ting to the Communders on that station, that flect should have been now lying at Spithead; and here (added his Lordship, pointing to Sir R. Keates, who accompanied him, and was sitting at some distance from the table) is a Gentleman who knows it."

Lord Nelson having declined being himself the advocate of Lady Glencairn's claims with the Ministers, on the ground that his interference would rather injure than serve her, she asked for permission to appeal to his authority; to which Lord Nelson replied-" Yes, Madam, on all and every occasion; and I shall be always ready farther to assert, that the impolicy of the treatment of which you complain even exceeds, if possible, its injustice; and this I will maintain, whether before the Board of Admiralty, that of the Treasury, o the nation at large, in my place in the House of

Upon these testimonies and authorities, Lady Glencairn endeavoured to bring her claims under consideration; but could neither get an opportunity personally to put her memorial in his Majesty's hand, the state of his sight and health being given in excuse for the denial, although the Marchioness Dowager Townshend had been indulged with an audience for a similar purpose; nor could she obtain from Mr. Perceval the recommendation of her claims to Parliament, with the sanction of the Crown. The most remarkable passage in the whole statement published by Lady Glencairn, is one in which Mr. Perceval is reported to have observed upon the force placed by Lady Glencairn upon the authority of Lord Nelson :- " I am sorry to find, Lady Glencairn, 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 Nelson and his services as the world has; so far otherwise, that I considerd his death as the SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY; for had he lived, he, in one way or other, would have ruined the Nution, and emptied the Treasury 1.!!"

We can scarcely believe our senses when we read such blasphemous expressions against the memory of Nelson, as that his death could have been said. and that too by a chief Minister of England, to have been the salvation of the country; and the circumstance of Mr. Perceval being no longer living to defend himself for or from having used the expression, confirms our disposition to incredulity; but on the other side, Lady Glencairn's declaration is not to be lightly discredited, particularly, when we find that one letter addressed to Mr. Perceval himself, in which she repeats those words to him, is dated at Bath, so long since as the 12th March, and was delivered at his house in Downing-street on the 17th of that month, according to the letter with which Lady Glencairn's publication begins. This last-menconsequently Mr. Perceval had time to reply to, and to correct any thing erroneous or injurious to him that appeared in either, and the latter, as well as the former, contains this ungracious and outrage-

ously offensive speech respecting Lord Nelson. Lady Glencairn having failed of making any impression favourable to her suit upon the Minister, and averse, through motives of delicacy, from urging it with the Prince Regent, by means of the private influence of her brother, Lord Erskine, resolved to publish the whole case; and having given notice of her intention to Mr. Perceral, in the letter tatement now before us; which will be found well worthy of attention: for Lady Glencairn's case i certainly a hard one. Mr. Wilberforce had used all his influence with Mr. Perceval to obtain for her Ladyship the consideration desired. It appears that Lady Glencairo, while these matters were pending, had dired in company with Mr. Perceval at the table of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick; and on that occasion Mr. Perceval cited some observation of Mr. Burke respecting Lord Erwith the death of Gorernor Burt, and the capture skine, which gave considerable offence to her Lady-

BELLINGHAM.

In our account of the execution of this extraorlinary character, we stated, that after his fetters were taken off, he was conducted into a room adjoining the Press-yard, attended only by the Lord Givers the Sheriffs, the Ordinary, and one person, selected from the spectators, to hear the interrogatorics hat were to be put to the criminal, with a view to obtain a confession of the crime, and such particulars as he might be disposed to communicate. The following is a correct account of the communication which took place with the Prisoner, on the

Mr. Sheriff Birch addressed Bellingham in a very appropriate manner upon his awful situation, and after some previous remarks applicable to it, said-"The public mind, Mr. Bellingham, requires to be satisfied upon a most important point, whether any Mr. Knox, of Faling; Mr. Burton, Chief Judge other person was in any degree connected with you in this dreadful deed, and whether it was perpetrated

on any public ground?" Bellingham, who stood very firmly, and who with an unaltered countenance attentively and respectfully listened to what was said, replied, in a firm tone of voice, " Certainly not."

Sheriff Heygate .- " Then it was your own affair-it was from personal resentment?"-Bellingham appeared hurt at the latter expression; and after repeating the words - " personal resentment," purchased at too high a price. Hadit not been for with an indignant, or rather dignified tone, said, private in a rmation, which was procured at great 1 bore no resentment to Mr. Perceral as a man-Nile had never been fought; and had I, in my late red from Minister to Minister, from office to office, pursuit of the combined fleet, received, on my arrival in the West Indies, such information as Mr. Ha- It was my own sufferings that caused the melancho-

of those who suffer by oppression. Had my Petition been brought into Parliament, this catastrophe would not have happened. I am sorry for the sufferings I have caused to Mr. Perceval's family and

Mr. Sheriff Heygate .- "It would be right they should know you feel so much regret." Belinghem.—" You may communicate it—I

wish them to know it." Sheriff Heygate .- " I hope you feel deep contrition for the deed.

Upon which the Prisoner (assuming an attitude of considerable dignity) said-" I hope, Sir, I feel as a man ought to do." Sheriff Heygate .- "You know that to take away the life of a man unlawfully is a heinous

Bellingham.—"The Scriptures, you know, Sir,

Sheriff Heygate.—" I hope you have made your peace with God, and that by your repentance you will meet the Almighty with a pure soul."

Bellingham.—" No one can presume to do that, Sir. No mortal can be pure in his sight; only our Sariour went from this world into his presence with a pure spirit." Here he seemed desirous of quitting the room to meet his fate, and turning to the Sheriffs, with a mild but firm tone, said, " Gentlemen, I am quite rea dy;" upon which the Ordinary of Newgate looked at his watch, and said, " we have ten minutes more." The executioners then proceeded to bind his hands and pinion his arms, during which he turned to one of them, and said, " do every thing properly, that I may not suffer more than necessary." To which the man answered, he would take care to do no. He examined the rope, and said he thought it was too slight; but he was assured that it was of the most proper size; and he said that was all he desired, as it ought to be strong enough to hear his weight.—After his hands and arms had been fastened about a minute or two, Bellingham observed that he was not fastened tight enough, and begged the executioner to draw the cord tighter, observing, "I wish not to have the power of offering any resistance." The executioner then loosened his cravat a little, to expedite the final removal of it when he should reach the scaffold, the cause of which being explained, he said, Certainly do so, it is perfectly right."

The procession, which moved quickly along, was followed by about two dozen Noblemen and Gentlemen. The Sheriffs and some of the officers first went out of the debtors' door upon a part of the scaffold, between the door and the place of execution, a little lower in situation, covered over from the rain. Here they stood with only their own officers, the Lord Mayor, and about six Gentlemen, the others being left inside the door in the prison. Bellingham ascended the scaffold, accompanied by Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, the executioner, and one or two officers, who kept rather back, the Ordinary and executioner alone going forward with him.

He ascended the scaffold with rather a light step, scheerful countenance, and a confident, a calm, but not at all an exulting air; he looked about him a little lightly and rapidly, which seems to have been his usual manner and gesture; but he had no air of triumph, nor disposition to pay attention to the mob. On his appearance, a confused noise arose among the mob, from the desire and attempts of some to huzza him, counteracted by a far greater number who called "silence!" He took no nore of this, but submitted quietly, and with a disposition to accommodate, in having the rope fastened round his neck, nor did he seem to notice any thing whatever that passed in the mob, or to be any way gratified by the friendly disposition which some manifested towards him.

Before the cap was put over his face, Dr. Ford isked if he had any last communication to make, or any thing in particular to say? He was again proceding about Russia and his family, when Dr. Ford stopped him, calling his attention to the eternity into which he was entering, and praying; Bellingham praying fervently also.

The last thing the Clergyman said to him, was asking him how he felt? To which he answered calmly and collectedly, saying, "he thanked God for having enabled him to meet his fate with so much fortitude and resignation."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, Mr Newman went into the cell with Mr. Butterworth the respectable bookseller of Fleet-street, whom he was very glad to see. On this occasion, he requested of Mr. Newman to let him have pen, ink, and paper, which Mr. N. promised to bring him when he returned for Mr. Butterworth, in an hour. During the time he spent with Mr. Butterworth, he entered on religious conversation, and pointed out two or three places in scripture, which he argued on with great zeal. He said, in a few hours more he should be in a better country than this-for it was a miserable place. Mr. Butterworth then asked him to answer one question; he said, 6 I'll tell you any thing you wish to know."-" Then did you, or did you not, have some other person or persons concerned with you in the murder of Mr. Perceval? _ No, I do most solemnly declare there is not. _ Pray, Sir, in what manner did you procure these pistols ?"-" I bought them on Ludgate-hill, at Mr. Beckwith's."-Mr. Butterworth thanked him for this information, and went to prayers. Mr. Bellingham thanked him for his goodness, and said, . I am going to write a letter to my dear wife."--Mr. Newman came to the cell for his friend, Mr. Butterworth, and they parted. He then asked for a crust of bread, and laid down and slopt about an

I milton was in the habit of obtaining and transmit- 1 by event, and I hope it will be a warning to future | hour; put his hand in his pocket, and give the key, continued sleeping till about a quarter before it resterday morning. When he was let out of the cell into the press-yard, he requested to have his boots on, and wash himself; he then continued walking, and appeared perfectly resigned to his

In all the conversations he has had since Friday with Dr. Ford, the Ordinary (who was incessant in his endeavours to awaken the miserable man to a sense of the enormity of his crime), Bellingham, so for from exhibiting any thing like contrition, contimed to glory in the act for which he was about to suffer. In fact, the man's conscience seemed es seared as with a hot iron." He talked incess santly of the non-redress of his alleged grievances, nor would be listen to any of the suggestions of Dr. Ford, on the impossibility of any Government interfering to prevent the regular course of the laws in another country. He constantly wound up his inswers by expressing a hope that the fate of Mr. Perceval would prove a warning to men in power not to neglect the claims of injured individuals; and

he continued to the last to exult in the success of his efforts to revenge his own injuries. The body hung till nine o'clock, and as soon as e was cut down, was placed in a cart, and corered with a sack. The assistant of the executioner and a boy got into the cart, and, preceded by the City Marshal, the body was conveyed up the Old Bailey, along Newgate-street. The populace followed the cart close; and as the windows were thronged with spectators, the executioner two or hree times removed the rack from the body, thatic night be seen. The cart turned down St. Martin'sle-Grand, up Little Britain, and the body was delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Bell-yard.

The populace then dispersed. It is a singular fact, that after the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart atinued to perform its functions, or, in other words, to be alire, for four hours after he was laid open. The expanding and contracting powers continued perceptible till one o'clock in the day-1 proof of the steady, undismayed character which he preserved to the last gasp. It is said of some men, that the heart dies within them; but here the energies remained when life was extinct.

So anxious were many persons to possess some of the relies of Bellingham, that the executioner bassold the great coat in which the unhappy man was hung for £10. The other parts of his dress have, we understand, been bought at a price equally exorbitant.

Amongst other extraordinary exhibitions ansounced for the gratification of public curiosity at Greenwich Fair, on Monday, was the pistol with which Mr. Perceval was shot! The price of ednission to the booth where it was displayed was sixsence, and, we understand, the exhibitor, who sodemuly protested he purchased it at an immense sum, caped no inconsiderable harvest from the credulity of John Bull and his family.

Bellingham married Miss Mary Ann Neville, daughter of Mr. John Neville, merchant and shipbroker, formerly of Newry, now of Dublin .--When in London, he was in the habit of calling on his wife's relations, Mr. Shaw's family, of the house of Fletcher, Shaw, and Co. Irish factors. A Solicitor was lately employed to draw up articles of separation between him and his wife, but they afterwards made up their difference.

BIRTHS .- At Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, her Grace ne Duchess of Leeds, of a son.—The Lady of Sir Home Popham, of a son, being her eleventh child -The Lady of the Hon, Windham Quin, of a son and heir .- At Uffington House, Lincolnshire, the Countess of Lindsey, of a daughter .- M North Yarmouth, Mrs. Robinson, Master's wife of the Mert hired culter, of two girls and a boy, who, with the mother, nre doing well.

MARRIAGES.-The celebrated Thomas Moore, Esq. to Miss Dyke, late of Dublin Theatre.—Tohus Rossiter, of Newbawn, Esq. 17 Miss Margaret Roche, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Roche, of Wexford. -At Hunstanton, the seat of Edward Le Strange, Esp. Noblett Harnett, Esq. only son of John Fuller Harnett, Esq. of Leemount, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Le Strange, Esq. King's County .- A the Palace, Lambeth, Robert Nassau Sutton, Esq. 0 Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, to Mary Georgina, daughter of J. Manners Sutton, Esq. of Pelhau, 6 the same County, and Niece to the Archbishop of Canterbury .- Captain James Aberdour, of his Me-Jesty's ship Muros, to Miss Macy Allen Bradbiyoungest daughter of the late Admiral Bradhy, of Homble, Hants.—At Monkstown, near Dublin, by special License, Thomas Grady, Jun. Esq. of Belnont, County of Limerick, to Julia, eldest daughter of George Maunsel, Esq. of Woodstown, County of

DEATHS.—At Wampoo, in China, Captain Macie tosh, who commanded the Balearras, in consequence of the bursting of a carronade, in giving a signal to the fleet .- On the coast of Africa, Captain the Hos John Gore, Commander of the Scorpion sloop. A serman having, by accident, fallen overboard, Captan Gore leaped after him, and perished in the attemptto rave his life .- At Stobs Castle, Roxburghshire W. Elliot, Bart, of Stobs. -At Edinburgh, Sir John Dalrymple Hay, of Park-Place, Bart.-Athis house in London, Sir Frank Standish.—At Bhanpoorsh, the Mahratta Chieftain, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, His bodily trength and mental faculties had forsaken him. la London, Mr. Powell, Prompter of the Lyceum Theare, and husband of the Aetress of that name. At Ahmeduagur, Lieutenant Henry Stewart, of the Ma-Iras Artiflery .- At Badajos, Lieutenant Alfred Street of wounds received in the assault of that fortrest n Batayia, Charles Pelly, Esq. Captain of the Bucca phalus. -At Teddesley Hay, Staffordshire, Sir Edward Littleton, Bart.—At Badajes, Captain Paul St. Pol f wounds received in the storming of that forfres. "At Birmingham, Mr. Clement Cotteril, an emineal American Merchant. -- In Dublin, Philip Roche, Esq.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 , 11,295.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1812.

TRICE FIFE PENCE.

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS. AND IMMEDICTE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE LARGE HOUSE and CELLARS annexed thereto, in High street, in which Mr. Avinosy Dan't lately resided, well known as a most capital Establishment. Application to be made to Mr. Wils LIM SINNOTE: or Mr. John Mehen, Broad street. Waterford, May 28, 1819.

TO BE LET,

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doy i.e. Chamiler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady-lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shearock. Inquire of Michael Donn's, next door to the litter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

FROM THIS DATE,

FOR SUCH A TERM AS SHALL BE AGREED ON, FIRE MILL of COUSMAKALE and seven Acres of LAND. The Tenants have taken the remainder of the Land. Roms Witer ex, at Williamstown, will show the Land .- Apply to Nichoras Power, al Snow-min, 1841. The besides a week for six weeks if not set.

RROAD-STREET.

DANIEL MURPHY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just landed. from the Betrey, of Bristol, an extensive Assortment of the best Superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERUS, &c from some of the first manufacturing Houses in Eng-

ann. He has also received from Dublin (where he has Into the beauting select. Assortment of the newest Pattrus of every Article in his Line, which, on inspec tion, 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 will again. Waterford, May 23, 1812.

TRON AND DEALS.

TUST arrived to Paranck Munnay, per the Seglaer, Captain Con. House, from Stockholm, a cirgo of SWEDISH IRON, of the best Quality, with eights dozen three inch, fourteen-feet, fine-sawed DEALS. His Yird is well supplied with a large assortment of English BAR and ROD IRON. Carrick-on-Sair, May 22, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, TAME IRON & BOLTING MILES at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon, such Repurs as are necessary will be allowed to the Te nont, who can have immediate passession. Apply to Thomas Wyse, Eq. at the Commercial Holet. Waterford, April 4, 1812.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY CART-OFFICE MINN.
MI the Store lately in the occupation of Mr. B. Moore

ARMADUKE NEWPORT informs the Mer charts, Traders &c. of Waterford and Kilken us, that he purposes establishing, on the 1st day of June next, a conveyance of Goods, &c. by Carts, between the said Cities, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per Cut.-Tumber and small Parcels at a proportionale rate.

reportional (1917). The Carls will be dispatched from Waterford Tuesday and Friday weekly, and reach Kilkenny the fol-Joven ; days: and willsleave the latter place Monday and Loursday, and arrive at Waterford on the subsequent days. The Office will daily be open from o Clock in the morning until 6 o Clock in the evening for the reception of Goods and small Parcels, which required; or, the INTEREST in the Whole will be will be in charge of a Trusty Person, and well seems ed from dynage by the weather. May 12, 1412.

THE RICH LITTLE LOTTERY WHIL BE ALL DRAWN THE 4TH OF JUNE. TV consists of but 8000 Tickets. The Scheme is formed upon the same Plan as the list, which dispersed more Capital Prizes among the Public Gran-

SCHEME	
1 Prize of £20,000 1 Prize of £7	0.00
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TICKEUS and SHARES stenow on Sale at A. BIR-MILES, J. BULL'S, and S. PHELAN'S, Walerford. H(A).

WILLSAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Lowento Kanners, at Palthlegg. February 15, 4819

WILLERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN

TO BE SOLD,

FROM PIETY TO SIATY TINS OF

T ARGU commings STORES and WARE-HOUSES I A as convenient as any in Incress, capable of down a large Business in the Man dacture of Pho-Alsha is and reception of Cons. Indigrees conveniently strated as touch addresses of the general Burthen to receive their Corpoes Areat from Vic Mechanist the e by saving much labour and presenting injury to the

a Particulars apply to Jours Arkeys, No. 7, 15 (1, 15) La l'al hote.

NOTICE.

WTO BE SET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Ex-A change, on Monday, the 1st of June next, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock in the After acon, for the Term of 40 Years, commencing the 25th March last, part of the LANDS of PRIORS KNOCK, in the Liberties of Waterford, (the Estate of the Holy Ghost Hospital,) containing 54, 1n. 37r. or thereabouts, lately held by JAMES COMMINS. Th 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 SINGS NEWFORT, Esq. Master of said Hospital; or to

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

THE NEW INN at Newcastle having been lately taken by Sinon Newsay, from England, and fitted up in a superior style of neutness, he takes the liberty of informing the Nobility and Gentry, that it is now ready for their reception; and us he is deternined 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 hun. 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 conve nient and superior numer. Newcastle, May 16,

Newcestle is situated 20 Miles from Limerick, or the direct line from thence to Killarney, and Co. Kery, and as it is by several miles the shortest road, the capt of accommodation will no longer prevent the Public from baxing the benefit of this advantage.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

NO BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sirited near Mullinatione, in the County of Pipperary, and way between Clonnet and Kilkenny, and 93 Miles rom Carrick on Suir. These Mills are very advanageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage (he Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

AT Application, in Writing, to be made to Teno-THY NOWILLY, Kilkenny; or Jons Watcher, Mullinalione. John Statto will show the Premises.

... The Tenant may be accommodated with more

MURDER AND REWARD.

County of Wa- HEREASa most horrid Mur-terford. Murther was, in the Month of _____ J March last, committed on the body of Janes Powen, late of Carrigavantry, on or near the Lands of Two-Mile-Bridge, between Dungaryan and Clishmote, in this County-Now, in order to bring the Perpetrators of said Murder to condigu pumelinent, we do hereby offer a Reward of HFTY 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 Perpe trators of said Murder; and a further Reward of FIF TY POUNDS on his or their being prosecuted to con-JOHN NUGENT THE MBLE, Sheriff. H. ST. G. COLE. Migistrates. THOMAS MAGUIRE.

WNO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed I upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY PARK, with any quantity of GROUND that may 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 i modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimenions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient Of-FICES, two COACH HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Girdens are walled in, well planted as beropped. Application to be made to Economic May, Esq. at May Pirk, near Waterford. CONTRES HOLD will be let, completely furnished, for the, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

April 11, 1812.

AJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Porsession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE ROE, containing 49 Acres, with every kind of OF FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDEN, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contijuity 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 Premier; or to Santin King, Esq. May 9, 1812.

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

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

Proposils will be received (post paid) by Ceptain MACCINE, and Doctor WALLIS Witerford, who can give any firther information that may be required. ok and to view the Premiers apply to Jor # Janes North, Wood Ranger, will show the seve-Lebruary 25, 1814.

JAMAICA SUGARS, ENGLISH MOL (SSUS, Sc.)

D GALWEY has on sale, SCALE SUGARS, of s fine and good Qualities, in Hhds, and convenient Tierces-ENGLISH MOLASSES, of best Quality, in Hlids -- New York POT and PEARL ASHUS. 1st sort - and a few Casks of Day and Martin's su perior LIQUID BLACKING.

He, as usual, has a full supply of IRON HOOPS of every description...KIEVE, HOOP.S...ROD TRON Spring and Blister STEEL - English TIN-PLATES SOCKS, TRON WIRE, &c. &c. which will be sold on encouraging Terms.
Waterford, High street, May 23, 1812.

IRS. HACKETT takes the Tweety of acquainting her Friends and the Public, that she has smoved from her late Establishment, in the Square to the House in which the late Mr. Wa. Owks lived n Michael-street, where she has for Sale every Arti cle in the GROCERY Line, which she will self at the owest prices. Those who buy to sell again will find it their advantage to deal with ber. Waterford, May 16, 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 Davio Joses, at Ballymacaw, William street, Waterford. CT Good STABLING, and GRASS for Horses.

NOTICE.

DO HEREBY engage to pay the following BOUN THES to any Person or Persons, who shall impor POTATOES into this City, for public Sale, under the Circumstances hereafter stated; and I do fuither oledge myself to use every lawful exection in protecting, not only POTATOES to offered for Sale, but also all other POTATOES or PROVISIONS which shall be brought to Mirket: and I caution all Person against forcibly possessing themselves of any PRO ISIONS, either in the Market, or coming to it, I am determined to prosecute with the utmost Rigen of the Law, any Person or Persons so offending For the first CARGO or QUANTITY of POIA-

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

For the third Do. For the first Do, not less than TWENTY TONS,

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

For the first Do, not less than TEN TONS. -For the second Do. For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIVE TONS. -For the second Do. -

Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Po tators, before any shall be sold out; and, if two or nore Cargoes shall arrive at the same dime at the Market-House, that shall be deemed the first, which shall contain the greatest Quantily, and so in propoion. Proper Peace-Officers, together with the Mo litary, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Pro-JOHN DENIS, Mayore Waterford, 25th April, 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-CAS

TLE, situated within one mile of Bonmahon Bry, two of the Post Town of Kilmacthomas, and welve of Waterford. There is a good Warre Treeve and Salmon WIER attached to the Demosie. Proposals will be received by Joseph Powers, Esq. March 13th, 1812. Annemount.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

100 BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on.

and immediate possession given, the Hot SE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The Lands contain fifty Acres, if more pleasing it will be reduced to thirty; the House is very commodious, newly built, and not a Shilling to be laid out on d, with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair can Acre and a half of a GARDEN, walled in, Twelve feet high, fined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good hearl, as it has been lately highly manured, and | Beef, - - - - - 04, 0d, - 04, 01 laid down with the best and most productive grass | Oatmeal, and a second od, a 31s. 04. sends. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be ex-

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph OWLE, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon as the Value is offered. Everis Tysas, the Stew- Wheat, and 754, 0d. 734, 0d. ard, will show the premises.

Anne Mount, March 13th, 1812.

TO(BE)LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YFARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

BOUT 49 Acres of the LANDS of CARRICK-LONG, distant four Malesfrom Waterford, and wo from framore. Carricklong is a very improveible Farm, nearly enclosed by a stone wall lateiouilt, and there are also some useful new OFFICEerected thereon, with the foundation laid of a Commodious FARM HOUSE. Apply to Jon's Penno-r. | Pork, - --- 2 to 4d.

Waterford, 4th Month 9th, 1012.

TO BE LET. YOR SUCH TIRM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE PWELLING-HOUSE in Cournece-states

I lately occupied by Mrs. Vincker, with a large walled-in GARDEN at the rore thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adring, being now in the possession of Mr. Annort. Mes, part of the GARDISN at the rece of the those Concern. known by the name of Janks's airoxs, containing one Acre and four Perches-Application to Michael Donarn, Builey's New street, of

Robert Cooks, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

THE SUN FIRE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY. GOODS, WARRS, and WIRCHANDISE, and HIPs in Harbour, in Dock, or building, and CRAFT. om 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 considerationin the magnitude of their Capital—the long continuation of their Establishment-and the premptitude and integrity with which they have at all times discharged heir obligations .- The extension of such laudable undertakings was, in a great measure, owing to THE SUN Fires 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 BIRNIR,

Agent for this part of Ireland. conation, will be furnished by Mr. Binsin a by Mr. Nawnear, Dame-Street, Agent for Dublin , and by Mr. On the Bookseller and Stationer, Agent for Cork. Chronicle-Office, Waterford, May 28, 1919.

THE SUN LIFE. ASSURANCE SOCIETY. NOR granting ANNUTTIES, effecting Assurances on LIVES and St RVIVORSHIPS, and the EN-

DOWMENTS of CHILDREN. The Utility and Importance of Assurances of this description are well known, and it is only necessary mention, that the Principles on which THE SUN Life-Assurance Society is conducted are liberal in the highest degree, and that their arrangements offord the greatest facility and advantage in the transaction of business, both in effecting the Assarances. and in the performance of the expulsted Agreements. By Order of the Society, ARITHER BIRNIE.

Agent for this part of Ircland. N. B. The requisite information will be furnished by Mr. Binxing by Mr. Nawbony, Dame-street. Agent for Dublin ; and by Mr. Onena, Bookseller and Stationer. Agent for Cork. Chromele-office. Waterford, May 23, 1819.

W in the Undernained, request the Parents of such of our Pupils as with to learn Costona-CIAL ACCOUNTS, to provide them with MR. DEIGH-AN'S third Edition of his UNIVERSAL ARITHMETICS Should we be induced, by Prejudice or ancient Customs, to continue Govern or Voster in our Schools, to us it may be said, that we wish to deprive those ommitted to our care of the invaluable ldr intages contained in this estimable Work .- Conen and You ean deserved well in their Day; but their Metcods of Calculation are too tedious and elaborate, and which, in our Days, are not admissible in any Counts ing House of eminence. Beedes, we deem it reprebeneable and incompatible with the honest discharge of our Duties, not to give it an exclusive preterence

To Mr. Paul Deighan. Rev. Henry Creighton, Lavitt's Quay: John Mas-ginu, Marlborough street: Denis rullovin, George's street; William Finns, Academy street; Thomas Knight Albey, Nilestreet; T. Ham hin, George'street; Thos. Holland, francis street; Dears Inour, Mallow-lane; Andrew Kenny, Mallow one; Jines Magnire, Patrick shills P. H. Forey and M. H. Quin. Mathematical and Mercantile Assistants at the Hev. Dr. Craighton's Academy & James Harnett, Mathematical and Mercantile Assistant at Mr. Walsh's Academy, Gra tan street: A. Miller, St. Barry ... Warrangan.-Rev. Thomas Murphy, Principal of the Waterford Seminary a Rev. John Frazer, Dioce-

ein School's Nichol'is Waish: R. Ardogh's Maurico Hearn; John Carrolla Rev. Joseph Brown. KILKENSY .-- Andrew O'Callighan, A. M. i George Levely, Toconce Dovie Michael. The places Work sold by Mesers, Birnin and Pan-REG. and hy Mrs. Lesissani.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES -- MAY 29. Tillow (reindered) - - - about 904, 0d." Lard (flake) - - - - 04, 0d, - 04, 0d. .== (creks, renderes) - 65s. Od. - 66s. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 45s. 0d 47s. 0d. Pork, - - - - - - - 40s, od, 43s, od. Flour, first Quality, - --- d. d. ---- . -d. tnird, - - - - - 56s, od - (4s, od. fourth, - - - - 44s, 0d, - 50s, 0d. Barley, - - - - - - 354, Od. - 404, Ol. Oats (common) - - - 28s. 0d. - ; 9s. 0d. ---- (potatoo) - - - - 994, Od. - 109, Od. Malt, - - - - - - - - - 430, od. - 450, od. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. od. - 10s. od.) Beef (quartery, --- 5 d. + 6d.) Potators, - - - - - - 10d. to 1xd.

(cjoints . - - - - - 6 d. - Ed. Mutton { (quarters), 5 d. - 6d } per to. . Vent, - - - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0

Tr in Oil, - - - - - - £10 Ocs -Winskey, - - - - 142, 01 - 174, 01, per Cut.

missive obedience even to the honest prejudices or virors of the Royal mind; but rather, in respectful ondeavours to remove those prejudices and errors, by free advice in Council, and by temperato real monstrance in Parliament.

But the time for such endeavours had passed :and I submitted reluctantly, not to my sense of the muine duty of a faithful Counsellor towards his Sovereign, but to the painful, and, by me, Irrever-The necessity of the case.

This is a subject of the utmost, of the most peri lous delicacy: your letter has opened it : I will pursue it no farther than to assure you, that when, on the Sist of January, I declared, in the House of Lords, my sentiments respecting the Roman Catholic claims, the necessity which had occasioned my silence appeared to me to have entirely ceased.

The second point of your explanatory letter refers to the management of the war in the Peninsula. Your suggestions are necessarily indistinct, with

regard to the additional means (which have occurred since my resignation) of extending our military efforts in that quarter : I think I can collect even from your hints, that although those means are extraneons, the probability of their existence might have been foreseen, as the natural result of instructions which were in progress of execution previously to my resignation.

But my objection to the system pursued in the Peminsula, at the time of my resignation, was applied to the whole frame and fabric of our permanent arrangements, both in Portugal and Spain, which, in my judgment, must be corrected and extended, not only with a view to the advantageous use of such means as we now possess in the Peninsula, but even of such adventitious and extraneous means as eventa in other quarters may place at our disposal. Believe me, my dear Lord, always your's, most sincerely. WELLESLEY. (Signed)

THE ASSASSIN BELLINGHAM.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Grenville Levison Gower to Viscount Castlerengh, May 17, 1812.

Stanhope-street, May 17, 1812. My Lord-It appears upon the trial of John Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, that the Prisoner in his defence endeavoured to justify that atrocious act on the ground of his Majesty's Covernment having refused to compensate him for the injuries and oppression he states himself to have saffered in Russia, during the time I had the honour of representing his Majesty in that country. He complained particularly of my conduct, and that of Sir Stephen Shalrp, his Mnjesty's Consul General, na having sanctioned, by our silence and neglect to interfere in his behalf, the unjust treatment, as he considered it, of the Russian Government.

I was subportated by the Prisoner to attend the trial; I did attend, and expected anxiously to be called upon, to state, upon oath, all I could recollect of the circumstances of his case in Russia. In this expectation, however, I was disappointed, my testimony was not called for; and after having heard the most serious accusations of gross neglect of duty and want of common humanity, brought forward by the Prisoner, against myself and Sir Stephen Shairp, I had not the opportunity afforded me of publicly refuting those charges. Although I am perfectly a ware that the assertions of a man, standing in the situation of Bellingham, can, unsupported by any other testimony, have no weight whatever with the soher and reflecting part of the public, yet I should he wanting, I think, to the Interests and honour of the Government of this country, as well as to my own character and reputation, if I did not endeavour to do away any possible misappreheusion upon this subject, by as ample a statement of circumstances as my memory, of transactions which passed some years ago, will allow me to furnish.

As you, my Lord, are at the head of that department, under which I was employed, I conceive kits be my duty to address this statement to your Lordship.

. In the year 1805, I remember receiving a letter From John Bellingham, complaining of his being dethined in prison at Archangel, and claiming my protection, against what he conceived to be the injustice of the Constituted Authorities of that port; I remember that immediately upon the receipt of this | dress. To which Address his Royal Highness was tetter, I consulted with Sir Stephen Shairp, who agreed not only to write a letter to the Governor-General, requiring an explanation of the circumstances of which Bellingham complained, but also to his own mercantile correspondents. British residents at Archangel, for their opinion of the con duct of the Russian Government towards the complainant.

It appeared from these inquiries, that Bellingham having been engaged in commercial business with the house of Dorbecker and Co. pecuniary claims were made by each party against the other, and that these claims had been by the Governor-General referred for decision to four merchants, two British Merchants being appointed on the part of Bellingham, and two other persons on the part of generous and manly character of the British People Dorbecker: By the award of those arbitrators, Bellingham was declared to be indebted to the assignees of Dorbecker the sum of 2000 roubles. This sum Bellingham, notwithstanding this decision, re-

Italso appeared from the communications received from Archangel, that a criminal suit had been justi- ed by the unanimous roice of the nation. ested against Bellingham, by owners of a Russian that had been lost in the White Sea. They aced him of having written an anony mous letter that d been received by the Underwriters in London is which letter it was stated that the insurance of out ship was a fraudulent transaction; and pay-

But before the termination of this suit, he attempted to ghit Archangel, and being stopped by the Powas soon after liberated, In consequence, I believe, of a second application to the Governor from Sir Stephen Shairp.

About this period I quitted Russia; and I have no recollection of hearing any thing more of John Bellingham, till after my arrival at St. Petersburgh upon my second embassy. He came running into my house one evening, and solicited me to allow him to remain all night, in order to avoid being taken into custody by the Police, from whom he had escaped. I complied with this request, though I could not, upon any ground, assume to myself the power of protecting him from legal arrest. It appeared that the award of the Arbitrators of Archangel had been confirmed by the Senate, to which body Bellingham had appealed; and he was in consequence delivered over to the custody of the College of Commerce (a tribunal established for the special purpose of taking cognizance of commercial matters relating to British subjects, and whose authority was recognized in the Commercial Treaty between the two Countries), there to remain until he discharged the debt of the two thousand roubles .-This custody was not very strict, for he was allowed to walk wherever he pleased, attended by a Police Officer belonging to the College. He came frequently to my house, and at various times received from my private Secretary small sums of money, to support him during his confinement. Confined as he was by the legal authorities of the country, I could on no pretence make any application for his release: but I remember well, in conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing my personal wish that the Russian Government, seeing no prospect of recovering the sum of money required from him, would liberate him from prison, on condition of his immediately returning to England.

Very soon after this conversation, all diplomatic ntercourse ceased between the two Courts; and the course of public events necessitated my quitting Russia in the abrupt manner with which your Lordship is well acquainted. I am, my Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble (Signed)

GRENVILLE LEVISON GOWER.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. The above letter was ordered to be laid on the table in the Commons on the motion of Lord G.

FRENCH DECREE.

" Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811. Nanoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Medi-

ator of the Swiss Confederation, " On the Report of our Minister for Foreign

 $oldsymbol{L}$. Gower.

" In consequence of the Act of the 2d of March 1811, by which the Congress of the United States have enacted exemptions from the provisions of the Non-Intercourse Act, which prohibit the enterace Into the American ports to the ships and goods of Great Britain, of its colonies, and dependencies ;

sistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system derogatory to the independence of neutral Powers, and of their flag ;

"We have decreed, and decree as follows:-" The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and from the date of the 1st of November last. considered as never having taken place with regard to American vessels.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON. (True Copy) (Signed) "The Count Danu."

PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

On the 22d his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Levee, received the City Address, and ransacted a variety of public business at Carltonhouse. At three o'clock the Corporation of London arrived with their Address upon the assassination of Mr. Perceval; the Lord Chamberlain introduced them without loss of time into the Throne Room, where his Royal Highness received the Adpleased to return the following most gracious An-

I thank you for your dutiful Address. The sentiments which you have expressed of deep

regret for the severe loss which the country has sustained by the death of Mr. Perceval, of a high sense of his eminent talents and virtues, and of abhorence of the atrocious act which has closed so useful and exemplary a life, are most consonant to my own ppinions and feelings.

My mind is relieved from the most painful sensations by the proof afforded by the trial of the assassin, that this dreadful act was not connected with any sanguinary system; and I trust, that our annals will not again be sullied by a crime which the has ever held in peculiar detestation.

In recommending to Parliament to make a suitable provision for his Widow and Family, I have discharged a duty to the people committed to my charge, and I am gratified by the assurances that this act of justice towards departed merit will be second-

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing the Prince Rogant's hand. At the Levee the Prince Regent was pleased to onfer the honour of Knighthood on Paul Bighett, Esq. Captain Geresford, Major Tyldon, Mr. Alexander Hood, and Cot. Wood, as Deputies of Ge- only to create irritation in a certain quarter, and to event for the loss of her had been in consequence re- nerals Beresford, Hill, Graham, Spincer, and expose themselves to the abuse of the vulgar. In the which he had been appealed to by his Right Hoo-

His Royal Highness held a Meeting of the Most body; and he was even now ignorant whether his Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, in | motion would be seconded. He hoped he should aplica, whom he resisted, he was taken to prison; but the Room adjoining the Lovee Room, called the pear to have taken a line agreeable to every body Blue Room; the Prince wearing a greenvibbon on He had the highest respect and regard for the Noble this occasion, as representing the Sofereign. The Lord near him (Castlerengh); but he must sland on Meeting was attended by the Duke of Carence, the broad, ids of public duty, to justify him to Farl of Morton, the Duke of Athol, and Viscount Catheart: the Dake of Buccleugh, and the Farl of Eglington, were introduced and invested with the

Soon after four o'clock, Mr. Stuart Wortley and Viscount Milton arrived as the Deputation from the House of Commons, with the Address voted on Thursday night, for the formation of at efficient Administration. His Royal Highness received it on the Throne.

A whimsical accident took place at the Lerce. The two great State Lords with white staves, the Marquis of Hertford and Earl of Cholmondeley, being tired standing on their legs in the Levee Room, sat down together on an or-mola table. The weight was too great for the flimsy French fabric. It broke down, and brought the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Steward of the Household, with a crash to the ground. At that instant, Lord Sidmouth ran up be read. to assist the mighty Poers, when at the instant an ! inkstand broke, and dashed all its contents over the Lord President's hands. He held them out as a piteous sight; but immediately said, with good humour, "Well! this is unlucky-I thought at least I should have gone out of office with clean hands."

PARLLAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages; and at half-past five o'clock the House again went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when several witnesses were examined. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Lord RADNOR brought up the Report of Welch Inclosure Bill, which was agreed to The Regent's Canal Bill, and others, were brought

in from the Commons. An Account was presented of the amount of the Income Tax for the year ending April, 1812.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, MAY 21.

STATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Mr. S. WORTLEY brought forward his promis

ed motion on this subject. He said, his object was, to prevent the continuance in office of men who were wholly inadequate to the situations which they filled; and who, so far from being able to rescue the country from the dangers by which it was surrounded, were likely to plunge it still deeper in difficulties. As all the vacant offices were not yet filled up, it appeared to him, that there was still time for the House of Commons to imerfore, and offer such advice to the Sovereign as might prevent the formstion of the intended Ministry: it being, in his opinion, more manly to do so, than to oppose the same " Considering that the said Law is an Act of re- | after it should be completed. In making this motion, he did not mean to pledge himself to support any particular set of men-[Hear.]-He would not even pledge himself to oppose the present Government, should it still be continued; nor did he wish to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown. He merely wished to call on the House of Commons to come to a declaration, that the present Ministers did not possess the confidence of the public. Every an who should vote on the present occasion, mus put three questions to himself :- 1st, Was it not neessary to have an Administration that possessed the confidence of the people?-2d. Did the present Administration possess such confidence?-and 3d. Had all been done that could be done, to form such no Administration? - On the first of these questions it was useless to waste a moment's time, because it was self evident, that to get through the struggle in which the country was engaged, there must be a Goerument which the people might look up to as coinsetent to carry them through all their difficulties. n the next place, it was his firm persuasion and belief that the present Government was not of such a description. It was far from his wish to use any langunge that might irritate the feelings of individuals, but this he would say, that although he had been a warm supporter of the late Mr. Perceral, he always thought his Administration not strong enough. But when he considered the great abilities, the eloquence, the attention to business, and the admirable temper of that Right Hon. Gentleman, he thought him deserving the confidence of his country. But that was not the case with the persons who now had the Government in their hands, inasmuch as they were now deprived of the great support they lately enjoyed. With respect to the third proposition, he must say, that every thing had not been done, which could be lone, towards the formation of a new Government. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to engage a Noble Marquis, and a Right Hon. Gentleman near him, to come into the Administration; but from the terms proposed to them, it was quite impossible they ould do so; and he must do the Right Hon. Gent. the credit to say, that he had acted in a fair and maily mainer, as appeared from his letter to Lord | since that period to forfeit that character? If he Liverpool. It was idle, then, to attempt to form such an Administration as the country wished for,

unless something was done to conciliate all parties.

It was the bounden duty of the men now in office to

make great concessions; and it was fit that Gentle-

men on the opposite side of the House should abstain

from the language formerly used by them, as tending

towards a British Sovereign does not consist in sub- | Bellingham, and he was acquitted of this charge. - | the Bath, on the 1st of June, at Westminster Abbey. I not to involve any party. He had consulted no. the Noble Lord and the House, for the step be felt himself called upon to take. He concluded with moring an humble Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would take such measures as should lead to the forming of a strong and efficient Administration. The motion was seconded by Lord MILTON

Mr. EYRE said, there never was an instance of the House of Commons interfering with the prerogative of the Crown, at the very time when an Administration was forming. Besides, steps had been taken to form as good an Administration as could be had. The present Administration, after the serere loss they experienced, applied to certain persons to give their assistance; and these would not comply, unless certain questions were conceded to them. As he did not think the House ought to interfere, he should more that the other Orders of the Day should Lord MILTON contended, that it was not only

the right, but the bounden duty, of the House to interfere when it saw measures about to be adopted that were not likely to meet the confidence of the people. After the present Ministers failed in enlisting certain persons under their banners to assist them, they proved by that act that they felt themselves incompetent to carry on the Government. He hoped to see an Administration formed of persons, who, in all great political questions, agreed together. But a mere change of persons would not satisfy the country - There must be a change of measures - [Cries of hear, hear.] - otherwise the pub-He would consider that nothing had been done but a mere struggle for place.

Sir F. BURDETT agreed that no change of individuals could give satisfaction to the country. Those ought to be now in office who would pledge themselves to apply the national resources to national objects alone, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to give the benefits of the Constitution to persons of all religious persuasions; and if all this was not followed up by a reform in Parliament, he was convinced that an Administration, however able its members, could be useful to the country. Viewing the subject in the light he now did, and considering the difficulties and distresses of the country, and that it was necessary to hold out some hopes to the people-he conceived that the House might with propriety give advice a the Sovereign; but it should be in a different nanner from the motion, to which he should more an Amendment-for if the present system went on. he saw no reason why the present Ministers might not as well continue in office as any others. He yould therefore move an Amendment.

The SPEAKER said, there was an Amendment afready before the House, which must be first dis-

BIT F. BURDETT said, he was aware of that, but still he might put the House in possession of the substance of it, which was, to leave out all the Adfress, except a few words at the beginning, and to ray-" That an Administration might be formed. under which the grievances of the People might be redressed; the public resources applied to national objects; and a fair and equal representation of the People in Parliament be obtained.'

Mr. WILBERFORCE had one objection to the motion—that it was unconstitutional. What inconvenience could arise from waiting till the Administration should be formed? [Hear, hear.] Let the Crown first appoint an Administration, and then it would meet with support or condemnation, as its conduct deserved. For his own part, he was perfectly ready to support any Administration [loudcries of hear, and a laugh; of whose measures he approved; and it was a great evil in our present circumstances, that Gentlemen did not cast off their personal predilections, [Hear, hear,] and combine together like the crew of a ship to fight her to the

The Hon. Mr. WARD supported the motion .-Lord WALPOLE and Mr. HERBERT opposed it. Mr. RYDER observed, that there was only ona ustance in our history, where the House had interered in a manner at all similar to the present.-When Mr. Pitt vacated his sent, in consequence of being Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Fox made a motion, not to dictate to the Crown in the choice of its Servants, but to prevent a dissolution of Parliament till Mr. Pitt should be re-elected. The Noble Lord now at the head of the Treasury was conducting a system. that had been supported by Parliament for four years. "I myself (said Mr. Ryder) am no Member of the new Administration, for reasons with which I shall not at present trouble the House."-With respect to the character of the Administration that was about to be formed, the House ought to recollect, that his Noble Friend (the Earl of 11verpool) had, ten or eleven years ago, been dedered by Mr. Pitt to be an individual at least equal to any of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, in talests, in integrity, and in character-with the single exception of Mr. Fox. Had his Noble Friend deneany thing were not much mistaken, the House, unless they were disposed to abandon every principle which they had hitherto maintained, and to reliquish those objects which they had hitherto considered essential to the security and glory of the country, would not hesitate in refusing to accede to themotion.

Mr. CANNING had not intended to address the House on the present occasion. But the way in sixed. No satisfactory proof was adduced against | Hope, previous to the installation of the Knights of line of conduct he now adopted, he had taken care | Friend, rendered it necessary for him to rise, and

mon consent reduced to writing. To that minute had entered with them were carried in present the he (Mr. C.) referred—not technically, certainly, advantage of stating that Parliament had no cognizance of the transaction. With respect to the question before the House, he perfectly agreed in the general doctrine, that it was the excellent prerogative of the Crown to name its own Ministers. He admitted that the case must be strong in which Parliament was justified in interfering. But Parliament had a double character: it was a Council of Controul. and a Council of Advice. He was but ill read-not in the Journals of Parliament, but in the Constitution of the Country, who would contend, that in a case of this nature, Parliament, if it thought proper to do advice present the necessity of controll. That was a | hear! | Where were they to look for the evidence how absurd some particular occurrence was, by bringing forward another as less absurd and groundless .-Having said thus much in justification of the Motion, he must beg leave utterly to disclaim all knowledge of the intention of bringing it forward. No duct and vigorous talents of the Hon. Mover; no evince the most determined political hostility towards himself, it was that Hoo. Gentleman. If the House, therefore, were surprised at the Motion, he was not less so. The Motion had been met by the order of the day. What! was it come to that? -An unheard-of Motion-a Motion trenching upon the precentive-inverting the march of the Constitutional powers-wresting the very sceptre from the hand of the Sovereign, to be met by the order of the day 1 Not by an indignant negative-not by a censure of the Mover-not by closing the door, and considering what should be done to the bold innevator. No, this unheard-of-this monstrous proposition, was met by the order of the day, and that by an Administration which pronounced itself strong enough successfully to carry on the affairs of the Country. His Hon, Friend talked of his (Mr. C.'s) opinions, as if he had recently adopted them. I was not so. He held them even; but he had thought, that it was much better for the Catholics and the people of Ireland to interpose his feeble shield between the Monarch and the Country, and not hazard, by any means, the peace of the Empire, and the tranquillity of his renerable Sovereign. He would have suffered obloquy to the last moment of his life, rather than have planted his Sovereign's pillow with thorns. But it was too much to expect that he would treat the policy and opinions of individuals, as he had been disposed to treat the irremoveable conscience of the King. He subscribed toull that had been said of the sincerity of the spirit in which the overtures had been made to him. He wished to cost no slur on the motives of his Noble Friend, for whom, for twenty years, he had cherished the warmest friendship. Each might conscientiously entertain an opinion different from the others; and, ence for all, he would state, that the question on which they differed was, not whether instant concession should be made to the Catholics, but whether, in the temper of the times, in the present state of Europe, in the convalsions which agitates the world, it would be wise to allay the auxiety of the public mind, by taking I the subject into consideration in the Cabinet, rather than leaving it loose for discussion in Parliament. Had be, with this difference of opinion, accorded to the Cabinet, he must have sacrificed his character and without character no man could be of use to his

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no wish to deny the undoubted right of Parliament to controul the exercise of the prerogative, or to give its advice to the Sovereign, on all questions of public importance and urgency; but thought that the grounds should be well weighed, for coming to such a resolution, before they agreed to it. As to the Hon, Gent, who moved the other orders of the day, it appeared to him that the course he had taken was not only constitutional but usual. The Members of the Administration had most sincerely exerted themselves to obtain additional strength to the Government; but if the Gentlemen applied to considered themselves justified in not lending their talents to the support et the Administration of the country, on the principles which had been hitherto sanctioned by Par-Bament, no blame attached to them. There were certainly great difficulties in bringing public men to combine and co-operate; but he would seriously put ir to Gentlemen, what they thought the Members of Administration ought to have done, at the time the country, by a calamitous event, was deprived of the pervices of Mr. Perceval? Ought they immediately to have abandanced their posts, and let the hand of an assassin not only overturn the whole Admihistiation, but that system of policy which Parliament for many years had thought the best for the public service? If they had done so, or given to the Prince Regent the pusillanimous advice of changing, on that account, the whole system of his Polly, they would deserve to be considered the besest and most contemptible of mortals. The Nohis Lord had come into the Government, not to indulge the feelings of ambition, but to reader it all at service which he was capable of affording on the secession of one of its principal Members. At the same $t_{
m the}$, he was anxious to relieve the Λd ministration of his Royal Highness from any difficulties which might be supposed to arise from any personal prevasions of his own, and to throw no obstacle in the wy of their reclining the aid of more available sea-

without meaning any unkindness or reproof, he Sir JOHN NEWPORT assured to N blay By this degree, however, the Berlin and Milan des I made to the complete exclusion of Lord Liverpool passed verbally in the late transactions was by com- until those promises and engagements in a state be-Noble Lord contented himself with doors githat a s lest the Hon. Member for Yorkshire should take the | pledge had been given; but there were tappled e. gagements which, to an honourable on all were no less binding than the most formal objectives (h. ar. hear !] Such engagements had act ally becare tered into between the Noble Lord a d the Catholic Body. The Noble Lord had violenced his own sincerity, and certainly he had good reason for undetaking that task. [a laugh.] It was not surprising that he whose own country had loudly accessed him of violating every public principle, should be auxious to defend himself from suspicion in this. As to his observations on the practical difficulties that attended the question, was he blid to them at the lime of so, might not interfere, and by the interposition of the Union? was he blind to them in 1801? [hear, dangerous species of argument, which went to show of the zeal he had professed for the interests of the Cathelic Clergy? Was it in his recent condect in regard to the College at Maybooth? The Clergy had, greatly to their credit, declined the favours of the Noble Lord, because the Luity were not included in the proffered bounty. He could assure the Noman admired more than he did the independent ton- ble Lord that he should continue to ring the same tune in his ears so long as he sat in the same Assemman would be more proud to call him his Hon, and I bly with him, and his character remained marked, Learned Friend; but If there were any man in the as it now was, by repeated pledges unredeemed, en-House whom he should have selected as likely to gagements forfeited, and by the dirty trafficking for scats in Parliament - means which he had not scrupled to use, and by which he find succeeded in depriving Ireland of her Parliament. [Cries of Order, and Hear, hear!]

> After some observations from Mr. Martin, of Galway, and from Mr. S. Wortley, in reply, the House divided-For the previous question, 170; against it, 174. - Majority against Ministers 4. The House again divided on the motion of Mr. S.

> Wortley, that the Address be carried up to the Prince Regent by those Members of the House who were Privy Counsellors.

> The motion was opposed by Lord Castlereagh; and, when the House divided, the numbers were, for the motion, 174; against it, 176,-Majority in favour of Missisters, 2.

> On the re-admix ion of strangers, Mr. S. Wortley was on his logs, giving up to the House entirely the settling of the manner in which the Address was to e presented. He, at the same time, hoped that he should hear nothing of the House being taken by surprise by his motion, when there were 350 Mcm-

Adm. HARVEY was proceeding to state his rensons for voting as he had done, when he was called o order, and told by the Speaker that there was no question before the House,

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to know from the Speaker what were the usual modes of presenting uch addresses?

The SPEAKER said, that the usual modes were, either to approach the Throne by the whole House: or else by those Members who were Privy Counsellors. It, however, rested with the House to say whether it would adopt a mode by select deputation, is in Queen Anne's reign.

Mr. W. WYNNE then moved that the Address should be carried up by Mr. S. Wortley (the mover) and by Lord Milton (the seconder) only.

The Gallery was cleared for a division on this notion, but it was agreed to without that resort . $oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ djourned. space of two short days. The vote of the Commons

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. WORTLEY appeared at the bar, and st that pursuant to the order of the House, he had which, it is to be inferred from the answer of the waited on his Royal Highness the Prince Regent | Regent to the Commons, was accepted. Lord Cartlewith the Address, pursuant to their Resolution, to which Address his Royal Highness had been pleased | leaders of Opposition, placed the matter beyond all to return the following most gracious answer :-"I shall take into my serious and immediate con-

sideration the Address which I have now received formed. It is pretty clearly ascertained, that they from the House of Commons."

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. Mr. BROUGHAM wished to put a question to he Noble Lord relative to a circumstance which had very recently transpired, affecting, in some degree, as many people considered it, the construction which ought to be put upon that declaration, which Ministers, somesix or eight weeks ago, advised his Royal Highness to issue in the name of his Majesty. That declaration stated, that the Olders in Council would be ipso facto annulled, as soon as an official document was published by France to inform Europe and | been sent for by the Regent, and it is rumoured, the world that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were generally and unconditionally revoked. It had now a new Administration. It is not, however, probeen stated unexpectedly, and somewhat unistelli- hable, that his Lordship will take upon himself gibly, that such an official document did exist as to this important task, and, accordingly, we have America. A paper, dated in April, 1811, (which | heard, that he immediately communicated with was certainly a good mature age) was offered as no | Linds Grey and Grenville. These Noblemen are answer to our recent declaration. He could not say stated, and we think with truth, to have intiwhether this date was inserted from a mere clerical muted their desire not to take Office, and to error in the French Chancery for Foreign Affairs, have, at the same time, declared, that they were or whether it was from some of the practices of their | ready to support, to the utmost of their power, diplomacy, which to him were unintelligible. Ne- any Administration formed upon principles favertheless, this paper did contain an authentic reso- vourable to the public good. A Journal of this cation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as far as re- morning has asserted, that no overtures would be lated to America. The questions that he wished to I made to Lords Grey and Grenville; but that the propose to his Majesty's Ministers were, whether | Marquis of Lansdewne, Lords Holland, Moira, there was any circumstance in the date of this French | and Erskine, and Messes. Whithread, Tierney, and paper, or in the instrument itself, which would | Sheridan, would be invited to take an eminent

Government had very lately received a communica- co-citiation of Ireland is a paramount object, and a tion of the nature allofted to. The American Go- Minister who has readered nimself obnotious to her recomment had not been able, to the latest period, to best feelings cases t, surely, be permitted to retain procure from the French Government any official | the menns of insult and aggression. Many other ru- rupt's t'at ite. A Schedule of sud | ebts is posted in revocation of the decrees in question; but now, for si- mours are allows, but, where nothing is certain, it nister purposes, the French Government has thought | is useless to not same space and time with the subject.

must say, that he thought his Right Hon. Friend Lord, that he should persevere in charge up to the or an according and neconditionally repeated, had called upon him rather unfairly. What had having acted with duplicity towards the Commission of the Majesty's declaration; but they g woods repealed as far as relates to America. He had no objection to state it as his own opinion, that this French decree, so issued, made no manner of almation in the question of the Orders in Council.

Mr. BROUGHAM allowed, that he could con iler this instrument only in the light of a shameful trick, which was disgraceful to the French Government; but still, as they had officially repealed their Decrees as respecting America, it was for our Government to consider whether our Orders might not also be repealed as far as related to America. On the motion of Mr. ROSE, leave was given to

bring io a Bill to prevent the making of starch from wheat or potatoes,

The House then went into a Committee to examine evidence on the Orders in Council .- Adj. LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

By the Anholt Big of yesterday we have advices from various situations in the Baltic : and from Gottenburgh as late as to the 16th instant. We have public Journals by the same opportunity.

A letter from the Swedish side of the Sound (Holmstadt) mentions that Sir James Saumarea was hourly expected, and that he was to transmit a proposal to Domark, to which an unequirocal answer was to be required.

Letters have been received in town from Nottingham, which state, that on Saturday night last, a Mr. Gunt, of Hucknel, a gentleman who had been particularly active in discovering the Linddice, was shot in his own neighbourhood. It is not certain whether the wound he received would be fatal or

Letters were received yesterday from Manchester, hich communicate the unpleasant intelligence, that during the last few days several violent outrages had been committed by the Loddites. No lewer than three persons had been shot in different parts of the country, without any discovery or even suspicion of the murderers. All possible means have been tried to induce the Luddites in prison to divulge the whole extent of their plan, and to impeach their ringleaders, but without effect. Some have been promised protection, and a competency for life, but to ab purpose. Other letters state the following alarming fact, viz. that no sooner has a person taken the oath of traitorous union in that county, then he receives that constant pecuniary supply which enables

him to support himself and family without work. We stated, about a fortuight ago, a report, that Lucien Bousparte had been arrested. It is now said. that some new discoveries concerning him have induced Government to order his departure from the country. Two Teachers, Frenchmen, have been taken up, and committed to confinement. We have long urged the necessity of a prudent watchfulness on this subject.

We have received New York Letters and Papers to the 21st of April. Congress have followed up the Embargo law by another measure equally hostile to the commercial interests of this country. The exportation of specie, goods, and merchandise, of every description, is prohibited during the continuance of the above Act.

SATURDAY, MAY 23. The formation of a Ministry, and it's total dis-

iolution, have been announced to the public in the

on Thursday night sealed the fate of the Cabinet, reagh, in a personal communication last night with the doubt, and stated, that Ministers only continued to hold the seals until a new Administration could be had no intention of resigning their power till the answer of the Regent was known, when their last hopes expired. In their Interview, at Carlton-House, while tendering their resignation, they even told the Regent, that, if it should be the command of his Royal Highness to them to retain their situations, they were ready to obey. Down to 5 o'clock this day, no new appointments had taken place, although there can be no question but that the Laver. pool Administration is totally and for ever dissolve ed. The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have that his Lirdship has received instructions to form make Government not think themselves called on to share in the Government, and that Mr. Wellesley annul the Orders in Council in consequence of it? Pole would be allowed to keep his present situation. Lord CASTLEREAGH acknowledged, that the | To this last rumour we cannot give any credit. The

and his party, and this is a topic of public congratue

Cciaterford Chronicle.

THURNDAY, MAY 28,

The mail of Friday arrived at an early hour on Tuesday, but not till after a part of our impression was struck off, in consequence of which the result of Mr. WORTLEY & motion, and the speedy extraction of Lord Liverroot's Administration, did not appear in the whole of our publication. The man of saturday arrived early yesterday morning. Bvery thing of moment communicated by the Landon fournals of these two days, will be found in our couldings and to them we must for the present almost entirely refer our readets.

Various and inconsistent lists of the new Ministry have been given to the public i but they are nothing more than the anticipations of rusour. All that is known is, that the Marquis Was Langer has been directed by the BEGETT to form thew Ministry, and that his Lordship was active in carrying his instruclions into execution, on the most confprehens, re

There are some vagne reports, derived from themish fishermen, of agreat ba'tic between the reach and Russians, which insted two days, and in which the former had three regiments cut to pieces

The Walsingham packet arrived at Faimouth on the Plet, with mails from Lebon, in ten days he has brought no news. The British head-quarters were at

The Dublin Evening Post gives an extract of a letter from Nottingham, dated May 23, which communicates the following starming in elligence:- 1 he 19th Hussars, and a Regiment of Militim, have this day marched to suppress the Loca. Mintin of Leicesand Loughborough, who have refused to lay down their arms An Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland

will be held in Dublin on the 18th of June, to contider the present state of Catholic affairs, and the propriety of preparing Petitions to the Legislature, for the total repeat of the Penal mass. MARRIBO-On Tuesday motning, at 't. Patrick's

Church, by the Rev. Archdercon (eury, Mr. Wi) am Copelind, one of the Massiers of the ve hodist Society in this City, to Miss Hommett daughter of Mr. Alexander Hammett, of Siepnea-street.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 91.

ARRIVED. 99d-Bristol Packet, Gumore, Bristol, m. goods ; Barl Sandwich Packet; Severn, Trewitt, rorts mouth, baltant,

Y3d-James, M.Grath, Liebon, ballier i Modesty. Wise. Dover, battust: Auckland and Can den Pickels. 24th-Gower Packet i Siliv. Einer, bristo, m. goods; Liberty, Varrel, Swansea, coals, 25th-Samuel Packet.

28th- peculator, Phillips, Cardiff, coais; Johanna, Cummint, ditto, ditto x7th-Earl Loicester Packet.

" #HLLD, 23d-Samuel Packet. 24th-Earl andwich Packet; Morning Star, Jenkins, Haverfordwest; Bariey and flour. Cainden Rerenue Critiser: Hope, Griffith, Millord biret & Mary Ann. Wylle-and New Providence, Hibe, Bristol, wheat, &c : Leland, Mairs-Fowyn, Jonesand Nancy and Peggy, Walson, Liverpool outs -Trial Packet, M. 1811c. Fort-William, provisions :-Auckland Packet: Humah, Himmond-and protners, Mason, from Cork, m. goods, Dublin, becon, &c. ;

Betsey, rtephings, Bristof, bacon, flour &c.; Cimden l'acket i Mary, Lourie, Cardiff, ve piger Dove, Bennett, Milford, wheat and nous. Put back v5th-Beisey, stephings.

26th-Gover Packet & Caronne, Peake, Milford, wheat and flour. Put back, 28-Mary, Lourie-Dove, Lennett-and aroune Peake.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

Positively the last Night of the Misses Dennett's Emgagement.

THIS present Evening, TH 'RSDAY, May 20, will be presented the celebrated PLAY of THE SCHOOL OF REFORM: OR. HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND. End of the Play a combo bullet, called

LOVE IN A TUB: OR, THE OLD COOPER DUPER! In the course of which will be introduced a variety f DANCING by the Misses DENNETT. To cone u'e ith a new PANTOMIME (never acted here) caned

THE CAVE OF HECATE: OR. HABLEQUIN OF THE ROCK. arlequin. Mr. Williams- olumbine. Miss F. liennett. The new Play of The Africans having been receive on its second appearance with increased applause, due notice will be given of its next representation.

> TO BE LET. FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE LARGE HOUR and CLLLARS annexed thereto, in High-screet, in which Mr. Anthony DALY islely resided, well known as a most carrial Establishment. Application to be made to Mr. Wik-LIAM SEVEOTTE OF Mr. JOHN MAHER. Broad street. With ford Max on, this;

10 bE LLA THE HOUSE in Patrick screet, next to Mr. Dovan, Chandler A so, the II USE in Ladyfane, lately occupied by Mrs. HERLOCK Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBYN, next door to be latter House

Witerford May B 1812. STAVES. 130 BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 29th Instint, at

THOMAS JACOB'S Stave yard, and near the Market-house, a quantity of White Oak Hogshead and Barrel STAVES, just landed. Sale to commence at One o'C'ock.
Waterford, 17th of 5th Month, 1812.

In the matter of DANIER DELANY | MO BE SOL I BY AU FION, DELANY | before the Commissioners on this Matter, at the Royal tx-change, Dublin, on the 5th of lunc next, at the hour of two o'Clock in the afternoon, the OUTSTANDING DEBT: due to and Bankthe Exchange Co fee doom, and may be seen by applying to I have s Ma array . Seent to the Cornproper to produce a decree, dated in April, 1811. The arrangements, whatever they may be, will be hig. Siay 28, 1819.