THE ADMINISTRATION.

[From the Morning Chronicle of the 8th.]

Farl Molra, as our readers have seen, expressed on Friday afternoon the lively hope, that the commission, with which he was honoured by the Prince Rogent, might yet he brought to a favourable issue in the quarter to which his views were chiefly directed. We said, that this could only arise from his being invested with full and unequivocal authority to form a Cabinet of persons who thoroughly agreed with one another in principle on all the great points of national policy likely to come into their consideration on the conduct of our affairs. We were right in this conjecture-for, after the conversation in the House of Lords, the Noble Earl took the Prince Regent's pleasure on the point; and, in a written communication to the Duke of Bedford, and by his Grace transmitted to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville; he stated, that he was specially ordered by

In consequence of this, the Noble Earl had an Interview on Saturday with Lords Grenville and Grey. At this meeting, the important subject was fully canvassed, and we understand, that these Noblemen agreed with Lord Moirs on two important points of policy, viz. the consideration of the laws affecting the Catholics, and the repeal of the Orders

hie Royal Highness to form an Administration or

the most liberal basis, without any restriction what-

in Council. But rumour says, that a question was asked, whether the Administration, so to be formed, would have the power to remove such of the great Officers of the Household, as had been urually removed on such occasions? To this, if we may trust to report, Farl Moira replied, that the Prince Regent had made no reserve whatever, and the Administration would be perfectly free in this respect as in every other; but he submitted that, as a preliminary step, he could not on public grounds submit to his Royal Highness a measure of this sort. We speak from report only, and we lament, that we cannot give the precise words of a discussion upon which so much depends; but the answer of Earl Moirs was to this effect-and the reply of the two Noble Lords, as might be expected, was, that they could not hope to secure the confidence of the public, unless they proved to them, that they possessed the confidence of the Prince Regent, the only proof of which would be, that he gave them all the powers which were usually conferred on Ministers chosen by the Crown. On this point, a serious difference arose, and the parties separated; but a minute, we believe, was made of the conversation, which, we trust, will be forthwith made public.

With slacere regret we have to state, that Earl Moirs upon this conceived the idea of forming a Cabinet without the persons whom he confessed to be best qualified to direct public affairs in the present awful crisis-and, at a late hour last night, matters remained in that position.

Of the propriety of the conduct of Lords Grey and Grenville, and the other distinguished persons who act with them, in this, as well as in all the preliminary part of the transaction, we believe, that there can be but one opinion. In their view of an Constitutional confidence (for as public men we of the country; yet, how could they believe themselves possessed of the Prince's confidence, or how could they persuade others to believe them to be so, if its most essential and visible signs are not only withheld from them, but continued in the hands of their bitterest, most determined, and openly declared enemies?

This remark applies more perhaps to the Lord Chamberlain than to any of the others, but to that person it does apply so strongly and so peculiarly, that, setting aside all private matters, and viewing the whole on public grounds alone, we will renture to say, that neither the People of England, nor of Ireland, would believe for an instant, that so long as he remained close to the Royal car, any Administration, of which Lord Grey or Grenville should constitute a part, would ever enjoy the Prince Re-

gent's confidence. The Great Officers of the Household, who were ever considered as State Officers, rather than servants necessary to the domestic comfort of the King or Regent, are the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse. These great Officers are too powerful to be abstracted from the Ministry, and could only be required for the purpose of setting up a Court influence in contradistinction to the influence of the responsible advisers of the Crown: and there was but one occasion when the matter had ever been, in any degree, conceded, for which, however, there was a satisfactory motive. In 1806, his Majesty, then in extreme infirmity by age and loss of sight, desired to have two of his Officers kept about him, neither of whom had entered into political party, namely, Lord Aylesford and Lord Dartmouth-and, for that reason only, they were not removed. But, at that time, the Marquis of Hertford, who was Master of the Horse, was removed as totally incompatible with the new arrangement; and the Noble Marquis knows well, that his father was twice removed from the office of Lord Chamberlain, when men desirous of possess ing the confidence of the country were called into office. That Lord Hertford and his son, Lord Yarmouth, should now, therefore, be retained in their high stations, giving them constant and official access to the ear of their Royal Master, would be n public confession, that the new Miniaters came into office under the influence which they had publicly denounced; and that they compromised with it

n a way that took from their professions all the test ! of sincerity. True, that in a moment like the present, public men ought not to set up frivolous scruples; but we have no hesitation in saying, that if they had made this sacrifice of their principles, we should have had very little trust in their strength or

What success the Noble Earl may have had in orming an Administration without the great body of the Opposition on the one hand, and without the intolerants of the late Cabinet on the other, we authorize us to mention names. Several were stated selves hostile to such an Administration as must be plained. ormed under this influence; and, though great pains were taken to propagate the belief, that the arrangement was in considerable forwardness, we believe, that it has not advanced so as to give them confidence

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PLYMOUTH DOCK-YARD.

We are sorry to announce the complete destrucion of one of the Rope Houses in Plymouth Dockyard, by fire, on Monday morning, the 8th instant At half-past four, the watchman, stationed on Bunker's-hill, perceived smoak issuing from a part of the building, and, on going to the spot, the flames burst from various parts of the roof. He instantly returned to his station, directed the soldier on fluty to fire his piece, and rang the bell on the station, which was repeated by all the Dock-yard bells n succession, by the Salvador del Mundo, the flagship in Hamonze, and by all the shipping. The bellat the Dock-yard gates also rang to alarm the people belonging to the Dock-yard, who, with their usual alacrity, repaired to the scene of action. The boats of the men of war, were, also, dispatched full of men to assist in extinguishing the fire, and the whole of the military in garrison were also marched into the Dock-yard, the drums having previously beat to arms. The flames raged with a violence which completely builded the efforts of all present to subdue them: the artisans, however, of the Dock-yard, with their characteristic activity, saved the valuable machinery of the Rope-house, by cutting down part of the building at each of its ends, the middle being irremediably wrapt in flames. - The scene was singularly awful. The Rope-house, perhaps the finest and longest in Europe, and nearly 1200 feet in length, exhibited at one time, with the exception of an inconsiderable quantity at each end, one tremendous line of flame. The engines of the Dock-yard. of the largest bore made, the Gun-wharf engine of immense size, the engines of the Laboratory, &c. n vain played upon the devouring element, although here was a plentiful supply of water from a pipe of six inches bore, issuing from the grand reservoir of 1300 tons. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Keith, Admiral Buller, Generals Stephens, England, Thomas, and a great number of Naval and Military Officers attended. It is but justice to the urtificers of the Dock-yard to say, that their exertions were never exceeded, and that the seamen and oldiers did their duty. It is consolatory to reflect, that the Western Rope-house did not take fire, as in it are contained immense quantities of combustible matter, and particularly such a quantity of tar as united Government, the confidence-we mean the | would have threatened destruction to the whole of this magnificent arsenal. The general opinion is, know of no other) of the Prince Regent, is no that the fire proceeded from the hemp, but that it less necessary to its composition than the confidence was not, by any means, the work of an incendiary. Had such been the case, the Western Rope-hor would have been his principal object. The windows of the latter building were several times on fire, but it was preserved by the activity of the arti-

LATE LOTTERIES.

The various and complicated Schemes for drawing the lottery, recently adopted, have had the effect of Aylesbury, where he arrived at three o clock in the deterring all considerate men from the purchase of tickets: and if the following statement of the manner in which the two last lotteries were drawn be correct, we presume a very serious question will arise, whether the Act has been complied with, and cousequently whether every man whose ticket was drawn blank, will not have a right of action for the recovery of the price he paid for it.

ng, the first 6007 only out of 12 000 numbers were put into the wheel. And in the second, but the first 4000 out of 8000 were put in. And it was announced, that the first drawn blank should be distant 4000 should be the second capital prize, by which means the principal prizes were confined to

the numbers put into the wheel. Let us illustrate this by reference to the last Lotery of 8000 tickets, of which only the first 4000, numbering from 1 to 4000, were put into the wheel.

The first drawn blank was No. 2825, and was asequently entitled to £20,000. By the scheme of drawing, therefore, 6825, being 4000 above the number drawn, was entitled to the next capital prize

The second blank, 2275, was entitled to £5000, nd the corresponding number, 6275, to £3000. The next number, 2270, was entitled to £2000. nd the corresponding number, 6270, to £1000 and so on. Thus all the holders of tickets above No. 4000 were deprived of all chance of gaining the £20,000 prize, the £5000 prize, or the £2000 | ize; while the holders of the first 4000 tickets had their chance so much more improved by excluding the others.

By this arrangement the first 4000 tickets The Second 1000 were worth only - 33,500 Making a difference of - - - - £13,000

tickets were brought to market first and sold, and hope, will suspend their judgment upon this or forthat the first 1000, or a considerable part of them, tunate case, until the facts and evidence shall be remained locked up, as it is called, an obvious ad- made known.

vantage accrued by this mode of drawing. It rests with the Commissioners to account for the resolution of adopting the manner in which the Lottery was thus drawn. We have looked into the Act, and we find the direction is, that all the tickets shall be well shaken and mingled in the box, &c. and that they shall continue to draw the same until pretend not to know with the accuracy which would the whole number of the fortunate tickets shall be completely drawn. We hope that this unprecedentyesterday, whom we know to have declared them- ed deviation from the Act will be satisfactorily ex-

> A Gentleman who arrived on the 5th in London om Paris, was the bearer of a very singular and portant document indeed, transmitted to that capital from Poland, could we but persuade oursches to believe in its authenticity. It is a Proclamation by Bonaparte, on the commencement of this new war. Here it follows :-

PROCLAMATION. " Frenchmen!-I am again compelled to make

" Soldiers !- I will conduct you against the Russians. In the beginning of July, I shall be at | cular service, were off the Kohl, near historic. A St. Petersburgh, when I will point out to the Emperor Alexander the real boundaries of Russia. Poland shall be the barrier, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh may no longer harm it."

TO THE POLES. " Poles-I have given you a King: I will exend your limits: your Country shall be enlarged beyond what it was in the times of Stanislaus.

" The Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, our Uncle, shall be your King. The King of Prussia has evinced his friendship for us. He has proved by his conduct his attachment and fidelity to the common cause; and he has put his troops at our disposal :unite yourselves with them-do not renew the ancient hatred between you, but support the glory of

We regret to learn, from private accounts brought by the Malta mail, that the contagious fever, which ast summer committed such ravages in Murcia, has again broken out at Carthagena. Several of the inbubitants of that city had already fallen a sacrifice to it; and the progress of the disorder this year, is said to have been still more rapid than on any for-

THE LOAN.

At one o'clock on the 8th, Mr. Hase went to the Stock Exchange, and read a letter from Mr. Vansittart, addressed to the Governor and Diectors of the Bank of England, stating, that Lord Liverpool and himself will be ready to meet those Gentlemen who intend bidding for the ensuing Loan, on Friday next, at eleven o'clock.

Snails .- Owing to the wet season, every garden warms with annils, slugs, &c. the following extract rom a late publication may be well worth the attention of Gentlemen and Gardeners: A Gentleman at Fulham, who had taken great pains in cultirating large kitchen garden, was greatly pestered with Smails, so much so, that he had collected a bushel in a morning, and could not keep them under .-This evil was to be attributed, in some measure, to a quick-set hedge, which separated his land from some adjoining grounds belonging to a market gardener. Soap-ashes were spread on a strawberry border, next the hedge, and in twenty-four hours there was not a Snail to be seen on the border in the hedge.—These enemies to regetation did not return that summer or autumn, and by occasionally using the soap-ashes, the ground is now entirely freed from Snails in the most wet and hot seasons.

Apprehension of Bowler. -It appears tha Bowler rode his horse on the day of the attempted assassination to Waddesdon, five miles from afternoon, and remained till six the next morning He gave a man named Griffiths a one-pound note to take his horse back to Harrow. Foy and Craig, officers of Marlborough-street, during the course of the last week traced him from public-house to public-house between the two turopike roads, for se veral days, and they at length followed him back to Prince Risborough, the place of his birth, where We are told that to save time and trouble in draw- the had stated his case to a female relation, in whose house he intended to sleep that night. The woman, nowever, had hinted the matter to some neighbour, and the villagers turned out, men, women, and children, and scoured the woods, &c. in vain .the greatest prize, and the corresponding number | The officers returned on Saturday morning, after an unsuccessful pursuit, but in the afternoon, an express arrived that Bowler had returned to his own house, where he was taken by his neighbours. The officers brought him to London, and he underwent an examination before Mr. Conant, at ten o'clock on Saturday night. He confessed discharging the pistol at Mr. Burrows, but said he was mad at the time; and to strengthen the asser tion, he asked if a man in his senses would do such a thing, to be obliged afterwards to lie about in the fields, and drink ditch-water. He pressed strongly to be admitted to bail, and offered £10,000 deposit to be allowed to return home. He was ommitted for re-examination.

BOWLER.-We are informed, from the most respectable authority, that the greatest hopes continue be entertained of Mr. Burrows's recovery, his medical attendants being of opinion that the ball, which is not yet extracted, will do no harm. Mr. Burrows is a most infinate friend of the family of Bowler. Depositions of witnesses of the most respectable character have been taken, and they all ngree that Bowler has been actually deranged at times for upwards of twelve months past, and was violently affected in his head on the morning he com-

Now if we could suppose that the second 4000 mitted the rash act. The public, therefore, we

We are informed from the British Flort in the Balue, under date of the 19th ult, that the latest accounts from Russia mention, that there is less probability than before of hostilities commencing between that power (who feels her weakness) and France. The negociation between England and Sweden is said to be nearly brought to a conclusion; a subsidy has been a difficult proposal to overcome. Excepting that it takes from the strength. of France, an alliance with Sweden, it is considered. will be but of small adrantage to England; for with the port of Gottenburg open, the market would be overstocked in a few days, and not have ing a single port at present to send our coloral produce to, the merchant would again be oblined to sell his property 300 per cent, cheaper than bebought it .- Sir James Saumarez, with the Victor and Dictator, remains at Wingo Sound. Admiral Morris, in the Vigo, is to tay at Hand during the summer, or to act according to circumstances. The Orion, Mars, and Plantagenet, were also there: the Zealous, Rose, and Briseis, employed engantigreat many prizes have been picked up on the station; the Briseis, a few days since, cut ont a resulof 100 tons from under an enemy's batters, by these ning alongside and boarding her; the batters made no resistance to the gallant attack. The Zerlons had taken two prizes; and the Wrang'er, Lieutenant King, six, which were sent into Wingo, and sold. All the small ressels were cruizing oil the Scaw, and at those points where they can most annoy the enemy's coasting trade. Mr. Chintery, and the Hon. Willoughby Lake (late a Captain in the British Navy), armiving at Gotteeburgh.

The Island of Goree now contains 2000 Macks, who have been rescued from stare-a lips by our crisisers. A plan has been lately devised for recreiting the West-India regiments from them; and some efficers are about to be sent out, to carry it into effect.

The following highly respectable tribute of esteem nd approbation, conferred upon an Veg'ici, Regiment of Militia, has appeared on The Clannel He-

TO MAJOR ALSTEN. ROYAL CORNW 12L MINERS.

My Dean Sin-I am requested by the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of this a said reighbourhood to convey their feeling of regret at the removal of your Regiment from amongst them; they instruct me to say that, during your residence here, they have uniformly admired the very gentlemanty and conciliating manners of the Officers, and the orderly behaviour of the Non-commissioned Others and Privates; they desire me the more entreetly to express their common feelings, as, from the day of your arrival to this moment, even a shadow of complaint against any individual of the whole Reg ment could not be entertained; -indeed, their entire conduct has been such as to rise far superior to any praise my friends or I can bestow on it. It seldom fulls to the lot of any person to lie in a garrisoned town, without finding cause for consure. I must, however, in strict justice and candour say, that, during the time you have been quartered here, I have in no instance heard of any.

When the interchange of English and Irish Regients of Militia was first proposed, in common with many other Catholics, I apprehended, that such a measure was calculated to preduce much of irritation ;—the conduct of your Regiment has undeceived me, and I must say, that, if the conduct of the other English Regiments, sent to this Kingorn, is similar to yours, the measure will produce the most salutary effect, and will tend more effecually to remove prejudices and misconceptions than any other efforts hitherto made to obtain that

In conveying these sentiments of the Catholics of his neighbourhood, you will allow me most unfrignedly to express my own serious regret in losing the pleasure of your society, from which I have derived so much satisfaction. Whatever may be your foture destination, you will be always accompanied by my most ardent prayers for your welfare and pros-I have the honour to remain,

Your faithful humble Servant, Roman Catholic Bishop

DUBLIN, JUNE 11.

Enniscorthy, 1st June, 1812.

On last Sunday night, or at an early hour on last Monday morning, a young man, named Edward Mitchel, Shopkeeper to Mr. George Studdert, 13nen-draper, of Grafton-street, was brought by a Watchman into the Watch-house of St. Andrew's Parish, in a state of insensibility, and being considered as a mere drunken man, was suffered to lie there as a piece of lumber. In the forencon on Monday, it was, however, discovered, that something else, rather than drunkenness, was the cause of his insensibility. Accordingly a Surgeon was sent for, who, on examining the head of the unfortunate man, found that a small aperture had been made in the scull, by a blow from some sharp pointed instrument. He was then removed to an Hospital, where he languished till the night, and then died. A Coro-

W TERTORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookselier and Stationer, Quay-

ner's inquest was held, and a verdict of murder, by

some person or persons unknown, was returned.

Dublin Evening Pest.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,303.

Plaintiffe :

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

THOMAS CASEY] DURSUANT to the Decree in this Cause, and of a subsequent or TO BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly der, bearing date the Eighth day of Captain Wysk's, improved, and furnished com ANNE DROHAN June, instant, I will, on Monday, pletely, situate on the side of a hill, and command the 22d day of June, instant, at the ing a delightful view of the Buy. Ocean, Strand, &c Hour of One o'Clock in the After-Application to be made to Mrs. John Maner, Wa cerford—or Mr. John Walen, Tramore noon, set up and sell by Auction, to the highest and lairest Bidder, at my Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, all that and those the LANDS of MONEMANANE, situate in the County of Water-

ford, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1812. STEUART KING. N. B. These Lands are situate near Carrick-on-Suire contain 86 acres, held by Lease for 41 years from March, 1791, at £1 5s. per acro-21 acres thereof are underlet for 21 years, from May, 1804, at £2 59 6d, an acre, and the Hill near them for 6 guineas, the Tenant receiving an allowance of £5 135, 9d. yearly, for the first 10 years .- There is a good Farm House and Offices on the part not underlet.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH JUNE INSTANT, AT LEIGHLIN BRIDGE. IN THE STORES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSES.

TOURNELUX AND BAKER, COMPLETE set of all kinds of UTENSILS ne-A cessary for the BACON TRADE, together with all the PANS, VATS, &c. used in their SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, which, having been at work only two seasons, are as good as new, and well worth the attention of the Trade, and the Public in general. As it is intended to sell the whole in one day, the Sale will commence at ten o'Clock in the morning precise-Leighlin Bridge, June 11, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW, with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon; such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1812.

M. & H. ROBERTS.

RATEFUL for past Favours, respectfully inform I their Friends and the Public, that they have just returned from Dublin, with a variety of FASHI-ONABLE GOODS, of the newest patterns, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready N. B. FUNERALS supplied, as usual, on the short-

Parade, Walerford, June 4, 1818.

CORRETT and others Pursuant to an Or-Totteshas 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 15 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the lons 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 Kickiegh Wood, st tuate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkenny-and 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, 26 Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered of the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville .- The whole of said Timber will be soid 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, 1912.

STEUART KING.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, signal and DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, signal and DWELLING-HOUSE, and DWELING-HOUSE, and DWELLING-HOUSE, and DWELLING-HOUSE, and DWELLING-H tuxted near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperacy mid-way between Clonniel and Kilkenny, and 91 Miles from Carrick on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prim

Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo-THY NOWLAN, Kilkenny: or John WRIGHT, Mullinshone. John Signito will show the Premises.

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

TO BE LET. FIGHE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mi Dorne, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shennock. Inquire o MICHAEL DORBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

THE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRINLEY, as formerly advertised, i edjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next. Carrick-on-Suir, May 29, 1812.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, GEORGE'S-STREET.

TO BE LET, and immediate Possession given I that part of the Commercial House which remains unoccupied-consisting of a large KITCHEN, SERVANTS HALL PANTRIES. Wine and Beer CELLARS, DRAWING ROOMS, BED-CHAMBERS, &c &c. The Apartments are well calculated for a Hotel, or a Lodging House.—Also, a good COACH-HOUSE and STABLE in the rere. Application to be made at the House-to Doctor

POOLE- or to EDWARD PERT.

Royal Exchange Assurance Office. STABLIBED BY ROXAL MARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IN THE REIGS OF HIS MA-

POR ISSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE ALSO, FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES. REAL CAPITAL STOCK TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

JESTY KIND GEORGE THE FIRST,

A. SHINKWIN, Agent. TAMES MORGAN (on behalf of the Company' Agent) respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of the City and vicinity of Waterford, that in consequence of the many Orders he has been favoured with, and is still receiving, to effect Assurances on Lives, and against Fire, he will continue at the Cow-MERCIAL HOTEL for this week, to afford the Public further opportunity of making Provision for their Families-securing Interests dependent on Livesand preserving their Properties from the ravages of From the simplicity of Form peculiar to this Office, Competency and Security may be attained in a

Or No charge for Policy or Mark. Waterford, June 16, 1812-

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—Minute of a Communication by Lord Welles ley to Lords Grey and Grenville, at Lord Grey's House, dated May 23, 1812.

Lord Wellesley stated, that he had received the

commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent o lay before his Royal Highness the plan of such an Administration as he (Lord Wellesley) might deem adapted to the present crisis of affairs. That he had apprised his Royal Highness of the necessity of ascertaining the views and dispositions of all parties with regard to certain general principles, previously to the formation of any such plan. That he considered himself merely as the instrument of ex- No. 4.-Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning. ecuting his Royal Highness's commands on this oc casion; and that he neither claimed, nor desired for himself, any station in the Administration which it was in his Royal Highness's contemplation to form. Under these circumstances, he requested to know, whether any obstacle existed to the concurrence of stated in that memorandum; because they all feel Lords Grey and Grenville, or their friends, in the following general principles, as the basis upon which

an Administration might be formed :---First, That the state of the laws affecting the Roman Citholics, and the claims of that body of nis Majesty's subjects, should be taken into immeliate consideration, with a riew to a conciliatory ad-

justment of those claims: Secondly, That the war in the Peninsula should prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour Lord Wellesley stated, that as Mr. Cauning and

e agreed in these principles, he had requested Mr. Canning to communicate them to Lord Liverpool. Lord Wellesley has reduced the substance of this emmunication to writing, and now submits it to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville.

(Signed) No. 2 .- Minute of Mr. Canning's Proposition to Lord L verpool, dated May 23, 1812.

The Prince Regent having laid his commands upn Lord Wellesley to form a plan of an Administraion, to be submitted for his Royal Highness's approbation, Mr. Canning was requested by Lord Wellesey (as the channel of communication thought likely o be most agreeable to Lord Liverpool) to enquire of Lord Liverpool, whether there would be a disposition on the part of Lord Liverpool, and of his Colengues, or of any of them, to entertain any proposal which should be made to them for forming part of that Administration. The principles upon which the Adninistration was intended to be formed were stated to be, 1st, The taking into the early and serious consideration of the Executive Government the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with a sinere and earnest desire to bring that important question to a final and satisfactory settlement : -2dly, The prosecution of the war in the Peninsula with the best means of the country. It was stated, that there would be the strongest wish to comprehend in the arrangement, without any individual or party exclusion whatever, as many as possible of such persons as might beable to agree in giving their pubc services to the country on these two principles. With respect to the distribution of offices, it was stated, that nothing of any sort was decided or stipulated; but that every thing would be open to be arranged to the honour and satisfaction of all

No. 3 .- Memorandum from Lords Grey and Grenville, dated May 24, 1812.

In such a moment as the present, we feel it to be listory explanations of principle, and by the total character, or with the respect which I must ever have been formed, without including either of the abandonment of every personal objection, to facili- owe, and shall ever feel, to my departed friend, if, two Noble Lords: but if the Noble Lord employed

giving effect to the late vote of the House of Commous, and of averting the imminent and unparalleled dangers of the country. Lord Wellesley has selected two, among the many important subjects which nust engage the attention of any men; who could, in such circumstances, be called upon to consider of the acceptance of stations of public trust. On those wo points our explanation shall be as distinct as it is in our power to make it. On the first, indeed, our opinion is too well known, and has been too recently expressed, to need repetition. We have derived a very high gratification from Lord Wellesley's of justice for the molives which have dictated your powerful exertions in support of the claims of the answer to my letter. Roman Catholics; as well as from the manner in which that subject is adverted to in his minute; and we do not hesitate to assure him, that we will warmly support any proposal made by any Ministers, for the immediate consideration of those claims, with a view to their conciliatory adjustment; a measure, without which we have already declared, that we can entertain no hope, in any case, of rendering our own services useful. As to the second point, no person feels more strongly than we do the advantages which would result from a successful termination of the present contest in Spain. But we are of opinion, that the direction of military operations in an extensive war, and the more or less vigorous prosecution of those operations, are questions not of principle but of policy; to be regulated by circumstances in their nature temporary and fluctuating, and in many cases known only to persons in official stations-by the engagements of the country, the prospects of ultimate success, the extent of the exertions necessary for its attainment, and the means of supporting these efforts without too great a pressure on the finances and internal prosperity of the country. On such questions, therefore, no public men, whether in or out of office, can undertake for more than a deliberate and dispassionate consideration, according to the circumstances of the case, as it may appear, and to such means of information as may then be within their reach. But we cannot in sincerity conceal from Lord Wellesley, that, in the present state of the finances, we entertain the strongest doubts of the practicability of an increase in any

branch of the public expenditure.

dated Fife-house, May 23d, 1812. MY DEAR CANNING-I have communicated ny Colleagues the memorandum which I received rom you this afternoon. They do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion of the principles themselves bound, particularly after what has recently passed, to decline the proposal of becoming Members of an Administration to be formed by Lord Wellesley.

Believe me to be, with sincere personal regard, My dear Canning, very faithfully your's, No. 5.—Letter from Mr. Canning to Lord Liverprol. dated Gioucester Lodge, May 24, 1812, 1 past 8

of last night, which I will immediately transmit to Lord Wellesley. Before I do so, however, and of course, therefore, without Lord Wellesley's consent or privity, I cannot forbear suggesting to you to consider, whether the sort of personal objection which your letter evidently and exclusively implies, will stand fairly before the country, at such a moment, as a justification for refusing to act in an Administration, to the public principles of which you do not feel, or at least you do not state, any insurnountable repugnance. I would suggest to you further to consider, whether, resting your refusal on an objection merely personal, you do quite justly either by yourselves or by the individual concerned, in leaving the precise nature of that objection wholly unexplained. In offering these suggestions, I perhaps exceed the limits of a correspondence such as our's is, upon this occasion; but they strike me so forcibly, I think I owe it to you, not to withhold hem. Whether to communicate them to your colleagues or not, I leave entirely to your discretion; but you at least will not resent, so far as you are vourself concerned, a freedom which may be justified by that regard with which I am, ever, &c.

GEORGE CANNING. (Signed) -Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning, dated Fife-house, May 24, 1812.

My DEAR CANNING-I have this moment received your answer to my letter of Inst night. As that letter was not written without all due consideration, I do not feel that it can be necessary for me to call confident equally for them), that I am not actuated, in declining the proposal made to us, by any objection of a nature purely personal. But when I advert to the opinious and statements recently sent forth to the world respecting public men with whom

tate, as far as may be in their power, the means of I under such circumstances, I could have consented to have entertained the proposal which you were authorised to subant to me. As these considerations afforded air insuperable obstacle to my becoming a party to the proposed arrangements, I thought it wholly unnecessary to enter into any explanation on the two principles on which the Administration is stated as intended to be formed, or on other points of the greatest public importance; and I must protest against any inference whatever being drawn from my silence in this respect. I can assure you that I am most willing to render you every degree

> And I remain, with sincere regard, &c! (Signed) TO BE CONTINUED.

> > PARÉIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. TIGHE gave notice, that he would to-more ow move for certain papers relative to the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, towards a man named Walter Hall, who had been sentented to death for murder, in Dublin, and who, as we usderstand, had been pardoned.

THE ADMINISTRATION. General GASCOIGNE wished to ask the Noile Lord (Lord Castlereagh), if the Administration about to be formed was in such a state of forwardness as to preclude the necessity of the motion of which he had given notice?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, all the Offices of Sovernment were certainly not yet filled up; but they were expected to be filled up without further delay. The War and the Home Departments were placed under Earl Bathorst and Viscount Sidmouth.

Hear, hear, hear! Gen. GASCOIGNE then withdrew his notice.

CATHOLIC QUESTION. Mr. CANNING, in consequence of some representations having been made to him, that the motion of which he had given notice would be likely to meet with opposition from certain quarters, in consequence of some technical objections which were expected to be raised against the form of proceeding Address, wished to make some variation in its form. The objection was one which would not have occurred to him, but as he should be sorry to isk the loss of that which was substantially his object, for the sake of form, he would proceed in a different manner. It was his intention to submit a esolution to the House, and afterwards move that that resolution be laid before the Prince Regent. It was his intention to embody the substance of his in-

that resolution be laid before his Hoyal Highness the Prince Regent.

tended Address in a resolution, and then move that

THE ADMINISTRATION. Mr. STEWART WORTLEY said, but a short time had passed since he submitted a proposition to the House respecting the Government of the coun-My DEAR LIVERPOOL-I received your letter try, in which the majority of the House had agreed with him. The proceedings of the last three weeks were the consequence of that decision, and he was now anxious, if possible, to get the House to agree with him in the view he took of those proceedings, and in the view which he believed was taken of them by the country. The view which he had formerly taken of the Government about to be formed was. that it would not be such a Government us to be entitled to the respect and confidence of that House and the country, and therefore he had thought it the duty of that House to express a wish that an Administration, entitled to such respect and confidence. might be formed. Since such a wish was expressed by the House, three weeks had passed away, and they now found themselves at the same point from which they had set out, with the same Government and the same men at the head of affairs. Under circumstances like these, it was the duty of that House to procure such explanations of what had pamed; as could be procured in that House, and then to express their opinion of that which had been done,-In order that this might be distinctly understood, it would be necessary for him to take a review of what had been done within the last three weeks. Here Mr. Wortley entered into a detail of the late Ministerial negociations, which presented nothing new, and which it would be wholly unuccessary to repeat. Speaking of that secret influence, of which so much has been heard, he observed-There appeared before the nation no proof of the existence of this influence; and the Noble Lords, whose names he had mentionmy Colleagues again together upon the subject of ed, by refusing to accept of office, for such a rea-I can answer, however, for myself (and I am son, at a time like this, had, in his opinion, debarred themselves from taking a place in the Government at present; and he should think kimself highly culpable if he were to say otherwise. He was sorry they were not gained to the public service, but he was satisfied that they could not be gained .--I have been connected, and public measures in which Still, however, he was not satisfied with the ar-I have been engaged, I do not feel that I should rangements which had been made; be still thought have acted consistently with my own honour and a stronger Administration than the present might