44 The great concerns of our native country have again called me to apply to you for counsel before the time fixed by the forms of Government for your usual Meeting is expired. Since I last saw you assembled before my Throne, several of the Acts by you passed, and whereon the safety and welfare of the Kingdom were indubitably dependant, have been put to the proof, and their value proved by the lessous of experience. If it is the lot of humanity to join with a warm desire for what is right, the possibility of erring in the choice of the means to effect it, it must be highly satisfactory both to you and myself to be enabled timely to prevent such misfortunes, which the pressure of the times have brought forth, and which alone, by a longer continuance, might possibly have brought with them deplorable circumstances for the interior government of the country. In the propositions for amendment, which will now be laid before you, I am convinced, good Gentlemen and Swedish Men, that you well perceive I have always acknowledged that sincere reliance which I ever have, and always shall remember, of your sentiments towards me and the kingdom. I have called you together at a moment when great and important occurrences, out of our native country, seem to threaten Europe with new misfortunes. Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interest, Sweden has every thing to hope from unity, valour, and conduct; every thing to lose if she gives herself to intestine divisions and unwise fear. It is by the bond of unity between me and you, by my Son's sword, rich in honour, by the valour of our youth in arms, by the powerful will of the Swedish people, that the prosperity of your laws and the honour of your liberties are secured. It is by the true and valuable example of an undisturbed confidence between the King and subjects, by firm and manly decisions in the midst of tempestuous times, that the powers of Europe should be convinced that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the sens which surround her coasts; at such a decisive moment for proving the general sentiments, when it may be probable that foreign calculations have been made, with intent to destroy my exertions and your's, I ought to endearour to shake off every thing that might have effect on the freedom of your deliberations. Different causes, of great moment, confirmed me in the resolution of transferring the Extraordinary Meeting of the Diet, which was to have been holden at Stockholm, to this place. If the situation of doubt and suspense which, about two years since, was the chief occasion of taking a similar step on my side, has now given a greater space for steady order, and that the loyalty and attachment which the respectable citizens of Stockholm have at all times, as well as in the before-mentioned circumstances, shewn for their King and laws, an attachment which, with equal pleasure and truth, I find myself obliged to give the inhabitants of my capital; I nevertheless feel assured, that every unprojudiced man, only by referring to the circumhave given cause for removing the sent of the Diet, and find their intention to be the security and dispatch of business by the Estates of the Kingdom .-It now remains with you, my good Lords and Swedish Men, to decide on my reasonable expectations towards the labours of the Prince, who, being equally near to my heart as the throne, guided the concerns of the country during the period when my infirm state-of health would not permit of my participating in them; who then, With a powerful hand, knew how to restore order and tranquillity at home, recal the erring mind, awaken the slumbering national spirit, put life and motion into the general husiness of the state, confidence and hope into the hearts of his fellow-citizens; who restored into my hands a kingdom peaceful and respected, warm only for my honour, and that of his foster country, to which he always attached his own, who has laid on rie and you the joint and sacred obligation of not deceiving his public hopes, to take from him the great example of self-denial, and that power of mind which is superior to dangers. My good Lords and Surdish Men-I judge of the feelings which fill your heart, by those I myself am possessed with at this solemn hour. You shall be guided by the same warm love for your natural country, as that which has always filled your aged King in times of peace, and in the vicissitudes and destruction of warfare .--You will show yourselves worthy of the support given you and the kingdom by a guardian Providence, in the Noble Prince who stands by my side. You will follow his steps and attend to his voice, for his sole object is your honour and your liberty. You will put aside from your Councils all party passions, all party inclinations, as incompatible with the general demauds of the state. You will circumscribe your ambition, and think of power within the common bounduries, of determination to live and die like Swedish mee. It is only by such a mode of thinking that Sweden, resting in security on the valour of her zons, cheered with the honourable prudence of my con, can, from the height of her independent mountains, with undisturbed seconity, view the destruc-

tion without her borders, tranquillity and liberty in

a harbour already gained after troubles sustained. clearance,) such cargo to be there trans-shipped on cannot be supposed of an ordinary kind, since it This is my solemn promise, which contains my fixed board of any British ressel which may be there, in seems to have escaped their sagacity and investigadetermination of going hand in hand with my son, order to be imported into a port of Great Britain. I tion. It is with extreme reluctance that we perform netermination of going name in many with my son, office the defiance of the hostile threats from without, and am, however, to add, that it is to be distinctly un- a melancholy duty to the public, in laying before possibly of opinions at home, to retain the liberty and independence of this ancient realm. You, my good Lords and Swedish men, under a like obligation of contributing willingly and unanimously to the same object, and under an eternal responsibility if you do not follow the calls which are made upon you by the honour of the Swedish name, by the memory of your forefathers, by the freedom of your sons, and by the voice of your King. I remain graciously and affectionately to you, my good Lords and Swedish Men, jointly to all and to each and every one especially, with all Royal grace and fa-

In a reply of Bernadotte to the Diet, he thanks them for their attachment to him, and adds -

"The present state of Europe, and the sacred obligations of preserving the kingdom from a foreign voke, have jointly operated on the King's resolution of taking the advice of his people.

We will show Europe that evil intents must lay aside all hopes of causing any intestine divisions, and that you are resolutely determined to oppose every thing which might injure our rights and our laws."

TOBACCO DUTY.

The following are two clauses in the Irish Tobacco Duty Bill, which appear to enact a minimum on the price of Tobacco.

" And be it further enacted. That all contracts, promises, bonds, judgments, or other securities given or executed by any person, where the whole or any part of the consideration of any such contract, promise or security shall be for any tobacco, in leaf or manufactured, which shall have been sold for a less price by the pound weight than the Import and Excise duties payable thereon, together with a sum of two pence added thereto shall amount to, or for any tobacco with which such permits as by this Act ar required shall not have been granted, shall be afterly void, and no suit shall be maintained thereon in any Court of Law or Equity.

And be it further enacted, That if any such obacco shall be sold for ready money at any lower price than as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons buying or purchasing such tobacco, to recover, from the seller or sellers thereof, a sum equal to the full amount of such tobacco so sold as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record Dublin, or by Civil Bill in a Court of proper Jurisdiction, where the amount of the sum shall be within the jurisdiction of such Civil Bill Court,"

This last clause appears to us to be unintelligible. t enables the person or persons buying or purchasof Tobacco in certain cases, to recover from the seller a sum equal to the full amount of such Tobacco. Does it by these words mean to caable him to recover the real value of such Tobacco, or does it mean that he should be entitled to recover the price that was paid for such Tobacco; or is it to be understood as meaning that he should be authorised to recover the minimum price, as enacted in this

Capt. John Henry, the person mentioned in the correspondence with the late Sir James Croig, is prejunited man, only of referring to the circumstances of the time, will peterise the reasons that said to be the younger son of an Irish family of re- Foster Roach, Richard Wood, James Tomlinson, since, at which time he was destitute of property. On his arrival in America he obtained a commission in the American army, and hence derives his title of Captain: he was in the army only for a short time. He is married, and has two children living near Boston; his wife died six years ago; after which he applied himself to the practice of the law, during which time, and while living in Canada, he wrote several publications against the Canadians, and afterwards came to England and entered the Society of the Inner Temple. While here, in the winter of 1811, he applied for the office of Judge in the province of Upper Canada. He sailed from Portsmouth last November, on board of an American ship bound to Boston, and immediately on his arrival there proceeded to Washington. It is rumoured, that he was induced to disclose his correspondence with the late Sir James Craig, by certain promises of reward from the French Government; from whom, tisudded, he had received a card of safety previous to the sailing of the Hornet; and it is supposed he s now in Paris.

Orders have been sent to Carlscrona to equip the whole of the Swedish fleet, but for what enterprise we know not. There appears however to be a friendy disposition to this country on the part of the swedes. Every possible attention is paid to fritish ships in distress, or otherwise; and, on the other hand, the Swedish cruisers have recently capured six French privateers, and sent them into

The Board of Trade has deemed it expedient to nake a farther alteration in the Baltic Licenses. The following official communication on this subject as published vesterday :-

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Whitehall, April 27.

"The Lords of the Committee of Council for pos or Second more memory, and the moderal second is the moderal gordenness of the school of the deceived in their reasonable. The fallow, flusced, and grain, to Mathyck | cribed to poison; but, as the moderal gordenness

capenianium by a rang, who have a construction of dorsed on the back of the license at the time of should the conjecture prove founded, the poison for his country both the pleasures of quiet life, and dorsed on the back of the license at the time of should the conjecture prove founded, the poison derstood, that no license will be granted to those ressels to proceed to a British port, on the plea of there not being British ships to convey the said cargoes to Great Britain.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, " THOMAS LACE.

To S. Thornton, Esq. Governor of the Russian Company.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

Late on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, a party of several men attacked the cornmill at Dalston, with the intention, it is supposed, of burning it; but as people had been appointed to watch the premises, and some dragoons were at no great distance, their purpose was frustrated, and they thought it necessary to decamp.

In consequence of several threatenings held out by the populace, the Magistrates deemed it prudent to send off expresses to Penrith and Whitehaven; whence the Local Militia, who assembled with the utmost alactity, arrived in Carlisle-the former on express only reached Penrith at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening; and though the men had to be collected from the adjacent villages, at considerable distances, and to be equipped from the depot, they arrived here (a march of 18 miles) by 7 next morning. on duty during the week.

On Tuesday night abody of 10 or 12 men, with their faces blackened, attacked the watchman belongng to the premises of Messrs. Home, manufacturers, a Denton-Holm, in consequence of some informaion he is said to have given respecting the rioters. The poer man was most dreadfully beaten; the assailants then compelled his wife to deliver up his fire-arms, with which they decomped.

On Wednesday two carts, leaded with cheeses, pelonging to Messis. Porters, were stopped in the outskirts of the city, on their road to Sandsfield, and turned back. When on the bridge, some mischievous persons turned out the hind door of one of the carts, which caused the cheeses to roll out .--The boxs, attracted by the norelty of the scene, gave celerity to their motion, and precipitated several into the river. The consequence was, that this melancholy fact from Mr. GRADY himself; many of them were lost to the owner .- Carlisle I and therefore we feel it to be a duty we owe our

LIVERPOOL, Arris. 30 .- Last night a meb of about 500 persons collected at Mr. Murray Gladstone's ropery, where patent machinery is used, with the intent, it is supposed, of destroying the same; out notice having been given to the proprietor, they aere induced to disperse without doing any material lamage. The machinery is estimated at £10,000. Mr. Gladstone, apprehensive of being revisited, has placed a guard in the walks. The roperv is situated at a place called the Park, immediately contiguous to the boundaries of the town.

The Chester Courant gives the following list of persons confined in the gaol of that county, and the particular offences for which they stand commit-

John Jackson, William Stubbs, and Thomas Lireslev-for rioting at Macclesfield.

Colin Lindon, James Wilson, James Bennett, neighbourhood, and unlawfully obtaining seven shillings from John Parker, Esq.

Richard Lowndes, James Torkington, and John Henshall-for rioting at Styall, and obtaining mo-

ney from several individuals. Charles Hulme, and John Nield-for rioting and

ttting fire to Mr. Goodier's house, at Edgeley. John Hamlett, Thomas Chadwick, James Chapnau, William Woodhall, John Graham, Peter Leigh, and William Hancock-for rioting at Baguley, and unlawfully obtaining divers sums of money from different individuals.

Samuel Lees, Thomas Burgess, Thomas Brent, alias Etchels-for rioting at Bradbury, and feloiously entering the mill of Joseph Clay, and takngaway, and throwing abroad, a quantity of flour. Thomas Whitaker-for administering, at Et-

chells, an unlawful oath or engagement to divers of iis Majesty's subjects. John Bradshaw, John Garner, Wm. Bennettfor having taken an unlawful oath, at Etchells.

John Parnell-for having taken and been privy to others taking unlawful oaths. James Radelille-for rioting, and having stolen

and destroyed flour, at Beadbury.

SHOCKING CALUMNY. [From the Dublin Correspondent.]

The following vile and unmanly observation upn a paragraph, revolting in its meaning, and oneeling in its design, appeared in one of those Journals which the Ministry pay and support, while they are libeling the nation, and endeavouring to annihilate the very hope of ever seeing public re-

pose or unanimity established in Ireland :-" In addition to this afflicting intelligence, we have to state what is not less to, or, from the mysteri-Trade have taken into consideration the state of the ousness of it, perhaps, still more calculated to trade with the Baltic, and the difficulties to which | inspire alum. The Rev. Mr. Grady, a Clergythat trade may be exposed by a change of political | may of the Established Church, in the County of circumstances; I am therefore directed to acquaint Tipperary, who had previously received a threatenyou, that their Lordships have come to the resoluting letter from some miscreants, has suddenly lost tion to grant licenses, permitting any resed, not all his children, four in number, and infants. The the ultimate end in view for our endeavours. The French, of not less than 100 tous burthen, to pro- physicitus are unable to account for the disorder by people of Sweden have their eyes fixed on me and | eved from any Russian port in the Baltic, laden with | which they were taken out. The fatal event is as-

expectations by a King, who never hesitated to offer | or Hano Bay, (the name of the ship, &c. being in- | have, as yet, delivered no opinion to that effect, to God, that we could call them unparalleled ! ---

... Let Protestants look to the above as a specimen of Porish Sincerery and Toleration!!!"-Dublin Journal.

It is to be lamented that the brutality of bigotre should have sunk to so degrading a pitch, as to invade the sauctuary of sorrow, and to drag forth the deep and saddening misfortunes of a private individual, to convert them into such sins and crimes, as may help to colour the calumnies invented by political depravity. There never was any act of a public Press more unfeeling, cruel, and base-and if the Ministry suffer their retainers to afflict the public with such shocking sensations, as this sort of writing cannot fail to excite, we much fear that ther cannot escape altogether sharing in that disgust and aversion, which every fair and honest mind will naturally entertain at such abominable statements.

For the honour of human nature, we hope in Goo, that the misfortune which, as individuals. Wednesday, the latter on Thursday morning. The we deplored, is not to be further embittered, by the sail certainty, that so many innocent victims were hurried to their graves, to appease the bloody vengeance of monsters-but while, with horror, such a shame to human nature may be admitted as possible, we ask how does any man dare to ascribe The Cumberland troop of Light Horse has also been that dreadful guilt to religious hale, and to change that hate to the account of four millions of peowie?-We demand of Mr. Pole, in the face of the nation, whether he means to suffer this enormous and astounding calumny in his Journals to pass unrebuked? How the mournful fact stands we know not-or

whether poison was or was not the cause why so many little sufferers sunk into too early graves .-We beg pardon of that sorrow which we honeur and sympathise with, deeply and sincerely, whilst we touch upon the subject-but we say publicly and absolutely, that we had the authority of the respectable and unfortunate Gentleman whose loss has been so dreadful, for stating in our Paper of the 20th of March, that he had four children who, in the short space of a fortnight, died of the HOOP-ING COUGH. We repeat it again, that we had country, to put the indisputable authority of this gentleman against the hideous report, which, with such barbarous indifference to his feelings, has been circulated. It pains us sorely to be accessorial to renewing that grief which religion and philosophy may have soothed, by any public mention of the circumstance, which may meet Mr. Grady's evebut the story is so shocking, and the commentary upon it so flagitious, that we have been obliged to struggle with delicary, and to confront the one with refutation, as well as to hold the other up to the reprobation of every Christian or civilized mind.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 5.

ARRIVED. May 1st-Gower Packet; Providence, Williams, Poole, pipe clay.

2d-Samuel Packet: Dove, Bennett, Swansca, ulm; Prudent, Macklin, Portsmouth, ballast. 3d-Aurora, Nichols, Swansca, culm : Charlotte, Baker, Poole, oil; Earl Leicener Packet; Victory, Evans, Swansea, culm; Minerva, Colbrook, Cowes,

4th-Lucy, Hobart, Milford, ballast: Auckland Packet; Trial, Louric, Llaunolly, coals; Mary, Isaac,

1st-Auckland Packet; Camden Packet; Fame,

Hughes, Cork, coals.
2d-Polly, Redmond-and Rocket, Andrews, Newfoundland, provisions: Earl Sandwich Packet. 3d-Auspicious, Lewis, London, bacon; Edward, Phillips, Shoreham, bacon, oats, &c.; Good Intent, Burnard, Swansea, live cattle; Gower Packet. 4th-Mary, Allen, London, bacon; Samuel Packt; Friends, from Youghal, Evans, Neath, bar-Wind-North at 8 u. m.

MARRIAGES .- In Dublin, James Gardiner, Esq. Miss H. Carson -On the 18th, Ignatius Rossiter, sq. of Graigue, County of Kilkenny, to Maria, 8and daughter of Edmond Hagarty, Esq. of Kilcoltrim, County of Carlow -At Carrick-on-Suir, Imcis Mulcahy. Esq. of Moorestown, to Miss Prendergast, daughter of Charles Prendergast, Esq. of Carick .- In Cork, Mr. W. Browne, to Miss Uniacke, of

DEATHS -At Summer-hill, County of Wexford, Harvey Wellman, Esq.—At Oxford, Mr. Sheard, gro-cer: he had taken his breakfast as usual, and had just observed, how melancholy it was to hear of so many sudden deaths, when he dropped down, and instantly expired.—At Irvine, Scotland, Janet Reid, aged 105 years.-Michael Atkins, Esq. forty years Manager of the Theatres of Belfast, Newry, and Derry - In London, aged 94, the Right Hon, the Downger Lady Onlow - in Shropshire, Elizabeth Beech, aged 104-In Sussex, Mrs. Childs, aged 101 .- At Shrewsburt. C. Lloyd, aged 100 .- Near Shrewsburg, Mrs. A-Vaughan, aged 101 .- At Frankfort, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Rollenburgh .- On Friday last, in the prime of life, at Ruscoe, in the County of Tipperary, the Rev. John Hickey, Roman Catholie Gergyman, a Gentleman of an highly cultivated understanding, of the purest integrity of conduct, and nimated with the best affections of the heart -At Killarney, in his 23d year, Maurice Hore, Esq. only son of the late Richard Hore, Esq .- At Cottage, near Youghal, George Farmer Ellis, Esq. emineutly en dowed with every feeling and principle which exalt man and communicate happiness to society—At Bath, the Countess of Errol, wife of the Earl of Stanes (25) Glasse, D. D. F. R. S.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHER BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,286.

S.1TURDAY, M.1Y 9, 1812.

PRICE FILE PRYCE.

ROBBERY AND REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Monday, the 4th day of Mas V instant, we were stopped on the Mountain Road from Cappoquin to Clonucl, about the hour of 5 o clock, p. m. by three Men, armed with two Blunderbusses and a Pistol, who robbed us of two Gold Witches and Chains, and what Money we had in our pockets Now, we do hereby offer a REWARD of FIFTY POUNDs to any Person, or Persons, who shall, within six calendir Months from the date hereof, apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, and prosecute to Conviction, the Perpetrators of the above Outrage and Felony.

JOHN KEILY. Marlfield, May 5, 1819. WM. HENRY KRILY.

NOTICE.

7 FTTHE Commissioners for cularging the County of Waterford Gaol will meet at New Guild-Hall on Monday, the Eleventh day of May, inst. at the hour of Eleven o Coock, pursuant to adjournment, to ascertain, by verdict of a Jury, the value of certain Lots of Ground, being part of Thomas's Hill, in the City of Waterford, on which the Additions to said Gaol are intended to be built-of which all Persons concerned are desired to take Notice .- Dated, May 7, 1812. M. MORTIMER. By order.

Clerk to the Commissioner N. B. A. Map of the Premises may be seen, and every information can be had, by application to the Cleek to the Commissioners; and it is recommended to all Persons claiming any Estate in the Premises to adge their Claims in writing with the Clerk, and be prepared to verify them by due proofs.

PATRICK MSGRATH, of Scafield, in the County of Waterford, now confined 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 Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding in the whole the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, do hereby give this public Notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the fifwhest year of his present Mucsly's reign, intituled, An Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in Irebuid ?" and I do hereby give Notice, that a rue and perfect Schedule, containing the discovery of all my real and personal Estate, hereafter to be worn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Keeper or Gaoler, or a. Deputy, of said Prison. WILLIAM ORMSBY, PATRICK MIGRATH,

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

F TO BE LETT, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sitraited near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, prid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 93 Miles from Carrick-oa-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prinic

67 Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo THY NOWLAS, Kilkenny; or John WRIGHT, Mullinwhome. Jour Strairo will show the Premises. ... The Tenant may be accommodated with mor Land, if required,



PORT OF MILIORD.

FITO BE TOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Ho nourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, at the Custom-house, Milford, on Thursday, the Stir Day of May, 1812, the CI TTER MATCHLESS bother about 135 Tons, (as she now has in Hubber * one Pill) with her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FUR-NITTURE, together with a BOAT, two CARRIAGE GUNS, (9-pounders) several MUSKETS, PIKES, &c &c. and a Quantity of AMMUNITION. The above Vessel is Coppered and Copper fastened, got is well adapted for a Privateer or fair Mercantile

Acide, where expedition is required; for which pur 6.7 Sile to begin at 11 o'Clock in the Morning. Custom-House, April 20, 1812

TOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, I THE BRIG ISAAC and JANE, RICHARD WAITE Master, will sail on or about the 20th of this month. San has good accommodations for Cabin Pas-

For Passage, apply to Krishr Scort and Co or the Master on board.

Waterford, May 2, 1812. TO BE SOLD,

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT RENT of Year, arising out of the Linds of BALLYMA-ARY, or the County of Waterford. For Particulars, Try production, post paids to Thomas Stwarp. At of Yearshall, in Vacation and, in Term, a No. 8, Great Ship Street, Dubian. Youghal, April 17, 1812.

TO BE LET,

TROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, TABLIBON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW, Σ with the LaNDS, and the HOUSPS thereon, such Replan as no encountry will be abound to the Tech Casks.

best, who can have immediate non-scion. Apply to Thougas Wrie, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel

T DO HERERY engage to pay the following BOUN-TIES to any Person or Persons, who shall import POTATOES into this City, for public Sale, under the Circumstances bereafter stated; and I do further iledge myself to use every lawful exection in proecting, not only POTATOES so offered for Sale, but also all other POTATOES or PROVISIONS which and Clishmore, in this Countr-Now, in order to shall be brought to Market; and I cautionall Persons gainst forcibly possessing themselves of any PRO-ISIONS, either in the Market, or coming to it, as am determined to prosecute with the utmost Rigour of the Law, any Person or Persons so offending :-

For the first CARGO or QUANTITY of POTA-TOES, not less than THIRTY TONS, which shall be brought at one time to the Market-House of Waterford, and publicly sold there, before the first day of July next, the sum of For the second ditto as above. -For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than TWENTY TONS,

as above for the second Do. for the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIFTEEN TONS, For the second Do. For the third Do. For the first Do, not less than TEN TONS.

For the second Do. -For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIVE TONS. Por the second Do. or the third Do.

Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Po tatoes, before any shall be sold out; and, if two more Cargoes shall arrive at the same time at the Market House, that shall be decided the first, which shall contain the greatest Quantity, and so in propor tion. Proper Peace Officers, together with the Mo litary, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Pro JOHN DENIS, Mayor Waterford, 95th April, 1812.

BOUNTY ON POTATOES.

THE COMMITTEE of MERCHANTS appointed by the SUBSCRIBBRS to the FUND for procurin- PROVISIONS for the POOR, have come to the ilowing Resolution :---

That our Treasurer, William White, shall pay BOLNEY of FIFTEE'S SHILLINGS per Ton on the FIRST TEN CARGOES of POTATOES, and TEN SHILLINGS per Ton on the SECOND TENCIR-GOES that may come Coastways, and be sold at our Quay, on or before the first day of 7th Month Culv Waterford, 27th of 4th Mo. (April) 1812.

N. B. The Treasurer last week paid One Hun dred and Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and None Pence, Bounty, on Two Cargoes from Cionakuty.

TO BE LET,

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. #3HP. DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occu pied by Anthony Jackson. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-

House, near the Bridge. Waterford, 88th of 4th Month, 1812. N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day be ween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

TO BE LET,

TROM THE SOTH INSTANT. FIRE HOUSE, in PAIRICK-STREET, in which Mi-B court Donny's now resides. Inquire of him Waterford, March 22, 1812.

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

AS LATERY MARKED OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN. in the County of Wexford, situated on the nais able River Burrow, within two miles of Ross, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. the above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and cill be sold to the best Bidders, without preference lo any Person.

Proposils will be received (post paid) by Captain Mageine, and Doctor Warnes, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the seve-February 25, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY NEXT, AT THE HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, 圖刊III WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS BY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Coun v of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dung irvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir HOMAS OSBORNI at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 12 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan.-Application to be made to Grokee Honns and Jour Witten, Esque, Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812.

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

VRGE capacious STORES and WARE HOUSES doing a targe Business in the Manafacture of PRO are of a small reception of Const. and are to conserv untly situated as to admit Vessels of large Burther t receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the by saying much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jours Armiss, No. 7 Walbrook and to view the Premise cases, to Jo. August "7, 1912. Waterfind, Soul I 1817 | Exact, Victoriord.

MURDER AND REWARD.

WHEREAS a most horrid Mur-der was, in the Month of March last, committed on the body of Janks Powks, late of Carrigavantry, on or near the Lands of Two-Mile-Bridge, between Dungaryan bring the Perpetrators of said Murder to condign punishment, we do hereby offer a Reward of HETY POUNDS to such Person or Persons as shall, within twelve Calendar Mouths, give such information as will discover, or lead to the discovery of the Perpetrators of said Murder; and a further Roward of FIF-TV POUNDS on his or their being prosecuted to con-JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Sheriff,

H. ST. G. COLE. H. ST. G. COLE, THOMAS MAGUIRE. Magistrates.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST TO BE SOLD, THE HOUSE on the MALL, lately occupied by Mrs. GLADNAS. The House is in thorough re pair, and immediate Possession of it can now be given. * Application to be made to Mr. Jonn lawin,

Waterford, April 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YRARS. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, BOUT 42 Acres of the LANDS of CARRICK-

A LONG, distant four Miles from Waterford, and two from Tramore. Carricklong is a very improveable Farm, nearly enclosed by a stone wall lately built, and there are also some useful new OFFICES erected thereon, with the foundation laid of a Comnotions FARM HOUSE. Apply to Jone Prenose. or Rosent Warson, who are empowered to treat for

Waterford, 4th Month 9th, 1-12.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Courner street. L lately occupied by Mrs. Vincent, with a sarge Wed-in GARDEN at the rere thereof. Airo, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ac ining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annort. Also, part of the GARDEN at the zere of th

rs, containing one Acre and four Perches - Appli ation to Michael Donneys, Badey's New street, or



BAHE Property of DAVID HEARN, Esq. will stand this Season, at SHANAKILL, at three Guine is to Gentlemen, and one and a half to Farmers, and 2s. ed, to the Groom. The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable. He was got by Monk, his Dain by Coalheaver, he

Dam by a thorough-bred Son of Old England's, her Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam b the Kilmovlor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Mare.

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON, THAT BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE,

YOUNG SWORDSMAN. OT by Swordsman, Dain by Old Baggot, on Gregory's Arabian Mate, &c. &c. He is now six years old, and in great Bloom c some of his Get have been sold this year for Thirty Guineas, at the age of eight Months.

He was never trained, nor had a gallop, of course his Constitution must be better than those severely run and physicked. He will cover at DUNGARVAN n Fridays and Saturdays; at KILMACTHOMAS o sundays and Mondays; and on Tuesdays, Wednes days and Thursdays, at JOHNSTOWN, near DRO-Bred Marcs, Six Guineas, all others Tico: Groom

Crown. The money to be paid at the time of serice, as the Groom is accountable. April 17, 1812.

LITTLE PETER.

10 cover Marcs this Season, the beautiful, high-bred Horse, LUTTLE PETER—Bred Marcs 5 Suineas, all others 2 Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom. He will stand on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at John Dunn's, Midway between Kilmacthomas and Newtown, and the remainder of the Week at Prospect, near Dungarvan. He is a dark Brown Horse, 15 Hinds 3 Inches high, with remarkable fine Bone and Smew-he was got by Sir Peter Teazle, Dam Xenia, by Challenger, Grand-dam Nantippe, by Eclipse. Little Peter was the best Runner of his Year in England : tells remarkably fruitful; and his Yendings and Wearlings cannot be excelled, for Strength and Beauty. Good Grass for Mares, at 1s. 1d. per Night.

Prospect, April 3, 1812.

February 15, 1512.

то вр могр, TROM FIFTY TO SITTY TONS OF WILLSAVED BAY. Apply to Mr. LOWARD KERNEDY, at Faithlegg THE SUN,

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON, OR effecting Assurances from Loss or Damage by Fire, granting Annuities, effecting Assurances on Lives and Survivorships and the lindowment of Children, has appointed Mr. ARTHUR BIRSIE,

Bookseller and Stationer, and Proprietor of the Chro-

nicle, their Agent for Waterford, and the adjoining

The above Society ranks amongst the oldest Institutions of the kind in the British Empire, and has always been eminently distinguished for the integrity with which it has conducted its extensive Concerns, and for the prompt and liberal manner in which all Claims upon it have uniformly been adjusted. Mr. BIRKIE, therefore, takes the liberty of stating, that the Public will experience the greatest facility, and derive peculiar Advantages, from transacting Business with the SUN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE O-CIETY. Tables of Rates and every other necestary information, will be furnished by him, on ap-

plication at the Chronicle-Office, Quay, Waterford. Mr. NEWBURY, Daine-street, is Agent for Dublia, nd Mr. Onkill, Bookseller and Stationer, for Cork who will also receive proposals for the Society, and give whatever Information may be required.

By Order of the Society. ARTHUR BIRNIE Waterford, April 30, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

#10 BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious, newly huilt, and not a Shilling to be laid out on it, with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair; an Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in, I welve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and laid down with the best and most productive grass seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph Power, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. TANTIN TYNAN, the Stew ard, will show the premises.

Anne Mount, March 15th, 1812. shove Concern, known by the name of Diskes gan-COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET.

For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion. TROW THE 25TH ARCH NEXT, MAHE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS-TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon

Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmeethoinss and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WRITE TR UT and Sarson WIER attached to the Demester. Proposals will be received by Joseph Power, Esq. March 13th, 1812.

TO BE LET, TABLE HOUSE and DEMESSE OF MOUNT-VER-NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. Wath, Ballybricken, or to Mr.

JAMES AYUWARD, Grange. Waterford, March 28, 1812.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c.

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE, n Bottles 2s. 83d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 103d THE well-known Victors of this invaluable Medi-

many respectable Characters, as James Hype, Esq. ne of his Majesty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Rev), Lendron, &c. &c. To be had of Mr. Binnin, Waterford - Mr. Gon. KAN, Clonmel-and of all Venders of Patent Medi

cine can be attested by a number of respectable

Families in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that

of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found

cines in Ireland-and also the following : Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions-Gowand's Lotion, for Eruptions on the Face-Black Drop, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 4s. 4d -Whilehead's Essence of Mustard-Nir Hans Moane's Eye Water and Salve, 21. 84d .- Indian Arrow Root, and Steer's Opodeldock.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 8.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 904. 0d.)

Lard (flake) - - - - 04. Od. - 04. Od.

(casks, rendered) - 65s. Od 66s. Od.
Burnt Pigs, 45s. Od 47s. Od. > per Cert.
Pork, 40s, 0d. 43s. 0d.
Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.
Oatmeal, 284. Od 294. Od.
Flour, first Quality,sdsd.
second, 809, 0d, - 858, 0d, - per Bag.
third, 56s. od - 64s. od. per Dag.
fourth, 44s. Od 50s. Od.
Wheat, 681. Od 720. Od.
Barley, ~
land a named (
Oats (common) 244, 00, - 244, 00, per Bar- (potatoe) 254, 00, - 254, 60, per Bar- rel.
Mail
Coals, 5s. 5d 6s. 0d.
Tallow (rongh), - 2 - 31. Vol. 101 perStone.
Potatoes,
Beef { (quinters), 5 d 6d.} (joints), 6 d 8d.}
(joints), a o d 80.
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. (points), 6 d 7d. } per lb.
(joints), 6 d (d. > per tb.
Veal,
Pork.
Butter,
Trun Od £10 00s per Ton.
Whishes, 11s. 6d 15s. 0d. per Gal.

fourly watching; and as well as my recollection I serves me, his right hand was within the left breast of his coat.

Q. You passed on to the stairs of the Gallery A. I did; and when I had ascended about twenty steps, I heard the report of a pistol, and when I to dismiss the objection that was made by my Councame down I found, by the crowd, that Mr. Perce- selon the ground of insanity; because it is by far val was shot.

Q. Are you certain that the prisoner is the man you saw watching at the lobby door?-A. Perfectly certain : I have frequently seen him before.

Q. Had you any private acquaintance with him A. Not the least; but I had seen him frequently in the strangers' gallery, and about the passages of the ver had an idea of it, with the exception of one in-

was sent to search the Prisoner's lodgings on Monday last, and in a drawer, in his bed-room, up stairs, he found bags for a brace of pistols, a small powder flask, some gunpowder in a paper box, four bullets with a pistol key, and a mould for casting bullets. exactly; two of them had been before screwed into the pistol.

Mr. Vincent George Dowling deposed, that he was in the Gallery of the House of Commons on | phrase) a compulsive volunteer, to this bar. Do Monday last, when he heard the report of a pistol. you suppose me the man to go with a deliberate de-He instantly ran into the lobby, and there saw the sign, without cause or provocation, with a pistol to Prisoner at the bar. He took from the pocket of his | put an end to the life of Mr. Perceval? No, Gensmall-cloaths, on left side, a pistol, which the witness produced. He had kept it in his possession ever | my conduct, however extraordinary; reasons which, since. He examined it, and found it loaded; but when I have concluded, you will acknowledge to he had since taken out the powder, leaving the bul- have fully justified me in this fatal fact. Had I let in its place. The witness, at the desire of the not possessed these imperious incitements, and had Court, fitted the ball in the pistol he produced into: murdered him in cold blood, I should consider mythat given in by Mr. Burgess, and found that the bores | self a monster, not only unfit to live in this world, of the two corresponded exactly, and in other re- but too wicked for all the terments that may be inspects they appeared to be fellows. At the time he | flicted in the next. took it from the Prisoner in the Lobby, the pistol ham before in the Gallery of the House of Commons, preceding to the murder. He had sat near to the for half an hour together.

Mr. John Addison Newman, Keeper of Newgate, swore, that the Prisoner was delivered into his custody on Monday night, after the murder of Mr. Per-

Q. Have you with you any thing which the Prisoner wore upon his person? A. I was desired t produce a coat.

Q. Is that what he wore? A. I believe so. was delivered to me by a man of the name of Bow-

Q. Is he here? A. He is. Q. Have you had it in your possession since?

The Prisoner has worn it since: I believe he had a

swore that he was an occasional assistant to Mr. Newman. He had seen the coat which was produced to the witness in a room occupied by the prisoner since Monday last, adjoining the Chapel. next morning with Bellingham.

The Prisoner, through the Gaoler, here requests ed the indulgence of a chair, as he was much fatigued with standing at the bar. The Court acceded to the request, and Bellingham seated himself with

The examination of George Bowman was then continued. He stated that he had seen the prisoner wear a coat, which was produced to him, and which In consequence, however, of not receiving any reappeared to have a side pocket, such as was described by Taylor. The prisoner had acknowledged to the witness that it was his coat, and observed, at the same time, that in the attempt to take his papers from him in the lobby, it had been torn, and he wished to have it mended. It was in consequence lowered down from the window to a tailor.

James Taylor, who had made the side pocket at the desire of the Prisoner, identified the coat produced to be the same as that in which he had made the alteration.

General Gascoyne was recalled to prove the christian name of the late Mr. Perceval, which he stated

The Attorney-General.-" That, my Lords, is the case on behalf of the prosecution.

DEFENCE. Sir James Mansfield .- " Prisoner, the case against you has now been gone through, and all the witnesses have been examined. I have now to ask

of you what defence you have to make?" Prisoner .- " I do not hear you, my Lord." Sir J. Mansfield .- "The case for the prosecu

tion has been closed, and you are now called upon to make any defence you may have, or to produce any witnesses you wish to be examined."

Prisoner .- " I leave it to my Counsel, my Lord." Mr. Alley .- " Your Counsel can do nothing more than examine your witnesses."

Prisoner .- "Then I beg to be indulged with the documents and papers taken out of my pocket, which are necessary for my defence."

Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. was then called by Mr. Garrow to produce the documents belonging to the Prisoner, which he had kept in his possession. The Honourable Gentleman stated that he had taken them from Bellingham's person, but afterwards corrected his evidence by observing that he had received them from the hand of General Gascoyne, who had been kept by the witness exactly in the same state as when he obtained them, excepting that they had been

coyne, he deposed that they were the same he had done so—because, according to all accounts, it was listened to—I could obtain no redress there.—I ferings, my Petition for such compensation could given to Mr. Hume in the lobby on the 11th May. an affair compounded of stupidity and iniquity. - sought it here, and here in my native country I have not be received without a recommendation or per-

who immediately began his address as follows:

" Gentlemen of the Jury, " I feel that I am under great obligations to the more fortunate for me, that such a plea should be determined to be unfounded, than that it should be established. At the same time, I must express my gratitude to my Counsel, whose object was certain ly most meritorious. That I am instane, I certainly am perfectly ignorant, and I assure you, that I nestance in Russia, where my insanity was made a Vickery, the Bow-street Officer, proved that he matter of public notoriety.-[The Prisoner here appeared much embarrassed, and after a short pause proceeded. |-Gentlemen, I beg pardon for thus detaining you, but I am wholly unaccustomed to situations like the present, and this is the first in a bag, and some small filints in a paper, together | time I have addressed a public audience; I, therefore, hope to receive your candid indulgence, and On the witness applying the balls to the pistol pro- trust that you will pay more attention to the matter duced by Mr. Burgess, he found that they fitted | detailed than to the manner in which it is delivered. We are now engaged in the investigation of the facts of this most singular affair, and the circumstances under which I am brought (if I may use the

tlemen I far otherwise. I have strong reasons for

" Circumstances may justify every thing; and I was also primed. He had frequently seen Belling. have now to unfold to you a scene of oppression and iniquity which is without a parallel, and which, had and the avenues belonging to it, for about six days | not the facts been authenticated by original documents laid before Marquis Wellesley, as his Lord-Prisoner in the Gallery during a debate, sometimes | ship can prove, would be utterly incredible. The Learned Attorney-General has candidly stated to you, that he has not the slightest imputation against my honour or character, up to the fatal catastrophe which must be long lamented, and which I regret with the utmost sincerity; none can feel more pain upon the subject than I do, not excepting even the family of Mr. Perceval. I hope I shall be able to make the truth of this assertion distinctly appear, by setting the affair in its true light. For eight years have I now been persecuted on account of ircumstances that were mere invention for my ruin; I was driven almost to despair, and I had even a carte blanche from the British to right myself in any way I might be able to discover. I have done so. I am now unexpectedly called to judgment, though Geo. Bowman was then put into the box, and | for the last eight years I have sought judgment and justice from Government in vain. Here I stand. unprepared with many necessary documents, that I have been unable, from the shortness of the notice, to procure, and I am, besides, in a great measure, He went there on Tuesday evening, and staid until | without witnesses, who are equally requisite for my

> " It will be necessary for me, Gentlemen, to go back to transactions as long ago as 1804, for from that period I may date my misery, and to set the gel, and finding my statement accurate, he gave me mitted through my Solicitor, Mr. Windle, to the Prince Regent, as long ago as September, 1807 .--ply, I took the resolution, under instruction of Counsel, to apply to Colonel McMahon on the sub-

ject. It appeared that he had received the petition, but it had been mislaid, and in consequence I sent another, of which what I hold in my hand is a copy. I will beg leave to read it, that you may be informed of the commencement and progress of this unhappy business in Russia, which gave rise to my applications on this side of the water, and which, unfortunately for me, for Mr. Perceval, and for the country at large, have ended in a manner so melancholy and tragical."

The Prisoner here read the commencement of his petition to the Regert, which has been already published. He then proceeded.

" I should state to you, Gentlemen, that the Petroninck is a travelling pass, which is given to persons leaving a place, and without which they are unable to proceed; it is not granted, until it is ascertained that the claims of all persons upon the person soliciting it have been settled. This instrument I obtained, and it was a perfect evidence that I could not be legally detained. My imprisonment, however, was in consequence of the supposed loss of a Russian ship called the Sojus, the preceding year, n the White Sea. It was much such an offair, as you doubtless recollect some time since, for which Captain Codling suffered at Execution Dock. The utelligence of the fraudulent wreck reaching Lloyd's Coffee-house, where the Sojus was insured, the Underwriters refused to pay for the loss, in consequence of advices from Archangel. The Mayor of that place was interested in the ship, and suspicions fell upon all, but more especially upon me, that I had sent the information to England. I was about learng the town, when I was arrested and put into confinement. This pretence was, however, soon dropped; they changed their mode of persecution, and I was proceeded against for the amount of the loss taken them out of the Prisoner's pocket. They had of the Sojus-seven or eight thousand cobles .-A letter soon arrived from L'oyd's, and my oppressors again found themselves mistaken; for the fact was I had not written to them, although These documents being handed to General Gas- it would have been a most meritorious act to have Stephen Shairpe again without success-1 was not

Shairpe, the Consul General, as well as to Lord G. have been ruined, and I stand here alone and un-L. Gower, the Ambassador from Great Britain. protected by all but the laws of my country. There The consequence was, that the former addressed a learned Attorney-General, for inducing the Court letter to the Military Governor of the district, de- deuled. siring an explanation of the circumstances, that if I were illegally detained I might be instantly liberated. I remained for a long period in this miserable situation, and at length the Governor wrote to Sir S. Shairpe, stating what was utterly false, namely, that I was logally detained, and that I had behaved indecorously. At the same time it was known that I of the Jury, what my feelings must have been? conhad nothing to do with the Sojus; and yet Sir Stephen Shairpe had the andacity and the weakness to countenance these proceedings, for the sole purpose of directing the course of justice.

" Lord Lerison Gover, also, as Hittle expectd, wrote me word, that, by the letter of the Governor, he was precluded from interposing-but pany her to England: I could not; and she was that if I would produce southers, establishing the | compelled to perform that dangerous soyage alona ruth of my allegations, he would then write to the | and unprotected, though in a condition so interest-Governor. Very good! I was now in some hopes ling, while Lord Gower saw, and permitted so funch of a restoration to freedom and to my family, but I misery. Oh, my God! what must his heart he was again doomed to be disappointed. I sent the | made of? Centlemen, I appeal to you as men, as letters and papers to the Procureur, for the purpose fathers, as Christians, if I had not cause of comof establishing my innocence, and the atfair being so grossly impare and so perfectly notorious, the Procareur was obliged to report upon it then-but from hat hour to this moment, I never heard a single syllable from Lord Gower, or from Sir S. Shairpe. Reflect now, Gentlemen, if you can imagine yourselves in a state of such accumulated misery, what must have been your feelings, and from thence judge then only twenty years of age, with an infant at her breast, and pregnant with a second child, yet was I doomed to continue immured in a dangeon for tears; as soon as he was again collected he proecceded.)—Gentlemen, it so happened, that at this uncture a new Civil Governor, Baron Asch, was appointed, and to him I stated the cruel circumstances under which I was detained. He very caudidly said, that I was either innocent or guilty; if innocent, I ought to be discharged, and if guilty, I ought to be tried .-- He took up my cause, for I had no friends besides: I was surrounded by enemies; but he generously stepped forward, and bringing the matter into a Court of Justice, I obtained judgment against the whole party, including the Military Governor who had injured me. I proved the falsity of the charge, and shewed that the only object of the infernal league was to extort from me a large sum

"On my arrival in Petersburgh, what was it fit that I should do? What you or any man would have done under such circumstances. I felt myself injured in my fortune, and, above all, in my reputation. Should I not go to the Minister of Justice for the vindication of my honour? Was it not a duty I owed to myself to impeach the Military Governor, by whose hand such torture had been inflicted? I did so: I made application to Count Kotzebue, then Minister of the Interior, and I brought two charges against my persecutor; 1st, for having written a letter, the contents of which were false and foul, for the purpose of perverting justice; 2dly, for having detained me for the purpose of extortion. Count Kotzebue had the affair investigated in most of the departments at Archansubject in a clear point of view I shall beg leave to a document which enabled me to bring my case be- recollect these proceedings—consider, for a moment, read to you the copy of a petition which was trans- fore the Senate, that a full and fair investigation what must have been the conduct of Lord Gower and might take place. It had previously devolved into the hands of Prince Chatterinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was laid before the Emperor, from whence it was transmitted to the Senate, to be determined according to the law. Just at this period Lord Gower arrived, and I put the papers into his hands, that they might be laid before the Senate.-I continued with Mrs. Bellingham during that time, she being then at St. Petersburgh, which I had reached. Before the Senate I produced my complaints, but before any decision was had, I found myself arrested on two charges, the one criminal, and the other civil, and I was dragged from my family, thrown again into prison, where I continued for no less a space than two years! These were trials that would bow the proudest head and sink the noblest heart. Think, Gentlemen, what I endured, and what was my offence? Nothing: there was not the shadow of proof against me. I was accused,

however, of having quitted Archangel clandestiney. It was falsehood from beginning to end; yet his they called giving me justice.—This, thank God! is not the way it is administered in this happy country. Gentlemen, I feel myself so much exhausted, that I must beg to pause for a few seconds."

The Prisoner here ceased for about a minute,

and then being called upon by Sir J. Mansfield, he continued:] " Gentlemen, thus I was again thrown into a lungeon and into despair, without a hope, without friend! The very day I expected a complete enranchisement-the very hour I looked for re-established honour and revising fortunes, I was handed this country .- [Here the Prisoner read the Letto another prison, because I would not and could not submit to the extortion of 2000 roubles. I was dragged about the streets with offenders who had been guilty of the most atrocious crimes.—I was of policy between two natious could affect. My bandied about from one place to another-I have even passed the very door of the British Ambassador, who had refused to listen to my complaints, and who must have been an unmoved and pitiless sitness of what would have wrong the heart-strings of other men, but to have looked upon .- Of what | could interfere. Again defeated, I had to seek some must my heart have been composed, that was the sufferer of this indignity and this torture, to the it was an affair of Parliamentary consideration; but eternal disgrace of both untions?—I applied to Sir I was told, also, by several Members, that as I claim-

The papers were all of them handed to the Prison- | While thus imprisoned, I wrote to Sir Stephen | been again refused: my fortune and my character I trust, will afford me that which all others have

" I applied constantly to every Ambassador for

redress, and still I was kept in that miserable condition for six years, bandied from prison to prison, from torture to torture, made a public spectacle of led through the streets of Petersburgh with a common herd of malefactors. I ask you, Gentlemen sult your own bosoms, and there you will find the answer. And all this could not have beppened but by the connivance of Lord L. Gower and Sir Stephen Shairpe. During this period, too, Mrs. Belling. ham, then in a state of pregnancy, and one infant in her arms, was anxiously waiting for me to accomplaint .- (Here the Prisoner was much affected and he burst into tears : after a pause of a fee moments, he resumed.)-Lord Gower committed a first error in refusing to interfere, and he afterwards persisted in it. I was the victim. I was imprisoned for eighteen months, by order of the Chamber of Commerce, in order that they might extort from me two thousand roubles, which, as I knew of mine. - I had been but recently married to a wife I did not owe, I would not pay. I was constantly guarded during this period, and frequently paraded through the streets of Petersburgh, a public spectacle. Finding I was too firm to bend to their views. six months louger. (The Prisoner burst into they then proclaimed me a bankrupt, allowing me. according to the law in Russia, only three months to settle every claim upon me. And such was the engerness of the Chamber of Commerce to ruin me, that they employed emissaries to inquire out persons to whom I owed money: their clerks stopped people in the streets, and asked them, ' Do you know Mr. Bellingham? Does he owe you any money? Do you know he is a bankrupt, and that he is going to England with all his property?' and other similar questions. Yet, after all, they were obliged to gire a document, testifying that there were neithe claimants nor creditors. These documents l'afterwards placed in the hands of Marquis Wellesley, and I call upon the Noble Marquis, whom I see in the Court, to disprove this assertion, if it be false. " Under such accumulated misfortunes, nothing

but a Sustaining Power from above, nothing but the express interposition of Providence, could have preserved me to visit once more my country and my family. None of my friends in England ever expected to see me again. And I beg of you to remember, Gentlemen, that all these sufferings were endured through the permission of Lord Gower.-It was with his sanction and patronnge that I was proclaimed a bankrupt, for without it it could not have taken place; and it was through his connivance that my appeal to justice was never listened to .-During this period I made repeated applications tovarious Ambassadors, and I made a final appeal to Lord Gower before he left Petersburgh, the last time he was there. His Secretary informed me, his Lordship could not do any thing .- Here I pause, Gentlemen of the Jury, and ask you carnestly to the representation of Majesty, to suffer a native of their country to remain in prison, enduring such multiplied indignities. There was a transaction, alo, which happened during that very period, calculated to shew, in a still stronger light, the manifest injustice of my case. A paltry dispute arose beween a Captain Gardner, from Hull, and the Capain of a Guard Ship at Cronstadt, about two rouiles, for pilotage, and that business was four times laid before the Emperor, by Lord Gower, in the course of two months. Gentlemen, while I relate this, I must say, it would have been fortunate for me, and it would have been more fortunate for Mr. Perceval, had Lord Gower received the ball which

erminated the life of the latter gentleman." There was a murmur of disapprobation through the Court at this sentiment—the Prisoner paused for a time, as if disconcerted by it; and Sir James Mansfield inquired, if he had any thing more to say? when he replied in the affirmative, and resumed as follows :--]

" After I came to England, I presented a memorial to the Marquia Wellesley, and grounded my claims to compensation upon the erroneous letter already alluded to. To this application I received an answer from the Noble Marquis, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 21, 1810, in which my papers were returned to me, and in which I was informed, that his Lordship could not enter into a consideration of my claims, because of the state of relation in which the Court of Petersburgh then stood with regard to ter. 1 But, I am at a loss to know what connection this could have with my case. Mine was a consideration of justice which no accidental circumstance next measure was to bring a serious charge against Lord Gower and Sir S. Shairpe before the Privy Council-I did so; and what was the result? an answer from the Council Office, that their Lordships did not find any matter in my case, in which they other mode of redress; and I was now informed that ed pecuniary compensation for my losses and my suf-

mission from his Majesty's Ministers. I accordingly | rable at once by the crime he has perpetrated, and | received by persons of the highest rank, threatening | fine dialogues at the commencement of the play, id applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [The | by the virtues and station of the man against whom | them, in the coarsest terms, with rengeance. Prisoner uttered these words with a strong and he raised the successful hand of assassination. That peculiar emphasis.] I applied to Mr. Perceral, and I received an answer [which the Prisoner read] from him, dated Downing-street, May 27,1810, in which I was informed, that the time for receiving private petitions was past for that Session; nor, he added, did he think my claims such as could with propriety be submitted to Parliament. Now, with regard to private Bills, I know there is a limited time for their reception; but I have yet to learn, that a private petition, imploring justice from the wisdom and integrity of Parliament, could ever be out of time. Justice is a matter of right, and not of farour; and as such, I think it should be dispensed at all times. If I am wrong in this opinion, there are many Honourable Members now present in the Court, who can correct me. I beg, also, to call your attention, gentlemen, to the latter clause of this letter, in which Mr. Perceval told me that he could not encourage my petition, because he did not think my claims exactly fit for the consideration of Parliament. For what place could it be so fit, I would ask? Where can an injured subject appeal so justly as to Parliament; and if that constitutional door be shut against him, where is his re-

" By this refusal, I was again reduced to despair My situation became daily and hourly worse. My property was all sold; my creditors were clamorous; my family was ruined; my mind was in a state of horror. I next applied to the Treasury, conceiving, that there I might obtain some consideration for my claims. My pretensions, however, were neglected, and I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing my documents, and negativing my request. My next application was to the fountain of grace itself, to the Prince Regent. It appeared from Colonel Mahou's letter, that my first Petition was mislaid. I therefore sent a second,

nearly similar to the former." Here the Prisoner read the Petition. It contained a digested narrative of his case, nearly such as he had already stated in his defence. In the course of reading it, he commented upon several parts .--When he came to that passage which related to the declaration of bankruptcy that had been issued out against him by the Chamber of Commerce, he exclaimed :] " What a scene of iniquity does this disclose! Such sufferings, and such ruin, produced by falsehood alone! My Counsel has endeavoured to advance in my defence the plea of insanity. might surely have been thought insane, if I had asserted such a case as this, unsupported by documents. Gentlemen, I assure you, if an Angel from Heaven had come and told me of such a transaction, I should have been incredulous. Yet it was permitted to take place, and so permitted, it was an eternal disgrace to Lord Gower. His Lordship, I understand, is in Court; if so, I challenge him to come forward and disprove these charges, I call upon him to deny, that I asked him to make a reand which he refused.

presentation of my case to the Russian Government, Well, Gentlemen, this second petition I forwarded to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and received an answer from Mr. Becket, Secretary to Mr. Ryder, dated the 18th February, 1812 .-This letter the prisoner read, it was the same as has already appeared in the public prints. In consequence of this reply, referring me to the Council Lord Chetward and Mr. Buller. Upon opening my case to them, and stating my hopes of compensation, Mr. Buller said, I don't know where the money is to come from; and he added, definitively, that I had nothing to expect. I asked, why the Council refused to attentl to his Royal Highness's reference, but could obtain no answer. It was my duty, then, to communicate the affair to the Prince Regent. I had a petition to the Parliament draws that his Royal Highness would order the Commons to take it into consideration. The prisoner read the petition; it was not materially different from the former one. I received an answer from Mr. Secretary Ryder, dated Whitehall, March 9, 1812.

specting my petition. " Such, Gentlemen, continued to be my forlor condition. My prayers were rejected whenever offered. I saw myself reduced to utter ruin. I was I has arowed, that he had no cause of quarrel with involved in debt without any possible means of ex- his victim, and that he only pursued the Minister, trication. I was sinking under the pressure of ac- | not the Man. He seems, too, to have wavered for cumulated miseries -- miseries brought on, not by my a time between making Mr. Perceval, or Mr. Ryder, own indiscretion, but by the injustice of others, or Lord G. L. Gower, the selected object of son-The Attorney-General has told you, and he has told you truly, that till this period my name-my character, were without a blemish; till this melancholy, this deplorable transaction, which no man, I can solemuly assure you, laments more deeply than I do-till this fatal moment, my life was without reproach. (Here the Prisoner burst into tears.)

ediateriord Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The London Journals of Saturday arrived Tuesday .- No Mail doc.

These Journals have conveyed several interesting articles of intelligence, but their columns are chiefly proppied with details of the trial of Mr. Perceval's norderer. An able report of that trial is presented to our readers, and we have felt it to be our duty to make other subjects give way to one of such singalar magnitude and importance. The character of Bellingham, although surrounded with the darkest rolours of the most atrocious guilt, is now blended

have been published concerning him, and from his ed, in consequence of a sudden arrival of dispatches, defence before the tribunal of justice. These exhi- from Russia. It was thought that he would set out bit him in a light of which we may almost venture on the 10th. A proposition, it is said, has been to say, that the annals of our nature have furnished no prototype. His mind appears to have been strong, | meet at Dresden, to treat of Peace, which, accordand to have received a more than common share of | ing to report, was refused, until a basis should be cultivation. Its prominent quality was that of resolute perseverance in its purpose. What would have shaken the firmness of other men, seems only to have impelled him onwards in his course. What in others would have struck the conscience with awa and detestation, assumed in his perverted imagination the claims of justice, and the form of virtue .-All his faculties became absorbed in the accomplishneut of one design. The real causes of his sufferings in Russia still remain involved in considerable obscurity. If his tale be true, he certainly experienced much hardship and many severe afflictions .-These he combined with the dignity of his country's | should be read in each of the Courts on the first day character, and the rights of her subjects. He de- of next Term." The same Journal of the 19th has manded protection, and was refused; he claimed redress, and met with a similar reception. We under the head of-Inish Ban. At a Meeting, presume, and we are confident we presume correct - held in the Court of Exchequer, pursuant to Rely, that his case was neither entitled to the interfeence of Government, nor his losses to public remuneration; but no matter; he thought so, and the idea become his ruling passion, and it is material to remark, that, although it did so, it did not break down the faculties of his mind, or convert | in the Rolls Court, and that these Resolutions, auhim into that description of persons in whom the power of judging between right and wrong is subdued, or annihilated. That power was perverted, but the perversion was in the first instance voluntary. There was a time, when he could distinguish with | during the present Session, by Mr. Moore, against cute precision the fundamental principles and the the Hon. Baron M'Clelland. unchangeable laws of human society; but he allowed himself to broad over his situation till he forgot that such principles had a being, and that they are necessary to the peace and safety of every community upon earth. He reasoned himself into a persuasion. that he could assume the province, and that it was virtue to assume it, of vindicating his own wrongs, of taking upon him the prerogatives of the judicial and executive power, and of inflicting capital pusishment upon these who refused concurrence in his views. Here, then, he stands alone in the records of iniquity. There have been assassins, who have exulted in the glory of delivering their country from a tyrant, but they have asserted no merit beyond the utility of the deed, nor imagined, that it could be sanctioned by the principles of justice, or suffered to pass with impunity, unless protected by the irresistible arm of power. Many have fallen by the hand of private vengeance, but the murderers have confined themselves to the triumph of a dreadful remuneration, without daring to say, that conscience and moral rectitude were on their side. It remained for Bellingham to set up this new code of criminal retribution, and to become its advocate before a public tribunal. Our readers will see, from his trial, that he attempted to justify his conduct, and that he was confident of an acquittal on the grounds which he advanced in his defence. There is something here which, in so far as he is personally concerned, deserves the deepest reflection, whilst it renders the question of his sanity a point of the most difficult solution. To reconcile such opinions as he delivered with the attributes of a Office, I had the honour of communicating with | sound mind, is no easy task, and the subject would rice an investigation which our limits preclude a from bestowing upon it. But the system adopted by Bellingham, whatever may have been the actual condition of his understanding, goes far beyond what we have stated. He has maintained the doctrine, that he was justified in taking the life of the head of the Government, because some of it's subordinate agents were wanting, as he thought, in their attention to his demands. In the first instance, be as cut. This I sent to the Prince Regent, requesting | sumed the abstract privilege of inflicting punishment for the injuries he had sustained, and he then goes on to the very extremity of hissystem, and maintains, that a principal may be made criminally responsible for the acts of his Inferior. A doctrine more horrible than this, it is impossible to conceive. But the in which I was informed, that his Royal Highness | guilty singularities of this man do not end here .had not been pleased to signify any commands re- The metaphysical moralist has discriminated between a crime and the perpetrator of it, and has inculcated detestation of the first and compassion for the

last. Bellingham has done more than this: he geance, and it is plain that, had either of the two last encountered him in the lobby, the tube of death would have been levelled at him. Nor was this man less extraordinary for the union in his heart of the irreconcileable dispositions of worshipping Gon, and murdering his creatures .- We must here, for the present, close the subject. [For remainder of Trial see Supplement.]

The Commons have voted, by large Majorities, that a Monument shall be erected to the Memory of Mr. Perceval, and that the pension of £2000, already granted to Mrs. Perceval, shall be continued to the son and heir, who is, in the mean time, to

have £1000 a year. With respect to Ministerial arrangements, there nothing but idle rumour.

Letters from Yorkshire state, that Mr. Cartvright, who so gallantly defended his Mills, near luddersfield, has been shot. It is, also, stated, that a very serious disturbance took placeat Sheffield, a which the Scotch Greys were compelled to charge the populace, and about 70 were either killed or wounded

The Morning Chronicle of Saturday says, that with the history of his country, and rendered memo- many letters, of the most infamons tenor, have been the crime with keen severity. This produces some

Letters from Paris to the 9th mention, that Bonacharacter is to be drawn from the documents that | parte's intended departure on the 5th was postponmade to the British Government for a Congress to first agreed upon. The Emperor of Austria was to meet Bonaparte at Dresden. The Dublin Evening Post of the 15th has com-

municated the following circumstance connected with the Hon. Baron M'Clelland and Mr. Moore, namely, that, on the day before, the Right Honourable the Society of the King's-Inns sent a message to the Gentlemen of the Irish Bar, bearing, that it was their (the Benchers) intention to rescind the latter part of their second Resolution, adopted by them at their Meeting on the previous Tuesday, viz .- " that the censure passed on Mr. Moore furnished the public with the following proceedings, quisition, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved, that the Meeting, convened for the consideration of matters affecting the Rights of the Profession, be adjourned to Saturday, the 30th instant, that it be then held at two o'clock thenticated by the signature of the Chairman, be published in all the Dublin Papers. The Evening Post adds-" We have it from indisputable authority, that a Petition to Parliament will be presented.

For the following communication we are indebt-

ed to a respectable Mercantile House in this City :-Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, April 30. " We have the finest appearance of the most abun dant harvest of Wheat ever known, and, as yet, the weather cannot be more favourable. The presents tuation of the interior, however, is truly dreadful We are assured, that numbers of poor people are found dead in the streets of Seville, and many other places, through absolute want, where Bread is at the exorbitant price of equal to five or six shillings the loaf of three pounds. Still farther in the interior, it is much worse; in some places. Wheat, which for merly sold at from 30 to 40 Reals (about three pence ivalue) the Fancg. (five Fancgs make eight Win hester Bushels) has got up to 450, and very little of it to be found. For this reason, an immense number f Recruits can now be obtained, if there were mone to pay them. They are pouring in here every day these, and about 1000 men he has already sent to the Spanish arm'es, perfectly well disciplined, has now ipwards of 8000 in the Island, in a state of great for wardness. By this new school, the General will soon e able to send to the armies 100,000 men, complete y disciplined.

THE THEATRE.

The number and importance of the various pubc topics which have for some time past pressed upon or attention, and which still continue to urge their prior claims, leave us no room to do adequate justice to the subject on which we are now to touch.-We cannot, however, suffer the drama of the Afrirepresented this evening, to pass wholly without obervation. The reputation of Mr. Colman, as an Author, is too well established, to derive an enrease of fame from any culoglum of our's; but the iece we have named is as yet imperfectly known, and it may be some gratification to our readers to receive a general outline of its character. One of its titles-War, Love, and Duty-describes with comprehensive accuracy the foundation of the ocurrences and sentiments of which it is composed, and it is to be particularly remarked, that there is no double plot, and that the dramatic unities, so frequently violated, are here preserved with underiating precision. The characters are drawn with a strict conformity to pature, and there are few of them of that subordinate description which hang like a dead weight on some of the finest poetical productions of the English Muse. The incidents, which are all of the most striking and interesting kind, pring spontaneously from the causes with which hey are combined, and follow each other to the conclusion in casy and unforced succession. The cene is laid in a district of Africa, between the riers Senegal and Gambia, and inhabited by tribes hardly advanced beyond the first state of human society, that of hunters and fishers. The hostilities which take place are exactly such as might be expected in a country of this description, and attended with their usual concomitant, brutal and savage ferocity. The whole action of the piece hinges on filial duty and ardent love, two great principles which operate with peculiar energy in rude and uncultivated minds, and in a manner that far surpasses what is generally experienced in communities where luxury and refinement at least disguise, if they do not sometimes obliterate, the genuine feelings of the heart. There are three brothers, the only protectors of a widowed mother, whose characters are distinguished by features essentially different, but in whom affection for their surviving parent predominates with equal and unsubdued fervour. Selico, the hero of the drama, falls in love with Berissa, the daught of a virtuous and venerable Priest.-Forribal, the elder brother, whose attachment to his mother is his master feeling, and whose dispositions, though kind and noble, are blended with a certain degree of moroseness and suspicion, imagines that Selico, in the ardour of his love, forgets his duty to their common parent, and accuses him of

which Selico vindicates himself from the imputation; and is warmly defended by his Brother Madibboo, in whom there is a wild and artless simplicity combined with sentiments and principles of the purest and most exalted virtue. Darina, the mother, merits the enthusinstic fondness of her children, and returns affection for affection. Berissa has all the loveliness of nature, and feels for Selico a reciprocal and equal attachment. Farulho, the Priest, is a true emblem of the Patriarchal times, and the best precepts of morality mark the features of his character .-The king of the hostile tribe remains in obsenrity till towards the closing scenes; when he is brought forth to view with all the terrors, but at the same time with all the interest, which belong to the rude and triumphant warrior. Henry Augustus Mug, au English slave, and Sutta, the sable servant of Berissa, have necessary and amusing departments in many of the scenes. The manners of the last are appropriate to her situation, and her sarcastic jokes on the ugliness of the white man may be regarded as an unquestionable proof, that philosophers, with all their profound speculations. are but sorry judges of what constitutes beauty. Henry Augustus Mug, at first the slave of the benevotent Farutho, and afterwards Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer to the victorious Monarch of Kasson, is abundantly stored with the elegant wit of the London Cockney, which he levels at his masters with all the freedom of John Bull, and to the high entertainment of the audience. The nuptials of Selico and Berissa are interrupted by the incursion of the hostile tribe, and a variety of incla dents and occurrences afterwards take place, calculated, above almost every other representation of the kind, to awaken the strongest sensations of the Speciators. These we shall not describe, as they can only be duly appreciated by being seen, and as we have no wish to anticipate that gratification which curiosity will derive from the performance. Of the Actors we have barely room generally to speak, and we have no hesitation in stating, that they deserved, in its utmost latitude, that applause which a genteel and discerning andience so warmly and so liberally bestowed upon them. The parts of the three bre thers, of Darina, and of Berissa, are of peculidifficult performance, from the deep afflicti which they are involved, and from the po emotions which they are required to pourtray these parts, Mrs. and Miss Cherry, Mr. Mr. Williams, and Mr. Ford, forming just a tions of their characters, represented them common excellence, and sustained their ardu ties in a manner which is not surpassed on any rincial stage. Whether bearing a share in the logue, or only listening, their attention never w dered, and their exertions were never defective. They seemed actually to feel the sorrows which over whelmed them, and to convert fictitious affliction into real woo. The sweet sensibility of Miss Cherry, and the powerfully expressed agonles of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Williams, struck to the heart of every hearer, and called forth those bursts of approbation which are the effusion of truth, and the honourable distinction of real merit. In short, every part was well supported, and a more satisfied audience hardy ever departed from this Theatre. The magnificent and costly splendour of the dresses, and the novel and beautiful scenery, contributed largely to produce this effect, whilst the band of the North Mayo cans, performed on Thursday last, and to be again | Militin, one of the best that has ever been heard in this City, crowned the amusements of the evening. the Ladies in Waterford and it's vicinity manifest a generosity truly honourable to their feelings, in the liberal support which they are conferring on Mrs. Cherry and her family. THEATRE, WATERFORD.

> MRS. CHERRY, anxious to procure for the Public every species of Entertainment in her power, has engaged the THREE MISSES DENNET. principal Dancers of the late Theatre Royal, Drurylane, London, and Crow-street, Dublin, to perform in Waterford a few Nights, who will make their flest appearance THIS EVENING, Thursday, May Sist, then will be presented the new Drama of

THE AFRICANS.

After which a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the Misses DENNET will perform. To conclude with SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD. On FRIDAY Evening, May 29d, the Grand Dramatic Romance of

BLUE BEARD; DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the Misses DENNET will appear. To conclude with

THE WEDDING DAY.

SCYTHES.

CEORGE LAWSON has just received, per the Thomas, from Liverpool, forty dozen SCYTHES, same as those which gave such general Satisfaction ast Season-being a Consignment, he will sell on moderate Terms, and engage their Quality. Quay lane, Waterford, May 18, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in a LEASE of HOUSE and A GROUND on the Quay of Waterford, held noder the Corporation thereof, for 99 Years, to commence from the 25th March, 1825, at the Yearly

Rent of £45. These Premises (on which are several Dwelling-Houses, both to the Quay and King-street, beside Stores and Yards) contain, in front to the Quay, 93 feet, and in front to King-street, 82 feet 9 inches and extend from the Quay to King-street, 199 feet 5 inches on the East side, and on the West, 185 feet

N. B. Part of said Concerns, containing about 30 feet from East to West, and 28 feet from North to South, is intended to be reserved. Por further Partiquiars, apply to Gaonox Ivix, Attorney.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

The arrival of the two last flags of truce has so much interested the public, that we have endeavoured to ascertain the real state of this intercourse between our Government and that of France. It appears, by the dates of these arrivals, that they could not have been, as we had at first apprehended, replies to our answer to the original proposition, and, on further enquiry, we find reason to think, that the first flag of truce was the only one which brought any communication from the French Government. The vessel which conveyed our answer from Dozen was fired upon at Calais, and not permitted to land her dispatches, which were accordingly brought back, and they have, we believe, been since forwarded by the way of Morlaix. The subsequent flags of truce contain, as we have heard from good | the next dispatches from Lord Wellington. authority, nothing but apologies from the General at Calais to the Admiral at Deal, for having refused to accept our flag of truce. It certainly seems strange, that one apology should not have been thought sufficient. Is it that Bonaparte wishes to keep up the appearance of an interchange of communication, and consequently of the progress of a negociation? We certainly have abundant reason to suspect some concealed motive in all that is connected with overtures for negociation from France: and we ought not to forget the declaration issued by the late Administration, at the conclusion of their negociation: - " Negociations for Peace appear to be entered into for no other object than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, and on the point of executing, her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression."—Courier.

It seems to be generally believed, that Ministers have entered into some negociation with the French Government. The rumour is, that the Emperor of Russia proposed to Bonaparte to make another offer to England of a pacific nature, which, if it were refused, would determine him to comply with his demands: but we cannot state this from any authentic source of information, though we think it highly probable, from the circumstance of the French Emperor's still remaining in Paris, and of its being the policy of both Emperors to take this course .- Morning Chronicle.

A cartel from Morlaix has reached Dartmouth, conveying some ladies and several young gentlemen from France. It is reported, on the authority of communications received through this channel, that the youths, who were absent for their education, and who were detained in France on the breaking out of the war, will be permitted to return to England; and also, generally, that there will be a considerable relaxation of the rigid system, hitherto adopted, as to British prisoners. We have letters and papers from Paris to the 29th ult. Such is the indulgence shewn to the good citizens of that capital, for reasons sufficiently obvious, that, while bread is at the high price of nine sous without the works, it is ordered that it shall be sold at four sous within them. The papers furnish no political news of importance.

We have obtained a series of the Journal de L'Elbe, down to the 15th uit. A great variety of the articles it contains refer to the precautions adopted Ja Wirtemburg and elsewhere, to prevent the apprehended scarcity of provisions; but little is said of the movement of troops. Sometime since we mentioned, that on a visit of ceremony to the palace at Naples, Prince Dolgorosky, the Russian Ambassador, had given great offence to the French Minister by taking the uppermost seat, and the dispute terminated in a duel. The following article announces

" NAPLES, MARCH 20 .- Prince Dolgorosky, Minister of the Czar at this Court, has been recalled, and he is succeeded by the Baron of Budherg, father of the former Secretary for Foreign | Duke of Leinster, Lords William Fitzgerald, Mont-Affairs."

By a gentleman who has just arrived, and who passed through the Russian army on the frontiers of of English Nobility, are here." Poland, we learn that it is in the highest condition ms to clouthing and supplies, and in a perfect state of discipline. The encompment he visited consisted of about 50,000 firelocks.

A letter from Gottenburgh contains the following passage :- "There has lately been published here, at the expense of the Swedish Government, and most extensively circulated among all classes, a little tract, intitled, 'Review of the Relations of Sweden with the Northern Powers, and with France and England.' This work was written at the desire of Bernadotte, by his Aid-de-Camp. The author warmly recommends alliance with England in preference to France, and in some parts speaks freely of Russin. It is not disguised that the object of this publication is to give a decided tone to Swedish politics, and induce the nation to resist a degrading submission to France. It has had great influence on the minds of all who have perused it."

In an Order of the Day, Prince Poniatowski coneludes an Address to the Soldiers as follows :-

" FELLOW SOLDIERS!-Remember the trophics which your brothren have gained in Spain under the banners of the Great Napoleon-emulate their deeds, and merit the highest reward—the thanks of the Emperor of the French."-(From the Frankfort Gazette, of March 30.)

The New Zealander is arrived in the Downs from the Southern Fishery. She touched at Port Jackyou on her way home, and brings accounts that the colony had been very plentifully supplied from India with wheat, rice, &c. Governor Macquarrie was preparing to go to Van Dieman's Land, when the above vessel left it in October. We understand that there had been another flood at the Hawkesbury, which nearly inundated the settlement.

The letters from Port Jackson state, that in con- 1 sequence of a quarrel at the races, a duel had taken place between Captain Ritchie, of the 73d, and Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Governor, in which the

former was severely wounded. By the Volante, a Spanish merchant vessel, which has arrived at Plymouth from Gijou, we learn, that the French have entirely evacuated the Province of the Astorias. The only part of Spain which is now Catalonia; and even this Province they are not allowed to occupy in tranquillity. The Volante also brings a report, that Ballasteros had proceeded from Seville in the direction of Madrid, while the French, under Soult, were pursuing their journey northwards

The following extracts of letters from Officers in our army in Portugal contain some new and interesting intelligence.—We are extremely anxious for

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the 22d Regiment of Foot, to a Relation.

" Talavera, on the Guadiana, April 8. "We arrived here yesterday, under General Hill, to join General Graham at Albuera, who intended giving battle this morning to Marshal Soult. Soult, on hearing that Lord Wellington had invested Badaioz, collected all his forces, to the amount of 38,000 men-our force, under Graham and Hill, is 35,000 foot, and 6500 cavalry; but, on hearing of the fall of Badajoz, Soult halted, and is now in full retreat. We expect to receive orders to follow so soon as our supplies come up, which cannot be ess than two days. General Walker died on the 7th, of his wounds."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of high rank in Lord Wellington's army, dated the 9th ult. " Soult, on the night of the 6th, pulled up at Usagre, and there he is halted still. Graham, with four divisions, is waiting for him at the old post of

Albuera, but the Marshal is too prudent to aggravate his present misfortunes by risking an action. I think he must fall back. Ballasteros has 12,000 men moving upon Seville, and Pierre Villiams, with 6000, is gone from here to operate upon the Trito. In the mean time, Marmont has invested Ciudad Rodrigo with 9000 men, and some of us most be moving that way directly. It is supplied for a month at least, and we can march four divisions there in 14 days. No battering train is arrived, nor has Mar-

A Heligoland Mail arrived this morning, but the ntelligence it brings is uninteresting. The movements of troops throughout the whole of the North of Europe are daily mentioned, but nothing of their

A native of Heligoland was lately shot on the Continent, in pursuance of Bonaparte's Decree, prohibiting all intercourse with that Island. Two others, his fellow-travellers, were sent to the Gal-

The following letter from Sicily was received by the Maidstone:

" Palermo Bay, March 5, 1812. " Admiral Freemantle will sail for Tunis to-morow, in the Milford, to carry into effect a treaty for the release of Sicilian slaves. The Achilles, 74, Captain Holles, goes to the Adriatic, to relieve the Eagle, which came to Malta to refit. The Nautilus has sailed for the fieet and Lisbon, with dispatches of great importance for Sir Edward Pellew and Lord Wellington; the information was obtained from an Officer taken in a prize. Every thing is quiet and amicable in Sicily; the banished Princes are all in official situations; and our troops are remarkable for their exemplary conduct and good discipline .-Several Sicilian regiments are at Melazzo, which was Bentinck has entered into a subscription, which has been liberally supported, for the purpose of purhasing corn in Egypt for the Sicilian poor. The gomery, and Malpas, and Mr. Howard (presumptive heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk), and a number

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. Bank Stock 230½—India Stock per Ct. Cons. for money 6114-Do. for acc. 614 pr Ct. Reduced 60 k-4 per Ct. 75 k-5 pr. Ct. 92 9 crip. Aft prem .-- Long Annuities 15-11-16ths. Exchequer Bills par xs. prem.—Bonds 3s. 4s. prem.

DUTECTED CONSPIRACY.

SIR JOHN LEICESTER'S CAVALRY.

A plot of a very extensive and dangerous nature as been discovered at Stockport, in Cheshire. We have the first authority for stating, that a regular onspiracy had been formed, and which, but for this timely discovery, was to have been put in exeution this week, to throw the whole country into confusion from Stockport to London, and even the capital itself, in the event of their first attempts roving successful.

For the purpose of executing this diabolical work. gents had been distributed through all the intermediate towns, and the whole ramifications of the late riots, and numbers had taken unlawful oaths to aid and assist in the perpetration of the general roin.-The signal was to have been the stopping of certain nail-coaches - the non-arrival of which at their usual hour and pince, was to be considered as the command for the general rising.

Sir John Leicester's cavalry, a very meritorious and active corps, was ordered to Stockport about 14 days ago. It is since their arrival at this place that the discovery of this infernal conspiracy has been laix, to find that brend was three times the price made by the Magistrates and the Commanding Odicer of this corps, which has been on permanent duty | man, who was present, very significantly observed --I for the last ten days.

We could not live believed that in this country | Dispatches arrived four days ago from Mr. p. we were cursed with such desholical flends as the law, the American Minister at Paris, to 31. detection of this conspiracy has proved to exist in it. soll, the American Charge d'Affairs bere. In In common with every friend of humanity, we could resel that brought the dispatches, Mr. Patterse not but deplore the privations which the lower or- the son of the wealthy family at Baltimore, a ders have for some time be a obliged to endure :and we were disposed to ascribe to ignorance and from Paris. He was landed at Southampton, free have disturbed the peace of the country. Those completely under the subjection of the Invaders is who have been betrayed into acts of indiscretion should still experience leniency; but we hope that rigorous measures will be adopted to bring the real incendiaries and instigators to exemplary punish-

Letters were received in town this morning from Oporto, dated the 15th ultime. I They contradict the report of the fall of Almeida. A French corps, under General Dubesme, invested it for a day of two; but he was obliged to decamp, on a rigorous sortic made by the garrison, which consisted of Portuguese Militia. The defeat of the French before Almeida took place on the 5th, being the day or which Badajos was taken by storm.

Ciudad Rodrigo was invested and summoned on the 8th ultimo, by a small French corps, but which ikewise disappeared on the garrison refusing to surender. The Portuguese militia is every where in full activity. Marmont is said to have made the best of his way to join Soult, after leaving a small corps f observation on the frontiers of Portugal.

We have this morning received Jamaica Papers to the 18th March. They are full of complaints on the subject of the depredations committed in the West | intimation from Government with respect to its ndies by French privateers, which are now more numerous than when the West India Island's belonged to France. These privateers are armed, fitted and refitted in American harbours, where they also carry and dispose of their captures, and it is not withou eason that we may renture to assert, that they belong to American owners. This is a kind of war in disguise, which, we trust, will speedily be put an end to.

The accounts from the Havannah, via Jamaica state, that the troops of King Ferdinand had been every where triumph int over the insurgents or revolutionists, and that tranquillity had been restored in South America.

LOSS OF HIS MIJESTY'S SHIPS SKYLARK AND APELLES.

We are sorry to announce the loss of his Major b's sloops Skylark and Apelles, on Saturday last on the French coast. The crew of the former wer saved, and it is hoped also the crew of the latter. The particulars are detailed in the subjoined letters : " DEAL, MAY 4 .- We are sorry to state the oss of his Majesty's sloops Apoller and Skylark, vesterday morning, on the French coast, near Boulegue. The Captain, Surgeon, and Purser of the former are made prisoners of war: the remainder of the officers and crew, with the whole of the Skylark's officers and crew, made their escape in their boats. It appears the accident occurred by thick weather.

" During last night, and a great part of to-day a great firing has been heard from the every's coast supposed to be an attempt on the part of the ship

on the Boulogne station to destroy the Apelles." " Dover, Max 4 .- On Saturday evening last his Majesty's sloops Skylark, Captain Boyer, and Apelles, Captain Hoffman, accidentally got on shore, on the enemy's coast, to the N. E. of Etaples occasioned by the rising of a very thick for, and the wind being directly on the land. Captain Boyer, finding it impossible to get the ressel off again, after seeing the whole of the crew safe on board the boats, ordered the Skylark to be blown up, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. The Licugig, were picked up by the Nymph hired armed cutter; and the rest, it is supposed, will meet the same chance. The Apelles, it is feared, will fall into the enemy's hands, and the crew in that case

will most probably be made prisoners of war." " Dover, May 4.- I am sorry to acquaint you of the loss of his Majesty's sloops Skylark and Apelles, on the French coast, about 4 miles to the northward and eastward of Etaples, on Saturday last, in thick weather. One of the Lieutenauts of the former landed here this afternoon, and from him we hear, that the whole of the crew of the Skylark was saved by her boats, and that the brig was blown up to prevent her failing into the hands of the enemy. The Apelles, it is forred, was taken possession of by the French; and as to her crew, nothing at present is known. The Gentleman who landed here came away from the Skylark with 24 men, and rowing off from the French coast, fell in with the Nymph cutter, and put his men on board her; the other boats, with the remainder of the crew, most robably fell in with some other cruizers, and from he heary firing that was heard here last night, and also at times this day, it is likely an attempt has been made to destroy the Apelles. The Nymph is oing past for the Downs."

We have more than once had occasion to state hat serious disturbances had taken place in France, on the subject of the high price of provisions.-Phese commotions have now extended to Paris .wenty thousand malcontents were on one occasion collected, and the following inscription was discoered next morning on the walls of the Thuilleries; BREAD! PEACE! or the head of the Tyrent!"

To appeare the multitude, the Bakers were immeliately required to supply the Citizens with bread at four sous per lb. instead of den. A Gentleman whom we have seen, and who left Paris a few days ago, expressed his surprise when he arrived at Morthere to what it was at Paris. A French Gentle-"The Emperor himself bakes for the Parisians." | hold out the prospect of its speedy and total erect

brother to Jerome Bouaparte's wife, came dire suffering, the excesses which in various quarters which place he wrote to the Alien Office for a pass port to enable him to come to London. He waite there three days, and not receiving it, he set off fe Loudon, and errived here yesterday morning, an pre-cooded to the Allen Office to request a license, reside in London, when, in consequence of hichar ing travelled from Southampton to London wither a passport, howas detained and given into the cutody of Lasender, sea, the Officer belonging to the Police Office, in Queen-square .- Mr. Patterson ri quested to be taken to Mr. Russell, the America Charge d'Affairs, which the Officer consented to and took him to his house in Bentinck-street, with whom he had a long interview. Mr. Patterson remained in the custody of the Officer last right. It is expected be will be examined before the Secretary of State this day

> On the 2d inst. Government came to the resolu tion of dispensing with the services of the River Fencibles; and accordingly ordered them to be disbanded. The Lord Mayor received an official letter on the subject, which he sent to Commodore Lucas On Sunday the corps was assembled in the Com market for the purpose of delivering up their arms The members thereof, not baving had any presions intentions, were much surprised, as well as divatis-

The Hon. Lieutenant-General Maitland, bro ther of Lord Lauderdale, accompanied by Lieut. Cot. M'Nab, of the Adjutant-General's department, left London on Saturday, under especial orders, to take the command of the troops employed to quell the disturbances in the interior parts of the kingdom.

Edlaterford Chronicle:

SATURDAY, MAY 9. The contents of the London Journals of Mondar

the 4th, will be found fully inserted in our column With one exception, their intelligence requires no particular attention upon our part. On the subject of the frequent intercourse between the Privish and French Governments, it would be idle to speculate The most rational conjecture which has been offered is that which supposes, that BONAPARTE has been induced by Russia to make overtures for a general seace, and that Russia, in the event of these overtures being rejected by England, has given assurances to the Emperor of France, that she will in all points conform herself to his system of policy. Whilst, however, the public remains in ignorance as to the real nature of this proceeding, there is another in which it may freely indulge in interesting reflection, and to which we have just alluded as worthy a special notice. That is, the conduct of the British Minister with respect to the Catholics of Ireland. Our readers well know, that his opposition to the Claims of that Body was the foundation of his poser, and the pillar on which he has so long rested as the Minister of the Empire. They have been made acquainted with his unequivocal and unreserved decharations of interminable hostility to these Claims. The revolution which his mind has undergone in that respect-a revolution in complete contradiction to all his former professions and actions—is, also, before them. More was not necessary to enable them to appreciate with justice his political consistency, and to determine the extent of that reliance which it will be prudent in his adherents hereafter to place on his fidelity to the cause he may espouse. But there i much more than all this. The new light, which has recently broken in upon the Premier, augment with a rapidity of which there is no example in the extinction of prejudice, or in the career of libera in In the course of a few months, he has said, that he could anticipate no period for Emancipation; and that he could anticipate a period. At one time he announced the perpetual exclusion of the Cotholics from the rights of the Constitution . and, at another, that the day of their admission might come Even here, however, if rumour is to be credited, he has not stopped. He is represented as having determined, as a matter of prudence, to offer the aggrieved body in question three of their principal demands -- the removal of every impediment to advancement to the highest ranks in the Army-similar promotion with respect to the Navy-similar promotion with respect to the Law. At these concessions he is, for the present, to rest. Me spoke of a change in the Catholic mind, and it #ppears that that change, although the Catholics are wholly unconscious of it, has taken place precisely as suited the purposes of the Minister. Some explanation of all this is necessary, and there are not wanting grounds on which it may be elucidated. It Is, however, necessary to premise, that neither the rumour of the alleged arrangements, nor the explanation which is given, is set forth with unqualified certainty. The only fact that cannot be disputed is, the necessity under which the Minister has found himself of submmitting to the irresistible controll of public opinion. In addition to this, it is stated, and we at least believe the statement, that the Rr-OENT has remained faithful to his principles with respect to Ireland, although, for what he conceived to be strong reasons, he has forborne to act upon them. His Royal Highness waited till he could ascertain the sense of Parliament on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, with a determination, if he found that seuse favourable to the cause, at once to recommend a relaxation of the penal code, and to throw. Supposing, then, all these things to be mentioned, they were left in a Minority. In for- | nufacturing and labouring Poor in these places, by | ing innocence and youth-on honest industry in the true, and, above all, combining them with the Ni- mer times, these things would have been decisive of the sale of provisions at reduced prices. This plan sale profession on which they can lean for support. pister's inextinguishable desire for power, they are their fate. How they can maintain their ground, has only been recently commenced, but it's complete More than this we cannot say -- more than enough his mind, which will neither awaken the gratitude of | -- No Mail due. the liberal, nor the applause of the intolerant; but which will make him more memorable in history than all the past events of his administration.

On these important points, the Catholics can be at no loss for the line of conduct it becomes them to | six, to the Earl of Donordinone, and to Mr. ndopt. They will receive what may be offered to them, without committing themselves, to use the colebrated words of Lord CASTLEBEAGH, as to ulterior arrangements. The day of their complete Emancipation is at hand. All that remains for them to do is to pursue the accomplishment of their object on firm and constitutional grounds. They have the voice of the Nation in their farour, and we are firmly persuaded, that the disposition of the Rr-CENT is not less friendly to their cause. Ever since his accession to power, whether restricted or unrestricted, he has been involved in difficulties which it was not easy to surmount, but above which there is good ground to hope, that he will speedily exalt | dent, that Coffee and Sugars experienced a rise in himself. We know, that the influence of one of his chief advisers, not invested with a Ministerial office, no longer exists, and the same causes, which | Berlin and Milan Decrees would be immediately rehave produced this individual consequence, may soon have a more extended operation. There is at least one beneficial effect which will

ensue from all these proceedings, even although their real nature should be much more limited than we have imagined. They announce the triumph of liberality, and strike at the root of bigotry the decisice blow. Bigotry may still have it's votaries, but what are they, after all the desertions from it's judgment? In this point of view, we have, indeed, at least, as such it has been attributed to them. entered on a new mra, and the friends of their country will exult in the illustrious progress of renora-

We have now to turn our attention to the contents of the London Journals of Tuesday. They require only few observations; but melancholy and alarming is the intelligence they have conveyed. The conspiracy entered into in England appears to ably discovered. As yet, the details are imperfect,

It is now proved, that the reports with respect to Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo were without foundation. Some attempts were made upon these fortresses, but without success. Of MARMONT there is without giving any authority that can be relied upon, that he has sent off almost the whole of his forces to the South. The same ignorance prevails Doyle, at Guernsey, had received accounts, informing him, that General Dungsug had made three attempts to take Almeida by assault, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, in each of which he was repulsed, with considerable loss, by the Governor, Colonel Lr. besiege it in form. Colonel Wilson has crossed the Douro, and Colonel TRANT is posted near Al-

The London Journals acknowledge the arrival of American papers to the date of the 18th of last month, but their contents are not important. Prirate letters are said to state, that an Embargo was expected in a few days. Other accounts say, that no immediate alteration of measures would take place. No report had been presented by the Committee on Captain HENRY's disclosure. He is stated to have received 48,000 dollars, as his reward, with part of which he purchased an estate in France of the Count CRILLON, now in America, the conveyance of which was witnessed by Mr. Munnor, and Sen-RURIER, the French Minister. HUNRY is then renorted to have immediately embarked in the Wasp for least, is not the truth.

It is now said, that Ministers will not bring forward the question of the East India Charter this Seedon. The Directors are auxious to have it postponed, in the hope of a more auspicious period for the submission of their claims to Parliament.

On the subject of the reported new arrangements in farour of the Catholics, the Courier observes-We believe we may assert with confidence, that there is no foundation for the report." The Courrier may be right, but it's authority is not sufficient

to invalidate the statement. The proceedings in Parliament, on the evening of Monday, were of little moment, except as to a dirision which took place in the Commons on the Sinocure-offices bill. In the Lords, the Irish Tobacco Bill was read a third time, and passed, without any ket price. The respectable Editor of the same paalteration. In the Commons, a considerable number of witnesses were examined relative to the Or. ders in Council, but none of the evidence has hitherto been published, except in a few very unsatisfactory statements. The examination has not terminated, and it occupies a chief part of the time of the House. Mr. BANKIS moved the second reading of the cill for abolishing certain Sinccore Officer. A d bite of some length, but which presented little nordly, then ensued. The motion was varinly Preposed by the Ministerial party, Mr. Penceran, particular, observing that, " by the pre ent Bill, bey were hazarding a blow at the Morarchi ai part the Constitution. On a division, the numb is Sood thus -- For the Second Reading, 194; Agree . 12); Majority against Ministers, 11. On the scholic Question, Ministers had only a small Me- 1 eva Lunds of Tabrid, Ratheurby, and Arderie, Jordy; on the subject of erecting Barracks, that

On the 5th, the Catholic Board met in Dublin when seven Gentlemen were appointed to prepare an Address to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sc. GRATTAN. The Board then adjourned till vesterday On the 7th, the bidding for the Loan took place in Dublin. There was but one list, Gibbons and WILLIAMS, who appeared as bidders for a Loan of nly one million and a half. Sir CHARLES SANTON declined receiving any offer for a less sum than two millions, whereupon Messes, Girnova and Willia-AMS retired to consult, and afterwards returned to say, that they could not treat for a higher sum than one million and a half. Sir CHARLES repeated, that he could not receive their bidding, which terminated

It is stated in a Dubtin paper, the Correspon-London on Monday, in consequence of a confident opinion, that the British Orders in Council and the pealed. It is also said, that the recent overtures embrace this subject, and that the two Governments had come to an understanding on these points. This statement is not given as founded in fact, and it stands in need of confirmation

The Waterford Regiment of Militia bare marched from Ipswich Barracks to Chelmsford.

In the 21st Chapter of the Book of the Prephet Ezekiel, and in the 26th and 27th verses, our readstandard, and opposed, as they are, to a Nation's ers will find the political creed of the Luddites-

We have, on various occasions, adverted to the privations under which the industrious members of the community at present labour. Whilst we lamented these privations, we had the satisfaction of seeing them encountered by patient resignation on the part of the sufferers, and by the most generous and successful exertions on the part of the epulent. In have been of a most fermidable character. Happily, both cases, indeed, there are exceptions. In the however, for the public peace, it has been season- first, the impetuosity of feeling has resorted to schemes, hostile at once to social order, and sulverand we, therefore, forbear to say any thing more sire of the very purposes it expected to accomplish amongst the last, there have been those who could some much, and who have given nothing; who have spoken the words of comfort, but have held back the means from which it was to spring; who profess piety, but who worship the idels of no positive information. Some accounts say, but avarice; who hope for the favour of Heavenwithout putting on the graces by which that fayour can alone be won. Men of both descriptions are to be found in every community. For the transwith regard to Sourt, Seville, and Cadiz. Sir John gression of the first, there is the plea of necessity. and mercy will weep over their infatuation, whilst justice will condemn it, and law demand the punishment of perseverance; for the crime of the last, we know of no exculpation either in the code of nature, or of religion. The rich are the Stewards of Misurier, and that Marstone did summon Ciu- Divine bounty, and a rigid account of their Stewdad Rodrigo, but retired, not daring to attempt to ardship will be exacted from them before that Tribunul whose scrutiny cannot err, and whose judgment will be final and irreversible! Of these two denominations of men we might say much more, but we hasten to the consideration of a more pleasing sub-

That distress is prevalent, is certain; but it is equally certain, that compassion still more abounds. If there are those who behold with careless apathy surrounding afflictions, there are also those who can stretch out their hands to rolle who can take from their own pleasures for the sake of adding comfort to others, and whose faith has taught them to be well assured, that the love of God is best evinced by love to Man. A spirit of the nost generous benevolence, has pervaded every part of our country. That spirit, indeed, is ever active, France. The New-York Papers characterise the energy that is not on all occasions necessary, and but the evils of the times have awakened it to an which promises fully to counter-balance the difficulties that exist. We are not aware, that there is a single city or town in Ireland, we might perhaps say, even village, in which associations have not been formed, and measures adopted, to procure the requisite supply of provisions. Many plans of this kind have successively been noticed in our columns, and we shall at present confine ourselves to two additional instances. The inhabitants of the County of Kilkenny, with that public zeal which so eminently distinguishes them, have entered into large contributions for the purpose to which we allude. Of this the following statement, extracted from the Leinster Journal of the 6th, furnishes sunicient and exemplary proof. On the Monday before, 997 persons, whose families amounted to 4891 individuals, were served with meal at two thirds of the marper adds, that, when the inspection of the Districts shall be completed, the number will be greatly increased. Here, then, we have not only liberal donations, but that examination into the circumstances of the poor, by which their claims can alone be duly appreciated, and which is not the least meritorious part of the services thus performed. But these efforts are not confined to one part of the County, and we have now to turn our attention to a remote corner of it, where the same excellent intentions powerfully operate, and where, as in the first instance, the distiactions of religion are forgotten, or visible only in be efficient emulation. The resident Gentlemen, Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergy of the Pa-Der of Cionmore, Polerone, Baltitarsna, Rathkerms, A.C., and Portniscally, together with the Elijority dwindled down to 22; on the topic now the relief of indigent house-keepers, and of the main the berony of Iverk, have established a Fund for

nent as their rank in society. All, therefore, that sure, if this public statement should in any degree ! ward in their own feelings, and we shall not dimiaish the value of that reward by the language of euogy; but there is one class of contributors whose conduct it would be the grossest injustice to pass over in silence. Throughout the places we have named, the Farmers, gratuitously, without money the Fund, thus enlarging it's means, and contendwork. If our space permitted, we would pointedly contenst this example with that of those who lock no their abundant treasures, or who expend them in fashionable luxuries, while willing industry is without employment, while parents weep in agony over starving children, while indigence tempts to crimes that lead to Infamy and death! Here, however, we must leave the subject; but we leave it with a full conviction, that it will not be contemplated in rain, and that it will rouse the latent feelings of unture in those who have, till now, failed to think

The urgency of numerous subjects has hitherto prevented us from stating, that Captain BLAKE has returned to Carrick-on-Suir, in the same capacities which he formerly filled with so much horour to himself, and so much advantage to the public .-Sometime ago, we expressed an intention of speaking particularly of the conduct of this Gentleman as a Magistrate and an Officer; but the Meeting which was held in Carrick, and at which the Margois of WATERFORD presided, superseded the necessity of any thing of this kind upon our part, and did that fustice to his merits which we could not have presumed to attempt. That so respectable a tribute of regard was gratifying in the highest degree to his feelings, will readily be conceived; and it cannot fail to be a powerful incentive to his future discharge of duty. The measure, which those who compose ed the meeting adopted, is matter of public and unreserved approbation. They were the witnesses of Captain Broke's realous and uninterrupted efforts o preserve the public tranquillity; they knew and felt the utility of these efforts; and they have conferred upon their author an enviable and memorable reward, which is at once the testimony of their candour and independence, and of his well-founded claims upon the esteem of his country.

upon it, or who have not thought of it with a due

estimation of its magnitude.

THE THEATRE.

To this subject we have frequently called the at-

ention of the lovers of the drama, and we have again to intreat their indulgence, whilst, we solicit for Mes. Cherry and her family that support which the esteem in which they are held by the public is willing to bestow, but which circumstances have hiherto prevented from being called forth into effectual exertion. What these circumstances are, it is unnecessary to say, only, that they carry no blame with them, either on the part of the public, or on the part of the Company of Performers. Their conence, however, has been an almost ruinous expenditure to the wife and children of the man who sas held in this city in almost cothusiastic admiraion. That admiration led Mrs. Cherry to indulge confident hope, that she would here experience hat generous patronage which would enable her to upport a young, and, otherwise, helpless family, But, in fondly resting on this expectation, she was not indifferent to her duty to the public. She brought with her a Company not inferior in talents to any that can be met with in Ireland, or in any of the Provincial Towns in England. This we unequivocally state, on the authority of those who are in the habit of attending Theatrical Representations in a carriety of places, and who are competent Judges of ac merit of the respective Performers. The beauy of the scenery, and the costly splendour and appropriate costume of the dresses cannot be surassed, whilst an excellent military band attends o fill up the intervals of acting with the most oteresting music. The pieces selected for Representation are the best which the stage exhibits, striking in their incidents, chaste in their moral, and calculated to afford the audience the most delightful and rational amusement... The judgment of the Manager is conspicuous in every arrangement, the zeal of the Performers uninterrupted, and their leference to the spectators uniform and respectful in he highest degree. Thus prepared, and thus conacting her establishment, Mrs. Cherry had fair and reasonable grounds on which to build her prospects of prosperity. Unhappily, however, these have utterly failed, her losses have been great, far beyond what the public know, and the burthen is more than it is possible for any person long to sustain. These are simple and unexaggerated truths. They are sent forth to a public by whom they will not be disregarded. An interesting and meritorious family cannot appeal in vain to the Citizens of Waterford. The call upon their bounty is not for a large or serious sacrifice. Pleasure far greater than the expense is offered. But there is a pleasure of a much higher character than the amusement which is tendered—the pleasure of supporting those

success cannot be questimed. Connected with the | we feel confident we have said. Mrs. Cherry has, Districts mentioned, there are many wealthy Pro- | indeed, experienced a long period of disappointprietors of Estates, and their liberality is as emi- ment, but the future will make ample compensation. A liberal public has taken up her cause, and it is set s necessary, is, their knowledge of the measure, and will succeed. The other amusements for the and of the necessities of those whose circumstances | season have ceased, and the Theatre will benceforth have required this effort. It will afford us real plea- | become the place of fashionable resort. The Maranger, we understand, has several new Pieces to attract their attention, and be instrumental in pro- | bring forward, which have never been performed in moting the design. It's authors have an ample re- this city, and which possess the most attractive characteristics. On Monday evening, there promises to be an overflowing House, on which occasion The Foundling of the Porest, and The Weather Cock, will be represented. The first, although advertised, has not been performed here this season, and it will be recollected with what applause it was and without hire, contribute meal and potatoes to received last winter. It is, indeed, one of the most interesting dramatic compositions of modern times. ing with their superiors in forwarding the charitable In the full hope of Mrs. Cherry's future success, we leare the subject.

> We understand, that the Methodist Chapel, epposite the Grand Parade, the foundation of which was faid on the 20th of May last, being now sufficiently commodious for the reception of a Congregation, will be opened for Divine Worship to-morrow, at half-past one o'cleck, and, also, at seven o'clock in the evening. The Chapel is 54 feet in length, by 18 in breadth, fitted up in a style of great neatness and simplicity, adding another to the many handsome public Edifices which already adorn our

BIRTHS.—Yesterday, on the Mall, the Lady of D. Skottowe, Esq. of a daughter.—In Birmingham, the wife of W. Saichel, Button-turner, of four children, three of them alive, and two of them, with the mother, likely to do well .- At Bangor, Mrs. M'Connell, of four sons, who, with their mother, are likely to do well. They have been baptised by the names of John, Jaines, George, and Arthur.

MARRIAGES .- On Saturday last, by the Rev. homas Maunsell, Mr. John Firth, Merchant, of this Cass, to Catherine, second Daughter of Thomas Tenison, Esq. Rock-hall, Co. Kilkenny .- In Hanover-Square, London, by the Lord Bishop of Clorne, Robert Orde Lenwick, eldest son of R. Funwick, Esq. of Lemington, in Northumberland, to Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Jones, Esq. of Grorrenor-Piace, and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Mullins .- In Dublin, John Hamilton, of Ormond Quay, Esq. to Jane Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dickson, of Dunville, Esq. -At Silverfort, County Tipperacy, Mat. Canny, of Drumline, County Clare, Eaq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Derby Scully, of

DEATHS. - In Kilkenny, Mrs. Hely, wife of Hampen Hely, Esq -At Taunton, George Hart, Esq Rear-Admiral of the Red.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 8.

ARRIVED.

6th-Gower Packet. 7th-Samuel Packet: Mary Ann. Mathias, Llanelbark i Alliance, Parkman, Cowes, ballast i Ma-Aun, Wybe, Viana, ballast.

6th-Auckland Packet.

Wind S. S. E. at 8 a. m.

Price of Irish Stocks - May 6.

Government Debentures, 34 per Cent Government Debentures 5 per Cent.... Government Stock 5 per Cent. Grand Canal Loan & per Cent., Grand Canal Do. 6 per Cent

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MAJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE-ROE, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of O. FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDEN, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contiguity to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Beidge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Quin, on the Premisers or to Samuer. King, Laq. Waterford.

A SPANISH ASS,

TME largest and strongest ever seen in this Country, will be let to Mares this Season, at Mr. NOW. LAN's MILLS, within three Miles of Callian and one of Kraus, County Kilkenny, at Two Gumens, and a Crown to the Groom. He is of the kind in highest Estimation in Spain, belonged to the Rayal Stud, and was preented by the Junta to a distinguished Officer of the English Navy, as a particular mark I favour.-Good Grass at is. Id. per Night. All Expenses to be paid before the Mares are taken away. May 9, 1812

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in a LEASE of HOUSE and GROUND on the Quay of Waterford, held unler the Corporation thereof, for 99 Years, to comnence from the 25th March, 1825, at the Yearly Rent of £45.

These Premises (on which are several Dwellingiouses, both to the Qury and King street, besides stores and Yards) contain, in front to the Quay, 92 ect, and in front to King street, 82 feet 9 inches, and extend from the Quay to King street, 199 feet inches on the East side, and on the West, 185 fe A

inches. 14. B. Part of said Concerns, containing about 30 cet from East to West, and 28 feet from North to outh, is intended to be reserved. For further Particulars, apply to Groren Ivin, Attorney

Waterford, May 9, 1612.

62 MR HOBSON retains his intention of parting ith his HOUSE, GARDAN, and OFFICES, in Winis w sineer, as heretofore advertised, which he is rilling to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Maje of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bin viz, who can give full information as to the Waterford, April 4, 1817