From the London Journals of the 5th.

We resterday stated the arrival of the Sandwich packet from New-York, and of another ressel at Liverpool, from America, and gave an outline of the intelligence they brought. We are enabled this day to lay before our Readers several additional particulars, and we regret to add, that they are calculated to excite some alarm on the subject of the continuance of a good understanding between this country and America. Several Bills have been brought into Congress, which, if passed, would certainly lead to a rupture; but of their ultimate passing we still entertain great doubts. The most violent of these measures is the Bill for punishing as felons all those who impress American scamen; but it did not go the length of a 3d reading without great opposition. It was proposed for a 3d reading on the 15th June, and negatived. It was then recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, and made one of the orders of the day for the 11th May. This Bill will be found at full length among our extracts from the American Papers.

Two other Bills have been brought on the subject of arming merchantmen. The first of these is of the following purport: " That in cases wherein the arming of vessels for defence is allowed, they are to sail in concert upon any voyage not contrary to law, during any time which may be designated by instrument of writing, executed by the owners or their authorised agents, provided they sail under certain instructions from Government."

In the 2d section of the Act, stipulations are contained relative to the expenses of sailing in this manner, which are chargeable to the parties respectively .- None but bona fide citizens of the United States are permitted to have or claim any benefit from those contays.

Sec. 3. States the cognizance of the Admiralty Courts touching the premises.

The Bill for armed merchantmen subjects the ships to the following regulations:

No ship or vessel armed shall be permitted t clear or depart unless duly registered and owned by United States Citizens, and that bonds are to be given, with sureties, that such vessel will not proceed to any ports known to be blockaded, nor to carry articles contraband of war to the dominions of any power engaged in war, and that such armament shall not be used for purposes contrary to the laws or treaties of the United States, and that any infinetions of said law are to be punishable by the Court in the United States.

a Sec. 3d, Gives permission for such reseds to clear and depart, after baying given to the Collector a satisfactory bond, with sureties.

" Sec. 4th, Prescribes the forms of the docu ments which are to be issued by the President to the respective vessels sailing in the aforementioned in the

The Loan for eleven millions, voted for the war supplies, went on heavily, and the movied measure by no means disposed to subscribe to it; but a small portion had been obtained—we believe not more than two millions.

The elections in Massachusetts, and even in New

York and Virginia, are decidedly Federal. No mention whatever is made in the American Papers of letters of marque and reprisal having been issued-although there was a rumour to that effect from Washington, but it was not credited at New York. The threat held out of the detention of British subjects and their property is equally raque,

and badly authenticated. The Bill passed in Congress, authorizing the Pr sident to call out 100,000 Militia, was carrying into effect. Orders had been issued that every Covernor of State was forthwith to prepare himself to be in readiness at a moment's notice. General Hull was said to be on his way to Detroit from Washington, to join about 3000 troops, which, in case of war being declared, were to make a descent upon Upper Canada. The Republican ascendancy in the Senate, it is thought, will be the superior; but the Federal party was expected to carry a large majority in the House of Assembly. The United States frigates President and Essex returned into Hampton Roads on the 28th April, from a cruize. The John Adams American frigate, in heaving down in Hampton Roads, fell over and sunk, but was raised again in a few hours. The Americans look upon the conquest of Canada and Nova Scotia as inevitable, From the Baltimore Federal Republican, May 2.

In Senate, April 29, Mr. Pope reported the following Bill -a Bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States:

Wherens British and other armed vessels have harassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations :-Therefore be it enacted, &c.

44 That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the Communders of armed ressels belonging to the United States to seize, take, and bring Into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of entions any such British or other armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of harassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof."

IMPRESSED SEAMEN. The following is a copy of Mr. Weight's Bill, as it passed for a third reading in the House of Representatives of the U ite States: " A Bill for the protection, recovery, and indemnifica-

tion of American Seamen. Whereas, by the treaty of amity, commerce and norigation, made between his Britainic Majesty to the War Department has passed beth Houses. I suspended. - (I de of Man Ganette.)

and the United States, at London, on the 19th day ! of November, 1794, it is agreed that there shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincerefriendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, towns, and people of every degree, without the exception of persons or places. And whereas his Britannic Majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, under the American flag, divers liege citizens of said States, and hath compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of Great Britain, and to fight against the United States, and numbers of Foreign Relations. of them yet detains, contrary to express provision of said treaty, and in violation of their natural liberty, and against the peace of the United States:

" Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America, in Congress assembled. That from and after the 4th day of June next, any person or persons who shall impress any native seaman of the United States, sailing on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin, or bay. under pretence or colour of a commission from any foreign power, shall, for every such offence, be adjudged a pirate and felon, and on conviction suffer death; and the trial in such case shall be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

" Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any seaman, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force or violence from on board any ressel of the United States on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin, or bay, to repel by force; and if any person so attempting to impress said seaman shall be killed, maimed, or wounded, it shall be lawful for such seaman, on the general issue, to give the special matter in evidence, which is hereby declared a perfect justification.

W Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That on information being given to the President of the United States, proving sarisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States shall have been impress ed, and shall be yet detained, or shall hereafter be impressed, to cause the most rigorous retaliation on any part of the subjects of said Government taken are extracts: on the high seas, or within the B itish territories whom he is hereby authorised to cause to be take and seized for that purpose, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That are eaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed, shall be and be is hereby authorised to attach, in the bandof any British subject, or is the hands of any debter of acy British subject, a sum equal to thirty dolhas per month for the whole time he shall have been detained on board any Bruish vessel or vessels; an that they sum of money so attached out of the hands. of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said don't to said creditor; and on plea of payment or set off, the same may be given in a dence and allowed is any suit for the recovery of suid deat, any treaty to the continey notwith anding.

we see, 5. And he it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to capture, by way of reprisal, as many B lish subiorts, on the high seas or within the British territories, as may be equal to the imp sent American seamen in the possession of Carat Britain, and by a car-

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the President be, and he is hereby authorised, whereor sufficient testimony shall be produced that the commander of any public armed vessel of any foeign nation shall have taken or impressed from on while at any port or place not within the juri dict of such foreign nation, or while on her passage to or from any post or place, any s canan, mariner, or other person, not being to he military solvice of an enemy of such foreign nation, to prohibit, by proclamation, every person residing within the United States, or its territories, from affording aid, succour, or provisions, of whatsoever kind, to such ship or ressel; and any pilot, or other person, residing within the United States, who shall (after such prohibition shall have been made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford aid, succour, provisions, as aforesaid, to such ship or vessel, and be thereof convicted, shall be senterced to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And beit further coacted, That from and after the 4th day of June next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be preduced, that the Commanders of public samed ressels of any foreign nation have impressed or taken from on board any ship or ressel within the jurisdiction of the United States, or while on her pissage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner, or other person, the President shall be and he hereby is authorized to prohibit, by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation whose Commander or Commanders have offended as aforesaid, any goods, wares, or merchandize, within any of the ports of the United States, or the territories of the United States. Provided, that nothing herein contailed shall be construed to prevent a y-ship or vessel of the nation whose Commander or Commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall crive within any of the ports of the United States its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board, or to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the United States. A diprovided also, General Election, That any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly louded at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permeted to depart with the lading then on board, to the port of

destination of such ship or vessel." From the National Intelligeneer, May 2. The Bill for appropring two A siscur' Secretaries

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 30.

of Boston, in Massachusetts, stating that they have our Correspondent at Lincoln dated the list into an immense amount of property in the dominious of Great Britain, the safety of which is jeopardised by the state of the relations between the two countries, and praying permission to draw their said property from Great Britain and her dependencies, under such provisious as shall be reasonable and just: Some debate too! place on the question of refer-

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone it to the 4th of July Mr. Reed moved to refer it to the Committee

A motion by Mr. Bibb, to refer the Petition to the Committee of the whole, to whom similar Petis tions have been referred, was carried in the affirma-

The Bills from the Senate " respecting Associations for Maritime Security," and the Bill Seconcerning Merchant Vessels armed for defence," were twice read, and referred to Committee of the whole. TENNESSEE .- DIVISION ORDERS.

TOLUNTEERS TO ARMS! Citizens! Your Government has at last yielded to the impulse of the nation. Your impatience is no longer restrained. The hour of national rengeance is now at hand. The eternal enemies of American prosperity are again to be taught to respect your rights, after having been compelled to feel, once nore the power of your arms.

War is on the point of breaking out between the United States and the King of Great Britain! And and receised no injury. Two of their shirts were the Militia hosts of America are summoned to the

Intelligence of a most gratifying description has en received by Government from the North of Spain. It was received on the 4th, but, owing to the present interregnum in the Ministry, it was not issued in the form of a Bolletin until the 5th. We now lay it before our Readers:

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 4, 1812. Dispatches have been this day received from Colonel Sir Howard Douglas, of which the following " Santiago, May 23, 1812.

G. On the 18th instant, General Castanos received information from the Marquis of Portzago, who cw commands the divisions of the 6th army in the Vierzo, that the enemy had collected about 15,000 nen on the rivers Esla and Orbigo, and that it nppeared to be their intention to advance upon Villa Fineer and Puebla di Sanabria.

" This rounion to threaten Gallicia was only a feint to favour the ulterior design of advancing into Asturias, which the enemy accomplished, upon the 7t's instant, with about 8000 men, under General Bonet, and they now occupy their former quarters in Oxiedo, Grado, Gijon, &c." " Santiago, May 21.

"This town is now the seat of the Provincial Government; and I am happy to say, it is in perbet harmony with General Castanos. He invited a Deputation of the Junta to meet him here: I was hen at Corunna, and promoted the transfer of the shale body, as the most likely mean of destroying differences-General Castanes's wisdom has done

· I have the honour to transmit intelligence from Burges. The reported entry of General Mendizabal into Burges is corroborated; this, with the other enclosures, shears how very seriously the enemy are harassed by the activity of the parties in the North.

ourd any ship or other vessel of the United States, Cura de Villerado), a most able and enterprising Quervilla Chief, whom I have on several occasions upplied with arms, &c. has lately had two brilliant ctions with the enemy.

" On the 16th of April, near Aranda, he came addenly upon a considerable body of the enemy, by well-planned and ably-executed movement. From perfect knowledge of the country, he gained, with he met with the unfortunate person whom the justly a part of his force, the possession of a height which | incensed laws of his country have rendered a widew: the enemy had to pass, in retiring to the town of she was of a very respectable family and connec-Ontoria de ral d'Acaes.

" Having then attacked them with great vigour, he succeeded in making 509 prisoners, including on Lieutenant-Colonel and eleven other officers, after a resistance which cost the enemy 73 killed and 97

" The prisoners immediately suffered in the proportion of 20 for each of the three Members of the unta of Burgos, who were lately put to death by the enemy, and in the proportion of 10 for each | England in the late disgraceful riots. - Dumfri of Merino's soldiers who lately shared the same fate. | Journal. " This act was accompanied by a declaration, that in this ratio, retaliation would always be ob-

. On the 28th, when retiring to Villa Franca, with the remainder of his prisoners, Merino took est with a part of his force at a cross road, where expected a rescue would be attempted.

66 Boing apprized of the advance of the enemy in pursuit of the couvey, accordingly, he dressed an umbusende, into which the enemy fell; and there Helt dead 35 men, having also a considerable num-

Castlereagh's, was re urned a Member of Parlia- it must be given him directly. The Porter told him ment, on Siturday list, for the Co. Down .- Lord | it was impossible to deliver the letter to his Royal Chicks or posed, will start for Down, at the next

or strata of coals are discovered on the north-west to know, and said he should call again at about ten side of this island; the one of fine cannot, and the o'clock. He then left York-House and proceeded other of a common free burning kind. On the arrist along the Park. variaf it Generathe Duke of Atholy, it is in contempanion to form a respectable company of proprieto a red until then, the further experiments are. Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUS

First Thumpen Stone .- We are den to be Mr. Reed presented a petition of sundry merchants to communicate the following distressing letter from

. A storm came on here in the afternoon of Friday last, which was uncommonly severe, and 11. been attended with very fatal consequences in this neighbouthood. At Southray, a village three mil. from Bardney, three boys were killed by the Egining, namely, John East and Richard Pask, aged tuche years, and Levi Day, eleven years. There poor boys were tending goese, in company with unther, named Charles Blakey, about the same age, who escaped in a most providential manner. Ther were in a field near home, a d, when the sterm approached, refired to a hovel. Here they sat down on the ground, Blakey having two companions on one side, and one on the other. How long they had been in the hovel, is unknown to him, but, in a moment, he became alarmed. He jemped up in a fright, saving, " come, boys, let us go home; we shall all be killed in this place." His companion, did not speak, and he ran home, where he informed his mother he thought his companions were all killed by the lightning, as they did not speak or stir. Several of the neighbours went to the place immedia ately, and there found them all lying deat. The lightning fell on their heads, and randown their bodies, burning their necks, shoulders, and breasts, in a dreadful manner, causing many large brown sores. Blakey was but on the right aim and thigh, basing a place on each scenched nearly as large as a half crown. A dog was in the head, burned, but the outward garments were not damaged .- They were the children of labouring people, and all belonged to-Southay."

THE BELLINGHAMS .- Corious Extract from the Rolls of Parliament, A. D. 1449, 27th Hen. 6."-" Besechoth Syre Thomas Fair, Kought, one of the Knightes of the Shire in this present Court of Parlement for the Shire of Comberland; that where he, the 14th day of Marche, the year of our Lord Kyng that now in the 24th was coming toeards the soud Court of Parlement, Rebert Belungeham, late of Burnelshede in the Countre of Westmorland, Thomas Bellyngeham, law of the same, (and three others) the day and your afore aid, pou a certavu grounde, called Cornegalese rounde, beside the Crane in the Warde of the Vintrye in London, wherby the heigh way of the said Sire Thomas lay to go to the water of Thamise, from his lodging place, and from them to this seed heigh Courte of Paulement, beging atte Westminstre, felonsly lay in awayte of the same send Thonas, to the entente to have murdered or slayn him, and there then to such entente, assure made open. hym, &c."-And in the subsequent reign of Honry 7th (the year, says our informant, I do no recollect) one Herrie (Henry) Bellyngeham sas attained for treason, and his estate escheated!!

It is true that Bellingham was born at St. Neot's n Huntingdonshire; his father was an irinerant miniature painter; and having, in the course of his professional peregrinations, engaged the affections of widow lady of some property, at St. Neot's, ba married her, and Bellingham was the offspring of their union: his father died whilst he was sourg, and being an only child, his mother's inchilgence, and his own ill-temper, rendered him a vers froward and impatient boy. He was put apprentice to a silversmith in London; but when he had served about half his time, he ran away, and was not heard of for three years, when he made his appearances On Geronino Merino (commonly called El and having obtained of his mother about 1900, being the remainder of her fortune, he set up the buiness of a tinman in Oxford-street. During the period he continued in the tin-shop, a fire happened n his house, and great doubts were entertained by the Insurance Office, as to the circumstances by which the fire had arisen. Shortly after this he failed for nearly £2000, and went to Ireland; here

The report which has been circulated respecting the death of Mr. Perceval having been known at a village near Annan, 21 hours previous to the unfortunate event, we have authority to say is founded opon misapprehension. An official inquiry has taken place, and though not finished, there are sufbeient grounds to conclude that the report originated from the murder of one of the manufacturers in

On Tuesday morning, a little before eight o'clos? a man of a very gentlemanly appearance, dressed black silk stockings, black small-clothes, marcel waistcoat, and dressing gown, a white night-cape. his head, and carrying a small poker on his left irm, walked through St. James's Park; his uncommon appearance attracted a number of people to follow him. He proceeded to York-House, and knocked at the door; the Porter observing his very trange appearance, did not open the door; however, he repeated his knocks with a degree of tonequence, which induced the Porter to open the loot. He then presented a letter for the Duke of The Right Hon. Robert Ward, a friend of Lord York, observing that it was upon State Mairs, and Highness immediately, but he should have it very shortly, with which he appeared satisfied, observing the contests was of the utmost concern for the Deke

> W(t) ERFORD: BlicNiE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

.Vo. 11,301.

S.ATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

E SYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE, OF LONDON. S TABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF

PARLIAMENT, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MA-JESTY RING GEORGE THE FIRST, FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE ALSO, FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

REAL CAPITAL STOCK TWO MILLIONS STERLING. A. SHINKWIN, Agent.

NAMES MORGAN (on behalf of the Company's Agent) respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of City and vicinity of Waterford, that he will be at Commences. Hornt for the remainder of the Works to receive orders for Assurances on Lives and a junsi tire : which, from the simplicity of form pe Char to this office, can be effected by him in a few ites. Lists of the Governors and Directors may had on application at the Bar. 7 No charge for Policy or Mark.

AUGITION OF HOOPS, BRICK, AND CHALK.

Waterford, June 11, 1812.

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday next the 15th instant, at King and Jones's Mor o I Sugar-House, at one o'Clock.

60 Tagusand Tierce, Barrel, Half-Barrel, and Firkin Wood HOOPS, coiled and straight 4 Thousand Best Red Stock BRICK, and 20 Tons White CHALK.

Now landing out of the sloop Speedy, from South ampton. -- Trume at Sale. e. Waterford, June 11, 1812

AUCTION OF STAVES.

#30 be sold by Auction, on Tuesnay next, the 16th instant, on the New Quay, at One o'Clock. 20,000 Prior White Oak Hhd, STAVES, JUST ARRIVED BY THE VIGILANT. TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, June 11, 1815

TO BE LET,

TROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. * 7 THE TROY & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Popairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Teand, who can have immediate possession. Apply to Thomas Wyer, Eq. at the Commercial Hotel Waterford, April 4, 1912.

THOPED from my Service, yesterday evening, 22 from the House of William Powen, Publican, in the City of Waterford, EDWARD BARRY, my incented Apprentice .- Said BARRY is about the age of 15 Years, light hair, and thin in his Person, with large hine eyes-has taken with him an entire suit of blue avery clothes, with vellow, crested Buttons, dark olive stable Jacket and Trowsers, Hit and Boots,-Any Person giving private Informations, by which said Brany may be discovered, shall be well rewarded and any Person harbouring or retaining him in his June 3, 1812.

FRAME ASSIGNCES of ATKINS & CO. have impos-A cred Mr. MARKIN BOGGAN to collect the DEBTS in to the Commingers, Ruinnings; and as they are charge the Debts due of that Establishment, he is dicocted to take Law Proceedings immediately against such Persons as decline Payment after application. Waterford, June 6, 1912.

Commerciand others against der of his Majesty Torre views and 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 it a Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay trublin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highes and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, sttintem the County of Kilkenny, near knocktopher on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkento and also, a Grove of FiR TREES, called the . A Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney. otherwise called Abbeyville, situate within seven mies of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford. consisting of 379 TRFFS or thereabouts; also, 9 PRUCE FIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, littely marked and numbered on the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville .- The whole of said Timber will be sold either fore her or in Lots as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasonable time will be allowed for removing the same.

STEUART KING.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

r 130 BE LET, from the 95th March last, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, si-Anated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, end was between Clonical and Kilkenny, and 21 Miles from Carrick-on-Sur. These Mills are very advan-* ready circumstanced, and contain large Storage: the Linds control about 14 Acres, and are of prime (Application, in Writing, to be made to Tryo-

Tax Nowice, Kakenny; or John Wright, Mullinabove. Jour Singro will show the Premises. *, * The Tenant may be accommodated with more March 15, 751

ROBERT TIZARD.

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

67 He requests those to whom he is indebted to furnish him with their Accounts, and also requests those who are indebted to him, to pay the sums du by them, or at least a part thereof, in order that he may be enabled to meet the demands upon himself. Waterford, June 9, 1812

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. THE HOUSE in George's-Street next to Mr. Ki LT. Baker, formerly occupied by Mr. Law

On this House many improvements have been late be made, and it is now in thorough repair, with th advantage of a PUMP and good WATER in the Yard so as to be perfectly fit for a private genteel family Application to be made to T. & J. Quan, on the Waterford, June 6, 1812.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, R. POWER O'SHFE'S LODGE, at Knocksta or two Horses and a Cow. Also, the LODGE at Box MAHON, in which Mrs. Hunnant resided. Applica tion to be made to Mr. P. O'Suke, Girdenmorris, Kitmacthomas.

WARE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to M DOVIE. Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady me, lately occupied by Mrs. Shenkock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBBY'S, next door to the latter House, Waterford, May 28, 3312.

NOTICE.

T DO HEREBY engage to pay the following BOUN-THE to any Person or Persons, who shall import POTATOES into this City, for public Sale, under the Pircumstances bereafter stated; and I do furthe pledga myself to use every lawful exertion in pro erting, not only POTATOES so offered for Sale, but also all other COTATOES or PROVISIONS which shall be brought to Market: and I caution all Persons egainst forcibly possessing themselves of any PRO VISIONS, either in the Market, or coming to it, as I am determined to prosecute with the atmost Rigour of the Law, any Person or Persons so offending :-For the first CARGO or QUANTITY of POTA TOES, not less than THIRTY TONS, which

shall be brought at one time to the Market-House of Waterford, and publicly sold there, before the first day of July next, the sum of For the second ditto as above,

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

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

For the second Do. Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Potators, before any shall be sold out; and, if two or more Cargoes shall arrive at the same time at the

shall contain the greatest Quantity, and so in propor

tion. Proper Peace-Officers, together with the Military, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Pro-JOHN DENIS, Mayor. Waterford, 25th April, 1812.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Colebeck-street.

lately occupied by Mrs. Vincent, with a large valled in GARDEN at the cere thereof Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adining, being now in the possession of Mr. Abboit. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JERKS'S GARors, containing one Acre and four Perches.-Appliation to Michari Donny v, Bailey's New-street, or

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

COUNTY OF EILKENNY.

MAJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Posession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE ROE, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of OF-FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDEN, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contimily to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to enarge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Quin, on the Premises; or to Samuel King, Esq. May 9, 1812. Waterford. WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES.

STORES, TO BE LET.

A as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PROcisions and reception of Conv., and are so conveniintly situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to eceive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jony Atkins, No. 7, Walbrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jour August 23, 1812. Bucky, Waterford.

BROAD-STREET.

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

He has also received from Dublin (where he ha lately been) a select Assortment of the newest Pattion, will be found to be of the best Quality, and will be sold at the most reduced Prices.

N. B. Great encouragement given to those who Waterford, May 23, 1812.

> TO BE SOLD. Bither in the Wholes or in four Lotes AS LATELY MARKED OUT.

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWS in the County of Wexford, situated on the narigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WCOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference o any Person.

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain LAGUINF, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can ive any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will show the seve-February 25, 1812.

BALLYMACAW BATHING LODGES.

THE LARGE HOUSE, and three other HOUSES. at Ballymacaw, to be let furnished, or unfur nished, during the bathing Season, or any longer erm. Apply to David Jones, at Ballymacaw, or William-street, Waterford. 67 Good STABLING, and GRASS for Horses.

THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS o INCHINDRISLEY, as formerly advertised, is adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next. Carrick on Suir, May 29, 1812

HAY.

TO BE SOLD. FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Edward Kennedy, at Faithlegg. February 15, 1812.

67 Mr. HOBSON retains his Intention of parting with his HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICEs in Witutam-struut, as heretofore advertised-which be i willing to dispose of on reasonable Terms. A Map of the Premises may be seen in the hands of Mr. Bin NIR, who can give full Information as to the Terms Waterford, May 30, 1812. required.

MAY-PARK.

100 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 expec ed. 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 modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall; excellent Bedehainbers up Stairs, Market House, that shall be deemed the first, which with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient Of seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Hournay MAY, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford.

The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished for Onc. Two, or Three Years, if not sold. April 11, 1812.

TO BE LET.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 115s. 0d.7

___ third. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - d

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON, &c. as formerly advertised. Application o be made to Mrs. WALL, Ballybricken, or to Mr. JAMES AYLMARD, Grange. Waterford, March 28, 1812.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 12.

	and the second s
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d.	can it be otherwise with multitudes? At the night
Lard (flake) 09. 0d 09. 0d. > per Cret.	of a languishing and beloved wife-at the piercing
(casks, rendered) = 65s. Od. = 60s. Od. (
Burnt Pigs, 45s. 0d - 47s. 0d.	cry of hongry infants, the heart sickens; - reso-
Pork, 40s. 0d. 43s. 0d.	lution faints;—all firmness dies away; despair en-
Beef,	ters; and virtue-honest virtue, the great consola-
Oatmeal, 301 Od 311. Od.)	tion of the happy, is insensibly sapped by little un-
Flour, first Quality, sdsd.]	
1 40 01 00 01	willing compliances, till it is surrendered, by de-
second, 64s. Od 90s. Od. per Bag.	grees, to strong and almost irresistible temptation,
third, 60s. od - 68s. od.	and at last is overthrown. The unhappy, distract-
fourth, 50s. od 58s. od.)	
Wheat, 75% od 84% od.	ed victim is thus often impelled by those generous
Barley, 354. 0d 40s. 0d.	social feelings, which are the honour of his nature,
Oats (common) 28s. Od 29s. Od. per Bar-	even to comply with the contemptible arts of corrupt
(potatoe) 594. Od 304. Od. ' rel.	
Malt, 43s. Od 45s. Od.	life, which his soul disdains. What he would not
Coals, 4s. 4d 5s. 0d.	do, that he does, though with disgust, detestation,
Tallow (rough), 94. 0d 104. 0d.) perStone.	remorse, and agony of mind, rather than see the
Potators, 9d. to 13d.	helpless objects of his affection perish around him,
(quarters) 5 d 6d.)	
Beef { (quarters), 5 d 6d.] (joints), 6 d Ed.	under the pressure of those circumstances, which
((jointy)	overwhelm thousands. This is the present state of
Mutton { (quarters), 5 d 6d. } per lb.	Great Britain. This is the influence of our dis-
Veal,	astrous circumstance on the happiness and on the
Pork, 3 d 4d.	morals of society. Dare we lift up our eyes to be-
Butter, 18d 29d.)	hold the coming prospect? Then we meet the height
Train Oil, £10 00s per Ton.	
Whiskey, 14s: 6d 15s. 0d. per Gal.	of our calamity. Evila infinitely greater still stare

A PICTURE OF THE TIMES.

[FROM A LONDON JOURNAL.]

It is dreadful to find in a country like this, which

possesses every natural advantage, and which seems

apparently calculated for the happiness of the human race, that so much misery should be found; the more so, when it is considered, that that misory, overwhelming as it is, falls to the unavoidable lot of the great unjoids of the people. The bulden and most exorbitant advance in the price of every necessary of life may well confound our undustrading, and strike us with disman, because, under this calamitous state of things, we know not which was to turn, or bew to act. It is not only the extremely poor, or the lowest orders of society, on which this evil bears with such dreadful force, but it falls with accomulated severity on all the midding ranks of life. The labouring poor, undoubtedly, part ke deep of this bitter draught, but they are not comselled to drink out the very diegs of it so entirely as the mechanic, tradesinen of every kind, the shopkeeper, the little farmer, the inferio clergy, and all those whose incomes ar parrowly circums libed. These must have a regard to decent appearance, otherwise they will sink still lower, and I compelled to give up even hope, the only support of the wretched in such tremendous circumstances. They nust also contribute to the maintenance of the extremely poor, when they can no longer maintain hemselves; so that the lowest orders of society have a last refuge, not much below their former habits and ideas, while the middle ranks have none. A necessary regard to decent appearance involves them in numberless difficulties, from which thousands are never able to treover. But, bad as these circumstances are to every individual not possessul of an ample fortune, what must be the agenies of these who have not only themselves to regard, but who are encumbered by numerous other objects of their painful anxiety and tender care?-Mark the worthy father, with a family of children looking up to him for bread, whose honest industry formerly supported himself, his wife, and a numerous offspring in full comfort. What must be do now b-Trade is had ;-in many branches it is almost annihilated. His profits are less, much less than formerly; and yet the few pounds (for guineas are out of the question) which he obtains will not got alf as far as they would have done a few years ago. The little farmers that remain, in like manner, find the same insuperable difficulties. The great expense of absolute necessaries obliges them to toil on with hard work and scanty living, scarcely one step above the situation of a day labourer. The incitements to inclustrious exertion are no more. They may give up, Indesparation, when they find that the most economical arrangements will not protect them from their share of the general misery. Equally painful is the state of the inferior clergy—those who, in general do the duty of the parishes. Have their plump rectors and vicars mised their stipends? What is the thirty, forty, or fifty pounds a year in these distressful times? When bread is at eighteen-pence halfpenny a loaf, it will scarcely furnish that article to a family composed of several children. The situation of all those cumscribed, is the same; and they have generally he additional anguish of fine feelings, given them by a cultivated education, and other habits of life in better days, to combat with. A condition so overwhelming is too much for humanity in general to bear. There are but few, very few indeed, who have sufficient strength of mind to stand firm in such circumstances. There are numbers who, otherwise situated, would have been honest and respectable; but, pressed by the disasters of the times, in despair of any better situation, or from a forlorn hope of removing present anguish, abandon themselves to those practices, which render them amenable to the penal laws. Where that is not the case, thousands and tens of thousands are the instances wherein conscience, honour, strict Integrity-the proud boast of the virtuous-lie a bleeding sacrifice. How can it be otherwise with multitudes? At the night of a languishing and beloved wife-at the piercing cry of hongry infants, the heart sickens; - resolution faints ; -all firmness dies away ; despair enters; and virtue-honest virtue, the great consolation of the happy, is insensibly sapped by little unwilling compliances, till it is surrendered, by degrees, to strong and almost irresistible temptation, and at last is overthrown. The unhappy, distracted victim is thus often impelled by those generous social feelings, which are the honour of his nature, even to comply with the contemptible arts of corrupt life, which his soul disdains. What he would not do, that he does, though with disgust, detestation, remorse, and agony of mind, rather than see the helpless objects of his affection perish around him, under the pressure of those circumstances, which overwhelm thousands. This is the present state of Great Britain. This is the influence of our disastrous circumstance on the happiness and on the

charge of the arduous functions of the state. If de- | bension, and I lament sincerely, that, in conse- | opinion of the nation, and as the interpretation I a day for the discussion of the subject involved to las have occurred. I am convinced, that it has arisen from an earnest desire to obtain assistance from a source most adequate, and not unwilling to afford

Earl GREY .- " It is far from my wish to prolong any discussion on this subject, in the state in which it at present stands, and I should certainly have done what my Noble Friend (Lord Grenville) stated to be his intention, namely, abstained from troubling the House with a single word, if the statement made by the Noble Earl who spoke last had not placed me in a situation where it was necessary to clear myself at least from misapprehension. It is unquestionably my wish that no ex parte statements should go forth to the world before the whole of this important question shall be thoroughly and completely examined; but it is above all things necessary, that I should stand clear in the opinion of your Lordships, and in the estimation of the public; gard to the nomination of individuals, it was to be and if an erroneous assertion has been hazarded by my Noble Friend (Lord Moira), however pure may have been his intention, I must beg leave to correct It: if it be directly adverse to the judgment I have | rally believed, that the names introduced would be formed after due deliberation, it is necessary that L should state to this House and to the country, that, in the decision I adopted, I was guided, as I think correctly, by a diametrically opposite interpretation. I understand the Noble Earl (Moira) to maintain, fu the first place, that the Prince Regent, in the communication his Royal Highness thought fit to make to my Noble Friend below me, had named no particular person to fill any particular situation; and in the second place, that the proposal came to us perfectly uncircumscribed and unfettered by previous stipulations. That the Noble Earl does so understand it, I cannot for an instant doubt, and I much lament that the Noble Marquis, who was the channel of this authorized communication, is not present to give his interpretation; but having received that authorized communication first personally and verbally to myself, and afterwards when it was committed to writing, and having understood it according to the natural and obvious import of the words, it was impossible for me to act then, or to act now, regarding that proposition, in any other | cular offices, or indeed of any one wifee, so that way than that which was dictated by the plain construction of the language employed. I must here beg leave to read from the written document a single afforded an opportunity of making his statement. paragraph, the substance of which was first verbally and personally made known to me.

"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has signified his pleasure, that Lord Wellesley should conduct the formation of a Government in 44 all its branches, and should be first Commissioner of the Treasury, and that Lord Moira, Lord | stated distinctly, that all ulterior arrangements " Erskine, and Mr. Canning, should be Members " of the Cabinet.

" That it was probable that a Cabinet formed, on 63 an enlarged basis, must be composed of twelve " thirteen Members : that the Prince Regent wished Lords Grey and Grenville, on the part 45 of their friends, to recommend for his Royal and my Noble Friends put another, and such a 44 Highness's approbation the names of four persons, 44 If the Cabluet should consist of twelve, and of | hended, and looking at the service of the country as " five persons, if it should consist of thirteen Mem- the object in view, it will not be denied that it is a 46 bers, to be appointed by his Royal Highness the landable attempt to remove the misconstruction. It 45 Prince Regent, to fill such situations as might | might perhaps be expected by some Noble Lords on 66 hereafter be arranged.

56 That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent | garding the present state of the negociation; but " left the selection of the names to Lords Grey | though I would discountenance any such communi-45 and Grenville, without any instruction or per- | cation at present, yet, if it be required, I shall not sonal exclusion; that, in completing the arrange- shrink from making it; but it will not be forgotten " ments, the Prince Regent has granted to Lord | that it was only yesterday morning that I was able Wellesley the entire liberty to propose the names | to ascertain what course of proceeding ought to be

"This, my Lords, was the proposition made to us, and which we understand as naming particular persons, and as limiting, circumscribing, and providing by previous stipulated arrangement, that parfleular places shall be assigned to such particular persons. Under such circumstances, I need scarcely add, that the proposal met with my decided refusal, sanctioned by the concurrence of my Noble Friend before me, (Lord Grenville,) after consultation with my Noble Friend behind me (Lord Holland). It is true, that subsequent explanations have been afforded by the Noble Earl (Moira), but without | men, as I am sure they will not to me, any sharpprofessing to have any instructions or authority from the Prince Regent. In doing so, I give him full credit for that anxious desire to promote the interests, tranquillity, and prosperity of the nation, which throughout life he has uniformly displayed. -[Hear, hear !] -These explanations were, however, private and personal, for the purpose, as he conceived, of removing an imputation upon his conduct : but, as I have before said, they were not of an official character. That he was not rested with excuse me, if, after what has fallen from the Noble any powers for this purpose, is confirmed by a letter | Earl, I feel it necessary to say a few words upon from the Noble Marquis, who, referring to these explanations, stated distinctly, that neither he, nor the Noble Earl, had authority to make any but private communications, and he expressed his regret, that they had not the Prince Regent's express commands to enter into such explanations as he deemed necessary. Thave thought it due to myself, and to my friends, to notice distinctly these facts, it was read to me in company with others, I put the and they were further necessary in answer to what fell from the Noble Farl, on the subject of the de- | ed by my two Noble Friends. That the proposal lay which has occurred. To the private communiwas made in the most liberal spirit, and from the cations, with the concurrence of my Noble Friend, I returned a prompt answer, in which I referred to had the object been attained, the deliverance of the the former official paper, containing the authorised proposal upon which I had already communicated been placed in better hands. It was, however, most my determination; at the same time, I felt that material, that those who, at the present crisis, when these personal explanations, if subsequently sauc- fall are imperiously called upon to exert their utmost tioned, might remove some of the obvious objections talents for the welfare of the state, refused to acto the detail; yet they in no degree altered the generat principle, on which I had rested my previous deand beyond the possibility of doubt, the solid

quence of the speech of the Noble Earl, it was utterly impossible for me to remain silent."

shall be much surprised when the Noble Marquis is

if he does not confirm my opinion, that his instruc-

ions were of the most general and liberal nature, -

I will even go further, for unless the nature of the

interview between the Noble Margois and the Noble

Lords was of a nature entirely different from that

which I obtained, the Noble Marquis must have

were to be matter of future free and mishackled dis-

ussion. But, my Lords, I am deviating from the

course I would lay down, and I am shewing, in my

own person, the unfitness of arguing a question be-

fore the necessary information is supplied. The

truth is, that I put one construction up or the paper,

have a right to contend that it has been misappre-

the other side, that I should disclose something re-

et (looking towards Lords Grey and Greneille

even at this moment my hopes of conciliation and

union are not extinct in a quarter where I am anxi-

ous that my offers shall be accepted, and which has

caudidly manifested a disposition to promote the ze-

neral object. It has been admitted on all hands,

that a crisis of greater danger and difficulty never

was known a moment when the country claimed

nore anxiously the service of every man, who is ca-

puble of rendering assistance, was never recorded

i our annuals; and I hope, that neither these nor

my other discussions may communicate to public

ness of spirit which may delay, ar perhaps even de-

cat, an object on all accounts so essential to the

welfare and perhaps the existence of the British

sent to go no further, and shall sit down, repeating

my firm conviction of the spirit of conciliation with

which the original proposal was made to my Noble

Lord ERSKINE .- " The House will, I hope,

this subject. It appears to me, that the real ques-

tion to be decided is, whether my Noble Friends are

justified in putting the construction they hold upon

the written proposition made to them; and this con-

struction was to be ascertained by a candid and fair

perusal of the paper. I confess, for one, never har-

ing seen the document, or indeed heard of it, until

same construction upon it as that which is entertain-

most honourable motives, cannot be denied; and,

country from its present calamities could not have

cede to the proposition, should point out distinctly,

Friends."

Surpire. Under these impressions. I wish at pre-

Fart MOIRA .- " The great difficulty that has arisen rests solely upon the construction to be put-

they have expressed."

upon the documents from which the Noble Earl has read a passage, and I confess, that they strike my anderstanding in a point of view directly opposite. The Noble Lords would probably have thought with me, if they had possessed the same means of judging; for, in a previous interview with the Noble Marquis, I had an opportunity of knowing the real sentiments by which be was actuated in drawing up the written proposal. The Noble Marquis will hereafter have an opportunity of bearing testimons to the correctness of my statement; the whole subject was opened with a spirit of the utmost fairness, and with a sincere desire to learn ample room for subsequent discussions and arrangements. With reunderstood to be a mere statement of a wish on the part of the Illustrious Personage, who administered the power to the Noble Marquis, and it was natuacceptable to the Noble Lords, because they showed the amicable tone and disposition in which the proposal was made. For the last seven years, it is known that I have not belonged to the party willally designated as the Opposition, and though free from all political engagements, vet our views in general have been so accordant, that I have voted with them, perhaps upon more occasions than even some of those Noble Lords who have been stilled their firm political friends; and this circumstance may shew. at least, the disposition with which my name, with others, was inserted, as an individual to be honoured with a seat in the Cabinet. I see likewise a Noble and Learned Friend (Lord Erskine) whose name will likewise be noticed, and to whom the same remark will apply. I can conceive nothing that more decisively and unequivocally shows the intention with which the proposal was framed, than the circumstance that it points to the political friends The Duke of ATHOL .- "I had not, my Lords of those to whom it is addressed. The House will also remark, that there is no designation of partiall was left open to the fullest discussion; and I

the honour to be present in the House when the expression, an explanation of which has this night been given, was employed; but when it reached my ears I immediately conceived, that it had been hastily uttered, and that it was impossible, in times like these, that personal animosities could agitate a British breast. At present, I think further discussion would only be productive of injury, and had I been in my place on a former night, I would have deprecated then, as I do now, the discussion into which we have been led. I do not trouble the House often with making speeches, but I trust that I shall not on that account be the less forward to devote my life and ortune to the service of my country. I own that I heard with serrow what fell from a Noble Earl (Moira), which in my humble opinion was calcusated only, by promoting debate, to foster the evil e was auxious to destroy. For my own part, showever the Prince Regent, exercising the duties of Majesty, shall have formed an Administration empetent to the discharge of their public duties, I shall never be a caviller for particular men or particular measures, being willing to support both the be and the other, when the o ject is the prosperity and welfare of the State. I shall neither join the party on the one side or on the other, but shall support those men whose wish is to save their country. Inm ready to admit, that there are men on the other side of the House, able from their talents, and willng from their disposition, to join in so laudable an undertaking, and I trust that their assistance will be of any persons to hold places in his Royal High- adopted. Although our efforts have his hereo failed, obtained to extricate us from the perils, real or imaonly, by which we are encompassed. God forbid it should not be so. I am no party man, and for thirty years I have supported with zeal and fidelity our King, and the best parts of our Constitution; n these sentiments I have risen from my cradle, and a these sentiments, I trust, I shall descend into my grave. My principal object in rising was to depreate further discussion, more particularly at this noment, when the public feeling is alive, and which an only inform the nation, that no determination had yet been formed. Under such circumstances, I trust that the negociations will be suffered quietly proceed, that an armagement satisfactory to all may be accomplished. I have no place to seek, no arour to ask; I speak only as a British subject, on them was not new, but only went to continue the the broad feeling of love to my King, and safety to

my Country," Lord BORINGDON .- " My Lords, having the honour to be in the habits of friendship with the | delay were made, before they came to discuss it in Noble Marquis who has been alluded to, I think it ight (although I have had no communication with him on the subject), particularly after what has fallen from the Noble Dake respecting the expression used by my Noble Friend, of dreadful personal nimosities,' to state to your Lordships my firm conviction, that the expression alluded to dropped from my Noble Friend inadvertently. Certain I im, that it never was in the slightest degree intended o apply to that high authority on whose part it has been so justly and properly disclaimed; and I am fully satisfied, that it was not intended to apply to or that the necessity of redressing the grievances of any individual, but was really inadvertently dropped | the people had been sufficiently impressed upon the by my Noble Friend at the moment. My Noble Friend may have had to encounter with prejudices and distikes, but I am satisfied that there did not, or does exist, on the part of any individual, any hing like personal animosity; nor did my Noble riend intend so to apply the phrase. My Lords, | f I may be permitted to say a few words as to the He had no predilection for one party before another, cause of the failure of the negociation conducted by | but he had some predilection for his country.my Noble Friend, I do believe, that its failure arose, [hear, hear.] not from any causes that would have actually prevented its ultimate success, but from my Noble his intention, either that day or the next, as might Friend having in the first instance conceived too best meet the pleasure of the House, to move an adcision. Thus much, it appeared necessary that I grounds on which they rested. It is at all times de- sa goine an idea of success. A Noble Marquis dress to the Prince Regent, which, with their should say, to prevent the possibility of misappre- sirable, that public men should stand clear in the [(Douglas) has suggested the propriety of appointing mission, he would read.

put upon the document was precisely that which my the circumstances which have been stated in this Noble Friends entertained, I thought it right thus Hoese. It is not for me to state to your Lordship. shortly to express my concurrence in the sentiments what would be a proper course of proceeding upon

observation, in which I cannot agree, that success

could not be expected in an application made by my

Noble Friend to those with whom he essentially dif-

fered on political subjects, and who were, as the

Noble Marquis expresses it, political enemies. Mr

Lords, I cannot at all agree in this observation; my

Noble Friend and the Noble Lords to whom he ap-

plied agreed entirely upon one great point, the con-

ciliation of a numerous class of his Majesta's sub-

jects, and upon other points it does not appear to

me, that there were any thing more than technical

difficulties that stood in the way of a satisfactory

arrangement between my Noble Friend and the No-

The Marquis of DOUGLAS said a few mords in

explanation, but which we could not distinctly col-

The LORD CHANCELLOR .- " My Lords

I am so strongly convinced of the impropriets of

continuing this discussion, particularly when there

is no question before the House, that I shall feel it

my duty to move an adjournment, cratleast (there

being some Bills to come under the consideration of

the House) to move that this House do at its rising

adjourn till Monday. I have heard, however with

great satisfaction the Noble Lord (Boringdon) state,

that the expression used by the Noble Marquis, not

new present, of dreadful personal animosities, does

not apply to any individual whatever. Had there

been any question under discussion which involved

this point. I should have heard all that might have

been said by any Noble Lords upon this subject,

meaning myself, at the conclusion, to have non dis-

tinetly disclaimed, on the part of myself aid all

those individua's whom I know, any feelings whate-

ever of personal animosity. And to prove, my

Lords, that I entertain no feelings of animosity to-

wards the Noble Marquis (Wellesley) who is not

now present, I do most enruestly entreat your Lord-

ships not to proceed in this discussion in the absence

of that Noble Marquis. My Lords, upon a sub-

ject in which the expressions used by that Noble

Marquis form so prominent and material a part of it,

I do earnestly hope that your Lordships will think

t proper not to proceed further in this discussion,

The Part of LAUDERDALE presented a Bill

for the relief of Insolvent Debtor, in England,

which, after a few words from the Earl of Moira and

Lord Holland, was read a first time, and ordered to

be printed; as was also a Bid presented by the Earl

of Landerdale, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a Bill for

the better support and maintenance of Curates.

which was read a first time, and ordered to be print-

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

On the Report of the Committee of Ways and

Means, respecting the Customs of Ireland, being

Sir JOHN NEWFORT said, that, et an early

eriod of the present state of the Government, he

stated the House to be in a dilemma how to not with

espect to grants of the public money. Their making

grants, under existing circumstances, might be con-

sidered irregular, while their withholding them, in

some instances, might be productive of public incon-

venience. He could wish a line drawn to regulate

the conduct of Parliament in such a situation. It

was not his intention to impede the measure before

the House in its progress, ner to oppose it till it ar-

rived at its last stage, long before which, he trusted,

a regular Administration would be formed. The

Irish Custom Acts of last Session did not expire till

the 5th July, and as the measure proposed respecting

present duties, and involved a question which was

not necessarily affected by a change of Ministers,

Mr. W. POLE rose only to state the pleasure

Custom Duties would not be this year nugmented.

Colonel BASTARD declared, that there appear-

were resolved to interfere .- [Hear, hear.] He

INSOLVENT DESTORS.

shen that Noble Marquis is not present."

The discussion here terminated

ed. - Adjourned till Monday.

ble Lord, alluded to."

The Marquis of DOUGLAS .- " I obtrude myself unwillingly upon the House, for the purpose of would half the day of such a discussion, when his impressing upon Noble Lords the imperious necessi ty for prompt and vigorous measures. At a period acknowledged to be without parallel, we have now been for some weeks confessedly without a Gorenment. I cannot by any means concur in the inter pretation put upon the paper by the Noble Paul (Moira), but I coincide entirely in opinion with my Noble Friends near me, that it would have placed them in a situation where they could not conscientionsly act, and which, if they had consented to have held, would have been equally unconstitutional and impolitic. The opinion to which I have come has been clearly expounded by my Noble Friends, and, until further investigation at the proper time convince me to the contrary, I shall continue to hold it. In the present condition of affairs, something ought to be done, not only for the country, but for public men, and it is due to the Noble Marquis, that a speedy explanation should be afforded. I will not myself suggest any particular day for the discussion | lect. of this very interesting subject, but I would recommend, that some Noble Lord, acquainted with the engagements of the Noble Marquis, should name a period that he imagines will be convenient. I will not detain the House longer than to make a single remark upon the probability, that the Noble Marq. is was actuated only by a wish to conciliate in the offer be was instructed to make, and which was refused, according to my views, for the most solid and indispensable reasons. I confess, that it never appeared me likely that the Noble Marquis, whose policical epinions on nearly all subjects were so appesite to those of my Neble Friends, should be able to effect that union of parties and sentiments, which at the same time that it is so desirable, it is so diffi-

he conceived no inconvenience could arise, if some its last stage. he felt in acquainting the Hon. Baronet, that the ed to him less hope than ever of constituting a vigorous and efficient Government, unless the House could not believe that the feelings of the country, or its condition, internal or external, could have been faithfully represented to his Royal Highness, Royal mind. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not suffer another day to pass without expressing the sense they entertained of the importance of addressing the Prince Regent as to the dangers that environ the country, and the great events which might be anticipated in the North of Europe. General GASCOIGNE stated, that it had been

such an occasion, but I am thoroughly coming that m Noble Friend (the Marquis Welleder) Mr. WORTLEY was sensible of the deep anxiety felt at present both by the House and the Country, whole conduct in this tratsaction would be before and what he wished for was, that white the House your Lordships, with the greatest satisfaction. The Noble Marquis (Douglas) has, however, made an

felt it a duty to be firm, they should also feel it their duty to be respectful. From what had passed in another place, an expectation was entertained that some explanation would be given on that evening, and he could not help thinking, that it would be advisable to postpone any measure that might be proposed until Monday next, when, if the same ancertainty prerailed, i.e would most readily join in some representation of the sentiments of the House to the Prince Regent. After a few words from Sir T. TURTON. Go.

neral GASCOIGNE, and Mr. WORTLEY, the report of the resolutions was read a first and second time. The Irish Loan Bill was read a first time.

ADMINISTRATION. General GASCOIGNE declared himself to be at a losselo know whether or not it was the wish of the House that he should proceed. - [No, no, no.] In order that their wish might be more distinctly expressed, he would read the resolution be wished to propose. It was-ss That an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, most humbly to submit to his consideration, that their duty as Councillors of the Sovereign, and as Representatives of the People, would no longer suffer them (the House of Commons) to remain silent, as in the present situation of danger and peril in which the country was placed it became necessary to desire him (the Prince Regent) to form, without delay, an efficient Administration. Some weeks had passed since the | ble Baronet (Sir T. Turton), he did not see how wicked assassination of the late Mr. Perceval, during which the country had been without an Administration formed of responsible persons. From his most gracious answer to their Address, praying him to form a strong Administration, they had hoped that one would have been soon appointed :-but with regret they had to complain, that that nower had not been carried into effect. Of that through which this had occurred, though to the House of Commons a subject of deep regret, they had not sufaccent information to enable them to advise his Roy. al Highness. The House of Commons, therefore, hoped that he would exercise his lawful prerogative, and form an Administration without loss of time and his faithful Commons would efficiently support such Administration, and enable it to carry on the war with vigour, auxious to give effect to its mensures abroad and at home, to bring the present arduous contest to a prosperous issue." This Address, if it was the pleasure of the House, he would move no v, or he would propose it to-morrow (Saturday). or on Monday. The feeling of the House seemed to be against the motion being made at that time, and visiting to what he conceived to be their wish, the Hon. General give notice that he would move it on Monday. 7

Mr. WORTLEY moved, that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday next.

Mr. MARTIN professed his intention to oppose the adjournment, and suggested to the Hon, Geneand that it might be better to move that his Address should be referred to a Committee.

Mr. WYNNE spoke against the adjournment, as a desertion of duty -a due sense of which, as was once expressed by Mr. Pitt, would lead them to menture time rather by hours than by days, in a crisis to important and difficult as the present.

Lord MILTON fully concurred in the improprie ty of adjourning over two days, after they had seen weeks clapse, and their expectations still defeated. It was the bounden duty of the House to watch over the conduct of public men, and secure for the country a responsible Administration. He hoped his Hon, Friend (Mr. Wortley), who must see that no such Administration now existed, would be induced to withdraw his motion.

Mr. WORTLEY said it appeared to him that the House had two objects to keep in view-the one to goard against any derediction of its duty; and the other, to avoid any thing which might look like intrisperince. Assumething was expected to be done is the other House that day, he deemed it most proper to adjourn over till Monday.

Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT was of opinion that too reuch delay had already taken place; and that if the country had no Ministers, it was their duty to prov that it had at least a House of Commons.

Mr. MARTIN observed that, he believed, no blime could attach to the Prince Regent himself .-[Cries of Order! Order!] He saw a Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman in his place, who had been extremely anxious to answer questions on a former evening, which could afford no possible infermation to the House: he would now beg leave to ask him, without the form of prepared interrogatotis, whether there had not been a negociation, and whether that acgociation had not been broken off upon terms?

Mr. WORTLEY denied that there had been any oncert between him and the Right Hon. Gentle-Tan as to questions which were put to him by him-Self. He had merely submitted them to his considecition, and begged to know whether he would an-Mr. PONSONBY corroborated the statement of

Mr. Worther, addice that the questions were placed before him in the presence of five or six Gentlemen who happened to be present on different business. Mr. LASCELLES hoped the House would adown over to Monday, and expressed his ardent

personal feelings and party animosities. Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE declared, that the light in which he viewed the present question I a free and candid consideration of the document which I

wish, that there might be a general for etfulites of

The SPEAKER said, that, as there was already was, that of two parties of nearly equal strength | contained the propositions, and which we are confi-1 a question before the House, the Honourable Mem- struggling for power, while a subdivision was ready dent he would apply to it, or from the illustration ber could not, consistently with its orders, submit to join either, provided that either would concede which others might have pressed upon his attention, it what would form the matter of another and a future every thing to it. He could see no useful object is impossible to decide; but Lords GREY and GREYwhich the proposed Address was likely to accom- | VILLE, other Noble Lord; at the same time concurring plish, and he was himself ready to pledge himself to with them, deprired the question of all doubt, and might appoint .- [Hear, hear.] - It was the duty | not to admit of a difference of reading, precluding of the House, under so many embarrassing circum- the possibility of any other meaning being as ribed stances, to lean to the sovereign authority. He was not ashamed of this declaration, and he ap- | bear by those to whom they were transmitted. pealed to his fermer conduct as an index to his mo- and leaving to the two Noble Lords no otheralte unought to exercise his own powers, and he could find no dishculty in discovering a sufficient number of men of talent within those walls to administer the Government. For his own part, he was prepared, whether he should be in or out of office,

> Mr. C. SMITH was in favour of an adjournment to Monday. If by that time nothing should be done, he should be for voting an Address much stronger than that proposed by the Hon. General,

support a Government so constituted.

Mr. W. SM. TII did not see the absolute necesity of adjourning de die in diem; but he begged leave to remark, with respect to the observation that the present difficulties prose from a struggle for power, that if the expression was meant in an invidious sense, rather than as a representation of honeurable men taking different views of the public interests, and determined not to sacrifice these views inferior objects, he must say that such an expression was unfair, and unauthorised by facts,-With respect to what had fallen from an Hanourapublic men could be called to till public situation

for which they, perhaps, did not feel analised. Mr. TIERNEY wished to know if it was up lerstood that an Address was to be moved on Monday without making any further inquiries?

Mr. S. WORTLEY conceived that must neces

sarily depend upon circumstances. Mr. TIERNEY did not mean to ask if an Adress was to be mored under may circumstances, if, for instance, it should be stated that an Administration was nearly formed, he should not then suppose such a motion necessary. If the House metunder the same circumstances as they had done that day, on Monday, he wished to know if it was anderstood that some manifestation was to be made of the sense of the House on the situation of the

General GASCOIGNE pledged himself to make is motion on Monday, if something satisfactory of the subject was not then stated to the House. Mr. CALCRAFT consented to the adjournment

expectation that something would be done by Monday. What he should do on that day must depend upon circumstances.

The question was then put and carried. The other Orders of the Day were then read, and the Committee on the Orders in Council deferred till Monday next, - Adjourned,

coaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Since our last publication, we have received the Losnos Journals of Saturday, -No Muil due, The expression of " dreadful personal animosities," used by Marquis Welleshey, has led to proceedings in the House of Lords of the most intecruse the details, which are fully given in our foreing columns, with no common feelings of attenion, important as they are in themselves, and wholly without a precedent in the annals of Parliament. The allusion which Lord Wellesley's remarkable words hore, and the propositions submitted by his Lordship to Earl GREY and Lord GRENVILLE, as the basis of their admission to power, constituted the chief topics of the conversation which took place. With respect to the first of these points, it appears, that an impression, unfavourable in a high degree to an Innustrators Persons, had been produced, and Earl Morra, auxious to remove that impression, unconivocally and explicitly asserted, that no such nimosities existed in the mind of that LLLUSTRIQUS Person. A general personation seemed to prevail, that Marquis Weelestery had load cortently and unconsciously used the terms attributed to him, and which are not denied to have been uttered. His Lordship was not present in the House when it was ccupied with the subject, having retired to his seat SURREX, " probably," as the Pilot, a Journal apposed to be intimately connected with his Lordhip and Mr. CANNING, observes, " for relief from he vexations brought on by his unsuccessful attempt to form a Government on the basis given in charge to him." What explanation the Noble Marquis will bereafter give, remains to be seen. The other topic, namely, the propositions submitted to Lords GREY and GRESVILLE, as the grounds on which they were to be admitted into the Cabinet, was also prought forward by Earl Morks, and here the public will be surprised at the different construcions put opon these propositions by his Lordship, and by other Members of the House, especially by the two illustrious Statesmen to whom they were addressed, and to whom they were delirered in writing. Lord Morn's distinctly said, that he understood the Marquis Wellisley's instructions to be full and free from all conditions & stipulations whatsoever; and the high and irreproachable honour of

the Noble Earl absolves him of all suspicion of in-

sincerity in the matter, and assures his country, that

such was the full and unreserved conviction of his

mind. Whether his Lordship formed his opinion from

the support of any Government which the Prince even of the charce of misapprehension. The terms of according to your instructions.

Recent. in the due exercise of his precognities the other was produced and they are no close as:

"The following were included in your list, but Regent, in the due exercise of his precogatives, I the offer were produced, and they are so clear as to them, than that which they were conceived to tives. His own views were, that, at a time when I tive, but that of immediate and absolute rejection parties were so equally belanced, they could not ba- In this light, the propositions were evidently viewed lance themselves -- [a laugh] -- the Prince Regent | by the Marquis Wetterney himself, and, in this light, they will be recorded on the pages of the future historian of our times.

It is generally understood, that Lord Moun's attempts at conciliation have failed. It is stated i ome of the London Papers, that an Administration was forming on Saturday, in which the following persons were to take a part - Margeis Wellester, Lords Moiry, Fraktyr, Hardwicke, Eggs-MONT, and Chichester, the Dukes of Nonever RUTLAND, and NORTHUMBERLAND, Messes, Can-NING, BATHURST, SHERIDAN, HUSKISSON, POLE, &c. This statement seems incredible.

The London Journals of Saturday, with the exception of the Parliamentary proceedings, contain othing of moment.

We have been obliged to postpone several local natters, but the following article, so interesting to public humanity and private friendship, did not admit of delay. PRISONERS OF WAR

The following documents will prove gratifying to · Inhabitants of Waterford, and more especially o to those whose relasives and friends are confined in the Depots of France. On this subject, we have, at different times, submitted various observations and statements to our renders, and it is, therefore, the less necessary to enter at large into it at present. Nor, indeed, would our limited space permit the execution of such a design. But there are a few things which we cannot pass over in total silence. The inacagement of the money, so generously collected in this quarter for the relief of the Prisoners, was entrusted to Sir John Newport, with that unreserved confidence which is, at all times, so deservedly reposed in him by his feliou-citizens, and i new appears, that he has executed the Commission with the atmost prudence and zeal. The distribution of their liberal Donations has been placed in such a train as will bereafter secure the regular attainment.

the returns had not reached London at the date of the last communications. To Mr. Harman of Londoes, and to Messrs. Perregnux of Paris, the Citizens of Waterford are under strong and peculiar obligations. The former undertook the business with the most humane zeal, and he found in the latter an equally ready and not less honourable co-operation. Messrs. Perregaux have grudged no trouble, in order to secure the attainment of the design committed to their care, and the success of their efforts is sufficiently proved by the subjoined extract from their letter. Such conduct as this softens the calamities of war, and raises human nature to the highest point of estimation. It will be seen by the list of the Prioners, that Mr. E. Waters has generously declined to share the bounty conferred upon his partners in imprisonment. This delicate sensibility exhibits his character in the most amiable and interesting light, he his long been the warm advocate to behalf of his suffering countrymen, almost wholly careless of his es n privations, and anxious only to alleviate their ntillictions. When Sir John Newport returns home

of their benevelent object, without any danger of ob-

stocks or interruption. The second payment was

made during the course of the month of May, but

ments to which we have alluded: Old Broad-street, June 3, 1812. Messes Harman and Co. present their Compliments Sir John Newport, with the enclosed extract of a Letter from Mexers, Percegany and Co. of Paris communicating the result of their very kind and cf feetual exertions in behalf of the Prisoners of War for whom Sir John Newport particularly interested himself.

from his Parliamentary duties, it is probable, that

we shall have something more to say on this subject

but, at present, any thing respecting the future

would be premature. The following are the docu-

Extract from a Letter from Messes. Perregaux and Co. to Messrs. Harman and Co. dated Paris, 17th May, 1812. " You will find enclosed, receipts for payments

nade by your desire, to the following Prisoners:

William Murphy.

James Neill

John Ross

John Phelan

John Ryan

Alexander Ross

Arras. Darby Bryan James Carew Lawrence Delahunty Edward Hoban John Hanigan Daniel Cronen Richard Warren John Hy Joseph Hearn

Lawrence Callahan Cambray. James Brien James Browne Andrew Lannin Andrew Madden Edward Merrigan Michael Ryan John Spicen Longicy Allan Crawford John Chine Thomas Hogan

John Lee

Thomas Street William Toole Thomas Wast Paul Wiba d Martin Power Daniel Neill John Buckley Richard Phelan James Prendergast James Phelan Sarre Libre. Sylvester Barry John Burke Nicholas Condon Daniel Merrigin Nicholas Power Patrick Murphy l alenciennes Danie! Mattony Michael Burke William Burke

Michael Fitzgerald.

" In all fifty-two individuals, to each of whom we have paid One Pound Sterling, and for ode telimbursement we this day draw upon you, £50 Steeling, at ten days sight, order of Minet & Fector, which we beg you will honour. We have given orders to pay the like sum to each of the above mentioned Prisoners. and we shall continue to do so every three Months,

have no been paid, for the cousons expressed against their names.

are unknown

W. Hardy—his real name is Whelan, and is included in Longwy list.

J. Keogh-is dead. . Powerhas-descried

E. Waters-declines to receive) have not been paid because they Thos Commins are no longer confined in Thos. Kelly Depot.

MARRIED-On Tuesday morning, in the Cuthe-Iral by the Rev. Richard J. Hobson, Edward Sparow, of Kiliber, County of Wexford, Esq. to Miss Deborah Rogers, daughter of the late Aiderman Rogers of this City.

> PORT-NEWS - PASSAGE, JUNE 10. ARRIVED,

8th-General Johnson, Cooke, Bristol, luggage ; Desight, Richardson, Preston, coals ; Speedy. Ju inn, outhampton, hoops: Aurora, James, Carnarvon, dates: Sprightly Packet, Haughton, Liverpool, coxisa John and Thomas, Grace, ditto, ditto. 9th-Gower Packet; Union, Anderson, Plymouth, allast chame, Williams, Plymouth, ballast a Hebe. Carder, Swansea, culm ; Swan, Evans, Cardiff, coals; libernia, Thomas, Portsmouth, ballast i Charles, Payne, Liverpool, white salt ; Valiant, Griffith, Ply-

10.b-Maria, Jones, Plymouth, bark.

SAILID, 8 h-Auckland Packet ; Tyrone, Boate, Milford 9th-Active, Tell, Penzance, barley, pork, &c. 4 ores Evans Swansen bullast a Resolution, Jones. averpool, wheat and outs; Sally, Elmes, Bristol, nacon, Bour, &c. ; Susaina, Evans, Bristol, wheat and oats : Camden Picket : Cornwallis, Maxsey, Bristol, passengers: Speculator, Phillips, Cork, baon: William, Hannington, Portsmouth, wheat, butter, &c. , Fame, Stobe-and Flora, Livingston,

10th-Moulezuma, Crawford, Bath, ballast. Wind- N. N. E. at 8 a. m.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

TAHIS present Evening. June 11, will be presented the new MULO DRAME (in three Acts) called

THE LADY OF THE LAKE; OR. THE KNIGHT OF SNOWDOUN.

This Play is founded on the excellent Poem bearng the same name, written by WALTER SCOTT, Loq. and has received the unequivocal approbation of the Dublin audience during upwards of fifty Representations: it has been some time in Preparation, and will be now produced, (for the second time) with all the original Music, new and appropriate scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

To conclude with an admired FARCE, called IS HE A PRINCE?

On Friday, a new Play, performed here last Season with universal approbation, called Caffini, written by a Lady nearly connected with the highest Theatrical Characters of the present Day.

TO BE LET either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, the LAND: of BALLY ROBBIN, within the liberties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAN BIGGY; or Mr. THOMAS QUAN. Waterford, June 11, 1819.

AUGTION OF STAVES.

■ 30 be sold by Auction, on Tuzspay next, the I fifth instant, on the New 'tury, at one o' Clock 20,000 Prime White Oak Hhd. STAVES, JUST ARRIVED BY THE VIGILANT.

TERMS AT SALE. Waterford, June 11, 1812.

AUCTION OF HOOPS, BRICK, AND CHALK.

TTO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday next, the 15th instant, at Kino and Jones & Stores, Old Sugar House, at one o'Crock,

60 Thousand Tierce, Barrel, Half-Barrel, and Firkin Wood HOOPS, coiled and reraight. 4 Thousand Best Red Stock BRICK, and 20 Tons White CHALK.

Now landing out of the sloop Speedy, from Southampton.—Ferms at Sale.
Witerford, June t1, 1812.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE. OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF

PARLIAMENT, IN THE REION OF HIS MA-JESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE.

ALSO, FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES. REAL CAPITAL STOCK TWO MILLIONS STERLING. A. SHINKWIN, Agent.

JAMES MORGAN (on behalf of the Company's Agent) respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of the City and vicinity of Waterford, that he will be at the Commental Horer for the remainder of this Week, to receive orders for Assurances on Lives and against Fire; which, from the simplicity of form pecultur to this office, can be effected by him in a few minutes. Lists of the Governors and Directors may

be had on application at the Bar. GT No charge for Policy or Mark.

Waterford, June 11, 1812.

M. & H. ROBERTS.

ARATEFUL for past Favours, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just returned from Dublin, with a variety of FA-HI-ONABLE GOODS, of the newest pat erns, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready

No B. FUNERALS supposed as usual, on the shortest notice. Parade, Waterford, June 4, 1512.