PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, JUNE 1.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. CANNING rose and said-" Seeing in his place an Honourable Friend (Mr. Wortley), who has more than once brought forward a motion respecting the Administration of the country, and also an Henourable Gentleman (Mr. Martin), who has given notice of a motion upon the subject for Wednesday, I am enabled to communicate, for the consideration of my Honourable Friend, and also of the Honourable Gentleman, that a Noble Friend of mine, in the other House, I mean the Marquin Wellesley, has this morning had an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and has received his Royal Highness's authority to proceed in the formation of a new Administration."

Mr. S. WORTLEY expressed his happiness at but before he proceeded with his notice, he thought It right, however, that certain circumstances, connected with the formation of the Administration, should be known to the House and to the country. There were a party of persons in the country who made it their business, from political motives, to vilify and traduce the characters and conduct of the most respectable persons employed in arranging and settling some of the great points upon which a new Administration could be satisfactorily formed .-There was no doubt that delay was necessarily occasioned; but as certain charges had in public writing been made against some Honourable Members, it was proper that, by explanation, the loss of cha- [Hear, hear.] racter should be prevented. There were two classes of political writers in the country - the one denying the merits and conduct of every body, and charging them with wrangling for political power: the other class of writers charging the motives of certain Gentlemen as emanating solely from party. He had House of Parliament, to form part of an Adminisheard It said, that the Friends of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Ponsonby) had stood aloof on the grounds of personal ambition. It was [Hear, hear] necessary, therefore, that the country should know the real fact. To ascertain that fact, he had committed to paper two questions to put to the Right Hon. Gentleman, to which he trusted an answer would be given. He would ask of him, in the first place, " Whether any person, up to this morning, did make any proposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman, or to any of his Right Hon. Friends, to form be given." [Hear, hear.] part of an Administration; and did the Right Hon. Gentleman, or his Friends, give a refusal on persound grounds, or what other grounds?" Secondly,

Mr. YORKE here rose to order, observing. there was no question before the House, and he thought the Honourable Gentleman was irregular. [An universal cry of Move, move; Chair, chair,

Mr. YORKE ._ " The Honourable Member, without any motion before the House, is"-[The

cry of Chair, Chair, was repeated. The SPEAKER .- " I apprehend that the Honourable Gentleman had announced that he was about to propose some motion, and therefore I conceived he was in possession of the House."-[Hear, Friend had given notice of a motion on the subject

Mr. WORTLEY conceived, that, upon an occasion so important as the question respecting the formation of a new Government, he should not have been stopped in whathe had to say .- [Hear, hear, had made. go on, go on.]-He would therefore restate his first question, namely, " Whether any person up to this morning did make any proposition to the Right Hon. Gentleman or his friends, to form part of an Administration; and did he or they give a refusal on personal grounds, or on what grounds?" Secondly. " Whether, in what had passed in those propositions, if any were made, his friends insisted upon any, and a hat conditions?"-[Heur, hear.]

rose at the same moment. The House generally called for Mr. Ponsonby, but some of the friends of Mr. Wilberforce called for that Gentleman. The cry of Chair, Chair, became then universal. Mr. Freemantle rose, as he stated, to speak to the question. The cry of Chair, Chair, was repeated .-At length order being restored, The SPEAKER said - " If any Hon, Member

Mr. WILBERFORCE and Mr. PONSONBY

affers himself to order-[Chair, Chair,]-or to offer a notice, of course he has a right to be heard; [Hear, hear,] but he must place himself within the rules of debate to be entitled to attention, and not keep the House dehating, when, in fact, there is no question. - [Hear, hear.]

Sir JOHN NEWPORT then rose, and said h would make a question .- "I more you, Sir, that the House do go into a Committee on the Southern Whale Fishery Bill .- [A laugh.]-It is incumbent on the House to hear the answers to the questions proposed by the Honourable Gentleman, and not to allow the characters of public men to be whispered away in the manner attempted to be done."-[Or-

der, order.] Mr. YORKE again rose and declared, that he knew nothing of the transaction referred to by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wortley), but there did seem to arise an inconvenience to the public service in putting the questions, without the possibility of coming by the answer, if any were given, to decision; that he had risen before to suggest to the Chair the propriety of stopping questions which appeared at least to his mind as irregular. For himself, he could not have the least personal objection to these questions.

The SPEAKER .- " From the statement of the Hou. Gentleman at his outset, I thought he was in possession of the House."—[Hear, hear.]

Mr. CALCRAFT rose.—[Chair, chair.]—"I terms of the Loan. Sir J. NEWIORT having quence, be finally prevailed in obtaining the sup-

Mr. C. WYNNE hoped also that the House

would allow the auswers to be giren. In the last Instance of the kind which had occurred, the House 211,000. had so decided -that was in the Administration of Lord North. Some questions were then put exact-Hon. Friend. On that occasion a dispute had occurred between Lord North and the Duke of Portland, and the necessary explanation was allowed to be given. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. WORTLEY observed, that he was in order, he believed, now, for there was a question before the House, raised by the Right Honourable Baronet. [Chair chair.]

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought that the object of the Hon. Gentleman, in putting the question, was to give an opportunity to expose the conduct of certain public men, in respect to the delays said to have been produced in forming a new Administration. the communication just made by his Hou. Friend ; His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Yorke) conceived that the House, if they acceded to the proposition, would be irregularly getting into debate, which might be very inconvenient. He was sure that it must be the wish of every Gentleman, to give every opportunity of rebutting any charge, without evincing a disposition to debate it .- [Hear, hear !]

Mr. PONSONBY .- "I trust it will occur to the House, after the questions put to me by the Hon. Gentleman, that it will be an unexampled hardship to deay me the opportunity of auswering as correctly, as fully, and at the same time as concisely as possible. I therefore will trouble the Honeurable Gentleman to put the questions again."-

Mr. WORTLEY repented his first question. Mr. PONSONBY .- " No person whatever, or to this morning, has made any proposal to me, or to any Gentleman whom I have the honour to call my Friend, either in this House or in the other tration, and therefore no refusal was given, or could be given, eit er on public or personal grounds."

Mr. WORTLEY then repeated his second ques-

Mr. PONSONBY. - " To that question there is no answer required; for, in fact, the answer which I have given to the first question is the auswer to the second. Where no proposals have been made and received, no conditions of any kind could

Mr. BASTARD asked the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether the propositions in the Newspapers were nutheritic or not? — [$a \ laugh$] — Here the conersation was closed.

Mr. ELLISON, adverting to the Petitions presented, and statements made, by Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Brougham on Saturday, respecting the abuses n Lincoln Gaol, which statements he de lared were such as to affect not only the character, but the peace of the County, intimated his intention of moving on Friday for a Committee to inquire into

the state of that Gaol. Mr. BROUGHAM, in the absence of his Hon. Friend (Sir S. Romilly), trusted, that as his Hon. done to all parties, that the Honourable Gentleman | charge of Guilt against me. would not persist in his notice. He was prepared by evidence to corroborate the statement which he

Mr. ELLISON hoped the motion would be enlarged, so as to embrace the conduct of the Magi tracy of the County, as their conduct had been ar-

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his concern tha ny unfavourable impression should have been made on that quarter from any thing he had said. His wish was that the motion should be made as general

Mr. ELLISON, upon this understanding, did not press his motion. TRISH LOAN --- WAYS AND MEANS.

moving a resolution, senctioning the contract for a Loan for the service of Ireland.

A considerable discussion arose on this motion, i being objected to by Mr. C. WYNNE, in the present state of the Administration. He thought that the Committee should be postponed to some future day, when a responsible Minister might be present | fact is, Mr. Perceval's great object was not the salto move it in the Committee. In this objection he was supported by Sir JOHN

Mr. W. POLE stated, that he would take upon himself that responsibility, and maintained that if the loan was not immediately sanctioned by Parlianent, public faith would be broken. One deposit had already been made on the loan, and the negotiation was commenced before the lamentable catastrophe occurred, which deprived the country of the services of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Perceval). The terms of the loan were such as could not be dis-

Lord CASTLEREAGII, for the reasons stated by his Right Hon. Friend, hoped the House would consent to go into the Committee.

After some further observations from Mr. TIER-NEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BROUGHAM, &c. the House went into the Committee, and a Resolution was proposed for agreeing to take a loan of £1,500,000 for the service of Ireland, which Mr. W. POLE stated had been contracted for on the same terms as that of last year, with the exception

speak to order. I trust the troops and answered."-[Hear, hear.] named Franks, who stated that he had bid for half but it was only in semblance, and not in recommendations to be put and answered."-[Hear, hear.] the loan, but was refused; and that if his offer had been acceded to, the Public could have gained

To this charge Mr. W. POLE very satisfactorily replied, by shewing that the offer was made privately ly similar to those just now proposed to his Right and not publicly, and that he had surreptitiously gone about to undermine the other Contractors.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed. The Report was ordered to be re-The Bill for making provision for the Family of the late Mr. Perceval was read a third time and

The House then went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, and heard evidence .- Adj.

THREATENING LETTERS.

The following letter is inserted at the request of the Norfolk, and the same that was recently mentioned in the newspapers as the writer of the threatening letters advertised in The Gazette, wi h the offer of a reward of £1000 for the discovery of the au-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

Sin-Having been advertized in your Newspaper of The Pilot, that I had sent threating letters to the Prince of Wales, I have not had an opportunity to read your paper, but being inform'd that I am the person alluded to, I hope you'll as readily contradict the assertion, as you was willing to insert towards me, by the following Statement:

It is true that I did put a letter into the Post Office at Pall-Mall and afterwards went to demand t again, for the reason, I was told that no letters that where sent by the Post, would be taken in which letter was for the purpose to transmit my place of Residence, that I had omitted puting down a my letter of Appeal that I deliver'd personally to the Prince of Wales 25th Aprill in Pall-Mall, in Consequence of the Estate of Ewood, that is withholden from me, in the Name of the present posessor of the Norfolk title, independant of family

I have the Copy of the letters by me, both the one I deliverd personally to the Prince of Wales and the other by the Post, which is sufficient to exonitate me of haveing sent any threating letters to

My Family Claims is known to the Publick, as well as to the 2 Houses of Parliament, the Courts of Chancery and King's bench in consiquence of which likewise to the Prince of Wales:

Which letters if you think proper to insert in your Newspaper, you are at liberty, I should be glad you

Its no use to mention the singular behaviour received in Westminster Hall a few days ago, when I was walking a side the present possessor of the Norfolk title on the subject of my letter to the Prince of Wales, and family Claim, as it is distant to the present subject mention'd herein.

I wish to conclude by observing that if the Prince had consider'd me either culpable or guilty. he had my hand writeing and Name to referd to, o Norfolk House or the Lord Chancellor and my adfor Wednesday se'nnight, when justice would be dress, that their coud by no excuse, if their was any

WALTER HOWARD.

MR. PERCEVAL.

A late writer, in delineating the character of the deceased Premier, makes the following pertinent remarks :- The first quality of his mind, which deserves notice, is his strength or firmness: he was a man whom it was difficult to turn from his purpose, or to drive from his place by any Impression upon those feelings which have usually operated upon weak or wicked Ministers. The Duke of Newcasthe could never have borne to be left in the minorities of Spencer Perceral, and Mr. Pitt would not: for this (in my opinion) he deserved praise; for whether Mr. W. POLE moved the House to go into a he was convinced of the integrity of his motives, or Committee of Ways and Mesus, for the purpose of determined not to give up his place, there is something that we cannot despise, at least, in a man who has the holdness to persevere (in spite of difficulties) even in bad measures; but there is nothing to admire in a man, who, regardless of his country's sufferings, could squander thousands of the public money without foresight, and without economy. The vation of the country, or the deliverance of Europe, but the continuance of his own power, whether from interested or ambitious motives, it is impossible to determine; but the fact may be assumed from the tendeucy of his measures. Of his talents as a Statesman we have no proof, for even that act of his political life which has gained him the greatest credit, viz. the support of Spain, was not so far exclusively his own, as to secure for him the praise it deserves; for it was not Mr. Perceval who first saw the necessity of aiding the Spanish Patriots in their efforts to obtain a good Government; he and his servile adherents thought of nothing more than restoring the ancient despotism with all its abuses; but the Marquis Wellesley, during his short residence as Ambassador in Spain, saw (and whether he rejoiced to see it or not I cannot tell); but he saw that the cause of despotism was gone for ever, and, therefore, he returned to England, fully impressed with the necessity of calling together the Cortes and aiding the People in their efforts to gain internal liberty, as well as external independence. In attempting to impress this ever, extinguished without damaging any other part idea on the Cabinet Council, he was thwarted and of an increase of 4s. 3d. above the term of the last opposed by Mr. Perceval and his minions, and for many weeks he stood single in this opinion; but In the Committee a long discussion avose, on the by dint of perseverance, and the force of his elo-

speak to order. I trust the House will allow the | noticed a communication made to him by a person | port of the British Cabinet to the Special Cares for Mr. Perceval was noted for ever after to be cooled in his zeal for the Spanish Cause; and when the Earl of Wellington lately demanded a reinforcement, after the siege of Badajos, ba was coldly answered, that there was now nothing to fear for Spain. He was more intent upon oppress. ing Ireland than liberating Spain, as discomed more desirous to everawe the citizens of London, by his barracks in Mary-le-bone Park, than to regain the liberties of Europe. From these, and various other considerations, I have no hesitation in saying, that as a politician, he was weak and pitiful; and man orator, it is easy to form a correct idea of his talenta by a reference to his speeches. In these there will be found no glow of eloquence-no ardour of expression-no " thoughts that breathe, and words that burn ;" there was nothing to be found but contions argument, legal subtleties, and personal recia mination; he well knew how to irritate his aidversary, but not how to oppress or how to enrest him; he had neither the majestic energy of 1 io. nor the argumentative force of Lord Holland, in ideas and language he was cold and tome, his only warmth was to be found in his temper, not in his eloquence; his views of religion and internal policy were equally as narrow as his general politics : tor aits and literature he and no esteem; he neither courted nor fos ered them; and if they flourished under his Administration, it was in spite of his ue-

> Mrs. Owen's Masqued Ferr. - This ological Laly opened her spendid Mansion in Hereford-street, n Friday night, to the fashionable world. A great proportion of her Friends came en marque; others were only as passive speciators of the gay scene.

> Mr. Gage Rockwood and Mr. Gage (brothers of ir Thomas (lage), the former capitally diesed as an Independent Wig, and the latter as Mr. Granger, with a collection of heads. Mr. G. L. distributed the following paper: -

" THE INDEPENDENT WIG. G. The Orders in Council pressing so hard open the perioranisms of their admirers, as well as monthe trade of the country, by the stagnation of the bair trade; the universal wearing of Wigs is strongly recommended, as the only salvation for the naou. - The Wigs will be found to sit easy, possessing that elasticity which will reader them removable at pleasure, protecting the crown of the head in cases of abstituate imbecility, which of late has home of much the antiqual disorder, and preserving it from the effects of heated ideas about preregative, which it has so domineeringly exercised over the other nembers of the body.

Predilections for them in the country hare long been notorious; but at Court they have been of lare seldom seen, as possessing too much someth a d respectability of appearance in such a place, where the wearing of feathers has become more fastion-

.. The peculiar merit of a Wig in keeping what delicacy forbids mentioning from the cowe, i is to be hoped will be a great consideration with the pubic in these times. . There are various sorts of Wigs, such as the

Big Wigs, the Broad-bottomed Wigs, and the lodependent Wigs: the latter are never bought or sold, but may be hired at a trifling expense. " They possess durability, and improve by dress-

ing; though much hard combing will turn them rusty; a proper caution to those who ill use them, and are not sensible of their value."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT APPLETON .- (Farther Particulars.) - The Public will rejoice to bear that Mr. Burrows is doing well, and is considered out of danger; but unfortunately we cannot congratate our readers on the apprehension of Bowler. The following are some additional particulars obtained since our last report. The statement of some slogs having been extracted from the neck of the wounded man does not turn out to be quite correct; though Mr. B. was wounded there, the charge had not lodged. One slug, however, as before stated, has lodged in the back, about the bladebone, which is not considered dangerous. He is in good spirits, and has but little fever. An extraordinary circumstance occurred on Sunday; about two e'clock a man brought the horse home which Bowler rode off with, and, on inquiry, it was found out to be the beadle at Harrow. On farther inquiry, it appeared, that Bowler had given a man a one-pound note to take the horse to a school-master at Harrow with a letter, but after the delivery of the horse, he 'ost no time in making his departure, so that this circumstance gave no clue to Bowler's retreat. Great hopes are, however, entertained of his speedy apprehension, as an officer was within half an bour of him ou Sunday, in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. Besler was a man of morose disposition, rude in his manner, and has been much shunned by his neighbours. He was formerly a smuggler, has accommalated good property, and has a numerous grown up family. There was no other ground for his vile, onmanly conduct, than that in a quarrel betwist Mr. Burrows and him about six weeks ago, respecting some loppings of pollards, the former, in reply to some very bad language, told him, that if he had his desert, he would not then have been in the

The University of Cambridge was thrown into great consternation on Saturday last, by the appearance of fire in one of the apartments of Trinity College, at nine o'clock in the evening; it was, howof the building.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 , 11,300.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, O : Friday, the V2th instant, at Duncannon Fort,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THE following Goods, saved from the Wreck of the Ship Nancy, of Lineaster, M. Mil LAS, Master 21 Casks Bottled Porter,

44 De. Earthenware,

31 Boxes Soap. , 31 Pieces of Coffee Bagging,

102 Pieces Cotton, and A quantity of Knives, Needles, Wire, Lea

ther, Sc. Sc Se. Timmediately after which, will be sold the HULL I the said Vessel, and the residue of her Cargo now a board : also, that part of her RIGGING, SAILS NCHORS, &c. &c. that have been saved .- Sale t commence at eleven o'clock. FIELDING, Auctioneer. TERMS-Cash. Waterford, June 9, 1818.

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on.

AND IMMEDIATE POSESSION GIVEN, THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, STARLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spored to have then rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

ALM TO BE LET. The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above.

AUSO 10 BE LET. The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of CARnick aforesaid, late in the possession of Lawrence San rn, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN YARD DAY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work. These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments made during a period of near y sixty Years.

in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with su perior success and possessing consequently every utable and necessary convenience, are well worths the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the tiver Suir, with a QUAY and DOUK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy commu nication to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled in GARDEN, in good or der, next adjoining the Main street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling-Houses above mentioned. Proposits for the whole, or any partisuparately. will be received by EDMOND SMYTH, Esq. Callan.
May 29, 1812

QUIT RENTS.

RENTS in the Waterford District are hereby informed, that unless all Acrears are forthwith discharge I, the Luids will be distrained without further notice Excise Office, Waterford, Jane 9, 1812.

Connects and others . DiR-UANT to an Or doe of his Majorts's Tour Suss and others. High Court of Changery in reland, made in this cause. hearing date the 8th day of February last, I will on the 30th day of Jone next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the lans Quiy Dublin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, sttuate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher, on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkenny-und also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney otherwise called Abberville, situate within seven miles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford, consisting of 379 TREES or thereabouts; also, 29 SPRUCEFIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey cailed the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and parity tir, Lately marked and numbered on the Ditches on sud Landsof Abbesville.-The whole of said Timber and be sold either together or in Lots, as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasonable time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812-STEHART KING.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FINITE 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, 1812.

T. LOPED from my Service, vesterday evening, from the House of WILLIAM POWER, Publican. in the City of Waterford, E) WARD BARRY, my in denied Apprentice .- Said Banny is about the age of 16 Years, light hair, and thin in his Person, with large blue eves -has taken with him an entire suit of blue Livery clothes, with veilow, crested Buttons, dark olive Stable Jacket and Trowsers, Hit and Boots .- An Person giving private Informations, by which said BARRY may be discovered, shall be well rewarded; and any Person harbouring or retaining him in his and any Person harbouring or retaining him in his E. HUNT. serv co shall be prosecuted. June 3, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FIRE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Device, Chandler Aiso, the HOUSE in Ludylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Branock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBER, Dext door to the latter House Waterford, May 18, 1912.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. IN THE NEW ROOMS, WATERLORD. 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 Hogarih's celebrated Works-111 plates-foliofine impressions. Rees & Cyclopædia, parts 1 to 38-4to.

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

Lavater's Physiognomy, 5 vols. imperial-4to.rus412. New Annual Register, 30 vols.

Macdonald's Botanical Work, 2 vols .- 4to .- plates beautifully coloured. Costume of Russia, imperial-4to.-71 coloured plates-morocco.

Gibbon's Roman History, 12 vols. Hume's and Smollett's England, 13 vols. Swinburne's Views in Spain, 22 plates—folio. Catalogues, ten pence cach, had at the Room. Waterford June 6, 1818.

THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of

INCHINDRISLEY, as formerly advertised, adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next. Carrick on Suir, May 29, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

10 BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEX, situated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary. mid-way between Cloninel and Kilkenny, and 34 Miles from Carrick on ouir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage a the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

63 Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo-THY NOWLAN, Kilkenny; or Joun WRIGHT, Mullin ahone. John Sillino will show the Premises. * . The Tenant may be accommodated with more March 18, 1812. Land, if required.

TO BE SET,

FROM THIS DATE, FOR SUCH A TERM AS SHALL BE AGREED ON, THE MILL of COUSMAKALE and seven Acres of LAND. The Tenants have taken the remainer of the Land. Rober Wheran, at Williamstown, will show the Land .- Apply to Nicholas Power, at To be inserted once a week for six weeks if not set.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 10.

Butter, first Quality,		١.
Second,	Butter, first Quality, 115s. Od.	١'
third, ————————————————————————————————————	_ second	1
Tanow (reinfered) - about 90s, 0d. Lard (flake) - 0s, 0d. 0s, 0d.	third	ı
Lard (flake) 0s, 0d 0s, 0d 0s, 0d Gasts, rendered) - 65s, 0d 66s, 0d 66s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 0s, 0d 0s, 0d 0s, 0d 0s, 0d 0s, 0d 31s, 0d 67s, 0d 67s, 0d 68s, 0d 68s	Thomas (remiered) and a should 90s. Od. [1]	ļ
casks.rendered - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d. Burnt Pigs.	Lard (flake) 09, Od 09, Od per Cost.	l
Burnt Pigs, 45s, 0d 47s, 0d. Pork, 40s, 0d. 43s, 0d. Beef, 0s, 0d 0s, 0d. Oatmeal, 50s 0d 31s, 0d. Flour, first Quality,	cash a rendered) - 65s, Od, - 66s, Od 1	l
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mercoud, ————————————————————————————————————	there first Quality a met of a met of 1	١
fourth, 50s, 0d 58s, 0d. Wheat, 7.5s, 0d 84s, 0d. Barley, 38s, 0d 40s, 0d. Oats (common) 28s, 0d 29s, 0d 30s, 0d. Matt, 43s, 0d 45s, 0d. Coals, 4s, 4d 5s, 0d. Tallow (rough), 9s, 0d 10s, 0d. Po.atoes, 5 d 6d. (joints), 6 d 8d. (quarters), 5 d 6d. (joints), 6 d 7d. Veal, 0 d 7d. Veal, 18d 22d. Tailo Oil	second, 849. Od 904. Od. ner Bar.	١
fourth, 50s, 0d 58s, 0d. Wheat, 7.5s, 0d 84s, 0d. Barley, 38s, 0d 40s, 0d. Oats (common) 28s, 0d 29s, 0d 30s, 0d. Matt, 43s, 0d 45s, 0d. Coals, 4s, 4d 5s, 0d. Tallow (rough), 9s, 0d 10s, 0d. Po.atoes, 5 d 6d. (joints), 6 d 8d. (quarters), 5 d 6d. (joints), 6 d 7d. Veal, 0 d 7d. Veal, 18d 22d. Tailo Oil	third, 604. Od - 684. Od.	ı
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Mutton { (quarters), 3 d 5 d. - 5 d. - 7 d.	1 9d to 13d. 1 '	
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Mutton { (quarters), 3 d 5 d. - 5 d. - 7 d.	Beer (joints), 6 d 8d-	
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A region Oil and a region - £10 00% a per ron.	Pork,	
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	Whiskey, 14s. 6d 15s. 0d. per cean	

LONDON. PRIDAY, JUNE 5.

From the Morning Chronicle.

No decisive steps were yesterday taken towards he formation of a Government. The Prince went o Windsor, to celebrate his Majesty's birth day, and this, we suppose, prevented any further commications on the subject. In what a state is the tountry plunged by this indecision 1

The termination of Lord Wellesley's commission to form a Ministry was a severe disappointment to the wishes of the country; but it was, we are convinced, in the judgment of all impartial men, a ecessary consequence of the limited and conditional Grey, or, indeed, any public man who concurs with not wish now to enter upon other topics that may tions, I trust, may be renewed in those quarters them in the necessity of an immediate consideration | provoke discussion; but I beg it to be understood, | where talents reside, most essential to the due dis-

form a Ministry, and left at liberty, as hitherto has been usual on such occasions, to consult with those, with whom he was to form it, on the best method of accomplishing that object, we have no doubt that he would have succeeded; nor do we yet despair of seeing the rote of the House of Commons satisfied, and the wishes of all good men gratified, by the formation of such an administration as the uncommon exigencies of the time require. We do not despair, because we are confident, that Lord Welesley and Lord Grenville, Lord Moira and Lord Grey, are all animated by the same spirit on this occoston—aft carnestly realous to promote the welfare and wishes of the Country, and all equally disposed to sacrifice every consideration but that of character and honour (in the maintenance of which the public is scarcely less interested than themselves) to the attainment of an end, which is become indispensable to the safety of the Crown, and essential to the happiness and tranquillity of the empire. We certainly thought the proposal of Lord Wellesley to Lords Grey and Grenville was loadmissible, and must express our approbation of the rejection of it; but we are convinced Lord Wellesley thought otherwise, or he would not have offered it. His subsequent conduct, as well as his previous firmness, prove his sincerity, and we are equally confident, nay, we may add, we are positively informed, that although he laments the rejection of his offer, he acquits those who rejected it of all petty or unworthy motives, not merely in the unmeaning phrases of courtly civility, but in the most open, frank, and handsome expression of his conviction. His speech in the House of Lords, as well as the few words that dropped from Mr. Canning in the other House, were evidently prompted by a spirit of conciliation. While such sentiments prevail in the minds and hearts of those eminent persons to whom the counry looks up in this its most trying hour, and while he House of Commons continues to maintain that spirit of firmness and temper which has done so nuch Lonour to its late proceedings, we may bid dehance to all subordinate intrigues. A Ministry will be formed deserving that name, and the country

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

will yet be recovered and saved.

ADMINISTRATION. Earl MOIRA said-" My Lords, I rise to dishargen duty which a Noble Marquis, whom I regret I do not see in his place, had he been present I am convinced, would have been anxious to perform; but it concerns a subject of such unprecedented importance, that I could not persuade myself to defer it beyond the present moment. The House will perfectly recollect an expression employed by a Noble Marquis (Wellesley) on a former night, in which he alluded to dreadful personal antmosities which he complained had existed: I am lips without having particular relation to any indivication has been made of it of a most mischierous nature. From what passed here on the same evening, it was found difficult, if not impossible, to apply it to any Noble Lord present, and it has been construed as pointing to the highest quarter, and, of course, it is calculated to produce the most baneful effect on the public mind. It is to rebut most directly any such insimuntion that I now obtrude myself upon your Lordships' notice. Could it for a moment be intended, that dreadful personal animosities were felt by the exalted personage who now fills the station of a father to his People! My Lords, from my long experience of that most distinguished personage, and from what I have recently witnessed of his disposition towards all classes of his countrymen, I renture to state, that nothing could be more unfounded, nothing could be more unjust, than such an assertion. I am certain that, if the Noble Marquis could have imagined that the expression be used would have been thus perrerted, he would, without hesitation, have recalled it before he quitted the House. In the transactions to which these words had reference. I have to state most distinctly, that commissioned to form the Cabinet, to lay before mation: I imagined, that some misapprehension

of the Catholic question, been commissioned to | that I am perfectly ready, when called upon, to go more fully into the general subject; but from what occurred on a preceding evening, I imagine that I shall be allowed to act on my own discretion. am, however, in the command of the House, and I shall, if it be required, give any information that I have in my power to communicate. At present, I apprehend that I have discharged my duty to the country, in explaining an expression which, from misconstruction, had been applied to the most iniurious purposes." Lord GRENVILLE .- "It would, my Lords.

have been far more satisfactory to me, if my Noble

Friend, who has just resumed his seat, had confined

his statement to the single point of assuring you of

a fact which I trust none doubt ; that, whatever discussions may have taken place, and whatever conduct may have been pursued, with regard to recent transactions, nothing is to be ascribed to motives of personal animosity. I agree with my Noble Friend, that the phrase employed by the Noble Marquis, on a former night, is to be considered as an expression incidently dropping from him, and to which so much importance is not to be attached as it seemed to claim, and as it naturally received. This statement I give as my belief, and I should have contented myself with re-asserting what I told the House on Wednessday, and what I am sure every man who has witnessed any part of my conduct, or that of my Noble Friend behind me (Earl Grey), would give us credit for; that, in the course of these transactions, when ther our decision were or were not dictated by a true sense of constitutional principles; whether it were or were not dictated by a just view, as I continue to think, of the nature of the proposition made to us, throughout the whole of our conduct the fairtest appearance of personal animosity is not to be traced, or indeed did it exist in our bosoms towards any adiriduals, who could by possibility be concerned in the arrangements in agitation. I have before disclaimed, and I do now again solemnly disclaim, so unworthy, so dishouourable a feeling, unfit to have place in the minds of public men, at any period, but above all most unfit to have place in the mind of any man who enterthins the design of partaking in the Administration of the Affairs of the Countre at this as ful and momentous crisis. [Hear, hear 1] Had my Noble Friend confined himself to the explanation merely upon this subject, I should not have felt the smallest disposition to trouble the House on the present occasion with a single word, for I concur with him that, at this moment, it is desirable that all discussion upon the general question should, as much as possible, be avoided: but I cannot help remarking, that, although I doubt not my Noble Friend's understanding, I think he has asserted what is by no means correct. I must take leave to state, that the impression made upon my mind by an official and authorized paper, which I was called upon to consider, is completely at variance with that which he has expressed. It was distinctly noticed to me in that document, that the Prince Regent had signified his Royal pleasure as to the persons who convinced, that the phrase he employed escaped his should fill particular offices. Four individuals were expressly named, and the places they should occupy, dual, but it went forth to the public, and an appli- as Members of the Cabinet, pointed out in the willten proposal that was submitted to my inspectiou. It is necessary for me to give this explanation, because, upon that understanding of the words, to my mind obvious and unequivoral, rested the decision which I felt myself compelled to form. A slucerely regret that the Noble Marquis, principally instrumental in these transactions is not now present to state to the House his contradiction of the terms employed, thus affording an explanation equally important to himself and to the country." Earl MOIRA .- " You must, my Lords, be

sensible, that were I to discuss the subject alluded to by my Noble Friend, who last addressed you, I should enter upon an investigation as impolitic, as laborious and irregular, because it is impossible that the House should be able to exercise a mature judgment, or to form a deliberate opinion, when there are no facts before it to afford the requisite information .- [Hear, hear!] It would be the more improper, in the absence of the individual who is more materially and immediately concerned. With respect, however, to the conduct of the Noble Marquis, I would observe, that, in my humble judgment, nothing of that quality existed; and that, in the it is impossible that any man placed in a situation projected formation of the Cabinet, as, on the one of such difficulty, could have conducted himself with hand, the illustrious personage to whom I have more high honour, or more delicate uprightness. alluded never did suggest one individual as a fit [Hear I] Whenever this imports a subject shall Member, never did shackle or confine the autho- be discussed, in which the Noble Laid must necesrity given by him to the Murquis, and never did sarily take a prominent part, and he House is callmake the reservation of a single seat to be filled ed upon to declare its decision, all persons, I am upon subsequent consideration; so, on the other well assured, will be convinced, that what I have hand, there never was a stipulation for the exclu- stated is strictly true. As to the particular point sion of any person of any description; but that to which my Noble Friend has alluded. I believe the fullest powers were given to the Noble Lord that its obscurity is owing to a deficiency of inforthe Prince Regent the most beneficial plan that must have existed, and, if any delay has been excould be suggested for the establishment of a Go- persenced in the establishment of an Administration, I am persuaded that it has been, in a great degree, if vernment competent to discharge the public functions of the nation, in the present most awful cri- not solely, attributable to an unfortunate misconcep-Lordship, Lord Moira, Lord Grenville, or Lord siz. Having stated thus much in explanation, I do tion. When it shall have been removed, negocia-

Earl GREY .- " My Lords, I cannot but think that the Noble Earl who has just sat down has, in some degree, overstepped the line which other Noble Lords have thought it right to adopt, in regulating their conduct upon this occasion. I am thoroughly aware, my Lords, of the auxiety of that Noble Lord in the service of the Prince who now possesses the Sovereignty, and of his zeal for the public interests, and it is to these motives alone that the line observed by others upon this occasion. My Lords, the Noble Farl (Moira) has spoken of point of form interposing obstacles in the way of the proposed arrangement. I am anxious to remove any misapprehension which may arise from this expression; and I trust your Lordships will give me credit when I state, that, in the little share which my Noble Friend and myself had in this transaction (only since last Monday), we were not actuated by any consideration of points of form, but by that of principles, which, if not fundamental to the Constitution, are at least emential to the existence of a Government, with a view to the interests and welfare of the country. I am also anxious to remove any misapprehension that may arise from an expression used by the Noble Marquis, and which I confess I do not exactly understand. The Noble Marquis has spoken of dreadful personal animosities interposing obstacles in the way of the proposed arrangement. I trust that your Lordships will give me credit when I state, and that the Noble Marquis will do me the instice to acknowledge, that in the little share I had in this transaction, I was not actuated by any feeling of personal animosity, but actuated alone by public considerations, arising out of my conviction of public principles, and my view of public interests. (The Marquis Wellesley nodded aseent, and called, Hear, hear!) My Lords, such considerations alone actuated my conduct in this transaction; and when the proper time arrives for that conduct to be known, such will be proved to be the fact: the present period, I am fully satisfied, is a most unfit moment for making the disclosure " The question for adjourning till Friday was then

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

put and carried.

The copy of the dispatch of the Lord Lieutenan of Ireland, relating to St. John Mason, Esq., which

was presented yesterday, was ordered to be printed. Mr. BROUGHAM prefaced his motion for a continuation of an account of the application of the Droits of Admiralty up to the present time, by stating that it was now more especially necessary, that an account should be given of a fund which was not under the controll of Parliament, and which might be applied to the exigencies of the public service at a time when there was no responsible Minister, and when, without this fund, the intervention of Parliament would be required.

Mr. MARTIN said that he was desirous of putting a question before he proceeded to his motion of to-morrow, or before he altered it. The Right Hon. Gent, who answered vesterday was not in his place, but as a great actor in Paris at least never left the stage without leaving a double, he would put a question, expecting that some Gentleman of that nide would answer it. He had been surprised yesterday that the Right Hon. Gent, had called for a re-reading of the question, when it had the same morning been framed in concert with him. [Hear, Acar.] He then put a question of precisely similar import to that which was yesterday put by Mr. Wortley, and called upon Sir J. Newport for an au-

Sie J. NEWPORT said, as he was personally called oppn, he was bound to answer; but he really had no means of information on the subject of the question, any more than any other individual then in the House.

Mr. WORTLEY said, he had no hesitation in avowing, that he had yesterday morning a commuailcation with Mr. Ponsonby, on the subject of the questions which were afterwards asked in the House. He had inquired if Mr. Ponsonby would answer them, and he had declared he would. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen might cry hear, but he conceived he had done his duty in the line of conduct which he had adopted. It had been stated, indeed, in a public paper, that he (Mr. W.) had attended a meeting of Gentlemen at Mr. Ponsonby's. The real fact was, that when he called on Mr. Ponsonby, for the purpose already mentioned, there were five or six gentlemen with Mr. Ponsonby. Mr. P. had offered to go into another room with him, but he (Mr. W.) had professed that the object of his visit was no secret, and had then communicated his questions, and retired immediately. What he had done, he had done as an independent Member of Parliament; nor had he taken advice from any man whatever.

Mr. MARTIN disclaimed any intention of inculpating the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman.

Lord MILTON wished to know whether Mr. Martin now intended to bring on his motion which stood for to-morrow.

Mr. W. SMITH said, there was no occasion for the surprize expressed by the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Martin), as the Hon. Member (Mr. W.) in the course of his conduct, had followed the allowed and usual practice in such cases.

Mr. MARTIN, in answer to Lord Milton. said, the object of his motion would be to facilitate to the Noble Marquis the formation of a new Mi- | agitated, I shall abandon the notice I have given-

Lord MILTON said, he did not wish to be pertinacious: but as the answer of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Martin) applied so little to the question put, he must again ask him, whether he intended to bring forward his motion, or one of similar import? It would be convenient to himself, and no doubt to the House, to have a decisive answer to this

Mr. MARTIN said, it was extremely improbable that he should bring it forward to-morrow; but it was convenient that it should stand on the paper of the House, to give any Member an opportunity of debating the subject, if necessary. He said the House ought to interpose its ægis to prevent any obnoxious person from being forced upon the Prince I attribute his having, in my opinion, overstepped | Regent, who ought to be allowed the right of challenge-a right which was not refused to the meanest criminal. He again stated, that it was extremely improbable, but not altogether impossible, that he should bring forward his motion. [A laugh.]

The House then went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when Sir Alexander M'Kenzie was called in, and examined.

WRDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

IRISH CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee Ways and Means, when Mr. W. Pole proposed a resolution for continuing the Irish Customs Duties, which expire on the 5th July next, for another

Sir J. NEWPORT objected to the vote, at a Greaville. ime when the country was destitute of an Executive

Mr. W. POLE said, that all parties agreed n the propriety of the resolution itself, and he should have thought himself guilty of a gross breach of duty, if he had not submitted to the Committee a resolution for continuing to the public creditors of Ireland one very important security for the repayment of the debt. ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CANNING said, " Having been the chansel of communicating to the House on Monday, the ircumstance that a Noble Friend of mine, Marquis Wellesley, had on that day received authority com his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to proceed to the formation of a new Administration, I feel it incumbent upon me this day to state to the House, being in possession of the information, that my Noble Friend has this morning resigned that authority again into the hands of his Royal Highness. I shall accompany this disclosure with o observation, unless I might be permitted earnesty to deprecate discussion [Hear, hear!] which can be productive of no good, and may lead to great mischief, by kindling animorities, which are cer tainly not wanted to add to the embarrassments of the country. Being now, however, in possession of the information, and having been on the former day the channel of communication of the one fact. 1 thought I should be guilty of something like delusion, if I had not communicated the other."

Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) said, " After what has fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman. the House may be assured, that nothing will proceed from me that can in the least degree embarrass any arrangement hereafter to be attempted, but as a Member of Parliament I feel it my duty to ask one question, and it is this; I address myself to the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman oppo-

site" (Mr. Ponsonby). Mr. CALCRAFT rose to Order. He admitted that a precedent had been the other day set of putogatories to individual Members in their places, but he did not think that it was sufficient to authorise the practice. It would be recollected, that, on Monday last, the question had been read before he had objected; he now interposed to prevent the ending of the question, as well as the answering

Mr. MARTIN replied, that had he not been sanctioned by the proceeding of Monday last, he should not have ventured to propose the question o which he was desirous of obtaining an answer. -If the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby), after it had been stated, felt that it was a question which he could not reply to, without difficulty, he (Mr. Martin) would not press it upon

Mr. CALCRAFT said, that the point was not whe, her the question could be answered, but whether it ought to be put in the manner proposed. The practice of a former day had lent some support to his mode of proceeding, but he thought that it ought not in future to be countenanced.

Mr. MARTIN .- " Then I will not put it in he form so much objected to. I will only say this, to what cause is it to be attributed that the negociation-"

The Honourable Member was interrupted by loud iles of -Order!

Mr. BARHAM declared his determination, if the question were persisted in, to take the sense of the House upon it. Whether it were read from a written paper, or put by word of mouth, could make no difference; he warmly insisted that such interrogatories were wholly out of order.

Mr. MARTIN .- " I certainly shall not persevere. My object was to put the country in possession of the cause, as far as I was able to ascert in it, that the negociation set on foot, under the auspices of Lord Wellesley and Lord Moira, had failed. Finding that it is not the sense of the House that I should proceed, I shall acquiesce. In conse quence also of what has fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman on the floor (Mr. Cauning), recommending that the subject should not now be [Hear, hear!]

til Monday next.

After a few words from Mr. WILBERFORCE and Mr. RYDER, it was ordered that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Riots Bill on

Friday next. The House then went into a Committee on the Orlers in Council, and Mr. Martin, of Lendon, was called in and examined.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

It will be seen by Mr. Canning's statement yesorday in the House of Commons, that the intrigues which have been carrying on so indefatigably for hese last three weeks, to keep the late Ministers in heir offices, have at length given way to the united oice of the public. We must not flatter ourselves lowever, that they are yet at an end. It remains o be seen what is the nature of the proposal which he Prince Regent has authorized the Marquis Welesley to submit to Lords Grey and Grenville, and their respective friends. Until we know this, we must be cautious how we trust to appearances. We have had too much experience already of the advisers of the late delays, and of the dexterity of the principal one, whom we vesterday pointed out to the public; we know too well the endless resources of his legal metaphysics, to believe that they are eren now exhausted. It is to be honed that he ras not consulted, as Keeper of the Regent's conscience, on the offer to be made to Lords Grey and

Our readers will see, by the answer to the two nestions put to Mr. Ponsonby, by Mr. Wortley that our statement was confirmed -- namely, that no proposition had been made for forming a Ministry before yesterday morning; and consequently that all the rumours of difficulties having started as to persons an I measures, were false.

But at length a clear instruction is given to the Marquis Wellesley. The Neble Lord went straight from Carlton-house to Earl Grey in Portman-square. An Express was sent to Lord Grenville at Drop pore: and last night a meeting was held at Lord Grey's house, where all the principal Members of both Houses, who concur in opinion on political opics, assembled. The result of the meeting (formthe outline of an Administration) will be laid before the Prince Regent by Lord Wellesley this day, and his pleasure be taken thereon.

It is a singular historical fact, that an ancestor of the late Mr. Spencer Perceval also fell by the hands of an assassin :- In the year 1657. Robert Perceal, second son of the Right Hon. Sir P. Perceral Knt, dreamed, "that he saw his own spectre, bloods and chastly, and was so shocked at the sight, that e swooned away." Soon after communicating the particulars to his uncle, Sir Robert Smithwell, he was found in the Strand murdered.

WEDNESDAY HINE &

We felt it to be our duty to express an apprehenion that, notwithstanding the plausible aspect of the instruction given to the Marquis Wellesley to form an Administration, it would be prudent not to intertain too sanguine expectations of its accomdishment. Our fears are justified by the event.

It is true that Lord Wellesley received authority to form a Ministry, and that he communicated his instructions to Lords Grey and Grenville; but the extent of his authority, and the nature of his ommunication, were, we are sorry to say, much [less satisfactory than the public expectation and wishes had described them. Lord Wellesley was not | Moira against entertaining such an opinion :-at empowered to discuss with or consult the two Lords on forming an Administration, but to propose to them to accede to a Cabinet, four Members of which were previously named, and in which Lord Wellesey was to be first Minister. They were to name a ertain limited number in the Cabinet, and with Lord Wellesley the nomination of the rest, as well as of all other Officers, was to remain. This proposal, we need hardly say, was rejected. It involved a principle of previous arrangement utterly new, and for that and other reasons inadmissible, and it implied on the face of it a degree of distrust of the ersons to whom it was made, in which it was impossible for them, with honour to themselves, or advan-

tage to the public, to acquiesce. A vessel has arrived from Gibraltar which left that port on the 10th ult. She is a transport that sailed n company with others under the convoy of the Porcupine. By this opportunity we have letters and papers to the date of her departure, and they set us right as to some mistatements regarding the late desperate conflict off Malaga. The whole of the ships intended to have been cut out of the harbour, was in number 15 or 16, about three of which only were orne away during this hazardous experiment. It cems, that all the batteries were not taken, and the guns spiked, as was represented; but that one of four guns continued to deal slaughter and death mong our brave fellows to the last moment of their ppearance; and in consequence of the galling fire om that quarter, the principal object of the enterrize was disappointed. Some further mischief was ustained from the musketry, as the shores were lined with French troops, and a clear moon-light ight, in such a climate, afforded them the best means of discharging their vollies with effect.

The Princess Elizabeth packet has arrived at Falnouth, from Cadiz, with Mails, She left Cadiz on the 17th olt. The enemy had renewed their bomhardment on the 15 h. in the morning, which was kept up until two o'clock in the day, but only seen shot fell in the town. A hot fire was at the same ime kept up on Puntales, but it was as briskly rearned. No person within the Spanish fortifications was killed or wounded. When the packet sailed on the evening of the 17th, the enemy had commenced another hombardment. Soult has been succeeded soners.

The other Orders of the Day were postponed un- | by Suchet in the command of the horizontal and Ballasteros, the Spanish General as Some ed to retire from before Malaga, which he threate ed hard at one time.

Paris Papers to the 29th ult, reached town in night. They confirm the intelligence formerly ceired, that the French army had crossed the I tula, in three divisions, and that the Emperor ! ander had arrived at Wilna, the principal town. Lithuania, in the end of April. Will a is sites. about 200 miles N. F. of Warsaw; at which last city Bonaparte was daily expected, the Royal L lace there having been fitted up for his reception The French Emperor and his Royal Consort, ac. companied by their Saxon Majesties, entered Dres. den at eleven o'cleck on the night of the 16th ele On the second day thereafter, the Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at that place; and a grand banquet was giren in the evening by the King of Saxony to his Imperial guests. The Queen of West phalia, and the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, who reached Dresden on the 17th, were also present a this entertainment. The Kings of Naples and Prussia are expected to increase and give greater splendour to the train of Napoleon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Marquis Wellesley, having failed in his ender rours to patch up a Ministry in the way command. ed by the Prince Regent, resigned his commission vesterday about two o'clock, and, at four, Farl Moira waited on his Royal Highness, and received the necessary directions to proceed immediately to the formation of a new Administration. Whether the instructions given the Noble Earl are the same under which his predecessor acted, we have no means of ascertaining. But if they are, it is impossible that any thing good can result from this new attempt, favourable to the interests of the country An interesting conversation took place last night in the House of Lords, in the course of which the Marquis Wellesley stated, that " great animosities, dreadful personal animosities, had prevailed; aniposities deeply to be lamented, and which might be attended with the most alarming consequences in the present critical situation of the country." Lord Grenville disclaimed, for himself and Fail Grey, my participation in these disgraceful feelings, and said that the only points on which he could ever thick of hesitating, were those which might concern the public welfare." Farl Grey organisced entirely n this statement. On the other hand, the End of Liverpool, for himself and friends, distinctly statd, that they were uninfluenced in this transaction by private and personal animosity, and that the onpoints in which they differed with their opponents were points " of Government and of the Constitution."—To sum up the whole, Earl Meira said, that he had had some opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the parties in this important transaction, " and he could affix no injurious motive to any of 'hem." Now, what are we to make of all this?-Which of the parties are we to credit in this extracrdinary affair? Did Marquis Wellesley state a falsehood when he asserted, that " dreadful personal animositles" had prevailed in the course of the at-

tempts to unite the different parties? Impossible! -the Noble Lord's high sense of honour utterly precludes the idea. Neither can we question the disclaimation of all personal feeling on the part of Earl Grey and Lord Grenville. It might then be supposed that the individuals charged with being influenced by personal unimosity, were the late Ministers. But here we have the authority of Earl least in so far as Lords Liverpool or Castlereagh are concerned. Again, with regard to the Prince Regent, the Noble Earl distinctly stated, that " as to his Royal Highness, he must give the testimony which opportunity and experience of that Illustrious Personage allowed him to give, to the good faith, sincerity, and constitutional spirit, which had guided him through the entire negociation." Here then is the true state of the case fairly developed. It is not the predilections of his Royal Highness that stand in the way of forming an efficient Ministry. It is not the personal feelings of Earl Grey, of Lord Grenville, nor of any of their friends, that interrupt this. Nor is the difficulty occasioned by the Earl of Liverpool or Lord Castlereagh. It arises only from that power which has been long known to exist in the State; that secret influence behind the Throne, which is greater than the Throne itself, and which aims at subjecting the Sovereign and the Pople to its despotic sway. The moment has not y ! arrived for naming the individuals who compathis band against public Liberty. Perhaps it won t not be judicious at any time to " point the finger of scorn" against them individually. It is sufficie to for our present purpose to know, that such a faction exists; and that it is to the machinations of ties faction we owe the present unsettled state of the Government. What it will produce in the end, G.A. only knows. But of this we may be certain, that if its influence is not immediately destroyed, it vil be impossible for Earl Moira, even though his falents were a thousand times more brilliant and conciliating than they are, to form an Administration which will restore the confidence of the People, at 1 place the Prince Regent in that independent situation, marked out for him in the Constitution-

LISBON PAPERS.

LISBON, MAY 26 .- On the 19th, General Post completely succeeded in his views on the works and bridge of Almarez. The quantity of stores and ammunition taken greatly exceeds the expectation .--Our loss is under 100 killed and wounded. The enemy had a General and 250 men drowned in the tempting to escape, 100 killed, and 300 made priters were at Guinaldo.

Official Dispatch from hiis Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, to 'Oon Miguel Pereira Forjas, dited head-quarters, Firente de Guinaldo, May 13. General Drouet has removed his head-quarters from Fuelite Orejuna to Hemogosa de Cordova.

It has been said for some time in this part, that King Joseph has been appointed Generalissimo of through the General Officer commanding the bris view is not easily to be accounted for, "Was the the French armies in Spain, with the exception, as gade, to the General commanding in the district, project," asks the Morning Chronicle, "thus pre-I am informed, of the armies of Arragon and Cata-Ionia. I have, however, seen no official accounts case to be carried into execution, till they receive of this appointment; I nevertheless believe the in- his sanction and confirmation. If the regiment is on | actors bring it out indiscreetly before the denough telligence.

Spain in attempts against the enemy, in many of ral commanding on the station, according to the which they have recently been very successful.

There has been no movement in the north. General Billasteros, on the 14th of April, surprized and destroyed, in Arrolla, a column under the command of General Rev.

From the same to the same, dated head-quarters, Fu ente de Gui naldo. May 20

men, on the 5th moved from Seville, in the direction of Ayamoute, near which place they arrived on the 10th. The enemy has made no movement of importance,

since I transmitted your Excellency my dispatch, dated the 13th instant.

MILITARY.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, March 25, 1812.

Str -The Commander-in-Chief judges it expedi ent to transmit to you, with the inclosed decuments, a few observations on the salutary effects, with which it is reasonable to hope, that an occasional recurrence to the powers with which you are thereby rested will be attended; amongst which the most obvious advantage is that of limiting the operation of Regimental Courts-Martial, strictly to the purposes for which they are designed by the Legislature, viz. for inquiring into such disputes and crisminal matters as may come before them, and for in flicting corporal or other punishments for small offonces; and, in order to prevent the possibility of nny misunderstanding on this important point, it is his Royal Highness's command, that on no pretence whatever, shall the award of a Regimental Court-Martial becenfter exceed

The Commander-in-Chief has commanded me to take this opportunity of stating, that there is no point on which his Royal Lighness is more decided. in his opinion, than that when Officers are carnest and zealous in the discharge of their duty, and competent to their respective stations, a frequent recurreace to punishment will not be necessary.

The Commander-in-Chief is confident, the officers of the army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice, and impressed with those sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to dewerve : but his Royal Highness has reason to apprehead, that in many instances, sufficient attention has not been paid to the prevention of crimes. -The timely interference of the Officer, his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men (hich are sure to be repaid by the soldiers' confidence and attachment) and above all, his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences; and the Commander-in-Chief has no hediscipline, without severity of punishment, and the support and encouragement of an ardent and military spirit in a corps, without licentiousness, are the criterious by which his Royal Highness will be very much guided, in forming his opinion of the talents, abilities, and merit of the Ohicers to whom the command of the different regiments and corps of the arms are confided.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient, humble servant.

CIRCULAR.

Horse-Guards, March 25, 1819. StR -I have received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to apprize you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has deemed it expedient to revert to the custom, heretofore in use, of entrusting to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of each regiment, a warrant empowering him to hold in the regiment under his command, and composed exclusively of the Officers belonging to it, General Courts-Martial, for the investigation and punishment of offences, which, though they do not fall under the description of small offences, and cousequently of offences cognizable by a Regimental Court-Martial, are not, however, from their nature, of sufficient gravity or importance, to require the investigation of a General Court-Martial, composed of Officers of other corps.

This document is herewith transmitted to you. and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, directs that you shall, in exercising the power it contains, strictly adhere to the following instructions:---

1st. That it shall never be applied to the case of any commissioned Odicer. 2d. That it shall not be applied even to the cases of non-commissioned Officers, or private soldiers, which by the present practice are referred to the

Ge station.

Our 1st and 6th division he passed through Ballajos ture, or from the aggravation of the circums ences | was published on the forenoon of the previous Mon- | induce other Corps to act in a similar praism worthy on the 20th and 21st, to keep the French quiet dut- attending them, may seem to call for a m e evere day, that is, twelve hours before the offer was ac- manuer; as it is a convincing proof, that that party ing General Hill's absences. On the 21st head-quar- punishment than it is fit that such Regimental Courts- tually communicated to the Marquis Wellesley spirit (the bane of society) which we cannot too A artial should award.

foreign service, the sentences are to be approved The guerillas are extremely active in all parts of | by the General Officer on the pot, or by the Geneorders which you may from time to time receive on this head. In all cases, the original proceedings of | constitutional proceeding." General Regimental Courts-Martial are to be transmitted to His Majesty's Judge-Advocate-General.

Lastly. You will observe, that the 18th and 21st sections of the Mutiny Act authorize General Courts-Martial consisting of nine members, includ-An enemy's detachment, consisting of near 2500 ing the President, being held for the trial of nonommissioned officers and soldiers, in cases where there is a difficulty or inconvenience to the service. n assembling more members, provided the punishnent awarded does not extend to the loss of life or limb, or transportation; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent approves of Courts so constituted being resorted to, in all cases which fall under the spirit and meaning of the Act.

Courier Office, Two o'Clock.

A ship is arrived at Liverpool, after a short pas age from the coast of America, with the important stelligence, that the Government of the United States have come to the resolution of scizing on all British property in America, and that all British ubjects in A nerica are likewise to be detained .-More severe measures, we learn, have been accompanied by the issuing of letters of marque and reprisals against British property.

Another account. - By no arrival at Liverpool. that left America fire days after the Sandwich parket, we learn that the American Government have mally determined upon offensive measures against It appears a law is passed authorising the United

tates Ships of War to bring in for trial Captains of any Foreign Power, that may have unlawfully taken, detained, or impressed any American seaian, and that orders had been given to the Comnanders of the American cruisers to scour the coast or that purpose.

A Proclamation has been issued by Mr. Madion, the tenor of which was of a more hostile nature han any thing that has ever emanated from that Government. The letters and papers will be in lawn fo-morrow.

getatertoro Chronicte.

ILE DAL JUNE 9.

Our columns of this day contain various articles of n interesting nature. Amongst these, the Parliamenry proceedings of the 3d are particularly entitled attention, although it is unnecessary for us to offer my observations concerning them. It is, however, naterial to notice those " dreadful personal aninosities." which were alluded to by Marquis Well-LESLEY: When his Lordship used these expressions, he distinctly, and in the most pointed man-, declared, that they did not apply to Lords GREY OF GRENVILLE, nor to ANY MEMBER of the Opposition. To whom they did appertain, it is not for us to say; nor, perhaps, will our readers e at much loss to conjecture the truth.

It was at first reported, that the Marquis WEL-LESLEY had received full powers to form an Admidistration according to his own views and principles, but it has been ultimately ascertained, that he was only the bearer of some specific propositions, which were as follow: If the Cabinet should consist of thirteen Members, Lords GREY and GRENVILLE were to have the nomination of hie; if it should consist of only twelve, their power of appointment was to be limited to four; four were to be nominated by the Marquis; the selection of four more was to belong to another quarter, and it has been publicly stated that, of these four, Lords ELDON and MELville were to have been two. We, also, understand it to have been in contemplation, to have supolied the deficiency by Lords CASTLEREAGH and SIDMOUTH. If it had been practicable to form a Cabinet of such jarring materials, it was impossible that it could have continued in existence for any length of time. This extraordinary project was speedily rendered abortive by the rejection of Lords GREY and GRENVILLE, who acted upon this occasion with that pure and disinterested patriotism which has uniformly distinguished their conduct .-The whole proceedings were reduced to writing, and are likely soon to make their appearance before the public. This is the more necessary, as the Courier, with unbloshing falsehood and rancorous malignity, has made these Noble Lords utter language and sentiments which would disgrace even the most vulgar minds. The sindication, when it shall appear, will, we are confident, be satisfactory and complete. Till then, if any person entertains a doubt upon the subject, it is but fair, that he should suspend his judgment.

Our publication of Saturday, in an article under General Officer commanding in the district, or on the head of Morning Herald, fully disclosed the mental Courts-Martial, but which, from their un- same time announced the proposal and its rejection, and the expression of our esteem and regret, will

himself, who was the only bearer of it to the two much deplore, would never exist in this place, if 4th. You will observe that, by the warrant, it Noble Lords in question! This anticipation suris left, optional with you to be yourself President of passes all former experience, and it is the more wonthese General Regimental Courts-Martial, or to ap- | derfet, because it is a statement, not of opinions, point some Field Officer of the regiment to that du- | but of facts, which are partly consistent with truth. | other Corps." ty, and that the proceedings, if the regiment is in The Herald is understood to be under the influence Great Britain or Iteland, are to be transmitted of Carlton-house, but the premature publicity i and that the sentences awarded by them are in no sented to the eye of the REGENT by the adroit prompter behind the curtain? Or, did any of the ment? Certainly, however, it absolves Lord WELLESLEY from all implication in the contrivance and, indeed, his subsequent conduct seems to shew,

that he was not a party to the disingenuous and un-

Never has the character of public men been so grossly and malignantly assailed as that of Lords GREY and GRESTILLE. They have been accused of unprincipled and inordinate ambition, even although their enemies knew, that they withdrew from power, because they could not carry into execution those

measures which they deemed essential to their coun try's welfare, and that they have year after year rejected every tender of appointment to office on the same elevated and independent motives. But never before were they insulted with so humiliating a proposition as that which the Advisers of the Crown last week had the influence to present to them for their acceptance. On this subject, the following remarks of an able London Editor will meet the concurrence of every unprejudiced mind-" That it should enter into the imagination of any human being to think. that men, fit to be entrusted with the functions of office, should submit to become responsible for mea sures which they could neither controll, nor modify -that they should give up the possibility of carrying into execution any one of the matters to which they should be pledged-nay, that they should be emplayed only to count nance and cover the disappointment of all the hopes they had themselves exched—that their characters should be made use of to screen the real authors of public calamity from all account-that they should be exhibited to the country as glaring proofs of the insincerity of all political professions-it is difficult to believe. And yet, the Authors of this precious proposal to Lords Gray and GRENNLLE must have had all this in their con-

To these illustrious characters, however, and the

distinguished Statesmen who are associated with them, the country, awakened by calamity from delusion, has at last turned her hopes, as her hest and only refuge from the ruin with which she is menaced. The barriers, which venality and cor ruption had raised against their accession to power. appear to be nearly broken down, and there are the strongest grounds for believing, that, on the evening of Thursday last, Lords GREY and GREN-TILLE were called to the Councils of the REGENT. and appointed to arrange a new Administration. We have received no mail since Sunday, and have waited auxiously for the London Journals of the 5th, as we feel convinced, that they will announce the important and happy intelligence we have just mentioned. In their absence, we can only send forth such accounts as have reached us down to a late hour on the evening of Thursday. Beyond that day, or the next, the appointment of an Administration could hardly be delayed, as money was wanted for unavoidable expenditure, as it could not be procured by Exchequer bills, and as the dispo sition of the House of Commons was such, as to forbid even an application for a vote of credit. On Wednesday, Earl GREY had an audience of the Re-GENT; on the evening of Thursday, it was universally reported, and believed, that the Marquis of HERT-FORD and Lord YARMOUTH had resigned, and that Lords GREY and GREYVILLE had been invested with the full powers of the State. We give this intelligence with almost full reliance, but not with absofute certainty. Of the distribution of offices we as yet know nothing, nor shall we enter farther into

the subject till every doubt is removed. The London Journals of Thursday have commuiicated news from America of a very warlike character, or rather, which amount to a virtual declaration of hostilities, if true to the extent announced. The seizure of British property, and the detention of British subjects, constitute a measure which cannot be believed to have taken place, till it's existence shall be proved beyond all question.

The Lisbon mail has brought the gratifying Intelligence of General Hill's complete success against the works and bridge of Almarez. This able Officer s rapidly advancing to the attainment of the highest military glory.

The following well-merited tribute to the Kilkenny Regiment of Militia has appeared on the Cork Merantile Chronicle :--Extract of a Letter from Bandon, June 3.

" This morning, the first Division of the Kilkenny Regiment, under the command of Capt. Butler, ommenced its march from this place, for Dublin; the three succeeding days, the 2d, 3d, and last divisions follow. During the period of ten months, for which time that respectable corps had been stationed in this place, they have conducted themselves in a manner highly honourable to the Character of Men and Soldiers, and the most perfect good understanding prevailed thro' all ranks. To Major Wemysa and the rest of the Officers of that Corps, we feel ander the strongest obligations of regard, for the concioffer which was tendered to Lords GREY and GRES- listing manner in which they, and (by their example) 3d. You are to understand, that this warrant is ville, and it is of no small importance to revert to the entire regiment, have conducted themselves durintended merely to apply to the more serious cases, the subject. That offer was rejected by their Lord- ing their stay towards the inhabitants of this place. which at present are usually brought before Regi- ships on Wednesday last; the article, which at the We sincerely trust, that their uniform good conduct,

that discipline and regularity, so strictly mainfained in the Kilkenny regiment, and so beneficial in its effects to the service and society, was enforced in

NARRIED .- Edward Kennedy, of Mount Kennely, in the County of Waterford, Rsq. to Miss Gleeson, daughter of Doctor Giccson, of Cove-hill, near Dun-

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE, JUNE 8.

ARRIVED, 5th-Samuel Packet; Dove, Benuett, Milford, bal-

6th-Earl Sandwich Packet; Hebe, White, Irvin. Coals : Auckland Packel.

7th-Diana, Batchelor, Swanses, culm; Nancy. Rumney, Cardiff, coals; William, Boadle, Whitehaven, ditto i Daddon, Beer, Swausea, ditto ; Camden Packet.

4th-Minerva, Colbrook, Southampton and Cowes, wheat and butter 5th—Gower Packet.

6th-Samuel Packet. 7th-Medesty, Wise, Lisbon, bacon and butter i Earl Sandwich Packet. 8th—Concord, Tripp, Boston, ballast; Charlotte and Esther, Cranch, Minchead, live cattle.

Wind-Rast at # a. -. A QUAY TO BE LET.

RROM 40 to 60 feet in Front, and 103 feet in Depth, situated nearly opposite to the Market-House of this City, between the Corn-store of Mr. HUNT, and the new Store now building by Mr. Porn.

The largest vessels which enter the Harbour may come up close to the bre st of the Quay-This must prove an advantage of great moment to Timber Merhants and others concerned in importing and reshipping weighty merchandize-for while such 1 ersons can carry on the retail Trade in Waterford on the same terms as others engaged in the business, they will at the same time enjoy an additional advantage, of baving the entire of their wholesale Business free of all charges of Porterage-a saving of material con-

sequence even on a single Cargo. iq. Riverview, Kilkenny.

ROBERT TIZARD,

DEEPLY impressed with gratitude to the Friends and Customers of the late Mrs. Tigano, returns them his sincerest thanks, and begs leave to inform them, that he will open hop in a few days, for the purpose of selling off, at prime cost, and for ready

money only, the remaining Stock of Goods. He requests those to whom he is indebted to arnish him with their Accounts, and also requests those who are indebted to him, to pay the sums due by them, or at least a part thereof, in order that he may be enabled to meet the demands upon himself. Waterford, June 9, 1814.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

On Friday, the 12th instant, at Duncaunon Fort, FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONFERN. ■ THE following Goods, saved from the Wreck of the

Ship Nancy, of Lincuster, M'MILLAN, Master;

21 Casks Bottled Porter, 41 Do. Earthenware,

31 Boxes Soap,

34 Pieces of Coffee Bagging, 109 Pieces Cotton, and

A quantity of Knives, Needles, Wire, Leather, &c. &c. &c. Immediately after which, will be sold the HULL f the said Vessel, and the residue of her Cargo now

on board; also, that part of her RIGGING, SAILS, ANCHORS, &c. &c. that have been saved sale to commence at eleven o'clock. FIELDING, Auctioneer. TERMS-Cash. Waterford, June 9, 1812.

QUIT RENTS.

HE several Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS in the Waterford District are hereby informed, that unless all Acrears are forthu lik discharged, the Lands will be distrained without further notice. Excise Office, Waterford, June 9, 1812.

PAPER MILL.

TO BE LET, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, or for auch other Term as may be agreed on, the PA-PER MILL OF MADOXTOWN, at usted on the River Nore, within two Miles of the City of Kilkenny, commanding a powerful and never-failing supply of Water i together with a large STORE-HOU-E adining said Mill, capable of containing 400 or 500 Barrels of Grain, or of being converted to any other

Application to be made to WILLIAM COLLES. Millmount, Esq. or RICHARD COLLES, of Riveriew, Esq. near Kilkenny. N. B .- Two or three Tons of RAGS to be sold at the Will May 27, 1812.

CORRETT and others PUR UANT to an Oragainst Pur der of his Majesty's TOTTERHAM A. d others. High Court of Chancery in ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 8th day of February last, I will on Tuesday, the 30th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the lines Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, astuate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher, on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilken ny-and also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney, otherwise called Abbeyville, situate within seven miles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford, consisting of 379 TREES or thereabouts ; also, 26 SPRUCEFIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered on the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville.-The whole of said Timber will be said either together or in Lots, as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasonable time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812.

STEUART KING.