## PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, MAY 12.

THE LATE MR. PERCEVAL.

The House met at a quarter before three o'clock. Lord Ellenborough took the Woolsack instead of the Lord Chancellor, who had not arrived. After prayers, the House, on the motion of Lord Bathurst, adjourned during pleasure, and no business was done till five o'clock. The Lord Chancellor then came into the House, evidently deeply affected, and a silent pause of some minutes ensued.

The Duke of YORK rose, and stated that he had in his hand the answer of the Prince Regent to the Address of the House, respecting the assassination of Mr. Perceval, which, with their Lordships' permission, he would deliver at the table.

The Answer was given in, and read by the Clerk. It contained only a few words, which were merely an echo to the Address—"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent participated in the sentiments of horror felt by their Lordships at the atrocious murder of Mr. Perceval, and would take the requisite measures to bring the perpetrator to justice."

The Address and the Answer were ordered to be forthwith printed.

PROVISION FOR MR. PERCEVAL'S FAMILY.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL stated, that he had a message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which he desired might be read.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took the message, which from his reading we could only collect related to Mr. Perceval. His Lordship's feelings appeared quite to overpower him. The Message was then, in the ordinary form, handed to the Clerk, who read it aloud. It was as follows:

"*GEORGE, P. R.*

"The Prince Regent, deeply impressed with the severe loss his Royal Highness and the country have sustained, in consequence of the murder of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, and being desirous of marking his sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. Perceval, and of affording relief and assistance to his numerous and afflicted family, recommends to the House of Commons to enable his Royal Highness, in his name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to make such provision for the widow and family of the honourable Spencer Perceval as to the justice and liberality of Parliament may seem proper.

"G. P. R."

Lord LIVERPOOL said, that he should resource to his own feelings, if he were to address to the ordinary form, and postpone the consideration of the message even for one day. He therefore, immediately move an answer to the message. He was sure the feelings of every one of their Lordships would go along with him, that no political differences would be permitted to interfere with this tribute of respect for the memory of Mr. Perceval—that good and excellent man, who used his best endeavours to promote the truest interests of his country. His heart was too full to allow *him* to dwell upon the many private virtues of his departed friend; but this much he would say, that there were few men—indeed he knew no man, with more virtues—no man with fewer faults. If ever there was one less likely than another to be the object of personal dislike and resentment, Mr. Perceval was that man. If ever there was a man without a particle of guile, it was Mr. Perceval. He would dwell no farther, at present, upon this melancholy subject, but conclude with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his Message, "assuring his Royal Highness that the House participated in the deep impression which his Royal Highness felt of the severe loss which his Highness and the country had sustained by the murder of Mr. Perceval;" and so on, echoing the message, as usual.

Earl GREY trusted that the House would give him credit for participating most sincerely in the feelings excited by this deplorable and horrible event: not even the most intimate friend of Mr. Perceval could regard it with more detestation; but, in concurring in the expression of that feeling which must pervade every British heart, he should add, that he highly approved of the measure of making provision for the numerous family of a public servant, who, by such an event as this, was deprived of the opportunity of making provision for them himself. Might he, however, be permitted to say, that the purpose would have been better answered—that the House would have better consulted its own dignity, and acted with a juster feeling of propriety, if it had adhered to the usual form, and adopted this proposition with more deliberation. He could not at present bring himself to criticise the words of the message and address; but having declared his participation in the sentiments of horror which such an event was calculated to excite, he owed it to his own honour—to his consistency, to say, that he must not be understood to concur in any expressions of approbation of services which he had all along condemned. This he said to prevent any future misrepresentation; and, therefore, if there were in the Address any words of the description which he had mentioned, he must be considered as concurring in it only in the sense and with the qualification which he had stated. One word more. The Noble Earl had adverted, not only to the public services, but to the private worth of Mr. Perceval. In early life he had had the happiness of being in habits of greater intimacy with Mr. Perceval than at a later period; and he declared it to be his conviction, that, with regard to the private virtues of Mr. Perceval, the Noble Earl had not said one word too much.—[*Hear, hear.*]

It was then agreed, on the motion of Lord LIVERPOOL, that the whole House should go up with the Address, which had been unanimously carried; and the Lords with the white staves were directed to wait on the Prince Regent, to know when it would please his Royal Highness to receive the same.

After some other proceedings of little moment, the House adjourned as usual.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MAY 12.

PRINCE REGENT'S MESSAGE RELATING TO MR. PERCEVAL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought up a Message from the Prince Regent.—(*See the Report of the Lords.*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he was sure that he was anticipated by the feelings of the House, and of the Empire, in the sentiments of sorrow and regret which he now rose to express on a subject so painful and afflicting to the country at large. The subject might, indeed, have been brought forward by one who, from his eloquence, was far more able to do it justice; but as the feelings of that Hon. Gent. were too powerful for such an effort, he trusted that he should not be thought presumptuous in venturing himself to address the House. He felt, indeed, with certainty, that no eloquence was necessary to rouse the indignation and sorrow of the House on this lamentable occasion. Whatever difference existed as to political feeling, there was but one feeling as to the atrocity of the act of assassination, an act so abhorrent from the principles of our nature, and so new to the annals of this nation. If the House required any inducement to guide them in their decision on this question, they might contemplate the private virtues of Mr. Perceval; while at the same time it was to be recollected, that the loss now incurred was the loss of a public servant, engaged in the zealous and conscientious discharge of his duty; and that it arose from his firm and sincere conviction, that the claims presented to him did not deserve the notice of Parliament, which had now subjected him to the resentment and revenge of a disappointed individual. The Noble Lord then observed, that he was happy to state, that, from all the information which Government had hitherto been able to collect, the fact committed was an insulated fact—that whatever reproach attached to it, attached only to the individual who committed it; and so far the national character remained without a stain. The Noble Lord then proceeded to observe, that there was no Assembly in which the storm of party more immediately subsided, than in that Assembly which he had now the honour to address. No man would feel, however opposite his political opinions might be, that it would be any abandonment of his principles, if on the present occasion he should turn aside entirely from any consideration of points of contest, and look only to the afflicted state of the family of the deceased.—[*Cries of hear, hear.*]—Mr. Perceval had left a lucrative profession, in which he must have attained to the highest honours and opulence, by the exertion of those eminent talents which had raised him so much in the public estimation.—He (Lord C.) could say, from personal knowledge, that it was from a sense of public duty alone, and with the utmost reluctance, that he was persuaded to apply himself to public life; and there could be no doubt, that, if he had remained in the exercise of his profession, his family might have been crowned with opulence, and still blessed with such a father. (Here his Lordship seemed much affected.) He was convinced that he was only speaking the public feeling, when he asserted, that there never was a man who conciliated to himself a greater quantity of personal esteem.—[*Loud cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the House.*]—Indeed, he would venture to say, that there did not exist a man who was an enemy to him as an individual.—[*Hear, hear.*]—He had no doubt of the concurrence of Parliament in the recognition of this principle, that unless there has been some base misconduct on the part of the public servant, it became the duty of the House to extend its protection to such servants. The Parliament could never interfere more wisely than for the purpose of protecting those trusts, the faithful discharge of which might possibly subject a man to public or private malignity. The recognition of such a principle would be advantageous to the public service, and was a duty not to be neglected under the most economical arrangements.—[*Hear, hear.*]—He sincerely felt that he was only weakening the impression already entertained by the House, by expatiating on this subject. At present he merely wished the House to recognize the principle of the Regent's Message. The particular nature of the grant proposed would be taken into consideration on a future day. He would merely state thus much, that it would be the object of the grant to protect the family individually from poverty, instead of a single grant to one individual, which, on his death, might be lost to the family.—It would also provide such an annuity for the afflicted widow as might produce convenience at least, where consolation was impossible. He then moved,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to return his Royal Highness their grateful thanks for his Royal Highness's most gracious Message."

Mr. PONSONBY said, he felt a real anxiety to second the motion. The honour of the House and of the country was concerned in shewing, that no variation of principle could prevent an entire participation in the indignant feeling excited by such an atrocity. [*Hear, hear.*] He was happy to hear the statement made by the Noble Lord, that the national character was untainted with this act; that it was to be referred solely to an individual. It was the great advantage of a free Government that every one had an opportunity and a right of freely expressing his opinion. It was the duty of every individual enjoying this right to express his opinion, however different it might be to the views and policy of others; and if a man was to suffer for a free, honest, conscientious avowal of his sentiments, the morals of the people must, indeed, be debased, and they no better animals than under a state of despotism. Let every Englishman, then, express his horror of such principles. He entirely agreed with the Noble Lord, that it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, to protect the servants of the public. He agreed in the principle of the Bill; it was his sincere wish that no part of the family of Mr. Perceval should suffer in poverty.—[*Hear, hear.*]—Though he widely differed from Mr. Perceval on political questions, no man entertained a higher opinion of his honour, nor a warmer affection for his person. [*Hear, hear.*] He never knew a man of more worth; and did not believe that there existed one who was more to be esteemed in the various relations of husband, father, brother, and friend. [*Hear, hear.*] As it was impossible to restore to his family the comforts to be derived from his existence, it was the duty of Parliament to do its utmost to render the remnant of their lives comfortable. (Mr. P. sat down greatly affected.)

Mr. CANNING said, he trusted he should be pardoned for the trouble given to the House, if even after the speeches already heard he should rise to express his entire concurrence with the sentiments which they contained, and to join in that testimony of respectful sorrow already so ably pronounced on his departed friend. Of that friend he would say, that there never existed a man more uniformly amiable. None of those who acted with him heard him speak without having their own opinions confirmed by his judgment and sanctioned by his virtues; and none differed from him without thinking that his errors were the errors of a virtuous mind. It was a great consolation to consider, that the crime which had deprived the country of this ornament was the of a solitary individual. The Noble Lord had acted justly and wisely in making this communication to the House, as it would on one hand prevent the misrepresentations of the disaffected, and on the other, quiet the misapprehensions of those who, seeing danger, might mistake a symptom for a proof. He entirely agreed with the abhorrence expressed in the motion, and in the proposed remuneration. The loss of Mr. Perceval was irreparable to his country—it was irreparable to his family, except so far as pecuniary aid could compensate. When we recollect how often, during the last two years, we have listened with pleasure to his voice, when he has been calling on Parliament to reward great public services, we ought to embrace with eagerness this lamentable but fit opportunity of marking, by our generosity, our wish to reward his services, and to try as far as possible to alleviate the sorrows of a deeply afflicted family.—[*Cries of hear, hear.*]

Mr. WHITBREAD said, it would be totally unnecessary for him to say a word on the merits of the motion, after the very able and eloquent manner in which it had been brought forward and seconded by the Noble Lord and his Right Hon. Friend; but as he had frequently been an active and open opponent of the Right Hon. Gentleman in that House, he wished to be indulged with a few words. It would be needless for him to say any thing which might mark his private virtues: he (Mr. W.) believed them to be most numerous and extensive; and they were too well known to require from him the smallest panegyric. Among the many public virtues which he possessed, there was one which he and the House had very often witnessed, and which he had as often admired, which was, that amidst the great diversity of subjects whereon he was continually drawn into argument, he always preserved a perfectly liberal and unceasing controul of temper. However he (Mr. W.) might, on various occasions, have differed with him in opinion, he could truly aver, that, beyond the doors of that House, he (Mr. W.) never carried a single particle of political animosity against the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, whose loss he sincerely felt and deeply deplored. He concurred most cordially in the motion.

The question was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. W. WYNNE proposed that the whole House should go up with the Address, which was put and agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, that the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Sir R. WIGRAM then rose and delivered a very hand-some panegyric on the numerous virtues and excellent character of Mr. Perceval, with whom he went to school: even in the period of boyish youth, he was honoured and respected by the masters, and universally beloved by all his school fellows. Under the strong and favourable impressions so deeply engraved on his memory and affections, he could not avoid expressing a hope that the House would vote a public funeral.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed an apprehension, that a public funeral would be distressing to Mr. Perceval's family.

It was then ordered, *nem. con.* that the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.—Adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

MR. PERCEVAL'S FAMILY.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that it should be referred to a Committee, to prepare an Address to the Prince Regent, pursuant to the resolution passed yesterday.

Sir F. BURDETT observed, that, not being present yesterday, he had no opportunity of expressing those sentiments of indignation and abhorrence which he felt, in common with the rest, at the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval. On such occasions there was but one rule—one guide for feeling; and it was to be wished that the Address to be presented to the Prince Regent should be entirely unalloyed by any base mixture of personalities or politics. [*Hear, hear.*] It was a subject which, for a time, should put an end to all other considerations.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare the Address, of which the Report was brought up, and was a mere echo of the resolution.—The Address was then agreed to.

The House then went into Committee on the Regent's Message, as to the grant to Mr. Perceval's family.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that as the House had yesterday so fully expressed their feelings on the subject of a provision for Mr. Perceval's family, he should now merely state the means of carrying into execution the resolution they had adopted. He wished that the grant should be of such a nature as to benefit the family individually, and not such as by the premature death of any one Member might be totally lost. He should therefore move, that a provision be made for Mrs. Perceval, by an annuity of £2000 a-year; and that the sum of £50,000 should be granted to his Majesty, to be vested in trustees, and appropriated in such a manner as might seem right to his Majesty, or his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the benefit of the children. Before he sat down, he would mention, that Mr. Perceval had left a very moderate provision for his children, and inadequate to enable them to be introduced into any profession; and that the only provision existing for Mrs. Perceval was her jointure, settled on her marriage out of her own property.

Mr. HERBERT (of Kerry) suggested the propriety of an addition of £10,000, at least, for the benefit of the eldest son of Mr. Perceval.

Mr. H. SUMNER thought the proposed grant was unworthy the liberality of the House of Commons, and inadequate to the rank and situation of the family of Mr. Perceval.

Mr. WILBERFORCE felt how inadequate the provision was for the rank in life of the individuals: but the Noble Lord had a difficult duty to perform. Pressed by his partialities on one side, and by his admiration for Mr. Perceval, he was also bound to the feelings of the country, and the necessity of economy. His own esteem for the character of the deceased did not fall short of that which was entertained by the Noble Lord. He had known Mr. Perceval in early life, and he could say, that there never had existed a man who more instinctively obeyed the impulse of duty. He had known him for thirty-five years, and such was the uniform impression made on his mind of his character.

Mr. BANKES moved, as an amendment, that the sums should be paid without fee or deductions.

The amendment was agreed to, and inserted in the original resolution.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved a resolution for granting £2000 a-year to Jane Perceval, widow of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval deceased, for the term of her natural life, to commence from the 11th day of May, 1812, and that the same be paid without any fee or deduction whatever.—Agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. H. SUMNER then moved, that at the death of Mrs. Perceval, the said annuity of £2000 a-year should go in reversion to such person as might be the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Perceval, for the term of his natural life.

On this question being put from the Chair—

Mr. WHITBREAD rose and said, that he had most cordially and sincerely borne his testimony to the private and public virtues of Mr. Perceval, and as cordially agreed, that having died in the public service, his family should be amply provided for by the public. To the grant proposed for that purpose, he had also cheerfully given his assent, because he thought it had been fixed on an equitable and honourable medium. If more was now attempted to be done, he must dissent from it, because it might certainly be imputed to him, that, by agreeing to any more, he signified an approval of the whole measures of his Administration. (*A murmur from various parts of No, no, no.*) "I speak for myself alone," said Mr. Whitbread; "I must conscive it so, and as such shall feel the necessity of taking the sense of the Committee on it."

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, the great merit and superior excellence of the present mode of conferring this mark of their admiration and esteem consisted in its unanimity. He hoped, therefore, his Hon. Friend would not persist in an amendment, which might tend to do away all that had hitherto met with so desirable and auspicious a reception.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, if he had been led by the impulse of his friendship, or swayed by those feelings of affection which he never ceased to entertain for his departed friend, he should certainly have been induced to lay the scale much higher; but having consulted with all those who were most nearly interested for the family, and it being their decided opinion that what was given with unanimity would be more highly valuable and honourable to the memory of those virtues the loss of which they wished to commemorate, he should think himself very wrong if he lent himself to a motion which might tend to interrupt that unanimity. He moved, therefore, that the Chairman do quit the Chair.

Mr. CANNING said, that had this formed part of the original proposition, and had much more than has been thought of been proposed, he would not have hesitated to vote for it; but as an understanding had taken place on the subject, he should vote for the amendment of the Noble Lord.

After some observations from Sir J. Sebright, and others, Lord Castlereagh's motion was negatived by a majority of 107 to 67. The original motion of Mr. H. Sumner was then agreed to by a majority of 136 to 23.—Adjourned.

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

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle,

*No. 11,292.* *SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1812.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

THE NEW INN at Newcastle having been lately taken by SIMON NEWMAN, from England, and fitted up in a superior style of neatness, he takes the liberty of informing the Nobility and Gentry, that it is now ready for their reception; and as he is determined not to spare either expense or exertion, to afford them every accommodation, he flatters himself with a continuance and increase of that favour and approbation with which they have already honoured him. There will be a COFFEE-ROOM in the House, supplied with *English* and *Irish* Newspapers.

N. B. The STABLING has been divided into separate and roomy stalls, and finished in the most convenient and superior manner.

Newcastle, May 16.

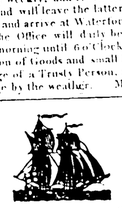
NEWCASTLE is situated 20 Miles from Limerick, on the direct line from thence to Killarney, and Co. Kerry, and as it is by several miles the shortest road, the want of accommodation will no longer prevent the Public from having the benefit of this advantage.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY CART-OFFICE, QUAY.

*At the Store lately in the occupation of Mr. B. Moore.*

MARMADUKE NEWPORT informs the Merchants, Traders, &c. of Waterford and Kilkenny, that he purposes establishing, on the 1st day of June next, a conveyance of Goods, &c. by Carts, Three Pence per Cwt.—Timber and small Parcels at a proportionate rate.

The Carts will be dispatched from Waterford Tuesday and Friday weekly, and reach Kilkenny the following days; and will leave the latter place Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Waterford on the subsequent days. The Office will daily be open from 9 o'Clock in the morning until 6 o'Clock in the evening for the reception of Goods and small Parcels, which will be in charge of a Trusty Person, and well secured from damage by the weather. May 12, 1812.



*PORT OF MILFORD.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, at the Custom House, Milford, on Thursday, the 28th Day of May, 1812, the CUTTER MATCHLESS, burthen about 195 Tons, now lying in Hubberstone Pill with her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, together with a BOAT, two CARRIAGE GUNS, 6-pounders, several MUSKETS, PIKES, &c. &c. and a Quantity of AMMUNITION.

The above Vessel is Coppered and Copper Fastened, and is well adapted for a Privateer or fair Mercantile Trade, where expedition is required; for which purpose only she will be sold.

☞ Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock in the Morning.

Custom-House, April 20, 1812.

*MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.*

TO BE LET, from the 25th March last, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 9½ Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime Quality.

☞ Application, in Writing, to be made to TIMOTHY NOWLAN, Kilkenny; or JOHN WRIGHT, Mullinahone. JOHN SULLIVAN will shew the Premises.

*** The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 18, 1812.

*TO BE LET,*

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

THE HOUSE, in PATRICK STREET, in which MICHAEL DOBBYN now resides. Inquire of him, at said House. Waterford, March 22, 1812.

*NOTICE.*

TO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, on Monday, the 1st of June next, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Term of 40 Years, commencing the 25th March last, part of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital,) containing 5a. 1r. 37p. or thereabouts, lately held by JAMES CUMMINS. The Tenant to be declared by the Master of the Hospital, to pay down a year's Rent as a Fine, over and above the Rent bidden.—For further Particulars, apply to SIMON NEWPORT, Esq. Master of said Hospital; or to Messrs. COOKE and IVIE.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

*MAY-PARK.*

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

☞ The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

April 11, 1812.

*AUCTION OF KELP.*

FORTY TONS of prime Galway KELP will be sold by Auction, without reserve, at ROBINSON'S Stores, Adelphi Terrace, on Monday, 25th Instant, at One o'Clock. Waterford, May 16, 1812.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

*NOTICE TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.*

THE Commissioners of Inland Excise and Taxes in Ireland hereby give Notice, that by the Act of the 52d George the Third, chapter 46, the Act of the 50th of the King, chapter 46, and the Bounties thereby given to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, are repealed, from the 25th March last—but a saving is made for the payment and allowance of any Bounty to which such Retailers shall, under the provisions of the said Act of the 50th of the King, be entitled for the quarter of the year ending on the said 25th of March, or for any preceding quarter.

By Order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE WALLER.

Excise-Office, Dublin, May 14, 1812.

*NOTICE TO DISTILLERS,*

AND OTHER DEALERS IN SPIRITS.

THE Commissioners of Inland Excise and Taxes in Ireland hereby give Notice, that by an Act 52d Geo. 3. chap. 46, passed on the 5th day of May, inst. an additional duty of 2s. 6d. British, per Gallon, is imposed upon all Spirits made in Great Britain or Ireland, from Corn or Grain malted or unmalted, in stock on the 8th of April, 1812; and that in order to secure said duties, every Distiller, Importer, Dealer, Seller, Retailer, Rectifier and Compounder of Spirits, who, on the said 8th day of April, shall have had in his, her, or their possession, in any warehouse, (other than his Majesty's warehouses, or under his Majesty's locks) store-room, shop, cellar, vault, or other place, or in the custody or possession of any other person, for his, her, or their use, any such Spirits, liable to the additional duty, are required, within thirty-one days after the said 8th day of May instant, to deliver at the Office of the Collector of Excise of the District in which said Spirits shall have been on said 8th day of April, a just, true, and particular account in writing of the quantity of all spirits which on said day shall have been in the custody or possession of such Distiller, Importer, Dealer, Seller, Retailer, Rectifier, Compounder, or other person, in every such warehouse (other than as aforesaid), storehouse, room, shop, cellar, vault, or other place, or in the custody or possession of any person for his, her, or their use, describing the places in which the same shall be, and the situation thereof, and every person delivering such account shall make oath, or, if a Quaker, or Moravian affirmation, before a Chief Commissioner, or sub-Commissioner, of Excise, as to the truth of such account; and every person, as aforesaid, neglecting to deliver, or causing to be delivered the accounts aforesaid, within the respective times aforesaid, and to make such oath or affirmation—or delivering, or causing to be delivered, a false or untrue account, forfeits One Hundred Pounds; and all Spirits of which such account shall not be delivered, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any Officer of Customs or Excise. And that every person chargeable with the said additional duty, who shall remove any Spirits on which the same shall have been charged, without having paid the said duty, or in whose stock account there shall appear any decrease of such Spirits, without having obtained a permit or permits, for the removal of the quantity deficient, forfeits the sum of £20, together with a sum equal to double the amount of the said additional Duty chargeable on the Spirits.

The Commissioners further give notice, that the said additional duty is not chargeable upon any person who shall not in the whole have had thirty gallons of Spirits in stock, custody, or possession, on said 8th of April, nor upon any Spirits which shall have been actually compounded before the said 8th of April; and the said penalty for a decrease not to be inflicted on any Retailer who shall satisfactorily prove that the same was wholly occasioned by the removal of Spirits out of his stock, in such small quantities as not to require a permit for the removal.

And the Commissioners hereby require the several Distillers and other persons aforesaid, chargeable with the said additional duty, to deliver their accounts forthwith, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, otherwise that they will be proceeded against for the penalties and forfeitures thereby imposed for default of so doing. By order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE WALLER.

N. B. The Traders, upon an application at the Collector's Office, will be furnished with the forms of the above-mentioned accounts.

Excise-Office, Dublin, May 14, 1812.

*HAY.*

TO BE SOLD,

*FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF*

WELL-SAVED HAY.

Apply to Mr. EDWARD KENNEDY, at Faithlegg.

February 15, 1812.

*MURDER AND REWARD.*

County of Waterford. } WHEREAS a most horrid Murder was, in the Month of March last, committed on the body of JAMES POWER, late of Carrigavantry, on or near the Lands of Two-Mile-Bridge, between Dungarvan and Clashmore, in this County—Now, in order to bring the Perpetrators of said Murder to condign punishment, we do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS to such Person or Persons as shall, within twelve Calendar Months, give such information as will discover, or lead to the discovery of the Perpetrators of said Murder; and a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS on his or their being prosecuted to conviction.

JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, Sheriff.
H. SE. G. COLE. } Magistrates.
THOMAS MAGUIRE. }

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

*Handsomely furnished, or unfurnished,*

OR SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE elegant VILLA of MANERRAHON, with the beautiful Plantations, and 80 Acres of valuable, rich, grazing and dairy Land (land tax redeemed and free of hay tithes), situate on the banks of the river Towey, two miles distant from the post and market-town of Llandilo, in the county of Carmarthen, South-Wales, close upon the turnpike-road leading to Milford and Waterford; the Mail-Coach passing every day from London. The premises may be viewed by applying on the spot; and the plan and elevation of the House seen at Messrs. PEARCE & KENT's, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

If sold, one moiety may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars apply to THOS. LEWIS, Esq. Llandilo; THOS. HAYGARTH, Esq. Land-Agent, near Cardigan; or at MEYLERS' Library, Bath.

*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 SLIEVEROE, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of OFFICES, 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 Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major QUIN, on the Premises; or to SAMUEL KING, Esq. Waterford. May 9, 1812.

*COUNTY OF WATERFORD.*

TO BE LET,

*For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion,*

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CASTLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bay, two of the Post Towns of Kilmacthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUT and SALMON WIER attached to the Demesne. Proposals will be received by JOSEPH POWER, Esq. Annemount. March 13th, 1812.

*COUNTY OF KILKENNY.*

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

Proposals, post paid, will be received by JOSEPH POWER, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. FANTIN TYNAN, the Steward, will shew the premises.

Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812.

*TO BE LET,*

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

ABOUT 42 Acres of the LANDS of CARRICKLONG, distant four Miles from Waterford, and two from Tramore. Carricklong is a very improvable 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 Commodious FARM HOUSE. Apply to JOHN PENNOCK, or ROBERT WATSON, who are empowered to treat for the same.

Waterford, 4th Month 9th, 1812.

*TO BE LET,*

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VERNON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. WALL, Ballybricken, or to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, Grange.

Waterford, March 28, 1812.

THAT BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE,

*FRIAR,*

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

He was got by Monk, his Dam by Coalheaver, her Dam by a thorough-bred Son of Old England's, her Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam by the Kilmoylor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Mare.

April 17th, 1812.

*WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.*

LARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PROVISIONS and reception of CORN, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, thereby saving much labour and preventing injury to the Casks.

For Particulars apply to JOHN ATKINS, No. 7, Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to JOHN BERRY, Waterford. August 25, 1812.

*TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,*

ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY NEXT,

*AT THE HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,*

THE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS RY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Lease under Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan.—Application to be made to GEORGE HOARE and JOHN WHITE, Esqrs. Carrick-on-Suir, with whom the Title Deeds may be seen.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 30, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

*Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,*

AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of TOKESTOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference to any Person.

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGUIRE, and Doctor WATTS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required.

JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will shew the several Lots. February 25, 1812.

*NOTICE.*

I DO HEREBY engage to pay the following BOUNTIES to any Person or Persons, who shall import POTATOES into this City, for public sale, under the Circumstances hereafter stated; and I do further pledge myself to use every lawful exertion in protecting, not only POTATOES so offered for sale, but also all other POTATOES or PROVISIONS which shall be brought to Market; and I caution all Persons against forcibly possessing themselves of any PROVISIONS, either in the Market, or coming to it, as I am determined to prosecute with the utmost Rigour of the Law, any Person or Persons so offending:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| For the first CARGO or QUANTITY of POTATOES, 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 | 25 |
| For the second ditto as above, - - - - | 21 |
| For the third Do. - - - - - - | 18 |
| For the first Do. not less than TWENTY TONS, as above - - - - - | 13 |
| For the second Do. - - - - Do. - | 12 |
| For the third Do. - - - - Do. - | 8 |
| For the first Do. not less than FIFTEEN TONS, | 12 |
| For the second Do. - - Do. - | 9 |
| For the third Do. - - Do. - | 6 |
| For the first Do. not less than TEN TONS, - | 8 |
| For the second Do. - Do. - | 6 |
| For the third Do. - Do. - | 4 |
| For the first Do. not less than FIVE TONS, - | 4 |
| For the second Do. - Do. - | 3 |
| For the third Do. - Do. - | 2 |

Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Potatoes, before any shall be sold out; and, if two or more Cargoes shall arrive at the same time at the Market House, that shall be deemed the first, which shall contain the greatest Quantity, and so in proportion. Proper Peace-Officers, together with the Military, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Property. JOHN DENIS, *Mayor.*

Waterford, 25th April, 1812.

*TO BE LET,*

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in COLLEGE-STREET, lately occupied by Mrs. VINCENT, with a large walled-in GARDEN at the rere thereof.

Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adjoining, being now in the possession of Mr. ARBOTT.

Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JENKS's GARDEN, containing one Acre and four Perches.—Application to MICHAEL DOBBYN, Bailey's-New-street, or ROBERT COOKE, Esq.

Waterford, April 21, 1812.

WE, the Undernamed, request the Parents of such of our Pupils as wish to learn COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS, to *provide them with* MR. DEIGHAN'S *third Edition of his* UNIVERSAL ARITHMETIC. Should we be induced, by Prejudice or ancient Customs, to continue GOUGH or VOSTER in our Schools, to us it may be said, that we wish to deprive those committed to our care of the invaluable Advantages contained in this estimable Work.—GOUGH and VOSTER deserved well in their Day; but their Methods of Calculation are too tedious and elaborate, and which, in our Days, are not admissible in any Counting-House of eminence.—Besides, we deem it reprehensible and incompatible with the honest discharge of our Duties, not to give it an exclusive preference in our Schools. Cork, April 20, 1812.

*To Mr. Paul Deighan.*

Rev. Henry Creighton, Lavitt's-Quay; John Maginn, Marlborough-street; Denis Sullivan, George's-street; William Finny, Academy-street; Thomas Knight Albry, Nile-street; T. Hamblin, George's-street; Thos. Holland, Francis-street; Denis Twomy, Mallow-lane; Andrew Kenny, Mallow-lane; James Maguire, Patrick's-hill; P. H. Foley and M. B. Quin, Mathematical and Mercantile Assistants at the Rev. Dr. Creighton's Academy; James Harnett, Mathematical and Mercantile Assistant at Mr. Walsh's Academy, Grattan-street; A. Miller, St. Barry's.

WATERFORD.—Rev. Thomas Murphy, Principal of the Waterford Seminary; Rev. John Frazer, Diocesan School; Nicholas Walsh, R. Ardagh; Marcus Hearn; John Carroll; Rev. Joseph Brown.

KILKENNY.—Andrew Cleeghan, A. M.; George Leech; Terence Doyle, Esqrs.

The above Work is to be taught by Messrs. BIRNIE and FARRES, and by Mr. LEGGATSON.

## *PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MAY 15.

The House met at two o'clock, and resolved itself into a Committee on the Orders in Council.—Mr. Rideout, of Birmingham, and Mr. Finlay, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow, were examined. Resumed.

A few Private Bills were gone through; and after waiting some time, the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House went into a Committee on the Commissioners of Appeals and of Bogs in Ireland; in which a resolution was moved and agreed to, that the Commissioners of Appeals should be allowed £800 a year each for their services; and the Commissioners of Bogs £500 a year each.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, that the House do, on its rising, adjourn to Wednesday next.—Ordered.

MONUMENT TO MR. PERCEVAL.

Lord CLIVE rose to make the motion of which he had given notice yesterday. All he had in view was, to commemorate the virtues of a worthy individual, who had fallen the victim of a most atrocious crime, and to place on the journals their abhorrence of the abominable act. He did not bring this forward as a supporter of Mr. Perceval's measures, but as his warm and admiring friend, zealously attached to him on account of his numerous private and public virtues; and he could assure the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, with whom he had differed in political opinion, that if any of them, in coming into the House to do their public duty, had unfortunately met with the same fate, he would most cheerfully have given his vote for a similar mark of respect, moved by any of their friends to commemorate their public and private virtues. He concluded by moving an "Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, late First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assassinated within the walls of that House, in coming to perform his public duty, as a mark of respect to his private and public virtues, and to record the horror and indignation entertained by that House of the atrocity of the crime."

Admiral HARVEY seconded the motion.

Mr. LAMBE could see no reason for paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Perceval, which had not been paid to Lord Godolphin, to Sir Robert Walpole, to Mr. Pelham, to Mr. Fox, or to Mr. Windham.

Mr. FULLER was sorry to see this motion opposed. He owned, that in seeing this motion pass unanimously, his feelings would be highly gratified, and he believed the feelings of the whole country would be in unison with his own.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he should give his vote for the motion, solely on the ground of its being a memorial of their abhorrence of the flagitious act that had been perpetrated, and a commemoration of those private and public virtues which those who had most strenuously opposed the political measures of his Right Hon. Friend, deceased, had expressed their highest sense of.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, it was with infinite reluctance he found himself under the necessity of opposing this motion. He most readily acquitted the Noble Lord who brought it forward, and the Noble Lord who spoke last, of any intention to entrap his side of the House into any acknowledgment of Mr. Perceval's public services; but he found, the more he considered the matter, the more impossible it was for him to accede to it. They had recorded on the journals their abhorrence of the deed; and, although the intended monument might be durable, he hoped the journals of the House would be as much so. By this additional expense, no stronger record could, therefore, be made than had been made already. He was sorry he must be compelled to take the sense of the House.

Mr. CANNING, Sir G. WARRENDER, Mr. LOCKHART, and Sir C. BURRELL, said a few words in favour of the motion.

Mr. WYNNE thought it better, that no public monument or record should remain of such a crime; but that it should be blotted out as far as possible from the history of the country. He thought that no monuments should be erected to commemorate crimes, and that posterity should see no other monuments but what they could gaze at with pure and unmixed delight. In order to get rid of the question, he should move, that the other orders of the day be read.

After some observations from Lord MILTON, Lord DESART, Mr. WILBERFORCE, and Mr. ELLIOT, the House divided—Ayes 199—Noes 26—Majority for the Monument 173.

The House resolved itself into a Committee for the purpose of the recommittal of the resolution proposed by Mr. Sumner, viz. that Mrs. Perceval's annuity of £2000 should go to her son, on which there had been a difference of opinion.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved, as an Amendment to the Resolution, "that the Committee were of opinion, that the Prince Regent should be enabled to grant to the eldest son of Mr. Perceval the sum of £1000 per annum, from the day of his father's death, during the life-time of his mother, and that at her decease he should have the yearly sum of £2000."

This resolution was agreed to unanimously and without any observations: it being understood that whatever objections there might be to this grant, would be reserved until the bringing up of the Report on Wednesday next.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Orders of Council, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses.—Adjourned.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

The humble and dutiful Address and Condolence of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness to offer our condolence, and to express our horror and detestation at the unexampled and atrocious act of assassination on the person of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within the walls of the Honourable House of Commons, on his way to the discharge of his important public duties.

And we trust that though the painful sensation will be long felt which has been excited by the event, yet that the national alarm may be speedily allayed, by the discovery that this horrible deed is unconnected with any system of a sanguinary nature, instances of which have unfortunately occurred in other parts of this kingdom, but which bear a stamp unknown before to the manly and generous character of the English people.

We fervently hope and believe that the unextinguishable loyalty of the subjects of the United Empire will be exerted to prevent a repetition of so foul an atrocity.

We beg permission to assure your Royal Highness, on an event so melancholy and so much to be deplored, more particularly on account of the many public and private virtues of so distinguished a character, of our steady loyalty and unfeigned attachment to your Royal House and Person, and our resolution to support the Crown and dignity of these realms.

(Signed by order of the Court)

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which Address and Condolence his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

I thank you for this dutiful Address.

I deeply deplore the melancholy event that has deprived the country of a person most eminently distinguished for his public and private virtues.

I trust that the alarm which that event cannot but have excited, may be allayed by the belief, that it is unconnected with any system of a sanguinary nature—a system hitherto certainly unknown to the manly and generous character of the English people.

Whilst I thank you for the warm assurances of your loyalty and attachment, I rely upon your resolution to support the Crown and dignity of these Realms; and although I cannot but deeply regret the disturbances which have taken place in some parts of this kingdom, I most confidently trust, that the loyal and zealous endeavours of the great body of His Majesty's people, co-operating with the exertion of those powers which are vested in me for their protection, will enable me effectually to secure their peace and happiness.

## *MARQUIS WELLESLEY.*

### MOTIVES OF THE LATE RESIGNATION.

The following article is copied from *The Morning Chronicle*: "A Paper has been read (and indeed we have read it) which states, that the Noble Marquis felt it impossible for him to continue in office, because all his efforts for conducting the foreign department of our affairs with vigour and effect, were counteracted and nullified by the influence of Mr. Perceval in the Cabinet. The war in the Peninsula, particularly, was not maintained with that energy which gave a chance to the skill of our Commanders, and the gallantry of our troops, to make it successful.

"And here we may be allowed, by way of parenthesis, to state a fact not mentioned in the paper alluded to, but which has come to our knowledge—that some time ago Lord Wellington stated, that with the aid of a sum of £100,000, the Spanish Government would have been able to raise and equip an army for the defence of Gallicia, which would set free, at an auspicious moment, the whole of the British and Portuguese force, so as to enable him to advance to important offensive operations against the enemy—but Mr. Perceval declared, in the most peremptory manner, that the state of our resources would not enable him to apply any such *extra* sum to the war in the Peninsula. And yet he soon after, in complacency to the prevailing taste at head-quarters, was quite ready to devote double the sum to the raising of extra barracks in the neighbourhood of London, Bristol, and Liverpool. Barracks certainly useless at this time, when there are so few troops in the country, and not very constitutional at any time.

"In every thing the Noble Marquis found himself crippled in the discharge of his functions, and in carrying into execution the measures which he conceived to be the best calculated for the success of the great struggle in which we were involved.—And therefore, on the very day when Mr. Perceval proposed to bring in the Bill, for taking off the restrictions from the authority of the Regent, the Noble Lord laid his prayer before his Royal Highness, that he might be permitted to resign. And he made known this determination to Mr. Perceval in a letter, which that Right Hon. Gentleman answered in terms flattering to his Lordship. The Prince Regent earnestly besecched the Noble Marquis to continue in place for a time at least (the obvious meaning of which, we suppose, the Noble Lord could not mistake), and he accordingly consented to hold the seals; but it was with no little surprize that he learnt that Mr. Perceval had, without communicating the fact to him, and while he continued, indeed, to observe towards him the form of outward civility and confidence, made repeated applications to his Royal Highness to nominate a successor to Lord Wellesley; and had actually, at different times, proposed to take his pleasure on the appointment of Earl Moira, of Lord Castlereagh, and of Lord Sidmouth, in his room. When this disingenuous proceeding came to the knowledge of the Noble Lord, he renewed his application to the Prince Regent to be permitted to resign. His Royal Highness at length said, that he should hear his determination through Lord Eldon, and two days after the seals were sent for.

The paper in question concludes with a declaration of the Noble Marquis, on the very inadequate talents of Mr. Perceval to the situation of Prime Minister, though he might possess abilities that fitted him for inferior situations in the State—that the Noble Marquis was resolved never again to act under Mr. Perceval; but he by no means had the desire or ambition to be Minister himself. On the contrary, he would be quite ready to act under others—under such men, for instance, as Earl Moira or Lord Holland—nor had he any objection to act with any persons, even *with* Mr. Perceval, but certainly not *under* him.

## *LONDON.*

### MONDAY, MAY 18.

The King George packet, Captain King, arrived on Saturday at Harwich, with a mail from Heligoland; and yesterday morning, the Lady Nepean, Captain Liveing; the Beaufoy, Captain Norris; and the Lord Nelson, Captain Deane; each with a mail from Anholt. By some of the passengers in these packets, we are informed, that the Swedish ports are expected in a very few days to be open to English ships. A Messenger, with dispatches, came passenger in one of the above packets, and since their arrival, the Nimble, armed cutter, is arrived from the fleet in the Baltic with dispatches. The packets with the outward-bound Anholt and Heligoland mails remained yesterday at Harwich, detained by contrary winds.

### EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM.

This being the day appointed for carrying into effect the awful sentence of the law, on this atrocious criminal, the populace began to collect in considerable numbers in the front of Newgate this morning by half-past four o'clock, and before eight o'clock the area opposite the Debtors' door, at which the gallows was placed, the adjoining streets, windows, and even the roof of St. Sepulchre's church, were crowded with spectators. From the confined space, and the multitude assembled, serious apprehensions were entertained that, as on a former occasion, many lives would be lost; but, happily, such precautions had been taken by the Sheriffs as to secure the safety of the populace, and to provide against accidents. Barriers, like turnpike-gates, were placed at proper intervals, and at places most liable to the occurrence of accidents, to resist the pressure, and contract the undulating motions of the crowd. No carts or carriages were suffered to pass, or to remain stationary, for the accommodation of those who chose to pay for getting upon them, as heretofore; and a hand-bill, of which the subjoined is a copy, was posted in different places, and carried about on boards fastened to the end of poles, by constables, stationed in the area between a strong railing and the gallows:—

"Beware of entering the crowd! Remember thirty persons were crushed to death by the crowd when Haggerty and Holloway were executed."

Bellingham, since his condemnation, has been fed upon bread and water; all means of suicide have been removed, and he had not been shaved. The Ordinary of Newgate, and two other Clergymen, visited him several times in the course of Saturday and yesterday. He appeared naturally depressed by his situation, but persisted in defending what he had done. There was no *condemned sermon* yesterday. The Ordinary attended at his cell between eight and nine. Bellingham seemed considerably dejected;—but on being spoken to on religious subjects, expressed himself in the same vague and insensible manner as before—talked of the promises of the gospel—inquired the hour and place of execution—said, that life had been a weary pilgrimage to him—the bliss fleeting and illusory, the misery real and permanent; and in laying it down, he had no vain regrets to make. He conversed in this strain for a considerable time, and closed by hopes of a blessed immortality, and a resolute denial of any guilt in his crime!

The dejection which was apparent in the morning continued to deepen in the course of the day, and at ten o'clock he became penitent for his other offences, but begged the Ordinary not to mention the crime for which his life had become forfeited, as he had made up his mind as to that, and his determination to die under a conviction that what he had done was in vindication of his own grievances, which the country had refused to redress. He passed the night composedly—awoke this morning about 5 o'clock—at six dressed, and washed himself, and was as usual taciturn and reserved. At half-past six he began to read several passages in the Liturgy, and some of the penitentiary Psalms. At intervals he offered up devout ejaculations and extemporaneous prayers with great fervency, ease, and coherence; so much so, that Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, in the course of his attendance, was astonished, that a man who appeared to have the principles of religion so deeply impressed upon his mind, should be so hardened and impenitent as to appear unconscious that the deliberate murder of a fellow-creature was not a crime in the sight of both God and man. At seven o'clock the arrival of the Ordinary was announced to the Prisoner, who received the Reverend Gentleman in a room adjoining his cell, and shook him cordially by the hand. On being asked whether he was now prepared to make a confession of his guilt, he answered that his mind was perfectly made up—that he was prepared to meet his doom—his opinion as to that crime remained unaltered and unalterable, though he did feel contrition for his other offences, and was convinced that he could obtain forgiveness only through the merits of a crucified Saviour. The Ordinary conceiving this sufficient to authorise him to administer the sacrament, which he did in the usual way on such occasions, the criminal received the elements with becoming devotion, and apparently impressed with the importance of this holy institution. Having concluded this sacred rite, the Prisoner was informed, that the hour was now arrived when he must be conducted to the place of execution, and that the Sheriffs were in attendance to carry that painful part of their duty into instant effect. The criminal replied, "I am perfectly ready—I am anxious to die. I feel happy at the near prospect of death—I shall be speedily removed from worldly sufferings and human persecution; indeed, I feel as if I was in Heaven already." He was then conducted to the press-yard to be delivered of his fetters, which were double, and of uncommon dimensions and weight. He descended the steps with a firm pace, and did not appear to be languid, or weakened by anxiety and the prescribed regimen. Those who had been admitted by the Sheriffs (among whom were several Noblemen, and Gentlemen of rank) to witness the proceedings in the interior of the prison, followed them into the yard, which has no covering. The culprit, in crossing it to come to the anvil on which the irons are knocked off, viewed the spectators with perfect calmness, and looking up to the sky, observed, with the greatest *non chalance*, "I think we are going to have more rain." He then placed his legs alternately on the anvil, and suffered the operation of cutting the rivets without betraying the slightest indication of pain.—His arms were then pinioned; and he was informed that if he had any confession or disclosure to make now was the time for doing it, as he would not be permitted to address the multitude; but there being a number of persons present, on the suggestion of one of the Sheriffs, the delinquent was removed to an adjoining room, and only one Gentleman selected from the company allowed to accompany the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and the criminal, lest, we understand, he should utter seditious expressions, which, if propagated, might be productive of mischievous consequences. Bellingham was particularly interrogated by the Sheriffs to declare whether he felt contrition for the commission of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and whether he would acknowledge the justice of his sentence? The criminal's answer was, we understand, to the following effect:—"I thank God for granting me, on this trying occasion, fortitude to meet my fate with composure and cheerfulness—I feel no remorse whatever for the crime of which I have been convicted—I pity, from the bottom of my heart, Mrs. Perceval, whom I have been the instrument of making a disconsolate widow, and her numerous children, whom I have made fatherless—I regard them as I do my own family, whose lot I deplore, and this declaration I wish to be communicated to Mrs. Perceval and her afflicted family. As to the act imputed to me, my sentiments continue the same, and I trust it will prove an awful example and a salutary lesson to men in power, &c." The Ordinary again urged his request, conceiving that, as the wretched culprit might now be considered as on the verge of eternity, he might make a confession of guilt, and die penitent; but he begged that he might not be any more importuned on that subject, as his determination, as he had already declared, was unalterable. Finding that as he had perpetrated the atrocious deed without a consciousness of sin or shame, and was firmly determined to die without remorse, no further attempts were made to induce the obdurate wretch to swerve from his purpose. There being no other preliminary ceremony to go through, the criminal was informed that he must now proceed to the fatal drop. He signified his assent by bowing his head, and was conducted by the executioner along the different passages to the debtors' door.—Being released from his irons, he walked with uncommon agility, and pressed forward, as if impatient at the measured steps of the attendants.

The same apathy, hurry, and impatience, which had marked the conduct of the criminal in the interior of the prison, were observable in the exterior.—Preceded by the executioner, and followed by the Ordinary, the Sheriffs, &c. he stepped upon the platform precisely at 4 minutes before 8 o'clock; he cast his eyes on the multitude on the left, proceeded with a hurried gait, and with as much indifference as an actor treads the stage, to the spot whence he was to move no more. The executioner put a thin gauze night-cap on his head, and mounted the steps to fasten the rope to the beam. While he was thus employed, Dr. Ford, with great tenderness, untied the criminal's neck-handkerchief, unbuttoned his shirt collar, adjusted the rope about his neck, drew the cap over his face, the features of which were still visible, folded the handkerchief and bound it over his eyes; but being folded as it was taken from his neck, he begged it might be taken off, and put on only doubled, leaving the corner, which was not tied in the knot on his forehead, to hang down to his chin. The executioner having descended and removed the steps, inspected the noose and instantly retired, leaving the Ordinary in close conversation with the criminal.—What passed between them at this awful moment, we could not possibly collect, though within six yards of the parties. Bellingham then repeated, we believe, the Creed, and prayed for one minute with great fervour. He then thanked the Ordinary for his unwearied attention in directing his devotions, and took an affectionate farewell of him. The Ordinary then put up a short ejaculation—pronounced the evangelical blessing—retreated one step, on which the bolt was drawn, the platform dropped while the clock was striking eight, and the criminal instantly sinking nearly three feet, died in a moment, not having, by any convulsive motion, not even by the movement of a finger, or by the slightest vacillation, indicated the least symptom of vitality after the jerk, which it is supposed dislocated his neck, and occasioned immediate death.

Thus has the punishment succeeded the crime so quickly, that in a little week from the commission of it, the perpetrator has fallen a victim to avenging justice. May Bellingham's ignominious fate deter others from similar atrocity!

The populace did not in the least commiserate the fate of the wretched criminal, who, it was observed, had selected, as an object of his bloodthirsty vengeance, a man possessed of every public and private virtue which could adorn humanity.

The criminal was dressed the same as upon his trial, viz. in a shabby surtout coat, a striped waistcoat, and dirty linen. His face, too, exhibited the same sallow, cadaverous appearance, and his manner was abrupt and hurried. His wife had not arrived in town, previous to the execution, but was momentarily expected from Liverpool. After hanging the usual time, his body was consigned to the surgeons for dissection.

Bellingham last night wrote a letter to his wife, of which the following is a literal copy:

"MY BLESSED MARY—It rejoices me beyond measure to hear you are likely to be well provided for. I am sure the public at large will participate in, and mitigate your sorrows. I assure you, my love, my sincerest endeavours have ever been directed to your welfare. As we shall not meet any more in this world, I sincerely hope we shall do so in the world to come.

"My blessing to the boys, with kind remembrance to Miss Stevens, for whom have the greatest regard in consequence of her uniform affection for them. With the purest intentions, it has always been my misfortune to be thwarted, misrepresented, and ill-used in life; but, however, we feel a happy prospect of compensation, in a speedy translation to life eternal. It's not possible to be more calm or placid than I feel, and nine hours more will waft me to those happy shores where bliss is without alloy.

"Yours ever affectionate,

"JOHN BELLINGHAM.

"*Sunday Night, 11 o'clock.*"

"Dr. Ford will forward you my watch, prayer-book, with a guinea and note. Once more, God be with you, my sweet Mary. The public sympathise much for me; but I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life."

Nothing, perhaps, can mark more strongly the frightful distortion of the man's mind, than the following note, written last night at twelve o'clock, and which we have in his own hand-writing:

"*Twelve o'clock.*

"I lost my suit solely through the improper conduct of my Attorney and Counsel, Mr. Alley, in not bringing my witnesses forward, (of which there were more than 20) in consequence, the Judge took advantage of the circumstance, and I went of [on] the defence without having brought forward a single friend; otherwise I must inevitably have been acquitted.

"J. BELLINGHAM."

## Waterford Chronicle.

### *SATURDAY, MAY 23.*

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of Monday. One Mail due.

These Journals are principally occupied with the narrative of the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the execution of BELLINGHAM. These will be found fully detailed in our columns, and we have no observations to offer concerning them. It is material, however, to state, that, both in prison, and at the place of death, he repeatedly and solemnly declared, that he had no associates in the murder, and that it was not perpetrated on any public ground. The populace manifested no disposition to tumult, but, as the criminal stepped upon the platform, a few partial cries were heard of—"God bless you—God bless you." During the day time of Saturday and Sunday, he was composed and tranquil, but his sleep was not generally sound, and he often rose from bed, and conversed with his keepers. On one occasion, he desired the fourth and fifth chapters of St. John's First Epistle to be read to him.

The Ministry had not been arranged when the last accounts left London, but it is stated positively, that Lord CASTLEREAGH had tendered his resignation, and that it had been immediately accepted by the REGENT. It was reported, that Lord GRENVILLE would come into office as Prime Minister, and that his Lordship was employed in nominating his Colleagues. Another report says, that Lord LIVERPOOL had an interview with Mr. CANNING, and that the Marquis WELLESLEY was to be Premier. Mr. WHITBREAD was spoken of, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These statements we give as we received them. Long and frequent Cabinet Councils were held.

The French have taken possession of Pillau, and they were expected at Koningsbergh on the 2d ult. The Emperor of RUSSIA is said to have left Petersburgh on the 21st ult. to join his army.

The report of the murder of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and of new disturbances at Sheffield, appears to have been unfounded. A Serjeant JOHN MOORE, of the Local Militia, and a female, his cousin, have been murdered at Manchester. When in a public-house, with others, the serjeant refused to be "twisted in," the cant phrase for taking the oath read by Mr. RYDER in Parliament. He and his companion were waylaid, cruelly beaten, and thrown into a canal.

Warrants from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant have been received in various parts of Ireland, directing, that part of the Yeomanry Corps shall be placed on permanent duty, for the purpose of relieving the Army stationed in such places.

The Wexford papers give a melancholy account of the loss of the ship *Irlam*, bound from Barbadoes for Liverpool, laden with sugar and cotton, and having on board the skeleton of the 16th Regiment of Foot. She struck on the Tuscar rock, and went to pieces. A sailor, drummer, and four children unfortunately perished; all the other lives were saved. The property on board was entirely lost.

We have earnestly to solicit the interposition of public benevolence, in behalf of a respectable Family, reduced to the extremity of indigence. A husband and a wife, with a number of young and helpless children, make their appeal to the citizens of Waterford, to whom their honest and laborious industry, and their irreproachable integrity, have been long and intimately known. Once, they could support themselves in comfortable circumstances, but their means of doing so have gradually and entirely failed, and charity has, for the present, become their last and only ground of hope. To this resource they are driven by a necessity with which they are no longer able to contend, and with feelings of reluctance which no language can describe. Into a case of this nature we need not enter. The bare statement of it will have an effect to which no efforts of ours could possibly give an encrease of energy, and we leave it to that generosity which has so often and so nobly raised the wretched from calamity and despondence. A consideration of delicacy forbids us to give publicity to the names of this afflicted Family; but we can refer to an authority which will satisfy every inquirer. MATTHEW POOLE, Esq. M. D. will give such explanations as may be deemed proper, and will, at the same time, receive such donations as public kindness may bestow. Donations will, also, be received at the Office of this Paper, and faithfully handed to that Gentleman, by whom they will be employed to the best advantage.

On Thursday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, an accident of the most melancholy nature occurred in Michael-street, in this city. As David Walsh, who lived near the Artillery-Barracks, was occupied in pulling down a house, part of the wall fell, and crushed him to death in its ruins. The accident would, probably, have been still more fatal, but for the interposition, a little before, of two Gentlemen who fortunately passed the place, who saw the danger, and obliged several children, who were within its reach, to quit their situation. The same advice was earnestly given to Walsh, but he, unhappily, felt no apprehension, and proceeded in his labour. He was a man of the most honest character, and of the most industrious habits, and has left a family to deplore his untimely end. Another man, we understand, was injured, but not dangerously.

Yesterday, the body of one of the soldiers, lately drowned in this river, was found. He was a volunteer from the North Mayo Militia.

For the following communication we are indebted to a respectable Mercantile House in this City:

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, May 13*

"BELLINGHAM.—This unfortunate being has resided in this Town for some time—he has been in the Russian Trade—is *not* a native of Ireland—no doubt he is known in Waterford, as he formerly travelled for orders, in the iron and timber lines, through Ireland—he married the daughter of ——, at Newry—she keeps a Millinery and Dress Shop in Duke-street, in this Town."

CORK, MAY 18.—We were sorry to observe a disposition to riot manifested this day by some of our fellow-citizens. It seems some evil-disposed persons circulated a report that there were some potatoes lodged in a store belonging to Mr. Callaghan—in consequence of which misrepresentation a considerable number of persons proceeded to break open the doors, when Dan. Callaghan, jun. Esq. arrived, and offered to open the whole Stores for their inspection; in the mean time the Mayor arrived, with a party of Cavalry, and tranquillity was immediately restored. Some few of the country people remained gazing at the extraordinary dress and the appearance of the German soldiers, and when the latter returned to their Barracks the crowd immediately dispersed. We feel convinced we shall not again have occasion to notice such a violation of order, as it must appear obvious that such disturbances must, if they should be repeated, prove injurious to the supply of the market. We were certainly much surprised, that such an unwarrantable attack should be made on the property of a man who has contributed so largely to the promotion of Trade, and the consequent occupation of the poor in this City.—*Mercantile Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.—In Clonmel, the Lady of Major Arthur Wolfe, of the Kildare Militia, of a son.—At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel Birch Reynoldson of twin sons.—In Clonmel, the Lady of L. B. Neligan, Esq. M. D. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At the Friends' Meeting House, at Milford, James Sheppard, Esq. jun. of Upton, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.—In Cork, David O'Brien Casey, Esq. Lieut. in the Royal Navy, to Miss Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late Michael O'Brien, Esq. of Brownstown, County of Cork.—At Etridge's Hotel, York, by special License, Peter Smith, M. D. R. N. to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Erskine, of Amondell.—Vice-Admiral Sir R. Strachan, Bart. K. B. to Miss Louisa Dillon.

DEATHS.—In Portugal, of wounds received at the siege of Badajos, Edward Cotton, Esq. Lieutenant in the 88th regiment, and son of George Cotton, Esq. This young Gentleman was endeared to his relatives and friends by the most affectionate and amiable dispositions, whilst his attention to his military duties, and his ardour in the service of his country, held forth the best promise of great utility to the public, and of honourable distinction to himself.—At her lodgings in Parliament-street, Mrs. Fitzgerald, relict of the late Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Dolphin-ville, Queen's County.—At Rathcormuck, the Rev. Tristram Laud.—In Portugal, at the early age of 19, E. Henry Glasse, Esq. on the Staff of the British Commissariat, and grandson of the late Dr. S. Glasse.—In Kilkenny, Mr. James Brazel, China-Ware Merchant. At his house in Sloane-Square, London, Mr. Burgess, Portrait Painter.—Suddenly, on Tuesday last, of the gout in his stomach, the Bishop of Ely.—At Brownsea Castle, Dorset, Charles Sturt, Esq. brother-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury.—On Sunday last, at Ringville, County of Kilkenny, the seat of Lady Esmonde, Mrs. Laffan, formerly of this City.

### PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 22.

ARRIVED,

15th—Earl Leicester and Samuel Packets; Diligence, Davis, Swansea, culm.

16th—Auckland Packet; William and Ann, Slocombe, Llanelly, coals; Charlotte, Cranch, Neath, ditto; Betty, Hair, Swansea, ditto; Blessing, Roberts—Nancy, Jenkins—and Resolution, Jones, Swansea, culm; Hannah, Hammond—and Brothers, Mason, Cork, m. goods, Dublin.

17th—Ceres, Evans—and Alfred, Maine, Swansea, coals; Camden Packet; John, Rookin, Cardiff, coals; Portland, Owens—and Thomas, Williams, Liverpool, m. goods; Grace and Peggy, Morgan—and Fame, Stobe, Cardiff, coals.

18th—Gower Packet; Lively, Jackson, Plymouth, bark; Mary Alicia, Waggett, Bristol, m. goods; William and Thomas, Owens, Portsmouth, lathwood.

19th—Samuel Packet.

20th—Susanna, Evans, Portsmouth, lathwood.

21st—Camden Revenue Cruiser.

SAILED,

15th—Gower Packet; Swan, Evans, Bristol, bacon, &c.

16th—Victory, Evans, Cardiff, live pigs; Mary Ann, Mathias, Haverfordwest, flour and barley; Samuel Packet.

17th and 18th—None.

19th—Earl Leicester and Camden Packets.

20th—Gower Packet.

21st—None.

22d—William, Boadle, Cardiff, ballast; Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton and Cowes, butter, bacon, &c.

Wind—E. S. E. at 8 A. M.


## *JAMAICA SUGARS, ENGLISH MOLASSES, &c.*

P. GALWEY has on sale, SCALE SUGARS, of fine and good Qualities, in Hhds. and convenient Tierces—ENGLISH MOLASSES, of best Quality, in Hhds.—New York POT and PEARL ASHES, 1st sort—and a few Casks of DAY and MARTIN's superior LIQUID BLACKING.

He, as usual, has a full supply of IRON HOOPS, of every description—KIEVIL HOOPS—ROD IRON—Spring and Blister STEEL—English TIN-PLATES, SOCKS, IRON WIRE, &c. &c. which will be sold on encouraging Terms.

Waterford, High-street, May 23, 1812.

## *WANTED,*

TO superintend the HOUSE of INDUSTRY, a MAN, who understands Book-keeping, can be well recommended, and procure Security for his good conduct.—Apply for further particulars to Mr. EDWARD PEET, or Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.

Waterford, May 23, 1812.

## *BALLYMACAW BATHING LODGES.*

THE LARGE HOUSE, and three other HOUSES, at Ballymacaw, to be let furnished, or unfurnished, during the bathing Season, or any longer term. Apply to DAVID JONES, at Ballymacaw, or William-street, Waterford.

☞ Good STABLING, and GRASS for Horses.

May 23, 1812.

## *IRON AND DEALS.*

JUST arrived to PATRICK MURRAY, per the *Seglaren*, Captain CARL HOLST, from Stockholm, a cargo of SWEDISH IRON, of the best Quality, with eighty dozen three-inch, fourteen-feet, fine-sawed DEALS. His Yard is well supplied with a large assortment of English BAR and ROD IRON.

Carrick-on-Suir, May 22, 1812.

## *BROAD-STREET.*

DANIEL MURPHY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just landed from the *Betsey*, of Bristol, an extensive Assortment of the best Superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. from some of the first manufacturing Houses in England.

He has also received from Dublin (where he has lately been) a select Assortment of the newest Patterns of every Article in his Line, which, on inspection, will be found to be of the best Quality, and will be sold at the most reduced Prices.

N. B. Great encouragement given to those who buy to sell again. Waterford, May 23, 1812.

## *CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.*

IN consequence of the greatly increased Expenditure in working the Mines, and the enhanced price of Materials required for this purpose, the Proprietors of the Coal Works on the Coast of Cumberland have recently found themselves under the necessity of making a small advance in the Shipping Price of the article.

This advance is only one shilling and six-pence per Cumberland Waggon, about 9d. per Irish Ton, making the whole Cost of a Waggon of Coals eighteen shillings and six-pence; the Measure is warranted to be 72 Winchester Bushels.

The WORKINGTON COALS are confessed, on all hands, to be equal, if not superior, to any sent to the Irish market; every endeavour is making by the Proprietor, even to improve their Quality, by taking more of the small from them. The HARRINGTON and MARYPORT COALS are also very greatly improved, not now much inferior, if at all, to those shipped at Workington.

The Shipping Price has remained stationary, viz. at 17 shillings per Waggon, since the year 1803, and notwithstanding the small advance proposed, the Captains belonging to the respective Ports have thought proper to resist it.

*Notice is hereby given,*

That all Vessels, to whatever place they may belong, arriving at the above Ports, within the space of three Months from the date hereof, will take their time of loading in regular rotation with the Vessels belonging to the respective Ports, and shall not be detained for their first loading more than Five Days from the time of their arrival.

Workington Colliery, May 4, 1812.

MRS. HACKETT takes the liberty of acquainting her Friends and the Public, that she has removed from her late Establishment, in the Square, to the House in which the late Mr. WM. OWENS lived, in Michael-street, where she has for Sale every Article in the GROCERY Line, which she will sell at the lowest prices. Those who buy to sell again will find it their advantage to deal with her.

Waterford, May 16, 1812.

## *THE RICH LITTLE LOTTERY*

### WILL BE ALL DRAWN THE 4TH OF JUNE.

IT consists of but 8000 Tickets. The Scheme is formed upon the same Plan as the last, which dispersed more Capital Prizes among the Public than any Lottery ever known.

*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | £20,000 | 1 Prize of | £10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 1 | 2,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 4 | 500 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 4 | 400 |
| 6 | 300 | 20 | 80 |
| 8 | 200 | 20 | 50 |
| 12 | 100 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 | 25 | 60 | 30 |

And 1810 Prizes of £15 each.

TICKETS and SHARES are now on Sale at A. BIRNIE's, J. BULL's, and S. PHELAN's, Waterford.

## *THE SUN FIRE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY,*

FOR insuring HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISE, and SHIPS in Harbour, in Dock, or building, and CRAFT, from LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE.

The insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire has long and justly been regarded as a great National Advantage. It tends to the safety of Property in general, and to the preservation of Individuals and Families from the consequences of Casualties, which would otherwise involve them in Poverty and Ruin.

The above Company stands eminently distinguished amongst Assurance Societies in all those respects which are most important for public consideration—in the magnitude of their Capital—the long continuation of their Establishment—and the promptitude and integrity with which they have at all times discharged their obligations.—The extension of such laudable undertakings was, in a great measure, owing to THE SUN Fire-Assurance Society, as they were the first that attempted the Insurance of Goods and of Houses beyond the limits of the bills of mortality.

By Order of the Society. ARTHUR BIRNIE.

*Agent for this part of Ireland.*

☞ Tables of Rates, and every other necessary information, will be furnished by Mr. BIRNIE; by Mr. NEWBURY, Dame-street, Agent for Dublin; and by Mr. ODELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Agent for Cork.

Chronicle-Office, Waterford, May 23, 1812.

## *THE SUN LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY,*

FOR granting ANNUITIES, effecting Assurances on LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, and the ENDOWMENTS of CHILDREN.

The Utility and Importance of Assurances of this description are well known, and it is only necessary to mention, that the Principles on which THE SUN Life-Assurance Society is conducted are liberal in the highest degree, and that their arrangements afford the greatest facility and advantage in the transaction of business, both in effecting the Assurances, and in the performance of the stipulated Agreements.

By Order of the Society, ARTHUR BIRNIE.

*Agent for this part of Ireland.*

N. B. The requisite information will be furnished by Mr. BIRNIE; by Mr. NEWBURY, Dame-street, Agent for Dublin; and by Mr. ODELL, Bookseller and Stationer, Agent for Cork.

Chronicle-office, Waterford, May 23, 1812.

## GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

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

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

Waterford, May 23, 1812.

## *SCYTHES.*

GEORGE LAWSON has just received, per the *Thomas*, from *Liverpool*, forty dozen SCYTHES, same as those which gave such general Satisfaction last Season—being a Consignment, he will sell on moderate Terms, and engage their Quality.

Quay-lane, Waterford, May 18, 1812.

## *TO BE LET,*

### FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POLLDREW, with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel.

Waterford, April 4, 1812.

## *TO BE SOLD,*

THE INTEREST in a LEASE of HOUSE and GROUND on the Quay of Waterford, held under 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, besides Stores and Yards) contain, in front to the Quay, 62 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, 195 feet 9 inches.

N. B. Part of said Concerns, containing about 50 feet from East to West, and 28 feet from North to South, is intended to be reserved. For further Particulars, apply to GEORGE IVIE, Attorney.

Waterford, May 9, 1812.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there not being 40 Members in the House, an adjournment immediately took place.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) gave notice of a motion for the 12th of July, for the appointment of a Committee, to enquire whether the Roman Catholics laboured under any, and what disabilities; and whether it would be expedient to repeal the whole or any part of the several laws now in force against them; and also to enquire whether such repeal should be accompanied with any, or what securities, for the farther protection of the Established Church. He said, this motion was not meant to interfere with Mr. Canning's previous motion on this subject, but would be brought forward in the event that the Right Hon. Gentleman might be prevented by Office, or otherwise, from pursuing his present intention.

The SPEAKER desired the Hon. Member to confine himself to his notice.

The Report of the Irish Roads Bill was taken into farther consideration.

The Provision Bill for Mr. Perceval's family was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On the motion of Sir T. TURTON, the Publicans' Bill, and the Manure Carriage Bill, were postponed till Wednesday next.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY gave notice, that he should, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Justices of the Peace to afford parochial relief to persons confined for debt in County Prisons.

The House then went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when Mr. Gladstone, of Liverpool, merchant, was called in, and examined.—Adjourned.

## LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Lord Castlereagh declared in his place yesterday, that the interregnum still continued. The question was put to him by Mr. Brougham, and afterwards enforced by Mr. Whitbread. This was done, we suppose, in consequence of a rumour, that the Prince Regent, in his earnest desire of recalling the late complaisant Ministry to his service, had proposed to them to relax from their determination to resist the Catholic claims; and to consider whether, by some qualified course of proceeding, they might not be able to associate with themselves some of those leading characters to whom he had applied. At a late hour on Monday night, expresses were sent to Lord Sidmouth, at Richmond-park, to Lord Camden, who was dining at the Trinity House, and to all the other Members of the late Cabinet, and they accordingly met at Fife House. This took place *after the Prince's conference with Mr. Canning.* The result of that Council was yesterday made known to the Prince by the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Eldon. The nature of the answer may be inferred from the circumstance that happened afterwards, since Earl Moira was immediately sent for by his Royal Highness and had an audience at five o'clock in the afternoon. The interview between the two friends is said to have been extremely affecting, and another conference is to take place this day, when we trust the Noble Earl will receive from his Royal Highness, authority to form an Administration, that shall conciliate all descriptions of his Majesty's people.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A Lisbon Mail arrived yesterday with advices from thence to the 19th inst. Those from the army are four days earlier. What we stated yesterday as to the expedition of General Hill, in the direction of Almares, is confirmed, and it is supposed, that this enterprizing officer will menace Placenzia, which, ever since the separation of Soult and Marmont, has been employed as the principal depot for the supply of the army of the latter.

*The Lisbon Gazette*, of the 16th, contains a very long Order of the Day, issued by Marshal Beresford, at Fuente Guinaldo, and dated May 7.—It reprimands, in very severe terms, the conduct of several corps of Portuguese Militia, particularly that of Oporto, during the late irruption of the French into the North of Portugal. It appears that these corps, instead of defending the heights of Guarda, were seized with a panic, threw away their arms, and deserted their colours. Two or three hundred of them were taken by the enemy, and some of them drowned in the Mondego, while about 1600 dispersed and deserted. Marshal Beresford directs, that their colours shall not be restored to these corps till they have behaved with valour in the presence of the enemy; and that those of the officers and soldiers who disgraced themselves on this occasion shall be tried by a Court-Martial.

OPORTO, MAY 15.—Three divisions of the Allied Army are to remain in the north of Portugal; they are at present under the orders of General Picton, but General Graham is to command them. The troops are cantoned in the villages along the Douro, from Lamego, and amount to about 21,000 men.—The Polish troops are on their march for France; the new raised conscripts are said to be on the road to replace them. Troops are continually embarking at Vigo for South America. General Castanos's head-quarters are at Santiago. Thirteen American vessels arrived yesterday in this port, laden with corn and flour. The demand for provisions in this place is very great, and in the interior considerable scarcity prevails, as little or none can be sent from hence, in consequence of the Commandant's having embargoed all the boats and carts.

ST. THOMAS'S, APRIL 8.—The 26th of March has been a day of woe and horror to the province of Venezuela; at four o'clock, P. M. the city of Caraccas stood in all its splendour. A few minutes later, 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, together with all the other public buildings, monuments, &c. were crushed to atoms by a sudden shock of an earthquake, which did not last a minute, and buried thousands of its devoted inhabitants in ruin and desolation. That day happened to be Holy, or Maundy Thursday, and at the precise hour every place of worship being crowded, to commemorate the commencement of our Saviour's passion by public processions, which were to proceed through the streets a few minutes afterwards, augmented the number of hopeless sufferers to an incredible amount, as every church was levelled with the ground, before any person could be aware of the danger; the number of sufferers taken out of one of the churches, amounting alone (two days after the disaster) to 300; besides those, it may be presumed, which could not yet have been dug out of such heaps of ruins, gives an idea of the extent of the calamity.—The number of dead are differently stated, from 4 to 6, and as far as 8,000; horrible as this catastrophe appears, it would be a matter of some consolation to know, that the vicinity of that city afforded some support of shelter to the surviving mourners; but the next sea-port town thereto, viz. La Guayra, has in proportion suffered still more, and that must have been the case along its immediate coast: huge masses of the mountains have been detached from the summits, and hurled down into the vallies, deep clefts and separations of the immense bed of rocks still threaten future disasters to the hapless survivors, who are now occupied to bury and burn the dead, and to relieve the numerous maimed, perishing for want of medical aid, shelter, and other comforts.

If any particular class of persons has suffered more than others, it may be inferred, that it must be the Clergy, who were at that time necessarily assembled in the churches; and the superb barracks at Caraccas, containing two battalions of veterans, and the artillery corps preparing for the procession, having been laid flat, it is presumed that the whole have in one moment fallen victims to this terrible visitation of the Almighty.

The inland towns and villages of the province, and the more distant sea-port towns of Porto Cabello, Cumana, Barcelona, &c. have suffered less.

Letters from Paris, dated the 21st, notice the receipt of intelligence there of the horrible assassination of Mr. Perceval. The fact is stated in the Papers of the preceding day, with the observation, that it had caused a great sensation in London; but without any farther comment.

Three frigates, it is said, have been dispatched from our squadron off the coast of Portugal, for the purpose of intercepting the French frigates returning from the West Indies.

Within these few days, Messrs. Schaw and Ross have been sent to Mr. Foster, with dispatches from the Secretary of State's office.

In the course of last week two Messengers were sent off with important dispatches to the North.

[*FROM THE COURIER.*]

Our readers know, that after the Marquis Wellesley had been sent for by the Regent, he transmitted to Lords Grenville and Grey, and to the Earl of Liverpool and the present Ministers, the basis upon which he proposed that the new Administration should be formed. To these communications replies were returned, of which the partisans of the Marquis Wellesley have this day published the substance.

LORDS GREY AND GRENVILLE.

"The substance of the joint letter of Lords Grey and Grenville is as follows:—

"They are perfectly ready to sacrifice all personal feelings, in order to give effect to the vote of the House of Commons, in the present alarming crisis of public affairs.

"They express their sincere acknowledgments to Lord Wellesley, for his powerful exertions in support of the Catholic claims; and state their perfect concurrence in his first principle on this subject.

"With regard to the war in the Peninsula, they declare, that no persons can more deeply feel than they do the importance of its successful termination; but that in regard to its management, it is difficult, without an acquaintance with the details, and all the circumstances of the war, which can only be accessible to persons in office, to give a decided opinion.

"They are perfectly ready, however, to enter into a dispassionate discussion of that important question; but that it is fair to declare, that they entertain doubts whether, in the present distressed state of the country, it would be found practicable to increase the public burthens.

"Lords Holland and Lansdowne concurred generally in those opinions; and particularly in the part which refers to the powerful exertions of Lord Wellesley in support of the Catholic claims.

"Mr. Canning and Mr. W. Pole are of course understood to concur throughout with the Noble Marquis who makes the proposition; in whose principles and opinions the Lords Moira and Erskine, together with Mr. Sheridan, are said to coincide."

THE PRESENT MINISTERS.

"The following is the substance of Lord Liverpool's answer, and that of his colleagues, to Lord Wellesley:—

"That it was unnecessary to discuss the principles of the basis proposed by Lord Wellesley for a new Administration, because he and his colleagues desired to decline being Members of any Administration formed by Lord W.

"Lord Melville assented to the principles, and was willing to serve *with*, but not *under* his Lordship."

The Budget, to be brought forward immediately, was left ready prepared by Mr. Perceval. It adds two millions to the present taxes.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

We stated in Monday's Paper the substance of the Answer given by the leading Members of Opposition to the question submitted to them by the Marquis of Wellesley—as well as the answer of the persons who now hold the seals of office in abeyance. Our statement of the *qualified* answer of Lord Melville was at first denied; but, last night, the ministerial prints adopted the statement, and republished it. In consequence of that qualified answer, Lord Melville was appointed the mediator between the late Ministers and Mr. Canning, and we understand that, for the last three days, he has been most sedulously employed in endeavouring to prevail on that Right Hon. Gentleman to quit the side of Lord Wellesley, and join the Earl of Liverpool and his Colleagues, upon the condition of their agreeing to *entertain* the Catholic question, and appearing to coincide with his views upon that point. Mr. Canning, however, resisted the application, and yesterday gave them his final answer in the negative.—From his refusal, the discomfited party gave up all hopes of gaining over any persons that could enable them to stand their ground; and yet they were so disingenuous as to put forth in the *Sun* and *Courier* of last night, a sort of Bulletin, in which they held out to their duped adherents, the hope "that it was not unlikely, that both Lord Wellesley and Lord Liverpool were disposed to make some abatement of their respective expectations, in order to put a period to the unpleasant state of the Nation at this moment, and that they would agree to act under Lord Moira, as Premier, with the admission of Mr. Canning & Mr. Huskisson." There was not the slightest foundation for this statement. The public heard with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that Earl Moira had been sent for by the Prince Regent, on Tuesday evening, and that the Noble Earl received from his Royal Highness the most distinct authority to communicate his wishes to his friends, that they should form an Administration on the most liberal basis, that might not merely put an end to the present distracted state of affairs, but tend to conciliate the good will, and secure the confidence of every description of his people. It is understood, that the Prince Regent gave the Noble Earl full powers, and put into his hands the Answers which had been received by the Marquis of Wellesley from all the considerable men to whom application had been made, desiring him to follow up the negociation which Lord Wellesley had so properly begun. It is understood that the Noble Earl laid before his Royal Highness a faithful representation of the actual posture of the kingdom, and impressed, in a very forcible manner, on his mind, the necessity of an immediate arrangement, that should restore the Government to its efficiency. The candid, firm, and disinterested spirit, mixed with the most affectionate respect for his Royal Highness's feelings, manifested in the whole of the Noble Earl's conduct on this occasion, had the most lively effect on the Prince's sensibility, and he expressed himself in terms of fervent gratitude for his loyal and friendly admonition. On Tuesday evening the Noble Earl had an interview with Earl Grey, in Portman-square, and communicated to him the commands he had received to attend his Royal Highness the next day; and yesterday morning, previous to his audience of the Prince Regent, he again saw both Lord Grey and Lord Grenville. Earl Moira, therefore, went to Carlton House, prepared to fulfill the Prince Regent's instructions. He had a long conference with his Royal Highness, and afterwards met some of the principal Statesmen at Apsley House, where they were assembled to receive his report; and the issue of that consultation he forthwith submitted to his Royal Highness.

We, of course, state this only upon common report, and not from any genuine authority. It was universally believed to be in that auspicious train; and the public expectation was, that the plan of an extended Administration would be prepared to be laid before the Prince Regent forthwith. It is not, however, yet in such a state as to afford to the nation entire confidence in its happy accomplishment. The very nature of an Administration that is to embrace persons, heretofore of different parties, presents difficulties not easily surmounted—and we have no hesitation in saying, that an Administration may be too extended, for strength, as well as too limited. A Cabinet, as well as a piece of the most precious metal, may be enlarged to such an extent as to gain in the glitter of surface what it loses in solidity. We have confidence, however, that there will be no heterogeneous matter in the composition of the frame of Government that is now in hand. We are sure of the pure honour, disinterestedness, and conciliation of the Noble Earl to whom the important task has been confided. We forbear to enter more at large into the matter for this day. We cannot be certain, after the experience we have had, that the negociation will even yet come to the conclusion which every man that truly feels the urgent state of our affairs must desire. Obstacles may arise in the detail that may defeat the principle; and the appendage of a Household may impede, if not prevent, the construction of the main building.—Such things, at least, have happened!—*Morning Chronicle.*

Letters from New York, of the 21st of April, complain loudly of the embargo, and state, that a great ferment prevailed in the public mind in consequence. The table of the House of Representatives was covered with petitions from merchants, praying a renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain; while the latest communications from Mr. J. Barlow, at Paris, are said to have been of the most gloomy description.

The two frigates which lately cruised with so much success against our commerce in the West Indies have been fallen in with, while attempting to enter a French port (L'Orient, it is supposed); and one, if not both of them have been destroyed. According to one account, the Plymouth Telegraph yesterday announced the destruction of one of them by the Northumberland, Captain Hotham. We have seen another statement, which says, that both the frigates were destroyed while attempting to enter L'Orient, by the Cumberland, Captain Baker, and another ship watching that station.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.—It appears from accounts furnished by the Patent, the vessel released with prisoners by the French squadron, and which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, that this squadron left Nantz on the 9th of January, and kept the sea till the departure of the Patent—upwards of four months.—The ships taken and destroyed were all running ships. The Frenchmen often jeered their prisoners, by saying, "*Englishmen were all safe, all snug in harbour.*" Off the coast of Portugal a plan was formed by the prisoners on board the French Commodore to take possession of her, and for this purpose they got possession of the arms chest, and stowed it forwards. This plan, however, failed, from the circumstance of the prisoners not having acquainted the English Captains and Mates on board with their intentions. Many of those were pushing about the glass with the French Officers when the daring attempt commenced, and failed for want of proper leaders after they had obtained possession of the gun-deck of the frigate. From this circumstance, and from the scarcity of provisions, of which there was only three weeks' stock left, the French determined on putting all the English, Prussians, and Danes, on board the Patent, which had just been captured in ballast, and sending them away to shift for themselves. They retained as prisoners all the Spaniards and Portuguese. *Two hundred and twenty-five*, including Captains and Mates, were put on board the Patent, of whom 140 arrived in that vessel, the rest having been pressed at sea. The frigates had a great deal of specie on board, and any one of the four composing this most successful squadron would prove a most valuable prize for any of our frigates.

The day before Mr. Perceval met his death (Sunday), he enquired of his valet what engagements he had for that day?—He answered, none. "What, not any one to dinner?"—No. "Then I am happy, for I shall have a pleasure I very seldom enjoy, of dining with my family alone." It so happened, that all his children dined at home that day. In the evening he called for a Prayer-book, and read the service to his whole family. At the usual hour, Mrs. P. ordered the children, but he begged her to give them leave to stay up a little longer, as he so seldom had the enjoyment of their company altogether.—When the time expired, he kissed them all, and gave them his blessing very remarkably. A Sunday passed in this manner must be remembered by his relict with satisfaction, though tinged with the severest sorrow.

A cause of considerable importance was tried on Tuesday, the 19th inst. before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Edinburgh, against a brewer, for mixing and using raw grain as a substitute for malt in the making of beer. The information was framed on a late Act of Parliament, which subjects any common brewer to a penalty of £200 who should make or prepare any liquor to be used as beer, from any other materials except malt and hops. The case was clearly proved on the part of the County an officer of excise, and two respectable brewers of that city. The Defendant did not attempt to give any direct evidence to disprove this fact, but rested his case principally on the great difficulty of distinguishing raw grain from malted grain which had been damaged or imperfectly malted, especially after the same had been ground. Several witnesses were examined by the Defendant on this point.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up the evidence, commented with great ability and force on the various parts of it. His Lordship, after alluding to the case of Dick, lately decided in that Court, and to a similar decision in England, observed, that the act which the Defendant was now accused of violating, had been passed for a double purpose, to compel brewers to manufacture beer from malt and hops alone, to the exclusion of a variety of other substances therein enumerated; and to aid the revenue, by directing the duties exigible on beer to be levied on malt and hops. At the same time, by this enactment, directing every one to use the same materials, and obliging them to pay the same duties, the fair trader could no longer be undersold, as formerly, in the market, while a remedy was at once applied to an evil which threatened the most direful consequences. It was shewn, his Lordship said, *that* certain brewers had been in the practice of brewing from substances of a nature so deleterious and poisonous, as to render them obnoxious to the highest punishment which could be inflicted in another Court.—He then said, that the present was one of those questions that was purely a matter of evidence, and for the sole consideration of the Jury; and concluded with observing, that if they were satisfied that raw grain had been used, they must find a verdict for the Crown; but if, on the contrary, they were not satisfied that such a fact had been proved, either from any defect in the proof itself, or from the difficulty of distinguishing raw grain, in that case they would acquit the Defendant.

There were two separate counts, but as the Lord Advocate passed from one of them, the Jury found a verdict for the Crown, in a penalty of £200 only.

We are authorized by the Countess of Glencairn to correct a statement which appeared in another Paper, mentioning that her Lady ship's Appeal "had been privately and gratuitously circulated." The fact is, that the Pamphlets were sent under seal, ONLY to Members of both Houses of Parliament, three weeks before the assassination of the late Mr. Perceval, as the most Constitutional means of enabling the Members to form a judgment upon the merits of the Claim.

## THREATENING LETTERS.

We stated yesterday, that the Threatening Letters, for the discovery of the author or authors of which, a reward of £1000 had been offered by Proclamation in *The Gazette*, were traced to the Lunatic, who is so well known to the public by his claims to the Dukedom of Norfolk.

There is an anecdote of one of our great public schools, pretty generally related of Doctor Busby, the great Master of Westminster, but not considered authentic as to him by those most versed in the traditionary records of that distinguished seminary, which bears a strong resemblance to the case of this madman and the Proclamation in the first stages; and may afford a precedent to the sublime souls of the advisers of that measure for a corresponding conclusion.

The sage instructor to whom we allude, having entered his school before the expiration of one of the intervals allotted for play or refreshment, and having seated himself before the fire in his great chair, fell into a profound sleep. At this instant an arch chap, who had been beaten off the play-ground in a contest at snow-balls, took refuge in the school-room, and having laid aside his first impressions of awe, silently approached the sleeping monarch of the puerile people, and finding him completely under the influence of Morpheus, slyly dropped into his pocket, which lay invitingly open, a huge snow-ball; after which he retired with all possible expedition. The bell shortly after rung for school, and the master, roused from his slumbers, summoned his class before him. The class being mustered, including the author of the mischievous prank that we have related, the sage instructor began to prepare in the usual manner to enter upon the discharge of the important duties of his office, and, with this view, thrust his hand in his pocket to search for his snuff-box. But, alas! handkerchief, snuff-box, snuff, and all, were involved in a deluge—more destructive than that of *Deucalion.*—The drowned instruments of the incense of the nose being drawn forth in woefully ridiculous exhibition, the whole class burst into a titter, which became louder and more general, till the entire school was at last convulsed with laughter. The poor master, who was the object of the ridicule, preserved his temper, amidst the most lively mortification; and having restored silence as soon as the voice of authority could command attention, he produced half a crown from his pocket, and holding it up in shining temptation, offered it as a reward to any person who would discover the author of the insult offered to his dignity, by an act which, in his ignorance of the circumstances, he probably conceived more criminal than it was. The reward, although, considering the times and the person who offered it, and those upon whom it was intended to operate, it was as much, comparatively, as the thousand pounds now offered by the Prince Regent, had no effect; nor, indeed, could it well have had any, except on the author of the trick alone, for he, like Junius, was "the sole depository of his own secret." At length, the rest having kept silence, the author stepped forward and claimed the half crown; upon which, according to the invariable practice of public schools with respect to informers, he was saluted with an universal hiss. Persevering in his purpose, however, he pocketed the half crown; and being then asked who had done the deed, he said boldly, "I did, Sir." The school was astonished, and the master confounded, and at a loss how to proceed. At length he conceived that the consistency of his resentment and the maintenance of his dignity required the infliction of a punishment; and, although with some awkwardness of expression, as well as of feeling, he announced his intention accordingly; but the youth with whom he was committed had too much presence of mind to quit his advantage so easily. He appealed to his generosity, and relating all the circumstances, asked whether it was fair to punish as a crime what he had designed only as a jest;—adding, that "unless he had the fullest confidence, from the master's usual good humour and liberality, that he would not only forgive the prank, but join in the merriment occasioned by it, it was in his power to have shielded himself not only from punishment but even from suspicion—merely by keeping his own secret." The master having paused for a moment, said, "Go, you rascal! You have your advantage every way, and it is fit you should; for when age and gravity are transported by boys' tricks even for a moment beyond the bounds of temper, they lose sight of the true foundation and support of their authority, and the only chance they have of recovering it, is by feeling the justice of the ridicule that they have brought on themselves, and acting accordingly."

We know not whether the authors of the thousand pounds Proclamation will act with the same magnanimity as the old school-master. But it is thus far fortunate that the poor madman cannot be punished farther than by locking him up and keeping him confined for life in safe custody. It is, however, now said, as we stated yesterday, that Mr. Jeffery, in the letter-box in whose window these threatening scrawls were put, is the author of the discovery, which he made by means of some inquiries of the insane writer, the object of which was to get them back out of the box, or from the Post-Office. Mr. Jeffery, it is said, communicated the suspicions produced by these inquiries to Colonel Bloomfield, and the detection followed. If this statement be correct, Mr. Jeffery is certainly entitled to the £1000.—*Pilot.*

Lord Viscount Compton has been elected Member for Northampton, in the room of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

The British Commissaries in Spain and Portugal have on hand a sufficient quantity of flour and grain for the consumption of the Army for six months.

## LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

[*FROM THE COURIER.*]

We mentioned yesterday that the present Ministers had been sent for by the Prince, and that they waited upon him in a body at noon. The circular account, sent round to the different Papers, omits the name of Lord Castlereagh in the list of Ministers that obeyed his Royal Highness's commands.—He attended, however, with his colleagues—and a Council, we understand, was held, at which his Royal Highness assisted in person. Before the arrival of the Cabinet Ministers, Earl Moira and the Marquis Wellesley had separate audiences of the Prince, the Marquis not having had an interview with him since Monday evening. Hence it is inferred that the powers given to his Lordship have been renewed. It is now said, however, that the Marquis advised the sending for Lord Moira, and that they are both acting in concert. Of the result of the conference with the two Noble Lords, and of the interview between his Royal Highness and the present Ministers, we are not informed, except that nothing decisive was arranged, no not even the first step taken towards an arrangement, at a late hour last night. Mr. Canning yesterday finally put an end to all idea or project of uniting with the present Ministers in a letter addressed to Lord Melville, which perhaps we may be able to-morrow to lay before our readers.

COURIER-OFFICE, TWO O'CLOCK.

It is this moment reported that the outline of the Ministry is pretty well settled, and that it will consist of the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, Lords Grey, Grenville, Lansdowne, Holland, &c. to the exclusion of the present Ministers—that the main difficulties now relate to the arrangement of the Household. Such is the report, and we think but few hours must elapse before the truth or falsehood of it is ascertained.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Northumberland, Captain Henry Hotham, has destroyed the whole of the French squadron, which we have of late heard so much of. The particulars will appear in to-morrow night's Gazette, and will, we believe, bear ample testimony to the consummate skill and undaunted courage displayed by Captain Hotham, and his officers and men. This squadron of the enemy has committed many depredations, particularly on American vessels. Capt. Hotham, in the Northumberland, was stationed off L'Orient, with the Growler gun-brig, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy; and on the 22d, he saw these vessels approach—he immediately, with the greatest coolness and judgment, placed the Northumberland in the very mouth of the harbour (in which was a French 74) close to a reef of rocks, and within gun shot of three heavy batteries. The French squadron attempted to run into the harbour with sails set, but they all grounded within two cables length of the Northumberland, which ship continued pouring broadsides into them until they took fire and blew up.

Sir Vicary Gibbs was this day sworn in one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Lawrence, who retires. Sir Samuel Romilly, it is supposed, will be the new Attorney-General.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

*Council of State.—Sitting of April 28, 1812.*

"The Council of State, which, in execution of the command of his Majesty, has heard the report of the Sections of War and Legislation upon that of the Minister of War, having for its object the examining whether Officers, made prisoners of war, and who, after having broken their parole, are retaken with arms in their hands, ought to be carried before a Military Commission;

"Considering that these Officers, having infringed the Laws of Nations, return thereby under the Laws of War,

"Is of opinion, that when Officers, prisoners of war, having broken their parole, are retaken with arms in their hands, the capital punishment incurred by them cannot be inflicted till after they have been carried before a Military Commission, charged with ascertaining the identity of the individuals, and the reality of the facts. "NAPOLEON."

## Waterford Chronicle.

*TUESDAY, JUNE 2.*

Since our last publication, we have received the London Journals of the 27th, 28th, and 29th.—No Mail due.

From these sources of information, we have extracted every thing of importance relative to Ministerial arrangements. *The Courier* of Friday leaves little doubt as to the persons who are about to be called to the Government of the United Kingdom. It seems to be almost certain, that a junction has been formed between the Opposition, the Marquis WELLESLEY, and Mr. CANNING, and that a total exclusion of the late Ministers has taken place. As to any particular appointment, there is as yet no authentic intelligence. It was stated with considerable confidence, that the Marquis WELLESLEY, Lords GREY and GRENVILLE, Earl MOIRA, and Mr. CANNING, had actually been named as efficient Members of the Cabinet. Their respective situations are not decidedly mentioned, but it was said, that Lord GRENVILLE was President of the Council, Lord GREY First Lord of the Treasury, Earl MOIRA Viceroy of Ireland, and Marquis WELLESLEY Governor-General of India. The whole of the late negociations have tended towards an union of this kind; but, whilst a shadow of doubt remains, we do not wish to be considered as speaking without reserve upon the subject.

The proceedings in Parliament, as might be expected, are neither interesting nor important.

Disturbances are again said to prevail in Cumberland.

The Special Commission has commenced at Chester. Six of the rioters have been tried; three were found guilty, and three acquitted.

Paris papers, to the 24th ult. give an account of the journey of BONAPARTE and his Empress to Dresden, and confirm the departure of ALEXANDER from Petersburgh. The fourth division of the French army, under JUNOT, had received orders to advance with all possible speed, and reports give out, that hostilities would take place in a very short time.

The French West-India squadron has been totally destroyed off L'Orient, by the Northumberland man of war, Capt. HOTHAM. None of the plunder has been saved.

There are accounts from America to the 4th of last month. In Congress, Mr. LOWNDES had declined calling up the Bill to permit the importation of goods from Great Britain, under certain circumstances, and no expectation was entertained of it's being taken up by any other Member.

## COMMON COUNCIL OF DUBLIN.

[FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.]

*POST ASSEMBLY—MAY 27.*

The Town Clerk read the Requisition for calling a Post Assembly, and afterwards a request from the Board of Aldermen, to appoint six Members of the Common Council to assist three of the Aldermen in preparing an Address to the Prince Regent.

Messrs. Carleton, Dixon, Cope, Giffard, Stanley, and M'Auley were appointed.

The Sheriff read the Address, which was as follows:

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

*The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, &c. &c. with hearts full of loyalty and affection, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, to offer our condolence and to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious murder of that great and good man, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Commissioner, &c. &c. Permit us to avail ourselves of this melancholy occasion to express to your Royal Highness our earnest assurances that the Citizens of Dublin, ever united in loyalty to your illustrious House, will persevere in their affectionate conduct towards your Person and attachment to your Government, and that our endeavours shall be unceasingly directed to promote among the People of this Country an obedience to the Laws, and to prevent the commission of that flagitious crime, which deprived your Royal Highness of a most zealous servant."

It was then ordered that the Address should be delivered to the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted to the Regent.

There were only about 39 Members present in the Common Council, because the majority of the poor creatures that compose this servile Body had, by a kind of instinct, apprehended that some remarks, in approval of Mr. Perceval's system of Government, would be introduced into the Address, and which, by giving offence to his successor, would be the cause of depriving them of their little places under the Government. Such an Address had been prepared, but the sudden extinction of the Intolerant Ministry had disconcerted the hopeful project; even Messrs. M'Auley, Stanley, and Giffard begin to think, that it is *no longer safe* to insult the People. Accordingly, all the grossly offensive parts of the original copy were expunged, and the Address reduced to its present garbled and vulgar state.

*Extract of a Letter from Enniskillen, May 26.*

"A smuggling boat, containing a quantity of private whiskey, was proceeding up the river from one of the Islands of the Erne, to the town of Enniskillen, when the Officers of Excise, who had received information of the fact, called out a party of the Army. On the boat's approaching the town, the Revenue Officers called to the boatmen to lie-to till they should examine them: this order was refused—the military were then commanded to fire some shots over the smuggling boat; finding this experiment did not produce the desired effect, they then fired into the boat, and unfortunately killed one of the rowers, of the name of Pat. O'Donnel.

"On Thursday, the Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Mr. J. Brett, Excise Officer, who, *on his not attempting to abscond*, was taken and committed to gaol.

"From the excellent character of Mr. Brett, and his indefatigable and meritorious exertions in suppressing private distilling, which at present so highly augments the scarcity of provisions in this country, and increases the distresses of the poor, I am happy to state, that though he was present, he was not the Revenue Officer who commanded the Military on this unfortunate occasion—that he, therefore, did not command the soldiers to fire into the boat, and that the only evidence that appeared against him on the Inquest was, that the witness (*a notorious private distiller,*) "heard a voice, which he believed to be Mr. Brett's, commanding the soldiers to fire the fatal shot."

"For the benefit of the Public, it would be proper in your Paper to state, that by an Act of Parliament, made for the prevention of smuggling, Magistrates are directed to admit to bail such Revenue Officers (having on board his Majesty's pennant) to command the military to fire into a smuggling vessel on the sailors or boatmen refusing to lie-to, although death should be the consequence.

"By Mr. Brett's activity in discharging his duty in this loyal County, he has excited the vengeance of the private distillers, &c. &c. &c. and raised to himself a host of enemies:—it will, therefore, become *the imperative duty* of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise, to protect this praise-worthy officer, *lest a Jury might be found, at the ensuing Assizes, too highly prejudiced against him.*

"From the evidence which appeared at the Inquest, should the Magistrates below think themselves not justified in taking bail, there is no doubt that the Court of King's Bench will, on motion of Counsel, and looking into the informations, admit Mr. Brett to bail, and restore him to the bosom of his deeply afflicted family."—*D. E. P.*

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Church, Bedford, George Grant, Esq. of Waltham-place, Berks, to Miss Freeth, sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Freeth, of the Bedford District.—At Letton, the Rev. William Domville, third son of the late Charles Domville, Esq. of Santry-house, in the County of Dublin, to Miss A. Freeman, youngest daughter of J. Freeman, Esq. of Letton, Herefordshire.—At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Godfrey Hugh Massey Baker, Esq. to Miss Grace.—In Dublin, Lieutenant John Dixon, of the 4th Garrison Battalion, to Alicia, only daughter of the late T. Meldrum, Esq.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday last, at the Convent, in this city, Miss Maria Keating.—In Wimpole-street, London, aged 81, the Right Hon. Lady Fortescue, mother of the present Earl.—Mr. Edmund Eastwood, of Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield. This Gentleman was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Horsfall, of Marsden; soon after Mr. Horsfall had received the fatal shots upon Crosland-Moore, Mr. Eastwood was thrown from his horse near the spot where the assassination took place; indifferent to his own injury, he ran on foot to Huddersfield, to procure medical assistance for his friend, and, on his return, he again mounted his horse, and repaired to Huddersfield a second time, for a supply of medicine, when he was again thrown from his horse near that place, and so much injured by repeated accidents and arduous exertions, as to occasion complaints which terminated in his death.—In Batavia, Dr. Leyden, who accompanied Lord Minto as Interpreter.—On her passage from India, Mrs. Palin, wife of Captain R. Palin, of the 4th Madras Native Cavalry, and niece to Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg.—In Dublin, Mrs. Tenison, widow of the Rev. Jos. Tenison.—At Gregg, in the County of Tipperary, Thomas Lalor, Esq. The purest principles—the most incorruptible integrity—ardent affection as a husband—anxious tenderness as a parent—constancy and generosity in friendship—liberality, kindness, and good sense, in all the relations of life—these sound and sterling qualities of heart and mind, all who knew Mr. Lalor, felt and enjoyed, and revered, in every degree of intercourse with him.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 1.

ARRIVED,

May 29th—Gower Packet.

30th—Victory, Thomas, Swansea, culm; Samuel Packet; Cavadonga, Gerassaler, Gijon, timber, fruit, and wool, Liverpool.

31st—Earl Sandwich Packet; Mary Hall, Thomas, Swansea, culm; Prosperous, Wilson, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED,

29th—Portland, Owen, Liverpool, oats; Alliance, Parkman, Poole, bacon and wheat; Rising Sun, Steel, Plymouth—and Prudent, Haskill, Portsmouth, provisions, &c.; Martha, Wright, Cadiz, pork, bacon, &c.; Betsey, Stephings, before mentioned; Auckland Packet—Put back—Martha, Wright.

30th—Isaac and Jane, Waite, Newfoundland, butter, pork, salt, &c.; Camden Packet.


*SWEDISH IRON.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 8th instant, at the Stores of M. P. and M. FARRELL, Beau-street, EIGHTEEN TONS of assorted Swedish IRON, in Lots, agreeable to Purchasers.

☞ Terms at Sale.

*PEARSON, Auctioneer.*

Waterford, June 3, 1812.

TO BE LET,

*For any Term of Years that may be agreed on,*

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them rendered convenient and comfortable.

The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a Valuation.

*ALSO TO BE LET,*

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above.

*ALSO TO BE LET,*

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of CARRICK aforesaid, late in the possession of LAWRENCE SMYTH, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CELLARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improvements made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently every suitable and necessary convenience, are well worthy the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy communication to and from both the Street and the River.

*ALSO,*

A spacious well walled-in GARDEN, in good order, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling-Houses above mentioned.

Proposals for the whole, or any part separately, will be received by EDMOND SMYTH, Esq. Callan.

May 29, 1812.

*MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.*

TO BE LET, from the 25th March last, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 9½ Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storages; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime Quality.

☞ Application, in Writing, to be made to TIMOTHY NOWLAN, Kilkenny; or JOHN WRIGHT, Mullinahone. JOHN SILLITO will shew the Premises.

*** The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required. March 13, 1812.