The following Letter has been transmitted by Rear Admiral Sir Harry Neale to Lord Keith. and by his Lordship to the Admiralty:

Northumberland, off the Penmarks, Wind S. S. W. light breezes, and fine weather. May 24.

SIR-I have the honour to inform you the object of the orders I received from you on the 19th instant, to proceed off L'Orient, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, lately seen at sea, has been accomplished, by their total destruction, at the cutrance of that port, by his Majesty's ship under my command, (the Growler gun-brig being in company,) under the circumstances I beg leave to relate to you.

On Friday, the 22d instant, at a quarter after ten A. M., the N. W. point of the Isle of Groa bearing from the Northumberland north by compass, ten miles distant, and the wind very light from W. by N. they were discovered in the N. W. crowding all possible sail before it for L'Orient. My first endeavour was to cut them off to windward of the Island, and a signal was made to the Growler (seven miles off in the S. W.) to chase; but finding I could not effect it, the Northumberland was pushed by every exertion round the S. E. end of Groa, and, by hauling to the wind as close as I could to leeward of it, I had the satisfaction of fetching to windward of the harbour mouth, before the enemy's ships reached it. Their commander, seelog himself thus cut off, made a signal to his consorts, and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack to windward of Point Taleet, and they appeared to speak each other. I continued benting to windward between Groa and the Continent to close with them, exposed to the batteries on both sides, when I stood within their reach, which was unavoidable. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and was about W. N. W.: at forty-nine minutes after two P. M. the enemy (in force as above described) bore up in close line a-head, and under every sail that could be set, favoured by the fresh wind, made a bold and determined attempt to run between me and the shore, under cover of the numerous batteries with which it is lined in that part. I placed the Northumberland to meet them as close as I could to the Point de Pierre Love, with her head to the shore, and the main-topsail shivering, and made dispositions for laying one of them alongside; but they hauled so very close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the castward of it, that, in my ignorance of the depth of water so near the shore, I did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of his Mojesty's ship (drawing near twenty-five feet) to prosecute that plan. I therefore bore up and steered parallel to them, at the distance of about two cables length. and opened the broadside on them, which was returned by a very animated and well-directed fire of round, grape, and other descriptions of shot, supported by three batteries, for the space of twentyone minutes, and was very destructive to our sails and rigging. My object during that time was to leave them no room to pass between me and it, and at the same time to avoid running on it myself, the cloud of smoke which drifted a-head of the ship and totally obscured it. However, by the care and attention of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the master, the ship was carried within the distance of her own length on the the enemy were in consequence obliged, as their only | give him.

the shore. The sails and rigging of the Northumberland were so much damaged, that I was obliged to leave the enemy to the effects of the falling tide, it being only one quarter ebb, while I repaired the rigging and shifted the fore-topsail, which was rendered entirely useless; working to windward during that time under what sail I could set, to prevent falling to leeward: in which interval, at 5 o'clock, the Growler joined, and fired on the enemy occasionally. At 28 minutes after five, I anchored the Northumberland in six and a half fathoms water, Point de Pierre Laye bearing N. W. half N., the citadel of Port Louis E, three quarters N., and the rock named Le Graul N. half E., two cables length distant, with her broadside bearing on the enemy's two frigates and brig, at point blank range, all of them having fallen over on their sides next the shore as the tide left them and exposed their copper to us, and the main-masts of one frigate and the brig were gone; and from 34 minutes after five till 49 minutes past six (which was near low water) a deliberate and careful fire was kept up on them, at which time, believing I had fully effected the object of my endeayours, the crews having quitted their vessels, all their bottoms being pierced by very many of our shot, so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being completely in flames, communicated to the hull from a fire which broke out in her fore-top, I got under sail .--Three batteries fired at the ship, during the whole time she was at anchor, and although the position was so far well chosen that she was out of the range of two of them, the other (to which the enemy vessels were nearest) reached her, and did as much execution in the hull as all the fire she had been exposed to before.

there was not water enough, and they all ground-

ed, under every sail, on the rocks between it and

I directed the Commander of the Growler to stand in and fire, to prevent the enemy from returning to their vessels after I had ceased.

At five minutes before eight, the fright; on five

blew up with an awful explosion, leaving no remains of her visible. At the close of day I anchored for the night, out of reach of the batteries on both sides. Point Taleet bearing N. N. W. half W., S. E. point of Groa S. S. W. half W., the enemy's ressels N. by E. At ten the other frigate appeared to be on fire also (some smoke having been seen on board her from the time the firing ceased), and at half-past eleven, the flames, burst forth from her ports and every part with unextinguishable tury, which unlooked-for event leaving me nothing more | parts of centiguous parishes, there are about 12 or to attempt in the morning, the brig being quite on her beam ends, and very much damaged by our shot | half of the weavers in Spiralfields parish out of in every part of her bottom, even very near her keel, I weighed anchor at midnight, with a very light air out of employ; receive parochial relief; their numfrom the northward, with the Growler in company. profiting by the brightness of the moon to get to sea; but it was so near calm that I made very little progress, and therefore saw the frigate burning from per diem; distress much greater than in 1800 and head to stern all night, and explode at thirty-five ninutes after two in the morning of yesterday, leavng a portion of her after-part still burning till it was entirely consumed; and in the course of the the French undersell us, getting raw materials day, I had the satisfaction to see, from the N. W. point of the Grea, a third are and explosion in the same spot, which could have been no other than the

During the time of firing on the enemy's vessels. seaman, who states himself to be a native of Portugal, captured in the ship Harmony, of Lisbon, by the frigates, on the 22d February, swam from one of them to the Northumberland, by whom I am informed their names were L'Ariadue and L'Audromache, of forty-four guns and four hundred and fifty men each, and the Mameluke brig, of eighteen guns and one hundred and fifty men; that they sailed from the Loire in the month of January, had been cruising in various parts of the Atlantic, and had destroyed thirty-six vessels of different nations (Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and English,) taking the most valuable parts of their cargoes on board the frigates (and they appeared very deep for ships so long at sea), and one ressel they sent as a cartel to England, with about 200 prisoners.

I am happy to have now the gratifying duty to lischarge, of bearing testimony to the creditable onduct of every officer and man I had the honour o command on the occasion above related, whose zealous exertion in supporting the honour of his American trade did not employ quite one-half of Majesty's naval power, and in humbling that of the | the weavers. Distress partly from dearness; from enemy, were conspicuously displayed, without regard to the peculiar intricacy of the situation, or the Mr. W. Hale has been in the silk line above 20 risks and difficulties which appeared to interpose; and I hope the circumstances of his station may permit me to make particular report of the services of the Senior Lieutenant John Banks, without prejudice to, or neglect of, the other meririous and deserving officers, who were all equally ispired with intrepidity, and possessed with confilence and coolness which rendered that qualification the more ratuable. But as the safety of his Majesty's ship, and the success of the operations which I greatly disappointed them, and velvets and silks resulted in a navigation so parrow and difficult, with almost every description of danger to avoid, is attributable, next to Providence, to the ability with which she was steered and conducted under the direction of Mr. Stewart (the Master), and the Pilot, prevent their hauling outside the dry rock named | I should be wanting in my duty if I were to omit to Le Graul; but in steering sufficiently close to it to represent to you that nothing could exceed the firmness, good judgment, and skill of those officers. whose experience on the coast was extremely beneutmost difficulty and anxiety were produced by the ficial to the service, and Mr. Stewart's counsels were of the greatest assistance to me.

Lieutenant J. Weeks, commanding the Growler gun-brig, made every effort that vessel was capable of, to render assistance, and shewed a perfect reasouth-west side, in quarter less seven fathoms, and | dluess to execute the few directions I had occasion to | the weavers, such as slopsellers, shoemakers, &c.

> parrative without adding a report of loss and injury sustained; but neither you, nor any other authoriy to whom you may communicate it, will expect that a ship should have been so long at different pe riods under the fice of the enemy's various batterie and ressels, without some loss; and I am thankful it is not greater than is expressed in the report ${f I}$ have the honour to enclose, with a statement of the damages the ship has sustained, which is little in the hull, but more in the masts, yards, and rigging; and I am glad to say the officer wounded (name-

ly, Lieut, William Fletcher) will soon be restored. A line-of-battle ship, with sails bent and top-gallant-yards across, lay in the harbour of L'Orient, spectator of the operations of the day, at the entrance of it; but the wind did not serve till night for her coming to the support of her friends: every salstance, however, was afforded them, of boats. nen, &c. from the port, directed, as Lapprehend, by the Admiral in person. I have the honour to be, (Signed) H. HOTHAM, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.

A list of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Northumberland, on the 22d day of May, 1812.

Cilled - t seamen and 1 private marine. Wounded-1 officer, 3 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 5 private marmes; of whom 4 are dangerously, 10 severely, and 14 slightly.

Names of Men Killed. ohn Howe, able scaman, Villiam Syms, do. Thomas Hudson, ordinary scaman-Patrick Fluor, Jandman indrew Ansevan, royal marine.

Н. Нотнам. (Signed) Cuptain Hotham's letter is preceded in the Gazette

by a letter from Lord Keith, and by another from lare in the habit of voting with Ministers. What I blunderbuss. Adm. Sir II. Neale, which merely relate to the dispatch of the Northumberland, for the purpose of intercepting the French Squadron, and to the gallant | the New Arrangements, but rather refer to Mr. manner in which the service was performed.

SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.

The Examination of the Spitalfields Manufacturers, before the Committee of the House of Commous, has been printed. The following is an abstract of the most material evidence given on the Mr. J. Honeyman has been in the silk manufac-

ture in Spitalfields ever since 1797. Spitalfields

parish contains about 5000 looms; and in the other

15.000 looms. For the last twelve months, one employ; lower orders in deplerable state, almost bers much increased. At last census 16,000 inhabitants, and 2000 poor; considerable private chari-Soup-kitchen gives 3 or 4000 quarts of soup 1801 : Quakers take the chief part in carrying or the soup kitchen; light silks the only ones cheap enough for the American market. In heavy silks chenper. If market were open, should have opportunity to send considerable quantities to America. Turned off many hands during the last ten months Distress greater within these three or four months He employed, in 1807, 130 fooms, which gradually have fallen off to less than 90 now. Knows n other cause but the stoppage of American market Six or 7000 weavers in his parish; but the labourers generally distressed for want of work; high pric of provisions may be one cause. Near 480 poor in work-house in the year 1810-11, and nearly as many out-door paupers; some persons died for want, from not being relieved in time. Decline giving any political opinious. The French have no Inttained the way of making light silks. If ports were open, and the French did oblige Americ to take silks, yet a great proportion of our's would find a market. None of our silks so cheap as French, if of the same quality. Some of our's go to the West Indies, some to Russia and Portugal knows of none going to South America. Silk coming lately from the Continent has been mostly thrown silk: one cause of distress. Raw silk particularly dear during the last six months. Before the Order in Council the American orders came twice a year. want of provisions, but chiefly from want of work. years, and is Parish Treasurer. In 1801, a cons derable sum was voted by Parliament for relief; but at that period most were in full employ. From 20 to 30,000 men, women, and children, are employed in silk line in and about Spitalfields; from the number of workmen and labourers of all sorts there, they are always subject to parochial distress. Think not above one-third of weavers in full employ .-Fashion last winter, of ladies wearing broad-cloth, majord on hand. Large importation of raw sill lately from Bengal. Articles in which we succeed ed against the French were gauzes, crapes, Persians, slight Barcelonas, &c.; now not made at all Export trade to America has declined for 14 years. oup Society the means of preserving many hundreds of children of lower orders from dying o want. Bengal importations have not been sufficient: generally, not so good as the Italian. In 1793 thinks as many were out of work as now, and P10,000 were collected for them; but then, the quartern loaf was only 7d, and potatoes very low. Trade very good in 1807; very bad indeed last Christmas. Many distressed who used to supply Many Jews, &c. have bought goods on hand at low orices, and sold them so, and delayed the coun try shops with them at 30 or 40 per cent. under market price; 5000 bales of silk imported last

From the Englishman of May 31.

week from Bengal.

We regret we have to state that nothing decisive has yet been done towards the formation of a new Ministry. The whole of the last week has passed in fruitless negociations between the leading men of the different parties, under the management, first of Lord Wellesley, then of Lord Moira, and next of both these Noble Lords acting in conjunction .-It is to be hoped that the notice given yesterday in the House of Commons, by Mr. Martin, of a moon on Wednesday for a second Address upon the object to the Prince Regent, will lend to a definitive arrangement before that day arrives. Should this expectation be disappointed, we understand that it is in the contemplation of a numerous party n both Houses to apply to the Dukes of Rutland, Northumberland, Buccleugh, Beaufort, Portland, New castle, and Somerset, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earls of Lousdale and Grosvenor, Lord Harewood, Lord George Cavendish, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of rank, character, independence, and large property, to meet together on an early day, for the purpose of considering the expediency in the present alarming situation of the country, of humbly requesting that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent will be pleased to name an Administration composed of other respectable persons than those that belong either to Lord Liverpool's Ministry or their decided political opponents.

From The Observer of same date. After the departure of the post vesterday evening, early one hundred letters were sent by express from the Treasury to the Members of Parliament, who tercation, shot the other through the body with & were the contents of the letters we could not ascertain. We incline to think that they do not announce Martin's Motion for Wednesday next, for an Ad-

Gress to the Prince Regent on the necessity of form ing an efficient and extended Administration-Ministers being desirous, perhaps, on that occasion of mustering all their strength, though without any intention of retaining office, in opposition to the former vote of the House of Commons.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Clerks of the Treasury have been occupied, this morning in preparing circulars—it being the intention of M nisters to send them to all the Members of Parlia. ment now out of town,

JOHN CALLANAN, ESQ. M. D. From the Cork Mercuntile Chronicle of June 3 1

Never has it fallen to our lot to enter upon the ischarge of a melancholy duty with more reluctance than that now felt, on announcing the sudden death of our excellent, amiable, and estimable fellow-citi zen, Dr. Callanan. - Never did any individual en ov a greater portion of public esteem and private regard than this good man. With a soul prope to he benefit of mankind—a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness—and a purse profuse n its supply of the demands of charity -he pre reeded humbly, but earnestly, in the execution of those duties which his generous and Denevolent disposition confided to his care. When et gaged in alleviating the miseries of the distressed, he seemed cather to consider himself occupied in the fulfilment of a duty, than in the grant of a gift. Raised to a rank in his profession not inferior to that of any contemporary in the Empire, his time was, of ourse, much engaged in attendance on those of nore exalted station; but he always so arranged his hours of attendance, as to enable himself to derote very considerable portion of his time to those of his fellow-citizens who moved in a more humble phere; and so far from seeking pecunitry remuneration, he, on the contrary, uniformly accompanied his medical advice with such charitable aid as the necessity of the occasion seemed to his generous mind to require. His intercourse with his fellowritizens was general and affable; a kind, prostertatious depertment - a cheerful, sympa hizing address, with a deferential attention to the views of others, formed the principal characteristics of his private life; the same dispositions were ever maniested in his public conduct, the same love of order and good will, the same conciliatory anxiety, acompanied all his acts, and gained the esteem of all sho were partners in his career.

About the year 1765, Doctor Callanan comenced his studies in that Profession in which heaferwards held so high a station; he first studied in Paris, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, and having ompleted the medical courses of those Schools, he eturned to his native city, where he had not long esided until his extraordinary talents and skill were generally acknowledged; accordingly healmost imrediately was raised, by the influence of public opiion, to the highest estimation, and continued for orty years to enjoy the approbation and patronage of his fellow-citizens of every rank and degree. In he course of last week he was much occupied in atendance on his friend and near relative, Mr. Kenry, of Garretstown, whose death we announced in our last number; this attendance caused considerable fatigue, but did not apparently injure the health. I the Doctor, who seemed during the whole of yeserday to enjoy excellent health, and was cheerful as sual. He ate his dinner heartile, and had some friends to spend the day with him; at fea hour bewas engaged reading a paper, when without the slightst convulsion be was suddenly spatched away about the hour of eight o'clock. The regret felt for his departure, and the respect entertained for his memory by his afflicted fellow-citizens, we acknowedge ourselves incapable of expressi shops of the City are this day closed. We should not do justice to his memory were we to neglect stating, that, by his professional Biethren, this good Man was, if possible, more particularly esteemed; the young Practitioner found in him an affectionate Patron, and those of older standing a sincere and willing adviser. In his Religion there was no osentation—in his Charity there was no display shile in the practice of both he manifested an example well worthy of imitation. He " loved his God" above all things, and his Neighbour as himself for

the Love of Gop." CLONMEL, JUNE 3 .- On the evening of Thurslay last, being that of the fair of Windgap, in the County Waterford, Thomas Kennedy was attacked by a party on his return home near Newcastle, and o dreadfully beaten that he survived only but a few noments. Another man of the name of William Hackett was abused in like manner by another party n the same direction, and died on Sunday night-Ne understand these murders occurred on each side between party and party; and although we are in ossession of the circumstances, we forbear detailing hem, as three persons have been apprehended for the offences, and will stand their trial for the same before the competent tribunal.—Clonmel Adver-

CORK, JUNE 3 .- The Aurora, I donging to this Port, has arrived from Lisbon, after a passage of seven days; the private Letters represent the allied Army as moving southward. There was a great abundance of Provisions. No other News-

Saturday, as two Salesmen were coming along the Edgeware Road to the Haymarket, London, one of them, in consequence, it is said, of some al-

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,293.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

IN THE NEW ROOMS, WATERFORD, On TUESDAY, the 9th of June, 1812 - and three following days -at twelve o' Clock precisely, BY MR. WILLIAM STOCKDALE, OF LONDON,

A RICH COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

MONG numerous other Works of equal celebrity are the following:—

throse's Antiquities of England, Wales, Ireland, and Sco.land, 12 vols. superbly bound in russia, large paper.
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beautifully coloured. Costume of Russia, imperial-4to.-71 coloured

Gibbon's Roman Hatory, 12 vols. Hume and Smottett's England, 13 vols.

Swinburne's Views in Spain, 22 plates-folio. 6.7 May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, and Catalogues, ten pence each, had at the Room

Waterlord, June 6, 1812.

TALOPED from my Service, yesterday evening. I from the House of William Power, Publican, in the city of Waterford, EDWARD BARRY, my in denied Apprentice .- Said Banky is about the age of 13 Years, aght har, and thin in his Person, with large bin eyes—aas taken with him an entire suit of blue Livery clothes, with vellow, crested Buttons, dark olive S. mie Jacket and Frowsers, Hat and Boots .- Any Lorson giving private informations, by which said LARRY may be discovered, shall be well rewarded; in the terson barhouring or retaining him in his s. r co so ill be prosecuted. Jane 3, 1512.

NEW STREETS ON THOMASS-HILL.

NY Person wishing to take a LOT of GROUND A on THOMA SHILL, for BUILDING UPON, may see the PLANS of INTENDED STREETS, and be informed of the Terms of Letting, by applying to Mr. Hippier, at the Commercial Buildings, in this City, where he intends to remain only a few days. Waterford, June 4, 1812.

TO BE LET,

ETHE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr. Dorug, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of Michael Donnya, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

FIGHT SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of IN. HINDRINLEY, as formerly advertised, adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next. Carrick-on-Suir, May 29, 1812.

WATERFORD TRUSH PROFISION AND CORT STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Provisions and reception of Conv. and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby siving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7 Walbrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jos # Binny, Waterford. August 23, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

Term as may be agreed upon, the MILL, DWELLIAG-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, situacca near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Cloninel and Kilkenny, and 94 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

Application, in Writing, to be made to Tixo-THY NOWLEY, Kilkenny; or John Wright, Mullin-

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

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

N. B. The STABLING has been divided into separate and roomy Stalls, and finished in the most convenient and superior manner. Newcastle, May 16.

Namesaria is situated 20 Miles from Limerick on the direct line from thence to Killiarnes, and to Ker-Ty, and us it is by several miles the shortest road, the TO BE LET.

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

Waterford, April 4, 1812.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET

TTO BE LET, and immediate Possession given that part of the Commercial House which nains unoccupied—consisting of a large KITCHEN SERVANTS-HALL, PANTHIES, Wine and Beer CRILLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS, &c. &c. The Apartments are well calculated for a Hotel, or a Lodging-House. - Also, a good COACH-HOUSE and STABLE in the rere.

Application to be made at the House-to Doctor POOLE-or to EDWARD PRET.
Waterford, May 26, 1812.

TO BE LET

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, BOUT BightAcres of the LANDs of BALLYMA KILL, County of Waterford, adjoining to the Cove, situated on the River Suir, and only one Mile from the City of Waterford : being a most be cutiful Situation for any Gentleman to build upon. The LEAR is for two Lives and 31 Years, in reversion. Apply to Ban. Roberts. Esq. Waterford. Waterford, November 26, 1812.

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 81s, 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance. of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliamen on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE. RANGED. HOUSEHOLD | lb, oz, dr. | lb, oz, dr. | lb, oz, dr. | Penny Loaf, 0 2 1 | 0 3 2 | 0 4 2 | Two Penny, 0 4 3 | 0 6 4 | 0 8 5 | Four Penny, 0 8 5 0 18 0 Six-Penny, 0 13 0 1 3 4 1 9 5 Bar An other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pre

portion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loat, otherwise to be-seiz-And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weckiv Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock. of ail Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penaities will be

levied according to Law. JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 8. Butter, first Quality, - - - - 115s. Od. Taltow (rendered) - - about 90s. 0d. Lard (flake) - - - - - 09, Od. - 09, Oc (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 66s Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 45s. 0d 47s. 0d. Beef, - - - - - - 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. Oatmeal, - - - - - 30s Od. - 31s. Od. Flour, first Quality, - -4. -d. -d. ____ second, - - - - - 90s. Od. - 93s. Od. ___ third. - - - - - 60s. od - 68s. od. ___ fourth, - - - - 50s. od. - 58s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 75s. Od. - 78s. Od. Barley, - - - - - - 389. Od. - 409. Od. Oats (common) - - - 28s. Od. - 29s. Od. (potatoe) - - - - 294. Od. - 30s. Od. Malt. - - - - - - - - 434. 0d. - 454. 0d. Coals, ------ 4s. 4d. - 5s. 9d. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d.) Potatoes. 9d. to 13d. perStone [(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 7d. - - - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d. Pork, ------- 3 d. - 4d. Butter, ---- 18d. - 22d. Train Oil, - - - - - 210 00s. -

PARLIAMENT.

Whiskey, ----- 14s. 6d. - 15s. 0d. per Gal

HOUSE OF LORDS-FUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Perceval Annuity Bill was brought up from re House of Commons, and, on the motion of the read a second time to-morrow. IRISH PEASANTRY.

Earl STANHOUE declared himself unwilling to into the discussion of the very important measure thich he had proposed for the relief of the Irish and should, therefore, move its postponement for a russion of it to-day should be discharged, and fixed for Monday . - Ordered.

Earl STANHOPE then adverted to the notice chich he had given on a former occasion, of bringing forward a measure for the relief of those who formed the majority of his Majesty's subjects—the Nonwant of accommodation will no longer prevent the conformists of this country. He had now a hill to ed to give a detailed statement of the steps which card all petry, poor, private considerations; it was

It did not meddle with the Test or Corporation

Acts, or with the subject of Catholic Emancipation, but went to relieve many Members of the Church of England, as well as others, from the operation of laws which nobody could read without abhorrence. He then moved for leave to bring a Bill, " to relieve certain members of the church of England, and others, from certain unjust penalties."

The Earl of LIVERPOOL would not oppose the printing of the Bill, though he had no great hopes that it could be passed; but he objected to the word unjust, in the title, which went in reality to prejudge the question.

Earl STANHOPE was surprised at this objection from a person of the Noble Farl's notorious good sense; but he would omit the word, giving notice, however, that he would more its insertion when the Bill came to be committed.

The Bill was then brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be printed." INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Farl of MOIRA stated, that it was with great regret he found himself under the necessity of moving the discharge of the order for the consideration of the Report of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill. He should move, generally, that the order be dischargeed, with the intention of naming a day for proceeding in it as soon as possible.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH agreed in what had been said of the merits of the Noble and Learned Lord, who had brought in this Bill; but it was not to be expected, that, in a matter of this magnitude. a perfect measure could at once have been produced.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought himself called on to say, that to the measure, as now propose ed, he could not agree; though he fully admitted all that had been said in favour of the excellent conduct and public spirit of his Noble and Learned Friend who had introduced the Bill.

Lord REDESDALE stated, that he had framed the Bill on the principle of the " Cessio Bonorum," a practised in Scotland and Holland; and referred o the work of Mr. Bell, an eminent Scottish lawer, on the subject.

Lord HOLLAND felt that some apology was due from him, for acceding to the proposition for farther delay. He did it only out of deference to nis Noble Frieud (Moira), of whose complete knowledge of the subject be was convinced.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH denied that there was any laziness or neglect on his part, with regard to the subject; but it was one of great diffi-

Lord HOLLAND disclaimed any personal imputation in what he had said; but he denied that he and his friends looked at the question only on one side. On the contrary, he contended, that the adoption of the principle recommended in the present Bill would be no less favourable to the creditor than

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that from the situation which he held, he had had an opportunity of witnessing the conduct of creditors, who in this | fluence of private and personal animosity. He country generally conducted themselves, not only with humanity but generosity. After a few words from Lord Holland and the

Farl of Moira, the motion of the latter was a greed to. Several were examined on the subject of the Orders in Council .- Adjourned.

FFEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the adjourn

nent of the House till Friday. The Duke of NORFOLK said, that he could have no objection to the motion; and would have suffered it to pass without observation, were it not for the present extraordinary situation of public af-

fairs. He was desirous that some explanation on hat subject should be given before the House adjourned; and would, therefore, ask the Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool), whether he held the situation of a Minister of the country. The Earl of LIVERPOOL replied, that he had

only to state, that he was in the same situation in which he had been since Friday se'nnight. He held his office merely till his Royal Highness had formed Earl of Liverpool, read a first time, and ordered to such an arrangement as should to him seem to be most expedient.

The Marquis WELLESLEY, though not officially called upon, thought that, in duty to their Lordships, to the country, and to the Prince Regent, he ought to lav before them a brief statement Peasantry, in the present unsettled state of affairs, of facts. He had to inform their Lordships, that a consequence taken the requisite steps for that purpose, but that he had that day found it necessary to resign to his R. H. the powers with which he had been invested, and that his R. H. had been graciously pleased to accept that resignation. If he Public from having the benefit of this advantage. offer to their Lordships for that purpose. He would be had taken in the execution of the commands of now, if ever, the time, to second the views of a pa-

only state what the Bill did not do : when it was I his R. H.—the difficulties which he had encounterprinted, their Lordships would see what it did do. ed-and the circumstances which had prevented the successful termination of his efforts; and he had to luform their Lordships, that he had the sanction and authority of his R. H. to give this explanation, if called upon—therefore he was ready : but, at the same time, he could not forbear offering their Lordships his advice, as to the conduct which he thought would be most worthy of them on such an eccasion. He was prepared, as he had said, to enter into a detailed account of his proceedings; and to state to their Lordships the advice which he had given, as a faithful Counsellor, with the utmost respect to his R. H. and the most anxious regard for the interests of his country: but he trusted their Lordships would not call upon him, at this moment, to enter into any details on the subject. Matters might possibly be still accommodated; and any premature discussion might, therefore, be productive of infinite mischiel. Great animosities, dreadful personal animosities, had prevailed; animosities deeply to be lamented, and which might be attended with the most alarming consequences in the present critical situation of the country. In the course of these transactions, his R. H. had been animated with the strongest desire to consult what he considered as the best interests of the nation; and so it would be found, when the moment for explanation came.-Having stated his readiness to enter into that explanation now, if called upon-and informed them, that he had the authority of his R. H. to do so-he had only to repeat his advice to their Lordships, snot to call upon him at this moment for any further dis-

> Lord GRENVILLE fully agreed in the suggestion of the Noble Marquis, as to not urging any thing to a premature explanation. But for his part, and he might say the same on the part of his Noble Friend (Lord Grey), he had no personal reason for retarding the explanation, as he had no personal fear that his conduct would not bear the most perfect accusing whenever the explanation took place. He had heard something of personal animosity; to that he should only say, that there was no feeling of the kind is his breast—that no feeling had been hurtand that even if it had, he and his Noble Friend (Lord Grey) would have distinctly thought it their duty not to suffer those matters to interfere with their higher service to their country. He repeated it, that he had nothing to complain of in the course of the transaction; and that he felt the same readlness, as always, to contribute in any advisable manner to the general interests. The only police. on which he could ever think it right to hesitate, were those which might concern the public welfare ; individual interests were nothing in the companison; and individual feelings ought to give way, and be sacrificed.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had not into ded offering any thing upon the subject, but to obvintera misconception which seemed to have made its way to the public, than which nothing could be more incorrect. He and his filends had been supposed to het in certain passages of this transaction under the litentirely. He had no such feeling; but this was not the proper time to enter into the discussion. The points of difference were simply those on which he and his friends thought themselves entitled to differ, from the best consideration which they could apply to them. They were points of Government, and of the Constitution. When the day of explanation did arrive-and it was a day for which he must ardently wish-his conduct, and that of his friends, would, he trusted, stand clear before the House and the country: but he was too much convinced of the insuitableness of the present time for such a discussion, to urge it now; and he had only intruded on the time of the House, in order to throw off an imputation which he must consider as unfounded.

The Earl of MOIRA was almost sorry the discussion had been so far extended, after the advice which the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) had so impressively given. He (Earl Moira) had some onportunity of seeing the conduct of the parties in this important transaction, and he could affix no injurious motive to any of them. He thoroughly believed that the Noble Peers, on the opposite side of the House, had been infloenced by no motive unworthy of their character and dignity; he was convinced they had been entirely actuated by constitutional considerations. As to the Prince, he must give the testimony which opportuulty and experience of that Illustrious Personage allowed him to give to the good faith and sincerity, and constitutional spirit, which had guided him through the entire negociation. It had been carried short time ago he had received the commands of his on by the Noble Person to whom it was entrusted. few days. He proposed, that the order for the dis- R. H. to form an Administration; that he had in with a frankness-an openness-a manly and honourable spirit, which the annals of negociation could not exceed. He (Lord M.) would not, and could not, throw blame upon any of the parties. It was now, if ever there was a time, to show the honourable and lofty spirit that became the natives of should be called upon by the House, he was prepar- | a free country; it was now, if ever, the time, to disalso, and kept on board the schooner all night.

In contradiction of all this, Mr. Carroll, mate of the Revenue Cutter, Nepenu, has published the following adidavit in the Belfast Newspapers :-I Here follows the affidavit which appeared in the Chronicle of Thursday, upon which the Editor of the Derry Journal makes the following pointed to which we are rapidly approximating. observations :- - 1

Now, let us say what we please, our Renders will judge for themselves, to whose statement the most credit is to be attached. For our parts, we are inclined to give the preference to Mr. Carroll's: first, because he is less interested, there being no the basis of one. We can even repeat in so many truth in the report that the Merchants of Deriv mean to presecute him for impressing without warrant; and secondly, because he can swear as much as all the others put together, they pretending to describe only what passed in their respective vessels, whereas he testifies as to what did not pass in all of them, at the same moment, as well as in the schooner, where Mr. Foster pretends to have seen a man flogged, and others benten without

Should any caviller question Mr. Carroll's ability to contradict the occurrences, said to have taken place on board five different ressels, we have only to say that he might possibly have seen the whole as Sancho Panza saie Dulcines, that is, by hearany; for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that 44 a brave young officer" would swear that no inhuman usage was practised on board a vessel where a landsman was flogged for looking over the side, if such flogging had actually taken place; nor would he deny that the passengers had been treated cruelly, if a lad had been beaten with a musquet, and bis aged father dragged into the boat for endeavouring to save him. Besides, we are told, that in sea language, beating a man with the end of a thick rope is not considered flogging, but starting; and, as Mr. Foster has not been taught naval discipline, he may very well have mistaken the one for the other; and Mr. Carroll, who was better informed, may have sworn conscientiously that there was no flegging on board the Borbara, the fully aware that one petty politics with which their columns are every proved successful. of the passengers had been started.

Two facts, however, remain uncontroverted, (as we cannot believe Mr. Carroll in earnest, when he swears our statement to be altogether false,) a number of fishermen were impressed, whom an enemy's squadron would have passed by, unmolested; and many of the passengers of four American ships, having the authority of an Act of Parliament, and the license of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, for proceeding to the United States of America, were forcibly dragged from their families and their property, and carried on board an armed vessel. This we conceive to be a grievance, and a breach of the laws of the country; but the affair has been referred to the proper tribunal; and when we consider the character of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the British Government we look for immediate redress, with the utmost con- of the friends of these Noblemen, unless they re

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 1

PROM THE STAR.

No definitive step has yet been taken towards the formation of a new Administration .- The interregnum, however, cannot continue much longer .---Mr. Martin, of Galway, has given notice in the House of another Address to the Prince Regent, praying him to form a new Administration without delas. This motion will be discussed on Wednesday. In the mean time, the exertions of Earl Moira are unceasing; but the progress made by his Lordship thoes not seem to have met with his Royal Master's approbation. Marquis Wellesley had an audience of the Prince on Saturday, which lasted for two hours: and it has been since reported, that the Marquis having urged, in strong but respectful language, the imperious necessity of something being done, the Prince's answer was of a nature to induce the Marquis to intimate his intention of giving up

all further negociations. Earl Moirn, whose stedfast adherence to the best interests of his Sovereign and of the country, at this most alarming crisis, can never be sufficiently applauded, still continues his good offices. His Lordship was closeted with his Royal Highness upwards of two hours yesterday, and an appointment was made for another conference to-day. We cannot promise, however, that any thing decisive will be effected. Something must be done without delay; the public service requires the passing of a vote for money, and a message from the Prince to Parliament is talked of, stating the urgent necessity for such a measure. This will afford an opportunity of another trial of skill in the House of Commons between the contending parties. The Bank is said to have advanced a sum of money on Exchequer Bills, to emble the public offices to go on so long.

Before we proceed (with our usual aim to be perfeetly impartial) to copy what we regard as the sencommunicated through what may be deemed to be their demi-official organs, we must caution our readof public credulity.

no the most cruel manner, his lattier, an one many of the lattice of the lawful crisis are alive to no impression except that of detachment was sout to attack another lattices of about fifty-five, as deponent believes, who had in-

continues; and we venture to say, that it will con- can awaken to their duty as men and as Englishtime, until Parliament shall interfere with signur | men." and signifines, to save us from the state of anarchy

We can assure our readers, that though the Prince Regent to any person to form an Administration, or even to present to his Royal Highmess words what we stated to our renders this day se'uter, as the basis for forming a new Administration and on these principles Lords Grenville and Grev explained themselves with a frankness and sincoit which we are satisfied will always be observed every part of their conduct, and with a sincere disposition to give public effect, it it should be in their ower to do so, to the late Vote of the House of Commons. What this may lead to remains to be cen; but at present, we believe, we shall be found correct in stating, that no negociation for forming a new Administration has taken place with these Noble Lords. To which we may add, that the ficquent interviews which Earl Moira bashad with the Prince Regent, have not drawn from his Royal Highness any direction, or even instruction, to propose the plan of an Administration. We repeat, herefore, that it must rest with the Commons House. of Parliament to take some step on the momentous

. By calling for the interference of Parliament on this occasion, we are far from advising any step which may appear either an invasion of the preregatire, or as calculated for the temporary exaltation of one party over another. The Courier may rail and sceld, the Post may weep and groun its fill, but for our parts, we think the times too sérious for the day overflowing. We think that the time is now arrived at which the moderate and the reasoning men of all sides, who, we are consinced, although the least noisy, are by much the strongest party in the country, if they could be got to act in concert, must step forward, and assume their station as the great mediatorial power which is to save us. The face of things would otherwise be desperate indeed.

" The late Ministry, too feeble even for contempt, as a Ministry, is out of the question; and the individuals composing it, having one and all subscribed the creed of intolerance and exclusion intolerance, in declaring that they will not even listen to the Catholics-exclusion, in declaring that they will not act with Lord Wellesley on any conditions, or with Mr. Canning, or with Lords Grey and Grenville, or with Lord Moirs, or with any nounce the principles of their whole lives - are of course excluding themselves, so long as they continue obstinately to persevere in these wild and bigotted notions. On the other hand, we have reason to know, that there are those about the Court, who are daily and hourly poisoning the Prince Regent's mind, with tales of slauder against some of the most opright public men that ever graced the most virtuous times of a country, and such, unhappily, has been the success of their arts, that not one word of truth, either as to the state of the empire, or the pay or reward, until the mercenary troops return sentiments of public men; ever reaches that Royal to some sense of the allegiance which they owe to

" This faction, having worked up the resent nents of their master to the highest pltch, by carrying to his ear expressions, not one word of which | ject, does not seem to be so well informed as its were ever attered by the persons to whom they are attributed, are now indulging themselves in the maliguant satisfaction of having placed, as they loudly declare, an eternal bar to the admission of Earl Grey o the public service. We name Earl Grey, because t is against this illustrious character that the artifices of this faction are now principally at work. It was first Lord Growille, whose reserved habits and daily arriving. The Emperor accompanies the army nanners must, forsooth, be represented to the Prince Regent as aristocratic haughtiness, and what not; may, even as proofs of a deliberate design to enslave his Royal Highness. It is now Earl Grey, who, in addition to all the crimes (and we own that these are many and deep) derived from the high publie estimation in which he is held, his enthusiastic mour, and the commanding superiority of his clonence and abilities, is made responsible for every word which may find utterance against the Prince Regent, in these times of mutual exasperation, and in a country which beasts the freedom both of its

press and of its language. " At the bottom of those insidious contrivances there are men, we are grieved to say, of great natural abilities, men whose penetration can reach every secret recess of the human heart, and who, by experience, know the full value of this unerring rule—that the deepest of all resentments are those produced by the operation of the smaller passions. timents of the two leading parties in the State, as This faction has seized the unguarded hour, the mollia tempora fandi,' to instil its renom into ers against giving credence to the lists of new Ad- its proceedings to the world as the main cause of those joining it was determined to attack a privateer, comministration which are nightly, to the disgrace of obstacles which have so long rendered ineffectual manded by the notorious Bernados, Jaden with gold their inventors, circulated, in Second Editions, the vote of the House of Commons, and the univer- and silver images, the sacrilegious plander of the throughout the Metropolis and the country, in se- sal feeling and expectation of the public. The re- French army, and several other vessels which were veral contemporary Erening Papers. All these, we medy to this exit, we repeat it, lies in the House alongside the wall of the Mole. For this purpose have no hesitation in saying, are gross and wanton of Commons. The temperate and repectable body 167 men and others were selected from the three fabrications, springing from the base and sordid mo- of men who supported Mr. Worsley in his late m - ships, and proceeded for the attack. tive of earning a few dirty shillings, at the expense tion, must guard against the tricks which are now practising to defeat it, while we are confident that with two of his Lieutenants and sixty men, landed, hours, he returned to the smith's shop, when

and whilst they were dragging imm and beaung mm | The nonowing passages, amount of section of the Morning Chromole and Morning Herald, ex- passions of a set of intriguers, whose minds at this which were spiked and thrown over two passions of a set of intriguers, whose minds at this which were spiked and thrown over two passions of a set of intriguers, whose minds at this which were spiked and thrown over two passions of a set of intriguers, whose minds at this which were spiked and thrown over two passions of a set of intriguers. moun may-nre, as deponent occurs, and make the boat conflict now going on in the higher Departments of personal hatred, and whom to care as to what may four guns, which our brave tars could not carry; terfered to save his son, was pushed into the boat. "The absence of all responsible Covernment still instrument it in the great work of our deliverage,

.. The difficulties of a Ministerial arrangement have so multiplied from the time of our last stateweeks have now clopsed since the Government has ment, up to a late hour last night, that but little or been defunct, no authority has been given by the no probability now remains of any Administration being formed without the futher interference of Parliament. Every mode of conciliation which the r supreme nuthority might be supposed to command, night, viz. that a communication, Indeed, took place has been exercised in vain. A languid continuance between Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, and Lord Wet- of the negociation was indeed sustained through yeslesley, upon certain principles proposed by the int- | terday, and the usual accionces given at Carlton | House, but without any prospect whatever of a successful termination. " The Cabinet consists of factive Members. In

order to form that Government of composite parties, which the Address of the Commons had evidently in should be tendered to the Leaders of Opposition. To this the Lords Grey and Grenville refused to accede; and presuming, in the height of Opposition hauteur, that the Address could intend nothing short of their exclusive nomination, regulard a decided natority in the Cabinet: on which cession they signified that they might condescend to act with, but not under Marquis Wellesley. On the other hand, the Earl of Liverpool and his friends continue in a temper not to be prevailed upon to coalesce with the Marquis on any terms, but are disposed to serve with Earl Moira and a reasonable proportion of his political adherents, and also to allow his Lordship to be placed at the Head of the Treasury. Hence it is evident, that the Marquis Wellesles 's projet has so totally failed in all its points, as to leave no possibility of an Administration arising out of it; and yet it is understood, that his Lordship still retains this delegated, but now useless authority, which, by a timely transfer to other hands, might have

" In such a dilemma is the Prince Regent of Engand placed through the pertinacity of two descriptions of Statesmen, by their refusing to confesce with a fair proportion of his Majesty's confidential servants, from motives of mere personal aggrandizes ment, and a total disregard of the calamities and dangers, which, at this moment, press so severely upon the country! It would puzzle the most able and prodent politician to advise what farther steps ought to be taken, under such embarrassments, b the Executive Authority, in which is rested the appointment of the King's Ministers. No alternative cems left; so that the Regent must be dragooned into a surrender of his power to a vindictive Oppoion, unless, in such an unparalleled extremity, convention of the whole Privy Council of the Realm might afford relief, and an Administration be formed under their dignified sanction, for the immediate management of the Public Affairs, regardless of all parties and distinctions of Statesmen whatever. His Majesty's Privy Council consists of 155 Members, a number combining, it is reasonable to suppose (with the concurrent aid of the two Houses of Parliament), integrity and talents sufficient to turn out Folunteers fit, able, and willing to defend the Regency at such a crisis, so that a practicable breach shall not be made in it by its infuriate besiegers, and to continue to serve the State without their Prince, and fidelity to their Country !"

The Morning Post, from which we have been i the habit of making an extract on this important subcontemporaries on the present occasion.

A Mail from Anholt arrived last night, bringing

ecounts from Gottenburgh to the 21th of last onth .- Accounts received there from Poland state that the Russian army consists of 300,000 men, in excellent condition, and that reinforcements were but remains in the rear, confiding the command in chief to General Benningsen, under whom Generals Katusow, Barclay de Telli, and Bagration severally command the right, the centre, and the left.—The head-quarters of the Russian a branced army are said to be at Dubno, in Russian Poland. It is asserted, that the want of provisions and forage in the north of Germany must compel the French to accelerate their military operations; and that, as the Russians have cleared the country of all the disosable grain, the first attempt of the French will oe to take the immense magazines which are formed

o the rear of the Russian army. Bonaparte had offered Norway and Finland, with large subsidy, to Sweden, to induce her to join him; but all his attempts to that effect had failed. Up to the 4th, the French had not entered Col-

The Goshawk arrived at Gibraltar from Spithead on the 28th of April, and sailed the same day for Malaga, where she arrived the following morning, and found the Hyacioth, of 20 gans, Capt. Usher, the toyal mind even to satiety, and we now denounce | and the Resolute gun-brig. | Immediately on her

At nine in the evening of the 29th, Capt. Usher,

and whilst they were dragging him and beating him | The following passages, which are extracts from they will be above leading themselves to the low | and after a sharp heach, took a harrow of 1 sentiment, no spirit of honest pride to be themselves | Lilburn's party, who went to the attack of the texsels. It consisted of Lieuts, Otter and Arnold the Surgeon of the Goshawk, and about 10 men. The boats were suffered to approach within half-piggs, that when the enemy commenced a desperate to didance, showing, that though they had been siles they had not been asleep. In attacking a con-best which was not carried without a galiant resistance Captain Lilborn received a mortal wound, Lienrepant Arnold, in the jolly-boat, carried another gun-boat, but received a severe wound in his right most gracious condescension could possibly suggest, arm, which it is feared he will lose the use of, and a thesh wound in the thigh. These vessels, with the mirateer, were brought out; and the party which anded re-embarked with their wounded, though the each was lived with military. The loss of the Goshawk was 5 men killed and 15 wounded -total loss 50 killed and wounded. Captain Lithurn's bode was carried to Gibraltar, and interred with military honours. The Goshawk landed the wounded there Captain Lilburn, of the Goshawk, who has fallen siew, the Prince Regent directed that four seats | in the rencontre, was son of the late Mr. Lilburn Master in the Royal Navy. He was esteemed a good officer, and has left a wife and family at Bilford, in Northumberland, who will deeply feel his

> CHESTER, MAY 30 .- The Court has this mement finally broken up, the Judge having passed the following sentences, viz.

Colin Lindon, James Wilson, alias Roach, Fors. ter Roach, James Bennett, Richard Wood, James Tomlinson, and William Thomson, for obtaining movey, contiary to the King's peace, from John Parker, Esq.; Richard Laundes, Jas. Torkington, and John Henshall, for rioting at Pownall Ferand Styall, and obtaining several sums of money with force and violence ; Jos. Thomson, for entering the dwelling-house of J. Goodair, of Edgeley, and stealing thereout silver spoons and other articles. and also setting fire to the same; W. Greenough. for entering the shop of Alice Berry, at Tintwiste, and taking away a quantity of floor; Jas. Crossland, for threatening the life of Robert Thorniler. a manufacturer at Tintwistle, and breaking and destroying his tools : John Temple, for breaking and ntering the dwelling-house of Sunnet Wagstaff. and stealing five silver tea-spoons and other articles and John Heywood, for riotously assembling and breaking the factory of Messis, Sidebotham, and breaking and destroying a machine, received sentence of Death.

John Ellis, for destroying seven shearing frames, the property of Thomas Rhodes, at Tintwistle-Fuilty-Sentence respited. Eight were ordered to be transported for seven

John Jackson, Wm. Stubbs, and Thos. Liresev, for riotously assembling and continuing toother at Macclesfield, upwards of an hour after Proclamation had been made to disperse. The

two former to be imprisoned three years; the latter Thomas Whitaker was convicted on the evidence of one Parnell, of administering an unlawful oath to 18 or 20, in which they entered into a solemn obligation to destroy steam-looms, &c. Whitaker

was sentenced to seven years transportation. His Lordship passed the assful judgment of death ipon sixteen; and, in a most impressive address, held out not the smallest hope of mercy.

LANCASTER .- On Thursday morning, at nine, welve prisoners were put to the Bar, charged with aiding and consenting to the administering an unlawful eath to Holland Bowden, a serjeant in the Pollasted till near seven o'clock, when the Jory retired for above half an hour, and brought in a verdict of Guilty against Christopher Medcalf, Jas Brierly, Henry Thwaite, Thos. Pickup, John Hurst, Samuel Radeliffe, who was acquitted yesterday of setting fire to the factory at West Houghton, and Joeph Greenhaigh. Hurst was the person who went by the appellation of General Ludd.

Thursday, 6 o'clock, p. m .- John Howarth, John Lee, and Thomas Hoyle, have been this day ound guilty of rioting, and stealing provisions out of John Holland's shop, in Deansgate, Manchester.

HORRID ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION.

Two premeditated attempts at assassination took dace, the one on Friday night, at a Gentleman's souse at Ham, near Richmond; and the other at the village of Appleton, near Harrow, on Saturday orning. The following are the particulars of the latter case, and according to the depositions taken before Mr. Conant, of Marlborough-street Police-office, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Burrows, a hay salesman, residing at Appleton, was suddenly attacked in his chaise, near his residence, by —— Bowler, a neighbouring farmer, who discharged a blunderbuss at him, and odged the contents (slugs) in his neck and body -The following testimony of a black smith at Appleton gives the whole case. The assassin, who is a man seventy years of age, called at the smith's shop, on horseback, at five o'clock on Saturday morning, accompanied by his grandson, and produced a hlunderbuss, which he asked leave to make the lock see cure to go off, as he wanted to shoot a mad dog .--After he had done something to the lock, he left the piece in the shop, having described it as being loaded, and walked by the side of the canal, whilst his grandson led his horse about the road. The capal path communded a view of Burrows's residence, and after walking there nearly two HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

umstance, added to the dearness of every article of

Provisions, has consumed the whole of the Angual

Subscriptions. These Subscriptions, as is clearly prov-

ed by the yearly statements laid before the City,

have always been inadequate to the support of the

Establishment, and it has hitherto materially de-

pended upon incidental Donations, and Bequests.

Such, then, is the present situation of an Institu-

ion, whose happy influence on the health and live

of the Citizens has been long and extensively expe-

Parrows was approaching it, and having taken f up the blunderbuss, he met him and presented it, when Burrows called out " for God's sake don't shoot me," and inclined his head upon his legs. The assassin, however, pulled the trigger, and for the purpose of devising the best means of snoph -Berrows fell, when the former remounted his horse, og it's exhausted Funds. The following is the subrode off, and was not secured yesterday .-- The sitance of the proceedings, in so far as they more imtuation of the wounded man is very precarious; four slugs have been extracted from his neck and head, but there are others in the body, one of which ion is considerably in debt, and that the Subscrip is supposed to have lodged near the blade bone. ions, not yet collected, are totally inadequate to There are some favourable symptoms, and some the support of the Charity to the end of the year. hopes are entertained that his life will be saved .--In consequence of this deficiency, two Gentlemen Mr. Wood, a coal-merchant, pursued the assassinwere appointed to appeal to the benevolence of their as far as Bushy Heath, near Watford, and police Fellow-Citizens, with a view to obtain Donations. officers have scoured the country. The cause of the and additional Subscriptions. A Deputation was, diaboli, al act is said to have arisen from some family also, neminated, to wait on the Lord Bishon of Waterford, on the Right Rev. Dr. Power, and on jealousies. The parties had a litigation about a mouth since, when high words arose, but they had the Heads of the different Religious Societies in the City, to request, that Collections may be made in since been apparent good friends. The wounded the rarious Places of Religious Worship, in mainman was perfectly sensible and composed at two tenance of the important and salutary objects of the o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the case of the other attempt at murder at Establishment. On an investigation of the state of Ham, the assassin is in custody, and was examined the House, it appeared, that the number of Admisat Kingston on Saturday. He was footman in a sions, during the last five months, was 173, that Gentleman's family at Ham, and the object of his the average number of Patients admitted in the corresponding months in the years 1806, 1807, and rancour was the lady's maid in the same family.-1808, was 78, and that in the years 1809, 1810, and The latter had some friends from London call on her on Friday, and she accompanied them to Ham Fair, 1811, the average was 128. This encrease in the number of Patients is attributable to an enidemic where she is said to have taken the arm of one of the company. The assassin had previously given disease, which has existed for some time past, and her to understand he would shoot her if she took especially during the last three months. This cir-

loaded with slugs .- The young woman received the charge chiefly in her arm, but her head and side have also sustained injury. She is expected to survive; the assassin is lodged in Kingston gaol. Yesterday being the last Sunday in the month, the following bulletin was shown at St. James's Palace :

the arm of any nan, and on her cutering the house,

he verified his threat, by discharging a pistol at her,

" His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as

(igned by four Physicians.)

" Windsor Castle, May 30.

bear the warmest testimony of approbation. Considering the respectability of those who are engaged. gaiatertord Chrontele. in the management of its concerns, and reflecting on the strength of the foregoing statement, we might SATURDAY, JUNE 6. well suffer the subject to go forth without a single ob-We have extracted from the London Journals of Monday all the articles of any interest which they own cause with an efficacy which we should attempt it communicated. Those of Tuesday are still due. rain. Auxious, however, to have some share in the usebut the following sketch of proceedings in the Comful and benevolent design in view, we cannot suffer the mous, on the evening of the day just mentioned. will furnish our readers with intelligence which, af-If the community are those who, in the first instance, ter all that has been said by the London Editors on derive advantage from the institution. When afflictthe subject of a new Administration, they could ed by fevers, they are taken from their families, grahardly have expected to learn. On the meeting of tuitously attended by the best medical skill and ex the House, Mr. CANNING, after adverting to the periouce, and blessed with comforts which would anxious inquiries relative to an Administration, and to Mr. MARTIN's motion, said, that he had authootherwise be utterly beyond their reach. The influence of contagion is thus arrested in its course, and rity from a Noble Friend of his (Marquis Wellesnultitudes restored to their friends and to society LEV) to state, that his Noble Friend, at an audience who would have fallen victims to malignant disease. which took place in the morning with the REGEST. and left their relatives to the calamities of want, and a received the commands of his Royal Highness to proceed for the formation of a new Administration. Mr the sum of moral depravity and of social misfortune. Wonter expressed his satisfaction at this infimation, as it presented to the country a prospect of being speedily relieved from the want of an efficient Govern ment. He then condemned strongly the conduct of suffering, in throwing from their dwellings that disthose public writers who, on the one hand, charged emper which might spee lify tay all their felicity low particular persons with having created delay, by ren the dust, and in depriving of their force those fusing to take part in the Administration, unless uptemptations which press with severity apon indion stipulations of bringing in a certain number of gence, and so often break down the fences of moraltheir friends, and being enabled to carry particular integrity. On motires of compassion to the poor, measures; and, on the other hand, attributed that n grounds of safety to themselves, and on the most delay to a high quarter. With a view to explain the imperative principles of dety, they are, therefore facts, he put two questions to Mr. Ponsonby ;first, whether any application had been made to his bound to step forward on such occasions as the present with the prompt and liberal hand of a redeemfriends to form part of the Administration? second, ing Charity. The forcible call of these arguments whether, in answer to such application, they had xtends not only to those who are in affluent circumdances, and " of whom much will be required, tion for specific measures. Lord CASTLEREAGH and pecause to them much has been given," but to every Mr. Youkr deprecated any discussion of the subject member of society, who can contribute any thing, at present. Sir J. Newrong said, that, as the Hou. even the " mite of the widow," to the relief of Member had put the question, it was of the utmost their fellow-mortals. There is none who does not importance that his Rt. Hon. Friend should be allowfeel these truths; but knowledge without practice ed to give the answer, as he believed it was the object of some Members in the House to prevent explanation, and to whisper away the characters of those on whom they wished blame to be cast for the delay in question, and from which blame it was but just they should have an opportunity of rindicating themselves. Mr. Ponsonny, being loudly called upon, claimed the privilege of giving an answer, and begged that the questions might be repeated. To the first question, repeated by Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. Possossy answered -" that neither to himself. nor to any of his Noble Friends in the other House, was are application made upon the subject down to this day (Monday), and, consequently, no personal stipulations could be offered on their part." To the second question, when repeated, Mr. Possonar replied, " that what he had already said was an asswer; as no application had been made, consequently, no stipulation for measures could be offered on their part." Here the conversation dropped, and the subsequent proceedings were unimportant.

Some Journals state, that Marquis WELLESLEY, immediately upon receiving his instructions, went to Lord Moins, and afterwards to Lord GREY; that the Marquis is to be Prime Minister, and that he was empowered to form a Government of whatever Persons he might think proper. It would, howe-Ter, rather appear, that no actual appointment had I that the humane attention of the Citizens of Watertaken place, and there are many who strongly think, that Marquis WELLE-LEY's Administration will be composed of his own and Mr. Carring's Friends, and of that Ministry which he and Mr. CANNING and the House of Commons declared in-Capable of conducting the affairs of the country. A short period must now solve these questions, and, confident, will, on the present occasion, be done for till we see the official formation of a Ministry, we forbear all observations.

guine advocates expect.

the City has already derived from this Institution, Several Meetings have recently been held of the breause they have been so amply experienced, and Friends and Managers of this excellent Institution, | are so well known, that nothing we could say on the

abject would add any strength to public opinion : but it is most material that the following fact, which we state on unquestionable authority, should be nediately concern the public. On an examination | generally known, and we particularly entrest atof pecuniary matters, it appeared, that the Institu- | tention to it. Since the establishment of the House OF DICOVERY, the a-most number of fevers, compared to their annual number prior to that period, has been as one to seventeen. With this valuable and mpressive information we leave the subject.

> Several posts ago, we stated, that a Packet would regularly be dispatched from this station for Milford on Thursdays. The arrival of a mail on the morning of the publication in which this arrangement was mentioned obliged us to exclude the information from some of the numbers of our impression. It is for that reason that it is now repeated, and we have the satisfaction to add, that a mail for London will bereafter be dispatched from the Post-Office in this city on every day of the week.

The Kilkerny Militia are on their march from Bandon for Dublin, where they are to do duty. Mr. Brett has been admitted to bail by the Court of King's Bench.

On Thursday Morgan Brien, brother of the man of the same name on whose evidence the persons accused of the thurders at Billygarron were convicted, *as committed to Gabl by John Nugent Humble. Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Waterford .--Some time ago he was transmitted to Cork, for the naval service, but having effected his escape, and returned to his native place, he was taken by Mr. Humble, and sent in here for his original desti-It was our wish to have paid particular attention

to the Dramatic Romance of the Lady of the Lake, which was performed in the Theatre on the evening of Thursday, but our limited space obliges us to postpone the subject, not, however, without obrienced, and to which every inhabitant is ready to serving, that a more interesting. Drama can hardly be presented to the lovers of the stage. We have had more than one occasion to notice the generous interposition of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and it's neighbourhood in behalf of Mrs Cherry and her family; but for that interposition ervation, in the full assurance, that it will plead its | she must have sunk under the accumulated expenditure to which she has been exposed. When we add that even this generosity has not been sufficient t remunerate her for the heavy losses she has sustain opic to pass from on intotal silence. The poorer classes | cd. we feel confident, that the same liberal spiri will prevail yet a little longer, and put it in the power of this interesting family to depart from this City, if not with full purses, at least without injury, and with those sentiments of gratitude which under all their dithiculties, have never for a moment forsaken them. Amongst those, from whom they have received the most friendly obligations, Monday evening will enable them to number Mr. and Mrs. De La Poer Porter, who, with a benevolence highly honourable to their feelings, have been most prey to the seductions of vice, thus largely swelling active and earnest in promoting a cause which stands forth with claims to attention of the most argent But, have the rich no concern in this communion of and impressive kind. On the occasion to which eril? The answer is obvious: they have a deep and I we allude, an overflowing and fashionable House is perpetual interest in diminishing the load of human expected.

> BIRTHS .- At her father's seat, Duncarren-Castle, Framorganshire, the Lady of the Hon. Windham Quin. M. P. of a son and heir - In Limerick, the hady of J. Kennedy, Esq. Banker, of a son .- At Honegal, County of Wexford, the Lady of John Deringay, ign. Esq. of a son and hear. - in Wexford, the wife of Mr. Win. Hughes, Wine-merchant, of a daugh-

MARRIAGES.-At Strabane, County of Tyrene John Scott, Esq. to Maria, daughter of the late John mithwick, Esq. of Lilliput, County of Limerick .-At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Walsh, to Miss Eleanor Newcome, daughter to his Grace the late Lord Primate of Ireland.—At Lismore Cathedral, the Rev. John Swayne, eldest son of John Swayne, Esq. of Middle ton, to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Tho mas Crawford, of Lismore -At Hatfield-house, t Hertfordshire Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Rucl of Westmeath, to Lady Emply Coul, second daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury. DEATH .- At 8 o'clock on the morning of Mon

is of no value in the sight of HIM who reads the lay, the 1st instant, at his house in Cavendish-Row. heart, and who is the final Arbiter of the destiny of Richard Kirwan, Esq. of Cregg, in the County of Galway, bellow of the Royal Society, President of the Royal Irish Academy, President of the Dublin Libra-The Friends of the Institution have at present ry Society, and member of every Literary Body in two objects in contemplation. In the first place, Europe. We cannot mention the loss of so valua o collect such a sum of money as will be adequate. ble a member of society, without the deepest regret o its present necessities; and in the second place, n estimating the share which he has contributed to so to augment the list of Subscribers, as to render the advancement of science, we would place him with a Bacon or a Newton. The magnitude of his the prosperity of the Establishment permanently terary and scientific productions fills the mind with secure. The accomplishment of both these objects stonishment and admiration; his works have done is of vital importance to the existence of the Chaonour to his country, and a general service to man rity. With exhausted Funds, it cannot be maincind-his researches did not terminate in specu ation -he gave new life to chemistry, but he was the patained, and, with a list of Subscribers inadequate to expenditure, its existence must be precarious, ent of mineralogy. We understand that a mineralo rical society, lately instituted in Dublin, has been and its benefits uncertain and circumscribed. Whilst, alled from his name the Kirwanian Socie v. The therefore, the necessity of an immediate and geneiniversities of every country have distinguished rous contribution is every way apparent, it is not of thers by conferring a gift of their honours, but they have conferred honour on themselves by distinguishing Mr. Kirwan. His country through him has obless moment, that the number of its annual supporters should be greatly encreased, in order to place it tained a high rank amongst the learned nations of the on a foundation of uninterrupted advantage and seearth-she has lost in him a distinguished ornament i curity. If this last plan should effectually succeed, but he has left her a portion of dignity unknown to future appeals to the public in its behalf would be the records of Irish literature. In this great man the private societies of his acquaintance have lost the rendered unnecessary, as its income would thus be nost inexhaustible sources of useful and interesting proportioned to its disbursements, and as an asceronversation-the learned societies, the richest and tained and regular system could be adopted with nost valuable trensure, his name has been familiargreater facility. To both these objects, then, it is ized to the records of every learned body in the literary world a they have sought every opportunity to nvite him amongst them, and have addressed him in ford, and of those connected with the City, is most e linguige of gratitude and admiration ardently solicited. Although the difficulties of the

Semper honos nomenque tuum lauderque manebunt. Institution be great, and almost ominous of its ex-Al his sent, Reynella, County of Westmeath, in his of year, Arthur Molesworth Reynell, Esq -At Tul- FICES, two COACH HOUSES and STABLING for tinction, they are nothing, when compared to that enlarged benevolence which is so often, and so o General Carroll.-At Montrose, Scotland, Lidy powerfully, manifested amongst us. More, we are Brunerman, relict of Sir Alex, Bannerman, Bart.-In May, Esq. at May Pirk, near Waterford. Cork, at the house of his brother, the Rev. John the House or RECOVERY, than even its most san-Quarry, Mr. Charles W. Quarry.-In York-street. Dublin, Mrs. Cormick-At Beile Yue, the seat of

We have but briefly noticed the benefits which I the Rt. Hon. George Ogle, in the 7th year of her age, Miss Mary Ann Jane Moore, daughter of Counselle George Moore, of Dommick-street, Dubun - At Winchester, the Rev. Edward Salter, domestic chaplain to the late Dake of Gloucester .- At Temple Br. ly, County of Limerick, Authory Brady, Laq.

> PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JUNE 5. ARRIVED.

4th-Gover Packet; Mary, Crawford, Lisbon, bat-

3d-Thomas, Williams-and Peace, Davis, Liveroool, oats, oatmeal, &c. i Britannia, Bettington Bristol, bacon, flour, &c. i Nancy, Jenkius, Mil-

ford, live cattle: Blessing, Roberts, Bristol, wheat

and oals; Alfred, Maine, Swansea, ballast i Fair

Reaper, Kavanagh, Milford, burley and flour:

reace and Peggy, Morgin, Cardiffe, ballact i Card-

onga, Gonasaler, from Oijon, timber, fruit, and ool, Liverpool. 4th-Auckland Packet : James, Galger, Milford, re cattle : Providentia, Miles, Lubon, wheat, outs, Sc. : Camden Packet : Martha, Wright, before me: Wind-S. at HA M.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

IN THE NEW ROOMS, WATERFORD. On TUESDAY, the 9th of June, 1812 and three following days -at twelve o' Clock precisely, BY MR. WILLIAM STOCKDALE, ... OF LONDON.

A RICH COLLECTION OF BOOKS

A MONG numerous other Works of equal celebrity are the following:—
Grose's Antiquities of England, Wales, Ireland,

and Scotland, 12 vols. superbly bound in russia, large paper.
Hogarth a celebrated Works-111 plates-folio-

fine impressions. Rema Cyclopædia, parts 1 to 38-410

Camden's Britannia, 4 vols -folio. Heath's splendid Edition of Shakspeare, 6 vols-

Livater's Physiognomy, 5 vols. imperial-4to.-

New Annual Register, 30 vols. Macdonald's Botanical Work, & vols .- 4to .- plates beautifully coloured.

Costume of Russia, imperial-4to.-11 coloured plates-morocco. Gibbon's Roman History, 12 vols.

Hume's and Smollett's England, 15 vols. Swinburne's Views in Spain, xx plates-folio. (T May be viewed on Saturday and Monday, and ntaiognes, ten pence each, had at the Room,

Waterford, June 6, 1812.

INCOPED from my Service, yesterday evening, from the House of WILLIAM POWER. In Stientis i the City of Waterford, EDWARD BARRY, my inlented Apprentice -Said BARRY is about the age of 16 Years, light hair, and thin in his l'erson, with large due eyes-has taken with him an entire suit of billo ivery clothes, with vollow, crested buttons, dark olive Stable Jacket and Trowsers, Hit and boots.--Any Person giving private Informations, by which said Banny may be discovered, shall be well rewarded; and any Person harbouring or retaining him in his ervice shalt be prosecuted.

THE REVEREND HENRY DAYDEN, A. M. in preparing for the Press a Translation of the YROPAULA or INSTITUTION OF CYRUS from he original Greek of Xenophon, illustrated with Notes critical and explanatory. A Life of the His orian, with a Review of his Writings, with be ansexed, together with a Latin Dedication to the Lord Bishop of Ossory. The principal Design is an Atcount to prove not enty the Credibility of the His ory itself, but also the very great Coincidence to be beerved between this Work and the Prophecies of the Old Testament, particularly to that of the Destruction of Babylon, recorded in the thirteenth and fourteenth Chapters of Isalan. Subscribers' Names will be re eived by Mr. Marson, T. Capel street, Dublin, and by Mr. Bull and Mr. Binnin, Quay, Waterford. Witerford, June 6, 1812.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE in George settreet next to Mr. Kin-

LY, Baker, formerly occupied by Mr. LANoras Merchant. On this House many improvements have been latey made, and it is now in thorough repair, with the advantage of a PUMP and good WATER in the Yard. so as to be perfectly fit for a private genterl family. Application to be made to T. & J. QUAN, on the Waterford, June 6, 1812.

THE ASSIGNEES of ATKINS & CO. have impowered Mr. Martin Boogan to collect the DEbTS due to the Conneal Lak Bulkoinos and as they are anxious to be enabled, by such collection, to discharge the Debts due of that Establishment, he is directed to take Law Proceedings unmediately against such Persons as decline Payment after application. Waterford, June 6, 1812

Mr. HOB ON retains his Intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDLN, and OFFICEs in Will LIAM SIREET, as heretofore advertised-which he is willing to dispose of on reasonable ferms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bin. NIE, who can give full Information as to the Terms Waterford, May 30, 1812. required.

MAY-LARK.

O BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND: or, the IN-TEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. May Park is beautifully situated on the Banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford. The House of modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a hand some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF house, near Neuagh, Morgan Carroll, Esq. uncle | seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plant ed and cropped. Application to be made to Hunragy

GT The HOU E will be let, completely furnished for Oue, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.