

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,241.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1812.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

The reply to the French creature was sent over to the Cordelia. We understand that as soon as she reached the French coast a boat came off with a superior officer, to whom the dispatch was delivered.

Where nothing certain is known, rumour will always be active. It is now reported that Bonaparte has no objection to admit Spain and Portugal, our allies, as parties to a negotiation, understanding that they consent in *limine* to negotiate upon the principle of ceding to France all that part of the Spanish territory which is North of the Ebro.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 27.—Notice is hereby given, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will hold a *Levee* at Carlton-house-to-morrow, the 28th instant, at two o'clock.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a *Drawing-room* at St. James's, on Thursday next, the 30th instant.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—Bulletin shewn at St. James's yesterday:—

Windor Castle, April 26. "His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as at the last monthly report."

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

Letters from Manchester inform us, that Wednesday and Thursday passed over without any particular outrage in that place, or the vicinity; but that tranquillity was far from being restored. The rioters, it is alleged, continued to hold nocturnal meetings in the fields, and were devising plans of fresh tumult. The respectable inhabitants of Manchester had formed themselves into associations for the protection of property, and paraded the streets every night with parties of the soldiery. The execution done among the rioters at Middleton, on Tuesday, by the military, was considerably greater than was at first supposed. A number of dead bodies had been found in the adjoining woods, and, adding those who died of their wounds to the number killed on the spot, it is said that from 25 to 30 of the populace have fallen victims.

LONDON, APRIL 25.—The threats of personal violence, which were confined at first to persons connected with machinery, are now extended to every man who exerts himself to suppress the present alarming disturbances, and individuals among the military are marked out as objects of hatred and victims of revenge. Colonel Campbell, the Inspecting Officer of this district, has been most grossly insulted, and threatened with destruction, for the official discharge of the arduous duty imposed upon him by the present unhappy disturbances. On Saturday last, an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Cartwright, the Intrepid defender of Rawfold Mill, by two villains, who fired at him from behind a hedge, as he was returning from Huddersfield. The shots were directed at nearly the same moment from opposite sides of the road, but happily without effect. This diabolical attempt upon the life of this gentleman took place in open day, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, about a mile on this side of Huddersfield.—Last Friday night, between two and eleven o'clock, as Mr. George Whitehead, a Constable at the Paddock, near Huddersfield, was retiring to rest, a musket or blunderbuss, probably the latter, was discharged through his stair-case window, and two shots, two pistol balls, and a piece of bone, were lodged in the ceiling. We are happy to say, that Mr. Whitehead received no injury. On Saturday, a regimental Court-Martial was held at Huddersfield, on the pirate, who misconducted himself at the attack on Rawfold Mill, in refusing aid to defend it in the manner he ought to have done; he was found guilty of neglect of duty, and was sentenced to receive 300 lashes. Mr. Cartwright, the proprietor of the mill, with a humanity worthy of his commission, exerted all his influence to procure the remission of his punishment, but without effect. On Tuesday morning the delinquent was escorted by a party of dragoons to the scene of execution. This circumstance, which was unexpected as it was painful to the feelings of Mr. Cartwright, was a favourable circumstance to the man, as it gave Mr. Cartwright an opportunity of again interfering in his favour; and though he could not procure an entire remission of his sentence, he procured a very considerable mitigation of it, as he was pardoned, after receiving only 25 lashes.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

DEPARTURE OF BONAPARTE FOR THE NORTH.

The Hornet arrived at Cowes from Cherbourg, with dispatches for the American Minister. A Gentleman who came over in the Hornet states, that Bonaparte had left Paris for the North, and that all the ports in the Baltic were to be garrisoned by French troops. The Hornet sailed from Cowes for New York immediately after landing the dispatches.

There was a report this morning of the capture of Almeida by the French. Government know nothing of it, and we disbelieve it.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

All the Morning Papers join in representing the Country to be in a state of perfect tranquillity; and those in particular who are devoted to Ministers, affect to charge all who say otherwise with want of honour, want of principle, and with being traitors to their country. We wish *The Morning Post*, however, and its satellites, to know, that we are not to be intimidated by these high-sounding appellations, when facts, which it is necessary the Public should know, come within the reach of our knowledge. It belongs only to the conductors of a

scandal and hissing press to conceal truth. It is the prerogative of those who are independent of Government, at all times, to promulgate truth; for, however harsh it may sound in the ears of the profligate, it will ultimately be productive of general good.—The following communications, which reached us this morning from the country, will show how far the assertion of the Ministerial Prints, that tranquillity has been restored, is well founded:—

MANCHESTER, APRIL 26.—Again I have the painful task to inform you, that another act of desperation was committed on Friday last, about four in the afternoon, when a large body of malcontents attacked the weaving factory belonging to Messrs. Wron and Danceroff, at West Houghton, about 13 miles from this town, which they immediately set on fire, when the whole of the building, with its valuable machinery, cambrics, &c. were soon in one state of conflagration? This was done with the utmost impunity, not a soldier being in that part of the country. The damage is immense, the factory alone cost £8000. The incendiaries seem bent upon the destruction of all improvements in machinery. The prospect is dreadful—and where it will stop, God only knows!

In confirmation of the above, we have received a letter from Birmingham, of yesterday's date, in which it is said, that "all the Scotch Greys that were in the barracks here, marched early this morning to reinforce the troops stationed in Manchester or the neighbourhood. So urgently are they wanted there, that they could not remain here till the arrival of some of the Blues, which are to replace them; till the Blues arrive, the Yeomanry are to do duty." The inhabitants of Birmingham have been tolerably quiet these some days past; but, if the Petition which they have presented to Parliament, for a repeal of the Orders in Council, be thrown out, it is the general opinion, that their quietude will be kindled into desperation.

Our accounts from Carlisle are to the 29th inst. from which it appears that wide-spreading devastation still prevails in the neighbourhood of that city. Our limits compel us to delay the details till tomorrow.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

The speeches which have recently been delivered in Parliament in support of the Catholic cause, or, rather, in the maintenance of the Empire's glory and safety, may excruciatingly be put in competition with the most splendid orations of either ancient or modern times. Much, however, of their excellence has been for ever lost to the public. The London Journalists themselves have confessed that their Reports are in most cases defective, and that they were obliged to omit some of the speeches altogether. Candour obliges us to go much further than this acknowledgment, and to say, that, with an exception of the speeches of Lord Donoughmore, of the Duke of Sussex, of Lord Rodolph, of Mr. Granton, of Mr. Perceval, and in two or three instances more, we have been compelled to abridge even the details which appeared upon the London papers.—The speech of the Marquis Wellesley, and of some others of the Peers, will hereafter be given at full length, their importance equipping this at our hands. Of Mr. Caning's speech no Report has been given; but we understand, that it will be published in a short time. It has been represented to us, by a Gentleman who was in the House on the occasion, as one of the ablest orations ever delivered, and our readers will readily concur in this opinion, when they learn, that Mr. Granton considered it as conclusive on his side of the question, and thought it wholly unnecessary, after that speech, to make any reply to what had been advanced against his motion.

Of the speech of Mr. Vernon, son of the Archbishop of York, we have received only an imperfect report. He is a young and an inexperienced Senator, but he has commenced a career which promises to rank him among the best and ablest friends of his country's rights and prosperity. His speech was heard with the most profound attention, and produced a strong sensation in every Member of the House. Having fairly apprised our readers of the defects under which our columns labour, we have now to observe, that more than enough has appeared to manifest the progress of liberality, and the triumph of wisdom and justice over intolerance and bigoted zeal. It has often been said, that Governments regulate the opinions of nations. The converse of the proposition is at least equally true; for the history of mankind proves, that the opinions of those who control and regulate the sentiments of those who rule over them. Wise Statesmen have watched these opinions in their birth, and, by adopting in the first instance what they well know they would in the end be forced to concede, they have not unfrequently appeared to be the authors of measures which they would willingly have repressed and extinguished.

This observation will not apply to the present Ministers of the British Empire, on the question to which we particularly allude, nor, perhaps, on any other. They have resisted with all their might the light of truth, but it has at length risen to meridian splendour, and they can no longer obscure or retard its progress. The principles of toleration—not that toleration which merely suffers the exercise of religious worship, and at the same time persecutes by exclusion from civil privileges, but that toleration which proclaims the equal rights of man, and denounces privations, on account of religious faith, are unexceptionable and oppressive—these principles have already throughout the United Kingdom with a manly but has proved itself irresistible, and which points to their ultimate and universal establishment. The following statement speaks for itself:

The following intelligence is derived from *The Dublin Correspondent* of Thursday. A merchant vessel, arrived in the Thames from Rio Janeiro, has brought accounts, that the Junta of Buenos Ayres had declared war against the Portuguese Government; adding, that the official Declaration of hostilities had been received at Rio Janeiro. A Portuguese force had come to the aid of the Montevideo forces in their contest with the Government of Buenos Ayres; but they appear, like all Foreign auxiliaries, to have turned their strength against

their friends. They are reported to have attacked a Custom-house at Maldonado, for the purpose of exacting contributions from the traders of that river. In this the war is said to have originated.

It is with unfeigned feelings of sorrow and indignation, that we deplore the death of Samuel Perceval, Esq. who expired on Tuesday, 2nd inst. at the residence of his father, in the County of Cork, at the late age of 83. This result is a positive triumph to the friends of civil and religious liberty, and there is not a man who can now doubt of the ultimate success of the appeal that has been made to the good sense and justice of the nation. But this is not all. Ministers see, that the hold of *No Popery* is no longer tenable, and they are now obliged to capitulate upon such terms as they can obtain. Let our readers carefully peruse Mr. Perceval's speech, and say, if we are not borne out in this remark to its very fullest extent. He has deserted, and for ever, the standard of exclusion, with what motives and what honours to himself we leave others to judge. The fact now is beyond all controversy, and the loss of liberty must henceforth reside in some other leader of their cause, if such a leader can be found. A short time ago, a few little weeks have passed, when Mr. Perceval told the Nation, that he could anticipate no time at which the Catholics could obtain Emancipation, and that, rather than take from his Sovereign a command to remove the penal restrictions, he would make his bow, and retire. Let the public look to his language now; let the revolution in his mind, that revolution which points to bicentricity in her expiring convulsions, be set down in the tablets of perpetual remembrance. With an able Journalist, we ask, what has coerced this revolution in the Minister's mind? Why has Mr. Perceval's tongue been so softened and so humbled? Because he sees, that he cannot struggle against the public mind—because he sees, that circumstances are overpowering him, and he must capitulate. What his motives are, however, is nothing to the public, farther than as the criterion of his political character, and as the testimony of that homage with which he has at last been compelled to bend to the decree of his country. It is in the happy effects which this revolution will produce that the Nation will rejoice, leaving to the Minister the full possession of the shame or the glory of the change. Good—great, important, and lasting good, will be the issue, and there are few who will be anxious to examine with a scrutinizing eye the source from which it springs. Again we say, that the progress of religious and civil liberty cannot now be arrested in its mighty course. Its enemies have fallen, to rise no more. Hereafter, they will hardly hold a place in the memorable events of the age in which we live.

There is a circumstance with respect to this speech of the Minister which it is most material to state. It was differently reported in different Journals, but in all of them he was made to avow, either more or less strongly, the change of opinion of which we have spoken. His declarations were at first given in rather a qualified manner by the *Courier*. Officers reason for so doing it is the best judge; but it has reason that qualification, in a republication of the speech itself, prefaced by an admission, that there were several inaccuracies in it's first Report of it. This second Report of the speech by the *Courier* is extracted from the same London Journal from which we have copied the Report that appears in our columns. We are, therefore, justified in presuming, and in believing, that the Report is accurate and authentic.

There appears to have been considerable error in the statement of what passed between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Ponsouby, and, from what we have learned, we are authorised in saying, that the latter did not use the strong language imputed to him.—There is, however, every reason to believe, that Mr. Ponsouby did speak of the Prince Regent and the Catholics as he is represented to have done. A London paper says, that the real triumph obtained by the Roman Catholics in argument, as well as in independent votes, has justly satisfied them, that their rights will be established; and they have, therefore, resolved not to bring the question again before Parliament at present. A Noble Earl, says the same paper, within the "magic circle," betted large sums of money, that the Minority in the Commons would not amount to 180. The whole efforts and influence of Ministers were exerted upon the occasion.

The business which chiefly occupied Parliament on the evening of Monday last was, votes of Thanks to Lord Wellington and his army, in consequence of the capture of Badajos. The occasion drew forth the most animated tributes of applause, in which the Members of both Houses warmly concurred. This subject presented the expected discussion on the Orders in Council, which were only incidentally alluded to, on some Petitions against them having been presented. The riots in England have not ceased, or, rather, they appear to be extending; but there was no foundation for the formidable statements conveyed by some of the London Journals of Saturday last. The Court of Exchequer of London has finally decided in favour of the Speaker of the House of Commons, against Sir Francis Burdett. No Mail due.

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ENGLISH SACKS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 5th instant, at JOSEPH MAXON'S Auction, Summer-hill, for Account of whom it may concern. A Quantity of new English SACKS, partly damaged by salt water, landed from the *Mary Ann*, from Liverpool. Sale to commence at One o'Clock. Waterford, 5th Month 2nd. 1812.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

MRS. BRIG ISAAC and JANE, RICHARD WATTS, Master, will sail on or about the 20th of this month. She has good accommodations for Cabin Passengers. For Passage, apply to KERRY SCOTT and Co of the Master on board. Waterford, May 2. 1812.



MR. GANTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Public in general, that he has now opened an inspection, next door to the Mirror Office, near the Exchange, his GRAND CABINET of CURIOSITIES, consisting of nine pieces of MACHINERY, ALSO GLASS-WORK and IVORY, and beautiful figures of RICE, PASTE, and WAX, combining natural curiosities from every part of the known world, such as Birds, Fish, Insects, Reflections, and Quills, pedes together with an extensive collection from the South Sea Islands, &c. &c. May 2. 1812. Admittance—Ladies and Gentlemen 1s 8d. 2s. 6d. Children half price.

MR. HOBSON retains his intention of putting up with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES, near the MILL-STREET, as heretofore advertised, which he is willing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A full view of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. BRAYNE, who can give full information at all Times required. Waterford, April 4. 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and DEMISES of MOUNT VERNON, near the MILL, as heretofore advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. WALKER, Ballybricken, or to JAMES AYLEWARD, Grange. Waterford, March 29. 1812.

WATERFORD.

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

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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 next dispose of her interest, for fifteen years, from the 25th of March last, to said House. There is a good GARDEN in the rear, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, all in thorough repair. The House has been lately papered and painted, and left for the immediate reception of a Family.—Apply at said House. Also to be sold, a PROFIT RENT of two GARDENS, situated at Newtown, for the term of twenty-six Years. Waterford, April 29. 1812.



PORT OF MILFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, at the Custom-house, Milford, on Thursday, the 28th Day of May, 1812, the CUTTER MATHIESS, burthen about 125 Tons, and the new line in a Hubberston (Pill) with her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, together with a BOAT, TWO CARRIAGE GUNS, (9 pounders) several MUSKETS, PIKES, &c. &c. and a Quantity of AMMUNITION. The above Vessel is a Coppered and Copper fastened, and is well adapted for a Privateer or fair Mercantile Trade, whose expedition is required; for which purpose only she will be sold. Sale to be by at 11 o'Clock in the Morning. Custom-House, April 29. 1812.

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 COMPEEY, situated near Mullinabone, in the County of Tipperary, midway between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 9 1/2 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 Quality. Application, in Writing, to be made to TWOBERRY JONES, KILKENNY; or JOHN WATSON, MULLINABONE. JOHN SULLIVAN will show the Premises. The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 18. 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. Upwards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly improved within these three Years, and a long Lease would be given to an improving and solvent Tenant. Proposals will be received by FAYERS BROS. Waterford, March 21. 1812.

TO BE LET,

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Brigge-Street, and CONCERNS in the rear thereof, now occupied by ANTHONY JACKSON. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-House, near the Bridge. Waterford, 29th of 4th Month, 1812. N.B. The Premises may be viewed any day between Twelve and Two o'Clock.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

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

| WHITE. | RED. | HOUSEHOLD. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. |
| One-Penny 0 2 2 | 0 3 4 | 0 4 5 |
| Two-Penny 0 4 2 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 2 |
| Four-Penny 0 8 3 | 0 10 0 | 1 0 3 |
| Six-Penny 0 13 0 | 1 5 1 | 1 11 5 |

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Rugged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be stamped upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'Clock, to the Assize, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

J. DENIS, Mayor.

TO BE SOLD.

A WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT RENT OF £1000, arising out of the Lands of BALLYMACART, in the County of Waterford. For Particulars, apply by letter, post-paid, to THOMAS SEAWAN, Attorney, at Youghal, in Vacation—and, in Term, at No. 8, Great-Ship-Street, Dublin. Youghal, April 17. 1812.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE & CONCERNS in COLLEGE-STREET, in which Mr. PHILIP HAYDEN lately resided; also, some Lots of BUILDING GROUND at the Water-side and John's-Hill—Apply to ANTHONY STRAIN, who has a few TONS of HAY to dispose on a reasonable Terms. Waterford, March 31. 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, ABOUT Eight Acres of the LANDS of BALLYMACART, situated on the River Suir, and only one Mile from the City of Waterford, being a most beautiful Situation for any Gentleman, to build upon. The Lease is for two Years and 31 Years in reversion. Apply to BAX. ROSSIGNOL, Esq. Waterford, April 26. 1812.

DISTILLERY.

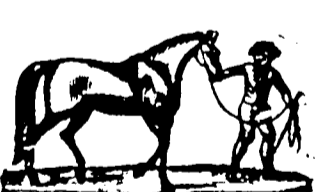
WM. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECEIVED DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, SPIRIT OF WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WHISKY, all of most superior quality. His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty Tons of Prime COIK WHISKY, and his price for every article in the Line will be found as moderate as those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

TO BE LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREWE, 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 TWOBERRY JONES, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4. 1812.

MAY-PARK.

TO 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 OFFICES, TWO COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to HONOURABLE M. EQ. at May-Park, near Waterford. THE HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years. April 11. 1812.



THAT BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE.

FRIAR. THE Property of DAVID HARRIS, Esq. will stand this Season, at SHANKILL, 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 (call her name, her Dam by a thoroughbred Son of Old England's, her Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam by the Kilmorey Arabian, on a Thoroughbred Mare.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 4.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tallow (rendered) | about 90s. 0d. |
| Lard (blake) | 04. 0d. 04. |
| (cask-rendered) | 03. 0d. 06. |
| Burnt Pigs | 45s. 0d. 47s. 0d. |
| Pork | 40s. 0d. 43s. 0d. |
| Beef | 04. 0d. 06. 0d. |
| Oatmeal | 28s. 0d. 29s. 0d. |
| Flour, first Quality, | — s. — d. — |
| second, | 80s. 0d. 85s. 0d. |
| third, | 56s. 0d. 64s. 0d. |

Then follow some letters from Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated Quebec, May, 1809, requesting him to return to Quebec, Mr. Esaukin's arrangement has rendered his mission no longer necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Messages and Documents having been read, a motion was made by Mr. Rhea to print them.

On this motion, an interesting debate took place. No gentleman opposed the printing, but each speaker expressed his sentiments on the transaction. The motion to print was unanimously agreed to. The Message was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

On the question to grant to the Committee power to send for persons, papers, and effects, if they should, on consideration, think proper so to do, a division took place. There were 104 votes in favour of granting the power, and 10 against it. So the Committee were invested with the power.

SENATE.
One thousand copies of those documents were ordered to be printed, and a resolution was passed, directing the Secretary of State to lay before the Senate the names of any and all persons in the United States, and especially in the State of Massachusetts, who have in any way or manner whatever entered into, or most remotely countenanced, the project, or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was, in the year 1809, employed by Sir James Craig, then Governor-General of the British provinces in North America, and which have been communicated to the Senate of the United States.

The Official Paper of the American Government mentions, "that when those documents were read, they produced a general burst of indignant patriotism in both Houses of Congress."
ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, DELIVERED ON THE 28th.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, the Aldermen Combe, Wood, and Goodbehers, City Officers, and about seventy Commoners, went at two o'clock from Guildhall to Carlton-house, and presented the following Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent:
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.
May it please your Royal Highness,
We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects.
Fourteen months have elapsed since your Royal Highness ascended to the Regency of these kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the Government, the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your Royal Highness, to express our unfeigned sorrow that, during this interval, no efficient measures have been adopted by your Ministers calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people; but that, on the contrary, the same mal-practices and the same false principles of Government have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation. We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money—the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption—the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country—the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted and liberty violated—the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops—the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to Prince and People—and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to desolation.

As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the Representatives of the first City in your Empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the mal-practices and mistaken principles of your Ministers; we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and forbear to express our conviction that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing Empire into an abyss, from which it can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign policy.

In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest Empire of these or past times, of an Empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that, in all ages, have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty, we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country—and posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your Royal Highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for its welfare and the very existence of the nation—so therefore pray,

"That your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your Councils those Ministers who have proved themselves so unworthy of the confidence of your people, and call to the Administration of the Government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy is suited to the enlightened character of the nation, whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the time—whose inclination would lead them to secure the affections of the people, and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the Common House of Parliament, and in the various branches of the State, which, at this perilous crisis, are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interests of the Crown than to the security and true glory of the Empire.
Signed, by order of Court,
HENRY WOODHOUSE."
To which his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—
"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the Petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the great Council of the nation.
Being firmly of opinion that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your Petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution at home.
These endeavours can only be attended with success, when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.
In this county, we are happy to find that the deluded multitude, whose ferocious outrages threatened the most alarming results, and whose steps were immediately directed to their own injury, have relinquished their measures of violence, and are returning to their pacific avocations. From some circumstances which have been disclosed in the examinations of several in custody, there is reason to believe that the late outrages in Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, have not been altogether distinct and unconnected with each other. But this is a subject upon which it would be improper, at the present moment, to enlarge. Our county could at present contain no less a number than thirty-two of these unfortunate and misguided men, and some more are expected from the neighbourhood of Stockport. Among these is Wm. Walker, for rioting, and seizing flour and other articles, at Gre Groat, and being particularly active in making seizures.
This man, a collier from Wrenth, was considered as an active leader, marched before the deluded mob in a large cocked hat, and was distinguished by the appellation of *General Ludd*. That wretch or want did not impel him to the deceptions with which he is charged, is evident from this circumstance, that six guineas were found upon his person, when he was seized at our Castle on Sunday last.—(Chester Courier.)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 27.—Early on Monday last, the Market-day at Rochdale, great crowds from the neighbourhood of Oldham, Royley, Heywood, and places adjacent, flocked in for the avowed purpose of lowering the prices of provisions, it having been previously intimated that such an illegal act would thus be effected. The parties placed themselves in groups of about fifty or sixty in different parts of the town, and each group endeavoured to collect around them the inhabitants of the town and country, by using inflammatory language; but much to the credit of the latter, few, if any, seemed disposed to join them. The military being directly called out, and after the riot act had been read by Mr. Horton, the rioters were soon dispersed, without any other damage being done, and about eleven o'clock good order was restored. Much praise is due to the Magistrates, for their timely and precautionary measures, and to the military for their prompt attention to the Civil Power, and the readiness with which they quelled the disturbers of the public peace.

A large factory, at West Houghton, near Bolton, was burnt down on Friday, by about 50 incendiaries, but no material mischief has been done in the town. Several suspicious persons are apprehended, and all was quiet at the date of our last news.
CARLEISLE, APRIL 25.—We are sorry to inform our readers, that the general spirit of discontent still prevails. Yesterday week, the people assembled in great numbers in a neighbouring field, and from thence proceeded to Dalton, a village about four miles distant, where they broke open two warehouses, which they emptied of their contents, consisting of grain, flour, bacon, cheeses, tins, and shoes. The Magistrates, having received information, proceeded to the scene of plunder, which they reached about half after eleven o'clock at night. By this time the greatest part of the multitude had left the place with their booty; the soldiers, however, succeeded in securing some stragglers, and others who had been imprudently drawn there through motives of curiosity, and lodged in the goal of the city of men, women, and children, about fifty-eight.
On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the Magistrates were busily employed in examining the prisoners, fifteen of whom have been committed for trial at the ensuing Assizes.

On Tuesday a Meeting of the Magistrates and neighbouring Gentlemen was held in the town-hall, which was also crowded with the town's people, among whom were several of the operative weavers. After a number of inhabitants had been sworn in as special constables for the constitutional protection of the place, Colonel Howard, of Gorbey, and Mr. Christian, of Unring-hill, addressed the people. Amongst other things advanced, they stated, that the dullness of manufacturing sales, an immediate advance of wages was impracticable—that though the sufferings of the poor were great, yet in no country were there such excellent laws for their relief—and that if the labouring mechanic found it impossible to support his family, he ought to seek parochial relief.—Some of the weavers, in reply, stated, that in consequence of the very low price of labour, they were compelled to perform twice the former quantity of work, and thus nearly double the quantity of goods was manufactured by the same number of hands, as otherwise would have been, had wages been higher—that to an independent mill, the application for parochial assistance was at all times grievous; but more particularly so now; as, in such case, they would be compelled to part with their children, (and those, perhaps, at a very tender age,) who, being bound out as parish apprentices, would be removed from that control and superintendence which every parent, whose mind is in the least impressed with the awful responsibility of such a station, wishes to have over his children; and sooner they are severed from them, they would endure many hardships—that they had previously presented a Petition to the Magistrates for an advance of wages, praying to be heard on oath respecting the sufficiency they were enduring; and even this had been refused—that several of the City Magistrates being manufacturers, they considered them unfit to judge in their case—and that, though promises of an advance of wages had, on a recent occurrence, been held out to them, these promises were no longer regarded.

The meeting broke up without any thing having been determined. Very soon after, a deputation from the weavers waited on Mr. Christian, with the Petition they had formerly presented to the City Magistrates, in which were given abstracts from two Acts of Parliament, asserting the power of the Magistrates to regulate the price of manual labour according to the price of provisions. Mr. Christian promised them, that so soon as it was possible, his other, Mr. Curwen, who is now attending his Parliamentary duty, would hold a meeting of the City Magistrates, when their Petition should be duly considered, and if any thing could be done to ameliorate their condition, they might rest assured it should not be neglected. We understand, that Mr. Christian afterwards communicated to the Magistrates the particulars of what had been promised, which met with their cordial approbation.

LONDON.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.
There are great hopes that peace will be concluded between Russia and Turkey, the former very properly abstaining from those demands, which the approach of a greater danger and a more formidable enemy would, she knows, prevent her from enforcing by the sword. In the present state of Europe, a wise policy would unite Turkey and Russia in bonds of the strictest amity and alliance; for whatever professions Bonaparte may make to Turkey, there is no doubt that he is as much bent upon her destruction as he is upon the ruin of Russia.
The Midstone frigate is said to have brought from Sir Edward Pellew an account of the sailing of the Toulon fleet, with troops on board.
THURSDAY, APRIL 30.
Mr. Labouchere, of the House of Messrs. Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, arrived in Town this morning; he sailed from the *Messe* on Saturday last. This is the same Gentleman who came charged with a Mission from the Dutch Government to this Country, during the time of King Louis. His present visit is of a commercial nature.
Dover, APRIL 29.—His afternoon another Flag of Truce arrived here from Calais, with an Officer and Dispatches; and Lieutenant Little, the Commander of the Charles schooner, has gone over to Deal to the Adairal, with the dispatches, and the French Officer is at present on board the Charles. This arrival is no doubt a reply to the dispatches which were forwarded from Deal to Calais on Friday last.
Stocks rose one per cent. this morning, in consequence of the arrival of the above intelligence, and closed at 61 1/4.
French Papers to the 25th instant arrived in Town last night. They are still silent on the subject of Bonaparte's departure for the North, and the intelligence they convey is absolutely of no importance. Private Letters of the 23th, however, which we have seen, state positively, that the departure of the Emperor had taken place, and add, what we surmised yesterday, that it was kept a profound secret. We are also informed, from the same source, that Mr. Barlow, the American Ambassador at Paris, is treated with great neglect, if not contempt. He has made no progress whatever in the objects of his mission, nor has he the least prospect of obtaining restitution of the valuable American property, which was the first object of his mission to obtain.
A plot has been discovered at Paris between the War Department and the Russian Legation. In consequence of some treasonable communications, four clerks of that department have been brought to trial, and one of them has been sentenced to receive capital punishment. Another (M. Suger) has been amerced in the sum of 600 francs, and exposed to the disgrace of the iron collar during one hour.

The gratifying intelligence which we communicated to our readers on Saturday last is fully confirmed by the arrivals of this morning. The *Mermaid*, Captain Conder, has arrived at Falmouth, in six days from Cadix. The enemy's ships were partly broken up, preparatory to the final raising of the siege; and the French troops were making the best of their way to France, where we trust they will never be permitted to arrive. Scarcely, after hearing of the fall of Babylon, instantly fell Seville, and proceeded northwards with the whole of his force. His banners with his army are now in full possession of Seville; and we may expect soon to hear of his disturbing the repose of the French in Madrid.

An Anshott Mail arrived this morning with intelligence of a most interesting description. The Speech of the King to the Diet assembled at Oortbro does not distinctly inform us what line of conduct he means to pursue; indeed, the Swedish Government cannot be much perplexed; they are evidently opposed to Seylla and Charvildis.
A letter from Gottsburgh of the 25th ult. states that the Russian declaration of hostilities against France had not yet been made public there, although it was known that it was issued. Bonaparte was expected to join the army in the North in a few days. It is not likely that any movement of consequence would be made by the troops until his arrival.
A conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg, the object of which was to assassinate the Emperor. The ring leaders have been arrested, but were not acquainted with any further particulars.

Waterford Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 3.
The proceedings in Parliament have so accumulated upon our hands, as to render a view of the whole of them in detail utterly impracticable. Several of the subjects of discussion, however, present scarcely any thing of interest; others have been often debated before; and others are only in progress through the House. Such as come under the list of which it had been taken, as applied as much as possible, when any thing of moment appears. Of the value of them we shall here give an abridged view, taking care to omit nothing that is either interesting or important.
In our last publication, we noticed the votes of Thanks for the capture of Badajoz. The subject produced hardly any discussion, as there was a general concurrence in both Houses as to the propriety of the capture, and the signal bravery with which it had been taken. The Thanks comprehend the Earl of Wellington, General Beresford, and the other Generals of the Army, the Officers of Engineers and the Officers of Artillery, British and Portuguese, and the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army. These votes were carried unanimously. General MARTIN observed that, for the first time in his life, and probably for the last, he agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After warmly complimenting Lord Wellington on his conduct when in a political station, he said, that he had not acted as another Secretary had done, whose whole life had been a scene of political activity, who had secured to himself a pension of £13,000, and procured the abolition of a pension for the purpose of afterwards establishing himself in it.—The General was here called to order, and did not proceed.—A Petition from Liverpool was presented by General GAYDON, which described in strong language the distresses of the inhabitants, stating, particularly, that in one week sixteen thousand had been relieved by public subscription, and that about one-sixth of the population of Liverpool had obtained charitable donations, rendered necessary by the unparalleled privations of the times. But the most remarkable part of this petition was a direct allusion to the alleged declaration of Mr. Ross to the Gentlemen of Birmingham, in which he likened France and England to two men whose heads were in a bucket of water, and between whom the stroke of a sword would remain the longest in that situation without suffocation. These words were reprobated by the petition in very severe terms. Mr. Ross, in vindicating himself from the charge, complained that he had been fully used in the transaction, and appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was present at the interview with the Birmingham Deputation, whether a single word had been uttered by him which could afford the weakest foundation for the expressions employed by the Petitioners. Mr. TIERNEXY put the question pointedly home, and Mr. Ross, in reply, said—"I assert again, that I have no recollection of having used such an expression, and I am certain, that it was not addressed to any of the Gentlemen who waited upon me. I do not undertake to deny it positively; it might have been said by me. All I can undertake to state positively is, that no such phrase was used by me at that Deputation; but, whether I said it to any of the individuals, I will not pretend to determine. I do not, that, if I used it, it proceeded from any want of feeling on my part for the distresses complained of." Had Mr. Ross been giving evidence in a Court of Justice, this speech would have afforded good materials for the cross-examination of some torturing Lawyer. It was assayed by several Members, that they had heard the words from the Gentlemen of the Deputation. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer maintained warmly the cause of his friend, but even he could not deny the use of his words. No trace of them was left upon his memory. They might have been uttered in his hearing, or indeed within his hearing, and he might have noticed them. Mr. PERCY, however, never

use of the circumstance for another purpose. He said, it had been employed to exasperate the public mind, with a view to produce mischief, and he was sorry to see, that Gentlemen in the House gave countenance to such disgraceful attempts. Mr. TIERNEXY, without attending to the remarks of Mr. PERCY, put Mr. Ross still farther to the proof, and it will be afterwards seen, that the words haunt the Secretary like an evil genius.
The topics to which we have alluded were the principal objects of inquiry in both Houses on the evening of Monday, the 27th. We now proceed to advert as briefly as possible to subsequent discussions. In the Lords, various petitions were presented against the Monopoly of the East India Trade, and against the Orders in Council, on the first of which some conversation took place. Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from the Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in London and its neighbourhood, praying the removal of all disabilities on account of religious opinions. Earl STANHOPE stated it to be his intention, to bring in a Bill conformably to the prayer of the petition.—Lord HOLLAND put a question to Lord LIVERPOOL with respect to the Message sent by the President of the United States to Congress, charging, that an Agent had been employed by the Governor of the adjacent British Colonies, to foment dissenting in the United States, with the view of dismembering the Union. Lord LIVERPOOL replied, that no person had been employed by this Government to foment dissensions in the United States, nor had there existed any intention on the part of Government to foment dissensions there, or to make any attempt to separate the Union. As to the person alluded to as an Agent, he was persuaded, that he could only have been employed for the purpose of obtaining information with a view to the defence of Canada, in the event of hostilities. Lord HOLLAND further asked, whether Captain HENRY was, or was not, employed by this Government? Or, whether they knew of his being employed by Sir JAMES CRAIG? Lord LIVERPOOL said, that Captain HENRY was not employed by Government; and he was persuaded, from what he knew of Sir JAMES CRAIG, that Sir JAMES could only have employed him for the purpose of obtaining information with a view to the defence of Canada, under the impression, that hostilities might perhaps soon commence. Lord HOLLAND observed, that there was, probably, some correspondence between Sir JAMES CRAIG and the Government, and suggested the propriety of laying that correspondence before the House. No notice was taken of this suggestion, and the matter was passed over in silence. Previous, however, to the rising of the House, Lord How also resumed the subject, and said, that, unless Government was ready to counteract the published documents, it was absolutely necessary for the vindication of the honour of the country, to move some Parliamentary resolution. "If any thing," said his Lordship, "liko what is contained in the Documents was the fact, it was not less than the mission of a person, not authorized, to the subjects of a friendly power, for the purpose of exciting a rebellion, and of offering assistance to such as would engage in it." Lord LIVERPOOL said, "that nothing was farther from the fact than the light in which the Noble Lord had placed the subject. Nothing had occurred which by any means warranted inferences of the nature alluded to. Lord HOLLAND then said—"If the Noble Lord was enabled to contradict the statements that had appeared, it would be much the better way to do so effectually, by laying the papers upon the table.—If he were not his intention to do so on an early day, he gave notice, (that he should move on Friday next) (May the first) for the production of the correspondence between Sir JAMES CRAIG and the Government." With this intimation, the subject was dropped. When we come to the proceedings in the Commons, we shall have occasion again to advert to it. In the mean time, we take the opportunity of stating, that the importance of this transaction, and the interesting discussions which are likely to arise from it, have rendered it necessary to lay it more particularly before our readers than we have hitherto done. For this purpose, we refer them to a statement which will be found in another part of our paper, and which contains all the material parts of the Documents presented to Congress by the American President. The only other topic, discussed in the Lords on the evening to which we allude, was the Gold Coins Bill, prior to its being read a second time. The usual arguments against a compulsory circulation of paper were repeated, and little of either novelty or importance was added to the subject. Some charges were advanced by Lord KING against Earl STANHOPE, for having originally introduced the bill. The Noble Earl acknowledged, that he was the father of the bill, but complained that it had been changed in its nature. He then mentioned some of the alterations which he considered with which it was decorated were not his; he had found himself compelled to resign his laurels to the nurse and nursery-maid, which were, in defiance of his inclinations, appointed to superintend its future progress.

On Tuesday, the 28th, the Commons were entirely occupied with the Orders in Council, but the discussion was almost wholly limited to topics which, every year since the establishment of these Orders, have been regularly given to the public in many speeches and various forms. These topics were—the French Debts—the history and nature of the Orders—their merit and demerit—their influence upon the trade of the country and of Britain—their operation upon America—and the consequences to which they are likely to lead. To give the debate to our readers, would only be to fill our columns with repetitions, and to tire the public patience with what they have heard even to satiety. Some things, however, occurred in the course of the inquiry which

cannot be omitted. The two men drawing in the buckets of water again visited Mr. How in all their trim, and the Right Honourable Gentleman once more indicated himself to be most melancholy toned of affliction, and produced votes of thanks from the Spitalfield Weavers, and the Committee of Journeymen Mechanics, to prove, that he had a good and humane character. But the debate was above all things distinguished by unfolding another revolution in the mind of the Minister.—another act of reluctant homage to the voice of his country. Lord STANLEY moved, that the Petitions against the Orders in Council should be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and supported his motion in a speech of great modesty, but of sound argument and extensive information. The warm affection which Ministers entertain for these Orders, and the tenacity with which they have upon every occasion maintained the wisdom and beneficial consequences of them, are well known. It was expected, that they would oppose the motion of Lord STANLEY, and that the strength of the respective parties in the House would be decisively tried upon the occasion. This, however, did not take place, for reasons that will immediately appear. Mr. ROSE replied to Lord STANLEY in a speech, whose details, if fully given, would nearly occupy our whole paper, but in which there was little novelty, except the buckets of water, the Spitalfield Weavers, and the Journeymen Mechanics. In defending himself from the deprecating accusation, he said—"It was the first time in his life that such a charge had been brought against him: he thought he had not in the slightest degree, either in his words or the manner of his uttering them, given occasion for offence of any sort. He was not then (when the Birmingham Deputation had the interview with Ministers) in his official duty, but happened to call the Right Hon. Gentleman, who is represented as having before said that the Deputation granted upon him on his Right Hon. Friend the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer for a very different purpose. He was literally an intruder there. What sort of words might be uttered by him ought not surely to be imputed as a charge against Government.—However inconsiderate they might be, surely, to make them a matter of complaint in a petition to that House, was without example in the history of the country." Then came the certificate of the Spitalfield Weavers and Journeymen Mechanics to the character of a Minister of the British Empire! Mr. ROSE did not oppose the motion. On the contrary, he was happy, that the time was come when the subject could be fully discussed, a time which the Right Hon. Gentleman had forced upon him and his friends, every Session since the Orders had existed. The motion was not opposed by any of the Ministers, but they carefully avoided binding themselves to any opinion (til after the investigation had taken place. Lord STANLEY asked, whether, in case the inquiry should show, that the Orders in Council were one of the principal causes of the present distress, Ministers would rescind them; or, whether they would continue to act on the Declaration published a few days ago, and subsequently authenticated by insertion in the *Gazette*? Mr. PERCY said, "that he would not pledge himself to any agreement previous to discussion. Even if it should appear, that a great part of the temporary pressure of this single year was to be attributed to the Orders in Council; yet, if we were found, that there were other concurrent causes, and that the pressure was merely temporary, he could not say, that he would pledge himself to abandon the system." Mr. TIERNEXY said—"it was but yesterday, that the House understood from the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) that he would not agree to a Committee, and now he does agree. The reason probably was, that many of his friends had hinted to him, that they could not vote for him, if he resisted the Committee. Now, if, after the inquiry, similar hints should be given to him, and he found, that dissatisfaction was spreading in his ranks, he would be just as ready to give up the Orders in Council, as he was to change his determination yesterday." Here, then, is a second revolution in the mind of the Minister, and one fully and adequately explained. He feels the irresistible power of public opinion. He acts as the Catholic Claims. He yields to the sense of the Nation. He knows that, as a Minister, he is for ever gone, if he should persevere in the favourite measures of his heart. He yields, and he yields for reasons into which a child may penetrate. The following observations on the subject, by a London Journalist, are worthy of special attention. "This is the fortunate result of that universal expression which has been made of the public judgment upon this great and unequalled source of our calamities, and it ought to be an incentive to the people of every district, to persevere in a temperate but firm declaration of their sentiments, on this and on every public grievance, in petitions to the Legislature." On the question being put on Lord STANLEY's motion, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Orders in Council should sit on the 29th (Wednesday) next, and be continued from day to day. Witnesses from Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. &c. were, on the motion of Mr. BROUGHA, summoned to attend. The real state of affairs, therefore, in so far at least as the Orders in Council are concerned, will thus be fully developed. Immediately before the House adjourned, Mr. WHITREAD introduced the recent proceedings in the American Congress, relative to Captain HENRY's correspondence. Lord CASTLEBROUGH said—"He begged most distinctly and emphatically, on behalf of the British Ministry, to assert, that it never entered into their contemplation to encourage a disposition to produce the separation of any part of the States from the Union; nor had they ever acted upon a system of policy of that description. It

was certainly consistent with the fact, that Captain HENRY had been employed by Sir JAMES CRAIG, but without the privity of Government, who never heard of it until the Governor of Canada informed of his recall, in consequence of the fears of mutual hostility being removed. The object of Sir J. CRAIG was, merely to ascertain the temper of the inhabitants of the Eastern districts, with a view to the attack which he had reason to believe was meditated upon the Province, at the head of which he had been placed." Mr. WHITREAD then read a paragraph from a letter from Sir JAMES CRAIG, dated 26th February, 1809, relating to the probability of a separation being produced, and enquired, whether it was transmitted by the Governor of Canada, and what steps Ministers had taken upon its receipt? The reply of Lord CASTLEBROUGH was as follows—"Ministers were not acquainted with the mission having been undertaken until it was terminated. It was a strong proof, that Sir JAMES CRAIG had only employed Mr. HENRY for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of the Eastern States assisting in an attack upon Canada, that, when appearances of a hostile nature had vanished, he was recalled."—After this, Mr. WHITREAD gave notice, that he would, on a future day, move that the papers should be laid before the House.

The foregoing statements give a correct, and, in all points of importance, a full outline of the proceedings in Parliament down to the 28th inclusive. The subject of greatest magnitude is that which relates to America, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is incumbent on Ministers to substantiate their explanation by unequivocal and authentic documents. They have said that they did not know of the mission of HENRY till it was concluded, and that they never entertained any idea of separating the Union of the American States. We will not dispute the truth of their declaration; but we will say, that the honour of the country demands from them a refutation of the charges which have been made, and of the evidence upon which these charges are grounded. Mr. HENRY, in his Memorial to Lord LIVERPOOL, expressly says—"that the object of my mission was, to encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the General Government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his Majesty's Government of Canada; to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor General, &c." These words do not implicate Ministers in the first instance, but no proofs have ever publicly appeared, showing that they disapproved of the conduct of Sir J. CRAIG. In so far as he is concerned, the grave is closed forever upon the transaction. His correspondence, however, with Government must exist, and it is the bounden duty of Ministers to produce it, and to prove by it, either that a subordinate officer, uninstrued and unauthorized, engaged in a plan of fomenting rebellion among the subjects of a friendly and independent Power, or that Mr. HENRY has misrepresented the whole affair, and imposed upon the American Government. For the present, we leave the subject, with the expression of a hope, that the glory of the British name has not been tarnished by so foul a deed.

On the 29th and 30th, nothing but routine business was transacted in the Lords, and the Commons were almost wholly occupied in the examination of witnesses on the Orders in Council. The evidence has not yet reached us.
With respect to other articles of intelligence, we can only refer to our columns. We believe that we may at length state almost with certainty, that all differences between France and Russia have been finally and amicably adjusted. On the evening of Friday it was generally understood in London, that disastrous news had been received from Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo. The former is said to have surrendered to the enemy, in consequence of a want of provisions, and the latter was expected to share the same fate, and for the same cause.—No Mail due.

It is with real satisfaction, that we have occasion, in almost every publication, to notice the early arrival of the mail from Milford. An important improvement in the establishment of the Packets has recently taken place, to which it is necessary particularly to advert. On the evening of the first of this month, an additional Packet, under the command of Captain Parris, sailed from Milford for the first time. There is, therefore, now upon this station, the same number of Packets as at Holyhead, and it will be gratifying to the public, and particularly to the mercantile interest, to learn, that the active and zealous Agent at Milford has, by authority, issued an order to the Captains, to sail on the nights of Tuesdays with the cross-post letters, so that a mail will henceforth arrive in this City on Wednesdays. When room allows, we shall say more on this subject.

We beg leave earnestly to call the public attention to the Ball announced for to-morrow evening. This annual appeal to the benevolence of our fellow-citizens is the sole source on which a Mother and a destitute family have to depend for their support. It is enough to state this fact, as it will immediately awaken that interest in their behalf which will secure for them a general and liberal patronage. We need not advert to the pressure of the times, as a motive to more than wondrous exertions, nor point the wretchedness that must ensue, if these exertions should, unhappily, not be made. At a small expense, and at an expense accompanied with pleasure in which multiplied delight, indulgence will be wasted off, and happiness conferred. But we shall say no more, as we understand that the attendance upon the occasion will be at once numerous and respectable.

About six weeks ago, Michael Cummins, aged six years, and who lived in Arundel-square, was

unfortunately bitten by a mad dog. Till Friday last, no symptoms of distemper appeared, and his relatives had ceased to entertain any fears with respect to him. On that day, however, he was taken ill, and exhibited appearances which speedily terminated in a confirmed and incurable hydrophobia. On water being brought near him, he manifested the strongest feelings of horror, and was almost immediately thrown into convulsions. Yesterday, he was relieved from his sufferings by death. This melancholy occurrence will, we trust, be a serious and useful warning.

DIRD—Yesterday, at his house on the Adelphi Terrace, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. senior, late of Snow-haven, in the County of Kilkenny. This respectable Gentleman, after a career of eighteen years in India, marked by the most distinguished military reputation, returned to his native Country, at the age of forty, with the rank of Major in the Company's service.—The dignity and respect attached to his character, during a long residence in this neighbourhood, bear ample testimony of his claims on society, as a Gentleman, a soldier, and a sincere friend. But those who enjoyed his confidence were alone competent to form a just estimate of the solidity of his judgment, the excellence of his heart, and that high sense of honesty and honour which regulated the general conduct throughout his life.
A BALL AT THE NEW ROOMS, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1812. For the Benefit of the HOUSE-KEEPER AND HER FAMILY. Captain OMME, ... HENRY ALCOCK, Esq. ... Waterford, May 5, 1812. SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS WILL BE OPEN ON THURSDAY NEXT, FROM 12 TO 4 O'CLOCK, AT MISS WALKERS, QUAY. May 5, 1812. MURDER AND REWARD.

County of Wexford. WHEREAS most horrid Murder was, in the Month of March last, committed on the body of JAMES POWELL, late of Carrigrohane, or near the Lane of Two-Nile-Brige, between Dungarvan and Clathmore, in the County of Wexford, in order to bring the Perpetrators of said Murder to condign punishment, we do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS to such Person or Persons as shall, within twelve Calendar Months, give such information as may lead to the discovery of the Party or Parties of said Murder; and a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS on or before their being prosecuted to conviction. JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Sheriff. H. ST. G. COLE, THOMAS MAQUHIRE, Magistrates.

PATRICK MGRATH, of Seafield, in the Four Courts Marshalsea, in the City of Dublin, and not being charged in custody on the first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, with any Debt or Debt, Sum or Sum of Money, exceeding in the whole the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, do hereby give public Notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in Ireland;" and I do hereby give Notice, that I trust and perfect Schedule, containing the discovery of all my real and personal Estate, hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Keeper or Gaoler, of his Majesty's Prison, in the County of Wexford, WILLIAM ORMSBY, PATRICK MGRATH, Marshall.

LOAN of £2,000,000 IRISH, FOR the service of the Year 1812, to be bid for at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Chambers, in the Treasury, Dublin, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1812, at two o'clock in the Afternoon. For each £100 subscribed, will be given £100 Capital in the 3d Part of Stock; Interest thereon to commence from the 25th day of December, 1811, to be consolidated with the present 3d Part of Stock; and £20 in 3d Part of Stock; Interest thereon to commence from the 25th day of March, 1812, to be consolidated with the present 3d Part of Stock; and the proposal of the Person offering to take the least Quantity of Treasury Bills (bearing an Interest, at the rate of 5 per Cent. from the 25th of March, 1812) payable in four Years, will be accepted, provided it be not more than a sum to be mentioned in a Paper previously sent up.

For the amount subscribed, the Subscriber shall receive receipts, according to the manner practised in Great Britain; such receipts not to exceed three in number for every £1000 subscribed; and for each receipt that shall at any time be paid in full, the whole amount of such receipt will be written in as Stock. A deposit to be made on the day of bidding, by the Contractors, of £100,000 in the Bank of Ireland, to be put to the credit of the contract, subject to the approbation of Parliament, on

INSTALLMENTS. £5 Per Cent. - £100,000 - 7th May, 1812. 10 - - - 200,000 - 25th May 10 - - - 300,000 - 25th June 10 - - - 400,000 - 25th July 10 - - - 500,000 - 25th August 10 - - - 600,000 - 25th September 10 - - - 700,000 - 25th October 10 - - - 800,000 - 25th November 15 - - - 900,000 - 25th December 15 - - - 1,000,000 - 4th Jan, 1813. All Interest on this Loan payable at the Bank of Ireland. The Sinking Fund, under the management of the Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt, will be increased pursuant to the Law by 1 per Cent. on the Stock to be created by this Loan. A discount at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. will be made for prompt payment after the deposit of the 25th May, according to the custom in England. A sum not exceeding £100,000 to be reserved for the Governor and Directors of the Bank of Ireland. No further Loan in Ireland during the present Year is now in the contemplation of Government, nor will any further Treasury Bills be issued, except for the renewal of those payable in the Year 1812.