara! I ground for the appointment? Gentlemen should to been accustomed to hear the voice of my Ho- recoilect, that when his Majesty ascended the racie Friend (Mr. Caleroft) raised in my sop- Throne, he was young and hearty -[a laugh]-

House while my Honourable Friend was speaking, [laugh] and that he was quite able to go through had I only heard his voice, from the knowledge all his papers without any help. Now, did not which I thought I had of his political principles, I they know that the Prince Regent was not so young. would have laid any wager-I would have betted and that he would therefore want a Secretary putation could attach to him, yet he (Mr. E.) any odds, that he was speaking for the motion.— The question was a Grenville question. It was should I have been decrired! for my Hon. Friend | wanted to be so very patriotic, why did not some of of St. Ubes, Manuel & Assis, Liverpool, ballast has spoken most vehemently against the motion. I the family throw up their sinecures? It would have been real patriotism to take no more of the public Doca, Bristol, in goods. money from an overburthened people; not to be Gower Packet; Diligence Gun brig, Lieut, Tucker, my Hon. Friend (Mr. Calcraft) was in the habit | sucking their blood, as these patriots seemed, out of | from Cork. affection, determined to do. Sinecures, that, when they were conferred on that family, were worth about five or six thousand a year, now had increased to 30,000; and yet it was this bloated family that complained of Colonel M.'s appointment. In fact, it was their vanity that was disappointed, and all those measures were the result of that disappointnourable Friend (Mr. Calcraft) seemed to have for- ment. There was a rancorous hatred lately manifested against all the measures of the Prince Regent, appointment of Colonel McMahon, were marked and it betrayed itself on this as well as on other occachena. Let the country now see who are the real friends of the Prince Regent. He did not mean any disparagement to Lord Grey and the Duke of Bedford; but they chose to load themselve with the Grenvilles. They tied a mill-stone about their necks; and if they sink, it was not the fault of the Prince, nor of the country, but their own.

Mr. WYNNE then replied, and the House divided-For the motion 100-Against it 175-Majority 76. Adjourned.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

A considerable pertion of this day's paper is devoted to the proceedings in Parliament, which will Additional debates have appeared on the London Journals of Thursday, relating chiefly to Public Defaulters, and Military Punishments, the insertion of which our limits do not at present admit.

The riotous disposition in Evenand is hourly assuming the most serious and alarming character, as they split. Such an officer was unknown to the will be but too forcibly perceised from the accounts Constitution. But Colonel M'Mahon, it seemed, giren in another part of our paper. Besides these accounts, there are others which state, that riots had occurred in various other quarters, that they were apprehended at Livenzoon, and that the whole manufacturing districts were in a situation of the greatst terror and agitation.

A LONDON paper of the 16th positively asserts. but that the object of his mission is not publicly the Emperor of Austria is to be the Mediator .tained to the terms alleged to have been communied this measure, as it is one to which he has frequently resorted before, when on the eve of commencing the execution of some important plan. At present, however, the authenticity of the rumour remains to be ascertained. The Tunks are said to have rejected the tender of Peace made by Russia. a refusal which may be ascribed to the influence of BONAPARTE of CONSTANTINOPLE, where he is re-

the PRINCE RECENT by WILLIAM BARRON, of Carrickbarron, Esq. who was received by his Royal ionour to kiss hands upon the occasion. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE was to have presented the the 17th, and on the 20th, the Right Hon. Sir Jonn EMPORT was to have presented the Petition to the ommons. Lord Fingar, and the other Gentlenen appointed to present similar Addresses, attended at the same Levee, and experienced the most gra-

cious reception. On Thursday next, Meetings of the Freeholders ance to the improvement of that part of the Coun-Advertisement in The Leinster Journal, in cousequence of a Requisition addressed to the High Sheriff and to the Mayor, and the purpose is, to petition the PRINCE REGENT, and to memorial the LORD LIEUTENANT, respecting an arrangement, by means only say, that the moment when the scene of private of which, the Grand Canal may be extended from Athy to the City of Kilkenny, upon terms highly advantageous to the Community. That the Duke of Richmond will readily concur in a measure of this public and useful nature, may be confidently anticipated, and it is also to be hoped, that Minis ters will advise the REGERT in its favour. Few Counties or Cities in Ireland have abetter claim to should be explained in a satisfactory manner to the the support of Government than those of Kilkenny, where there always has existed an exemplary spirit of independence and liberality. For the success of their

> Price of Irish Stocks - April 17. Covernment Debentures, 31 per Cent...... Grand Canal Loan 6 per Cent ioverniuent Stock 5 per Cent, Soverament Debentures 5 per Cent

present design, they cannot but have the cordial

wishes of the public.

BIRTH .- On Sunday morning, the Lady of Richard Power, jun. of Clashmore, E-q. of a son and heir.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, APRIL 20.

16th - harl Leicester Packet : Active, Tell, Bristof, п. дочія

17th-Enreboth, Connell, Barnstaple, bark; Nertime, Whiteway, Swanses, costs; Chinden Packet; worse than a party question. If the Grenvilles Liverpool, rock salt, &c.; Providentia de Seterati, Polly, Dublin, Richmond, ballast: Vionel, Roberts, 18th-Raft Sandwich Packet ; Lady Filegerald,

15th-General Johnson, Rumney, Bristol, troops; Parker, Murray, salt, Newfoundland; Lively, Jackson, Plymonth, wheat: Maria, Henderson, South-

amplon, provisions: bwan, Evans, before mentioned; Mary, Leaper, Newfoundland, provisions. 16th-Neptune, Bowen-and Lovely Peggy, James, Newport, ballatt ; Jupiter, Gilbert, Swansca-Grace, Jouglar, Milford-and Trafficker, Gibbons, Llanelly ballast : Alliance, Kjohan, Liverpool-and Israe and Jane, Waite, Whitehaven, ballast; William, Hanning. ton, Portunquib, wheat and cuter Diana, Briche-lor, Southamptod, beef, bacon, &c. I Union, Wil-

liams. Liverpoot, whicht and date t Stizinna, Lyans, Portsmouth, provisions i Britannia, Shatp-and Delight. Black, London, bacon and lard; Telemachus, Besant, Newfoundland, provisions i Meeter, Taylor, Newhavon, bacon, wheat, &c. : Anne, Williamsand Ame. Rowland, Milford, barley; ford be son, Lewis, Dublin, malt : Camden Revenue Cruiser :-Sedulons, Thomas, Plymouth, wheat, flour, &c.;-Sally, Elmes, Bristol, provisions : Dispatch, Time mins, Lisbon, barley, Salbury, Blackstone, Viana, wheat, bacon, &c

17th-Darl Leicester Packet.-Put back-Sulle Eines-Union, Williams-Anne, Williams-and Lerd Nelson, Lenis.

18th-Mary, Hunt, London, bacon and lard t William and Thomas, Owens, Portsmouth, wheat? and oats; Assistance, Beeby, Belfast, flour and oats; Happy Return, Williams, Tenby, barley : Industry. Dav. Hale, barley : Valiant, Griffith, Bristol, wient; Anne, Follins, Lisbon, pork, bacon, &c. i Propatria. Roar, Liverpool, ballast; Cumdon Packet; 20 Elmes-Union, Williams-Anne, Williams-and Lord Nelson, Lewis, before mentioned.

19th-Isabella, M. Gowes, Drogheda, wheat; Rose, Lowther, Guernany, provisions : Resolution Revenue Cruixer : Thomas, Drewry, Whitehaven, ballast : Parl Sandwich Packet : Resolution, Jones, Cork, oate: Mary Alicia, Waggett, Bristot, bacon, butter, &c.; W.Hiam and Ann. Slocombe, Durtnouth, wheat: Active, Tregarthen, Poole, oats; Martha, Wildridge, Liverpool, wheat, &c. 1 Lively, Morris, Bristol, flag stones: Unity, Kerr, Bristol, wheat: Sally, Davis, Belfast, flour, &c ; William, Bondle-Mary, Fisher, Whitchaven-and Corcs, Evans, Swansen, Italiast,

Wind - N. N. W. at S A. M.

TO BE SOLD.

WELL-SECORED YEARLY PROFIT RENT of £100, arising out of the Lands of BALLYNA-CART, in the County of Waterford. For Parise units, apply (by letter, post-paid) to Thomas Sawano Attorney, at Youghal, in Vacation-and, in Term, at No. 8, Great-Snip-Street, Dublin.

Youghal, April 17, 1812.

WAKEFIELD'S ACCOUNT OF IRELAND.

MESSES. TONGHAN AND CO. BEG leave to inform the Public, that Mr. WAKE-FIELD'S STATISTICAL and POLIT CAL AC-COUNT of IRELAND, in Two Volumes, 410. is in a onsiderable state of forwardness, and will be pubished in the course of the month of May.

*. * This Work may be ordered through any of the Booksellers of Ireland.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAN BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUNE in Colnored street, lately occupied by Mrs. Vintener, with a surgo walled-in GARDEN at the rere thereof.

Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto oining, being now in the possession of Mr. Assort. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of Junks a GAL DEN, containing one Acre and four Perches - Applination to Michael Donnyn, Bailey's-New street, or Rosent Cooks, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

NEW STATE LOTTERY OF only 12,000 Tickets, yet contains a greater va-riety of CAPITAL PRIZES than any Lottery ever known,

TO BE ALL DRAWN 30th APRIL, 1812.

SCUEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 8 Prizes of £100 15,000 390 10,000 12 • • • • 4.000 3.000 2,000 100 1,002 184 500 2000 TICKETS AND SHARES,

In a Variety of Numbers, at STEPHEN PHELAN'S ottery-office. Quay, Waterford.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the CORNWALLIS, John MAXSEY. Master, will sail for Bristol on the 25th inst. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr WILLIAM PALMER. Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-OFFICE, near the Exchange.

N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 23th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and from Weterford to Bristol 8th aud 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo, and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers. Luggage, Morses, and Carriages, only.
Waterford, April 21, 1819