Mr. CANNING rose and spoke as follows:

to It was my wish and my intention, to have avoided

troubling the House in the course of the present debate; not because it might be presumptuously supposed, that in the motion for an address, for a strong and efficient Administration, there was any thing personally reflecting upon myself, founded on transactions which owe their birth to the few last days; but because I was aware, that whatever I might urge upon the subject would naturally be attributed to individual feelings, which I can assure the House it has been my most earnest endeavour to dismiss. The speech, however, of my Right Honograble Friend (Mr. Ryder) who has just taken his seat, has placed me in a situation, in which, if I did not masser the call he has made upon me, I might be justly accused, in the first place, of disrespect towards him, which is far from my intention; and in the second, of disrespect to the House, which is equally distant from my mind. He will allow me to say, without any sentiment of unkindness, that I think the call has been made a little unfairly. [Hear, hear !] Whatever has passed verbally without these walls, by an absolute agreement between Lord Liverpool, who made the proposition, and myself, was reduced to writing, that it might be less subject to misapprehension, or perversion, and to that minute an answer upon paper was returned by me, to which, standing at the bar of my country, to answer for my conduct. I beg leave to refer. -1 know that here I cannot technically refer to it, and I know that thus a technical advantage may be taken-[hear, hear!]-An unworthy advantage may be taken-[hear, hear!]-and when the Honourable Member for Yorkshire (Mr. Wilberforce) tells me that the House can have no cognizance of such correspondence. I acknowledge that it is perfeetly true, and I cannot help wishing that my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ryder) who spoke on the same side, did not avail himself of the useful precept which was thus afforded. What I complain of is, that he has travelled out of the record, which, by special contract between the parties, was allowed to comprise the whole case .-! Hear! !- He has gone beyond the written proposal and . . written answer. I am sorry that he has done so, because he has put me under the unavoidable, but disagreeable necessity of doing what was farthest from my intention, when I entered this House, and what is in direct opposition to all my feelings; -- viz drawing a contrast between my own conduct, and

that of others, for my own vindication. at I have been asked whether, supposing I had accepted the offer that was made to me, I should not have felt myself at perfect liberty to act as my which constitutes the main bar of separation? I reply that, as a Minister, I know I should have been at liberty: I do not mean to assert, that if I had ioined the present Administration, to fight against my own principles, under the banners of the Noble Lord, I should not still have had the power of making my solitary speech, and of giving my solitary rote, in support of opinions I had previously maintained-I will not even say, that there may no be honourable minds who would be satisfied with such a distinction, and it may be my misfortune or effice. I have lent to any cause that I deem just my influence and authority, I never can consent to accept office under the condition that I shall instantly direct myself of that influence and authority, which ought still to be my companions, and to leave them on one great and vital question in open and wilful abeyance. [Hear, hear!] I beg the House to observe, that these painful explanations are extorted from me: I could refer it to the cool, deliberate compositions of my closet, but I am compelled here to stand forward while they are wrung from me by the unfair conduct of a debate. I am most unwillingly placed in the situation I now occupy, and obliged for my own justification to throw im-

down, that it is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown to nominate its own Ministers: Induit that the case must be urgent, indeed, to authorize the interference of the House; but I cannot forget that Parliament has a double character. The House of Commons is a Council of Controll-but it is likewise a Council of Advice; and I think the manilla year, not in your Journals, but in your Constitution, who shall say that no case of such transcend use inspertance could exist, where it was not competent | I have not recently adopted them -- I have exerenterfor the Legi-lature, by the timely interposition of tained them; but I have often avowed in this House advice, to prevent the necessity of controll-- | hear. hear, hear ! 1. The Right Honourable Gentleman who spoke last has resorted to a very diagerous species of argument, even when most devictionally handled, by attempting to shew the absurdity of one thing, by exemplification and comparison with another. His reference was made with peculiar infeli city; in 1784, he says, times of peculiar turbulence the House never thought of interfering with the Crown in the appointment of its servants. Though triumphant majorities were headed by transcendant talent, so high and extravagant a flight as interposition in the nomination of Ministers was never con templated; but, to keep within the bounds of the Constitution, the Ministers addressed the sovereign Minister [hear, hear, hear]. For my conduct for their own continuance in other, | a laugh. | If | on this subject I have long behaved under with conthe one position of this night had been, as it was in struction and obteque, and I protest that I would 1781, to address the Crown against a dissolution, have suffered under it with patients to the hour then indeed it might with some plan bility have been of my life, rather than have sown with a meas the urged that the House was advancing a step too fur - pillow of my Sovereigo. It is, ho ver a region in then indeed the Right Honourable Contleman might unreasonable expectation, that I should appeared made; all I claim is, that this body of people should

exclaim, that the great innocearis of the Consults in the position were thrown down; that the King was deprire the irremerable conscience of a King. I should not gislature; that their case should be placed in the tion were thrown down; that one wing was depirt- the irremovable consequence of a king. The post-folio of the Executive Gorega, and that the House of have been less scrupulous with regard to the sentied of his controuting power, and that the House of mare term less scriptions with a state of the lamented friend, and shall I ment. By those means, and those only, chayon ments of my late much lamented friend, and shall I ment. By those means, and those only, chayon realm, instead of remaining merely the representatives of the people. While I am thus arguing in fayour of the motion of the Henourable Gentleman, the House and he will allow me to state, that I utterly disclaim any privity to his intention of submitting it. I can truly assert, that no min admires his rigour and independence more than myself, and there is no man whom I should be more proud to call my friend; but standing in the situations which we respectively hold, if I were to have indulged a ronjecture on the subject, and were to have considered who would have been the first to have brought forward a motion of censure upon toy conduct, I should have named that Honourable Member :-and if the House is taken by surprize, I can, with the utmost sincerity, assert, that its astonishment at the nature of the motion, and at the quarter in which it originates, is not equal to my own.

" In the early part of the debate, the Honourable Gentleman who moved that the other Orders of the Day be read, made an allusion which was liable to some misapprehension .- I wish, however, previously to say a word or two upon the nature of his Amendment. - What, Sir, are we come to this ? --How is an unprecedented motion, shaking the very foundations of the Throne-aiming a deadly blow at the Prerogative of the Crown, inverting the march of the Constituent Powers of the State, met by the Administration? By an Amendment, proposing the reading of the other Orders of the Day! | Hear hear. They do not come forward beldly maintain ing the principles of the Constitution, demanding that such an unheard-of motion shall be deliberately investigated with closed doors, and exclusing Down with the audicious innovator ! - but they content themselves with very simply moving the Orders of the Day! This, too, beit never forgotten, by a Government which calls upon the House | the Cabinet upon the subject of the Catholic Claims and the country, to declare that they are strong, efficient, and fully competent to conduct the arduone duties of the State in these most arditous times. Hear, hear. | This specimen, I think, will be allowed to be a fair indication of what we may hereafter expect from their boasted ability and vigour. The allusion which I noticed, as being liable to misconstruction, was made in the early part of the speech of the Mover of this celebrated amendment. where no stated that I had demanded some concessions of principle as the price of my acceptance of stace. To refute this assertion. They leave to refer him and the House to my recorded opinion. I merely inquired of Loud Liverpool, as a matter of information, whether the policy and sentiments of hi colleagues continued the same, and I was answered by my Noble Friend, with the candour that has disinguished him in every part of these transactions, as well as through life, that his own opinion upon own opinious should dictate upon the great question | this grand topic remained unchanged, and he was not aware that those of his colleagues had underrone any alteration. I here once more protest, and protest complainingly, that I have thus been dragged into a reconsideration of the subject, and I hope the House will not forget that I have been far from seeking the occasion, [Hear, hear.] When I was thus informed of the settled and confirmed opinions of the head of the Government, honoured with the chief confidence of the Sovereign, and possessing all he influence and authority which that ostensible situation affords, could I doubt for an instant their my fault that mine is not a mind of that construct efficacy with other Members of the Cabinet? Could [Hear, hear, hear!] If, when out of I hesitate as to their operation upon any attempt at a collection .- [Hear, and laughter.] -But amidst Friend (Ryder) tells me, that if I would have consented to have formed a part of the Administration o be established, the motion of which I have given notice would have been wholly unnecessary. I would ask any rational being what would be the re-

sult? I should have moved it in the Cabinet to be beaten there, instead of moving it in the Commons to be beaten here: I should consider myself bound rather to move it here, and to be beaten here, [hear !] and for this obvious reason, that it might appear to the public that the pledge I had given had not been forfeited, and that I had used my best exertions to carry my object into execution. I have never stated an opinion, nor do I ho! Lit, that concessions to the ... I perfectly concur in the general doctrine laid | Catholics, unrestricted and unguarded, were either politic or just .-- Other honourable men may entertain conscientiously did cent sentiments; but I am bound only by my own, and those have always been When my Right Honourable Friend spoke of pinions that I had recently adopted, I apprehend he cannot mean to state that they are such as I have

not long held, and such as he has known that I have long held. He says they are recently adopted - I say that on a fair comparison of conflicting daties, while the third brauch of the Constitution was hostile to the measure. I thought it better for the country, better for the cause, better for frehind, and better for the Catholics themselves, that I should raise my feeble shield between the Crown and the question. I felt it my duty at that period not to bazard the peace of the Empire, and the peace of mind of a venerable Sovereign. I maintain, then, that the Right Hon. Goutleman his no right to say that these opinions with me are of recent adoption [hear, hear, hear !]. It is, however, a little too much to explot, that because I then yielded to the conscience of a Sovereign, I should now yield to the convenee of La-

new submit to the prejudices of an individual who ensure to Ireland a happy and peaceful shomehas succeeded him at the head of affairs, and whose and to the Empire, confiding and lasting tranquille. opinions routly, though not perhaps entirely, coin- ty. \hear, hear, hear! file with those of the Right Hono trable Gentleman now no more? Personsal objections to the Noble Lord, I declare I have none; I am actuated by no feeling of tirality, and, with this perticular question animal version, he seems to have forgotten that I excepted. I could have no carthly Lesitation either in acting with, or under him; but I cannot allow, that the predominance of his opinion shall stille mine. How, home! I cannot enter the Cabinet, pretending not to know that the influence of the Noble Lord will be such as to paralyze all my feeble efforts

99 But do I therefore demand concessions to my pinione? None! all lask is, that the subject shall o fairly and deliberately considered, with a view to the arrival at some practical conclusion, and that it should be investigated where alone it can be done with the hope of a favourable result, in the Cabinet. My desire was, not to obtain concessions, but to ascertain to what extent conscioutions men in the discharge of a public trust would go; it was to this immation that my anxiety was directed : I required only that the important topic should be condered -the question demands it -vou ought to give -and I will add, that ere long you must give it. -[Hear, hear!] -As another opportunity will

shortly be afforded me of more minute explanation, I have not now attempted more than to free myself from the misrepresentations of which the Honourable Mover, I am certain, and my Right Honourable Friend, I hope, were unintentionally guilty. My Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Ryder) has put to me a most unfair question; but since it has been proposed I will answer it. He inquires whether I have not seen a statement of the opinions entertained by I have seen it. I do not like to speak in disrespectful terms of any paper evidently the production of reat labour and study, but I am compelled to noice it, for here, again, I would entreat the House to bear in mind that I have not courted this discusion. I would admit that the abolition of the Je suits completely exonerates that Order; but such a itisfactory plodge of what a Cibinet intended to do. never saw. Not one of the Members agreed in opinion, and I thought that it would be little conplation that another individual should enter the lable of with yet another shade of difference, I Hear. hear ! | Limagined, Lefore I obtained a sight of the ocument referred to, that it comprized all the phisophical principles combined, that all the lights of istract reasoning on the question were there conentrated to a point; but, after perusing it with the atmost attention. I returned it with a note, written perfect good humour, stating, that as far as I ould judge, it appeared to me to be of a controverial nature .- Hear, hear, and a laugh ?- Such vas the answer, which, in perfect simplicity of heart, I returned yesterday-but to what did it amount? Practically to this, as far as I could comgehoud it. But, indeed, it is unfair to impute to the Cabinet any opinion, because, collectively, it as none, and the retrospective influence upon my and (for I did not see this curious production until after the negociation had been closed,) was, that if I had joined this hortus siecus of dissent, as Mr. Burke once termed it, we should have formed as beautiful a variety as was ever assembled in so small influence and authority of Government enlisted?~ That is the main question; this man may hold a blue dulon, another a white, a third a green, a fourth vellow, and a fifth a red, but with which of these shades does the sentiment of Government most nearly accord? Undoubtedly this point will be decided by the individual, who, holding the principal ofice, pre-eminently enjoys the confidence of the ecsupant of the Throne, and the additional weight he would add to the scale must everbalance the remainder. I could not, therefore, feel that I entered the Cabinet with honour, if I consented to give there a mere barren solitary vote. I trust, although not very fairly put upon my trial, that my conduct is com-

pletely justified in the eyes of the House and of the country .- \ Henr, hear! " To all that has been said regarding the mode n which the overtures were made. I most heartily spon the demeanour of my Noble Friend, which I ed by the leading Members of the House; and parvill not cheerfully second: I have known him for early 20 years, and during that period the warmth of my friend-hip less progressively augmented. I cast to stur upon the motives that influenced him or his rolleagues: I believe, nay, I am convinced, that hey conscientionally entertain different sentiments Here I beg, once for all, to state that the point on which we differ is this -not, as has been constantly and studiously misrepresented, whether we shall in strutty concede; but whether this be a question which, in the present temper of the times, in the present state of Europe, in the present conculsions of the world-at a period when the oublic mind is in a ferment, when you cannot disose of the subject with a wish, or strongle it with a hair, and when you are not able to set R at rest by not do that which is best in my opinion, and next original author, of the respectful advice of the ileast the strong arm of power, the Covernment should b st in the epinion of the present Servents of the of Commons, having for its objects the r morel of the Lown, allow it to come before the Cabinet for decision. Thus would the public anxiety be alloyed. and those repeated annual discussions, fruitless of any thing but exil, be once for all concluded. In allaming that the Roman Cubolic Claims should not now be a jimbel. Ministers ber the whole question, I do not say that immobile concesions should be

exclaim, that the great landmarks of the Constitu- I the policy of a Minister, because I had submitted to | be sheltered under the protecting wing of the I. When my Honourable Friend opposite M.

Wilberforce) asserts that measure, and not mon were to be the main topic of consideration and one of the principal actors in the scene which has lately been displayed, have been imperiously called upon for a justification of my conduct; he does not recollect that even my reputation is at stake. He of all others, is the one who would pay most attention to individual character; he will not say that it you deprive the present race of pigmy men of reputation, you destroy almost every claim they possess to the gratitude of the nation, and make them aworthy of the country in which they were born [Hear, hear.] On my part, I can assert, with the nost perfect sincerity, that no disposition has been down to decline sustaining my share of the burden of the States in these perilous times. My anxiety his been to make them less perilous; but upon the great question I have seen not only no desire to great any thing to the Catholics, but not even a discoltion that an inquiry should be instituted. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) seems by his gestures to eversa dissent from my statement. I am happy to remelit and if within the last eight and forty hours, no change of opinion should have taken piace-if the arious shades of sentiment have been armalgamated nto one general and pleasing tone-if it is now thought that the question ought to be considered. I do not desire to take advantage of it by accepting nov place, being myself out of the question; but althoout of other, I shall hall this alteration of opinion with a joy as sincere as if I possessed a seat in the

MR. STUART WORTLEY.

FROM THE PILOT OF THE 23D.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley, Member for the borough of Bossiney, is the second son of James Archibald Stuart, second son of John, the late Farl of Bute, so celebrated for his influence at Court in the beginning of the present reign, and brother of ne present Marquis, to whom, therefore, this Mr. Stuart Wortley is nephew. Upon the death of his mother, the late James Archibald Stuart took the name of Wortley, in compliment to her memory, inberiting, we believe, from her, by right of settlement, the estates of the antient family of Wortley. This Lidy was the daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, by Mary Pierrepont, daughter of Fic-Ivo, first Duke of Kingston. James Archilold Stuart Wortley, the father of the Gentleman who has now attracted so much attention, and deserred so well of his country, married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Countogham, Bart, of which marriage this Mr. Stuart Wortley is the second son, born in October in 1776, and is married to Lads Careline Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Creighton, Earl of Fine. From the circumstances of his origin and contractions, it would naturally be supposed that this centleman would be rather inclined to high Court polities, maintaining and upholding the prerogative of the Crown against all incroachment and invasion. Such, we believe, is the professed inclination of Mr. Stuart Wortley's politics; but coupled with the reservation which every Englishman, however attached to the Crown, always makes, and always ich unprecedented differences, on which side is the acts upon, when the rights and interests of the courweight and importance of the Address adopted en Mr. Wortley's motion, for when the friends of the Crown think it their duty to interpose the advice of Parliament between the Crown and its own acts, the interposition ought certainly to be regarded as a forcible warning, calling most seriously upon the Crown to reflect and to take care of itself. Such, we trust and hope, will be the effect of the interposition now under our consideration. Mr. Staart Wortley has not made himself conspicuous in Parliament as a debater-but is much respected as a man of sense, and of independent, although, at the same time, very loyal politics. He is a diligent attendant upon the Committees of the House, and in forwarding the country business, upon which his opinions have great weight. There have been indances, too, in which he has acquitted himself to creditably as an ocator, as to be highly complimenticularly on one occasion, some years since, by N Pitt. He is the same who, in the late debateon !. atholic question, consured the indiscretion of Me-Pousonby and the Duke of Bedford, for having while the former was Lord Chancellor, and the b'ter Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a commucation from the Prince of Wales to the Catholics et Ireland, with a view to indece them to suspend their claims during the remainder of the King's righ. on an assurance and pledge, that when the Prince should be at the head of affairs he would girether his best support. All these circumstances and ficts tend to make the last act of Mr. Worthy more C.c. ditable to him; and justify him fully in considering it the proudest day of his life, when he presented himself, as he did yesterday, before bi- So er ign, as the chosen beater, and, at the care time, the inefficient Administration, almost as soon as it wet formed, and the formation of one better adapted to the exigencies of the times, and better qualified to command the confidence of the country.

> WATERIORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRME, Bookselier and Stationer, Quay-

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,296.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

the internal state of the kingdom, every day's post

brought relief to Government. Turbulenco was

every where repressed; partly, by the active exer-

tions of the Magistrates, and principally by the bo-

cal Militia; and that too in the very towns where

they were raised, and might be supposed to partake

of the temporary delusion. As to the delay which

had taken place in constituting a new Administra-

tion, the Hon. Gent. was not so ill read in history

as not to know, that it was not so easy to form a

Government as to destroy one. He repeated, that

he was not aware of the nature of the arrangements

Mr. WHITBREAD stated himself satisfied with

Lord C.'s answers; and hoped, that the time for

forming an Administration was well employed. He

neutioned, as the ground of his statement with re-

spect to America, the public acts of that Government.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, if the embargo was

meant, it was not conclusive, as it had been impos-

ed three years ago, and was not followed by a war.

ments on which he founded his opinion.

to the case of St. John Mason, Esq.

new Government.

Mr. WHITBREAD said there were other ducu-

Mr. STUART WORTLEY stated, that it

would be unworthy of the House to adjourn; the

due time ought to be granted for the formation of a

Mr. SHERIDAN moved, that an humble Ad-

of the Report of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as

Mr. RYDER should not oppose the motion, but

thought the House had been too hasty last Session

in acceding to an enquiry, and deprecated the idea

Mr. Brougham's motion was then carried.

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER

AS received, per the Jane, from Cork, a large Supply of choice PORT WINE, SHERRY, BENECARLO, and MALT WHISKEY, which he will sett on pleasing Terms, particularly to persons in the SERVANTS HALL, PANTRIES, Wine and Bee &c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for King street, Waterford, May 30, 1812.

HOUSE and STABLE in the rere. AUCTION OF Application to be made at the House—to Docto

TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, & CEDAR.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, ON THE PARADE, 100 Tens Pitch Pine Timber, 10 Thousand Staves, 3000 Feet of Pitch Pine Plank, and

One Ton Red Cedar, now landed, per Montezuma, from Charleston. Gr Sale to commence at one o'Clock.

PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, May 30, 1912.

WILLIAM MACKESY,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST. WITH Gratitude acknowledges the decided Pre-ference given him since his commencement in Business, now upwards of twenty two sears. He acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has lately received a large supply of the bed MEDICINES from London, per the Active, Capt. Payarea-and from Bristol, per the Betsey, Capt. Sterning. All Commands addressed to his Bouse most respectfully at-

Broad-street, Waterford, May 30, 1812. THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRI-LEY, as formerly advertised, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next.

Carrick on Suir, May 29, 1812. TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, MR. POWER O'SHEE'S LODGE, at KNOCKWA nox, completely furnished, with Grass for one or two Horses and a Cow. Also, the LODGE at Box MAITON, in which Mrs. HERBERT resided. Applica tion to be made to Mr. P. O'SHEF, Gardenmorris,



FOR BOSTON, IN AMERICA, FERHIL first-sailing Brig CONCORD, DARIEL TRIFF,

Master, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 1st of next Month, wind and weather permitting.-Apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS JACOB. Waterford, 5th Month 19th, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FINHE HOUSE & CONCERNS in Colereck-Street. in which Mr. PRILIP HAVDES lately rended ; niso, some Lots of BUILDING GROUND at the Wa. terside and John's-Hill .- Apply to ABRAHAN SYMES, who has a few Tens of HAY to dispose of on reason Waterford, March 31, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, BOUT Eight Acres of the LANDS of BALLYMA-A Kill, County of Waterford, adjoining to the Core, situated on the River Suir, and only one Mile from the City of Waterford; being a most beautiful Situation for any Gentleman to build upon. The

Leasn is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion.

Apply to Bust. Roberts, Esq. Waterford. Waterford, November 26, 1812. TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Patrick street, next to Doyle, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady Imp. litely occupied by Mrs. Shenlock. Inquire of

IRON AND DEALS.

MICHAEL DORBYN, next door to the latter House.

Waterford, May 28, 1812.

TUST arrived to Patrick Munnay, per the Seglacargo of SWEDISH IRON, of the best Quality, with eighty dozen three-inch, fourteen-feet, fine-sawed DEALS. His Yard is well supplied with a large assortment of English BAR and ROD IRON. Carrick-on-Suir, May 22, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THATHE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1912.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in Incress, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vesse's of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the; eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jony ATRIES, No. 7. Walbrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jona

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S STREET.

TTO BE LET, and immediate Possession given, that part of the Commercial House which re nains unoccupied-consisting of a large KITCHEN CELLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED CHAMBERS Hotel, or a Lodging-House .- Also, a good COACH-

POOLE-or to Kowaro Pret. Waterford, May 26, 1812.

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

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE LARGE HOUSE and CELLARS annexed thereto, in High-street, in which Mr. ANTHORY Date lately resided, well-known as a most capital Establishment. Application to be made to Mr. Will-MAN SINHOTT; Of Mr. JOHN MARKE, Broad street. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

THE RICH LITTLE LOTTERY WILL BE ALL DRAWN THE 4TH OF JUNE. T' consists of but 8000 Tickets. The Scheme is formed upon the same Plan as the last, which dispersed more Capital Prizes among the Public than any Lottery ever known.

SCHEME:	
. Deine of con 100 1 1 Prize of £10.00	0
5.000 1 5.00	
1 2,000 4 50	()
3 1.000 4 40)()
	0
	60
12 100 40	10
	30
And 1310 Prizes of £15 each.	

Thursday fortnight. TICKETS and SHARRS are now on Sale at A. BIR-

NIE'S, J. BULUS, and S. PHELAN'S, Waterford, TABLE NEW INN at Newcastle having been lately taken by Sixon NEWHAN, from England, and fitted up in a superior style of neatness, he takes the Abberty of informing the Nobility and Gentry, that it is now ready for their reception; and as he is determined not to spare either expense or exertion, to afford them evers accommodation, he flatters himse. with a continuance and increase of that favour and approbation with which they have already honoured nin. There will be a COFT EE-ROOM in the House, supplied with English and Irish Newspapers.

N. B. The STABLING has been divided into sepa-

rate and roomy Stalls, and finished in the most conve ment and superior manner. Newcastle, May 16. NEWCSBTLE is situated 20 Miles from Limerick, o

the direct line from thence to Killarney, and Co. Kerry, and as it is by several miles the shorlest road, the want of accommodation will no longer prevent the Public from having the benefit of this advantage.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 77s, 0d, per Barrel, besides an Allowance. of Eight Shiflings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Penny Lonf. 0 2 2 Two-Penny, 0 4 5 Four Penny, 0 9 1 0 13 6 1 2 0 Six-Penny, 0 13 6 | 1 4 5 | 1 11 1 6.7 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pro portion - and besides the two initial Letters of the Bater or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be narked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seiz And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

levied according to Law. JOHN DENIS, Mayor. WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 1

cen-feet, fine-waved		Royal Highness should concent from that the steel	fully defi
ied with a large as-	Tailow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.	tion of the country; that we were on the eve of the last of our perils—a war with America; that	Mr. S
ir, May 22, 1812.	Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d casks,rendered) - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d.	the last of our peris—a war with the country was in the most perturbed state at home;	manner i
	Rurnt Pigs, 45s. 0d 41s, 0d. > per Cent.	in short, that anxiety and dissatisfaction prevailed	this Bill.
T,	Pock 404, 04, 439, 04, 1	throughout the Kingdom. He trusted the Noble	argue it
MAY NEXT,	Beef, 0s. 0d 0s. 0d.	I t and mould give him an explicit auswer-	at any ti
LLS at POULDREW.	Oatmeal, 50s Od 31s Od.) Flour, first Quality, s d s d.	1 and CASTLEREAGH professed nimself willing	reasonia
OUSES thereon: such	second 86s Od 90s. Od. per Bag	Langie all the information which was consistent with	ed a simi
e allowed to the Te-	third 56s. 0d - 64s. 0d. [I the date. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Drophinn)	he did it
possession. Apply to nuncreial Hotel.		I was to the babit of mixing up a number of trick tank	allege, l
ord, April 4, 1912.	Wheat,	L. Lines with motions of course. In the program	The con
	Outs (common) 25% Od 29% Od. ner Rar-	I stauce he had without any loungation, asserted,	the vend
TISION AND CORN	(notator) 29s. Od 30s. Od. rel.	I it is a second was in contention. At a second	of his
E LET.	Malt, 43s, 0d 45s, 0d. Coals, 4s, 9d 5s, 5d.	I idea existed except in the imagination of that 1100.	duplicit
Lucion horses	Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. } perStone.	1 Ct A A A A Aba dieact (intertion but to min of the	feet him
and WARE-HOUSES. Inclusion, capable of	Polatocs, 7)4. to 100.	11 Cont (Mr. Whithread), he could allower, the	mirable
Manufacture of Pro-	[(augrices), 5 d 60.]	The state of the collegation was presented	
and are so conveni-	Beef	I that he had bridge and that he knew nothing	off. H
els of large Burthen to m the Premises, the:e-	Mutton { (joints), v d 7d. } per lb.	f all a new premurements. He must buy a ten works	1 0
eventing injury to the	Vest 0 d 0d.	in answer to two observations of Mr. Whithread.—	arose fr
	Pork 3 d 4d.	It was stated, that this country was on the eve of a	to be p
John ATRIJO, No. 7.	Butter	war with America: he was utterly at a loss to know	surc.
remises, apply to Jours. August 22, 1812.	Whiskey 11s. 6d 15s. 0d. per Gal.	whence such information was acquired: and, as to	' .
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•		

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, MAY 26.

The consideration of the Report of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill was, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, postponed till Thursday. The Bill for the more effectual Punishment of

Persons receiving Money under false Pretences was, on the motion of Lord Ellenborough, rend a second time, and ordered to be committed. The Irish Grain Distillation Prohibition Bill was

Several private Bills were brought up from the

Commons .- Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Earl GROSVENOR moved, that an Account of the Salary and Emolument of the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod be laid before the House .- Or-

His Lordship then proposed a Resolution, suggesting the inexpediency of filling up the office of Pentleman Usher, till regulated; but afterwards

agrand to postpone it till to-morrow. Mr. WILSON and others from the Common brought up the Claudestine Marriage Bill, and a private Bill.

Several witnesses were examined on the subject of dress be presented to the Prince Regent, to direct the Orders in Council .- Adjourned. the Home Secretary to lay before the House a Copy

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. CANNING stated, that in consequence of the postponement of the Call of the House, he should portpone his motion relative to the Catholics, till

of calling men to account several years after the Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the objection which had last night been made to the production of grievances had elapsed. Mr. SHERIDAN and Mr. HUTCHINSON depapers, that a future Administration might be burt fended the conduct of Mr. Mason, who had used y such production, could not apply to the Motion all possible assiduity to procure a speedy investigawhich he was now about to make; for he undertion of his case. On Sir T. TURTON'S motion, that the Publistood, from authentic sources, that the same vigorour Administration, which had hitherto conducted cans' Bill be committed, the affairs of the country, was to continue in pow-Mr. D. GIDDY said, it was one of the most er-that the Government still retained the confifoolish and absurd hills ever brought into the House; dence of the Prince, though it had lost the confit was unprecedented except in one instance, when dence of Parliament-that these pro forma tenants, as they had been for the last week, of the seals of office, were to resume their functions, and try to re-

apprehended in this instance, had given him his de-

into his most serious consideration. Surely, it was

Impossible, that those who had the confidence of his

Royal Highness should conceal from him the situn-

sired intelligence.

Mr. Fox had, at the Instigation of his Constituents, brought in a similar Bill, though he laughed at it in every private company. gain the confidence of the country. He understood, Sir T. TURTON rose to order. also, that it was in contemplation to adjourn the Mr. D. GIDDY further observed, that pewter Parliament, but he must strongly protest against such pots were supposed to give a greater relish to porter : proceeding, and he begged the House not to consent and, indeed, it had been lately discovered by his on measure calculated only to further petty incountryman and friend, Sir H. Davy, that a galvatrigues for place. He then moved, that an account nic influence was produced by drinking beer out of should be laid before the House, of the amount of pewter; and it was right, said Mr. Giddy, that the duties collected for the last 5 years in the port of those who drink this beverage, should have excited London, distinguishing the collection of each year.

as many agreeable sensations as possible. [A laugh.] Mr. STEPHEN expressed himself much gratified Mr. WHITBREAD denied that Mr. Fox had the information just given by the Hon, and ever treated the subject with levity, when he intro-Learned Gentleman. He (Mr. S.) had enquired duced a Bill similar to the present. The real subof those near him (the Treasury Bench) on the substance of the Hon. Gentleman's argument was, that ject of the Administration about to be formed, and he was a Cornish man, and therefore felt it incumwas utterly unable to procure any information, till bent on him to defend and promote the use of pewthe Honourable Gentleman, who knew whatever ter. He (Mr. W.) confessed he stas strongly prewas to be known, and something farther also, he

idiced in favour of this appeal of the publicans; brough them he enjoyed most of the advantages which he possessed, and therefore he felt as much Mr. WHITBREAD observed, that a most paininterested for them as the Hon. Gentleman did for ful auxiety prevailed throughout the country on the tin mines; but really it was the first time he had the subject of the constitution of a new Ministry ever heard of the galvanic sensations supposed to be and he was sorry, if what the Learned Gentleman communicated by drinking porter out of pewter; stated was correct, that no information was to be and that able chemist, Sir H. Davy, had better disrocured. He intended to put an explicit question cover that roast beef acquired a peculiar relish from o the Noble Lord opposite. He had heard, that seing served up on pewter plates-this would still new Ministry was to be formed; he had heard almore increase the product of the Cornish mines .so, that the former Administration still possessed [A laugh.] He should be the last man who wished the confidence of the Prince: under these circumto diminish the consumption of porter; and he hopstances, he begged an explicit answer from the Noed the new information as to the best mode of drinkble Lord. It was only last Friday, that the Prince ing it would increase the consumption next week, Regent had, in answer to an Address of that House, if it were only by way of experiment. promised to take the subject of a new Government

Sir T. TURTON declared, that the principal object of his Bill was to prevent Imposition in country places, where the measures were in general shamefully deficient.

Mr. SHERIDAN expressed his surprise at the nanner in which the Hon. Gentleman had treated this Bill. He had endeavoured to laugh and not to argue it out of the House; but he (Mr. S.) would at any time rather listen to the Hon. Gentleman's reasoning than his ridicule. Mr. Fox had supported a similar measure, as much out of the House as he did in it-not as the Hon. Gentleman seemed to allege, because his Constituents were publicans .-The consumers must always, of course, outnumber the venders of beer, and have formed the majority of his electors. Mr. Fox was incapable of any duplicity; and no doubt the Hon. Gentleman would Gent. As to the direct question put to him by the feel himself affronted, were it said of him, that he ridiculed the Bill in the House, and declared it admirable when he went into company. He (Mr. S.) had no fear of the consumption of pewter falling off. Having the honour to be Receiver General in answer to two observations of Mr. Whithread .- for Cornwall, the emoluments of which office chiefly It was stated, that this country was on the eve of a arose from the produce of tin, he must be allowed war with America: he was utterly at a loss to know to be perfectly impartial in his support of the meaCT C MARTER OF UNKENNESS.

nted to inquire into the iences of the prevailing k the labouring classes of er to accestato whether an he devised to prevent eat a national evil, and to presented to the Hon . ere impowered to report pursuant to the order of examine a great number om different parts of the various ranks and profes. ed to the following report:

out committee, from t'e n, that the vice of its ne years past on the deiddle ranks of society. ne same period among exists at present to a onulation of England. H in the seaport and maas in the agricultural ctims men, women, and

of its Production. causes of the intempemay be enumerated the by the upper classes of intoxication were more in among their inferfor customs and courtesties e succestry, of minghing ing drinks with almost life, such as the celeriages and funerals, and festivities, as well as of convivial entertainmmercial transactions of

es of its Extension. minediate causes of the this vice among the

ty may be neutioned force of the temptations a by the additional estaintoxicating drinks are being considered, from ricts in England, Scotnot less than one such families throughout the increased facilities of ratification of the maby the reduction of the pirits, by the reduction admixtures with this, of by the additional atvery new competitor, who erful attraction to visters, sums, less even than a an intoxicating drink

Individual Churacter.

res of the vice of intoxie classes, and the prevasits and pernicious cusabits among the middle nany, and so fearful to lifficult as it is prinful to ies of them, and to puraucholy and fatal details

are only a few of the com this beneful source: h, disease in every form decrepitude in the oid. at debitity and d cay in paroxysms, apopiexista. nd accidents of various , one of the most as fit ir desis, idioev, madross. ed by numerous medical this the subject of their

tal capacity, and tigant for learning, as well ra any useful art or indus-

worst possions of the ige, with a brutalization is usunder and destroy. of nature and society. oral and religious prinindifference to educa-, insensibility to shome. ation, as proved by clerverseers, teachers, and r committee on all these

National Welfare. I point of view, 24 affects

, strongth, honor, and y, the consequences of perate habits among the of the general welfare of o tatal to the hoppiness of hers the following exist

an immense amount of s grain, given by a toonfood of man, which is tion into a poison; the nes, examined in great . amittee, being uniform in nt spirits are absolutely constitution; that in no ecessary or even useful but they are always in allest extent deleterions. e according to the prolay be taken into the sysan immerse amouniof hilst thousands are muad is destroyed in such a aly the agricultural prohose grain, but to: this use of it, there sould be kent demand for the use cople, who would then consume, and improved ment for themselves and les ali other tarno proereuted as it is chiefly by labour, is retarded or £50,000,000 sterling per ganum. suppressed to the extent of £1,000,000 out of every £6,000,000 that is produced; to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection, and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskilfulness, inattention, and neglect of those affected by intoxication, producing great closed at earlier hours, and on the Sabbathinjury to our domestic and foreign trade.

13. The extensive loss of property by sea from shipwrecks, founderings, fires, and innumerable other accidents, many of which, according to the dical men, and others, examined by your committee, are clearly traceable to drunkenness in some

against their occurrence. 14. The comparative inefficiency of the navy and army, in both of which, according to the testimony of eminent naval and military officers examined by your committee on intemperance, is a cankerworm that eats away its strength and its discipline to the core, it being proved beyond all the pasy, and a much greater proportion of the army, is as much destroyed as if the men were slain in battle by that most powerfully ally of number of accidents occurring in both branches of the service, seven-eighths of the sickness, invalidings, and discharges for incapacity, and nine-tenths of all the acts of insubordination, and the fearful punishments and executions to which these give rise, are to be ascribed to drunken-

15. The injury to national reputation abroad by the intemperate habits of our soldiers and seamen, the excesses committed by them in foreign ports, where they form the largest class of British subjects usually met with, and from whose conduct erroneous and injurious impressions are formed of the character of the nation to which they belong, as testified by the evidence of shipmasters, merchants, and others, given before your committee, as well as the direct and immediate contamination and injury of sober rares of men in new and uncivilized countries, visited for the first time by our ships, many of which leave no traces of their visits behind them but the vice of drank miness, first introduced there by their crew.

produced on individuals, the loss of personal own image implanted in the human race to cultibeauty, the de line of health, and the progressive vate, to improve, and to refine, and not to carrupt, decay of the bodils and mental powers; which to brutalize, and to destroy. exils are accumulative in the amount of injury they inflict, as intemperate parents, according to high and ant spirits is conveyed through the milk of the too her to the infant at the breast; so that the freating of life through which nature supplies that pure and healthy nutriment of infancy is poisoned at its very source, and a diseased and vitiated a petite is thus created, which grows with its growth, and strengthens with its increasing weak-

ness and decay. 17. The increase of pauper'sm in its diest fearful shap , divested of that sense of shame which would distals to receive relief whilst honest industry could secure the hundlest independence, and assounded with a distigated of consequences, and a reclassions of all obligations domestic or social, which, according to the evidence of witnesses from the agricultural districts examined before your committee, has converted the pauper from a grateful receiver of aid under unavoidable calamity (which was once the general character of those receiving parish relief), to an idle and disorderly clamourer for the right of being sustained by the industry of others, or a profligate and licentious

parent of illegitimate offspring. 18. The spread of crime in every shape and form, from theft, fraud, and prostitution in the Young, to burnings, robberies, and more bardened offences in the old, by which the gools and prisons, the bulks and conside transports, are filled with innestes, and an enormous mass of human beings, who under sober habits and moral training would be sources of wealth and strength to the country, are transformed, chiefly through the remote or immediate influence of intoxicating drinks, into excrescences of corruption and weakness, which must be cut off and cast away from the community, to prevent the gangrenous contamination of its whole frame, leaving the body itself in a constant state of that inflammatory excitement which always produces exhaustion and weakness in the end, and thus causing the country to sacrifice every year a larger portion of blood and treasure than the most destructive wars occanin; the innocent population thus made criminal, being, like the grain subjected to distillation, converted from a wholesome source of strength and prosperity into a poisoned issue of weakness and

derer. 19. The retardation of all improvement, inventive or industrial, civil or political, moral or religious, the hindering of education, the weakening of good examples, and the creation of constant and in reasing difficulties in the propagation of sound morality and sublime traths of the Gospel, both at home and abroad, according to the testimony of teachers, postors, and others, examined by your committee; the sum expended in intoxicating drinks in the city of Glasgow alone being stated by one of the witnesses from that neighburhood to be nearly equal to the whole amount expended on public institutions or charity and benevolence in the entire United Kingdom.

20. That the mere pecuniary loss to the nation from these several causes already enumeratedp rty destroyed by sea and land, the diminished farming branches in the County of Derry, belong. painted. The Noble Earl's coronet, deposited on productive labour from the community, the proeth leucs of the navy and army, the decrease and ling to the North West Society.

12. The loss of productive labour bu every dand detorioration of the physical and mental powers partment of occupation to the extent of at least of the population, the increase of panperism, the one day in six throughout the kingdom (as testified spread of crime, and the retardation of improveby witnesses engaged in various manufacturing ment caused by the excessive use of intoxicating Saturday, Dublia, Irish Bank Stock, 224]. operations), by which the wealth of the country, drinks, may be fairly estimated at little short of

The next head of the Report refers to the Remedies to be applied to these gigantic evils. Por this purpose the Committee recommend -s better regulation of public-houses, a limiting of the number of such houses-requiring them to be making all spirits shops open to public viewseparating the sale of spirits from groceries-the discontinuance of all issues of spirits (except as medicine) to the Army, Navy, all other persons evidence of the most experienced shipowners, me- | in the public employ, with the abolition of canteens-withholding from merchant ships the drawback granted to them on foreign spirits-the of the parties employed in the navigation and prohibition of paying wages in houses where incharge of such vessels, whose vigilance, had they | toxicating liquors are sold—to have such wages been sober, would have been sufficient safeguards | paid always before breakfast hour and on marketdays - the prohibition of society meetings at public houses-the establishment of healthy promenades near every town—the reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, &c .- the establishment of Temperance Societies in every town and village -the diffusion of sound information as to the extensive evils produced to individuals, and to the question that one-sixth of the effective strength of State, by the use of any beverage that destroys the health, cripples the industry, and poisons the morals of its victims-the institution of every subordinate auxiliary means of promoting the death-intoxicating drinks, and that the greater reformation of all such usages, courtesies, habits, and customs of the people as lead to intemperate habits, more especially the exclusion of ardent spirits from all places where large numbers are congregated either for business or pleasure, and the changing the current opinion of its being a benefit, which its presentation to those whom we wish to reward, or honour, or please, so constantly fosters and prolonge, into a conviction of its being an evil which should on all occasions be avoided as poisoner of the health, the morals, and the peace of society—the removal of all taxes on knowledge, and the extending every facility to the widest spread of useful information to the humblest classes of the community-a national system of education which should embrace as an essential part of the instructions given by it to every child in the Kingdom accurate information as to the poisonous and invariably deleterious nature of ardent spirits as an article of diet in any form or shape, and the inculcation of a sense of shame at the crime of voluntarily destroying or thoughtlessly obscuring that faculty of reasoning 16. The diminution of the physical power and and that consciousness of responsibility which Linguity of a large portion of the British popula- | chiefly distinguish man from the brate, and which ton by the destructive effects already described as his Almighty Maker when he created him in his

The next head is " Ultimate or Prospective Re medies," as follows :- The absolute probabilion of medical testimony, give a taint to their offspring the importation from any foreign country, or from even before its birth, and the pois mous stream of our colonies, of distilled spirits in any shape—the equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain, the most important part of the food of man, in our country—the restriction of distillation from other materials to the purposes of the arts, manufactures, and medicine, and confining the wholesome and retail dealing in such articles to chymists, druggis's, and dispensaries alone.

The next head is " Examples of other Countries." The Committee here give several instances of the good effected in America by the agency of Temperance Societies, and by fitting out vessels upon the principle of total abstinence from spirits.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS. Your committee deeply impressed with the long catalogue of evils which they have endeavoured thus briefly and faintly to describe, and feeling the strongest and most carnest desire to lessen their number and amount, humbly venture to sug- solemn ceremony was rendered the more affecting navy and army, and in the ships employed in the merchant service, to the causing such other ameliorations to be made in this respect as can be effected to the public declaration of their determination to and parent of almost every other vice.

the most important elements in successful legislation is the obtaining the full sanction and support of public opinion in favour of the laws, and as this is most powerful and most enduring when based on careful investigation and accurate know- | kind. ledge as the result, they venture still further to recommend the most extensive circulation during the recess under the direct sanction of the Legislature of an abstract of the evidence obtained by this inquiry in a cherp and pirtable volume, as was done with known his Lordship, together with numbers of his the Poor Law Report, to which it would form the best auxilliary; the national cost of intoxication and its consequences being tenfold in amount to

The Marquis of Waterford and Lord Glandine have left London on a shooting excursion in

In one of the squalls which were prevalent last week, a lady's veil was blown to a considerable height, in Patrick-street, Cork, and descending on a horse's head, the animal immediately sprung away, and threw his rider who was severely in-

The County Members, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart, and Captain Jones, have given directions to namely, the destruction of an immense amount of bave the sum of money (£70) which they were in grain subjected to distillation, the abstraction of the habit of giving as a plate to be run for at Londonderry races, distributed among the several

Friday, London, 3 per Ct. Consols, 901 1. _ ___ Exchequer Bills, 43 40. ____ 31 per Ct. Stock, 93 1 8.

THE WATERFORD MIRROR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1834.

We can announce, on information the most unquestionable, that whoever has within these two days given credit to the assertion forwarded to a morning paper from Madrid, that the Spanish Cabinet had resolved to apply for succour to the King of the French against Don Carlos, has been imposed upon by absolute fiction. The Government of the Queen of Spain came to no such resolution, and made no such application. The Queen's Government has as yet entertained no wish that a single French soldier should cross the frontier of Spain against the Carlists. All that has ever been desired of the King of the French was, that he should post a corps of observation on the Eastern Pyrennees .- Times.

We have received New York Papers to the 16th July inclusive. They represent the commercial embarrassments of the Union as having, in a great measure, subsided, but party spirit still runs high on the Deposit question, which engrosses much of their speculations. The prominent news, however, contained in those articles, relates to a most disgraceful riot, which appears to have originated in the antipathy of the mob of New York to the advocates of slave emancipation in that city. It is feared that the progress of emancipation will have many difficulties to encounter in the great modern republic before it can arrive at that consummation to which England has had the glory of leading the way. The riots continued at intervals from the 1st of July to the 14th, though, happily, little | Fourths, 16s. to 20s .- Weighed at Butter Crane michief was done, the fury of the populace having 389 firkins; best neighbouring 70s. to 78s. spent itself chiefly upon the pows and windows of empty chapels .- London Paucr.

According to present arrangements the King vill prorogue Parliament on Thursday next.

Wednesday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Westminster expressed his regret that the session was too far advanced for him to bring torward his motion relative to that barbarous and absurd practice of their Lordships voting by proxy, which necessarily rendered them unpopular in the eye of the country. He had been pressed on several occasions to defer it, owing to the unsettled state of the government, but he thought all would agree with him that it was a subject well worth the consideration of the House. He hoped, therefore, that next session this question, as well as that of the repeal of the septennial act, and other reforms in our civil and ecclesiastical departments, would not be overlooked by his Majesty's go-

By accounts from England and Wales, it appears that the wheat crop is more than an average one throughout the country, and has been considerably improved by the late rains. The grass and turnip crop have also been considerable; the potato crop, however, is rather indifferent.

Viscount Donerile has arrived at Donerale Castle, County Cork, from Colabrook, Warwickshire. The Earl and Countess Norbury, and the Ladies Toler, Lord Decies, and the Misses Beresford, are at present at Beulah soa.

FUNERAL OF EARL BATHURST.

The funeral of the late Earl Bathurst took place on Tuesday morning at Cirencester, which town the remains of his Lordship reached on Saturday week from London, in a hearse drawn by six horses, and under the management of Mr. Woolfit, of Fleet-street, undertaker to the family. The gest to the House the importance of drawing the and impressive through the circumstance of the attention of his Majesty's Government to the im- remains of his Lordship's late son, the Hon. Col. mediate introduction of such improvements as your Seymour Bathurst, who died in London about committees have respectfully recommended in the April or May last, having been disluterred on the occasion of his Lordship's death from the vault in which they were deposited in the new cemetery, off the Harrow-road, and now borne to be interred by their authority wherever they may extend, and in the family vault in company with those of his honoured and much lamented parent. The utmost introduce early in the ensuing session some general respect was paid to the memory of his Lordship and comprehensive law for the progressive diminu- by the inhabitants of Circucester; the shopkeeption and ultimate suppression of all the existing ers closed their shops on the evening that the refacilities and means of intemperance, as the root mains arrived at the family mansion, Oakley Park, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and As your committee are fully aware that one of who repeated this mark of respect on the morning and throughout the day of the funeral, thus shewing by the suspension of their business the esteem which they bore his Lordship, whose character as a friend and as a landlord was of the most worthy

At the early hour of Oo'clock on Tuesday morning the death bell of the Abbey Church began to toll, and towards nine, the hour appointed for the funeral, a large body of gentlemen, who had long Lordship's tenantry, all in deep mourning, and amounting to nearly 300, assembled on the lawn of the mansion, for the purpose of paying a last that of poor-rates, and pauperism being indeed tribute of respect to his Lordship's memory in chiefly caused by habits of intemperance, of which following his remains to the tomb in the character it is but one out of many melancholy and fatal of mourners. This act was entirely spontaneous on the part of those individuals, as the funeral, in compliance with the last wishes of his Lordship, was to have been of a private character. At nine o'clock a great proportion of the population of the town assembled in front of the outer-gate of the mansion, and thence in an extended line to the

open space opposite the Abber. The remains of the Noble Earl, and those of his son, lay in state during six hours on Monday, in the hall of the family mansion, and were seen by many thousand persons, several of whom had travelled considerable distances to witness the imposing ceremony. The walls of the ball, in the centre of which the coffins lay, were hung with black, on which the arms, and various orders of which the Noble Earl was a member, were richly

during this melancholy process, and the silent impressiveness of the scene was infinitely heightened by the exclusion of the daylight, and the substitution of numerous wax lights placed on pedestals in the hill.

All the arrangements having been made, the funeral procession proceeded towards the Abbey church. The corpse of the Hon. Seymour Bathurst proceded that of the Noble Earl. The pall-bearers were Lord Thypne, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Cripps, M.P., Mr. Edward Cripps, Mr. Croome, and Mr. Warner. The chief mourners were his Lordship's three sons-namely, Earl Bathurst (late Lord Apsley), the Hon. William Bathurst, and the Hon, and Rev. Charles Bathnest,

On arrival in the church the solemn rites were performed, and the cuffins were lowered to their last resting place in the family vanit.

His Lordship's remains were deposited in an elm coffin, placed within one of lead, which was incased in a splendidly wrought oaken one, richly covered with black relvet, and most tastefully ornamented. His Lordship died in his 72d year. The Hon. Colonel Seymour Bathurst died in his

Passengers, yesterday, by the City of Bristol from Bristol :- Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Miss Burtchael, Dr. Price, Messis. Matterson, Minner, Harvey, Bannatyne, Brown, &c., &c.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS. Saturday we had limited supplies of old and new Grain from farmers; the prices were as follow: - Wheat, new, 20s. to 22s.; old, 21s. to 23s.; Barley, old, 12s. to 13s.; new, 10s to 12.; Oats, old, 11s. to 12s.; new, 9s. to 11s. 6d.; old, for mealmen and horses, 13s. to 14s.; Oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s. to 14s.; Second Flour, 29s. to 31s.; Thirds, 23s. to 27s.; Potatoes, per 14lbs., by the bag, 3d. to 4d. -Whiskey, old Irish gallon, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 10d.; Imperial, 7s. 3d. to 8s. - Cardiff Coals, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; Newport, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 8.—Wheat is better sale than on Monday, at the quotation of that day. Barley remains as last quoted. Oats

1s. per quarter higher.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 8.—Tho supply of both fresh old Wheat and Oats rather scanty at market this week; notwithstanding, the former has receded in price nearly 2s. per barrel -the latter about 6d.; no Barley at Market; the supply of new Bere has been plentiful, and sold freely at our quotations; a few samples of new Wheat and Oats oppeared of very middling quality-the former brings 24s. 6d. to 26s.; the latter 10s, to 12s.; Rape seed was also in quantity, and sold freely at 23s, to 26s.; Flour and Oatvernment; for if they were, certain was he that meal have been heavy during the week -the latter ministers would entirely lose the confidence of the about 6d, per cwt. lower since this day se'nnight. Wheat, (white) 27s. 6d. to 29s.; (millers' red) 24s. to 26s. 6d.; New Bere, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; Malt, 23s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Oats, (common) 10. 6d. to 71s. 6d.; (feeding) 11s. 6d. to 14s.; Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. to 14s.; Flour, (second) 14s. 6d. to 16s.

CORK BUTTER, Aug. 9. To Merchants-70s. 66s. 59s. 54s. 44s. To Country-60s. 55s. 49s. 44s. 33s. LAMERICK BUTTER, Aug. 9,-72s.-66s.-60s.-54c.-48si-1s. paid over.

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET-Aug. 5/ Beasts, 618; Sheep, 2006; Horses, 40; Calves, 31; Asses, 0; Pigs, 350; Sucking do. 57; Beef, per cwt., 45s. to 55s.; Mutton, 4 18. 5d. to 6d.; Pigs, per score, 7s. to 8s. 6d. AVERAGE PRICES

Of the Twelve English Maritime districts, for the week ending 1st August-Wheat 48s. 4d.; Barley 29s. Od.; Oats 23s. 1d.

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks, to regulate the price of Foreign Corn, ending the 1st Aug .- Wheat, 48s. 7d.; Barley, 28s. 10d.; Oats, 23s.11d .- Daty, Wheat, 38s. 3d.; Barley, 19a. 10d.; Oats, 12s. 3d.

During the past week the hops at Farnham and the surrounding neighbourhood have greatly improved, and in those grounds where a short time since there was such a deficiency of bine they are now bidding fair to produce a moderate crop. In some of the best lands the hops have not looked better this many years .- Hampshire Telegraph.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Sultan, London, 2014 fis bacon. Sewt hams, Scwt. lard, 2594 fiks butter, 6 packs feathers. Tryphena, Gloucester, 950 brls oats, 100 brls wheat, 28 brls barley. 2 hbds merchandise.

Regulator, London 1512 fle bacon, 766 frke butter, 31cwt lard, 4 bales 2 hoxes calico, 1 roll wire. William Penn, (Steamer). Liverpool, 3429 ewt flour, 328 brls wheat, 1546 frks butter, 2 cases wine, 30 half tes porter, 7 bris pork, 9ewt hams, 6 boxes

Nota Creina, (Steamer). Bristol. 307cert flour, 61 brls wheat, bewt bread, 211 pigs, 41 head of cattle. Elizabeth, Newport, 767 cwt floar, 30 bils cats, 60

ds bacon, 10 trs 40 balf trs porter. William and Thomas, Penzance, &c., 625 cwt flour, 4(10) bils bailey, 100 bils oats. Kingstown, (Steamer), Dublin, 3 bales, I hamper,

cask wine, 2 head of cattle. Patty, Gloucester, 536 bris barley, 30 bris wheat, 50 brls 110 half brls porcer.

Liverpool, Liverpool, 2650cwt flour. Regent, Shorebam, 400 brls oats, 540 feks butter, 410 fls bacon, 10cwt laid, 6 fiks tougues.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, AUG. 10.

ARRIVED. 8th-Sion Hill, Richards, Trinidad, sngar. 9th - Union, Howlin, Liverpool, salt - Kingstown, (steamer) Moriarty, Cork, m. g 10th - City of Bristol, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

BAILED, 8th-New Blewing, fedball, Swansea, flour-Fortitude, Nicholls, ditto, cattle-Samson, Loff, Nawpost,

provisions - Pandera, Power, Charlotte Town, passengers -Elizabeth, Jones, Catdiff, ballast. 9th - Hercules, Hariis, Cardiff, bellast-Fligabeth, Wellis, Newport, floor-Kingstown, (etcamer) Moriaity, Dubliu, in R.

Wind-Ang 164-S.

LISBON MAIL.

Lisbon, May 10 .- Our head-quarters are at Fuente de Guinaldo. The enemy, according to the most authentic accounts, are situated as follows :-Marmont, at Salamanca; Drouet, at Ozuaga; and Soult, at Serille, part of whose corps is still inclining more to the southward. It is said that General Sir Thomas Grnham is to leave the first division, and take the command of three divisions upon the

Two divisions have gone to Almendralego to replace General Hill, who has moved to Merida, and has with him 26 pontoons, a number of ladders. and a new formed brigade of iron 24-pounder howitzers. Very large deports are forming at Elvas and Badajos. It is a very generally received opinion here, that Lord Wellington will, in the course of the present campaign, completely clear the South of Spain of the enemy.

MAX 4. We have no intelligence of importance. either from the North or South of Portugal.

MAY 9.—According to letters from Polis, General Mendizabel had set out upon a secret expedi-

On the 6th Inst. General Trant was expected at

APRIL 9 .- According to letters from the Alentejo, of the 6th inst. Soult has set out from Seville for Los Porlos, with 800 horse. Four regiments from Cadiz have arrived at Badajos, among them the regiment of Jaen Nardes, to form the garrison of that place, or be otherwise employed. Field Marshal Don G. Marteros, who served with the Marquis Romana, and was chief of the staff of Governor Menacho, is the Officer named as Governor of Ba-

April 5 .- We yesterday received Arragon Ga rettes to the 4th April; they announce many advantages obtained by General Villa Campo over the French. This General, with the remains of the division which was preserved from the catastrophe of Valencia, have caused so much injury, that in prisoners alone, they have sent to Alicant 200, which, added to the number of the killed and wounded, increases the loss of the French in that province to

General Ballasteros, equally skilful as a warrior and politician, has circulated many Proclamations through the Andalusias, inviting, on condition of pardon, the juramentadoes to abandon the colours of their perfidious enemy; their effect was such as might have been expected; it appears that more than 1500 have deserted to the Spaniards with their arms and many horses. It is certain that in Ayamonte some 900, including dispersed and recruits, have been embarked for Cadiz.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

We are still unable to relieve the public mind, respecting the formation of a new Administration; but of this we are certain, that none of the late Ministers will be included in the arrangements which | House. are going forward. On Saturday we stated, what now turns out to have been perfectly correct, that, on the resignation of Lord Liverpool and his collengues, the Prince Regent empowered Marquis Wellesley to prepare an outline of a new Ministry. After his Lordship had done this, it appears that he submitted his project to the Members of the present Cabinet, who all declined, except Lord Melville, to take any part in the Government of the country, along with the Noble Marquis and Mr. Cauning. On this refusal, he had a communication with Earl Grey and Lord Grenville; but it is said, that this only respected " certain principles proposed by Marquis Wellesley, as the basis for forming a new Administration;" and "that no negociation for forming a new Administration has taken place with these Noble Lords." Holding this to be the fact, the communication made to the leaders of the Opposition seems to have referred more to principles than to persons; and it is said, that in consequence of an answer returned by the latter, that they would relinquish no part or the opinions they arowed on the great leading topics which have been so recently discussed in Parliament, a coalition with Lord Wellesley and his friends would not take place. It is also remoured, that the Opposition have determined not to come into office, except as a compact and united body. The result of these applications to the different parties was communicated last night by Marquis Wellesley to the Prince Regent, with whom it now remains to determine who are to be the men to whom the future government of the country is to be entrusted.

An Anholt Mail, which arrived this forenoon, has brought us accounts from Gottenburgh to the 19th instant; from Berlin to the 10th instant; and from Petersburgh to the 21st ult. A French General of Division has been appointed Governor of Berlin by the King of Prussia, and his capital is completely occupied by the troops of Bonnparte. This measure is said to have been resorted to for " the maintenance of better order and tranquillity." We should not be surprised, however, if it turns out the prelude to the dethronement of Frederick, who evi dently appears to have given offence to Napoleon. either from some suspicion he entertains of his Prus sian Majesty being disposed to join the long-talkedof coalition against France, or from his not being sufficiently devoted to the enforcement of the French Emperor's Anti-commercial decrees against Great Britain. Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, has had several attacks of the ague since he went to Orebro, but the symptoms of this disorder had somewhat abated prior to the 14th instant.

We have received Frankfort Papers to the 14th

on the Polish frontier, by the Polish and Confede- | bringing an account that an English frigate had ar- | which the Marquis Wellesley had an audience which marauding party, upon a plundering expedition. and well deserved their chastisement.

Some letters have been received by a Swedish ship, from Norway, which state a circumstance not easy to be explained. It is said, that an Edict has been received there from France, under which the burning system is to be introduced into that part of the Danish dominions, which has been practised his herto only within the immediate dependencies of France. What act of Denmark has given to France this extraordinary jurisdiction is not declared, but the effect has been, that very large orders for British weellen manufactures have been countermanded.

On Saturday, at three o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Privy Council at Carlton-House, which was attended by Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Ryder, and several others, for the purpose of swearing in the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the late Mr. Perceval, ad interim.

Mr. Vansittart enjoyed the office of Chancellor enure of that high office that the Ministerial records and Grenville Party :have hitherto notified.

Farl Fitzwilliam attended on Saturday morning t the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, in consequence of some accounts he had eceived from Yorkshire.

MANCHESTER. - The Scriegart of the Local Miliia, who, it is supposed, was murdered by the Luddites, was named Moore; he was quartered in Manchester, and had parted from his friends for the purpose of going home, accompanied by a young woman. On going up Ancoat-street, they were met by a party of men, who, it is conjectured, precipitated them over the bridge into the Rochdale. The neighbours heard a cry of murder I and rushed out, but could discover no one in the water; but oticed several men walk away at a quick pace. -Moore had incurred the resentment of the Luddites by his refusal to take their oath. The two bodies were taken out of the canal next morning. Fight persons have been committed to prison at Manchester, for administering oaths and rioting, since Sunday, the 17th inst.

Lucien Bonaparte's Poem of Charlemagne has it is said, been published on the Continent under a feigned name.

DUMPRIES, MAY 19 .- One dark and mysterious circumstance, connected with the assassination of the Prime Minister, we cannot omit to mention, as, owever strange and unaccountable it may appear, we can safely pledge our own credit, and we are authorised likewise to pledge the credit of a much respected and highly judicious elerical friend, in rouching for its truth. On the night of Sanday, the 10th inst. twenty-four hours BEFORE THE FA-TAL DEED WAS PERPETRATED, a report was brought, t is not yet known from what quarter, to Bridekirk, a village about two miles from Annan, that Mr. PERCEVAL was shot in his way to the House of Commons, at the door or in the lobby of that

This most remarkable fact, the whole inhabitants of that village are ready to attest, as the report quickly spread, and became on Monday the universal topic of conversation. The Clergyman to whom we have alluded, and who allows us to make use of his name, is Mr. Yorkstonn, Minister of Hoddom. This Gentleman, with a laudable zeal, went to the spot, and carefully inrestigated the rumour, with a view of tracing it to its source, but has hitherto been unsuccessful, although he has obtained the most satisfactory proof of its having existed at the same time

Courier.) MANCHESTER, MAY 23 .- This day (and at Cheser on Monday) the Special Commission opens at Lancaster, for the purpose of trying those who are unfortunately implicated in the riotous disturbances which have of late disgraced several parts of the two counties. The Judges before whom they are to appear are Sir Simon Le Blanc and Baron Thompson for this county, and the Hon. R. Dallas and the Hon. F. Burton for Chester. The number for trial, we are told, is about 100, at Chester 42. The interest excited by these trials is unprecedented. At Chester about 600 of the City's Local Militia, 300 of the North Lincoln, and 90 of the Oxford Blues, t is said, will occupy the Castle-yard during the trials, making an aggregate of nearly 1000. Each of the Prince. nan is to be furnished with ten rounds of ball car-

The act of separation between the Count and counters of Gottorp was finally pronounced at Basle on the 18th of January, in presence of Baron de Bertheim, Envoy from Baden

Durt .- A duel was fought in February, at U Park Camp, Jamaica, between Lieutenant W. Heey of the 18th (Royal Irish) regiment, and Lieut, Scott of the 5th West India, when the latter received a severe wound, his antagonist's ball having ussed through his right side and wounded his liver. Hesurvived only two days. Lieutenant Scott has abconded, in consequence of the Coroner's Inquest having returned a verdict of wilful murder.

EARTHQUAKE AT CARACCAS.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated May 22. " As my account of this melancholy circumstance has been much disputed, and from some quarters flatly contradicted, it behaves me to state what auhority I had for the communication.

"The following is correctly what I learnt from Capt. Sutton, of the Windsor Castle packet, respecting the sufferers at the Caraccas:

on the Polish frontier, by the Polish and Consider origing an account one and account on the Polish frontier, by the Polish and Considered origing an account one and account on the Polish frontier, by the Polish and Considered or admirate which rated troops, and driven across the Wysa. This afescaped from La Guyra and Caraccas, at which places a dreadful carthquake had been felt, which destroyed 15,000 inhabitants and screnteen churches at Caraccas; at La Guyra about 1400 people. The exact amount of less could not be had. The frigate was watering at Tortuga, when these people escaped from the shore. Captain Sutton further informs me, that the shock was felt at Demerara."

In the return of the Property Tax, which w gave lately, the amount for the year ending 5th of April, 1812, is stated at £5,221,936 64, 6d .-This is, we understand, only the sum collected.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

From the Courier.

For the purpose of giving our readers all possible information upon the subject of any new arrangenents, though we can hardly use that term with propriety, because nothing is yet armnged, we shall irst lay before them what may be considered as the Bulletins published this morning by two parties-First, the Bulletin of the Partizaus of the Marquis of the Exchequer but one single day; the shortest Wellesley, and second, the Bulletin of the Grey

FIRST BULLETIN.

"The completion of the proposed arrangemen I a new Administration does not prove to be so asy a task as it may have at first been supposed,-In every step that has hitherto been taken in the business, some awkward Impediment has somehow unaccountably and unexpectedly started up, to marthe fair promise of the previous prospect. We had reason to hope, that, in the course of vesterday, comething definitive would have been settled, in place of which, we are giren to understand, that not even the preliminary basis has yet been agreed mon. If we have been correctly informed, difficulties have been found to thicken in proportion to the pains taken to remove them, and the price of cooperation to be enhanced by the peremptory asserion of pretension, which cannot consist with the erms of the projected arrangement.

" It is a melancholy picture of the state of the imes, and of the principles of public men, that ebtacles, apparently insurmountable, should, in such a crisis of the country, threaten to deprive it of the services of an extended and rigorous administration that any narrow views of party or personal objects should interfere with a liberal and enlightened association in office for the common good.

44 In addressing a solicitation to the prominen men of all parties to unite in the new Administration Marquis Wellesley acted most liberally and disin terestedly; and if his endeavours to form such an administration as he felt the necessity of the times and the safety of the country required, should fail, will not be for having omitted to court the co-operation of all the tried and recognised talents in the

16 Indeed, the first steps he took in the execution of his arduous task, looked so favourably, that we cannot bring ourselves yet to contemplate a total failure. Still there are rumours in circulation, which, if true, would prove success to be all but hopeless We are slow, however, to credit any thing lightly which would have the effect of clouding the prospect that has dawned upon the nation, of extinguishing, for a time, at least, the spirit of personal hostility which has brought all public men into such disrepute. At all events, if the negociation should not succeed, we trust that the public will (as in a recent instance) be put in possession of the circumstances of its progress, and the causes of its failure.'

SECOND BULLETIN. have stated that on Sunday Wellesley went to Carlton-House and delivered into he hands of the Prince Regent the answers which he had received from the Heads of Parties to the proositions which he had made to them respectively, s the basis for forming a new Administration .-

His Royal Highness appointed the Noble Marquis o come to him the next day to receive his pleasure on the answers, and did not at that time enter into

"Yesterday afternoon, Lord Eldon and Lord Liverpool had each an audience of his Royal Highness, which lasted a considerable time. After which Lord Wellesley was admitted, and had a conference, which lasted till past five o'clock. Mr. Canning was then sent for, and had also an audience

" From the plain statement of this course of proeeding, our readers will draw the natural concluion, that the Prince Regent had no predilection for the outline, or, as it was called, the prospectus, laid before him. There was probably less discordince than he expected among the chief persons to whom application had been made, and his new call for advice from these men who are no longer responsible for the councils which they may offer, seems to shew an unwillingness to form an extended Administration on the basis proposed. We pretend not, however, to know the result of the conference with Lord Wellesley, or of that which subsequently took place with Mr. Canning."

The preceding Bulletins, which speak the sentiments of the parties they respectively support, and represent with tolerable accuracy, except in one or two particulars, the situation of affairs to a late hour last night, prove that nothing decisive is arranged, and that the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning have encountered more difficulties than they

Lord Wellesley saw Lords Grenville and Grey esterday morning, and Mr. Canning had some further communication with Lord Liverpool and Lord Eldon, and afterwards with Lord Wellesley "On the 17th April, a schooner arrived at Marti- at Apsley House. Lords Liverpool and Eldon then instant. A party of Cossacks have been attacked nique, after a passage of seven days from Curacon, had a very long interview with the Regent; after

retired, Mr. Canning was admitted to the honour of an interview with the Piloce.

After Lords Liverpool and Eldon returned from Carlton-House, a Cabinet Council was held, white Lasted till late at night. Another was held at 1 o'clock to-day, and was still sitting when our pape was put to press.

Yesterday evening, and not before, as we har been given to understand, Earl Moira, who lad been sent for by the Prince, was to have an interrier with his Royal Highness. Official Dispatch from Lord Wellington to Day

M. P. Forjaz, dated Head-quarters, Fuent. de Guinaldo, May 6.

Nothing important has occurred since I transmitted your Excellency my last dispatch,

"No movements of importance have taken place in the South. The information I receive from Gal. licia informs me that Espoz y Myna has fought the enemy since the end of March with much sneed frustrating all the endeavours made by General Dorsenne, with an infinitely superior force, to destroy the corps under his command; since which he has again succeeded in an attack made on the 6th of April, against one of the enemy's contays, or which occasion he took a large sum of money.

Lisnon, May 12 .- The army has begun to more South. No accounts have yet been received from We have heard that the author of the threatening

Letter, for whose discovery a thousand penies were lately offered in the Gazette, has come forward. He turns out to be the person who has so long persecuted the Duke of Norfolk by claims on the Title. A few days since, shortly after the threatening letter was received at Carlton-House, this Mi Howard called at Jeffery's, the bookseller, in Palla mall, and begged of him to stop a letter, addressed to the Prince Regent, and which was then in the General Post-Office box, in the window. He was, of course, told, that his request could not be complied with. Yesterday it occurred to Mr. Jeffery to communicate this circumstance to Colonel Bloom. field, and the discovery fellowed.

" PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.—Arrived this morning he ship Patent, of London, Captain M. Master, She sailed from hence a short time sluce for Jamaica, but on the 17th inst. in lat. 39, long. 14, she fell in with the enemy's squadren, consisting of the Ariadne, of 41 guns, Androunche, 41 guns, and the Mameluck, of 16 gues, under the command of Commodore Fertier. This squadron left Nantzon the 9th January, and a few days after chased the Surveillante frigate into Corunna, since which ther have been to the West Indies, but did not touch at any of the Islands. The object of the cruize appears to have been wholly plunder, in which they have unfortunately but too well succeeded, having captured about 20 traders, the greater part of which had valuable cargoes. The enemy either burnt or sunk all of them, after taking out the nost valuable things on board.

The first vessel captured was the Nancy, & inernsey, Capt. Childs, from the Brazils, bound to Guernsey. They captured, also, two other American ships, whose names I cannot learn. The hip Patent, which brings the above news, was given ap as a cartel, and has on board about 150 of the reus of the captured ressels. The Patent left the mency's squadron on the 13th instant, in lat. 40, ong. 14. Next day fell in with the Achates, and gave her intelligence; a few days after fell in with two frigates, the Semiramis and the Andromache; and since that with the Helicon gun-brig; so that, if the enemy attempt to get into any of the Western ports, it is to be hoped they will be intercepted. ome of the masters think they will proceed North about, and endearour to get into the Texel or to Norway; others of the masters think they will keep to the Southward, to await a gale of wind, and run for Bourdeaux, or some of the Western ports."

From the Derry Journal.-We are somy t has fallen to our lot to record one of the most wanton and diabolical outrages that ever disgraced a civilized country. On Friday last, his Majesty's armed schooner Barbara, commanded by a Lieutenant Morgan, appeared upon our coast, and comnenced a series of the most cruel acts of oppression ever witnessed, by impressing a number of fishernen, a class of people respected and protected by all Governments, whether friends or foes. Next day the schooner came to an anchor in Moville bay, where four outward-bound American ressels had come to anchor, with their legal complement of passengers, in order to make the necessary arrangenents, previous to their proceeding to sea. Licut. Morgan immediately commanded the boats of the Nepean Revenue Cutter to his assistance, and sending a gang on board each of the Americans, had great many of the passengers dragged from their births, and conveyed on board the schooner, the crews of the boats committing every possible excess, s they searched for the unfortunate men who endearoured to hide themselves in various parts of the hip. The distressing scene which presented itself n board the vessels, when families found their relations torn from them, can hardly be imagined, and is beyond our ability to describe. The news reached Derry late on Saturday night, but it gained no credit; no one would believe that such acts dare be attempted by any man in the service of the best of Kings, and the freest country on earth. It proved but too true, however, and never before did any occurrence excite so strong a sensation in this city.-A meeting of the merchants was called at the Ballast-Office, at 1 o'clock, yesterday, but such was the general anxiety, that most of them were in attendance half an hour before the appointed time.

When the wished-for hour arrived, Adam

of the disgraceful transaction as came within his knowledge. He had been at Moville for the purpose of transacting the business of the ship Bristol; and on the evening of Saturday, being on shore, his attention was drawn to the ships in the bay by the most | was rejected by a Majority of 4. Mr. WORTLEY's heart-rending cries of women and children. He wished to go on board the Bristol, but could not procure a boat until about ten o'clock, when the I strually withdrawn from the Ministers of the Crown Mate of the Mary came on shore and conveyed him to the Bristol. The first object which attracted his | the Address to the Prince Recent, for the remora notice was an old woman of the name of Fulton, who had got two of her teeth knocked out, and two of her ribs broken by the hilt of a sabre, while clinging to her son, as the ruffiane were dragging him into the boat. On Sunday, Mr. Foster went | were unwilling to be the bearers of the sentence of on board the Schooner, accompanied by Captain Backer, of the Bristol. - They begged leave to take down the names of the impressed passengers, that Journalist has shrewdly observed, their resistance of they might dispose of their clothes and preperty! this motion was a new proof of their want of wisacroeably to their wishes, which was granted by Lieutenant Morgan. In the mean time, two marines walked the deck with drawn sabres, which they freely applied to the shoulders of the passengers .-One unfortunate wretch, leaning over the bulwark, for the purpose of requesting one of the seamen, alongside, to send him his clothes from on board the Venus, to which he belonged, was perceived by the Lieutenant, and ordered to be flogged, and the ed their defeat to the absence of seven or eight of order was immediately obeyed by the boatswain, who was repeatedly encouraged by Morgan to make | ed them. The absence of these faithful adherents. Fin feel the rope's end, that he might learn what in a case of life and death, can only be accounted for

maral discipline was. A lad of the name of Fulton corroborated Mr Foster's statement of what passed on board the Bristol. He is the son of the old woman who was so brutally treated while endeavouring to save his brother. He feigned illness, and passed himself for the husband of his sister. Some of the schooner's | cond division placed the House in a situation of the men wished to pass him by, while others threatened to ding him out of his birth. One of them stabhad his had with his cutlass, and laid it twice across his throat. They left him for that time, however, and before the boat returned again, he had dressed In woman's clothes, in which he escaped to the thus stood, the decisions amounted to a resolution shore. He said he was thus separated from his family and friends, destitute of money and even clothes, and forced to seek his livelihood by labour, to which he was unused. This young man's simple parrative sensibly affected the hearers.

Mr. W. M'Colley witnessed a similar scene or board the Mary. He was himself ordered into the boat, but the Matensserted that he was Supercargo of the ship and nephew to the Captain, upon which he was allowed to remain

Mr. Thomas Davenport said, that he conceived there was sufficient evidence before the meeting to warrant them in concluding that an act of upprecollented and unparalleled aggression had been committed; and as there could not be a doubt that his Majesty's Government would be forward to redress | ed keenly against the conduct of Ministers. Mr the injury, and compensate, as far as possible, the injured, he begged leave to more "That a Committee of five be appointed to frame Memorials to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and most Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, and to the Lords of the Admiralty, on the subject of the late impressment

A Committee of five was then appointed to prepare the Memorial, which being read to the Meeting, met with universal approbation, and was ordered to be forwarded by Mr. Schoales, the Chairman, to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Right Hon, Sir G. F. Hill, our City Representative, for the purpose of having it laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.

edlaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

In our last publication, we gave an abridged view of the debate in the Commons on Mr. WORTLEY'S motion for the removal of Ministers. In that debate, none of the distinguished leaders of Opposition, Mr. Canning excepted, took any part. Sir John Newroice, indeed, made a short speech; but he forbore to touch upon the subject under immediate discussion, and confined himself to the conduct of Lord CASTLEBEAGH, with respect to the Catholics. at the period of the Union, and since that legislatire measure was enacted. On that conduct, the Right Hon. Baronet passed one of the severest censures ever attered in the British Parliament, and the more severe, because founded on unaus werable truth, and proceeding from that independence and integrify which have at all times carried along with them the conviction of every hearer, and which, on the occasion alluded to, drew forth the warmest applause from almost every Member of the House. The censure of which we speak was given in our paper of Thursday, and we have reason to know, that it has produced the same effect on the public mind with which it was followed in the Senate. Had the Opposition Members taken a part in the debate, it is probable, that it would have been one of the most animated and eloquent of any during the Session; but their silence deprived it of that interest which it would otherwise have possessed, and rendered our brief Report of it sofficient for every purpose of information. The opponents of Ministers, with a forbearnuce which did them the highest honour, left the question of the existence of Administration to the was such as to inspire the country with revived confidence, and to awaken the well-founded hope of better times. It was a lesson which no future Ministers will dure to forget, as it gave evidence of the Existence of a spirit whose patriotism is more potent

monly called, the previous Question, by which it was intended to get rid of Mr. Worther's motion, motion was then carried without a division, and the confidence of the country was thus declared to be A question then arosans to the manner of delivering of his Servants. It was moved, that such Members as were of the Privy Council should lay the Address before his Royal Highness. Ministers were able to set aside this motion by a Majority of 2. They incapacity, to speak in no stronger terms, that had been presedupon them, and, perhaps, as a London dom. Had they carried up the Address themselves it's harshest features would have been somewhat softened, and their extinction would have borne the appearance of a dignity which their existence never possessed. By committing it to hostile hands, they surrounded it with all the solemnity and efficacy which belong to the great voice of the Representatires of the People. Some of the Ministers attributtheir friends, who, if present, would have supportby themselves, as the circumstance alleged in their defence, of being inadvertently shut out during the division, was not deemed satisfactory. However this may be, Ministers, as Mr. Whithread stated, obtained a superiority in the second division by the accession of new strength. But the rictory in the semost extraordinary kind, not to say, that it was the result of a ministerial managure. The House had roted, that an Address should be carried to the Re-GEST, and it had voted, that that Address should not be carried up by Privy Councillors. As matter that no Address at all should be delivered, and that what had been voted should remain a dead letter upon the Journals. Even more than this was apprehended, for, when the Opposition Members were in the lobby, Mr. Possosny requested them not to go away immediately, as other questions would probably be brought forward, and entreated as full an attendance as possible on the next day, as it was very probable, that Ministers might more for the rescinding of the resolution from the Journals of the House. Mr. Worther animadverted with great animation and dignity on the proceedings, in first having roted for an Address, and then refusing to send it up to the PRINCE REGENT. He was followed on the same grounds by Mr. WHITBREAD, who inveigh-WYNE then moved, that the Address should be carried up by the Mover and Seconder. Prior to this motion, several of the supporters of the Ministry had come into the House, and several of the Opposition Members had left it. Notwithstanding all this, Ministers saw that their fate was decided, and did not oppose the motion, which was carried without a division. Thus was their attempt, to nullify the resolution which condemned them, defeated, and the country delivered from the dismay, we had almost said, despair, which the prospect of their continuance in power had spread throughout the whole nation. The foregoing details were necessary to put our readers in full possession of the important event

with which they are connected. In our last page, we have given an able and deeply interesting report of Mr. Canning's speech, and this we have done because it was by far the most important of any delivered upon the occasion. There is in it a dexterity of management of which few examples can be found. Of the principles which it avows we shall speak with all that respect and deference which are due to a Scontor and a Statesman of the most splendid endowments. His sincerity in the cause of his country we do not question; but we must say, that his system of policy comes far short of the necessity of the times, and that, if brought into operation, it will not be followed with those happy consequences which he has predicted in such glowing terms. Amidst all the changes which the British nation has, within a few years, experienced, there is one on which it behoves the Statesman to ponder with profound reflection, because it has become a great political agent that cannot now be retarded in it's victorious march. We allude to those expanded doctrines of religious liberty which have burst from the gloomy night of intolerant darkness, and spread their benignant lastre throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Religious faith and civil exclusion, so long combined together in an unnatural association, and so long the sources of innumerable woes, have been for ever torn asunder, and appreciated according to the purest dictates of reason, and the sublimest precepts of Christianity. A spirit of true and enlightened knowledge, all powerful and irresistable, has gone abroad, and the number is now comparatively few of those who maintain principles engendered in ages of ignorance, and which, where they do still exist, are supported in that existence by the tenacity of early prejudice, and irreclaimable habit. That they are conscientiously entertained by many, we are unbiassed decision of the House, and that decision | willing to allow, but it becomes such to ask themselves, whether they have made those caredid enquiries without which no solid information can be obtained, and which it is the duty of every man, as a being responsible to his Country and his Gon, to make. Mr. Canning his assumed an exalted stathan the influence of the Court, or even the corrup- tion amongst the defenders of a system which protion of the times. The close of the debate was some- mises to secure the peace and prosperity of the British 152-Exch. Bills par 1s. dis.-Bonds par 1s. pre.

Schooles, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, what singular, and, as it was not explicitly laid be- | Empire. We shall not scrutinize the motives which and Mr. G. Foster stated to the meeting such parts | fore our readers on Thursday, on account of our li- have hitherto directed him in a contrary career, mited space, we shall here briefly notice it. The and, although we know of none of value sufficient motion for the Order of the Day, or, as it is com- to be put in the balance with truth and justice, we shall suffer his plea to go to the complete vindication of his former conduct. It is to the future we look, and in this view, as far as we can understand the speech of this distinguished Orator, we are unable to discover in it those large and comprebensire measures of policy, which are calculated to embrace the full desires or to satisfy the extended hopes of a people. He speaks, indeed, of concesions to the Catholics, but these concessions are of the Hon, and Right Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of combined with a declaration, that they are not to be immediate and the committee and the committee and the committee and restrictions must be mmediate, and that security and restrictions must be their inseparable companions. For the maintenance and aroual of such doctrines, Mr. Canning may. have his reasons, and these reasons may be perfectly conclusive in his mind; but the doctrines themselves are neither commensurate to the feelings which prevail throughout the nation, nor to the special objects contemplated by the Catholics. Mr. Can-NING is silent on the score of the general principles of religious liberty. He has not spoken of the multitudes in England who labour under privations or account of the faith which they hold, and who are now determined to pursue the full attainment of their rights by every constitutional assistance.-Here, then, he comes short of public expectation. and with respect to the Catholics, his intentions appear to be seriously defective in some important points. Of his projected securities for the Church Establishment, we profess a total ignorance, and we are convinced, that there is no man, not even a Catholic, who will not concur with him ip making assurance double sure, however difficult it may be to see the danger by which the friends of the Establishnent are alarmed. But, why has Mr. Cassing talked of concessions that shall not be immediate, whilst the necessity for them is instant and urgent? On this ground, he seems to stand at some distance from those who have examined maturely the necessity of ircumstances, and who have penetrated most deeply into the state of Ireland and the Empire, whilst he minute shades of differences betwixt him and his ormer colleagues in office, considering the changes which the latter have recently undergone, are but parely perceptible. It is not thus, that the claims of a people are to be satisfied. But there is more than this, Mr. Canning has not only intimated tardy concession; he has also spoken of restrictions. There is an ill-favoured omen in the term It is a word which, when applied to religious freedom and civil rights, ought to be discarded from the rocabulary of the Statesman, and buried in the oblision of ruder days. What Mr. Canning may have meant by it, if it actually fell from him, we are yet to learn; but we will renture to foretel, that, fit be the intention of its author hereafter to exclude the Catholics from any of their just and constitutional privileges, the arrangement with which the exclusion shall be accomplished, will prove nugatory and abortive. There is only one thing more in this peech which we shall notice. It appears from it, that some of the Cabinet, of which Mr. Perceval was the leader, had taken up the pen of theological controversy. With this precious production, for precious it must be, coming from the hand of a Cabinet Councillor, we are as yet wholly unacquainted. When it shall come forth, it will probably give authenticity to the three propositions, is behalf of the Catholics, which were announced some time ago in the London papers, and from

which we copied them. We have extracted every thing of importance from the London Journals of the 25th and 26th. No Ministerial appointments were publicly known to have taken place, and a statement in the Globe of the 26th, the latest date to which accounts could have reached us, proves that none had been made down to the evening of that day. To a question, put in the Commons, on that evening, by Mr WILLTBUEED, respecting the state of the Governnent, Lord Castlengage answered, "that he and his colleagues were in the precise situation in which they arowed themselves on Friday last; that is, holding the situations of Ministers ad interim, until a new arrangement was made, and none had vet taken place." His Lordship added, that it was not in contemplation to move an adjournment .-After this, it is wholly needless to advert minutely to the conjectures upon conjectures, and lists upon lists, which are given in the London Papers. Some of them, by a fortunate chance, may prove true, but, at present, they are wholly unauthenticated. Amongst these conjectures, the following is set forth with considerable confidence: Marquis Wellesley First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. CANNING, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Huskisson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Tierney, the Board of Controul; Farl Moina, the Ordnance; Lord G. L. Gowen, Secretary at War; Earl Temple, Paymaster of the Forces; Mr. WHITBREAD, Secretary for the Home Department; and Lord HARDWICKE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is still reported that Lords GREY and GREYVILLE have declined

taking Office, but have tendered a general support. Paris Papers, to the 21st instant, state, that Bo-CAPARTE and his Empress had arrived on the 14th at Bayreuth, on their way to Dresden.

Another Lisbon mail has arrived, bringing down

the accounts to the 18th instant, but they are wholly unimportant. General LEFEBURE has been landed at Boulogue,

out of an English boat. The Parliamentary proceedings of Monday pre sent nothing of moment.

Price of English Stocks, May 26. per Cent. Red. 6017-1 per Cent. 75-3 per Ct Cons. for money 60; 613 61-Ditto for account 61-5 per Cent. 1797 911 924 - Scrip. pre.-Long Anne.

Price of Irish Stocks-May 27.

Government Debentures 5 per Cent.....

BIRTH -In this city, the Lady of Thomas Fitz gerald, Esq. of a daughter. DEATHS .- In London, in the 86th year of her age,

the Countess Downger of Macclesfield -At Bath, it his 78th year, Rawson Hart Boddum, Esq. late Governor of Bombay .- In London, Mr. Woelff, the celebrated Piano forte Player .- At the Palace, St. Barry's, after a short illness, Caroline, fourth daughter -In Cork, Miss Ellen Cotter, daughter of John Cotter, sen. Esq. - Near Edinburgh, John Clerk, Esq. of Bldin, F. R. S. R. To this Gentleman the country was indebted for originally suggesting the naval mancet tre of breaking the line, which was first put in practice by the late Lord Rodney, when he defeated the French fleet in the West Indies under Admiral D. Gresse. Mr. Clerk was never at sea, and was totally inexperienced in practical navigation .- At Bangor, Mrs. M. Connell's four children, who were born on the Sist ult .- Since the year 1810, 30 persons in Russia have attained the age of 115 years, 24 that of 120, 11 that of 135, and 2 that of 140 - Lately, at Richnond. County of Galway, the seat of James Burke. Mrs. Belinda Crawford, aged 113 years. She was 18 years old on the 22d of April, 1713, the day of the great and total eclipse of the sun, and had her match made the same year with her first husband, James Smith, of the County of Leitrim, Esq. She relained all her faculties to the last hour of her life, could read and sew without spectacles, and, what is remarkable, looked as youthful as a girl of 18 years; had a blooming complexion; her ever animated and liveshe walked occasionally a distance of two miles prayers. About 17 years ago, she was asked in marriage by two Goutlemen of considerable property. whom she refused, contrary to the wishes of he friends. The account of this Lady is taken from the Connaught Journal - in London, Mr. Malone, brother of Lord Sunderlin, and one of the Annotators upon Shakespeare a had he survived his Lordship. he would have succeeded to the title.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 30.

27th-Agenoria, James, Cardiff, coals; Albert, Maysey, Welmington, tunber, tar, &c. ; Edward. Kirby, Youghal, bark : Auckland Packet: Minerva. Colbrook, Cowcs, ballast.

Y8th-Cornwallis, Maxsey, Bristol, luggage: Camden Packet: Mary, Fisher, Liverpool, m. goods;ctive, Till, Swansea, culm; Thomas, Drewey, ard. , coals.

27th-Caractacus, Jones, Liverpool, oats; Samuel X8th-Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, troops: Earl Sandwich Packet: Dove, Bennett, before men-

29th-Czarina. Dwyer, Oporto, tar, oats, lard, &c. 1 Concord, Lamond, Cadiz, provisions, &c. :-Lucy, Hobart, Limerick, rape-cake, glass-ware, &c. : Active, Paynter, London, bacon, butter, &c. 1 Acna, Nichols, London, bacon, pork, lard, &c. ; Ma-. Lowrie-and (arolina, Peake, before mentioned. Wind-North, at 8 a. m.

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER

Supply of chairs Book from Cork, a large Supply of choice PORT WINE, SHERRY BENECARLO, and MALT WHISKEY, which he will ell on pleasing Terms, particularly to persons in the

King-street, Waterford, May 30, 1812.

Mr. HOB-ON retains his Intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES in With LIAM-STREET, as heretotore advertised-which he is willing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bia. BIR who can give full Information us to the Terms Waterford, May 30, 1819.

WILLIAM MACKESY,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST WITH Gratitude acknowledges the decided Pre-ference given him since his commencement in Business, now upwards of twenty-two years. He acmaints his Priends and the Public, that he has lately eccived a large supply of the best MEDICINES from ondon, per the Active, Capt. Payntss.—and from Bristol, per the Betrey, Capt. Strenings. All Commands addressed to his House most respectfully at-

Broad-street, Waterford, May 30, 1812.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, & CEDAR.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON PRIDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, ON THE PARADE, 100 Tone Pitch Pine Timber, 10 Thousand Stares,

3000 Feet of Pitch Pine Plank, and One Ton Red Cedar, w landed, per Montezuma, from Charleston

Sale to commence at one o'Clock. Waterford, Mas 30, 1812. THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIBLEY, as formerly advertised, is

adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next. Carrick-on-Suir, May 29, 1812. TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, MR. POWER O'SHEE'S LODGE, at KNOCKWA-HON, completely Intrished, with Grass for one

or two Horses and a Cow. Also, the LODGE at Box-MAHON, in which Mrs. HERBERT resided. Applicaion to be made to Mr. P. O Sune, Gardenmorris, Kilmacthomas. May 30, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

WELL-SECURED PROFIT-RENT of TWEN-A TY-SIX POUNDS per Annum, for a long Term of Years, arming out of two Houses in the City of Waterford, subject to a small Yearly Hend-rent of Ten

Apply to Robert Cooke, Esq.
Waterford, May 30, 1812.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. Wall, Ballybricken, or to Mr. JAMES AND Grange.
Waterford, March 28, 1612.

Up! Up! with the first rosy glimpse of the marning. Awar through the forest and dale; The Lills of the east the young son is adorning, And fresh is the heart stirring gale. Up! Up! and away.

The stog hounds are baying, the coursers are neighing, We will kim o'er the bright waving corn; And the breeze through the forest's green shade wil be playing

As we'll cheerily wind the shall been. Up! Up! and awny.

Hark! Hack! they have found in the deep beather Ising

A Buck - he is off with the wind : See! See! how o'er hedge, duch, and hank he is flying, Ride! Ride! or they leave us behind. Off! Off! and away.

Now o'er incadow and brake our swift course we are winging.

The stag's far away in the shade Of the firest, whose deep startled echoes are ringing, As we dash on the trail he has made On! On! and away.

And now through the river's broad stream he isdashing, On, on, he's at hay on the bank, Into eddying fram its bright wave we are lashing-The red blood streams down from his flank. In! In! and away.

He is down - and the horns are his requiem sounding Through the country their merry blast theirs; The cheery " halloe" of the huntimen resounding, Diesaway on the far distant hills.

Back! Back! and away. New Sporting Magazine. }

TREMENDOUS THUNDER STORM IN MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday this town and the surrounding districts were visited by a tremendous storm of rain and hail, accompanied by the most terrific bursts of thunder and vivid flashes of very great amount has been destroyed for many | that several human lives have been involved in the destruction caused by this calamity.

For several days previous to Wednesday the weather was extremely sultry and oppressive.-The early part of the morning, however, was much more temperate; but towards ten or eleven o'clock large quantities of electric matter seemed to be accumulating in the atmosphere, and the heat again became so great that it was almost insupportable. About one o'clock masses of dark clouds made their appearance, and large drops of dleton, Eccles, Hulme, and several others in the family estates and titles. rain began to fall, which presently increased to a shower of excessive violence. Hail also fell in great abundance, the stones being of an uncommon size and weight. Several were taken up weighing in some figlds the soil was actually torn up as with Warwick Disfranchisement Bill for six months, on more than an ounce, and measuring some shat a plough. more than an inch in diameter. In Cheetham some were taken up weighing two ounces; and the damage done by them to hot-houses and tholic community of Edinburgh have just sustained windows in that township has been very great .- | a severe, if not an irreparable loss, in the death The lightning was of the most vivid character we of this highly-gifted and excellent clergyman. ever held. The claps of thunder were terrific, who, after having given promise of great talents and their duration was considerably longer than and eminent usefulness, has been suddenly cut off usual even at this period of the year. The storm | in the flower of his age and the dawn of his recontinued with scarcely any mitigation until four o'clock. The lightning, besides appearing in the common zig-zig form, assumed the shape of balls | partiality of friends was outrun in the estimate of of fire. One of these balls tell in Oldham-road, his merits by the cool judgment of unprejudiced about two b'clock, and exploded, but fortunately observers. Mr. Paterson was ordained by the at a distance from buildings or persons, so that Right Rev. Dr. Carruthers, Vic Ap., and apno damage was caused by it. Another ball fell | painted as a missionary to the Catholic congrein Water-street, opposite the kitchen cellar of the j gation of this city in 1833, in which canacity he Sugar Loaf Tavern, and burst open the couseway | discharged his multifarious duties with infinite with an explosion as loud as that of a heavy can- credit to himself, and greatly to the advantage non. A man was standing with his back to and edification of his flack, by whom he was the iron railing, a few feet from the place | cordially esteemed. He died on the 26th ult. of where the ball expladed. One of the frag- a fever, apparently produced by too intense apments of the ball rolled towards him, and for an | plication, and was interred on the 29th in the instant appeared to envelope his person in a sheet | New Calton burying ground. His remains were of livid flame, then descended into the kitchen of accompanied to the grave by a great number of Mr. Heardman, the landlord of the Sugar Loaf, his friends, and consigned to the dust amidst the where his servants were at dinner, passed round | unavailing regrets of those by whom he was afthe room with great rapidity, and exploded near fectionately beloved and esteemed .- Calcdonian the door, leaving a substance behind of a dark! Mercury. colour, light and porous as a piece of pumice stone. The man, after the ball of fire had left him, remained fixed against the pallisades for more then five minutes, and when Mr. Heardman went to him, appeared to have lost all consciousness, but his faculties were ultimately restored. A | &c. Some of the works are already commenced. hall of fire, of considerable magnitude, between three and four o'clock entered the loom-shop of a weaver named Ralph Longworth, in Rooden-lane, near Prestwitch, as his wife Mary Longworth and another temple named Ann Horrox were at work. The leans of the two women were stopped by a most tremendous clap of thunder, which shook the house terribly, and the next moment Horrox and from Brussels, where, in July, 1828, the perceived a large ball of fire on the ground near | races were ron. | Verdict for the plaintiff-damathe tredales of Mrs. Longworth's loom. Horrox | ges, £19 10s. was so terrified by the bright luminous appearance of the ball, and its rolling about, that she ran out of the loom shop into the next house, where short and desired him to go and see what had become of Longworth; he went and found her lying upon the floor at the foot of the loom quite dead. The right side of the body was found to be of a coal black colour, but no further external marks presented. The deceased was only twenty-foor years of age. The lightning entered the loom-shop through the window near which the loom of the docrased was placed, and the house itself by the

Two young men, Richard Nelson and Samuel Grasswell, the former 21 years old and the latter 28, were also destroyed by lightning. The two unfortunate voung men were journeymen silk weavers in the house of Nelson's father. There and as his father were at work in the upper loom- | legraph.

shop from the commencement of the storm. About three o'clock, after a long and rapid succession of shocks and thunder, Nelson, sen., who sat in Iris roum, was suddenly thrown with great violence from his seat upon his back into the centre of the room, wilbout being able to perteive the cause. The shock deprived him of the power of sensation; on partially recovering, in about ten minutes afterwards, he attempted to rise, but found himself so weak that he was unable. He contrived, however, to turn upon his side, and when in that position saw his son lying motionless upon the floor, a few yards from him. With great difficulty he scrambled towards him, and called out "Richard! Richard!" but the young man returned no answer, and made no effort to rise. By degrees the old man raised himself upon his knees, and lifted his son up, but the weight being too great for him to bear, the body fell upon bim, and for some minutes he was unable to extricate hin self from its weight. He called out for the assistance of Grasswell, who he thought was working in the next loom-shop. No one came for some time, but at last his wife heard him, and they then discovered that their son was quite dead. Grasswell, with two other weavers, named John Shelmerdine and William Boardman, was at work in the room immediately beneath the two Nelsons. A similar shock to that perceived by Nelson, sen., was fel at the same moment by Shelmerdine as he was sitting in his loom, and which he describes as being like a violent blow given suddenly on both sides. Immediately after feeling that sensation, Shelmerdine called out, " O. Lord! what is that?" and before the exclamation was finished. Boardman shouted, "See, John, look at Samuel." He directed his eyes there, and saw Grasswell sitting upon the loom-board, with his back closely fixed to the wall, and on going to him found that he was nearly dead. The two men immediately carried him into the kitchen and placed him in a chair, where he sobbed once, and then expired. Both Shelmerdine and Nelson agree in stating that immediately before they felt themselves its pomp and splendour-and yet a little time, touched a strong smell of sulphur was perceptible. Nelson stated that his son had his shears in his hand, and was in the act of cutting off a knot from lightning that we ever recollect. Property to a the warp, when the electric fluid entered and struck him dead. Grasswell was very much miles round the town, and we are sorry to add scorched at the back of his head, but no other marks were visible. Nelson was also burned in the same place, and several other parts of his body were severely scorched; his trowsers, stockings, and flannel waistcoat, were torn into a thousand pieces, and his right shoe was split in various directions. The gable end of a house in Ordsall-lane, Salford, was damaged by the lightning so much that it gave way, and immediately vicinity, a great amount of property has been destroyed in the shape of hot-houses and windows.

THE REV. JOHN PATERBON. - The Roman Canutation, when all eyes were turned towards him as a rising star of his church, and when even the

The Roman Catholics have purchased six acres of land, between Hastings and St. Leonards. close to the sea; and are, it is said, going to expend £30,000 in building a college, chapel, - Sun.

At the Guildford Assizes on Saturday week, Dockray, a jockey, brought in action against a sporting gentleman named Walker, residing near Red Hill, Surrey, to recover £30, viz. :-£10 10s. for riding and winning two races, and £19 10s, for the plaintiff's expenses in travelling to

Saturday the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect at Guildford, on John Young, whole is estimated at one thousand pounds .- Lonwho was convicted at last Assizes of robbing | don Paper. remained some time before she was able to speak. Blackstone farm. Although attentive to the ex-She then told William Taylor, the person who hortations of the Rev. Chaplain of the Gaol, he lived there, what she had seen in the loom-shop, appeared to have been little affected by them, and refused to the last to make any confession of his crimes, although repeatedly urged to do so. Oa being placed near the beam of the scaffold, he exclaimed, "I would rather be cut in pieces on this scaffold than split on my accomplices; I I have made no confession, nor will I; and I advise all who may be concerned in robberies to have their own counsel, and have no women concorned with them." He spoke these words in the explosion of the ball was nearly shattered down. same firm and determined manner which characterised his conduct at his trial, and appeared the same in looks and features as on that occasion. The drop then fell, and from the extreme length of the rope he died almost instantly. It has been stated that this wretched culprit was the murderer were two loom-shops in the house, in one of of Mr. Richardson, but he never made any such which Nelson worked with his father, and in the admission. His life had been one scene of de- the rains. Another servant, who elept in the same other Grasswell with one or two others. Nelson | praved and hardened villainy .- Hampshire Te-

DEATH OF LORD VISCOUNT, GLENTWORTH.

From the Limerick Star of Friday.

On yesterday incrning, rather anddenly, the Hon. Henry Harstonge Pery, Lord Viscount Glentworth, and heir to the Earldom of Limerick. His Lordship had been for the few days previous in a weakly state, and, though somewhat unexpectedly, he live hours removing the heams and rubbish, before evidently, to the very few friends who were near him, sunk under the effect of a debilitated constitue discovered, quite dead, her arms and teet extended tion, induced by a life strongly and strangely and though her person was quite black and severely marked by severe personal suffering and misfor- bruised, no hones were broken. An inquest was tune. Perhaps, the history of the British peerage | held by the Mayor. The Jury returned the fuldoes not afford a lesson which more impressively lowing verdict :- " Died by the falling of Mr. inculcates the necessity of parental duty, and, we Mr. Stephen O'Donnell's house." - Besides the admit-though it may disturb the pall that now covers the dead-the co-equal obligation of filial prudence. His Lordship was born heir to £40,000 n-year, and those who witnessed the opening of his career remember how full of glorious promise it was. The path of life straight before him, was strewed with flowers, and Fortune herself seemed on every eminence beckoning to the most distinguished elevation. Ennobled not more by rank than the eminent qualities with which he was naturally gifted-possessing intellectual capabilities worthy of his ancestral fame, and an education extended beyond ordinary attainments,-with personal attractions of the most popular character—the Young Lord was the idol of all with whom he came in contact. On his first return to his native city, the greater part of which was built on his family estate, thousands, with glad hearts, went to greet him, not so much on account of his identity with the city, as in compliment to those liberal prinoiples he had so early professed, and which to the end he entertained sincerely. We would be guilty of suppression, were we not to say, that this decided profession of principles, many of his Lordship's friends, assign, as the cause-aye, "the cause, my soul"-of his after vicissitudes. His public reception is to this day spoken of, for what a change was there? The object of all this homage, and the heir to such wealth and honors, was the inmate of a prison, where for years the best portion of his life was wasted. Over the consequences of this unfortunate circumstance to his Lordship, for he, though good, was no philosopher, and the consequences, in fulfilment of the scriptural warning, perhaps to the future character and influence of the house of Pery-we draw a

Debrett's Peerage apprizes us that his Lordship was in his 46th year, having been born May 26, 1789. His Lordship was married May 11th, 1808, to Annabella, second daughter of Tennison Edafter the termination of the storm fell. In the wards, Esq., of Old Court, County Wicklow. His townships of Broughton, Cheetham, Irlam, Pen- I closer son, the Hon. Mr. Pery, is now heir to the

The House of Lords, on the motion of the Lord Many trees have been form up by the roots, and | Chancellor, has postponed the second reading of the the ground that individual acts of bribery would not justify the disfranchising of an entire borough.

The Duke of Wellington entered a protest against the passing of the Coercicn Act without the three clauses respecting political meetings. The protest was subsequently signed by twenty other Peers.

Lord Holland signed a protest against the reinction of the bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities, on the ground that it is unreasonable to confine academical honours to the members of any particular church, and as excellence in the learned and liberal professions in no degree depends upon religious belief, and as Providence lias not annexed the avoval of any peculiar tenets in religious matters as the condition of attaining human knowledge, his Lordship declares that he is unable to discover a motive of prudence or duty which should induce human authority to impose any.

Mr. G. W. Wood has given notice that early next Session he will again introduce the bill for admitting Dissenters into the Universities. Three hundred men are employed in making

the London and Greenwich Railway. The daily expenditure of bricks is 100,000.

Mr. Spring Rice visits Limerick after the pro-

THE PRINCESS LIEVEN. - A splendid testimony of regard and esteem has just been presented to the Princess Lieven on her departure from this country, in the names of forty ladies of the highest rank in the kingdom, with whom the Princess was in the habit of associating. It consists of a bracelet of matchless beauty; the centre is surmounted by a magnificent pearl, of the value of £200, surrounded by a ro-ette of diamonds of the first water. The hand which encircles the wrist is formed of a wreath of laurel leaves of fine geld, forty in number, on the back of each of which is engraved the name of one of the contributors, diamonds being introduced between each leaf, and the class being not less costly. On the back of the clasp is the following inscription :- " I'o the Princers Lieven, from her English friends, as a testinionial of their affection and regret, 1834." The value of the

FATAL ACCIDENT. This morning, (Friday) at seven o'clock, an accident, attended by most serious consequences, occurred at 127, George'sstreet, the house of Mr. Stephen O'Donnell. Alterations were making in the shop-floor, and the main wall, between the front and back part of the concern, was removed for the purpose of introduce ing a bressamer. There were eleven persons at the time in the shop, when the builder fortunately perceived the centre of the ceiling separating, and immediately gave the starm. They were scarcely outside the door, when the chimnies, roof, and every floor down to the rellar, fell, with a tremendous orash. Mr. O'Donnell himself had slept out, and the rest of his immediate family were happily at a watering place; but we griove to say, that a fine young woman, named Anne Fitzgerald, one of the servants, who slept in a top-room, was buried in bed, having heard the dracking, of the timbers, jumped up, and with great presence of mind, fixed

) herself in the window, from which she was after. wards, by means of ladders, safely taken down. The other servant, on whom she called, attempted to rush down stairs, when the whole house instantly fell in. The Mayor, and detachments of the 91st Regiment, were immediately on the spot, and most actively exerted themselves. The military were the missing servant was found. She was when furniture in the house very little other property was lost, as the greater portion of the china and earth. enware, in which which trade Mr. O'Donnell is. had been removed to a rear concern.

The 2d Dragoun Guards (Queen's Bays) are arrived at Norwich from Ipswich. CRIES OF LONDON. -- By the new Chimney Sweepers' Act, which came into operation last week, any person crying "Sweep" is liable to a penalty of 40s.

CCRE FOR LOW SPIRITS. - A man named John Lowett, has been committed for six months to Wakefield House of Correction for cruel treatment of his wife, aged seventeen, and only twelve months married. Lowett alleged that the young woman was subject to lowness of spirite, and that he used to give her a slight beating, now and then, merely to revive her!

CRIM CON.—At the Warwick assizes, on Friday, an action was brought by a Mr. Bird, a carrier, in very extensive business in Birmingham. against a person named Smart, a cornfactor in the same town, for criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff. The damages were laid at £5,000. The evidence in support of the case consisted princinally of servants, who stated that they kept secret what they disclosed on the trial for the space of twelve months. After half an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

FAIR OF FRESHFORD. - This Fair (which is chiefly a Lamb fair) was held on Tuesday last. The supply of Lambs was tolerably abundant, good, and in demand. The highest price (29. 3d. each) was obtained by Mr. Cabill, of Lismaine. A lot belonging to Mrs. Wilson, of Clinstown, was sold for 294.; others varied at prices downward. according to quality. The shew of Wethers and Ewes was likewise good. Mr. Richard Lalor, of Cascade, sold lots of the former at from 40% to 50s. a-piece—the latter brought from 28s. to 33s. : the general rate was a few shillings under. Fat beasts were rather plenty; a large lot was disposed of by Mr. Wright of Foulksrath Castle, for £13 ahead; several others rated at from £9 to £11, and some still lower. The Store Cattle were inferior. and not in demand. Some bags of Wool were sold at 23s. per stone, being somewhat more reasonable than the prices recently obtained. The Pig Far was held the day before (Monday): a good number was disposed of at a slight advance in price .--Kilkenny Moderator.

The fair of Borrisoleigh, on the 6th inst., presented one of those horrible scenes of rioting which so often disgrace this county. At three o'clock, p. m., the unfuriated factions called Pallates and Bawnes, attacked each other in the most barbarous manner with stones (of which they had a good supply, the streets being lately macadamized and the stones left a convenient size for the purpose) - both factions, though violently opposed to each other, after two hours share fighting, united in affacking the police, whom they drove into their barracks, and then smashed every window in the house. Much praise is due to the police, and their steady and, active Chief Constable, Armstrong, for their forbearance on this occasion. without the assistance of any Magistrate; they acted with great caution, and though most violently assailed, still refrained from firing on the people, and succeeded in apprehending eleven of the ringleaders. - Clonmel Advertiser.

County Waterford Sessions .- Waterford, Oct. 10 : Lismore, 13. County Tipperary Sessions .- Thurles, Oct. 20;

County Kilkenny Sessions .- Kilkenny, Oct. 20; Thomastown, 27.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD .- 12, Affane, Kilinsethomas; 20, Clashmore.

COUNTY KILKENNY .- 11, Gowran, Johnstown, Roshercon; 12, Castlemorris; 14, Churchlandsower; 15. Urlingford; 18, Kilkenny, frize COUNTY TIPPERARY .- 11, Grange, Nine Milo House; 12, Cloghjordan; 14, Killenaule; 15, Ballysheehane, Carrick on Suit.

COUNTY WEXFORD .- 11 Blackwater, NewRoss; 15, Ferns. Nash, Oylegate; 16, Scarawalsh.
COUNTY LIMERICK.—11, Knockeny; 12, Ballyscanten, Bilbo; 14, Ardagh; 15, Kilmore; 18,

COUNTY CARLOW .- 12, Ballon, 15, Bortis.

HIGH WATER AT WATERFORD BAR. Morning, Evening. н. м. H. M. 9 5 Monday, 11, 10 27 9 58 Tuesday, 12, Wednesday, 13, 11 1 11

Depth of Water on the Bar. 11 39 Highest Flood 26 Feet.

Lowest Ebb 13 Feet. High Water is 45 minutes later at the Quay; opposité THE MIEROR OFFICE, than it is at the Bar.

MOON'S AGE. First Quarter, Abgust 11th ; Fuil, 19th ; Last Quare ter, 27th; New, Sept. 3d.

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J. R. JOHNSTON and Co. No. 1 Eden-Quay, Dublin.

R BARRER, 33, Fleet-atreet, London.

No. 5,20

CORK HOUS

A Meeting of the G day for the purpose of of returning his sub Mr. Patrick Joseph in the Chair.

Mr. W. Crawford before they proceede they might commit th legatly empowered t subscription?

Mr. J. D. Croker w gentleman, Mr. Mar were called augether, of the discussion to a on the books, at the s that it should not be Assizes, he having Assizes were not ov could not attend, who w A gentleman who

toto to putting out a G un act of injustice, and with the subject imme Mr. Croker wished hast speaker, that the poned from day to O'Brien. (No, no.) every gentleman in th not the fact. He was O'Brien's " no, no," he," that be should no proof that what he at remind them that, in journment, one day Mr 100 miles from the cit of his was dead; an his record, when he re poned until after the books was for the pu tablishment, for he sh he witnessed in that a benefit to the institut been sorely injured tleman would become the insults of Mr. O' before that Dr. Oshhouse, was told by M face that he told a lie.

borne with ? Dr. Lyons-Th O'Brien's conduct was in justice say that M given the lie.

The Rev. Mr. Egar that that was not th the board more regular and they should say correct.

A short discussion Mr. Crawford, to procu they could return the put him out of the es agreed that a case sho Perrin, and that the poned until his opinfor Mr. Charles Roney

Commissioners, attend CHESTE

Joseph Mosley, 34. indicted for the mure at Werneth, on 3d of The Attorney Gener.

great excitement previ turers in the neighbor and Stayler, in coused the masters and works mills were standing one of the master ma one the Apthorne mil Woodley mill. The thorne mill was given that of the other mill t of Mr. Samuel Ashton Thomas Ashton took Apthorne mill for Jai line of the testimony circumstantial evidend confirm it, he proces witnesses :-

William Mosley, at of Joseph Musley, on bar. I remember me Mosley at the Stag's H the Wednesday before had something to drink (Garside first) if I had was out of employ, an clessield to look for better stop a few days. job than any I could agreed to meet again bridge. I went there o'clock. Garside and N me they were going to Brow, and I must g Compatall Brow, that Low, a high hill. W called Scholfield. Sch Mosley told me to star he and Garside talked I did not hear all that thing about " the Unio about half an hour. A away, Garside and Jo had agreed with those shoot one of the Mr. A for? and they said be I asked what they we said £10. They ask