WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, MARCH

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract has this day been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Frenada, February 19, 1812. Since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th last.

I have received intelligence that the First and Fourth Divisions of the Army of Portugal, and part of General Montbrun's cavalry, as well as the sixth division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that General Bonnet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather, as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Gallicia, and of General Porlier's troops.

No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal, since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th inst.

The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important; Saomil has lately intercepted the communications of the army of Portugal in Upper Castile, near Medina del Campo, and he took about 100 prisoners near that town; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss. I have the honour to be, &c.

> (Signed) WELLINGTON. ANHOLT MAIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE GOVERNOR OF TRALSUND TO THE KING OF SWEDEN, RESPECTING THE ENTRANCE OF THE PRENCH INTO SWEDISH POMERANIA.

Stockholm, Feb. 21. His Royal Majesty, about 14 days ago, received by an open boat, which arrived at Y-tadt, the following submissive report from the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, &c. Mr. Peyron.

REPORT. " My last report was of the 27th ult. and was forwarded by the Counsellor of Justice, Mr. Luinggren: it informed your Majesty of French troops having entered into Swedish Pomerania. The occurrences which have taken place by this proceeding, I shall submissively lay, connectedly, before your Majesty. So early as the 23d, the report had reached us from Mecklinburg, that Swedish Pomerania was shortly to be occupied by French troops; but this report being industriously circulated by the officers and men belonging to General Friant's division, I considered it merely as a feint, intended to cloak some other purpose; and also that, if an army of your Majesty's ally intended to enter the prosince is an amicable manner. I sught to have had due intimation given me, though, at the same time, auch a march into Swedish Pomerania was not regarded as being improbable; considering the instructions privately transmitted on this head to the Vice-Governor, Count Morner. In the mean time I sent my Staff Adjutant, Lieutenant Von Schwart-

ing the Province. "On the entry of the troops, Lieut. Von Schwartdone merely to make investigation concerning the al attention to all the instructions given regarding the Continental system, was perfectly convinced that no illegal depot or magazine of prohibited goods was to be found; and likewise fully believing that this was only meant as a step to march further on through Gripswald and Wolgast, I impatiently waited the arrival of these allied troops, more particularly so, having no orders to proceed to hostility against them; and besides which, all the opposition that I could make against such a nowerful division of troops would be totally jueffectual, as explained in my submissive proposal of the 1st instant; I therefore, in the night between the 26th and 27th, caused the four guns and ammunition, which were still remaining at Stralsand, to be transported over to Rogen, nithough that the defence of Rugen, which, by reason that it might be approached over the ice at every point, required an equal if not superior force than that of the assailants, who had it at their option to choose the place of attack. On the 27th, when there no longer remained any doubt of the division of Friant being in full march, in several columns, against Stralsund, I sent the orders to the Commander of the advanced posts, and intended removing my head-quarters to Rugen, immediately after having a conference with General Friant, whom I still considered as an ally of Sweden, and a too precipitate departure would have resembled a night, and shewn a suspicion of the amicable intentions which, according to all my instructions, I was bound to believe actuated this your Majesty's

"The arrival of General Friant was preceded, by Staff, Colonel Collicke, who then first brought me the General's compliments, and announced his entry, being likewise commissioned to request my assistance for obtaining quarters and provisions for the troops. I immediately made the reservation contained in my private instructions, regarding provimioning the troops; but which was answered with 66 C'est notre usage et nos ordres qui le pays ou me his memorandum book, and, as it differed from rily. Our frontier is very extensive, and not with-

their marching into the town, and the guards were eet :-but without compromising your Majesty's rights. No guard was composed by French troops

" At length, towards evening, General Friant arrived, who, together with the Brigade-General Grandean, was quartered in the Governor's house At cleren o'clock in the evening, he made me his rst visit, when after some clucidation concerning e purport of their entry, and further assurance f his amicable intentions, I replied, that he might have perceived by my proceedings that I was actuated by the same friendly sentiments, and that, in onsequence, it was my duty to inform him in confidence, that my instructions prescribe me not to permit the troops of any foreign power to take possession of Rugen; that I had given orders conformable thereto, and that I hoped he would not insist on a matter which might cause hostilities to ensur and which would certainly disturb the good under standing which at present existed between both our Forernments. After several things having been said on both sides, which I shall reserve to som future time, when I shall have the honour of repeatng them verbally to your Majesty, he announced to me that I was his prisoner of war; or in his own words, " me douner un consigna;" (give me a guard). Against superior force I had no other re medy than to protest - any recourse to arms would have been insanity, and would have been of more eril tendency to your Majesty's interests, more esprecially as the General declared, that, in case of my making any opposition, he had orders to make the whole detachment prisoners, by which all the artillery, ammunition, and stores, (however small) would have been lost to your Majesty. The unpleasant and most distressing circumstances which now solely threaten myself personally, saves all the other possessions of your Majesty in this province,

erils may be averted by gaining time. " Having been deprived of my liberty in the manner before described. I conceived it liest to resign the command to my next in rank, the Colonel and Knight Von Normann; and although Gen. Friant offered me a travelling pass to Stockholm, I considered it my daty to await your Royal Majesty's gracious orders respecting my future proceedings, being besides convinced that I may be of use by givng good advice and counsel to my successor in the ommand, and in some measure contribute to the elfare of the province.

acleast for the present, and it often happens, that

" After the act of riolence perpetrated on myself, nother immediately followed, which was, the putting reals on your Majosty's Custom-house; and as II these proceedings, in my opinion, transform this itherto allied army into our avowed enemies. I deem it incumbent on me to inform the Royal Pomeranian Government of this my opinion

" On the morning of the 28th, a column of abou

2000 men was drawn up on the Tee, between Fahr zer, to Damgarten, with proposals to the French | and Alte Fahr, and an Adjutant, by name Gobert Commander-in-Chief, in case of the troops enter- | was dispatched to summon Lieut. Von Kohler, o the regiment Von Engelbrechten, who, with 48 men, had the guard at Alte Fahr. Lieutenant Von zer punctually discharged the commission intrusted | Kohler replied, that, according to the purport of his to him, and received the most friendly assurances orders, he was to prevent the arrival of all foreign feets, to the other side of the river, where they will that no hostility was to be feared, but that it was | troops in Rugen, and should therefore field himself under the necessity of opposing force to force. The vast quantity of colonial produce said to be here in | column then halted, and Adjutant Gobert returned the country, and that this was the sole purpose of with the report from Lieut. Von Kohler, of his conhis coming. I having myself paid the most punc- | duct, and requiring instructions how he was further to act. I answered him, that my captive situation had deprived me of the power to direct his proceedings for the present, but that the 'sole advice which was yet permitted to give was, that the French column should remain stationary so long as the Commandant of Rugen, Baron Bove, could be informed thereof; the French troops gave assurance of their amicable intentions, on the one hand, and their nuch superior strength, together with the facility of attacking Rugen at several points, on the other, which rendered all opposition uscless. Baron Boye's ine of conduct would doubtless be prescribed by ircumstances. Whereupon the French troops on tered upon duty in conjunction with those of your Injesty. On the same day, at noon, General! Fringt caused me, by his Adjutant, Captain Gobert, be informed, that I should remain without any onstraint on my person and actions, that the meatures and steps which had been taken to secure my person, me douner un consigne, proceeded fron my positive denial to consent to their taking possesion of Rugen. In consequence of this information I repeated the communication of my orders, in hope f being still able to effect something beneficial for your Majesty's service; and, although there now emains no more than the appearance of a joint possession of Pomerania and Rogen, with regard to my weakness and the number of the French troops, yet there still remains a chance for your Majesty, so long as this partition is not entirely done away, to be freed

from it either by political or military means. " Colonel Normann, at Gripswald, to whom I had given my directions, on the evening of the 28th, some hours, by that of his Chlef of the General | transmitted me an attestation of his ill health, signed by two Physicians

" At the visit which I made in the evening to General Friant, I requested to be informed, whether the report delivered by him to the Prince of Ekmult), concerning taking possession of Pomerania, was consistent with that it was my duty to transmit to your Migay, when he was so obliging as to show the invasion of some part of it, at least momenta- perty-the mass of the landed, commercial, and a second some part of it, at least momenta-

our orders, that the country in which we are shall of honour by correct it, and particularly in what | invaded in one point or another. You also find us with every thing needful;" but at the same concerned in own person, on which occasion, the know, by melancholy and repeated experience, a time garage the assurance, that every thing should expression, " Prisoner of War," which I had used system of robbery and devastation which the France be done with moderation and good order. Mean- in my submissive report, was totally objected to by troops constantly practise wherever they appearwhile the troops arrived, and, as I had caused him, and merely Poblication detre inactif (the ob- whether the inhabitants retire or remain, seduced picquets to be placed without the town gates, the ligation of remaining inactive) was declared to be the by their deceitful premises, the loss of whatever they columns were detained until my consent arrived for meaning of the violence that had been used to my possess is infallible; and those unfortunate people

Which report I have the honour of submissively making to your Majesty."

(Signed) " L. B. Peyrox, " His Majesty's Com. Adv Gen. in Pomerania. " G. V. Hissias.

49 Head-quarters, Stralsund, Jan. 30, 1812."

LISBON MAIL

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, FEB. 11.-The in-Misson of from Gallicia announces the march of that army upon Astorga. Marmont has, it appears, retired to Valladolid.

Lasson, Fig. 22 .- No mail has arrived from Cadiz, but we have received the following authentic information : - A soldier who descried from Gesneral Ballasteros having informed the enemy hewas retreating, they ordered four companies of ent made during the night, he surprised and took orisoners. Shortly after, he attacked the French orps, composed of 3500 men, between Ubrique and Villamartin, and completely routed, with the loss of 2000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Fig. 17 .- On the 13th our army still maintained their former positions, and had not advanced to-

wards the North. Gen. Hill's division likewise renained in its old positious. Under date of the 15th, they write from Badajoz s follows: " All is famine and wretchedness here lesertion continues, and the inhabitants take every

epportunity of flying." On the 17th inst. Marshal Beresford arrived as

FrB. 22 .- The reports which have been in circu ation, respecting the Spaniards having taken Tarragona, gained considerable strength vesterday and to-

The North of Spain offers us a most brilliant pressective, and will shortly be the scene of glorious

We have accounts down to the 15th from our armies, at which time nothing new had oc-

From Campo Major, underdate of the 16th inst. hey write as follows :-" The French in Badajoz sere on the 12th inst. still ignorant of the surrenler of Valencia. Three deserters, who arrived from yesterday, say, some provisions have reached that fortress: notwithstanding which, however, the soldiers were not allowed more than a pound of bread a day, and seldom any meat."

PORTALEGRY, FEB. 18 .- To-day arrived here

The works erected against Ciudad Rodrigo were rased on the 27th of last mouth, and the place comoletely secured from an assault; with so much acivity have the allies exerted themselves for this important place.

In an Edict and Proclamation, dated head-quarters, Serpa, the 20th January, the Lieutenant-Coland Schosting Manting Mestra directs the inhabit tants of Serpa and the left bank of the Gundiana to remove their cattle, provisions, and valuable of-

be more in security from the French. PROCLAMATION.

PORTUGUESE-When the Governors of the Kingdom, in August, 1810, assured you that the country would be saved. Portugal was threatened by a served under the French flag, and commanded by ne of their most distinguished Generals. The nfortunate and unforeseen loss of Almeida aura neuted the means of the enemy; but the skill and onsummate prudence of the Commander-in-Chief and Generals of the allied army, the valour and disipline of the troops, and the energy and loyalty of he nation, overcame all obstacles. - The enemy ound themselves necessitated to evacuate the country which they had invaded, and retire beyond our outiers, after having sustained great losses, and the country was saved. Since that epoch our situation has been considerably bettered, and whilst the means for forming, provisioning, and putting in motion arge armies, have become difficult to the enemy, ur troops have augmented in numbers, being renlered perfect in organization and discipline, and acquired that superiority proved by late advantages. The conquerors of Ciudad Rodrigo will never allow those laurels to wither, which so frequently have crowned them in the field of honour. These consierations, founded on facts with which we are all equainted, secure our independence, and promise glorious triumph, which Heaven will crown with he restoration of our august and much-wished-for Sovereign and his Royal Family to the capital of his States, and the regeneration of public prosperity, which the calamities of war have injured in our point. But whilst the Governors of the Kingdom onfidently announce such flattering hopes respecting the final result of this obstinate contest, that frankness with which they have ever treated you demands, that, at the same time, they ought not to orget inculating upon you the precautions cirumstances still render indispensable, in order that

these expectations may be realized with less sacrionquer the kingdom, but they may be able to effect

who do not place themselves in security, beside

this, suffer the most cruel privations, insults, and personal violence. However remote, therefore, this danger is considered, prudence demands that before hand the most opportune measures be taken, por only to diminish the losses of the inhabitants, in the event of any incursion, but also, that the enemy, knowing that there is nothing to plunder, may de six from the rash enterprise of entering a country, where they can neither subsist nor find riches to gratify their rapacity. Marshal General Conde de Vimero, at the mo-

nout he had expelled from the Portuguese territors the remains of Massena's army, and when the diminution and bad state of the enemy's forces promised us a long repose, therefore, judged it proper to publish the Proclamation of the 10th of April of lest year, in which, after reminding you of the trouble and calimities which those suffered, who, deharp-shooters to observe him, which, by a more- I luded by a filse confidence, did not exacuate the inraded districts, when commanded, in the manner described in his anterior Proclamation of the 4th August, 1810, recommending to the inhabitants the means of precaution which each one should timely adopt, to save his person and property, and by this mode, deprive the enemy of all hopes of success and plunder, which is always the principal object of his enterprizes. The Government therefore, wishing that those prudent cautions should be most rirorously observed, and arrive to the knowledge of all who may still be ignorant of them, has determined to train announce them to the nation-therefore, 1st, All persons capable of bearing arms must be

aught the use of them; and those who, from their age and sex, are incapacitated from performing miliary service, must beforehand make dispositions for proceeding to places of security, in case circumtances should render it necessary.

2d, It is also proper to carry away or hide, with the utmost security, money, gold, plate, and vahable furniture, which might tempt the avarice of 2d, Finally it is of the utmost importance, to

leptive the enemy of the means of subsistence, and of every thing which can facilitate their progress; and for this reason, all provisions which cannot be carried away, should be hidden with care, and in extreme cases destroyed; and the cattle and waggons removed; otherwise the loss of these objects will not only be certain, but the leaving them in the enemy's power furnish them with arms against ourselves. Such are the precautionary measures which the Governors of the Kingdom recommend to you, at the time when circumstances give us the best the 5th Regiment of English dragoous from the founded hopes respecting the happy result of the resent war. They know they address a nationaccustomed to hear truth undisguised; that it desires and deserves to be treated with the utmost frankness; and that, confiding in the faith of persons who direct it, it understands the importance of fulfilling what the Government prescribes, and the necessity of being prepared even against those evils, which, most probably, will never be realized.

Palace of Government, Lisbon, February 13. (Signed) Basro, PATRICALLITO. Marquis Monteno Monillo, Principal Souza, Conde de Renondo. CHARLES STUART, R. R. NOQUEUA.

DUBLIN, MARCH 11.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

This measure, which nothing but the most exigent necessity imaginable can ever justify, it is given out the Ministry intend to resort to in Ireland. Wo now see the drift of those hypocritical lamentations about the turbulence of the peasantry, and those fabrications about their resistance to the building of Churches, which have appeared in the Journals carried on by the Ministers in Ireland, and which have with vigilant industry been repeated in the English Prints under the same unhappy influence. We have no space left to enter upon this subject at this time. as we feel it necessary it should be examined and reasoned upon; but, if it please Gon, but a sheat ime shall clapse, before we will call the attentical of every man of rank, fortune, and education in Ireland to this most interesting of all subjects.

Let any thinking man but look at the state of Ireland, and he must perceive, that a considerable scarcity prevails throughout the country, especially a the article of potatoes, the wretched peasants' only fare—that a great deal of wounded feeling is manifest among the gross body of the nation; and that if the Constitution be suspended, and the confidence of the Executive committed into favoured hands, to transact all its details at such a juncture, the flame of religious fury is likely to be rekindled, and that, in such an event, no human foresight can pretend to measure the consequences. But upon all those matters, we shall speak more at length here-

after. - Correspondent. We are glad to find, that the names of those liocral and Patriotic Protestants, who have signed the Petition in favour of Catholic Emancipation, are printing—they are to be published immediately, and opies to be sent to each County Town durin; the Assizes. It will be gratifying to every friend of Portuguese -The soldier, of Napoleon cannot | Ireland to observe in this most important list the names of those highest in character as well as pronews sommes fournit tout." "It is our custom and mine in some small particulars, he gave me his word standing all our rigilance, it is possible it may be first rank and greatest political consequence. The nuffecturing interests, mixed with our nobility of the

names are printed as fast as the lists are furnished t from different parts of the country; and, although the Petition has not yet circulated through one-third part of Ireland, some thousands of the most respectable signatures have been received. The returns have only been made from four counties, and even in them the Petition is still in progress .- Ibid.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Yesterday, Mr. Perceval, the Marquis Welleslev, and Lord Keith, had audiences of the Prince Recent, at Carlton-house. We understand the Marquis Wellesley had his audience athis own request, when, it is said, he respectfully submitted to his Royal Highness, the necessity he felt himself under of explaining, in his place in Parliament, his grounds of difference with Mr. Perceval.

At length we understand that Lord Sidmouth, who salways ready on the dernier resort, to accept of office, is to fill up by his adherents some of the varant places in Mr. Perceval's Government. He will imself, we understand, become President of the buncil, in the room of Earl Camden.

Mr. Vansittart is to become Chancellor of the Exhequer, to relieve Mr. Perceval from that part of is labours, in which he is so miserably deficient. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, who already posses Sinecures and Pensions to the amount of 13 r P14,000 n-year, is to succeed Lord Melville as resident of the Board of Control; and Mr. Bragge Bathurst is, it is said, to succeed Mr. Ryder, as ecretary of State for the Home Department—but I this fact we are uncertain; for another account s, he is to be Speaker of the House of Commons er the next Election, which will take place imme ately after the rote on the Irish Catholic Claims, A large portion of the wines, to be imported from ince, is for the use of Carlton-House.

## ddiaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCHAA. The LONDON Papers of Sunday and Monday ar aest wholly barren of news. Nothing is as ye own with respect to the reported enterprise of eneral Hill, and the accounts from Lisbon say it he had not moved from Portalegue. The BRALTAR papers represent the victory obtained b LLASTEROS as a very insignificant affair. The acints from AMERICA reach to the 18th ult. but are not of moment, except in so far as they still d the notes of preparation.

The GAZETTE officially announces the appointt of Lord Castri Rhagn as one of the Principa staries of State, Earl Cholmondeley, as Lore ward of the Household, Marquis of Hertrono. ord Chamberlain, and Marquis of Wischesa as Groom of the Stole. - One mail due.

iesterday, between one and two o'clock, the ht Hon, the CHIEF BARON and the Hon, BAROS man arrived in this City, and soon afterwards ned their Commission, the former in the Counnd the latter in the City Court. COUNTY GRAND JURY. ichard Power, jun. Clashmore, Esq. Foreman.

Sides William Wall, Coolnamuck

ohn Palliser. Comrach.

falter M.Guire, Clonea

rthur Keily, Janeville

rey Scott Smyth, Headborough, iuttall Greene, Kilmanahan Richard Usher, Cappagh, obert Power, Clashmore bomas Fitzgerald, Aglis, Villiam Barron, Castletown Illiam Barron, Carrickbarron William Morris, Harbourview, Henry St. George Cole, Annestown. Henry Connor Gumbleton, Castle Richard, Yilliam Newport, Raheen, may M. Guire, Clonea, thur Fleming, Mount Congrese, Villiam Keily, Clifton, ohn Rogers, Killure. atrick Power. Tinh dla. bert Warren Gumbleton, Fort William, and orge Boute, jun. Duckspool, Esqui. The Right Hou, the CHILF BARON briefly ad sed the Grand Jury, observing, that, as the be's of the Assizes would terminate on Tues-, he would on that day be ready to receive their ntments; and hoped they would lose no time occeding to the discharge of their duties. He igly recommended to their attention the House dustry, remarking, that they could not be too lin granting money for the support of so usei Institution, nor too astute in superintending application. He reminded them of the necessity ointing an Inspector of the County Gaol, situation was now vacant, by the removal of ate Curate. His Lordship then adverted to the of the Calendar, which, he observed, was aratirely moderate, but still exhibited some aces of the disturbed state of the County; h hatically pointed out the propriety of not find any Bills against accused Persons, which were

proceed to business without delay. GITY GRAND JURY. Alexander Alcock, Alderman, Foreman a Ramsay, Atd. Joseph Hardy. Burchall, Ald. Humphry Denis, rlius Bolton, Ald. Henry Alcock, jun. John Sheppard, Murphy. Samuel Drapes in Kearney, Abraham Symes Wallace, James De La Poer Porter Thomas B. Murphy, William Robinson, n Henry Hassard, John Allen, jun. and aus Bonton, jun. John Leonard, Esqrs.

apported by the strongest evidence; as the es-

of culprits, either by a deficiency of evidence

non-prosecution, had a very injurious effec

e minds of the ignorant and turbulent. His

ahip concluded by again recommending the Ju-

The Hon. Banon George addressed a few words | An Advertisement in this day's Paper calls the to the City Grand Jury, in which he stated, that Public attention to the House of Industry. Of an the number of prisoners to be tried was small, that Institution so long established, so admirably conit did not appear that any thing special would come ducted, and so beneficial to the County and City before them, but that, if such should occur, they | of WATERFORD, it is superfluous in us to speak; would receive from the Bench such instructions as | but the pressure of the times is such as to require no the occusion might require. His Lordship then ad- ordinary exertions of benevolence. At the present verted to the House of Industry, and forcibly urged moment, the distresses of the indigent classes of the Jury to make the most ample provision for it the community for surpass any thing that has that the Law would allow, "That Establish- been experienced during a long succession of years, ment," said his Lordship, " confers great credit and honour upon your City. The price of provisions is at present high, and the season has been setere and expensive to the Poor. The Funds of the Institution are nearly, if not entirely exhausted, Poor, are well acquainted with the extent of the mi and it will be proper for you to go to the utmost extent of your power. At the present Assizes, the law permits you to present the sum of two hundred | do not employ arguments to bring forth those chapounds," After these few observations, the Court was adjourned till this day at ten o'clock.

PROTESTANT PETITION

To this subject we have already adverted on diferent occasions, and we now touch upon it for the last time, as the Petitions will be immediately withdrawn, for the purpose of being presented to the Legislature. In all our former observations, we have studiously avoided every thing like encroachment on the privilege of private judgment, onscious that we have no right to dictate to others | mation in which the Institution is universally held the line of conduct it may become them to pursue, and well knowing the wish of the distinguished promoters of these Petitions to be, that the support they may receive should be unbiassed and sponta ioous. These Petitions, however, cannot but b regarded as a great national measure, and, as such, it was incumbent upon us, in the common routin of our duty, to hold them forth to special consideration. On that ground, we would once more so licit public attention to the Copy of the Petitio lying in this City for signatures, and with respect to which the Advertisement, in the most unassumi and liberal terms, gives every necessary information If this measure were the mere project of a Party i the State, devised with a view to embarrass their op ponents, or to acquire popularity, it would be bare merited the countenance it has so universally and so zealeusly experienced. The principles in which thas originated, and the consequences which it con emplates, redeem it from every possible imputation and exalt it to the character of a measure the moliustrious and honourable that has ever adorned th political annals of any people. It springs from th nost refined and elerated sentiments of liberality and it terminates in the best and purest patriotise that ever influenced the heart of man. It throws into the darkness of perpetual oblision the unseem ly contests of pastages, and proclaims in their stend. new were of equal rights and uninterrupted has year. Founded upon the basis of immutable Jus ice, it would confer upon all an undivided interest in a common Country, and present to the adversary of her safety and independence, an impregnable butwark of defence. It approaches the Legislature with the profoundest hamility. It speaks the language of unobtrusing and simple truth. It annexes no conditions to it's appeal, and it hardly presumes to tell the motive of it's supplication, leaving all it's views to be unfolded, and all it's hope to be decided, by the wisdom of that august Assembly to whom it is addressed. It's design and its execution are in perfect unison with the spirit and that Constitution which is the noblest political fabric ever constructed by human skill, which all it's subjects reperate as their best inheritance in Society and which even those, who are held back from a full share of it's blessings, have long protected with their treasure and their blood, and in whose cause they are still ready to make every sacrifice, and to meet every impending peril. Such are the genuine and leading features of the PROTESTANT PETITION. It has all the characteristics which belong to a great people, and to an colightened age. It embraces, in one benevolent and wise supplication, the Doctrines of Justice, and the Safety of an Empire. It was not, therefore, chimerical to have anticipated the success of such a measure, and the result has far exceeded antecedent expectation. It has almost every where been received with even enthusiastic approbation, and that reception has not been alone confined to those who mix in the struggles of political life. The Petition has obtained support throughout every rank, whose members are capable of appreciating the public good, and whose names are calculated to give respect and efficacy to an Address to the Supreme Council of the Nation. Many may yet remin, who feel the same sentiments, and who are

ers, who, amongst many more, have signed in Lonon the Protestant Petition: Duke of Devoushire. Lord Muskerry. Marquis of Lansdowne. - Henry Fitzgerald. - Duncannon Downshire. Sir Frederick Foster. Earl Fitzwilliam. - J. Newport. --- Moira. - H. C. Montgomery - Essex. - James Boud -- Derby. Hon. H. A. Dillon. - Besshorough, Gen. Cockburne, Adm. Cildwell. Mr. W. Fighe. - Fortesene.

- Bligh.

-- Power.

- Boyen,

- Tuffuell.

- Bowsfield.

- - Donoughmore,

Lord Dillon.

--- Childen.

--- Temple.

-- Pousonby.

sirous of following the same example. It is in

order to place fully before them the opportunity

which a few days afford, of manifesting their libe-

ral and patriotic principles, by affixing their names

o the Petition, that we at present bring it so parti-

ularly under public consideration. Having per-

abject with the following list of illustrious charac-

ormed what we have felt to be our duty, we close the

Little Island, in this River. - Stearne Tighe

A great deal of that of cress is unseen by multitudes. because it does not obtrude itself upon public com passion; but the Governors of the House of Industry, and those who feel it to be their duty to visit the sery which prevails. In this quarter of the Country, humanity is ever alive to misfortune, and we ritable acts which, we well know, will be perform-

hold out the House of Industry as an Institution he WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON Line. where the best and most economical management is adopted, where every Shilling that is bestowed is applied to its fullest and most efficient use, where the degree of poverty is the only criterion of admission. and to whose interests a number of the most respect KETS, COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS, able Gentlemen of the City derote a great deal of MOREENS, &c. their time and labour. Under these circumstances we feel confident, that the Collection to be made to-morrow will be at once a proof of the high esti-

ed without our interposition. We would merely

DIED-On Monday last, at a very advanced age homas Wright, Esq. of this city, sincerely belove for the excellent qualities of his heart, and greatly esteemed for the honourable principles and strict interrity of his life.

and of the generosity of those to whom the urgent

and unavoidable appeal is addressed.

R. RINGWOOD will let his HOUSE on JOHN'Somment.—He has a fine toned, London-made, PIA-SO FORTE for sale.

There are a few sets of his CANZONETTS for sale at Mr. Bunn's, Quay.

John's hill, March 14, 1812. HERRINGS.

CARGO of 500 to 600 Barrels and Half-Barrel of good Scotch HERRINGS just arrived to Waterford, 14th of 3d Month, 1819.

ENO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 18th instant A at 12 o'Clock, at Thomas Jacon's Stave-Yard, car the Bridge—about 30 Thousand White Oak Hhd. STAVES

Waterford, 14th of 3d Month, 1812. MAURICE FITZGIBBON, TAILOR,

NEXT TO THE NEW METHODIST CHAPTE, OPPOSITE THE GRAND PARADE, ETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to his Priends and the Public, for the very liberal Encouragement he Has experienced since his comsencement in the above Business; and humbly usts, that his future attention and punctuality shall

usure him a continuance of their favour. HA is onstantly supplied with the newest Fashions from Waterford, March 14, 1812. endon. N. E. He has parted with his late Foreman, Peter Kelly, and requests all commands in future may be addressed to himself.

(GT: An APPRENTICE months.)

NOTICE.

Mrs. Gradman lately resided, I think it necessary to the said S. K. Honns, have not been fulfilled, and, being used with the same Brushes, and in the same that the full and legal Power of setting the House, manner, as other Paints. &c. belongs to me, of which I shall satisfy all Persons who may be disposed to treat for the same.—No | thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in further notice will be taken of any thing that may be | general, for the very great Patronage with which ublished by S. K. Honux. JOHN IRWIN. Waterford, March 14, 1812.

FOR BRISTOL.

THE PAST-SAILING CUTTER PACKET, THE BETSEY, WILL sail on Thursday next, the 19th inst.-VV For Passage, apply to Captain STEPHINOS, on ward, or at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, March 14, 1919.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,

AT THE NELSON HOTEL, MILFORD, TME fast sailing Cutter Packet SAMUEL, well known in the Bristol and Waterford Trade, and as one of his Majesty's Packets between Milford and Waterford, with excellent accommodations for Pas sengers and Cargoes; admeasures about 66 Tons. For further particulars apply to Mr. SANUEL STARвиск. Merchant, Milford.

for The Sale to begin at one o'clock. HENRY MERRITT, Auctioneer. Milford, March 6, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. OR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AT THE STORES OF RICHARD TOGARTY, QUAY, On Monday, March the 16th, at Twelve o'Clock, TABLE HULL of the copper-bottomed Ship JASON, I of Teignmouth, as she now lies, stranded on th

Also, in separate Lots, for the convenience of Masters of Vesseis and others, who may wish to purchase, all ber SAILS, ANCHORS, CABLES, HAWSERS . TOP-MASTS, YARDS, RIGGING, BOATS, GUNS, and CARRIAGES; with many other articles belong ing to the said Ship.—Terms at Sale.

FIELDING, Auctioneer. Waterford, March 4, 1818.

## PROTESTANT PETITION

VIE PETITION to Parliament, in favour of our Brithven and Fellew-Subjects of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been transmitted to me from Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining the Signatures of such PROTES-TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it - I give this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THERE of clock each day, in order to reveice such Signatures.

BILLIAM NEWPORT. Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET [ I AVING lately received very considerable addi-I tions to his extensive Stock of Goods, begs rive to apprise his Friends and the Public-being highly accorded in SUPERFINE CLOTHS and CASSI MERES-PELISSE CLOTHS-SILK, BRAVER, and ENGLISH WOOL HATS, &c .- with every Article in

HIS CARPET WARE-ROOMS Are abundantly assorted with the newest Patterns aperb HEARTH-RUGS, also CARRIAGE and CUR-ACLE ditto-on low terms, with English BIAN-

N. B. Two beautiful BRUSSELS CARPETS, of olddling size, to be sold on very reasonable terms 6.77 He has a Vacancy at present for an APPREN-TUE. Waterford, March 14, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, N FRIDAY, THE 13th MARCH, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. CHARIOT, but a short time in use, built by Lova. Dublin.-Also a Pair of young, well-drawn, bay CARRIAGE HORSES-and, at the same time, a good AUNTING-CAR, with HARNESS complete. TO BE LET, or the INTEREST sold, the HOUSE,

n New-street, in which the Stamp-Office was formerv kept .- Also the INTEREST in three STABLES and COACH-HOUSES, with good Lofts, opposite said Application to be made to Mr. Authur Birnin.

Waterford, March 5, 1812. ( The above Auction is adjourned to Monday ext, the 16th Instant, at Four o'Clock. March 14, 1812.

BRITISH PAINT MANUFACTORY, NO. 41, LONDON WALL, LONDON.

CHEAP, DURABLE, AND IMPENETRABLE PAINTS. per Cut.

Stone Colour 56a. repared Oil for the above, which possesses great pre-

serving qualities, 5s. per Gallon. Best White Lead . 50s. | Second ditto ..... 48s. per Gall. per Gall.
Linseed Oil ....5s. 6d. | Turpentine ....7s. 9d. Boiled Oil ..... or. od &c. &c. &c.

The above Paints are ground in Oil, and are particularly prepared for the painting of Park Palings, Brick and Plaster Fronts, Iron and Wood Railing. Files, States, and H'eather Boarding, of every description, and for such purposes they are unequalled, as they possess great durability, are a cure and preventive for the Worm and Dry Rot, and will stand in the hot test climates. In addition to these advantages, they are very ornamental, and will cover a surface considerably greater than any other Paints, and more HAVING seen an Advertisement, signed S. K. than twice as great as Ceal Tar, over which, and all HOBBs, cautioning the Public against treating with me for the House, &c. on the Mall, in which surface, that the power of the sun has no effect on state, that the Conditions, entered into with me by | them :-- secondly, they are very easy of application,

> G. Urrow and Co. most resp they have been honoured; and they also inform Merchants, Ship Owners, Captains, and Dealers in Coours, that they have large quantities of Stone Ochres, Spruce Ochres, Mineral Blacks, Rods, &c. as well as all articles in the Colour Trade, prepared for use, of

very superior qualities. N. B. These Paints dry very soon, not being prepared with Fish Oil.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

TIME MEMBERS of the PRINCIPAL KNOT of FRIENDLY BROTHERS of SAINT PATRICK, are desired to meet the President at the Coungacian Bulliotros, on Tuesday next, the 17th inst in order to settle the Business of the Day, and afterwards to dine together as usual .- Dated this 14th Day of March, 1812.

Signed, by Order of the President, J. P. S. S. P. K. F. B. C. W. It is particularly requested, that such Members as ntend dining will leave their Names at the Ban of the OMBERCIAL BUILDINGS, on or before that Day, that nay Dinner be provid accordingly.

NOTICE.

AVING seen an Advertisement, purporting to let the HOUSE, SHOP, &c. wherein 1 reside, ind carry on the Confectionary Business-I think it necessary to caution the Public against treating for the same, as I am in possession thereof, under a written Agreement for a Lease, signed by John Izrin, under which I am determined to hold the same. N. B. HOBBS takes this opportunity to acquaint

he Public, that be will in future be supplied with every Article in his Line, and will endeavour to meit their Patronage. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

HAY.

TO BE SOLD. PROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Lowand Kannany, at Paithlegg. February 15, 1812

3dly. I inquired whether all the general constituent parts of the present Cabinet were to remain? --He informed me that they were in general to remain He believed it was known to me, that some of the Members of the Cabinet had been long desirous of retiring, and would be ready, therefore, now to afford facilities to any new arrangement.

In answer to a question put by me respecting Lord Sidmouth and his friends, he said they were to re-

4thly, I stated to Lord Liverpool, that I made no enquiry respecting the proposed distribution and allocation of offices; because that circumstance would not constitute the basis of my decision upon the proposition which he had brought to me.

Lord Liverpool observed, that the distribution of offices was a matter open to future adjustment, to be regulated for the honour of all parties.

5thly, When Lord Liverpool informed me, that the leading in the House of Commons was to be preserved to Lord Castlereagh, I remarked, that in any zituation which I might ever hold in any Administration, I should feel great obligation to any Member of the Government who would undertake that charge, which was called the leading in the House of Parliament in which I sat; although I was fully aware of the great importance which that charge necessarily conveyed to the person who exercised it. and of the great influence which it must give to him in the general Administration and Patrouage of the

othly, I desired to know, whether all those persons now designated by the name of " the Opposition." were to be excluded from the proposed scheme of Administration?

Lord Liverpool answered, that no principle of exclusion was intended; but that he was not authorized to make any proposal to any persons of the description which I had mentioned.

7thly, Considering the course which Lord Liverpool had observed in making this communication, I asked him, whether he applied to me by command of the Prince Regent, as a part of Mr. Canning's suite? I reminded Lord Liverpool of the constant and unabated exertions which I had made to open every avenue for the return of Mr. Canning to the public service; remarking, at the same time, that I never had attempted to press that point beyond the Econour and feelings of Mr. Perceval's Administration. I stated, that I could not consider any Administration to be constituted on a foundation of justice towards individual talents and services, or towards the interests of the country, in which Mr. Canning should not hold a high efficient station .--But I added, that Mr. Canning was under no engagement to me which could preclude his acceptance of any Office which might be offered to him; that, on the other hand, Mr. Canning would certainly make the same declaration with regard to my perfect freedom. Lord Liverpool said, that he had pursued this course of communication, being convinced that, under the present circumstances, I would not accept office. unless a fair proposal was made to Mr. Canning. I declared to Lord Liverpool, that he was correct in this view of my sentiments towards Mr. Canning; repeating, however, that Mr. Canning and I were perfectly free to act as each might think fit, and that our agreement in many great public principles could not affect questions of mere official

8thly, I expressed my wish to receive this communication in writing; to answer it in writing; and also to submit my sentiments upon the whole transaction in an audience of the Prince Regent.

Lord Liverpool informed me, that Mr. Canning would transmit to me a copy of the Minute of Lord Lord Liverpool desired me to consider that Paper\* as the written communication which I wished to receive. I agreed to Lord Liverpool's proposal on this point. I then informed Lord Liverpool, that I would return my answer in writing to that Paper .--Whatever might be the tenour of my answer, with regard to the great public considerations on which it must be founded, I expressed my hope, that Lord Liverpool would be assured of my sincere personal respect and esteem. I now transmit this minute to Lord Liverpool, requesting him to insert any correction which he may think requisite.

(Signed) Corrected by Lord Liverpool, and returned to me. (Signed) WELLESLEX.

No. 111. Note from Mr. Canning to Lord Wellesley, enclosing a Letter to Mr. Canning from Lord Liverpool, relative to Lord Castlernagh.

Gloucester Lodge, Sunday night, May 11, 1812.

MY DEAR WHLLESLEY, I have just received from Lord Liverpool a letter. of which the enclosed is a copy. I transmit it to you to be added, according to his desire, to the copy of the minute of his verbal communication of this morning. Ever affectionately your's,

Copy in No. 3 .- Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning. (Private.) Fije-house, May 17, 1612. MY DEAR CANKING.

I think, upon reflection, it is due to Lord Castlerengh to state, in writing, what I mentioned to you, verbally, that, from motives of delicacy, he absented himself from the Cabinet, on the occasious on which the subject in your Memorandum was de-

I did not, however, make the communication to you, without having reason to know that he would be no obstacle in the way of an arrangement, founded on the principles stated in the Memorandam.

I will beg of you to communicate this letter to any persons to whom you may communicate the Memo-(Signed) LIVIEROOL

\*See Mr. Cunning's Minute (No. 1.)

Copy of a Letter from Marque Wellesley to the Earl of Liverpool, transmitting Lord W.'s Reply to Lord Liverpool's Proposal. Apsley-House, May 18, 1812, half-past three p. m.

MY DEAR LORD,

I enclose a paper, containing my reply to the communication which you were so kind as to make to me yesterday. Although I find myself compelled to decline the proposal which you conveyed, I request you to accept my grateful thanks for the amicable and satisfactory manner in which you communicated with me; and to be assured, that I shall always entertain the most sincere and cordial senti ments of personal respect and esteem for you. Beliere me, my dear Lord, most sincerely your's

(Signed) Earl of Liverpool.

(In No. 4.)-Lord Wellesley's reply to Lord Liverpool's proposition.

Apricy House, May 18. From the communication received through Lord Liverpool, I understand, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to signify his desire of strengthening his Administration upon its present basis, by associating me with it, as one of those persons who agree most nearly and generally in the principles upon which public affairs

have been conducted. From the same communication I also derive the gratifying intelligence, that all Lord Liverpool's colleagues have authorised him to express a disposition to act with me, under an arrangement consistent with their own honour and duty, and honourable and satisfactory to me.

I receive this notification of the Prince Regent's commands with every sentiment of duty and affection, while it affords me matter of just satisfaction, that, to the distinguished honour of such condescending notice from his Royal Highness, is added so high a testimony of the confidence and esteem of all the respectable persons composing his present Adminis-

With all humility towards the exalted authority from which this proposition proceeds, and with the most sincere regard for those through whom it is conreyed, I must, however, declare, that I should have declined it at the first instant of itsapproach, if moives of deference and submissive attachment had not imposed upon me the obligation of receiving it with respectful consideration.

The proposition necessarily rests upon a supposiion, that I entertain no such difference of public sentiment with the present Administration, as should prestude me from acting with them, under an arangement compatible with our mutual and respecive honour and duty

But it appears from Lord Liverpool's candid and explicit statement, that, upon the important question, which regards the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, Lord Liverpool's opinions remain unchanged; nor is he aware, that the sentiments of his Colleagues, on that subject, have undergone any standing of the real exigency of the present crisis

I must therefore conclude, that the policy which as been pursued respecting the Roman Catholics, during the present Session of Parliament, is to be continued without abatement; the general constituent parts of the present Cabinet are to remain unchanged; the highest and most efficient offices in the State. therefore, are to be filled by persons who still conceive themselves to be bound by duty, honour, and onscience, not only to resist any mitigation of the present condition of the Roman Catholics, but even o prevent the consideration of the laws which affect that large portion of the population of the em-

I cannot concur in the principle on which the present Administration has conducted this important branch of public affairs; on this point, I have recently expressed the strongest difference of opinion with the present Administration.

The declaration of Lord Liverpool precludes the ope of any such change in the policy of the pirsent Administration towards the Roman Catholics as could satisfy my judgment. This difference is of the utmost importance; without any other obstacle, therefore, this alone compels me to decline the proposition which Lord Liverpool has conveyed

I entertain a confident expectation, that when the his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has at heart; rince Regent shall have considered the nature of and must render my accession to his Government a this difficulty, he will extend his indulgence to my | new source of weakness, rather than an addition of humble representation, and will relieve me from the strength. pressure of commands, which I could not obey without sacrificing a public principle of the highest

bligation These observations comprise a sufficient reply to the communication received through Lord Liverpool. But I deem it to be a duty towards the Prince Regent to declare, that the considerations which induced me, on the 19th of February, to resign the station which I had the honour to hold in his Royal | tate and unqualified concession; but which rest on Highness's service, have acquired additional force | the conviction that it is the duty of the advisers of since that time, and would constitute an insuperable obstacle to my acceptance of any station in the present Administration.

I originally expressed my desire to withdraw from Mr. Perceval's Administration, because my general pinious, for a long time past, on various important juestions, had not sufficient weight in that Cabinet. o justify me towards the public, or towards my wn character, in continuing in office.

My objections to remaining in that Cabinet arose In a great degree, from the imperfect scale on which he efforts in the Peninsula were conducted. It was always stated to me, that it was impracticable to enlarge that system. I thought that it was perfectly I no objection of a personal sort should have preventpracticable to extend the plan in the Peninsula, and | ed me from uniting with any or all of them, in the that it was neither safe nor honest towards this public service, if I could have done so with honour:

From Lord Liverpool's statement upon this point, under its present great and various difficulties, p t is evident, that, since my resignation, it has been adequately efficient Administration. found practicable to make some extension of the system in the Peninsula; but it is still intimated. that my views are more extensive than the resources of the country can enable the Government to reduce to practice. I however still entertain the same views and epinions, without diminution or alteration; and I am continced, that a considerable extension of the scale of our operations in the Peninsula, and also an effectual correction of many of indispensatio necessity, and of easy attainment.

With such a decided difference of opinion in relation to the conduct and management of the war, my return into a Cabinet composed as the present is, would offer to me no better prospect than the renewal of discussions which have hitherto proved un-

I learn from Lord Liverpool, that he has received | vernment. no authority, in forming the intended Administration, to make any proposal to any of those persons now designated by the name of " the Opposition." My enquiry on this point originated in a sincere pariction (founded upon an attentive observation of the general state of public opinion, and of the condition of the Empire), that no Administration, which shall not comprise some of those persons, can prove advantageous to the Prince Regent, conciliatory towards Ireland, and equal to the conduct of the war

on a scale of sufficient extent. It has been stated erroneously, that the first act of the Prince Regent, upon his approach to unrestricted authority, was to establish Mr. Perceval's Administration: but the fact is, that his Royal Highness's first act at that crisis was to dissolve Mr. Perceval's Administration; and to endeavour to form a Cabinet upon a more extended and liberal basis. -This endeavour was frustrated at that moment; and the formation of such a Cabinet was represented to his Royal Highness to be impracticable. It has, however, since, appeared evident to me, from the discussions and declarations which I have witnessed n Parliament, that his Royal Highness's benevolent intentions on that subject are now perfectly practicable; and that their accomplishment would tend to promote internal peace and tranquillity, and to invigerate the whole system of our external operations.

Impressed with this sentiment, I should be untrue to his Royal Highness's interests and honour, as well as to the prosperity of the Empire, if I concurred in any arrangement of an Administration which did not include a fair and full consideration of this most important point.

After such a dispassionate consideration, my opiion is, that a Cabinet might be formed, on an inermediary principle respecting the Roman Catholic Claims, equally exempt from the dangers of instant, inqualified concession, and from those of inconsilerate, peremptory exclusion; the entire resources of the empire might be applied to the great objects of the war with general consent, upon a full underand concord and union at home might secure ulti-

mate and permanent success abroad. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

PAPERSRELATIVE TO LORD LIVERPOOL'S PROPOSAL TO MR. CANNING, MAY 17, 1812.

The Minute of Lord Liverpool's conversation with Mr. Canning, and Lord Liverpool's subsequent letter to Mr. Canning, dated Sunday night, May 17, are given in the preceding columns of our paper. Mr. Canning's answer to Lord Liverpool is as fol-

Gloucester Lodge, May 18, 1812.

MY DEAR LIVERPOOL, I have communicated to such of my friends as I ad an immediate opportunity of consulting, the minute, taken in your presence, of the proposition which you conveyed to me yesterday.

In a case in which I felt that my decision either way might be liable to misapprehension, I was deirous rather to collect the opinions of persons whose judgment I esteem, than to act on the impulse of my own first feelings.

The result of their opinions is, that by entering into the Administration upon the terms proposed to me, I should incur such a loss of personal and public character as would disappoint the object which

To become a part of your Administration, with the revious knowledge of your unaltered opinions as to the policy of resisting all consideration of the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, would, it is felt, be to lend myself to the defeating of my own declared opinions on that most mportant question: opinions which are as far as those of any man from being favourable to precipithe Crown, with a view to the peace, tranquillity, and strength of the empire, to take that whole question into their early and serious consideration; and earnestly to endeavour to bring it to a final and satis-

factory settlement. With this result of the opinions of those whom I have consulted my own entirely concurs; and such eing the ground of my decision, it is wholly unrecessary to advert to any topics of inferior im-

After the expressions, however, with which you were charged on the part of all your colleagues, I should not be warranted in omitting to declare, that ountry or the Allies to continue the present inade- | and if, in my judgment, a Cabinet, so constituted in all its parte, could have afforded to the country.

I cannot dony myself the satisfaction of addirthat the manner of your communication with has entirely corresponded with the habits and see timents of a friendship of so many years; a frien ship which our general concurrence on many free political principles has strengthened, and which on occasional differences have in no degree impaired

On the public grounds which I have stated, I have entreat you to lay at the feet of the Prince Regult branches of our system in Got quarter, are objects together with the warmest expressions of my dati. ful attachment to his Royal Highness, and of me acknowledgment for the favourable opinion which his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to entertain of me, my humble but earnest prayertobe excused from accepting office on terms which, by sacrifice of public character, must render me ineficient for the service of his Royal Highness's Go.

> I presume, at the same time, humbly to solicit a nudience of the Prince Regent, for the purpose of explaining in person to his Royal Highness the grounds of my conduct, on an occasion on which I should be griered to think, that his Royal Highness could, for a moment, consider me as wanting either in duty to his Royal Highness, or in zeal for the public service; and of assuring his Royal Highness that my inability to assist in forwarding his Royal Highness's purpose of procuring strength to his Administration, on the plan which has been suggested by his Royal Highness's confidential servants, does not arise from any disposition, on my part, to shrink from the encounter of those difficulties which press, at this time, upon the country and upon the Crown. I am, &c. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING

LORD LIVERPOOL'S EXPLANATORY LETTER TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Fife-House, May 19, 1812. Mr Dein Lond-After the receipt of the Paper which you sent to me in the afternoon of yesterday, I should certainly have felt it to be unnecessary and fruitless to trouble you with any further correspondence, if I were not desirous to correct the misapprehension into which you appear to have fallen respecting my opinions, and those of my colleagues, upon the Roman Catholic question,

In the communication which passed between m on Sunday, as well as that which I previously had with Mr. Canning, I certainly stated my opinions upon the Roman Catholic question to remain unchanged, and that I was not aware that those of my olleagues had undergone any change.

With respect to myself individually, I must protest against its being inferred, from any declaration of mine, that it is, or ever has been, my opinion, that under no circumstances it would be possible to make any alteration in the laws respecting the Roman

Upon the last occasion on which the subject was discussed in Parliament, I expressly stated that circomstances might arise, in which, in my judgment, some alteration in those laws would be adviseable. I have always been desirous of hearing the specific proposition which should explain distinctly, what part of the existing securities it was intended to repealwhat part it was intended to preserve-and what were the new securities which it has been so often declared must be substituted in the place of some of those which are at present in force.

I have never heard any satisfactory explanation

I will fairly own, that in the present state of the epinions and feelings of the Roman Catholics, I do not believe such a project to be practicable, consistently with the attainment of the arowed objects of really satisfying the Roman Catholics, and of affording an adequate security to the Established Church ind Constitution.

Entertaining this opinion, I have felt it to be my doy to continue to resist a Parliamentary Enquiry on hat subject, which, in my judgment, could be productive of no other effect than that of alarming the Protestants on the one hand, and of deluding and ecciving the Roman Catholics on the other.

With respect to the opinions of my Colleagues, there are some who entirely agree with me in the view which I have taken of this question; but I am sure it must be known to you, from discussions at which you have been present, that there are others who have always entertained and avowed different pinions from those professed by me upon some parts of this subject.

You must recollect that considerations of a very ligh importance, but which might be only temporary n their nature, induced us all, up to a very late period, to be decidedly of opinion that it was not roper that under such circumstances the measure hould be entertained.

You may be of opinion that since the month of February last these considerations have ceased to be n force. But they are still regarded by others as not having lost their weight. Besides the considerations to which I have referred, the conduct and imper which the Roman Catholics have been inducd to manifest, the principle upon which the quesion has been brought forward, the circumstance of Europe at this time, give rise to objections which are felt in a greater or less degree by different persons. I have thought this explanation due to my col-

ragues and to myself. In one point we are all agreed, that this is not the oment at which the question ought to be entertaind, with a view to any immediate practical consequence. I am aware, that in this sense of our duty. ur opinions may be at variance with your's; but it material that these opinions should not be misurderstood, or subject to the interpretation to which my silence might render them liable, if I had not reurned some answer to that part of your paper.

Upon the subject of the manner in which the was

in the Peninsula has been managed, I forbear enter- and devolation. On the other hand, it appears to be the Cities of Curacoa and of La Guira had been der mons, when the Report relative to the provision for material to observe, with respect to my declaration, that since your resignation it had been found practicable to make some extension of the military efforts. France. A new scene of magnificent terror is thus in the Peniosula-that this has not arisen from opened upon the spectator of human folls and ambiany means which were in existence at the time when I you were in other, and which there had been then any indisposition or objection to direct to that object; but it has grown out of events which have subsequently occurred, and which may place at the dis- from the Baltic. This may be the truth, but we are posal of Government, means which were at that time unavoidably applied to another service.

As this Letter is merely explanatory, I will no give you the trouble of returning any answer to it but I am sure you will see the justice and propriety of considering it as a part of the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject to which it relates. I am, &c. (Signed) LIVERPOOL.

The following notices appear in the Gazette of the 19th :--

Whitehall, May 19, 1819 Whereas it has been humbly represented to hi Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the following anonymous threatening Letters have been sent to the

Provisions Cheaper-Bread or Blood-Tell you Master he is a Domn'd unfeeling Scoundrel, and if he don't attend to the above. Death shall be his portion & that soon, it's come to the point now, & we are determined to strike the decisive blow.

Addressed to Col. McMahon, Carlton-house. Pall-Mall

" George Prince of Wales. Take care of your self, for your Life is in danger, you shall meet th same fate as Mr. Perceval if Billenghall is hung before this reach you. You blackguard you shall be sho before three months is clapsed if Bellinghall is hun; von shall be shot as sure as Addressed to his Royal The Prince Regent,
Windsor remain an Enemy of all the damned Royal Family

His Royal Highness, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in writ ing and sending the anonymous letters above men ned, is hereby pleased, in the name and on the be half of his Majesty, to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any one of them (except the pe son who actually wrote the said letters) who shall dis cover his, her, or their accomplice or accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

And, as a further encouragement, are ward of One Thousand Pounds is hereby offered to any person making such discovery as aforestid (except as is be fore excepted), to be paid on the conviction of any one or more of the offenderaby the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

We are sorry to see that any notice has been taken of such contemptible trash as the above. It is promulgating to the country that there are such miscreants, and it gratifies them, to show that their eqdearours to excite terror have not been vain. We are sure that this notice does not come from the Prince himself, for the courage that would hold such papers in disdon is inherent in all the Princes of his house. It is only an additional proof of the feeble and inconsiderate men by whom he is surrounded .--None but the basest of the human race are goilty of anonymous threats, and every man of sense treats them with contempt .- Morning Chronicle.

The following official account has been laid upon the table, and printed, pursuant to an order of the House of Commons; who can read it without

An account of the amount of the Property Tax for the years ending the 5th of April, 1810, 1811,

Payments into the Exchequer For year ending April 5, 1810, £11,533,871 10 3 For year ending April 5, 1811. 11.322.454 19 ( For year ending April 5, 1812. 5,231,936 6 WILLIAM LOWNDES.

BARNE BARNE. GARRIEL TUCKER SITWARD. Office for Taxes, April 21, 1812.

delaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 26. The precent state of the British Empire, or rather, indeed, of the civilized World in general, is such, that every post brings intelligence of the deepest in Firest and importance, whilst the facebodings of the reflecting mind hourly look forward to occurrences of a magnitude for beyond all precedent events. The articles which we have received since our last publiestion could not be comprehended within twice the limits of our columns, and our only alternative is, to secret such as are of more immediate moment, and in this place to give such a view of others as shall exchild nothing that is of material value, and which will, at the same time, occupy less space than they would have required in their original form. In doing this, we shall begin with those which bear directly

upon the concerns of Foreign Nations. Some days ago, we intimated the probability of BONAPERTE's departure from his capital. The arrivil, in London, of Paris Papers, to the date of the Ith of the present month, his confirmed this interligence. The Mondeur of the 9th states, that the Emperor set out on that day is to inspect the grand army oliected on the Vistula," and we afterwards find, that he had reached Melcon the 10th. The Empress was to accompany her hasband to Dresden, where she was to meet her tallier, and some other branches of her lamily. It is announced that her return was expected to take piace in July, at the latest; but nothing usud of the period when hosersein would himself rmara. Bankingen, Priero of Neufckitel, accomthere him in his journey. Marshals Morrish and Struck had set out for the Grand Army, and troops e moving towards the vistula in all directions. ale means in the riench Journais lead for ope to aclude, that preparations, which exceed in magude all former edocts, have been fully complete sures, long deviced in the Calimet of St. Cloud, nat lest been brought to the point of active comme Mile attacks of a rance have a surged to our apded stations, as I their leading have had time to be the regulate arrangements, and were ready at t possible well of alloger to there communely

pital, to take upon himself the command of those arnies that he is represented as having sent into the field, to contend once more against the power of tion. The rational conclusion from all these things s, that war between France and Russia is inevitable An ingenious London Editor, however, has conjectured, that the sole object in sien between the two Sovereigns is, the exclusion of British commerce tent of warlike preparations to which both partice have resorted, and in which they have expended sums greatly more than adequate to such a purpose. For a long time past, the French papers have been silent with respect to Russia, or have spoken of her in terms. that indicated no friendly feelings. Russia has called forth the strength of her Empire, and has appealed to the patriotism of her inhabitants in language which plainly declared, that her existence as an independent State was about to be put to a last and decisive experiment. These facts, for facts they are, seem to point to the sword alone as the arbiter of subsisting differences. Judging from the past, and from the comparative resources of the opposing nations, the issue of the approaching contest may easily be foretold, unless, with the Ministerial Journal ists, we are to believe, that the arrival of Boxa TARTE upon the Vistula will be the signal for insurrection in France, that the Confederation of the Rhine is ready to throw off his voke, and that Prussia and Austria have resolved once more to attempt their redemption from bondage. These, as far as we can judge, are futile speculations, or voluntary deceptions. If such perils existed, it is not probable, that BONARARTE is ignorant of them, and it is still less like ly, that he would imprudently expose himself to the neniced ruin. If, then, ALEXANDER has determin ed on hostilities with France, he has entered upon a career which will transfer the most valuable part of his Empire into other hands, and send back the seat of his government, if he shall be permitted to reign. to his rudest and most unproductive provinces. As we are indulging in conjecture as to the future, we may and apparently with strong evidence of truth, ad-

vance vet farther, and say, that the destruction of the Russian power is not the sole object of BONAPARTE'S olitical measures and military preparations. His amtion is gigantic and boundless, and it is not chime rical to suppose, that he has at length commenced that plan which is to terminate in the subjugation of Turkey. The foily of his opponents has at all times been the chief basis of his glory, and the mutual and ruin ous animostics of Russia and Turkey have opened up for him a new and promising path to conquest and to fame. How far these views may be well founded, it is for time to unfold. What is now before our read ers, is more than sufficient for the hour; the future will come soon enough. An Anholt mail was received in London on Thursday, but it's communications are unimportant and indecisive. The policy of BERNADOTTE is still covered

with a veil of mystery, if the abstract evidence of his attachment to the architect of his fortunes can admit of question. It is ramoured, that England, Russia, and Sweden have entered into a triple alliance, offensive and defensive, and that the Messengers of Benns DOTTE were the bearers to the Court of Petersburgh of his congratulations on the fall of Badajos, and on other triumphs of the Ecitish arms in the Peninsula Other accounts say, that he has demanded from Bri tain a subsidy, that his demand has been rejected, and that the negociations were on the eve of final termination. It is at least clear, that his policy is shuffling and temporizing, and that, for that reason alone, he is not to be trusted. England has already dearly pur chused Continental treachery. It is stated, that Buglish cruisers are to have free ingress and egress to and from the ports of Sweden, and that every assistance they require is to be given them. A London Journal has seasonably warned the Captains of such vessels to beware lest this profferred friendship should only be a bait to ensuare them. It is likewise announced that Alexanors had refused all negociation with Na rounds, until the French should have entirely evacuated the Prussian territory. This seems absurd, for what has Russia to do with Prussia? Further particulars of the late conspiracy at St. Petersburgh have ranspired. The plot appears to French; but murder was not the object. It was intended to play the same game, which had been practised in Spain, namely, to convey to France the Emperor, and all the Members of the Imperial Family How this plan, if really contrived, could have been accomplished, it is difficult to conceive. On the 14th of this month, the Figo, Admiral Morris, with a strong quadron, sailed from Gottenburgh for the Baltic On the same day, the Orion, with some smaller ships of war, departed with the convoy for England. The Briseis, Zealous, and Rose had sailed for the Sound. BONAPARIO has published another decree relative to grain, in which he fixes a maximum in the price of

corn, ordering it to be sold at the rate of 33 france the hertolitre, or seven bushels and two-thirds of the old Proach alongers. The Monttour also contains an answer to the late Declaration of the British Government on the subject of the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the Orders in Council, which is thrown into the shape of noles commenting upon different passages in the Declaration. The article is very long, and it's insertion at full length is not necessary, as it is in reality nothing more than a rehearful of the well-known doc trines on these subjects. The chief feature of the ommentary is the re-assertion of the principle which has been so often maintained in France, that the flag overs the merchandize on the Ocean, that a neutral lig renders the merchandize on board neutral. (except contraband of war, but that, on it's arrival in the ports of the Belligerent, it becomes subject to their respective Custom-house Laws, and that then the manafactures or produce of one Belligerent are no ought covered in the ports of another Belligerent by the neutral flag which protected them on the Ocean. It is also re-asserted, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed, as formerly stated in the letter from the Grand Judge, so far as regards the United States of America, and, with reference to that Power, that they have not been in force since; and it is afterwards repeated, that the Bertia and Milan Decrees have been, with respect to the United States, revoked resils, and without restriction, by the Decree of the 28th April, 1811. We are then fold, with repect to the general operation of the Berlin and Milan Paries, that if England revokes her Declaration of Block ide of the 16 h of May, 1806, France will revoke the Beerin Decree; and that, if England revokes her Orders in Conneil of November, 1807, the Milan Decree will be revoked of course. Thus, then, to matter rests between the two Governments; England rays -" if you will revoke your Decrees, we wall reped our O. I irs in Council." France replies-· If you will reselved your Orders in Council, we will annul our Decrees "

Aletter dited St. Pierres, Martinique, April 19,

certain, that the Emperor of Russia has left his ca-stroved by an Earthquake, in which from fifteen to sixteen thousand persons had perished. On the day following, however, the statement was officially conradicted by Don Louis Loren Manney. The calamitriwas represented as having taken place on the 26th of March; but the Gentleman we have named had letters from his Government of the 28th, which informed him of the prosperous state of these Cities, and of the whole territory.

The revival of the war between the people of Bueos Avres and Monte Video is confirmed. The latter utterly at a loss to reconcile the idea with the vast ex- the support of the Portuguese troops. It is suspect have been encouraged to hazard this experiment by ed, that the Court of Rio Janeiro has designedly ighted up the flames of war on the shores of La Pla-, and that it's object is, to enlarge it's own domitions by the annexation of the whole territory North of that River. This unjustifiable attempt, in the present state of South America, may terminate in sending the Regent of Portugal a fugitive and an exile from the dominions in which the French compelled him to take refuge. The London Journals have recently published nu-

crous extracts from the American papers, but they re written in the most fervent spirit of party, and calculated rather to mislead than to inform the read The commentaries made upon these extracts are of the same character. By some Editors, the cerainty of final adjustment is maintained; while others peak with equal confidence of war. Commissioners, ipposed to be invested with full powers to establish in amicable arrangement, are on their way for Engand, and were expected every day. It was, also, clieved, that the Non-Importation Act would be artially repealed. It is reported, that the President officially disavowed the procedure of taking possession of Amelia Island, and condemned the conduct f " the Officers of the United States, who participatd with an unprincipled banditti in usurping the gorument of that Island." Mr. Forren has disclaimd all knowledge of Captain HEXER's proceedings, and appealed to the American Government to wait for communication from the British Government on he subject.-Before we leave this subject, we emrace the opportunity of acknowledging our obligaons to Captain Joseff Crawford, of the brig Monnumd, recently arrived in this port, for a large colection of Charleston and Boston Papers. They conhen opportunities will allow.

ain some interesting articles, which we shall insert The foregoing statements comprehend all that material in Foreign intelligence on the London Jour-nals of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. We ow proceed to affairs of a domestic nature. Ou sublication of Saturday contained an article which detailed the causes of the late resignation of powe by the Marquis WELLESLEY. The London Paper have since given the article in a demi-official form but it differs in no respect from that which is already in the possession of our readers. Besides, all the principles which it contains are more fully and ably unfolded in the deeply interesting documents which appear in another part of our paper. These furnish an ample and authentic history of the attempts made by the subordinate Agents of Mr. PERCEVAL'S Administration to strengthen their hands, and to retain a station which they have been declared utterly incometent to fill. No overtures of any kind were made the Grenville party, and the Marquis WELLESLEY and Mr. Cannino have refused to lend their aid to the ontinuance of a system which, with every reflecting an in the Empire, they conceive to be pregnant with national rum. The incapable survivors of Mr. Pirt's school, however, supported by a secret influence wholly at war with the genuine principles of the constitution, have determined to maintain their ground. The new and the projected arrangements re as follow :- Lord LIVERPOOL is first Lord of the Treasury: Mr. VANSITTART, Chancollor of the Exchequer; Mr. W. W. Polin has declined the office of War Minister, but holds his Irish Appointments; the Earl of Bathurst, or Lord Palmerston, will be Seretary for the War and Colonies ad interim: Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST 14 to succeed Mr. RYDER as Home ecretary: Lord CARTLEREAGH is to lead the Comions i Mr. Manners Serron is to be brought forward in some high situation, and this Gentleman is the only accession of strength which the party have been able to obtain. If our readers will combine perusal of the Official Corres ondence, they will be able to form a correct idea of he principles of the present Administration. Their determination to act on the basis of religious intole One Mail duc. ance is avowed. All disguise is thrown off, and the whole Catholic and Dissenting Bodies are distinctly told, that no removal of the disabilities under which they suffer shall take place. " Every man," says a London Journalist, "of enlarged understanding and liberal heart is to be excluded from administration; and, in

moment when the Empire is convulsed in every artery, the suite of Mr. PERCRYAL is to be entrusted with its care. The men who could disgrace their Royal Master by the publication in the London Ga zette of such contemptible letters as we exposed to ridicule yesterday, are to be entrusted with the ma agement of the British Empire!" The same pape The Morning (hronicle) goes on to sny-" But the mischievous tendency of this determination at head uarters has had the effect of arousing at length the idignation of men of all parties, and, accordingly fur readers will learn with satisfaction, that Mr WORTHER, a Gentleman who has been in the habit of upporting administration, gave notice of a motion for hursday, for an address to the PRINCE REGET, or ne necessity of his forming a Government that shall embrace talents that may at least give us a chance of urmounting the difficulties in which we are involved. Mr. Wonter does this after conferring with many other Country Gentlemen on the subject, and there is no doubt but that the motion will be carried. The notice of this motion has discomfited the junto. The business in the House of Lords was adjourned, that they might attend another consultation Cabinet .-Whether they will still attempt to stand the shock of this day, we know not: if they do, they will be taught the respect that is due to public opinion." I is here material to make our readers acquainted with the language of the Courier on the same topic. It is ne language of fallen insolence and profound despair After alluding to the correspondence, it says- We have to add the expression of our deep regret, that the Marquis and Mr. Canning, by declining to come into office with the present administration, should risk the total overthrow of that system and those

again be thrown into the hands of Opposition !" Both Houses of Parliament met on the 20th, afer their short adjournment; but Mr. Wonther's motion is the most material proceeding that took place. A portion of the time of both Houses was the Clarinetto, and a new SYMPHONY. end have the order to the harbingers of carnage and posted up at Lord won Torsday last, stated, that occupied on the Orders in Council. In the Com-

principles in which they generally concurred, and to

which they had formerly given such decided and effi-

cient support-for overthrown they must be, if by

deem it, the administration of the country should

any untoward event, and most untoward we shall

Mr. Percerat's Family was brought up, the grant of £1000 a year to his son was opposed by Sir J. NEW PORT and several other Members, but finally carried by 171 rotes to 16. Sir John Naupour observed, that they who bereafter should read the grant they were called on to vote, would consider it as a recognition of the public services of Mr. P. and, on that view of it, he should vote against it. He farther observed, that he thought the first grant had gone erery length the House could go, short of acknowledging the public services of the late Rt. Hon. Gent. Mr. WHITBREAD, in the course of his remarks, stated, that the income of Mrs. Perceval, arising from her own private fortune, and the sums voted by Parliament, amounted to £6500 a year, and that there were besides several Family expectations. He emphatically asked, " what did they do for the widows of those who died in the naval or military service of their country? For them a pension of  $\mathcal{L}^{5(\mathsf{X})}$  a year was thought an ample provision. The widow of General Chaurunn had received £300 a year, with 100 to each of her children." On the part of Ministers, it was denied, that the grant was intended as a testimony of approbation of Mr. Perce-TAL's services. Lord G. L. GOWER moved for a copy fa letter, addressed by his Lordship to Lord Cas-FLEREAGH. Lord G. L. GOWER stated, that this letter contained a relation of all the circumstances connected with the case of Bellitsgus, and that the explanation which it gives was due to his own character, to the character of Sir S. Shairpe, of Mr. Priceran, and of the Government. The letter was orlered to be produced.

A publication, circulated privately and gratuitousy, for the last three or four weeks, by the Countess Downger of GLENCAIRN, has excited an uncommon degree of interest. The following is it's substance. It consists, first, of a letter to the late Right Hon. PENCER PERCEVAL, upon his refusing to recommend to the Crown, or to the consideration of Parliament, certain claims inade by her Ladyship on Government, for compensation for expenses incurred by her former husband, W. HAMILTON, Feq. on the ercount of Government, in the American war, in the West Indies, where Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON held the Office of Solicitor, and afterwards of Attorneys reneral of the Leeward Islands; second, a memorial to the King upon the subject of those claims; third. the testimonies of several persona, and amongst them that of Lord Neison, to the truth of the allegations upon which those claims are founded; fourth, another letter to Mr. Perceval, of a prior date, on the same subject-the whole intended as an appeal to the nation against the refusal of Mr. PERCEVAL to allow Lady GLENCAIRN's case to be brought before Parliament. The most remarkable passage in the whole statement is one in which Mr. PERCENAL IS reported to have observed upon the force placed by Lady GLENCURN upon the authority of Lord NELson-" I am sorry to find, Iady Genevian, that you rest so much on the force of Lord NELSON'S opinion; with me, you could offer no name of less weight: I never thought of Lord Nerson and his services as the world has; so far otherwise, that I considered his death as the salvation of the country, for, had he lived, he, in one way or other, would have roined the nation, and emptied the Treasury!!!" This statement, with much more which re caunot now insert, is given in The Pilot of the 21st. It is a matter of public notoriety; but we decline passing any opinion on the validity of Lady GLENCAIRN's narrative. Her claims, which amount to £15,000, are said to be well substantiated.

We have received no London papers since Su day, and we regret, that we must publish without knowing the result of Mr. WORTLEY's motion.

It may be of some consequence to the public to learn, that a Packet, with the bye-post letters, will hereafter be dispatched from this station for Milford, on Thursdays. It is, also, material to state, that such persons as wish, on these days, to forward letters to London, have it in their power to do so, by sending them to Bristol, whence they will be transnitted to London.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

For the Benefit of the three Misses DENNETT. On FRIDAY, May 99, will be performed the PLAY of THE BATTLE OF HEXHAM.

ondibert, Mr. Cooper-Prince, Miss B. Dennett-Queen. Mrs. Cherry. After which will be produced, for the first and only ime, the favourite BALLET of ACTIO's and DANC-ING, taken from the story of PAUL and VIRGINIA. as originally performed at the Overa-house. London-Paul, Miss F. Dennett-Virginia, Miss H. Dennett. In the course of the Evening, by particular sesire, the celebrated MIUROR-DANCE, & the PAS RUSSE,

by the Misses Dennert .- To conclude with A COMPILED HARLEQUINADE. 63 Tickets to be had of Mr. Bull, Bookseller at the Mirror and Chronicle Offices: of the Misses Dennett; and of Mr. Cox, Mall, where places in the Boxes may be taken.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET.

NO BE LET, and numediate Possession given, that part of the Commercial House which remains unoccupied-consisting of a large KITCHEN SERVANTS'-HALL, PANTRIES, Wine and Beer CELLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS, &c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for a Hotel, or a Lodging-House .- Also, a good COACH-HOUSE and STABLE in the rere.

Application to be made at the House-to Doctor POOLE- or to EDWARD PEET.

Waterford, May 26, 1819.

DOCTOR BRISCOM informs the Public, that in consequence of the SACRED HYMN at the GREAT CHAPEL, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'Clock, being for the Expences of the Choir, &c. he will perform between the Sacred Music, a CONCERTO on

Waterford, May 26, 1812.