the Government at present. Mr. TIERNEY contended that, with respect to the proposition made by the Marquin Wellesley, it was merely asking the Noble Lords (Grey and Grenville) and their friends, to join an Administration already said to be formed, and that, even thus, Lord Wellesley had not sufficient authority to explain subsequently a misunderstanding alleged to have arisen. With respect to Lord Moira's negociation, they had been charged with having sacrificed the hopes of the country to their enmity to the existing Household. In the first place, the question put by Lord Grey was merely as to those places in the Household esually subject to the controul of the Administration; such officers as were usually removable upon a change of Ministers; to this Lord Moirs objects in limine, and here they had to learn something entirely new; justend of doing what he (Mr. T.) would have done in similar circumstances, read the minute of the conversation to his Royal Highness without a comment, and then waited his Royal Highness's further commands; instead of this, he takes a course highly theatrical, as far as effect may be considered, independent of motive, to which he (Mr. T.) did not intend the slightest objection; but, like the Right Honourable Geutleman, he comes forward with a sudden display. Is, said the Noble Lord to the Prince Regent, Is your Royal Highness prepared, on my advice, supposing public exigency to require it, to part with the whole of your Household? Then what Is the auswer of his Royal Highness-precisely what might be expected from his good sense and public spirit - I am ready, replied the Prince, to part with them all .- Then, rejoined the Noble Lord, not one of them shall be removed. [hear.] Now this appeared to him (Mr. T.) as rather going to a greater longth than circumstances called for [hear.] for, if the Noble Lord had stopped at this gracious reply on the part of the Prince Regent, and reported it to the Noble Lords in question, there could be

no doubt that every difficulty would be at once removed; [hear 1] but there was upon this very point a most unfortunate misunderstanding. It had neen rumoured, that certain Noble Lords, now in the Household, would have resigned the moment his Noble Friends had agreed to come into office. There had been certainly various rumours, particularly respecting the different accounts given by two brothers (Wellesley). He then entered into the same explaapon this matter; a Noble Lord (Yarmouth) has gone so far us to state, that his Noble Friends were aware of the sutention on the part of the Noble Lords alluded to, to resign their places in the Household, the moment those Noble Friends had consented to form an Administration: to prove how improbable it was, that there was any such consciousness in that | carrying on negociations of this nature, when men quarter, at least, he begged leave to state a circumstance that had occurred that day; on referring to a Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Sheridan), as to the truth of the statement, respecting the intended resignations, that Right Honourable Gentleman answered, " I will bet five hundred guinens no such thing was ever in contemplation."-[Hear!]-He denied, therefore, that his Noble Friends broke off the negociation; it was not their act, but that of Lord Moira. And now here they were, after all these negociations, brought back to the old question they had decided upon three weeks ago, [hear,] with the self same Gentlemen before them, partly recovered from their suspended animation, and begging that they may be kept a little longer from sinking .- [s laugh.] - Why the only obstacle to the formation of an efficient Government had been already removed. [No, no; from the Ministerial Benches. He could certainly very well understand why Gentlemen on the other side should take the alarm at any apprehension of such obstacles being removed - [a laugh] - but as this matter of the Household was now so much better understood, he did not see why the negociations might not be resumed to-marrow, and all the Gentlemen opposite put under water again .- [a laugh.] He could account for the amiable milkiness of disposition that tempted Gentlemen in power to call upon all those out of power to support them by an union, but the sober truth was, that, in the present mode of extending an Administration, they could not expect to get the new till they got rid of the old, so that the question would not be merely the difficult one of who is to come in, but the still more difficult one of who is to go out .- [a laugh.]-But this present Government had been inclineint three weeks ago; had they acquired any efficiency since? He was of opinion they had rather lost than gained; they had a principle before, but now they had none. The basis of the present Cabinet was, that they had no Cabinet measure. [a laugh.] Every man might do according to his own discretiou-no very limited latitude.-[a laugh.]-It was, in short, liberty hall; every man might do as he pleased-[a laugh.]-though there might be still some awkward jostling between opposite discretions; between those, for instance, who thought the Catholic question a vital one, and those who thought that it involved the safety of the principles of the revolution, and the sanctity of the Corona-

tion Oath; and he believed that there were two

members of the present Cabinet, who thought that

nght to doubt the truth of what he said. After de-

refusing in the exercise of his discretion any further aid to the Proince la, then that of £500 and a Corporal's gard.—[A laugh.]—After some further observations, Mr. Tierney concluded with ansexhortation to the House to act upon that night in the way best calculated to enable to them go back to their constituents with an honest confidence.

Mr. FULLER said, that it was now evident what Gentlemen of the other side had been hunting after-places, pensions, and power were all they true man of honour, Lord Moira, was not to be cajoled .- [a laugh.] All the efforts of those early friends could not tear that truly noble, honest man, Lord Moira, from the heart of his Prince.—[a laugh, and cries of hear.]-The country understood the whole business. [a laugh.] They saw that the Prince Regent had done all he could do, and no man should be asked to do more. [A laugh.] The country would now stand by the Prince and defend him against the worst of all tyrannies, an oligarchy, [a laugh, and cries of hear;] an oligarchy that contained not one Cardinal Wolsey, but fifty Cardinal Wolseys, [a laugh,] sticking to the last for the very Household; was that love of country?-[Hear, and laughter.]-It was nonsense to talk of it .- Why the fact was, that Chesterfield laid it down over and over again, [loud laughter] Chesterfield laid it down, that where a man begins to truckle about places, he is no patriot. -[Ageneral laugh.]

Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) spoke against the

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, as to the wording of the original motion, he thought it every way unexceptionable; but he put it to the feeling and understanding of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wortley) if it could be understood to have any other import than that of throwing a shade on the present Administration. All that Administration asked was fair constitutional confidence on the part of Parliament-they wished to be tried only by their measures, and not to be condemned untried and unheard. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the only part of he late political discussions in which he took any share, and that share with no little pain to himself, he rindicated his conduct on the score of public duty, and denied that he had been influenced by the slightest personal animosity to the Noble Marquis nation given by Lord Harrowby, tracing his objections to acting with Lord Wellesley to a most unseasonable publication, attacking the political measures and competency of his late Right Honourable Friend and his other Colleagues. The Noble Lord then adverted to what he called the new mode of consult amicably upon the necessary arrangements, without being politically pitted against one another, versy, that could only serve to feed the worst pussions of the malignant .- [hear, hear.] In adverting to the present Government, he repeated that he wanted nothing from Parliament but to judge of them by their acts; as to the objection that had been made to their arrangements respecting the Catholic Question, he thought it did not come quite so well from Gentlemen opposite, who, when in powr, allowed two of their Cabinet (Lords Sidmouth and Elleuborough) to reserve to themselves the right of opposing in Padiament a measure thought by the rest of the government to be vital to the state. He could, however, say this of the present Government, that they were wholly united, that there was no division among them, and that as they had not pushed themselves into power, so neither had they shrunk from the duty the gracious commands of his Royal Highness had imposed upon them.

Mr. WORTLEY said, that, as his motion was not likely to be supported by either side, he certainly should not press it to a division; but after that had been disposed of, he should feel it his duty to vote for the Amendment of the Noble Lord; for he cerainly could not consent to tell the country, by his vote that night, that he thought the present Ministers either a strong or an efficient Administration.

Mr. HUSKISSON made some observations, but the impatience of the House for the question became o great, that we could collect only, that they were meant to vindicate some part of his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Canning's) share in the late negoci-

After a few words from Mr. BARHAM and Mr. JASCOIGNE, Mr. Wortley's Resolution and Lord Folkestone's Amendment were severally negatived without a division.

The House then divided upon Lord Milton's Amendment, when the numbers were,

For the Amendment - - - 164 Against it - - - - 289

Majority for Ministers - - 125 During the time that the supporters of the amendnent were in the lobby, Mr. Ponsouby addressed them, and begged that Gentlemen would remain in Declaration of Ministers on the Catholic Question

Mr. BROUGHAM entreated that Members open the eyes of a deluded nation?

had not offered one tittle of advice to that effect .- | the Constitution and the Coronation Onth would be | would favour him with their attendance to morrow, His Lordship's veracity was such as left him no risked by a concession of the Catholic claims.— in consequence of the notice given by Mr. Rote, of

The House then adjourned at three o'('lock.

adlaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

All the details of the late unprecedented and abortire proceedings, undertaken, as the Nation has been given to understand, for the purpose of forming an Administration competent to oppose the perils of the times, are now before our readers, with the exception of the remaining parts of what may be denominated the Official correspondence, and which shall appear with the first opportunity. The subject is a fruitful source of observation, but the length of the debate in the Commons confines us to a very few remarks. Whether the admission of Lords GRET and GRENVILLE to such a share of power, aimed at ! So much for their patriotism !-[A] as would have enabled them to do justice to their laugh.]-But the country knew them; and that country, was ever seriously intended by those who not devised, whose rejection by these Noble Lords political sagacity could easily foresee-whether Ministers did not produce the interregnum with a direct and confident expectation of their ultimate reestablishment in office-whether the negociators themselves were acquainted with all the mysteries that are conjectured to have had existence-whether, if Lords GREY and GRENVILLE had acceded to the propositions tendered to them, new and insurmountable obstructions would not have been placed in their path to the public good-are questions which we shall not take upon us either to illustrate, or to determine. Neither shall we say any thing of that vote of the House of Commons, which declared the utter incapacity of Ministers, or of the succeeding vote which declared them equal to the goverument of the Empire. These topics we pass over in silent reflection. But, as we believe the purity and patriotism of Lords GREY and GRENVILLE. and of those friends of these illustrious Statesmen who act with them in the full concord of principle, to be proved beyond doubt or suspicion, it is incumbent on us explicitly so to avow. Their adversaries have triumphed over them, but it is that species of victory over honest and virtuous men, which has, in every country and in every age, been the forerunner of national disasters. What ralidity there is in the omens of the present period, time will unfold. If prosperity should ensue, Lords GREY and GREN-VILLE will be the first to rejoice in events which, if ve rightly understand their reasoning, they are far, indeed, from contemplating; if the bitter cup of calamity be prepared, they will experience their portion of general misfortune; but their own hearts and the world will absolve them from every imputaion of indifference or criminalty, in the cause of that country which they may be presumed to love as well and as wisely as Lord LIVERPOOL, Lord CASTLEBEAGH, or any of their associates in eminent " At no time," says an enlightened English Journalist, " even in the brightest periods of English history, has a nobler stand, or a clearer demonstration of public integrity, been made, than that which has been displayed by all the body of men who act together upon principle, in opposition

The ultimate negociation bore some appearance. though of a very equivocal shape, that the Noble Lords of whom we speak were about to meet with ampler and more adequate justice; but an obstruction here, also, existed, without the removal of which, it was impossible for them to look forward to the issue of their labours with either confidence, or hope. On every change of Administration, it has been the uniform practice to appoint new Officers of the Royal Household, and Lords GREY and GRENVILLE desired, that the usual changes should be included in the new acrangements to be ngreed upon. This was resisted by Lord MOIRA. The PRINCE himself is stated to have been willing to abandon that establishment, but Lord Moira expressly announced, that such a measure could not take place. What that " serious mischief" is, which his Lordship alluded to, as the consequence of an alteration in this department, we are utterly at a loss to conceive; nor can we see how the circumstances of the present day should render a deviation from former practice imperative and unavoidable. To Lords GREY and GRENVILLE the case was precisely the same, by whatever authority a body of men, near the Throne, and so intimately connected with it, were to maintain their influence. But, we are told, that the Members of the Household had announced to their Master their intention to resign, n the event of the Opposition coming into power. On this point, Mr. Tierner, as well as others, eemed to entertain some doubts, and the words of Mr. Sheridan, which Mr. Tierner quotes, are rather at variance with the solemn asseveration of Lord YARMOUTE: How the matter stood, we presume not to say, but the circumstance forms no ground of accusation against Lords GREY and GRENVILLE. The Prince may have declared his readiness to give up the existing arrangement of the Household, and Lord YARMOUTH and his Colleagues may have intended to resign; but no intimation of these things was ever given to the Noble Lords in question by any person whom they could conceive to have the slightest authority on the subject. Why were they not told, that what they considered as an insuperable bar to their acces tance of office would be removed? Why keep this in secrecy, till the negociation was broken off? Why triumphantly bring it town until Thursday next, when the sincerity of the | forward, when it could be of no avail? That such was the plan pursued, will speedily be proved by incontrovertible testimony. Will not such things

A LONDON Journalist has amused his readers he the following illustration of the transaction at rid the following illustration of the transaction if rid.

Household. A parent is represented as reducing and untoward child to obedience. The babe is punished for some occasional waywardness, by being deprined of hisplay-things. At first, he clamours, then whimpers and sobs, and at last ends by acquiescing in the dispensations of his superior. " Very well. Papa, I don't want them, if you think I ought not to have them." " Oh!" quoth the relenting parent, " now you are a good boy, you shall have all your trinkets to play with!" Just so Lord MOIRA. " Is your ROYAL HIGHNESS prepared to part with your Household?" " I am." " Then (keep the baubles) you shall not part with one of them." These things are not well, but, is it true. that public men expose themselves to such censure? The English and Irish Budgets were to have been brought forward yesterday in the House of Commons, if no other public business interfered.

The following article is extracted from the Globe

" We are sorry to say, that our private accounts rom the western part of Yorkshire, upon which we can rely, are of a very alarming nature. They state, that the malcontents hold nightly watches on the ops of the hills, lighting beacons, or making other sorts of signals; and, when the cavalry are proceeding to surprise them, rockets are thrown up, to give notice of their approach, and the assemblage is, of course, dispersed, before the troops can reachit .--A meeting of Lieutenants was fixed for the 12th, at which every Deputy Lieutenant was requested to attend, as the most important business was expected. There is a great destruction of Framing-machinery, and nightly depredations on every building that has lead upon it. Many of the Framers, anticipating the attack, have saved the machinery, by pulling it down themselves."

The Correspondent states that, in consequence of an order to that effect, transmitted by the American Consul in London, the American vessels, which were in the hashour of Dublin, have suddenly put to sea, to avoid, as was understood, being embargoed. The same Journal repeats the report, that Mr. Arbuthnot is to be the successor of Mr. Pole. We rather, however, believe, that no arrangements, as to the Irish Government, were known with certainty.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JUNE 17.

ARRIVED, 19th-Diligent, M'Nidder, Irvin, coals. 18th-Auckland Packet: Alfred, Maine, Swansea, oals; Swan, Coulthart, Whitehaven, coals 14th-Camden Packet: Union, Ham, Plymouth, unber and staves ; Providence, Browne, Prymouth, dayes; Gower Packet; Grace and Peggy, Morgan, Swansea, coals; New Blessing, Tedbail, Swansea, culm: Mary, Lourie, Whitehaven, coals; Charlotte, Hinde, Cardiff, coals; Maria, Ordnance Cutter, Pitzgerald, Dublin, stores, Cork i Samuel Packet ; Reliance, Beale, Swansea, coals. 15th-Four Sisters, Connor, Neath, coals; Romnus, Gove, Wiscassel, timber : Earl Sandwich Packet : Edward, Philips, Swansea, culm : Ceres, Evens,

wansca, coals; Bristol, Mathias, Glasgow, coals, 16th-Jane, Leary, London, m. goods; Fleece, Wilkinson, Cardiff, iron, leather, &c.; Earl Spencer King's Cutter, Lieut. Bothwell, Cork; Three Sisers, Pledge, Guernsey, wine, leather, &c.

19th-Jonas, M. Grath, Newport, live cattle; Rarl 13th-Thomas, Drewry-and William, Boadle, Whitehaven, ballast; Auckland Packet.

14th-Camden Packet. 15th-Gower Packet.

17th-Samuel Packet.

THEATRE, WATERFORD. HIS present Evening, (first time this season) the Grand National Drama of

BRIAN BOROIHME, re-written and adapted to the regular Drama, by Mr. Knownes, with the Farce of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. on FRIDAY, a favourite PLAY and ENTERTAIN-

MENT, as will be expressed in the Bills. On MONDAY, (never acted here), FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS CHERRY.

An entire new PLAY, now performing in Loadon with universal applause, called THE SONS OF ERIN. To which will be added a favourite FARCE, as will be expressed in the Bills.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, LONDON,

20 JUNE, 1812. WHEREAS it appears that, under the pretence of paying Fees for the PROTECTIONS against the Impress, issued at this Office, gross Impositions have been practised on Individuals : Nortce is HERE ny GIVEY that all Protections granted under the Arthority of any Act of Parliament are issued gretin: and that all others, on which a public Fee is payable have the amount of the said public Fee (varying ander circumstances, from 2s. 6d. to £2. 2s.) printed in the Margin of the Document itself; and that no other Fee, Gratuity, or Reward whatsoever, is receised at this Office for any such Protection.

J. W. CROKER.

TO BE SET,

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

WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRN IE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,304.

S.1TURDAY, JUNE 20, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

THOMAS CASES] IDURSUANT to the Decree in this

Cause, and of a subsequent order, bearing date the Eighth day of ANNE DROBEN Stune, instant, I will, on Monday and others, I the wid day of June, instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the After i noon, set up and sell by Auction, to the highest and fairest Bidder, at my Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, all that and those the LANDS of MONEMANANE, situate in the County of Water- rendered convenient and confortable, ford, for the purposes in sud Decree mentioned .-Dated this 10th day of June, 1819.

N. B. These Lands are situate near Carrick-on Suit contain 86 acres, field by Lease for 11 years from March, 1191, at £1 58, per acre--91 acres thereof are underlet for 21 years, from May, 1801, at £2 5s. 6d, an acre, and the Hill near them for 6 guineas, the Tennel receiving an allowance of £5 138, 9d. yearly. for the first to years. There is a good Farm House and Offices on the part not underlet.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21TH JUNE INSTANT, AT LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

IN THE STORES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSES JOURNEAUX AND BAKER,

COMPLETE set of all kinds of UTENSILS A court for the BACON TRADE, together with all the PANS, VATS, &c. used in their SOAP and the river Sun, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to CANDLE Manufactors, which, having been at work the whole of which there is a quick and easy commuonly 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 RE LET

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon, such Repairs as are nocessary will be allowed to the Teprot, who can have immediate possession. Apply to Thomas Wyon, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 1, 1812.

Commission and others DURSUANT to an Or-Torreguest and others. High Court of Chancers in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 8th day of Tebruary last, I will on

Tuesday, the 10th day of Jone next, at the hour of 1? o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the luns Quay Dubin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kichegh Wood, si-tuatem the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilken ny-and also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney, otherwise called Abbeyville, situate within seven neles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford. consisting of 379 TREEs or thereabouts; also, "6 SPREEFIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Rath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fir, lately marked and numbered on the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville. -- The whole of said Cumber will be sold either together or in Lots. as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a rea gonable time will be allowed for removing the same

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

₹ 10 BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILL: DWELLING HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, so

Dated 30th May, 1812.

thated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperar mid-way between Clenmel and Kilkenny, and 93 Mile from Carrick-on pure. These Mills are very advan-Legeously colouristanced, and contain large Storage the Linds contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

(7 Application, in Writing, to be made to True THY NOWLYS, Kilkenny: of Jon's Waterit, Mullin ahone. Jour Streets will show the Premises. The Tenant may be accommodated with more

March 18, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FRAME HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Doy 13 , Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Ladylane, lately occupied by Mrs. Surnerock. Inquire of MICHARD BORNYS, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

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

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TAYOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years 172 that may be agreed ou, and immediate Possion given, his COFTMGE and FARM at SLIEVE. 18. containing to Acres, with every kind of OF 1:ChS, and a most excellent walled in GARDEN, in Barley, 30s. Od. - 34s. Od. fill bearing. The beauty of Situation, and confimuty to Waterford, little more than a mile from the olge, is no well known, it is unnecessary to en- Malt, 43s, od. - 45s, od. ge upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Coals, Ques, on the Premises; of to Synchic Kiso, Eq. Tallow (rough), --- 9s, od. - 10s od. May 9, 1812.

FIMIE ASSIGNEES of ATKINS & CO. have innow ered Mr. Myerry Reserva to collect the DEBTS. due to the Constructor Bratter assembles are naxious to be cuabled, by such collection, to dis- | Veal. tharge the Debts due of that Establishment, he is do Pork, 3 d. 4d. rected to take Law Proceedings immediately against Butter, such Persons as decline Payment after application. Waterford, June 6, 1812. Whiskey, - - - 115. od. - 155. od. per Gal. of his Majesty's Exchequer.

For any Term of Your that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, TARE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of the Town of CARRICK-ONSVIR, lately occupied b

WILLIAM SMYIN, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have then ALSO TO BE LET.

The CORN STORES, CELLARS, KILN, IRON TORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above. ALSO TO BE LET. The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and

OACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main Street of CAR RICK aforesaid, late in the possession of Lywrexis MATH, Esq. decensed, With an extensive TANYARD. DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work. These latter Concerns, from the gradual impro-

rents made during a period of nearly sixty Years n which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently every outable and necessary convenience, are well worth the attention of any Person in the Trade, devicous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to there are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to meation to and from both the Street and the River.

A spacious well walled in GARDEN, in good or der, next adjoining the Main Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling-Houses, above mentioned Proposals for the whole, or any part separately, will be received by EDMOND SMATH, Esq. callan. May 19, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR STOR TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Commeck-starry. Lately occupied by Mrs. Vix nar, with a large

Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ad sining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annoxt. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JERKSFGAR ex, containing one Acre and four Perches .- Appliation to Michael Donnen, Bailer's Newstreet, or

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

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, TR. POWER O'SHEE'S LODGE, at KNOCKSKA or two Horses and a Cow. Also, the LODGE at Box-MARON, in which Mrs. Hirknert resided. Applica tion to be made to Mr. P. O'Suni, Girdenmorris,

TO BE SET,

For such Terms as may be agreed on, TABLE HOUSE and CONCERNS in BARRONSTRAND Singir, wherein the late James brawning curied on the Public Business-immediate possession aill be given.

1 Houses in New Street, 3 facing Dr. Laxenten's ad I facing Dr. MARIER'S. Several Lots of BUILD ING GROUND, extending from the Yellow-Road to the rere of the Infantry Barracks. GT Application to be made to Mr. PETER WALSH.

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as consenient as any in Transport, capable of long a large Business in the Manufacture of Procisions and reception of Coney, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the leby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7, Walbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jos. BARRY, Waterford.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 19.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - 1194. 0d.7 second, - - - - - 107s. -d. ____ third, -Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s, 0d Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. od. - 0s. od. (casks,rendered) - 65s, Od. - 66s, Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 45s, 0d, - 47s, 0d Pork, - - - - - - - - - - - 10s, od. 43s, od Beet, - - - - - 0s, 0d, - 0s, 0d Oatmeat, - - - - - 304 Od. - 314. Od. Flour, first Quality, - - v. d. - - v. d. --- second, - - - - - 84s, 0d, - 90s, 0d. -- third, - - - - - 60s, od - 6ss, od. ___ fourth, - - - - 50s, od, - 5ss, od. Wheat, - - - - - - - 70s. Od. - 75s. Od. Oats (commons - - 26s, Od. - 27s, Od 4s. 4d. - 5s. 0d [(quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d.] equarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - 6 d. - 7d. > o d. - od

. 15d. - 22d.

Trun Oil, - - - - £10 00s. -

FROM £200 to £3000.

To pay off Incumbrances affecting a large Estate 67 Apply to Robert Rogers, Esq. Ross.

TRAMORE INN.

DAVID PHELAN, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in i the most convenient and comfortable manner, and that it is now open for the reception of Lodgers, and occasional Victors, who will experience the best accommodation and kindest attention. AT Good STABLING, with excellent HAY, OATS

Tramore, June 13, 1512.

■ NO RE LET either in the whole or in Lots, from 1 the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, the LANDs of BALLYROBBIN, within the liperties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAM BIGGS; o

Waterford June 11, 1819

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT-VER-NON No. as formerly advertised. Application to be made to Mrs. Warr, Ballybricken, or to Mr. JAMES ANDWARD, Grange. Waterford, March 28, 1812.

MAY-PARK.

100 BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the IN-TERE-T will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expect ed. May-Park is beautifully situated on the Bank of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford The House i modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a hand some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimen sions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF FICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plant ed and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHR MAY, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford.

GT The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished or One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, ■ THE HOUSE in George's Street next to Mr. Kin Ly. Baker, formerly occupied by Mr. Las

DERS, Merchant. r made, and it is now in thorough repair, with the advantage of a PUMP and good WATER in the Yard to as to be perfectly fit for a private genteel family Application to be made to T. & J. Quest, on the Waterford, June 6, 1812

TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT, ■AHE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN in the County of Wexford, situated on the na-The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and

will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

to any Person.

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

LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 11th of June, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council;

His Royal Highness in Council was this day plens ed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Royal Highness having-been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hou. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, to be two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, their Lordships were this day, by his Royal Highness's comper Bag. mand, sworn two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 9. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Snowdon Barne, Esq. and the Honourable Berkeley Paget, to be Commissioners | and several Gentlemen connected with the trade to for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchenger.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, the Offices of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

Bond C. Two Letters (which passed between Lords Morra and Grey) subjoined for the purpose of throwing light on the ground of part of these trans-

(COPY) May 31, 1912.

My pran Lorn-A just anxiety not to leave ny thing subject to misunderstanding, must excuse me if I am troublesome to you. Since I quitted you, the necessity of being precise in terms has occurred t me; and, although I think I cannot have mistaken you, I wish to know if I am accurate in what I apprehend you to have said: I understood the mairion, stated by you as having been what you advanced in the House of Lords, to be this-" That pledges had been given to the Catholics, a departure from which rendered their present disappointment more calling; and that you said this in the hearing of persons who could contradict you if you were inaccurate." Just say whether I have

taken your expression correctly or not. Believe me. &c. &c. (Signed)

The Earl Grev.

Holland House, May 31, 1919. My prin Long-I cannot sufficiently thank ou for your kind anxiety to procure an accurate statement of the words spoken by me in the House

of Lords. It is difficult to remember precise expressions so long after they were spoken; but I am sure I cannot be far wrong in stating the substance of what I said, as follows :---

I was speaking on the subject of the Irish Catholies, and particularly on the charge of intemperate conduct which had been made against them. I stated, that great allowances were to be made for this, considering their repeated disappointments; and I cited, as instances of these, the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Union. I then said, that the most distinct and authentic pledges had been given to them, of the Prince's wish to relieve them from the disabilities of which they complained; that I spoke in the hearing of persous who would confradict me if what I said was unfounded, and who would, I was sure, support its truth if questioned; that now, when the fulfilment of these pledges was confidently expected, to see an Administration continued to power, which stood on the express principle of resisting their claims, was, perhaps, the hitterest disappointment they had yet experienced; and that it was not surprising, if, under such circumstances, they felt and acted in a way that all well wishers to the peace of the empire must regret.

This I give as the substance, and by no means as correct repetition of the particular expressions sed by me; and this statement I can neither reract, nor endearour to explain away. If, in consequence of it, the Prince feels a strong personal obection to me, I can only repeat, what I have already said to you, that I am perfectly ready to stand out of the way; that my friends shall have my full concurrence and approbation in taking office without me, and my most cordial support in the Government of the country, if their measures are directed, as I which we have acted together.

I write this from Lord Holland's in a great hurry. and in the middle of dinner; but I was unwilling to defer, even for a minute, to answer an inquiry, which I feel to be prompted by so friendly a solicitude for me. I have not the means of taking a copy of this letter. I shall therefore be obliged to you to let me have one; and I am sure, if, upon recollection, I shall think it necessary to add any thing to what I have now said, you will allow me an opportunity of doing so.

I am, with the sincerest regard, My dear Lord, your's very faithfully,

> LONDON. MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock. India Stock shut-3 per Cent. Reduced 584 5744per Ct. 731 13-3 per Ct. Cons. for money shut--Do. (3¼d.) 1s. 2s. dis.—Do. (3¼d.) 4s. 5s. prem-

This morning the Funds experienced a further de-

pression, in consequence of the House of Messrs. Reed, Irvin, and Co. having given Notice of their intention not to bid for the Loan. Cons. for the opening fell to 584. Reduced 574. Towards the middle of this day they advanced about a 1 per Cent. Saturday another meeting took place at Fife-House between Lords Liverpool and Castlerengh, America, on the important subject of the Orders in Council. Their reception was highly flattering, and additional hopes were held out, that the effect of some modification of the Orders in Council would be tried. Lord Liverpool, in the course of conversation, put the question-" If the British Government were to rescind the Orders in Council, is it not

extent a promine to me time clauses in the bill to be without violating my prorerian crimes suppression te FOR leave to bring in

that the bill to be brought thing beyond agracian es; and, therefore, I dethe motion for leave to se in that case I should

rds brought in. It did ctionable clauses. From . Lopposed the entire. against each particular proposed new and aifferthree times against the ery division after the bill clauses ascertained. 1 four times, and was the everything unconstituonly person who did any opposition.

duces itself to this :ant leave to bring in ny essential particulars y reply was, if you prouble matter, I will give ill not refuse you that easure itself whether I and by my sincere hossupport the entire bill

perfectly right in the course I should take re to be taken twenty ence with me is founded the measure had, when in it either expunged then an unprecedented production shew itself monster. As far as it. ok the latter shape, 1 gly, as is my habit, op-

D'Connor opposed the n the bill. In that he e right of deciding for lade was calculated to ch von have fallen. In have well to me; but he has behaved well each of us is to serve les her best deserves applause. It you look y of my political life, always the good forpanter sometimes the rivalry-shall I call triots than myself, who themselves of every ir claims to popular and uncompromising s of accommodation freedom. Perhags -mine certainly has while I can win any Ireland, I will leave note social but less

ligher consulations for who of List prosperty on us. The faction and degraded Ireholy, and, alas! ite resent administration r sink, as so many eath iis weight. For the approach of the in Ireland.

ple of Ireland, I am inc-pot, Lawrence, but with the waking Howing the gentle lowards our destinahe right direction ve exertions, under strict limits of coniat more energetic peial results to Ire-

s moment of pause. anto an occasion of changes in Iround. s been done horse. duing goot. Bit. land, true to themectitude work out It may be store e safe. It provie efore, be the loss eut the Cause of nce must prosper. share you have hind in Trelandtly and se erely who act in the fam your taith.

O'CONNELL.

sucal Commission ie Control beat iles, ospaja a pus sterling. The income of allogs pters £270,000 ; Pes is three min-

ction of bar iron 15s. per tou, and tional 5s, decome the Stafford shire this depression. great competiery great stack. he trade is far hich this staple ron there vas evious quarter's

Siturday, London, 3 per Ct. Consols, 90# 4. - Exchequer Bills, 48 47. Saturday, Dublin, Irish Bank Stock, 2221. - 31 per Ct. Stock, 981 2.

THE WATERFORD MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1834.

It was confidently reported in London on Saineday that an attack has been upon the Carlist troops in Spain, by Gen. Rodil, the result of which was most successful on the part of the Constitutional army. The effect has been favourable to Spanish stock, which has risen.

Letters of a late date have been received from Portugal. The health of Don Pedro had been completely restored, and public tranquillity remained undisturbed.

From the Courier of Saturday.

The Bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities was thrown out of the House of Peers last night, by a majority of 102. The number of Peers who voted against the measure was 187. The number of the minority was 85, which is sufficiently large-as this is the first time the question has been submitted to their Lardships' decision to encourage the hopes of the Dissenters. The repeal of the Test Act was agitated for a number of rears; that question came more home than this to the common sense of the community; that Act was more painly than this grievance, a gross violation of freedom and justice; that act had been so long condemned that it had virtually fallen into obevance; while this grievance is not yet folly acknowledged by the whole of the community. It has been first agitated only within these few months, and this is the first time Parliament has been called on for a decision on the subject. The opestion of Catholic Emancipation was agitated fir several years; it was brought before both House in many shapes; it was gradually narrowed by concessions; and not heally carried till twenty-nine years after the Union. We, therefore, look upon the great majorities by which the Bill for the Admission of the Dissenters was carried through the House of Commons, on its being first presented to that House and on the large, minotity who supported it in the House of Lords, as sore more ation that the time is not very distant when some such measure will be completely suc-

so important a question as that of tithes still uncisposed of? His answer was-" Ob, that is Gite settled. The business of the Church is with he so hollow that I shall not be wanted," to the truth of this statement we pledge ourselves - and mark - the conversation took place on Tuesdid last in Dubith, the most minute particulars the motion which took government by surprise, Col not occur in London until two and thirty hours | of Clayne. 89 to Vad tids was all done with the connicance of Ministers .- Dublin Levening Mail of Monday.

LIGHTING THE CHY.

A Meeting was lead vesterday in the Town Hal, at the call of the MAYOR, " to take into consideration the best and most effectual mode of According for the better lighting of the City." The principal difficulty of the present system is that the Police Act authorises a rate of one shil-Ity only in the pound for lighting and watching, take levied upon the valuation for Minaster's Money. This rate is inadequate for fighting] Sione. Besides, it is much doubted whether the famous Vestry Act of the late reign will permit to be hanged; day not named, -Saturday Wil- to transact, on favourable terms, with parties what, Soring Rice's Act, authorises the appointment of Contais sinners for lighting, watching, and cleansi 2. Coies and Towns that are not already provoice for. Waterford-having its own Police Act-is held to be exempted from the operations of this measure.

The attendance was very thin at the meeting of Chair, Mr. T. F. CARROLL strongly and at some Logth orged the advantage of procuring an abro-44 top of that section of Mr. Spring Rice's Act which prevents its extension to this City. Several continuen also cutogised the provisions of this As and contemplated the greatest utility from the application of its enactments. A series Stractages of Mr. Spring Rice's measure, and Old, 40s. to 45s., New, 30s. to 35s, per ton. a cating of a Committee to prepire petitions In Parliament for the repeal of the section which Peven's the City from coming under its operatrus. A great deal of conversation ensued, and been obtained. to resolutions were being put, and bid fair to be * 50% when some gentlemen urged the impro-Here chaeciding upon the expediency or inexpeto never the measure in such a thin meeting, 's cody as the Lighting for the next year was Control for, and as, the Parliamentary Session being on the point of expiring, there would be be to not time before next Session An adjournthese maintained, was particularly called for, as the Requisition under which they met to adviso mention of such an important measure as Chambering the adoption of Mr. Spring Rice's Act, which, when once applied, endores for ever-1) was also contend d-that as alterations were de-At the to other parts of the Police Act, it be better to readdel it at once than to terry to piecemeal legislation. Finally, the Redistinus first produced were abandoned, and a

information, and to report to a future Meeting, The following were appointed on the Committee : -Messrs, T. F. Carroll, Nugent O'Reilly, Tho-

mas Hanton, Benjamin Graliam, Benjamin Moore. In the course of the proceedings Mr. CARBOLL read a letter from Mr. BAHRON, M P., excusing his absence on account of illness, and stating his readiness to be of use to the Citizens, Mr.B. also mentioned that from communications with the Secretary for Ireland, he was enabled to say that some general measure would be introduced early next Session, founded upon the Reports of the Commissioners of Corporation Inquiry .- This gave rise to some discussion as to whether it would not be better to wait for the measure of next Ses-

SWANSEA REGATTA.

This annual and highly attractive amusement commenced on Wednesday last. There was a stiff breeze from the south-east, which was pecufiarly tavourable for trying the sailing qualities of the vachts and boats. At the race for yachts not exceeding 30 tons, for a silver cup or purse of twenty sovereigns, the following started :-

Psyche, 19, T. Barnes; Water Witch, 17, Eddis; Heroine, 19, A. Jones; Cymro, 18, Roberts; Katinka, 26, Wood; Queen Mab, 15, V. Lloyd. The Psyche won the race by four and a-half minutes before the Katinka.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY .- The morning being fair, the attendance of fashionables was very large, and the vacute and boats in the harbour presented a lively aspect.

The second Race was for the Singleton Challenge Cup, value fifty guineas, given at our last Regatta by Mr. Vivian, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding thirty tons register, subject to the humber of years such Policy has existed. One sixth conditions of the Ladies' Cop at Cowes. This Cop was won last year by the Psyche, Mr. Barnes, but in order to retain it permanently, Mr. Barnes must win it at three successive regattas. The following were placed by the Stewards, and started at 45 minutes past twelve, P.M. .-

Psyche, 19, T. Barnes ; Queen Mab, 15, V. Lloyd : Heroine, 19, A. Jones.

The Psyche took the lead and maintained it throughout the race and arrived at the winning buoys at 2h. 10 min., P.M., the Heroine at 2h. 23 min., and the Queen Mab at 2h. 25 min.

The third race was for the Challenge Cap, given by the Ladies of Swansea, value 100 guineas, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding 45 tons register. The following yachts started: -Katinka, 26, Wood; Nymph, 15, Poyutz;

laten Tithis .- So far back as Tuesday last an | Water Witch, 17, Barton .- At starting the Nymph Irish County Member, who is in the habit of took the lead, and continued it during the race volug with Mr. O'Connell, was met in Dublin, and arrived at 2h, 40m, 20s.; the Katinka at 2h and asked how he could manage to be absent with \ 45m. 16s.; and the Water Witch at 2h, 50m, p, m

A riot took place on Sonday evening at Carrick-on-Sair between, the country people, and the conclud. O'Connell is to move a reduction of police. Some of the latter were severely injured Lorly per cont .- Mousters are to make a slight with stones, &c. Seven of the former were transshow of opposition, out it was arranged before I | mitted to Clonnel gaol yesterday. The affray was tell Landon that an amendment to that effect was | quelled by Major Rowan, C.M., assisted by pirthe Police.

Sanday, in the Church of St. Augustine, Cork the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connut was consecrated Bishop of Madras. The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, given with precision while the deliate itself, and of Cork, was the Consecrator, assisted by the Right Rev. Drs. Ryan, of Limerick, and Crotty,

Friday, at the Meath Assizes, Patrick McKenna was arraigned as an accessary before the fact to the Rathkenny murders. The indictment stated that Andrew Callon, on the 5th of March last, of the party, and the payment of a small fine. discharged a loaded blunderbuss at Thomas Cad- | The Assured are allowed to pass, in time of peace den and James Bunn, and inflicted mortal woulds in Decked and Steam Vessels to and from any of the of which they died; and it further charged the | Perts and Islands of the United King lam, and to and prisoner, M'Kenua, with having counselted, provoked and incited Andrew Collon and Michael tween the Elbe and Breet, both melasive Devin to the commission of said murders. After a Europe, by payment of an additional Premium lengthened trial the prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Monday .- Satur-Ve lesying of the rate previously authorised by the | liam and Patrick Maher, and Michael Devin, were | from change of circumstances, may be unable to con-Police Act. The 9 Geo. IV., ch. 82, known as hanged at Trim for their share in these dreadful tinue their Annual Payments. murders.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The market, vesterday, had little or no supply of either new or old grain, the farmers being otherwise busily employed at present. Prices may be considered rather stationary. - Wheat, new, sest rday. After the Mayor had taken the 20s, to 22s. ; ditto, old, 21s. to 25s. ; Barley, new, 10s, to 11s.; ditto, old, 12s, to 13s, ; Oats, new, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; ditto, old, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Oats, old, for mealmen and horses, 13s, to 14s, per barrel; Oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s. 6d. to 14s, per cwt.; Second Flour 30s, to 31s.; Thirds 23s, to 27s. : Fourths 16s, to 20s, per bag. -Weighed at Butter Crane, Monday 116 firkins; of three Resolutions was brought forward Tuesday 278; Best peighbouring 70s. to 73s. is Mr. Carroll, declaring the very defective Whiskey, old frish gallon, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; 201 totally inadequate powers of the Police Imperial, 7s. 5d. to 8s. - Cardiff Coals, 2s. 3d. Act, with respect to lighting the City, the to 2s. 4d.; Newport, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d .- Hay,

> LIVERPOOL MARKETS-FRIDAY. Provisions. - Butter has been in good demand. and in some instances rather higher prices have at the Principal Offices and at the Branches.

Butter, per cwt.—Belfast, new, 77s, to 78s.; Banbridge 70s. to 72s.; Colerain, 73s. to 74s. Sligo, 71s. to 72s.; Derry, 73s. to 75s.; Limerick. 72s. to 74s.; Waterford, 71s. to 76s.; Cork, 70s. to 74s.; Ditto, Pickled seconds, 73s. to 74s.; Do., Dry thirds, 62s. to 63s.; Newry, 71s. to 72s.; Carlow, 72s. to 76s. Bladdered Lard. there being a fair number of dealers in attendance, the vales effected in wheat were quite in retail.

CORK BUTTER, AUG. 4. To Merchants = 71s. 67s. COs. 54s. 44s. COMPANY,

ASSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS. PURCHASING AND GRANTING ANNUITIES,

CONFERBING ENDOWMENTS. AND FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. ESTABLISHED IN 1805,

Incorporated by Royal Charter. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13. BANK STREET, EDINBURGH.

AND FOR THE IRISH DEPARTMENT, 54, YORK-STREET,

DUBLIN. THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the King's Charter, offers to the Public the security of an simple Capital as a guarantee fund, together with all the advantages resulting from a participation of profits on the mutual assurance plan, without risk, while for the convenience of those who prefer a certain future benefit, at a low rate of Piemium, the Company grants Policies without participa tion, either for the whole period of life or for short periods, at corresponding rates of Premium - These advantages are not exceeded by the terms of even the most favoured establishment either for security or liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors in abis branch have two modes of Assurance; by the one the Insured participate in the profits, while the other admits of no participation; but the Policy Holders must pay according to a lower rate of premium. In both the Rates are fixed as low as is defined consistent with safety; and it is provided that at the expiration of the first ten years and afterwards of every seventh year, the profits shall be ascertained by a careful investigation, and that four sixths thereof shall be apportioned to each Policy of five years stand. ing and upwards, entitled to participate, and that according to the capital sum assured, and the is set aside as a guarantee fund for the Life Policy Holders, and eventually, at periodical investigations apportioned among those entitled to participate-the remaining one sixth is allotted for the Proprietors of the Company, as a consideration for their having pledged their subscribed and accumulated capital, in addition to the Profits of the Life Department, as a tarther guarantee to Policy Holders.

. Ke	Yearly.	Hall-yearly.	Quarterly.
20	1 !6 8	1 0 17 4	1 0 9 10
30	2 - 6 - 3	1 4 0	0 12 2
40]	$3 \ 0 \ 9$	1116	0 16 0
50	4 3 3	$2 \ 3 \ 5$	1 2 2
60	6 + 0 + 9	3 3 6	1 12 7

Agra	Yearly.	1 11-16	1 (5
J. Ke. 1	Teatiy.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.
20 1	2 1 6	1 1 1 1	T 0 10 9
30	2/11/1	1 6 1	0 13 3
40	3 6 6	1 13 8	0 17 2
50	4 8 4	2 5 10	$1 1 3 \overline{5}$
60	6 5 4	3 6 10	1 14 4

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE. The Lives of Military and Naval Officers in the United Kingdom, both on full and half pay, are assured at the same rate of Premium as those of Civilians, so long as they are not dispatched on Foreign, or engaged in the Preventive Service; but the Directors to be carried, and I therefore started. The thing lies of the 67th Foot, 7th Dragoon Guards, and are empowered to fix the Premium in all other coses where any preuliar hazard shall attend the Life upon which the Assurance is proposed to be made. For the PARTICULAR ACCOMMODATION OF EVERY CLASS, THIS OFFICE EXCEIVES PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS YEARLY, HALF-YEARLY, AND OVARTERLY.

> SUMMARY. TWENTY ONR Days allowed for Payment of Re newal Premiums after the date stipulated in the Policy , but if delayed beyond this the Assurance may be renewed within Six Months, upon evidence satisfactory to the Directors, of the unimpaired state of the health

from a British Port to any Port of the Continent be

commensurate to the increase of the rick.

The Company purchases, on liberal terms, Policies day Thomas Carey was found guilty of conspiring for the whole term of Life, which shall have subsisted to morder Edward Thomas Hussey, and sentenced | for three years, and the Directors are at all times ready

Life Lasses paid within three months after proof satisfactory to the Board has been afforded of the demise of the party.

Policies may be Sold, Transferred, or Pledged. The strictest secreey is observed in regard to al mainese transacted with the Office.

No charge is made for Entrance Money. In order to avoid the possibility of defeating or even protracting just claims on the Company by the delay and expense of legal proceedings, it is imperative on the Directors and the parties making the Insurance, to

submit the subject of dispute to arbitration. Pensions, Annuities, and the like, purchased and granted on liberal terms; Survivorships secured, and Endowments conferred.

FIRE DEPARTMENT The Company lusures Houses, Furniture, Goods, and Merchandise, Floor, Cotton, Oat, and Woollen Mills; Distilleries, Corn Stores, and Kilns; Thatched Buildings; Shipping in Port and Dock, or while Building or used in Navigable Canals, and all other Property, " FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE," at extremely moderate Premiums, and FARMING STOCK insured free from Government Duty.

Rates, Prospectus, and Proposals to be had onais. CHRISTOPHER EIFFE. Manager and General Superintendent of the

Company's business for Ireland. T. EIFFE. Agent at Dublin, 54, York-stroot. Oureference to the recent legal reports, it will be

ound that some of the Offices have refused to appear in the Courts of Law in Ireland, thereby giving Claim ants the trauble and inconvenience and exposing them to 48s. to 50s. ; Firkin ditt o, 48s. ; Hanis, dry, 46s the enormous expense of proceeding to London for reto 48s. Beef, per tierce, 100s. to 110s. Pork, dress. To obviote such a proceeding, and to merit the per barrel. 48s. to 55s.; Bacon, new, 30s. to 35s. confidence of the people of Ireland, the Directors of the GRAIN, - We have again to note an extremely | CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY pledge | Rowland, Troon, coals, for Duminote. light arrival of grain, &c., from Ireland since themselves to oppear, and give defence to any action Tuesday. At this day's market, notwithstanding | that may be brought against them, on service of the usual process to their Executive at Dublin. There is floor; Veronica, Direcoll, Baltimore, wheat, for great satisfaction, inductor, in stating, that from the commencement in 1805, the Company was not contested any demand in a Court of Law although during that period the Unrectors have actiled upwards of ditro; Margaret, Organ, Cork, cods; I tovidence, 1.200 claims.

Committee of five was appointed to consider the To Country-61s. 56s. 50s. 44s. 33s. A YEAY LIBITAL COMMISSION allowed to Per-

expediency of either of these measures, to collect | MALEDONIAN INSURANCE some effecting or bringing Insurances to this Officeas also on Policies transferred from other Companies.

AGENCIES ESTABLISHED IN THE COUNTRY Cork - Mr. Daminiot Key - Longford - Peter Grady: nelly, Secretary, Chain. Tullainore-Thos Collins. Kilkenny J.AV Bouglass, ber of Commerce. Limerick - John Langford. Wexford - James Kenselah.

Galway-Patrick Kelly. Castleber - MathewCostey. Ballinasloe-II. M. Flat. Fermoy-Henry Robinson. Mallow-Wm Fitzmaurica. Tuam-W. N. Alley. Dungarvan, L. Fitzmaurice. Rosenmon - J. B. Beech. Dundalk - L. Marmion. Applications for Agencies to be made to the

Company's Manager at Dublin. JOSEPH FANNING, Esq., Solicitor, Agent at Waterford.

EXCHEQUER.

GEORGE HOULAHAN BY Virtue of His Majesty's aget. By Witt of Fieri Facias in THOMAS FORRSITAL. (this Cause, to us directed, we will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCHON, at TWELVE o'Clock, on THURSDAY, the 7th AUGUST Inst., at the House and Stores fately occupied by the Defendant, in George's street, in the city of Waterford, some HOUSEHOLD FURSI-TURE, CASES, BOTTLES, UTENSILS, &c., together with a complete RECTIFYING DISTIL. LERY, and all the other Goods and Chattels of said Desendant which have been seized under said Writ of Fieri Facias, to satisfy Plaintiff's Debt .- Also, Defendant's Interest in the Distillery Concerns.

Dated this 4th August, 1834. MICHAEL MORTIMER, ALEXANDER R. POPE, WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer .

CORK COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT.

SUMMONING OF JURORS. Saturday, shortly after Baron Pennefather en-

ered the Court. Mr. Leader, of Mill-street, said, my Lord, may I say a few words in addition to what I stated vesterday on the subject of bailiffs. I stated resterday evening that this bailiff was taken into custody. I stated that this man, Denis Shea, receives 7s. Cd. as a fee for each person exempted from serving. These fees are shared with the Sheriff's Clerk; Windle is his name, and this man gets 5s, out of every 7s. 6d. He has made, I understand, no less than £40 on these transaca tions for this Assizes.

Baron Pennefather-I have given instructions to the Crown Solicitor to examine into the matter, and I will state to him what you now say.

Mr. Leader-I am sure, my Lord, that the Sheriff has had no knowledge of the circumstance. Mr. Johnson - 1 knew nothing of the matter Il the commencement of the Assizes. I have in-

juired into it and am sorry to find the charge true. Baron Pennefather-I have before said, from what I know of Mr. Johnson, and the manner in which I have seen him discharge his duty at various times, he is incapable of any participation in such a matter. He has expressed his anxiety to investigate it, and I make no doubt he will give

every assistance to carry it farther. Me. Johnson-Certainly, I will, my Lord.

la a few minutes Mr. Plunkett came into Court, and his Lordship addressed him. Mr. Plunkett. with reference to the matter I mentioned to you vesterday, that of the Bailiff, it was stated to me by one of the Gentlemen summoned as Jurors, that the impropriety was not only practised by the Bailiff, but by a person in the Sab-sheriff's office. of the name of Windle. It is not meant to implicate the Sub-sheriff, nor is any imputation cast. on him, but it is said that Windle participated in the sums received by the Bailiff. If that be the case it is fitting that he be prosecuted, and if the matter is brought home to him, that he be made an example of. Therefore you will give directions to the Crown Solicitor to see how far the case may be brought forward, and how far the evidence may reach. It would be unfair to prejudge him, not knowing the evidence against him. His character may be as precious to him as any other man, and I do not mean to say any thing to his prejudice.

Mr. Johnson. - Perhaps, mr Lord, I may be permitted to say that I have known him for the last 17 years, and I never knew a person of better character, and I appeal to many persons in Court. I was never more disappointed, and I regret exceedingly any imputation being cast upon him.

Baron Pennefather-Perhaps it may not bo fair to prejudge him, if the evidence rests only on the word of the bailiff, who is himself a delinquent.

Mr. Plunkett-Just so, my Lord. The bailiff who is charged is the sole evidence.

BIRTH, At Eastland, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Pienin GEORGE BARRON, Esque ul a daughter. MARRIED,

On Sunday, by the Rev John Sheehan, Mr. Wit. LIAM SLANKY, of Stephen Mieet, to Miss Tohanna MAHER, of Patrick street.

Monday night, Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, Thomas. street. He went to bed, about ten in the evening, in his usual health, tolerably good but subject to occasional pains of body and limbs, and was found dead in bed in the morning. He is supposed to have had an enlargement of the beart.

PURT NEIFS-PASSAGE, AUG. 6.

ARRIVED. 8d-Eliza, Poyer, Plymouth, empty casks. 4th-St. Day, Laneaster, Falmouth, ballast : Townsend, Daunt, and St. Michael, Murphy, Cork, hallast, for Ross; Providentia, Gatte, Memel, timber, &c . for Ross; Einas, Allen, Shoreham, ballast; King, John ston, l'ugwash, timber, &c.; Mary, Whelan, Dublin, ballast, for Dungarvan.

5th-Geo. IV., Gates, Swanses, culm, for Rose : Frances and Mary, Gray, Shoreham, ballast; Petterel,

SAILED. 3d - Peter and Mais, Gibbons, Liverpool, grain and Liverpool: Mary Ann, Brown, Milford, general cargo 4th- Entus, Fowler, Susnica, Sallast; Mercury Duyle, Quetiec, ditto ; Gleaner, Longwile, Chepatow. Philips, Newport, balante

Wind-Aug. 5(b-> W.

he cave up the commission with which he had been honoured, on Monday last, advised his Royal Highness to call upon his old advisers to form an Administration, he ought not to be surprised at what he saw. He wished to see an Administration country might look up with confidence. Such an Administration, he thought, might be raised, if his Royal Highness, were fairly enabled to avail himself of the inlents in the country. With this feeling, he had drawn up an Address, in which he hoped the House would concur. If, however, he was disappointed in this respect, the should at all erents have | dangers by which it was menaced." the satisfaction of reflecting, that he had zeelously endearoured to gain for his country the best Administration that could be obtained. He concluded by

"That an humble and dutiful Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly thanking him for his most gracious answer to the Address of that House of the 21st of May, lamenting the failure of his endeavours to form an Ad.: ministration on a more extended basis, and at the same time expressing an earnest hope that he would avail, himself of any opportunity that may occur, of acquiring additional strength to his Majesty's Go-

Mr. CARTWRIGHT objected to the proposed address, as he thought it went to attach a something like blame to the Illustrious Personage, whose duty It was to exercise the executive power. In his opinion, no blame whatever appeared to attach itself to the executive branch of the Government. If the House did not support the Government of Lord Liverpore, owder circumstances like the present, he thought their conduct would throw the executive bank on that party by whom his overtures had been rejected. This be was most anxious to avert, and would therefore give the motion his most decided-

Lord FOLKSTONE thought the Address inadequate to the purpose for which it was moved. At a crisis, too, so alarming as the present, be thought it mocessary to express their sense of the present situathou of the country. On this ground he thought the Hon. Geutleman ought to have rested his motion, and not on the Cabinet negociations, with which they had nothing to do. It was their business to consider the present lamentable state of the country. and the hands entrusted with the administration of Its affairs, without concerning themselves with the Cabinet negociations pending out of doors. If there were one part of the Constitution more sacred than another, it was that which left the appointmeut of Ministers wholly to the Chief Magistrate of with the Crown in this respect, he considered as extremely improper and unconstitutional.-[Hear.] He also thought the Hon. Gentleman wrong in censuring the Noble Lords for refusing to take office. as he (Lord Folkstone) concrived that it was in the breast of every one to accept or refuse a proposition to place himself in a responsible situation; and that every man was at liberty to refuse without subjecting himself fairly to censure. He thought the Hon. Gentleman had proceeded too far when he censured the Noble Lords, as there might have been a something istent, a something concented, which influenced their conduct, of which he could know nothing, but which might make it impossible for them to close of things. It was almost impossible to look at the papers lately presented to the House, and not to be total official value of British manufactures, exported within the last twelve mouths, fell short of the amount of those of the preceding year by £10,000,000. — The sum raised by taxes within the same period had diture of the country was increased by five million pounds. On this subject he would not dwell; but it was a subject of reasonable alarm to see the Government of the country entrusted to the same persons who, at the beginning of the present war, had been declared by a vote of that House to be incompe-

to take from it all'the words but the word " that," for the purpose of stating .44 The deep regret of that House, that his Royal Highness's endeavours to carry into effect the Address of that House of the 21st of May last, praving for a strong Administration, had ultimately failed. What that House saw with the greatest sorrow. after his Royal Highness's most gravious answer to their former Afidress, that he would immediately attend to it, and after the anxious expectations of the country excited in consequence, that he had the same men, against whom the former opinion of that House appeared recorded. That under these circumstances, it was the bounded duty of that House again to address his Royal Highness on the perilous and alarming state of the realm, and to inform him, that after all the morrilices made in the long and trying contest in which the country is engaged, nothing but danger appeared before it, as it appeared from papers laid before that House, that of the most rapid decay, and the taxes less producthe country were thus impaired, the public expense tion now under consideration was, whether the pre-

tent to carry on the Administration. He concluded

by moving, as an amendment to the original motion,

rency, intrinsically of no value, was now made the of this House had driven them from office in 1803, were so recently pronounced unworthy. legal tender; that that House could not but think and therefore they were not competent to manage hear !] - The first offer that had been made to lond. the present system must lead to a national bankruptcy, with all the fatal consequences of such a and wield the energies of the State in this moment of scheme that betrayed too openly the spirit and the calamity. Thus situated, they felt it to be their peril and of difficulty. But he would ask the No- racter of a partition treaty. The second proposition raised, stronger than the present: one to which the | duty to implore his Royal Highness, as he valued | ble Lord whether it was not fair to compare this the prosperity of the People and the honour of the Crown, to summon to his Councils such men alone who would pledge themselves to endeavour to reform all existing aboves, and who, by their wisdom, firmness, and prudence, might extricate the country from its present difficulties, and preserve it from the | self; and if it was proper to defend that cause, of Lord MILITON rose also to move an Amend-

ment, but not one so voluminous, or embracing so many topics, as that of his Noble Friend. He hought, on so short a notice, and without an onportunity of going into the details, they ought not to rash into the presence of the Sovereign with an Address like that which had just been proposed .-He agreed with the last Speaker, that the Hon. upon a wrong footing, as he had not founded it on the situation of the country. He strongly objected to the Government of the country being entrusted to men who had been voted incompetent, and particularly to the Right Hon. Gentleman now at the hand of the finances of the country (Mr. N. Vansittart), whose appointment, by the bye, had been the occasion of the Hon. Centleman giving his notice for that Address, which had been carried up to the Prince Regent. He objected to him, as being the great advocate of the present corrency of the country. He could not reconcile himself to the idea of seeing the Government of the country entrasted to the men who, eight years ago, were delared to be unfit to carry it on, when Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox laid aside their rivalry to put them down. These, however, were the men, to whom now, under more trying circumstances, their deteriorated country was to be entrusted. After some farther oliservations, the Noble Lord proposed an Address, expressing regret, that the expectations held out hy the Prince Regent's answer to the Address of that House had not yet been restized, assuring him of a continuance of their zealous support in such measures as they conceived to be most conducive to its interests at home and abroad, and imploring him no would be at once entitled to the support of Parliament and the country.

The SPEAKER observed, the Noble Lord could not more his Address at present. The sense of the House could not be taken on it till that already before it were negatived. He could, therefore, only this country .- [Hear, hear.] - Any interference | be considered as having given notice, that he would move an Address when the proper time came.

> Mr. M. MONTAGUE, though he could not think the present Administration so good as might be wished, thought it equal to any that could be formed by the opposite party. He eulogised the conduct of the Prince on the present occasion; lamented the disposition which appeared in the Administration to depart in some measure from that wise system on which they had so long acted with respect to the Roman Catholics, but stated it to be his intention to give thom his assistance and support, uninfluenced

Mr. G. VANSITTART adverted to the conduct If the Sovereign on a former occasion, when the state of the finances of the country, her relations | Resolution was come to on the 21st March, and on with foreign powers, and her situation at home, in the 24th the King dissolved the Parliament, to take order to frame a suitable address in the present state | the sense of the People on the subject, a resolution which was fully justified by the event. Such attempts, if encouraged, would convert the Governalarmed at the idea of the country remaining in the | ment of this country from the best to the worst of hands of the same men who had brought it into its all Governments—as it would take from us a lipresent situation. From these it appeared, that the mited Monarchy, and give us in place a turbulent

Sir T: TURTON Inmented those circumstance which had withheld from the service of the country. the great talents of the Right Honourable Lords fallen off by three million pounds, while the expense | Grey and Grenville. The Hon, Baronet maintained, that the prerogative of the Crown would be surendered into the hands of an oligarchy, if the Household Officers were to be placed entirely at the disposal of the Ministers.

Mr. D. GIDDY observed, it had been said that this House had come to a vote upon the necessity for forming an efficient Administration upon an extended scale. Undoubtedly they had so done, but under what circumstances? A notice of the Motion had been only given the preceding day. At that time an opinion was entertained, that the delay of a few minutes in coming to the vote would have given a majority against the Motion. If Gentlemen adverted to what passed on the same evening, shortly after the division, they must be satisfied that such would have been the fact. But the House would recollect, that though one branch of the Legislature had expressed an opinion upon the subject, the other branch had not expressed any opinion at all; they again entrusted the Government of the country to I had not stated their disapprobation of the Ministry. Was this House then to adopt the language of controul? He deprecated the conduct which brought before the public the proceedings in the negociations for forming an extended Administration, as highly nexpedient, and on other occasions as tending to emburrass the Government .- [Hear, hear !] Nor was be aware how those discussions could have been put forth without infringing the oath which some of the parties had taken, as Privy Councillors, which the commerce and trade of the country were in a state | onth of course precluded them from divulging any thing which passed between their Royal Master and five than formerly. That while the resources of | themselves .- [Hear, hear!] - The simple ques-

the resources of the country, to carry on the war, Grey and Grenville had necessarily failed; it was n country with other countries, which, ever since the time alluded to, had been wrested from the domination of the lawful Sovereigns. England had, under the Administration decried by the Noble Lord, defended the cause of the Peninsula with credit to hernecessity great expenses must have been incurred, f r great exertions were called for. The Honourable Gentleman declared that he should not vote either for the Address of the Honourable Gentleman. nor the Amendment of the two Noble Loids, thinking the interference of Parliament incompatible with the principles on which he had generally acted.

Mr. S. TIGHE thought that a Ministry without the confidence of the People, but supported by the Gentleman (Mr. S. Wortfey) had put the question | King, must run into a noxious oligatchy; and be could not believe that the present Ministry had any title to, or share of public confidence. There was an influence behind the Throne—there had been so before-there was an influence, not constitutional, but historical. The greatest Statesmen of England had been forced to feel it in their turn. What was he scheme now proposed?—to have a double Cabinet, a Cabinet within a Cabinet. But the House had a right, in the dangers of the country, to interfere. It was their bounden duty to take care, no guid detrimenti respublica caperet. Let there be fairness in the offers for forming a Government, and there is talent enough in the country for its forma-

Mr. G. JOHNSTONE wondered to hear the old story of secret influence being brought up again. He had thought that it was now so exploded that none but the vulgar believed it. There was no doubt we could make a good Administration. In his schemes for the purpose, for he semetimes in lulged in these speculations, he had sometimes thought of Lord Moira as Prime Minister, and the Member for Bedford as Charcettor of the Exchea ser. [Hear, hear, and laughing.] But Lord Sidmouth brought a great accession to the executive strength of the Administration. [Hear, and laughlonger to defer forming such an Administration as | ing.] That Noble Lord, whatever might have been said of him on both sides, had been courted on

Mr. GRATTAN observed that, so far as th restion before the House was connected with the order of the Noble Lords who were parties to the late negociation, there could exist no doubt that it was their province to prosecute their public princi ples with an utter disgregard to all objects merely of Iv acted honourably in declining office as they had private or personal nature. [Hear, hear!] The House would remember, before they proceeded far ther, that the crime of refusing place was not one of which there was any danger of finding too many eximples, and that the annuls of history did not abound in instances of power rejected upon conscientious scruptes. It was, however, to be considered, whether a Minister would have done well, either for his own or for the public interests, who should have accept ed office, without having previously ensured to him self the confidence, not only of Parliament, but of his Sovereign. [Hear, hear!] Whether he would have acted wisely to have undertaken the Governwith the overtures made to them, with honour to House of Commons interfered with his right to ap- ment, if he suspected that his measures would be themselves or with advantage to the country. The point his Ministers, by tesolving that they had a controlled by another influence, was one question, House ought to take into their consideration the light to advise his Mejerty on all occasions. This but that in declining so to do upon the suspicion, it nourably and disinterestedly. [Hear, hear!] It eas impossible for a Minister to stand, if, possessing the confidence of his King, he enjoyed not the confidence of Parliament, or if, enjoying the latter, he was excluded from the former. If my Lords Grey and Grenville had acted on the persuasion that the Household, if left unaltered, was likely to prove mother cabinet, they had acted constitutionally in esisting such an arrangement, and if this persuasion was well founded, they had acted wisely at the same time. He regretted much that those Noble Lords had not acceded to power, both from feelings of attachment to them, and a conviction of the beneficial measures which might have been expected from them. An Hon, Gentleman had alluded to Lord Sidmouth. Without intending any disrespect to him, he must remark, that although the Catholic Question was now to be laid open, yet the settlement of Household. We stated expressly to his Royal their claims must now be made through him as the Home Secretary, he being avowedly adverse to the admission of these claims altogether. He did not mean to say, that this circumstance would necessarily impede that settlement, although it could not be supposed likely to facilitate it. From all that had passed in the course of these negotiations, he considered the conduct of all parties, of my Lords Grey and Wellesley, and the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning), so clear as to deserve any thing

Mr. W. ELLIOT assured the House it was his intention to offer a very few observations. It was indubitably the prerogative of the Crown to select and appoint its own Ministers, but it was the no less unquestionable privilege of the House of Commons to exercise a negative controll over that prerogative, whenever it shall be exerted in opposition to the public interests. - [Hear, hear!] - The House then had lately voted the present Ministers to be incompetent, this was the natural and necessary interpretation of their vote: Ministers themselves had confessed it, by stating that they held office merely during the interim employed in procuring abler successors.-[Hear, hear!]-They now saw that the result of their own vote, after the lapse of three weeks, was, that the same persons whom that vote company, he could not conjecture, but he would diture had Increased by several shillows. In aggra- sent Ministers could Be safely trusted to manage had stigmatised for incapacity, were returned to firm, in the names of Lords Grey and Grensille. vation of all these erils, the current coin of the the affairs of the State? And in deciding upon that them enjoying the plenitude of power, and claiming no conjecture or assertion was ever made so tree

to form an Administration (Lord Moira) had, when I realm had altogether disappeared, and a paper cur- | question, the Noble Lord had contended, that a vote ' from the House the same counded co of the same counded and a paper curhad been met at once by the same Noble Louis with an enquiry respecting the Household, to which no answer could be given; and denied, as the were, any satisfactory explanation on this point they would, by acquiescing in the offer made them have sacrificed that legitimate influence, which Ministers, it was their duty to retain and exercise. directed themselves of their constitutional authority over the Department of the Household, and have recognized and sanctioned the principle of dividing the powers of Government, and of set ting those powers against each other. [hear, hear Upon the question of the Catholic Claims, it now numered that the same persons who only two months ngo declared it to be the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, that those claims ought not to be consider ed, the same men who succeeded to power by the aid of a No-Popery cry, the oven who came forward to protect the State against the peril of allowing Ca thoffe Colonels to become Generals, now proclaimed their intention of opposing to those claims no longer the influence and authority of Government .- [hear. hear 1] What must be the feelings, at this transition of their partizans, the friends and champlons of the church? what said the Right Honourable the Judge of the Prerogative Court to this sudden change of policy? what was the impression which it made on the minds of the Right Honourable the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Member for Oxford, and his Honourable colleague? Such were the circumstances under which these Ministers, after drinking to the dregs the cop of political humiliation, new came forward in defiance and contempt of that sentence of condemnation which had been passed upon them, as men the most fit and competent that could be found to conduct the country thro' its difficulties. and meet the awful exigencies of the present time, -[Loud cries of hear !] He would trouble the House no farther than to remind them that they steed before a solemn tribunal, that they were called onto discharge a solemn duty, and that, in resisting the defeat and frustration of their former vote, they were exercising an authority which emanated from the people, on whose behalf alone, therefore it

could be justly exercised. Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST said, that the only question was, whether the present Ministers should be permitted to go on, or the Prince Re gent be compelled to revert to those persons with whom all attempts at negociation had so recently failed. Lords Grey and Grenville had undoubted. done; but he had himself, certainly, understood that the Household was to be left open for discussion and arrangement. If the change was previous ly insisted on, he did not see how the Severica could escape degradation. [Hear, hear.] ibs House, he trusted, would not vote Minis er in competent, without taking a compristive view of their merits, and considering what chance there was of obtaining a more efficient Cabinet. The Right Honorfable Gentleman, after a variety of further observations, concluded by remarking, that applications for the purpose of acquiring additional

strength, were not necessarily evidence of incarrein Lord YARMOUTH said, it was the intention of himself and his friends to resign the supariors which they at present held, previous to the new of their's was well known; they took every meum of stating it in quarters from whence it had any likelihood of reaching the cars of the parties into rested; and, in particular, they communicated it to a Right Honourable Gentleman who took and tive part in the negociation [hear, hear! from all sides of the House]. In short, they took we means, short of official resignation, to shea ust they never wished to have any connection with them [hear, hear, from the Opposition]. And their intention originated in a wish to save the Frince Regent from that humiliation which he most have experienced from their being turned out of officehumiliation which could only serve to convey an unfavourable impression throughout the country against the Government. He did not speak in the name of one or two, but of all the Officers of the Highness, that we wished to resign, and not to be turned out; and all that we requested was, that we might know, ten minutes before certain Gentleme received the seals, that such a circumstance was to take place, that we might have it in our power to make a timely resignation. He declared on it conscience, before God, that their intentions we such as he had stated, and that the only principle by which they were actuated was to save the Prior from humiliation; for he could not but consider the attempt to make this change in the Heusehold a proliminary to entering upon the negociation, as calculated to humiliate him in the eyes of the Country (Hear!)

Mr. PONSONBY said, that he hoped the Hout would submit with patience to the length of time was imperiously necessitated to employ in the rind cation of his Noble Friends and of himself, from t misconceptions under which it appeared several the House laboured respecting their late condu He had hearkened to expressions of a dubious con plexion, employed by the Noble Lord (Yarmouth and which, he had assured the House, passed his h for the first time. Who the Right Hon. Gentlem mentioned by the Noble Lord was, who posses such transcendent talents, who was such delight

on ly, as that those Noble Persons determined to | ed open this point, yet be himself thought, upon | sion, would naturally lead the House to expect he | stated that the pair object in calling for it uses have the Household Officers dismissed for the sole | public grounds, it could not be assented to. What should trespass a little on their times. The Right to prevent any future misunderstanding; that, from purpose of humbling that person to whom all respect was due. Upon the 21st of last month, the Parlinment came to a resolution to address his Royal Histories to form a more strong and efficient Administration, so that the great concerns of the nation might be dispatched with ability and confidence .--The Hon. Centleman who moved that address he now saw opposite to him; he had been accused of concerting the motion mutually between them, and he called upon that Honourable Gentleman to declare, upon his unsullied and spotless honour, as a Gentleman, whether he had ever made any such communication, either with himself or with those in whom he lived in the intimacy of private and political friendship. The motion of the Address did not emanate from the side of the House on which he had the honour of sitting; neither did it find its strongest support from those persons usually denominated Members of the Opposition. It was not labariously patronized by the Opposition: two Genthemen only rose and delivered their opinions; for, had now such desire been manifested, the Honograhie Gentleman would have occupied a ground in appearance more tenable, when he chose to assert, that they were not labouring to get people from power, but to get themselves into it. He never recollected any question of such importance from which there were so many of the Opposition absent; the intimation was so short, that Geutlemen who were at a distance had not time to receive intelligence of it; and the Ministerial side of the House had the honour of passing a vote of incapacity upon the Ministry. almost without the participation of the Opposition. He begged to say, for his friends and for himself that they had no secret -- no reserve upon the subject; the more extensive the capacities were which the Administration could admit, the more would they be gratified, and the country assisted. It and been impressed upon the people's minds, by the | have been easily adjusted two or three years back. rote of the House, that a coalition of public men. of hitherto dissonant parties, was to take place, and a strong Administration, fulfilling the expectancy of the nation, would be the consequence. It certainly | that House, brought forward by an Honouruble was the wish of all those persons, with whom he lived in friendly habits, to coalesce with the other gentlemen who might be called to the Administration. It was the determination of his two Noble culties of this sort, and not supported by the confi-Friends and of himself to act with any men who could unite cordially upon some of the great and But the odious task was to be put upon them, by pending questions at present in agitation in the pub- | first denying them, the power over the Hoosehold, e mind. They were desirous to cast their portion of assistance into the grand political balance, and tewards displacing Members of Parliament for and all the resplendent talents which came to the their votes. There were those in that House who support of the Government. When the formation of such an Administration was entrusted to the capacity of his Noble Friend (the Marquis Wellesley), that Noble person requested the as- principles, the House must do them the justice to sistance of his two Noble Friends (Grey and Grenville), informing them, that all party predilections were suppressed, and a general union of talents was sent motion before the House, however highly he reto take place for the furtherance of the common cause of their country. When a call had been made upon those Noble persons, in a manner to which it was rather a motion to keep in the present Admithey were obliged to declare that they could not concede, the public had a right to know upon what grounds they made their resistance: therefore, for of availing themselves of any accidental aid from the purpose of vindicating their characters from all misconception, he begged indulgence from the House to parrate the correspondence in the order in which it had happened. Mr. Ponsonby here entered mto a long narrative of the negociation, exactly similar | House voting an Address for a change of Administrato what will be found in the official correspondence. the whole, then, what authority had the Noble Lord (Yarmouth) to say that the removals in the Household were greater than before meditated upon any change of Administration ?- (Cries of " No! no?") -To give strength and efficacy to any Government-a mutual concurrence and agreement in principles upon which it is framed-next, a good understanding with the Crown-and, lastly, a good and sound character to each Member composing the Administration, and a countenance of honour and of the Catholic claims. But it was said, the Cathoa heart of integrity in the eyes of the People-These | lic question would not be made a Cabinet measure; qualifications only gave strength and efficiency to a but if not a Cabinet measure, it never could be a Government. His Noble Friends had been rashly | Legislative one, for if they did not undertake this, blamed for hastily breaking up the negociations, but it was not their blame that they fistened to them. If great measure having a successful termination, withany blame could be attached, it would be with the Noble Marquis and Earl Moira, who submitted plans of Governments without having well weighed | after that Opposition had been changed into an Adthe principles of the Constitution—such principles as were held to be fundamental, and established firmly at the glorious Revolution. It was a violation of those principles which lost the House of Stuart the Crown. The King, by the law of the the empire, and upwards of four millions of his Ma-Constitution, was an irresponsible person, who was however under promise to employ confidential persons to support his Government and counsel him the conduct of the Cabinet contradicting his predicin the exercise of his prerogative. The House of Stuart told the Parliament, that it possessed Noble Friends (Grey and Grenville) stood acquitno right to interfere in those matters of state, | ted from any wish to monopolize power to themand, by an unconstitutional resistance to the Parlia- | selves : that they stood acquitted of any wish to hurt ment, compelled the People to dethrone them, and place a more deserving family on the Throne. Al- the Illustrious Personage so often alluded to; they though the Crown had the preregative to dismiss its | were incapable of any such motive; they had acted servants when it thought proper, nevertheless, it was | not on private, but public grounds. He entirely bound to accept of counsel from the persons employed under it. The Right Hou. Gentleman then Folkstone) in all parts; at the same time he did proceeded to enumerate the various changes of Administration from 1786 to the present day, in every one of which the change of the Officers of the Household took place as a necessary part of the measures of such Administrations. The Noble Lords (Grey and Grenville), therefore, only desired to know ciples of the Constitution.

if they were to be permitted to use the same powers

There was not, therefore, any thing so very extraor-

usual upon the change of every Administration .-

trations? What could be more destructive, what could be more opposite to the principles of the Constitution, than that the executive offices of the State should be under one controut, and the Officers of the Court under another? What would be thought of them, if they had condescended to abandon this principle, a principle hitherto shewing no distinction between the great Officers of the State, and the great Officers of the Crown. But were these Noble Lords justified by any thing that passed, in abandoning those principles which had been insisted upon by all | that, because his numerical followers might be the voted an Address for a strong and efficient Administration, this proposal was not very likely to attain that most desirable object. They were never honoured by a personal interview with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent- [Hear, hear.] -the ordinary and usual practice upon the formation of every new Administration; but the practice uponthe present occasion was quite different; nor did the proposal itself convey to them any presence that they possessed the confidence of the Crown. Under what circumstances then could they have hoped to ministration could be formed from the late negociabring forward the Catholic question? In this House there had been always a majority against them upon that question, and they were determined not to form | It was equally the opinion of himself and Lord Welany Administration, onless they could carry that agestion. Were they then to come to this House with this mark branded upon them, while, in order to carry that question, every mark of the confidence of the Crown was absolutely necessary? With respect to America, the difficulties would be still greater, and from the present complexion of affairs as connected with that country, that which might they might now find impossible. The question which related to an economical reform to the expen diture, and upon which a Bill was now pending it Gentleman (Mr. Bankes), on which he had been able to obtain only a majority of nine—could it b expected, that a Ministry so formed, under diffidence of the Crown, could carry such a measure and granting them the more odious task of afwell knew the Noble Lords were not actuated in this by any narrow or personal motives whatever. and if an union could have been formed upon those say, that they manifested every disposition to have the negociation forwarded. With regard to the prespected the character of the Honourable Gentleman who brought it forward, yet, as he understood it, nistration, which the House had already roted to be inefficient; and however they might have the power any quarter from which it might come, still they were in a state of weakness and insufficiency. The motion, he thought, did not go far enough, and he believed there never was an instance before of the tion, and then resting satisfied with having the same Administration again. It was not for any accession of strength and efficiency they could approve of them, for there was none. It could not be from the adoption of any conciliating measures, for a Noble Lord, a Member of this Administration (Lord Harrowby). had declared in another place, that they remained in office for the purpose of preventing the Government from falling into the hands of those whose opinions and principles had been condemned by the country; in other words, to prevent the acceleration it never could be carried, for he never knew any out it was first made a Cabinet measure. Such measures had been carried by the Opposition, but it was ministration, and taken into the service of the Crown. Were they to come to the conclusion, that the Government had no opinion upon a question involving the peace and happiness of one-fifth part of jesty's subjects? If he was wrong in this, then most happy should hele to see his opinion erroneous, and tions. Under these circumstances, he hoped his the feelings of any person whatever, but, above all, agreed in the Amendment of his Noble Friend (Lord onceive that it contained too much matter of detail for the House to enterinto at present. He was, therefore, ready to vote for the Amendment of his other Noble Friend (Lord Milton), which was consistent with the dignity of the House, and the prin-

Mr. CANNING rose, and observed, that the apreal which the Right Hon, Gentleman who spoke last had so frequently made to him, as well as dinary or extravagant in this request. The Noble the share which it had been his lot, humble as he what the country could bear. Lord Grey's re-Lord (Moira) answered, that, although uninstruct- was, to have in the negociations then under discus- ply to that explanation (which Mr. Canning read) the closet of the Prince, and he declared, that he

he commission to form an Administration, it obvicusty formed no part of his plan, to partied upon the idea that the greatest numerical number of supfectly true, what the Right Honograble Gentleman has asserted, that an Administration would then be ciples, when there were no contradictory opinions to urge when they came together prepared to act in concert, upon well meditated plans of public policy. and when they fixed been long connected in pursuing the same political views; but, while he admitted all that, he was also compelled to admit, that no Adtions, but by surrendering all power into the hands of the Right Hon. Gentleman's friends. [hear!]lesley, that that party would be best, out of which opposition of sentiments; but where was such a did not seem impracticable to form one that should agree upon the vital measures of internal and external policy, leaving minor questions to be discussed and arranged open mutual concessions. In taking a review, however, of the various questious which presented themselves for convideration, it could not cape attention, that there were others of greatimortance, besides those stated in the propositions, which might create an opposition of opinion. Amer for serious deliberation. That difficulty we did not disguise from ourselves-uor did we disguise points, it would be impossible to form any Adminisration. We thought it better, therefore, to limit ourof internal policy—the other embracing almost our whole external system. Upon these it was necessary to ascertain an union of sentiment; and that union, if] omplete, would, we thought, be sufficiently strong to bear the superstructure of a combined administration, though differing upon other questions, not perhaps of inferior importance, but not so immediately affecting the leading features of our present policy. With regard to the proposal made to Lords Frey and Grenville, he was willing to admit, that hey were met in a fair, frank, and conciliatory nanner. He would willingly admit, also, the force of their objection to the second proposition, that it was a matter of policy rather than of principle, and that its adoption was to be regulated by considerations that could arise only from a knowledge of official details. At the same time, however, the Right Honourable Gentleman would concede to sim, that, to form an Administration without knowing, generally, what were the opinions of its members upon certain great leading questions, would be was no part of our desire to dictate to the Noble ords that they should carry on the War in the Peninsula under all circumstances, that they should drain the country of its resources to prosecute a hopesiderations of expediency; but we were justified its continuance a matter justified by every dreumstance they should learn; and if they replied, their disposition was to continue the war, provided they be a measure of sound policy, then their demand to know those details before they gave any pledge, would f just discrimination and good sense. In adverting to the other proposition, viz. the Catholic Question, there was one part of the negociation touching that usiness which the Right Honourable Gentleman had to call the attention of the House. The Right Hoourable Gentleman had stated there was some diference between his (Mr. Canning's) minute and Lord Wellesley's upon that subject. He (Mr. Caning) had mentioned in his minute. " the taking ino the early and serious consideration of the Execuive Government the state of the Catholics, and the oringing that question to a final and conciliatory adustment." And with respect to the second propoition, his words were, that, " the War in the Peources of the country." Lord Grey called for an inmediate, as employed by Lord Wellesley; for

then would the Public or the Parliament have Honourable Gentleman had truly stated the vote of his (Mr. Canning's) minute they (Lords Grey and thought of these Noble Lords, if they had come into office upon a refusal of the exercise of the same ministration, and he had also truly stated which were permitted to all other Adminis- should be the character of such so Administration, an arrangement to which they could not But what he conceived to be his error and the basing a Bill in favour of these even this Session 1 formed only in one way, and the basing a Bill in favour of without a piedge from the formed only in one way, and to which would cut short all negotiation, and Mert its own purposes. When Lord Wellesley war incrusted with rences with regard to the other proposition were quite unimportant. The minute of the conference in which the proposition was made to Lord Livery porters in Parliament should direct the course to be poul, continued the Right Hon. Member, he had taken. It certainly was not his Lordship's opinion already read. It was necessary, however, to fill up the charm of that week, which had been alladed their predecessors? For although the House had smaller portion, his power was to merge in the to. That period was not unemployed, for, during party that had a greater number. It was per- it, enderrours were made to remove the difficulties which prevented an union with the late and present Ministers. To a communication which be made most strong, when it contained no conflicting prin- to Lord Liverpool upon that subject, he received an answer, in which his Lordship stared, that it was numecessary to discuss the principles which were to form the basis of such an union, because he and his colleagues, after what had happened, were resolved to decline forming part of any Administration into which the Marquis Wellesley was admitted. It would be doing but justice; however, to Lord Lik rerpool, continued Mr. Canning, to add a letter of a private nature from himself in which belown. tured to suggest whether that port of personal exclusion would justify him in the ever of the country, to form an Administration, where there existed no lor whether he did quite right in leaving the cause of that objection unexplained. To that letter Lord party to be found? [hear !] -Still, however, it Liverpool veplied, that; in unswering for himself. he could affirm that he was not actuated by any objections of a nature purely personal. -- He had entered into those details because he thought it due to both parties the wished to render exact justice to all. Lord Wellesley had triumphants ly vindicated himself in another place, and to travel over that ground again would only be to weeken a cause which being opon it the characteristic marks of a magnanimous heart, and an innocent apirit .--ica and the Orders in Council involved much mat. His negociation failed. He thit not wish to say a word upon the motives that led to a rejection of the Marquis Wellerley's propositions by the Nobis another, that, if we required conciliation upon all | Lords; they had indeed talked about a Cabinet of counteraction; but he thought they had clearly showit their own pretensions, and those pretensions amounts solves to two great objects—the one a leading feature | ed to nothing short of whole and absolute power. He did not state that as a matter of blame in them. for he did not wish to diminish their high character and influence in the country. The commission for forming an administration was then transferred to Lord Moira, but of the transactions that accompanled his Lordship's negociation, he could say hothing from his own knowledge, for, when sent for hy the Noble Earl, he declined an interview, upon the ground that, having been one of those nombiated ed for the former Cahinet, to which objections Hild been made, he wished to stand aside till he should see what progress might be made, and reserve to himself the power of acting as occasion might toge gest. The result of the correspondence between Lord Moirs, and Lords Grey and Grenville, led to an interview, of which the Minute had been read. and which led to the question immediately at issue. With regard to the pretensions of the Noble Lords. as to the removal of the great Officers of the Household, Lord Moira, with that candour and integrity which distinguish every action of his life, resisted to risk dissension and discord in the very outset .- | them, upon his view of the manifest injury on pube Moira? Unfettered as he was in every other rea spect, was he not to be unfettered in his discretion. also; and if it was his opinion, as certainly fe less contest, and that they should disclaim all con- was his own (Mr. Canoling's), that the projection tory sucrifice insisted upon by the Noble Lords in asking, would they come to the question with lought to be resisted, was it not his duty to state the disposition to continue the war, if they found | it freely and early? Surely there were sufficient motives for refusing that concession. Would It have been exactly prudent to make the removal of those Household Officers the first, the very first, should be convinced from official details that it would | the preliminary act of a new Ministry? What impression would it carry to the public mind? What inferences would be deduced? Would it not tand only be the demand of men acting from the dictates | to fix into permanent belief those flying rumours that were now upon the tongues of men? but surely, it could not be regarded as the duty or policy of a new Administration to render such vague reports indelible upon the minds of the people. On pubnot distinctly stated, and to which he begged leave | lic grounds alone, Lord Moira acted. He considered what would be the construction put upon the proceeding by the nation at large, and in that construction he saw great public mischief. The matter was too delicate to admit of minute discussion :but there was one point on which Lord Moira had authorized him to give an explanation. Even after the rupture, and his Lordship had returned his commission to the Prince Regent, he still feared, that he might have been wrong in his apprehension of the powers conferred upon him, as far as they reintinsula should be presecuted according to the re- | ed to the Household. He solicited, therefore, and obtained an audience of his Royal Highness, when xplanation upon these variations, and one was ac- | he asked him "Sir, is your Royal Highness preparordingly given, in which it was stated, that the ed, on my advice, and supposing the public exigenword carly might be removed, to make room for cy demands it, to part with the whole of your Household?" The reply was " I am." " Then," hat it could not be supposed be (Mr. Canning) rejoined his Lordship, " not one of them shail wished any delay in discussing the measure, when a | be dismissed." [Loud cheers from all sides.]otice of his own upon the subject had been post- The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to a poned only in consequence of the events that had misapprehension which he said prevailed, and which recently happened. With regard to the minute of he wished to correct. It had been said that when he second proposition, it was explained, that there | Lord Moira surrendered his powers to the Prince was no variation as to any practical or prospective. Regent, he recommended to his Royal Righness the purpose; for when he (Mr. Canning) said, that retaining of the former Government. What acthe war was to be prosecuted according to the best | tually passed during that interview he could not means of the country, he meant according to pretend to say; but he could assert that he saw

THE LITTLE MAID.

Mother of many satis, thy gentle breast Still cherish'd load, meek wishes for a daughter: Nor were thine orisons in vain address'd Year after year to heaven; at length they brought her, The tair bair'd maid, with eves of blue -Blue prattling eves, and prattling voice of pleasure, To be thy care, thy solver, and the treasure -The steps from morn till evening to pursue; Sharing alike thy labours and thy histore, With tongue untir'd, and question ever new. Sweet bled, as ever sung in mother's bower, May Heaven fulfil thy mother's prayer for thee! Sweet bud, as e'er gave promise of a flower, May thy dear mother live thy sommer block to see

THE PIRST TEEN, The little blossom has begun to bud : The little maid has glimmering of the dawn Of some new being. So, not understood, The chrisalis that soon shall rove the lawn, Feels her vet folded wings. The shadows to At leat fleet dimly oler the magic glass; As little maiden fancies come and go, And little maiden consciousnesses pass. But these disturb her gentle beaut the white, With sudden thought, or mild vivacity, And quick relapses to her wonted ways -Her father wonders what all this may be. And bless sher-her mother does but smile, Not yet forgetful of her own young days.

THE LAST TEEN. The Lancashire Witch. The crowning trophy of triumphant Power Is perfected; the rose of beauty blows-And sheds her light and fragrance, as the dower Triumphant Goodness on creation throws. Manl-Leaven belov'd!-for thee the heavenly flower Was gifted thus, and thus her gifts bestows-And thou mayst win to deck thine earthly hower. By love and faith, e'en this celestial rose! Yet sometimes is the fairest flower unwon, Like you enchantress still in Leastly peculian -Once-hut too beautiful to look upon-O. for the days of old! when, true and leaders, Some gallant heart the bright red rose would cinim, And take from Laucaster - her glory and her shame

THE BRIDE.

So fundly wish'd, so coyly still delay'd The hour is come. The holy gates receive her. All fear and faith, on glides the gentle maid-Her vestal angel lingering, toath to leave her. As though her bridal veil might yet reprieve her, Floating in virgin glory all around, From her dark tresses far along the ground, On to the alter moves the sweet believer. Like the young moon in her amber clouds impearl'd, Seen but more brightly through her feery shrine-And the has knell, and pledy'd her lovely row -Whilst be, the blest one! knows not if the world Or paradise is opening round him-How Can mortal taste such bliss, and say - This beaven

Tis not her infant's birth alone Another As newly born existence marks the day : The reavent maiden is become a mother-And all is chang'd. The laughing blacen of May In now a pallid rose on her pure cheek : The Irolic hours have wing'd them for away : And she - the voung, the bright the ever gay -Sits all alone, with hely thought and meck On her fair forebend . O not all alone ! For she with sweet companionship is blest, In the dear babe she treasures to her breast; And in its helpless being all licrown Is runk - her every thought a bleasing, or a prayer-What love can match a mother's love !- What care a mother's care?

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

ORANGE ASSAULT ON LORD DOWNSHIRE.

We had occasion to complain, that the Marquis of Dawnshire, Licotenant for the county, had, train neglect, as we conceived, permitted his own town to be disgraced, on the 12th ult., by an insulting Orange procession, in opposition to the law, and in contempt of the direct instructions issued by the Trish government. We have now great satisfaction in stating, that his Lordship has been taking very determined steps, for the purpose of punishing some of those, who thus daied to set the law at defiance; and, if we are correctly informed of the circumstances which have just taken place in Hillsborough, the public will agree with us, that the Neb'e Marquis has displayed a degree of vigour creditable to himself, whilst the Orangemen have manifested a lawless audacity. On Monday, some of those who had been guilty of going in procession, on the 12th of July, were sun moned to appear before his Lordship and some other magistrates at Hillsborough. Like their tirethren of Lisbarn, the Hillsborough Orangemen were resolved to present a formidable front to the authorities; and, accordingly, they mustered in great numbers, with music, &c. The court was completely filled with them, during the time of the investigation; and his Lordship, very properly, addressed them, for the purpose of pointing out the impropriety of their conduct. He was replied to, however, at considerable length, by one of the party, called Leggett! This person, who is, we believe, an inhabitant of Dremore, told him, he considered it rather strange that his Lordship had r bandoned those old friends, of whose assistance he was formerly so glad to avail himself. He said, they had proved his best support, at the elections for the county; and that bot for them, his brother would not have been returned for Newry; and, if Lis Lordsh psliculd lock for their assistance again, on any similar occasion, he would find himself disappointed. This orator was spiritedly seconded. by others, who said, that for the time to come. they would support consistent men; and that they would support Daniel O'Connell and agitate for repeal ! Some of those who had been summoned, gave in bail; but others altogether refused. As the assembly were leaving the court, they justled Mr. Crofton, chief constable of police, till he fell down the steps leading from the house .--A serjeant of police drew his bayonet to protect his officer, but was checked by Lord Downshire, who threatened the man with being dismissed. Mr. Crofton and the magistrates returned into the court-house, but, on hearing the music renewed, in despite of the caution which Capt. Harrington. The Zephyr, T. R. Hawkshaw, these, the Evangelical Scociety have erected four had been given, they again came out, and found | Esq., was second by forty-five noinutes. the Orangemen parading the streets. Lord Down-

The Orangemen resisted; Mr. Crofton was violently pushed, and a good deal injured; and Lord Downshire was jostled, and dragged down on his knees! They told his Lordship, that they considered their warrauts of higher authority than any he could produce; and, that they were determined to march, and to keep down the Papists. Both drum and flag were carried off by the Orangeman in triumph. They marched home, exulting in their victory; and they now boast, that they beat Lord Downshire and the Police, and that they had his Lordship on his knees before them !

We have detailed these statements as we received them, from a source in which we can place perfect reliance; and we have had them corroboruted from several quarters. Such proceedings call for the most vigorous and determined exertion, on the part of the government and the local authorities .- Northern Whig.

OUTRAGES IN LISBURN. - The state of our columns, on Monday last, prevented us from noticing the disorderly and illegal proceedings of a motiof Orangemen, in Lasburn, last week. On the 12th of July a procession of Orangemen had taken place, in that town; and upwards of thirty of them were summoned before a bench of Magistrates, in consequence of their violation of the law. The magistrates on the bench were Messra. Williamson and Black, between whom there was a difference of opinion, as to whether the offenders, who were identified, should be transmitted to Carrickfergus, to be tried at the Assizes then holding, or be required to appear at the next quarter sessions. The latter course was eventually adopted; and they were required to give bail to take their trial, themselves in £10 each, and two sureties in £3 10s. each, or one in £7. The Orangemen from the surrounding districts, as if anxious more fully to set the law of the land at defiance, had assembled in great numbers, with drums, files, &c., and, we believe, armed, to repeat their criminal proceedings, and resist the authorities, in case of need! The Guardian has published an account of those proceedings, and one, it may be fairly presumed, not calculated to place the Orangemen in an unfavourable light. The following is a paragraph from that account : -

"When the Orangemen got outside the courthouse, their friends had an amateur hand in waiting, who struck up the Protestant Boys, Boyne Water, ' &c., &c. They lirked arm in arm, and walked, in a large body, through the principal streets, cheered, as they went along, by the inhabitants. Mr. Giveen ordered his men to be drawn up, and to take the drum; but this would have been an imprudent step had he persevered in it: as, from the state of public feeling and the excitement that prevailed, the probability would have been, if such an attempt had been made, that numbers of lives would have been sacrificed. Mr Given incunted his borce, and rode about, for some time, through the streets, the mob of the town hooting and greaning him. - Ibid.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY .-- Thurs day, a good many of the citizens of Dublin attended at the entrance of the Railway, and for a considerable distance along the line, to witness the running of the first carriage which has been as yet tried upon the road. Owing to the persevering exertions and excellent arrangement of the spirited contractor, William Dargan, Esq., the mort were to such a state of forwardness, not withstanding many afficeings which he had to encounter from the inclemency of the weather and various other ranses, as enabled the vehicle, which was one of the third class of carriages, and was drawn by one heree, to proceed along the entire length of the line from this metropolis to Kingstown. At half past twelve the carriage started from the company's eterce, Westland-row, and arrived at Kingstown at two, allowing time to inspect the works as it proceeded. In the earriage were Sir Win. Gossett, Col. Rochford, the Messra. La Touche, Mr. Vignolles, the engineer of the Ruil-Road Company, several of the Directors of the Canal, and a great number of the gentlemen interested in the success of this useful undertaking, all of whom expressed themselves particularly pleased with the activity manifested in the prosecution of the works. They led Kingstown at four and arrived in Dublin in about half an hour afterwards. The primitive object of this excursion was to afford Mr. Vignofles the opportunity of witnessing, which we understand he has with the utmost gratification, the progress made in the execution of his splended design.—Freeman.

Futal Accident by the Glasgow and Paisley Steam Coach. - Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon an accident of a most lamentable nature happened on the Paisley road, in the immediate vicinity of the Three Mile House, caused by the breaking down of one of the wheels of the steam carriage which left Glasgow at two o'clock. The vehicle had gained the summit of the acclivity, and was dashing through the loose material which had been recently placed there, when in a moment the right hand wheel gave way. The machine came to the ground with terrific violence—the boiler was crushed flat—the bottom of the cart was blown in atoms—and all the passengers, twelve n number, were more or less lojured. With such force did the steam rush out of the boiler, that the burning cinders in the furnace, as well as the materials on the road, were blown to a considerable distance. The woman belonging to the Three Mile House was slightly scalded, and a hed in the back room was set in flames, but spee-Ireland, died from the injuries he sustained, and three of the other passengers are not expected to recover. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the defective nature of the wheel, the wood of which is stated to have been decayed .-Glasgow Free Press.

Wednesday, at the Shannon Regatta, the Don-

shire and Mr. Crofton seized a drum and a flag. Jury, on Thursday, was of considerable I math.

War-Office, August 1, 1834. 4th Light Dragoons-Cornet J. Vernon to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Ellis, deceased; Cornet R. Knox to be Lieut, by purchase, vice

Vernon, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place.

2d Foot-G. S. Moodie, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Newcome, appointed to the 35th. 3d-Lieut, W. H. S. Rainy has been permitted to resign his Commission. 4th-Lieut, C. Lieut., vice Hall, appointed to the 52d. 5th-Ensign J. Du Bourdieu to be Lieut, without pur-Lieut. E. C. Giffard, to be Adjutant, vice Aldrich, deceased. 9th-Ensign J. W. Robinson to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Webster who retires; Eusign C. M. Creagtr, from the 99th, to be Ensign, vice Robinson. 35th-Capt. A. Tennant to be Major by purchase, vice Semple who retires; Lieut, H. D. Griffith to be Capt, by purchase, vice Tennant; Ensign J. Fraser to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Griffith; to be Ensigns by purchase T. G. Harding, gent., vice Campbell who retires; G. G. Baker, gent., vice Fraser. 39th-J. M'Gregor, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Martin, appointed to the Staff, 40th-gent, cadel R. B. Bennett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Maxwell, sppointed to the 59th, 52d-Lieut, G. Hall, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieut, vice W. Butler, who retires upon half pay of the 55th. '56th-T. 1. Smith, gents, to be Ensign by purchase, vices Charlewood, promoted, 59th-Lieut. O. S. Blanchford to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hartford who retires; Ensign Hon. T. Leslie to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Blanchford; Ensign J. P. Maxwell, from the 40th, to be Ensign, vice Leslie .-81st-Eusign R. Hale to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Oakley, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant J. H. Stewart to have the rank of Lieut.; C. T. Jones, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hale. 82d-W. R. Cazalet, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Firman, who retires. 90th-Lieut. R. Straton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gleeson, who retires; Ensign J. H. Cotton to be Licutenant, by purchase, vice Straton; H. Fane, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cotton, 95th-Ensign R. K. Newcome, from the 2d Foot. to be Ensign, vice Scobell, promoted. 99th-G. L. Hamilton, Gent. to Ensign, by purchase, vice Creagh, appointed to the 9th Foot. Cape Mounted Riffemen-G. E. Cannon, Gent. to be | Church and the State, lay for signatures in the Ensign, by purchase, vice Morris, who retires.

UNATTACHED. - To be Lieutenants, by purchase :—Ensign H. H. Scobell, from the 95th the office of Corresponding Secretary to a So-Foot; and Ensign J. Charlewood, from the 56th. letely called the " Church Separation Society BREVET .- The undermentioned Officers of the | for Ashton-under-Line and the neighbouring dis-Hon. East India Company's Service to have a trict.' step of rank by Brevet in his Majesty's Army, in the East Indies only, for distinguished services in

the field, viz. :--

To be Majors: - Captain R. W. Pogson, of the 47th Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. A. Wight, late 23d Bengal Native Infantry; Capt, David Anderson, of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry: and Capt. N. Penny, of the 69th Bengal Native Infantry,

HOSPITAL STAPF. - Assistant Surgeon G. Martin, M.D., from the 39th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Mair, appointed to the 59th; and R. H. Neville, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gordon deceased.

MEMORANDUM. - The exchange between Cant. Baldwin, of the 53d, and Carrain Harvey, of the 73d Regiments of Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th instant, has been cancelled.

Lieutenants W. J. Hughes, upon half pay of the 30th Foot, and Edw. Enright, upon half pay of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, have been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of Unattached Lieutenancies, they being about to become settlers in the Colonies.

DEATHS FROM AUGUST ARMY LIST. General-Chowne, 76 F., London.-Lieut.-General - Sir W. Aylett, Kut. - Major-Generals -Pilkington, R. Eng. and Insp. Gen. of Fortifirations, Bayawater; Legge, late R. Irish Art., Wesbury, Glouvestershire, - Licut. - Colonels -Hook, 16 F., Bengal; Gregory, late 44 F. Majors-Hall, h. p. 60 F., Bar. Mast. Jamaica : Wood, late 3 R. V. B., Fort Rose, North Brit .-Captains - Maclean, 2 F., on passage from Bombay; Hough, R. Art. Charlement; Lord James Fitzrov, h. p. 7 Dr. Gds., London; Weaver, R. Mar.; W. Burton, do.; Morris, do.; Freeman, h. p. 31 F.; Holnies, h. p. 60 F. Lieutenants-Kelly, 1 Dr. (Adj.) Brighton; Ellis, 4 Dr. Kirkee, Bombay; Hewson, 4 F. Sydney, N.S.W.; White, R. Vet. Bn.; Bowater, h. p. 3 Dr.; Hore, h. p. 9 Dr.; Duff, b.p. 23 F.; Brown, h.p. 25 F.; Charteris, h. p. 57 F.; Davis, h. p. 69 F.; Scobell, h. p., R. Mar.; Dombré, h. p. Meurop's Regt. Second Lieutenants and Ensigns-Rea, R. Mar.; Carmichael, 35 F. Dublin; Aldrich, 5 F. (Adjt.) Gibraltar; Fraser, I W.I.R. (Adjt.) Greenock. Quarter-Masters-Hill, late R. Art.; French, do. Woolwich; Pilkington, h. p. 99 F. Surgeon-Taylor, 2 Dr. Medical Department-Dep. Insp. Gen. Walker, h.p. Dollar, N. B.; Assistant Surg. Adamson, R. Mar.; Surg. Mate application. O'Leary, h.p. 5 Irish Brig. Barrack Department

-Hamilton, Tower of London. RELIGION IN AMERICA. - The number of religious sects in Philadelphia is such that Girard's College would have barely contained a representative from each denomination. There are no dily extinguished. Fourteen persons were more fewer than nine Professiont Episcopal Churches, or less injured, and Capt. E. B. Gellmer, from four Roman Catholic, nineteen Presbyterian, one Scots Presbyterian, ten Methodists, three Reformed Dutch, six Baptist, five German Lutherans, six Quaker, one Free Quaker, one Covenanters, two German Reformed, two Universalists, two 810agogues, one Bible Christian, one Mariner's Church, one Swedenborgian, ten Unitarians, one Moravian, one Menonists or Dunkers, one Swerasen Turcen was wen by the Comet, of Cork, dish Lutheran, one Mount Zion. In addition to in the suburbs. None of them are remarkable Baron Smith's charge to the Tipperary Grand for their exterior beauty, but are generally so place as scarcely to be distinguished from private owelling looses .- Sub it ra's Purlough.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS - SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

In our last we noticed the circumstance of Earl Fitzwilliam having relused to present a petition purporting to be from the Wesleyan Methodists of Enthingham, and the expression of his Lordship's astonishment at the deviation from the principles of their founder.

We were always confident the Methodists were C. Elrington, from half pay of the 55th, to be | healy attached to the enwesh; and now find from several authentic sources that those assuming to be members of the Society, and as such getting un chase; gent, cadet C. Durie, from the Royal and forwarding petitions for the separation of Military College, to be Ensign, vice Du Boordieu; Church and State, are persons expelled from the Society for such practices; as will be more fully explained by a perusal of the following circular addressed by the Chairman of the Manufiester Circuit to his brother Ministers and others of the connexion, relative to the conduct of a person of the above stamp; and we are informed that the lrish Conference at their last meeting were unanimous in their reprobation of any attempt by persons of the Society to disturb the Union of Church and etatc.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR BROTHER -As certain misrepresentations of the proceedings of the Manthester District Meeting with regard to brother J. R. Stephens bave been industriously circulated, we have deemed it proper to forward you a Copy of the Case, and the Resolutions unanimously adopted thereon;

We are, dear Brother, Yours affectionately, ROBERT NEWTON, Chairman. JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary. Manchester, May 12th, 1834. CASE.

1.—That Brother J. R. Stephens has attended four public Meetings held at Ashton-under-Line. Hide, Oldham, and Stanley-Bridge, one of the avowed objects of which Meetings was, to obtain the total Separation of Church and State, and that at these Meetings he delivered speeches, expressive of his approbation of that object.

2.—That at the Ashton Meeting the terms " Wesleyan Methodists of Ashton-under-Line" were on his motion introduced into the preamble of a memorial complaining of certain practical grievances of the Dissenters.

3. - That he announced from the pulpit that a Town's Petition, praying for the Separation of the vestry of the chapel.

4.—That he has accepted an appointment to

(The above mentioned facts were admitted by Brother Stephens)

5. -That he has thus acted without consulting is Superintendant, and contrary to his example and expressed opinion. The whole case having been solemaly and im-

partially considered, the following Resolutions, with the conduct of Mr. Stephens were unanimously adopted by the Meeting : -

That the above mentioned speeches of Brother Stephens are directly at variance with the general sentiments of Mr. Wesley and the Conference; and are distinguished by a spirit highly unbecoming a Weslevan Minister, and inconsistent with those sentiments of respect and affection towards the Church of England which our Connexion has, from the beginning, openly professed and hopourably maintained. He is, therefore, now suspended from the exer-

cise of his ministry until the next Conference.

DERRY ASSIZES .- July 30.

An appeal case from the Assistant-Barrister's Court, arising from a claim made by the Parish Clerk of Maghera, to be registered as a £10 freeholder in right of his office, came before Chief Justice Doherty this day. The Assistant Barrister had refused the application on the ground that although the party had a freehold in his office, it was not such as entitled him to be registered, not having any connection with the soil or lands.

Mr. Jones now argued very ably in support of the claim. He shewed from 1st Blackstone, 395, and 2d Salk, 536, that a parsih clerk has a freehold in his office. He then contended that an office was included in the "tenements" in the second section of the 10th Geo. IV., and cited Blackstone's Com. 17, and other authorities in support of this 19 F.; Gray, Ceylon Rifle Rogt, ; Moran, late 9 | position; and lastly, he showed that the right of parish clerks to vote, had been recognised by two committees of the House of Commons, in 2d Peckwell 88 and 92.

Mr. Martin, on the other side, stated that at all events this was a claim to register from an incorporated freehold, and cited Mr. Robinson's Book on Elections, to shew that £20 value was necessary in such a case.

Chief Justice Doherty, without giving any opi-Dublin ; Harris, h. p. Rutl. Fen. Cav. Veterinary | nion on the general question as to the right of parish clerks to register, held that it was clear they could not register as £10 freeholders, and refused the

> All persons who keep or use Kilns or Mills for the purpose of drying raw corn or grain, and grinding the same, are by the I and 2 Wm. 4. chap. 55 sec. 1., liable to a fine of Thirty Pounds in each case, and a forfeiture of all Corn or Grain found on any Kiln, which is not entered with the proper Officer of Excise, in whose business such Mill or Kiln is situated; and also for not having the owner's name painted on a board on both Mill and Kiln.

WATERFORD, Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD FARRELL. TIN MONDAYS, IL EUNBADAYS, and SATURDAYS. CORNER OF THE EXCHANGE QUAY. AGENTS :

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ST. JOHN'S

SEDER THE PATRON Right Rev. D The Rev. DOMINICI

Business will be resumed a FOR BOARDERS-Twee Washing, Top Quineas.
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EMIGRATION FI

FOR MIE TH NEW BRUNSWIC The beautiful fast sail Of WATERPORD, NEIL BUCHAN

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Waterford, 24th of 7th CONTRACT FOR IRI

Department of the Co Transport Service, THE Commissioners of Lord High Admiral Great Britain and Ireland on Thursday, the 25th of o'Clock, they will be read as may be willing to contra tity of

IRISH SA equal to 6,500 Navy T Navy Tierces of Pork (in cured in the ensuing seaso to themselves the power w of contracting for the w only as they may deem b any part.

The said Meat is to be d thereof in Tierces, and the thereof in Barrels, into Stores at Deptford, Portan in such proportious as shall half thereof by the 28th da half by the 31st day of Ma by bills payable at sight.

The Conditions of the this Office, or by applying at Cork or to the Collecta at Limerick, Belfast, Wat Secretary of the Postmaste No Tender for a less que 300 Tierces of Beef, or to admitted; but all Tender will be accepted, if at a low

larger quantities are offere

No Tender will be receit day of treaty, nor any notice or some person on his beha ing; and it is to be exp Tenders must contain a sepa a separate price for the Por must also specify the prices at length, or the Tenders wi Every Tender must be de and be accompanied by a le tary of the Admiralty, at by two responsible persons, with the person tendering, per cent., on the amount performance of the same.

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