Department for the year 1812. Mr. HUSKISSON objected to the estimates, as being drawn up without any view to economy in the

The CHANCELLOR of the BXCHEQUER new barracks for the Life Guards. Government had been actually ejected from the possession of the present ones, and was obliged to make a new agreement with the lessor, paying an annual addition of £950 for the convenience of remaining in them two or three years longer, while others were built. The system of having the men diffused over the metropolis, away from their horses and accoutrements, he thought a very reprehensible one. What might have been the consequences, had such a system been in practice during the late disturbances? Might not the men have been intercepted by the mob, from reaching their stables, and the peace of the capital

have been most seriously endangered? With regard

to the greatness of the estimates, he thought that

more money had been uselessly flung away in the erection of temporary barracks, than in any other Mr. WHITBREAD spoke to what he considered as the unconstitutional practice, of separating the soldier from the citizen; a practice which he should always consider as one replete with danger to the country. Does the Right Hon. Gentleman, (contiqued Mr. Whithread) through whose rash and preposterous measures distress is now spreading over erery part of the country, the loom is rendered use- thing but fair discussion, free debate and open doors; less, and the cries of hunger are stifled by the point and yet it appears, that on this impartial stage a poof the beyonet, seriously imagine that he can go on three years longer, on his present system of increasing expenditure, and decreasing resources? What consequence can finally result from a perseverance in such counsels, but that we must finally conclude House, and find even his misrepresentations attenda peace with France, from the very necessities of our ed with applauding cheers." - Cries of Order, situation? I do believe that many great and glori- Order! ous opportunities have been lost of accomplishing this event, and I believe the effect of our present system of policy will finally be to compel us to purchase a peace by submission. [Hear! hear! from both sides.] It is my persuasion, that this disastrous period is not far distant, unless a great and entire change be made in that policy. As to the extension of the barracks in London, I can see no good reason for the proposed alteration; if the man and the horse have been heretofore separate, for what pur-

pose are they to remain so no longer? Again,

with respect to the barracks at Bristol, under an os-

tensible reference to the French prisoners, who I

heartily wish were all out of the country, I remem-

number of fottering old houses, without a window or a roof among them [Hear ! hear !]. On these grounds, I certainly shall oppose the Resolutions. Mr. PERCEVAL observed, that the Honourahle Gentleman had decided against the Resolutions tion to the Life Guards in London, to the military at Bristol, and when he arrived at Liverpool, as if times, to assuage the sufferings, and tranquillize the minds of the people, he deemed it wise, and just, and proper, to publish to them that it was his opinion, that their distresses arose not from the measures of the enemy, nor from the wrathful visitations of Providence, but from the conduct of the Government at home - [hear, hear!] - It was at a moment like the present, that the Honourable Gentleman thought it patriotic to ascribe all the pressure and starration, which he described, to the measures of Administration. Did the Honourable Gentleman then mean gravely to assert, that the want of sufficient food, which was now so severely felt, proceeded from the war with France? [hear, hear! Was he so blind as to trace such an effect to such a cause? - [Hear, hear!] He had seen copies of several most false and inflammatory hand-bills, but he had not anticipated the possibility that any Gentleman in that House would have deemed it consistent with his duty to sauction them by his authority THear, hear !]. The Honourable Gentleman talked of former golden opportunities for making peace, but he confessed, at the same time, that he knew not that it could be now made. Was it prudent, then, to the Honourable Gentleman, who wished only for peace on honourable terms, to tell the world that a time was approaching, when peace must be made on such terms as the enemy might dictate? If an honourable peace could not now be obtained, the war must go ou, and he could not see the wisdom of saying in that House, or elsewhere, that we could not much longer carry on that war. He could conceive nothing more strongly calculated to poison the minds of the people, to sink the heart, and hope, and spirit of the Country, than the utterance of such opinions and prognostics-[Hear, hear!]. Whatever difficulties and hardships there might be in the situation of the Country, or of individuals, it was a

able and notorious, that, for the two years immediately subsequent to those Orders, there had been a prodigious increase of export trade. Yet the Hoall his old assertions and predictions, now judged it that of France, to assist in crushing the only indepolitic to revive them, not perhaps with the intention, but undoubtedly to the effect, of turning the resentment of the people, and all those angry passions which distress naturally excites, not against the enemy, but against the Government of the country. [Hear, hear!] If the Hon, Gentleman did, ndeed, in his speculations on peace, not know that the main feature of the French Ruler was unboundsaid, that there was a real necessity for erecting ed and unprincipled ambition, and that the march of all his aims and policy was a march to universal his intentions, but he had deemed it an imperaempire, he had studied with less attention than he (Mr. Perceval) should have thought it possible, the true character and views of Bonaparte. To the accomplishment of these views the power and resources of this country presented the only formidable barrier. He was surprised that the Hon. Gentleman should seem ignorant of those things, but he was bound to believe this was the case, when he heard him proclaim to the country, that they were not to look at Bonaparte as their enemy, and France as the cause of their calamities and sufferings, but to turn round to their own Government, and there to discover the true source and origin of their wants and of their starvation [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. WHITBREAD - " If I were in any othe place than the House of Commons, I would ask the oudest and the warmest of those who have cheered and supported the speech which has been just heard, whether it was not replete with the most gross misrepresentation? The triumph, therefore, in which the Right Hou. Gentleman and his partizans appeared to indulge, was a triumph not over me, but over the Right Hon. Gentleman's invention. Oh! to be sure, the House of Commons is a fine place, nolitical adventurer, by the aid of a little cleverness in statement, or dexterity in argument, may arrive at that eminence, because nobody else will take it, from which he shall dictate what he will to this

Mr. YORKE rose to order. The Hon. Gentleman had just made one of the most outrageous perever been heard in that House. With respect to the justice or propriety of the attack thus made, he-

Mr. PONSONBY rose to order- Here the disorder became general, and cries of Chair! Chair! resounded through the House; at length Mr. Ponsonby obtained a hearing]-

" Leall the Right Hon. Gentleman himself to order, and on this ground, that he, having risen to call my Hon. Friend to order, did not confine himself to that point, but thought proper to advert to other topics, thereby transgressing the regulations of ber that this was the place where the grossest abuses the House. [Hear! hear!] I speak this before have been discovered in the Barrack Department, and where, in fact, it has been proved, that what high authority, which will contradict me if I should had been called barracks were nothing more than a be incorrect.'

Mr. LUSHINGTON, the Chairman, then de-

clared his opinion to be, that Mr. Whithread had been out of order. Mr. WHITBREAD then rose again, and confessed he had risen in some heat, and unconsciously without either waiting or asking for further infor- at the time had exceeded the limits of debate. He mation. He was at once ready to refuse accomoda- would, however, say, that if he was described as having told the people that they were to regard the Goto eviuce his zeal to smooth the difficulties of the it was a gross misrepresentation. Unfortunately, it was too much a practice to identify the Government with the Minister, and convert the fair claims of the former to support and attachment, into a blind approbation of the measures of the latter .-Whatever might be the construction put upon his words, he was determined ever to speak out in the House of Commons-to conceal no part of the truth-and to lend no helping hand to the delusion, any more than to the ruin of the people. Heknew nothing more likely to prove destructive to the safety and greatness of the people, than the prevalence of a different doctrine. He did not confound the visitations of Providence with the decrees of France, or the measures of the Right Honourable Gentleman. But he knew that thousands of manufacturers were now out of employment, and that tens of thousands were now working at reduced wages, which scarcely sufficed to procure them subsistence Was he, when he declared this, telling the hungry man that he had no bread? He knew that an itureformed House of Commons had approved of all the proceedings of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and of all his Orders in Council; but he knew, too, that the people and the merchants out of the House were, in every part of the Kingdom, of very different opinions. Was not this table already covered with petitions, that daily multiplied; and had he indeed abandoned all his patriotism, when he stated this? As to what he had said with respect to peace, how was it possible for him to speak positively as to the fitness of the present moment; but how could any time be found appropriate, unless the experiment were made? Would the Right Hon, Gertleman, looking back to that history in which he was so well read, pronounce it to be his opinion, that we were hereafter likely to obtain such desiral the ediduty to be prepared to meet them with firmness .-He was told, indeed, that they were all the consequentes of his measures; and on what grounds?

nssert, that, if the Orders in Council had never ex- us so; had first made Bonapar e Count for the first more limited scale? He had no hesitation in

isted, the same or greater difficulties would not have and afterwards, in alliance with his countalents, saying, that, in the present state of the country,

been at this moment experienced! It was undeni- | had made him Emperor, and enabled him to trample | not a farthing ought to be voted which was not inupon every hostile state. The same errors and fal- dispensably necessary; and he asked, could it La upon every nostine state. The same the lacies were still circulated and still believed; one seriously contended that it could be necessary for day Prussia was said to be armed against France; this country to vote the sum of £133,000 for Maon another she was described as uniting her force to bles for 358 horses?—We could expect to bring the pendent state remaining on the Continent. It was his duty then to ask the people to be misled no longer | sources. This year, our excess of expenditure would by the fatal policy of Ministers; and he would ask not be less than 30 millions. In these circumstances, the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, not to berome the victim of his own infatuation, by bringing the country to the end of its resources. He believed the period must soon arrive, when this would be the case. He should be sorry if any thing had fallen from him that might bear an interpetration foreign to the duty to enter into this arowal of his sentiments.

Mr. PERCEVAL declared, that every offensive impression which the Honourable Gentleman had made, more on the feelings of his Honourable Friends edness in any man standing up and expressing a than on his own, was completely removed. He had certainly not attributed to the Honourable Gen- Peace could be obtained. If so, there was only one tleman that which he imagined him to have done .--As to the question immediately before the House, he held it to be desirable that, in populous towns, be permitted to express an opinion on this head, as the soldiery ought rather to be kept apart, than to they alone could be supposed to know whether be quartered on the people. The Gentleman had again alluded to the Orders in Council: but could they be said to prevent the importation of corn, when it was generally known that, notwithstanding their operation, eight millions had been paid last year for foreign corn imported? The fact was, that the despised the idea of inflaming the prejudices or passcarcity was felt as severely in France as in Eng- sions of the ignorant! Oh, they were above every

Mr. STEPHEN read a hand-bill, signed a Staffordshire Potter, attributing all the sufferings of the scople to the Orders in Council. This he considered to be most inflammatory, as it was proved by undeniable evidence, that these Orders had greatly augmented the export trade, which, before their promulgation, had been entirely suspended. But French caus and French artifices were now resorted to, to deceive and embitter the calamities that were at present felt. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr Whithread) was foud of prediction, but his predictions were always a full security against the events they anticipated. They put him in mind of the story of a Gentleman, who consented that another should are at him as often as he pleased, provided he took aim; and if the Hon. Gentleman would offer his services to the Editor of Moore's Almanack, he sonal attacks on his Right Hon. Friend which had might enjoy some chance of being sometimes in the

Mr. PONSONBY could not agree that his Hoourable Friend (Mr. Whitbread,) in the observations he had made, deserved all the censure which had been cast upon him. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman who spoke last had been lavish in his panegyrics on the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, and he was far from saying that they were not deservedly bestowed. It would, no doubt, in one respect have been a calamitous thing if that Right Hon. Gentleman had not filled the high situation he enjoyed, for if he had not, in all probability the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would never have filled the office he now held. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had told his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread,) that he should in future confine himself to such predictions as were fitted for Moore's Almanack: because, in all the predictions he had yet made, which went beyond a change in the weather, he had failed. His Hon, Friend had predicted, that, if the affairs of this country remained in the hands of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the issue would not be a prosperous one, and that instead of used such a metaphor, conceiving, as he did, the our prospect improving under his auspices, it would good ship of England to be so high above water. ontinue to decline. Now, in proof of the truth or falsity of this prediction, he (Mr. Ponsonby) should call the attention of the House, and of the Hon, and Learned Gentleman himself, to say whether they afforded proofs of adversity or of prosperity. When of the Birmingham Petitioners with any thing like the Right Hon. Gentleman, two years ago, came to levity. negociate his loan, he was able to borrow in the three per cents, at 70. Last year, when he came to negociate a fresh loan, the three per cents, got down to 64. This he (Mr. Pousonby) could not think was a great improvement: the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, however, would tell the House if he thought it was. When the Right Honourable | should never yield to France. Gentleman came again to make his loan this year, how much higher did the Honourable and Learned Gentleman think he would find the three per cents. than 59? This then was a fall of 10 in 70 in the apace of two years; and yet the person who predicted, that the affairs of the country would not be prosperous, but adverse, under the auspices of the Right Hon, Gentleman, was regarded by the Hou. and Learned Gentleman as one who was only fit to make predictions for Moore's Almanack. Hear, hear! | The Honourable and Learned Gentleman defended the Orders in Council almost with parental warmth. He was mistaken, however, in supposing his Honourable Friend to have represented them as the authors of the bad harvest. All his Honourable Friend had contended for was, that, through the Orders in Council, we were placed in a worse situation than that in which we should otherwise have stood in regard to our foreign relations .-Did the Honourable and Learned Gentleman really think that they had no effect on our relations with America? Or, if he did not perceive this himself, would be not believe it, when told so by the Americans themselves? If so, then, was the distress of tions of peace, as might have been obtained at many the country occasioned by bad seasons, or aggravated former periods? [Hear, hear!] The Right Ho., by the Orders in Council? His Honourable Friend, nourable Gentleman boasts of our being the great and however, did not dwell much on this point, but it only barrier to Bounparte's desire of universal dos, had rather been insisted on by Gentlemen on the minion. On this point, there could be no Separe : other side. The question now properly before the Would the Honourable Gentleman, if he had any and why were so? because it was the poli of the House was this, should the House now vote the candour in his mind, which he did not mean to deny, authors of this and the preceding war that have made a node sum proposed, or should they confine it with-

was his Honourable Friend (Mr. Whithread) to blame in desiring of the House not to run into this expense? Would the expense of stables in this country contribute to the success of the war? Would Bonaparte be terrified when informed, that such stables were contracted for? Or would our troopers to rendered more fit for their duty, when called into the field, la consequence of having been lodged in such expensive stables? The Honourable and Learned Gentleman talked as if there was a degree of wick. wish to have Peace, without being satisfied that class of men, namely, those Members of the House who had scats in his Majesty's Cabinet, who could Peace could be obtained ar not. Gentlemen on the other side were also loud in decrying the uttering of a single expression which could, in the most remote degree, be supposed at all calculated to inflame the

prejudices or passions of the common people. They thing of that kind! They had never cried outthat the Church was in danger! Oh, no. Ther had never recourse to such artifices !- The Ho. nourable and Learned Gentleman had read part of a hand-bill, distributed, as he imagined, with the intention of inflaming the public mind. He (Mr Pousonby) believed there were other hand-bills which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman might also have read, had he chosen to do so, somewhat of a different description, but of a no less dangerous tendency. Such bills, he (Mr. Ponsonby) had lately seen, copies of which, he understood, had been distributed at Manchester. He wished the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had east his eyes over the hill to which he alluded. Probably he would have seen nothing in it which could be supposed calculated to inflame. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman might have thought so; but he (Mr. Ponsonby) was of a very different opinion. He was happy to understand, however, that the philanthropy of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite was so much improved: it was otherwise when they passed the Bill to prevent the exportation, from this country, of Perutian bark. [Hear, hear.] Time, he understood, had been known to work miraculous changes on religious minds; and he was happy to find it had produced this effect on the minds of the Gentlemen

opposite.-[Hear, hear.] Mr. WHARTON thought any idelay unnecesyour Lordship has done me the bonour of communi cating the proceedings of the very respectable Most-

Mr. WHITBREAD said, he had observed it stated, that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Rose) had, to some of those Petitioners who waited upon him from Birmingham, compared Franco and England to two men up to their necks in water, who must try which of them could stand the longest without being drowned. He (Mr. W.) could not suppose that the Right Honourable Gentleman had so expressed himself. He was mished the Right Honourable Gentleman could not bare

with in the business alluded to. He confessed that some such comparison had fallen from him; [laughter?-but deuled that he had treated the distreses

Mr. FULLER would not consent to repeal the Orders in Council, though it were even true that he could get nine shillings a pound for his sugars in France. If the two countries must be like two felows pumping, each striving to save himself the longest above water, let it be so; but Old England

Mr. HUSKISSON said he should move, that the grant be reduced to £400,000. Mr. WHARTON said, the estimate only cor-

responded with other estimates. Mr. WHITBREAD appealed to the Committee if there was a single man in the House who had to mallest idea of the nature of this grant till now .-Either the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Percent) knew more upon this subject than the Secretary of the Treasury did, or the latter had not done his duty. He asked, would the Hon. Secretary not now agree to postpone this grant? Or, would not the Committee feel a jealousy how they acceded to

the granting of money on such an estimate? Mr. PONSONBY said that the question was not whether this sum should be voted at all or not; but whether or not time should be given to the Committee to understand what they were doing. All be should say, if it was true that France and England were now to be compared to two men up to the seck in water, and if in such circumstances barracks for 350 soldiers were to cost Eugland £133,000, it ras not difficult to see which of the two must be chosk-

After a few words from Mr. Creevey, the House livided, when the numbers were, Against the Amendment 88-For it 40-Majority 48. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

T A MEETING of the GRYTLEMEN, Inhabi-A tants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Car-The Most Noble the Marquis of WATERFORD in the

The following Address was voted to Jony Blake, 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, a. Gentleman i your personal and indefatigable eac ons to preserve the Public Pence, to protect the nocent, to search for information, and to bring the Offender , 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 un expected removal from amongst us, and our hope that, should a detachment of the North Mayo Militia 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 tranquility of the Town and Neighbourhoo (Signed) WATERFORD, Chairman.

To the Mos! Noble the Marquis of Waterford, Chairman of the Meeting of Gentlemen. Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Carrick on Suir, held on Tuesday, the 14th of April, 1812.

I receive, with feelings of gratitude and esteem, to which I can give no adequate expression, the testimony of approbation with which the Meeting of Gentlemen, held at Carrick-on-Suir, have been pleased to honour 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 to invielf, beyond what may be attributed to an earnest desire to protect the innocent, and to repress the vio lation of the Law. In the zealous wishes for the com mon welfare, by which you, my Lord, and the Gentlemen who composed the Meeting, are animated, 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 hereafter be placed, I

shall preserve your Address as the proudest memorial of my Life, and as an irresistible call to the faithful performance of the obligations which I owe to my Accept, my Lord, of my most grateful acknow ledgments for the kind and polite manner in which

ing over which you presided. I have the honour to be, My Lord. Your Lordship's most obedient and humble tervant. JOHN BLAKE,

Captain North Mayo Regiment Waterford, April 15, 1912



THAT BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE. I FRIAR,

THE 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, her Dam by a thorough-bred Son of Old England's, her Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam by the Kilmoylor Arabian, on a thorough bred Mare. April 17th, 1812.

MAY-PARK.

TWO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with any quantity of GROUND that may be required; or, the 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 Mile 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-FICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plant ed and cropped. Application to be made to Humphay May, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. f.7 The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years.

April 11, 1812.

DISTILLERY.

M. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECTIFY.
ING. DISTILLERRY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN SPIRIT of WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHIS

REY, all of most superior quality.

His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Pubelicons of Prime CORK WHISKEY; and his price for every article, in the Line will be found as mode rate as those of any other Bouse. Or No Credit will in future be given, where the

quantity purchased shall not amound to Fifty Gallons Waterford, March 31, 1812.

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of A £100, arising out of the Lands of BALLYMA-CART, in the County of Waterford. For Particulars. upply (by letter, post-paid) to Tnomas Sewand, Altorney, at Youghal, in Vacation-and, in Term, at No. 8, Great-Ship-Street, Dublin. Youghal, April 17, 1812.

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

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

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

The above Sale is adjourned to Saturday, the April 20, 1812. FIELDING. Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Teant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to Thomas Wyse, 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 Acresson may be hed next May. Application to be made to Mr. HEAD, at Milthe principal persons in the neighbourhaod of Redfort, near Portlaw, or to ARTHUR BIRNIE, at the Office of this Paper. Milfort, March 25, 1812. are also happy to find, that several cargoes of barley have been nurchased in Norfolk, &c. by different

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

Either in the Whole or in Divisions, TABE LANDS of CARRIGANORE, containing nearly 73 Acres, situated on the River Suir and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Up, manured within these three Years, and a long Lease would be given to an improving and solvent Tenant. Proposals will be received by FRANCIS PENROSE.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

Waterford, March 21, 1812.

■ 10 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 Clonmeland Kilkenny, and 94 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

GT Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo THE NOWLAS, Kilkenny; or JOHN WRIGHT, Mullin ahone. Jong Sillino will show the Premises. .. The Tenant may be accommodated with more 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. NATHABLE Fox, Lord Bishop of Waterford. * Proposals, in writing only, to be received by the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Mayor of Waterford, and the Dean of Waterford, the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the Government of Waterford, April 9, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-APRIL 82.

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

said School

. !	Tango (reducted) = about you out	en to with the state of the sta
,	Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.	nation we saw our cottage enveloped in flames
	(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.	Every thing, I have since learnt, was consumed by
- 1	Burnt Pigs, 45s. Od 47s. Od. > per Crot.	the fire, and nothing left but the shell.
	Pork,	"The mob next proceeded to the factory, where
Ċ	Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.	The most procedure to the learner and
r	Oatmeal 28s. Od 29s. Od.	they broke the windows, destroyed the looms, and
	Flour, first Quality,sdsd.	cut air the work which was in progress; and having
r	second, 80s. Od 84s. Od. per Bag.	finished this mischief, they repeated the three cheers
•	third, 50s. Od - 64s. Ud. [which they gave on seeing the flames first burst from
١,	fourth, 44s. od 50s. od.	our dwelling. Their cry was, " now for Sykes;"
''	Wheat, 68s. 0d 75s. 0d.	our dwelling. Their cry was, how for by mes,
	Barley, 38s. 0d 40s. 0d.	but before they could accomplish their wicked pur-
_	Oats (comm · i) 24s. Od 25s. Od. per Bar-	pose on our friend, some military arrived, accom-
	(potatoc) 258. 00 268. 00.] rel.	panied by Mr. Turner, whose exertions have been
	Malt, 43s. ud 45s. ud.	indefatigable. He had been much distressed on see-
	Coals, 5s. 5d 6s. 0d.	indefiningable. He had been had seen nobody to in-
r -	Tailow (rough), 4 9s. 0d 10s 0d. perStone.	ing our house in flames, and had seen nobody to in-
í.	[Potatoes, 100, to 120.]	form him of our escape. The females of Mr. Sykes's
5 -	Beef { (quarters), 5 d 6d. }	family are gone to Manchester for security, whilst
	[(10mos; 0 0; - b0;]	we have taken refuge here. The post-chaise in which
Ţ	Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. } per lb.	we came was escorted by four of the Scotch Greys.
C	(joints), 6 d 7d. > per to.	we rame was escorted by four or the desired in the
c-	Veal, 0 d 0d.	The rioters were headed by two men, dressed in wo-
	Pork, 3 d 4d.	men's clothes, who were called General Ludd's
10	Batter,	wives. We are again left without apparel, but such
١٩.		1
	Whiskey, 14s. 6d 15s. 0d. per Gal.	as the Minimum or our state of the
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LONDON.

accounts from the country this morning are, on the

FRIDAY, APRIL 11. It gives us real satisfaction to announce, that our

whole, of a more pleasing nature than those of yesterday. The conduct of the Magistrates has been meritorious. Considering the distresses of the People, they have been slow to inflict punishment, but firm in the maintenance of public order: nor must we refrain from bestowing upon the military great praise for the patience with which they have, in different places, borne the taunts and insults of the misguided populace, and for the cool discretion with which they have conducted themselves. We learn from Lords, that the rioters have not appeared again in any great numbers since the affair at Mr. Cartwright's. Besides the two unhappy men, whose deaths we have before mentioned, two more have since died of their wounds. To prevent the recurrence of similar dangers, the military no longer weited for tumultuous assemblings, but went about, dispersing the disturbers wherever they found them meeting together in small numbers. We have every reason to believe, that perfect order will be maintained in Cornwall. There is not in England a county in which the people exhibit in their practice the influence of religion so generally as the Cornish miners. They were formerly considered a rude and ferocious race, but are now esteemed a very different and opposite character, being civil, moral, and religious. This happy change is in a measure attributed to the indefatignble labours of the late Rev. John Wesley and his persevering disciples, a greater part of them at present being Wesleyan Dissenters. Early last week, there was every reason to apprehend most serious mischief in that quarter from an absolute want of provisions. Most opportunely two vessels from America, bound to London, with cargoes of flour, having put into Falmouth, the greater part of one of the cargoes was purchased by

from Falmouth last week, could not procure bread. We are surry to hear, that the riotous disposition has also shewn itself at Huddersheld, where it increased to so niarming a beight on Saturday night, that the interference of the military became indispensably necessary, and the resistance of the turbulent occasioned the loss of two men's lives, who were shot, besides another being badly wounded.

persons in the county, and some of them have al-

s so severely felt, that the Militia, when marched

We mentioned yesterday the disturbances at Sheffield, and at Stockport. The following letter states some further particulars:

Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Goodair, at Stockport, to her Husband in town. " Buckley Arms, Stockport; April 14.

We had been for some days under great apprethe people began to assemble in considerable numbers. They halted at our large gates (at Edgeley), and remained there for nearly an hour, calling to us it intervals to open our windows, and throwing stones in order to compel us to comply with their wishes. Finding neither of any avail, they proceeded towards this town, their numbers increasing as they proceeded along. Instead of entering by the usual road, they visited several houses and factories, where they broke all before them. They then returned to Edgeley, in number about 3000. On perceiving them from our cottage coming down the road, I assembled the children and nurse in the parlour, and fastened the windows and doors; the gardener presently rushed into the room, and conured us to fly that moment, if we wished to save our ires. It was with difficulty I could speak; but

each snatching up a child, we escaped at the great

gate just in time to avoid the rabble. We proceed-

ed to Mrs. Sykes's; but before we reached our desti-

Every thing, I have since learnt, was consumed by the fire, and nothing left but the shell. "The mob next proceeded to the factory, where they broke the windows, destroyed the looms, and cut all the work which was in progress; and having finished this mischief, they repeated the three cheers which they gave on seeing the flames first burst from our dwelling. Their cry was, " now for Sykes;" but before they could accomplish their wicked purpose on our friend, some military arrived, accompanied by Mr. Turner, whose exertions have been indefatigable. He had been much distressed on seeing our house in flames, and had seen nobody to inform him of our escape. The females of Mr. Sykes's family are gone to Manchester for security, whilst we have taken refuge here. The post-chaise in which we came was escorted by four of the Scotch Greys. | for the repayment of the arrears of two millions of The rioters were headed by two men, dressed in wo- francs due on the former subsidy (or about £80,000).

has been trying to get more soldiers at Edgeley, for the rioters appear worse than ever. Marsland and other families have taken shelter at Manchester .---Mr. Garside, who endearoured to protect our property, and even ventured to reproach the mob for their conduct, has been severely beaten and bruised.

"It is now nine o'clock at night, and I learn the nob are more outrageous than ever at Edgeley .-Fresh soldiers have been just sent there. Another roup of horse are expected to-night."

We have also heard of similar disturbances at Macclesfield, where one manufactory is said to have been destroyed, but the particulars have not reached us. " Several persons," says a Morning Paper, " have been seen in London these few days past, walking about in small parties, with labels on their hats, inscribed as follow:--- I want work. nd can have a good character.19 We know that one individual, of a decent appearance, was seen, a few days ago, with a label on his hat of the above description; but we doubt much whether " parties" have been noticed in the streets. It is not in London that the effects of the evil can soon be perceptible, because the pursuits of the most of the inhabitants are not of that nature to be so immediately affected by the commercial restraints of war, as those living in great manufacturing towns in the country. whose existence depends solely upon the market for their goods continuing uninterrupted.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFENCE.

Bow-sturet .- Wednesday evening a very extraordinary investigation took place before Mr. Nares. the Sitting Magistrate. It appeared that on the same evening as Croker, belonging to the Office, was passing along the Hampstead-road, he observed, a short distance before him, two men on a wall, and directly after he observed the tallest of them, a stout man about six feet high, hanging by his neck from a lamp post attached to the wall; being that instant tied up and turned off deliberately by the short man. This very unexpected and extraordinary sight autonished ruth and Camborne, for the use of the Miners. We and alarmed the Officer. He made up to the spot with all possible speed, and just before he arrived there, the tall man fell to the ground with the handkerchief by which he had been suspended. Croker ready arrived. We learn that a quantity has been produced his staff, said he was an officer, and desent from Falmouth to Redruth, where the scarcity manded to know of the other man the cause of such extraordinary conduct. In the mean time, the man who had been hanged recovered from the effects of his suspension, got up, and, on finding Croker Interfering, gave him a violent blow on his nose, which nearly knocked him backwards. The short man was theo endeavouring to make off; however, the officer procured assistance, and both the men were secured and brought to the above Office, when the account the fellows gave of themselves was, that they worked together on canals. They had been in company togother on the Wednesday afternoon; had tossed up with halfpence for money, and afterwards for their clothes-the tall man, who was hanged, won the other's jacket, trowsers, and shoes. They then, in the most wanton and brutal manner, tossed up who should hang the other; the short one won that toss. usion of the mob. This morning, about 9 o'clock, and they got upon the wall, the one to submit, and the other to carry their savage purpose into execuion on the lamp iron

They both agreed in this statement; the tall one, who had been hanged, said, if he had won the toss he would have hanged the other. He said he then felt the effects of the experiment on his neck, in consequence of the time he was hanging, and that his eyes were so much swelled that he saw double.

Mr. Nares and Mr. Birnie, the Magistrates, both apressed their horror and disgust at such conduct and language, and ordered the man who had been hanged to find buil for the violent and unjustifiable assault on the Officer, and the short one for hanging the other. Neither of them being provided with bail, they were committed to Bridewell for trial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18.

Price of Stocks this Day at one o'Clock. per Ct. Reduced 59-4 per Cent. 134 74 per Ct. Cons. for money 594 60-Do. for acc. 601 5 per Ct. 9011-Scrip 14 pre. Long Anns. 15 5-16the 1

Bach. Bills par 2s. pre. -Bonds 6s. 7s. pre. -Omn. --A Gentleman has arrived from Gottenburgh, who was there at the time Mr. Thornton landed from the British frigate, and by him we are informed, that by the same opportunity a quantity of boxes of specie was conveyed to Sweden. It is not possible to conceive that any sum of money could be sent to Sweden, excepting as a subsidy; and it may be from hence concluded, from this pregnant fact, that some arrangement is completed, and that a perfect understanding subsists between the two Governments.

Unfavourable sentiments of the disposition of Sweden are naturally founded on the seizure of the British property in the ships at Carlshams; but we are now told, that the confiscation was directed only men's clothes, who were called General Ludd's and that this demand being discharged, the Swedish wives. We are again left without apparel, but such | Government will hold itself responsible to the praas the kindness of our friends supplies. Mr. Sykes | prietors of the merchandize.