HOUSE OF LORDS-IRIDAY, JUNE 19.

NEGOCIATIONS RESPECTING THE MINISTRY After some private business, the Duke of ATHOL. rose, and inquired, whether certain printed Papers contained a correct account of what had occurred respecting the steps taken recently to form an Administration; and whether they accurately stated the point on which those negociations broke off?

The Earl of MOIRA said, that the papers which were alluded to contained a fair account of the proceedings and correspondence which had taken place on the subject mentioned. The Noble Earl was observing, that he gave every credit to the Noble Lords who had taken a part in that correspondence,

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved the standing order against the admission of strangers, who were accordingly ordered to withdraw. The Nuble and Learned Lord was proceeding to make some observations, when the Earl of Radnor observed. that the order had not yet been executed. Strangers were then excluded, both from behind the Bar and the Woolsack, and were not re-admitted until after the conversation which ensued had termi-

During the absence of strangers, we understood that the Earl of Liverpool moved the question of adjournment; upon which the Farl of Moirn spoke for some time on the recent correspondence, and was followed by Earl Grey and Lord Erskine. The Earl of Moira then spoke in explanation. Earl Spencer addressed their Lordships for a short time; and the conversation concluded with various observations on the subject by Lord Grenville. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Mr. CANNING regretted the accident which prevented the discussion on the Catholic question yesterday, and said, he wished to renew his notice for the earliest possible day. He had made enquiries, and understood that the state of public business would allow his bringing it forward on Monday. He would, therefore, fix his motion for that day .-

Mr. BROUGHAM was anxious to say a few words on what had passed in the debate on Tuesday last. He little thought, that he should be forced ngain to call their attention to the subject of the Orders in Council, and to hang over the heads of Members, at this period of the Session, when business and various avocations conspired to hurry Members away, a threat of another call of the House. Impressed with an idea that the Orders would be rescinded, he had consented to withdraw his motion; for he thought, and the country afterwards thought, from the many explanations required and given by the Noble Lord, that the business was certainly ended. His hopes on this head were shared, not only by the Merchants of the City, but by all the great manufacturing and trading districts. He had received letters from Warwickshire, expressing at the intended repeal, on the part both of the masters and of the workmen, a degree of joy which it would be gratifying to the House to learn. How great, then, would their disappointment be-how great his own, and that of his friends -to find that no conciliation is to be adopted towards America. that the Orders are not to be given up, or at least are to be so given up that no tittle of advantage can accrue from their temporary and conditional repeal The manufacturers were now waiting in breathless anxiety for the appearance of the promised act of Government: and if before Wednesday next there should not be a satisfactory document in the Gazette, he must beg again to submit a proposition to the

House on the Orders in Council. Lord CASTLEREAGH trusted that the Acts of Government would be allowed to speak for themsolves : and after their appearance, he should be happy to meet the Hon. and Learned Gentleman in argument upon them.

Mr. PONSONBY asked, when the documents would be produced?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that what was not in existence could not be produced. The documents would appear on Saturday or Tuesday.

The question for the Call next Thursday was then put, and carried without a division.

MR. SHERIDAN'S EXPLANATION. Mr. SHERIDAN having been called on by the

Mr. W. FITZGERALD begged leave first to state that it was with great regret be had to notify the unavoidable absence of a Noble Earl (Lord Yarmouth), from serious indisposition. He was not aware, however, that any thing was likely to be mentioned which would have made his presence absolutely necessary.

Mr. SHERIDAN bore testimony to the statement just made. He had himself seen the Noble Lord that day, and knew him to be in that state of ill health as to render it impossible for him to attend the House. He had, however, assured the Nobie Lord, that he should abetain from every part of the question that might ronder his presence necessary. After saying thus much, he should submit to the House the motives which induced him to bring forward his motion; and he was particularly induced to do so, in consequence of a circumstance he had just heard-which was, that the Members of that House, whose curiosity had led them to hear statements of a similar kind in another place were just excluded from the same-and, consequently, denied the opportunity of hearing what was going forout from all knowledge of it.-[Hear, hear!]- in which he was unequalled with it -had entertained of the intention of the Household to resign. His ward; while at the same time the Public were shut

Honourable Friend (Mr. Tierney) had, on a-former | nied it. [Hear.] He had not gainsayed one sylnight, repeated some words attered by him in a way calculated to make an unfavourable impression on Right Hon. Friend used those words, (* I'll bet 500) the Public. The words were, that he (Mr. Sheridan) offered to lay a wager of 500 guineas that the Others of the Household would not resign ._ " I nish," continued he, " my Right Hon, Friend had added that I offered to stake the money."-[A loud laugh.] But he never was in the habit of making bets; and if he had inconsiderately uttered a few loose words in the course of conversation, he that he was perfectly justified in stating this circumdid not think they should be brought down to the stance, in answer to the speech of the Noble Lord House of Commons as evidence against him. If (Lord Yarmouth), which was likely to produce a such became a practice, men must be cautious how they answered the most trifling question; but there would be an end to all confidence between men .-When he was asked, whether the Household Offi- Friends to affirm, that they never had any commucers were about to resign, his answer was-that he the smallest degree of reliance could be placed, of did not believe it; and he might have said, " I'll bet you five hundred guineas they don't." He any resignation being contemplated on the part of had made this plain answer, because he knew there the Household, [Hear.] Nothing could, therefore, were circumstances which rendered it highly improbable that they would resign. He also gave it as his opinion, that the Earl of Moira was authorised to renew the negociation. When the two Noble Lords gave an answer to the Earl of Moira, he did not think that a conclusive answer. Lord Erskine that information which a Noble Earl (Yarmouth) was of the same opinion. So far as he was himself concerned, his anxiety was to prevent the negociation from being broken off; and he did not think the circumstance concerning the Household could have been a sufficient ground for breaking it off .-He had on a former day stated, that he would not have any of the present Ministers in office, if ..e had his will. He did not say that from any personal disrespect; but he must say, that nothing would ever induce him to support an Administration that was so hostile to the great interests of the country, as to resist the claims of the Catholics. He would not accept of any thing like a furlough on this question; he would not accept of the privilege of having his own opinion, while a set of Cabinet Ministers set their faces against it. This was his only ground of objection to the present Administration. When he saw those Ministers gracefully and cordially giving It was all well when directed at other people; but ip the system of Barracks, and about to give up he Orders in Council, he also hoped they would coucede something to the Catholics. A vote of the House on one day voted the Ministers unfit for office; and a vote of another day voted them very fit persons. How came this difference of opinion? -Certainly it arose from the sense the House and the Country entertained of the conduct of the Opposition. He was not ashamed to own, that he had made an attempt, as a negociator, to save the country; and that he had applied to an Honourable Friend near him to use his influence to bring in an efficient Administration. He highly disapproved of the publication of the Papers, containing the negociutions between persons who were negociators. ~ He remembered the time when men of honour, entertaining opposite sentiments, were not afraid to meet and converse with each other, on such subjects, without committing every word to paper. He concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for a copy of any documents addressed to his Royal Highness on the late Negociation, so far as the same might, with propriety, be communicated | necessary to be shewn) that they possessed the confi-

to Parliament. Lord R. SEYMOUR regretted that such pains should have been taken to publish every loose conversation which had occurred in private. He hoped the Right Hon. Geutleman would pardon him in saying, that he thought his Noble Relative (Lord Yarmouth) had established his main point; but he occasion. He did not say that any stipulations such regretted the manner in which those conversaions had been repeated.

Mr. TIERNEY felt it rather unpleasant that an impression should prevail in the mind of the Noble Lord, that the statement which had been made on this subject was beyond the usual line of the courtesy of the House; or that it was revealing conversations which ought not to be repeated there. He could assure him, that in whatever he had said, either of him, or of any of his Noble Brothers, he had not intended the slightest personal disrespect to any of them. The expressions which he had used on a former night were forced from him by the occasion The Noble Earl (Lord Yarmouth) had come down to the House on that night, and had made a speech which was loudly cheered by party cries; and which appeared calculated to produce a great effect in raising a clamour against his Noble Friends (Lords Grey and Grenville). He naturally felt anxious to defend the character and conduct of his Noble Friends from the imputation, or rather from the strong charge brought against them by the Noble Lord (Lord Yarmouth). That statement was, that those two Noble Lords must have intended to impose a humiliation on his Royal Highness, by insisting on the dismissal of the Household, when they must have known, that it was their intention to have esigned, as he (Lord Yarmouth) had declared this intention to Mr. Sheridan, and many other persons, from whom they must have heard it. This was a most serious charge against his Noble Friends; and t was, therefore, very natural for him to feel nxious to repel it. The circumstances under which the conversation he alluded to with his Right Hou. Friend (Mr. S.) took place, were these : - Having heard from a Gentleman that one of the Brothers of the Noble Lord had stated, that the Household had esigned, he had replied that he had hearda statement rom another Brother, which said that they had not resigned. He therefore asked his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. S.) how the fact was -hid the Household resigned or not; or did they mean to resign? The answer which he had stated his Right Hon. Friend to have made had not been denied. He had played

with it a good deal-exercised that wit and humour

Mr. S. then proceeded to complain, that his Right | the House a good deal about it - but he had not de- | Friend said, that it was not weeth quarter gray was a principle of the first importance in the Conlable of the substance of his statement. When his stitution, when there was a general change of men and measures (such as upon the subjects of the Oiguineas," he certainly did not suppose, that he meant ders in Council and the Catholic Emancipation), in seriously to propose so large a wager to a man in order to show that the new Ministers had the same his humble circumstances. He certainly only conconfidence with the Crown as the old, that there ceired, that he used the words in common parlance, should be no distinct and separate Court, withheld as a manner of expressing his opinion, without meaning seriously to propose a wager. While the rom the power of the Cabinet. Upon that principle his Noble Friends differed from Lord Moirs . impression was strong upon his mind, he considered and with that opinion no man more entirely concurred than himself. great clamour against his Noble Friends, and which appeared to be intended to produce a great effect in this way. He was now authorized by his Noble

nication made to them, in any manner, on which

be more contrary to the fact, or more injurious to

them, than to have it stated, that they intended to

humiliate the Prince Regent, by insisting on the dis-

missal of men, whom they knew to have intended to

resign. Where were his Noble Friends to have got

took it for granted that they were in possession of?

[Hear.] They had not got it from his Right Hoa.

Friend, or from any person named or alluded to by

the Noble Lord; and he could affirm, from their au-

thority, that they had not received such information

in any shape that could be relied upon. What, then,

secame of the charge, that they had intended an in-

sult to the Prince Regent, by insisting on the dis-

missal of men who had signified their wish to resign?

[Hear.] As to the speech of his Right Hon. Friend

(Mr. Sheridan), he really was at a loss to know

deal upon the liberty of the press, and the license

night. He talked of all manner of things, besides

that which was supposed to be the object of his mo-

tion. He Tind dwelt at some length on the claims of

the Catholics; and had declared his hatred to con-

litions as very had things. He must say, however,

that if he had not heard him thus abuse coalitions,

he should have supposed that he was no great enemy

to them. - [Hear.] - As the negociation was now

completely over, and the die was cast, he conceived

the time was come when he might speak dispassion-

ately on this question of the Household. He thought

that he could give his opinion now most dispassion-

ately; and he must say, that if the thing were to

happen over again, and his Noble Friends were to

not act differently from what they had done, con-

sistent with their wish to shew (as they conceived it

lence of the Crown, without which there could be

to strong Administration. It appeared to him that,

in order to show that they possessed this confidence,

it was necessary that the changes, which usually

took place in the Household on the change of an

ought to have stated frankly, as they did state, to

the person, whoever he was, charged with the form-

ing of an Administration, what was necessary, in

their opinion, to give that Administration the neces-

sary strength. On the present occasion, it was par-

ticularly necessary that the two Noble Lords, but

particularly one of them (Lord Grey), should be

able to persuade the House and the country, that,

if they entered into office, they had the confidence

which was usually given to Ministers by the Execu-

tive. The thing was, however, now settled; and

the result had been, that the Right Honourable Gen-

tlemen opposite were (for want of better) called into

office. They now bore, with admirable temper and

good humour, those discussions which went upon

the subject of the failure of their opponents, and

their own accession to power and place. They were

also disposed to be condescending enough to adopt

the measures that they had so long opposed. And

here, he believed, he might be allowed, without a

charge of a breach of confidence, to relate what

was said to him on coming out of the House the

other night, by a Gentleman whom he hardly

That Gentleman good-humouredly toldhim, " For

the future we shall always live happily and content-

ed together. You will carry all your measures, and

we will keep our places." [Alaugh.] He thought,

however, that after all that had been said for many

years of the want of principle in all public men, and

their object being only place and emolument, the

conduct of those concerned in the present negocia-

ion, and particularly the conduct of his Noble

Friends (Lords Grey and Grenville) for the last

four years, shewed clearly that there are public men

who prefer infinitely the good of their country and

yould result from the negociation, that the characters

of public men would, for the future, stand fairer in

Mr. PONSONBY denied having any knowledge

the epiaion of the country.

knew, but whose name he should not mention .-

should be made with the Prince Regent

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that his Right Hon Friend (Mr. Sheridan) sent him a letter into the country, where he was upon business, saving, that if he came to town he might effect a great good, in forming an efficient Administration. He consequenty had a conference with Lord Moira at his house his Right Hon. Friend and Lord Erskine being also present. His Lordship there expressed himself with noble frankness towards him, and of Lords Grev and Grenville-for the principles of both of whom no person had more respect, and for whose honour none had more concern than himself; his Lordship communicated to him all the transactions which had passed while he was in the country, and laid before him all the letters which had since been made public. He thought the last letter of Lords Grey and Grenville by no means amounted to a refusal on their part to join the Administration; and, in deference to his (Mr. W.'s) opinion, Lord Moira immediately applied to the Prince Regent for his authority to hold this conversation with him. During the whole of it, the word Household was not mentioned, nor did the subject occur to his thoughts. Having no political secret with one with whom he was so nearly connected as Lord Grey, and not conceiving that what had passed was such as ought not to be communicated, he told Lord Moira that he should make what was the meaning of it, or to understand what. Lord Grey acquainted with the result of the cont was be nimed at. The first day he dwelt a great versation; and he accordingly wrote him a note of it, and returned into the country. During all this of the press, and said he was fond of both; but he negociation, his Right Honourable Friend shewed appeared to think, that he himself ought to be an the greatest anxiety for the administration of Lords exception both to the liberty and license of the press. errey and Grenville; and Lord Moira himself testified to his exertions to that effect. On the Sunday he seemed to think that the press ought never to troufollowing, he (Mr. W.) received an account of the ble him; and he appeared to feel excessively sore rupture of that negociation, upon which he did not that, on this occasion, he had not been spared more conceive himself further called upon to give his than other people. His speech this day was still more incomprehensible than his speech the other

Mr. SHERIDAN said, in regard to his speech, the other night, he had stated his only object to be, the vindication of his character from the attacks of a paper which was considered to be the organ of the party to which he was proud to belong, and not in any degree to malign or lower the character of the two Noble Lords. As to the conversation, respecting which the House had been troubled in such detail, they must have imagined that it took place after Lord Yarmouth's declaration, but, in point of dates, that could not be. It was very true, that he did tell his Friend, he believed the Household were not going out; but he added his reason for that belief, which his Friend had omitted to mention, viz. that their going out depended upon a know no more than they did, he thought they could contingency, which was then further off than ever: for it was understood that, if certain persons came into Administration, the Household would not remain. His Right Hon. Friend and he agreed in the substance of the conversation; and as for the imputation that he had played an insidious game, what had he to gain by that? Where were his emoluments, his pensions, his sinecures, his reversions? His public life spoke for itself; and he trusted he Administration, should take place upon the present had succeeded in vindicating his character from any inister motive, in his anxiety to bring parties together who might unite their talents against the arch subject, for no such thing was thought of; but be would say, that he thought his Noble Friends

enemy whom the country had to encounter Lord CASTLEREAGH hoped the Right Hon. Gent, would not press his motion to a division; if he did, he should negative it, upon the principle that the House ought to discountenance the custom of discussing these negociations, of which the counry, he was sure, had heard quite enough.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, that his motion would nark the strongest censure of the House upon the ustom of reasoning upon unofficial papers; for it

prayed for official ones. Sir F. BURDETT said, that he derived, at least, one satisfaction from the whole of the discussions which had taken place on this subject, and it originated from the belief, that nothing could have been more caudid and sincere throughout than the wishes and endeavours of the Prince Regent to comply with the Address of the House, praying him to form an efficient Administration. It was his opinion, however, that nothing was to be expected from a mere change of men, without a radial chauge of system; but on this point he should take some other opportunity of delivering his sentiments at length; and, in the mean time, he should content himself with saying, that he really thought the House should present an Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness, for his conduct in these trans-

Mr. HUTCHINSON professed that it should always be a matter of indifference to him in whose hands the Executive Power placed the direction of affairs; but, as an individual auxious for the welfare of his country at this great crisis, he felt anxis ous that it should be placed in the most effection hands. He did conceive that Lords Grey and Gren ville had not been acted fairly by. Bad faith ha been practised against them, and to an extent the had been seldom seen in such transactions before. their principles, to any attractions of power, or the The question was then put and negatired. Ad emotuments of office; and that this good at least

ourned.

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Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR ACADEMY.

MR. MAHER, with heartfelt Gratitude, returns his most sincere and unfeigned Thanks to the Gentlemen of Carrick-on-Suir and its Vicinity for the spirited and flattering Racouragement given to his School, and assures his generous Patrons that he will, with unremitting Assiduity, endeavour to merit a contimuance of that Public Favour and Approbation which he has so amply experienced.

Terms of the Carrick on Sair Academy Roard and Lodging 25 Suineas per unnu Washing g do.

Stationary do. H. Stationary do. FRENCH. MUSIC, and DANCING, charged sept. rately. Bach Boarder to bring a Pair of sheets, two Towels, and a Spoou. Quarterly payments in advance. A Quarter commenced is always payable. GT There is a vacancy at present for two Boarders only. No Vacation.

Carrick-on-Sulr. June 29, 1812.

THE COUNTESS OF GLENCAIRN'S CASE

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, IN LONDON, DEDICATED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT

The Members of both Houses of Parliament THE BRITISH NAVY : THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS;

AND
THE EMPIRE AT LARGE: REPRESENTATION of the SEVERITY, INJUS-TICE, and IMPOLICY, directed to a Case sametioned by the high anthority of the late Lord NEL-SON, as connected with the dearest interests of the Country, and exposing the Defamation of that Hinstrious Character by the late Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL: in which Publication will be found Letters to the REGENT, the Marquis of HERTFORD. the Earl of LIVERPOOL, &c. &c.

By the Counters of GLENCHIRN. Printed for M. Jones, Bookseller, Newgate-street, London; and may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

TO BE LET, WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street. and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occu

Die Thy Anthony Jackson. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-House, near the Bridge. Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1812.

N.B. The Premises may be viewed any day be tucen Twelve and Two o'Clock.

WHITE WINE.

ENRY H. HUNT and Co. have for Sale, about 20 Hogsheads of Lisbon, Bucelas, and Calcavella WINE, of superior Quality, two and three years in the King's Stores. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TRAMORE.

TWO BE LET, the elegant COTTAGE, formerly Captain Wrse's, improved, and furnished com pletely, and commanding a delightful view of the Bay. Application to Mrs. John Maner, Waterford -or Mr. JOHN WALSH, Tramore.

CORBETT and others ILSUANT to an t der of his Majesty's against TOTTENHAN and others. High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 5th day of February last, I will o Tuesday, the 30th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the OAK WOOD of Castlegamon, otherwise called Kieliegh Wood, situate in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher. on the high Road leading from Waterford to Kilkenny -and also, a Grove of FIR TREES, called the Well Grove, on the Lands of the Abbey of Kilbreney. otherwise called Abbeyville, situate within seven miles of the Town of Ross, in the County of Wexford, consisting of 379 TREES or thereabouts ; also, 26 SPRUCE FIR, on other part of the said Lands of the Abbey called the Hath; and also 75 TREES, partly Ash and partly Fig. lately marked and numbered o the Ditches on said Lands of Abbeyville .- The whole of said Timber will be sold either together or in Lots, as may be most desirable to Purchasers, and a reasomble time will be allowed for removing the same. Dated 30th May, 1812.

STEUART KING. 6.7 The above Sale is adjourned to Thursday, the 9th day of July next. STEUART KING. June 27, 1819.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

10 BE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sibusted near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Clonmel and Kilkenny, and 94 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advan tageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

67 Application, in Writing, to be made to Tivo THY NOWLAS, Kilkenny; or John Wright, Mullinahone. John Strutto will show the Premises. *. The Tenant may be accommodated with mor Land, if required. March 18, 1812.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE in Patrick-treet, next to Mr

Dovie, Chandler. Also, the HOUSE in Lady lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Sherlock. Inquire of MICHAEL DOBRYS, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

At the Court at Whitehall, the 8th of November, 1811, PRESENT.

MS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT IN

HEREAS the time limited by the Order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, bearing dan the eighth day of Fcbruary last, for the payment of the Bounties for the encouragement of Seanen and Landmen to enter into his Majesty's Royal Navy, and the Rewards for discovering Senten who may conceal thancelves, en theit such Beamen should be taken for his Majesty's service; and also the Rewards to persons who should procure the voluntary service of able and ordinary Seamen, and Landmen, fit for his Majesty's Naval Service, and should convey such Seamen and Landmen on board any of his Majesty's ships and vessels, or to any of his Majesty's Sca-Officers employed in raising men, will expire on the thirty-first day of December next: which Bounties and Rewards are as follow, that is to ray-to every able Seamon not above the are of Fifty, nor under the age of Twenty Years, who part to you such information and counsel as may should enter himself to serve in his Majesty's Royal tend to your increase in the fear of the Lord, and Navy, a Bounty of Five Pounds; and to every in the consolations of his presence. ordinary Seaman so entering himself, and not above the age of Fifty, nor under the age of Twenty Years, a Bounty of Two Pounds Ten Shillings; to every able-bodied Landman, not above the age of Thirtu-five, nor under the age of Eighteen Years, so entering himself, a Bounty of Thirty Shillings : to every person or persons who shall discover any able or ordinary Seaman or Scamen, who may have concealed him or themselves, eo that such Seaman or Seamen shall be taken for his Majesty's service by any of his Majesty's Offi-

Pounds for every such able Seaman, and Fifty Shillings for every such ordinary Seaman, fit to serve on board his Majesty's ships; to any person or persons who shall procure the voluntary service of able or ordinary Seamen or Landmen fit for his Majesty's service, and shall convey them on board any of his Majesty's ships or ressels, or to any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers employed in raising men, a Reward of Three Guineas for every such able Scaman, Two Guineas for every such ordinary Seaman, and One Guinea for every such Landman, together with an allowance, at the rate of One Penky per mile for each able Seaman, ordinary Seaman, and Landman, for every mile such men may respectively travel to the nearest of his Majesty's ships of war, or nearest place of residence of any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers employed in raising men; provided such man shall be found fit for his Majesty's service, and there shall not be reason to suppose that he is an apprentice: And whereas it is expedient that the said several Bounties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance should be continued to be paid for some time longer, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council. doth therefore order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that the Payment of the said Bounties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance be continued to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, inclusive, and that the same be paid in the manner specified in his Majesty's several Proclamations now in force for the encouragement of Seamen and Landmen to enter into his Majestu's Royal Navy, and for the discovering Scamen who may conceal themselves, and for giving Rewards for procuring the voluntary service of Scamen and Landmen; shereof all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

cers employed to raise men, a Reward of Three

CHETWYND.

By the Lord Licutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. RICHMOND, &c.

WHEREAS it hath been represented that there is no longer any necessity for continuing the Quarantine which was laid by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twelfth Day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ten, on all Ships and Vessels coming directly or circuitously from, or having touched at the Havannah. or any other Port in the Island of Cuba:

NOW We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, do therefore order, that the said Procla mation of the Twelfth of October, One thousand eight hundred and ten be, and the same is hereby

AND the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein as t them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th Day of April, 1812. W. TUAM. WM. SAURIN.

WESTMEATH. JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR. FRANKFORT. WILL AM FITZGERALD. S. O'GRADY.

GOD SATE THE KING.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE EPISTLE

FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, HELD IN LONDON, BY ADJOURNMENTS, FROM THE 20TH OF THE 5TH MONTH TO THE SOTH OF THE SAME, INCLU-

To the Quarterly and Monthly Machings of Friends, it

. Great Britain, Ireland, and elsowhere. Dran Faurene-Being permitted to meet at the persont ticke, to investigate the state of our religion us Society, and participating together in that sore which, we believe, takes its origin is the boundless mercy of God, through Christ our holy Redeemer, through Him who died for us, and who ever livelh to make intercession for us; we have found this love to extend to you our Brethren. We have considered your situation, whether in your larger or smaller meetings; and as we have again been impressed with the belief, that in renewing the written salutation of our love, we shall be found in the way of our duty-we have desired to be directed to im-

Seeing, therefore, the infinite value of love, that indispensable qualification of a true disciple, we are desirous of pressing it on every individual, to examine impartially how far he feels it to flourish in his own mind, and to influence all his actions, thus inducing others to follow him as he is endeavouring to follow Christ. And we believe that nothing will be so favourable to the preservation of this holy disposition as humility of heart. a temper in which we constantly see ourselves unworthy of the least of the Lord's mercies, and dependent only on his compassion for our final acceptance. Seeing also that no awakened mind can be without a view to a better and an enduring state, and that no one knows how soon he may be called to put off mutability; let us bear in perpetual recollection that, in the state to which we aspire, there is nothing but eternal love. joy, and adoration, in the presence of Him through shore love we were first awakened.

In contemplating this copious subject, though we are not apprehensive of more symptoms of deficiency than in former years, we feel disposed afresh to encourage friends to be prompt in undertaking and allegiance to him, that in due season we may reapprudent in executing the blessed office of peacemaker. And we believe the patient endeavours of faithful friends will be generally crowned with success, in proportion as their own minds are sceking to Jesus for assistance in performing an office on deavouring to lead the minds of any contending persons to a sense of the absolute necessity for all true disciples to live in peace one with another, and to forgive one another, even as God for Christ's sake

has forgiven them. Before we quit the subject of Christian love, let s remind you that no limit of a name can bound its influence. In this season of almost unprecedented the prophet, " shall shine as the start for ever and pressure on some of the poorer classes of our countrymen, we deem it particularly desirable, that our examining into their distresses-but liberal in contributing a due proportion of rellef. Many are allowed to have temporal possessions sufficient to do this with comparative ease.—Let those, therefore, remember that they are but stewards, and let them seek to be good and faithful stewards. And it is probable that others, not equally abounding in the good things of this life, may find that in using moderation in their own expenditure, they may have wherewith to supply the wants of others, and to make the glon, the realm of unmixed love, with him for everheart of the poor man sing for joy. Oh! the blessing of clothing the naked and feeding the hungry ! who would not desire to be entitled to a share

Moderation in personal and domestic expense every way becomes the followers of a lowly-hearted Saviour. We are therefore engaged to press it upon our young friends just setting out in life, to beware of needless expense in the furniture of their houses, and in their general domestic habits. Even those who think their property may entitle them to abundance or to elegance, by indulging in costly habits, are setting but an ill example to those of more contracted means-and as we are but too apt to copy that which coincides with our natural disposition, our want of circumspection may prove an incitement to extravagance in others, and prompt them to use exertions for supporting an appearance, which may divert them from the true business of life-the daily study to be approved in the sight of God.

And, dear youth in general, especially you whose period of life may not be so advanced as that f those whom we have just addressed, even you, who have left, or are about to leave, the protection of a parent, to enter into the busy scenes of lifesome of you, probably, in populous towns, far different from the retirement of your paternal abodeswe beseech you to guard against the new tempations which may now assail you. Oppose the first incitement to any liberty inconsistent with your principles, and be willing to seek the society of experienc-

* Ephesians, IV. 32.

ed friends, in the places where you may be situated and to receive their admonition with meekness and attention. Never forget that the season of early youth is a sesson of peculiar danger-and if you grow up under this sense, you will from time to time be led to cry for preservation to Him, who has said, (and his words are Amen for ever.) " Him that someth to me I will he no wise cast out. ""

The must accounts of sufferings brought in this year, chiefly for tithei and those called chutch rates. and for military demands, amount to thirteen those and six hundred and forty-des plented. The years men have been imprisoned for rebiling to serve in the Local Militia. Besider these and other accounts which we have received from our several Quarterly meetings, we have an epistle from Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly Meetings on the American Continent. The Yearly Meetings of our American brethren seem vigitant in their attention to the support of our testimonies, and to purposes of general benevolence. The due education of our youth still forms a part of the concern of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania-which has also, together with those of Maryland and New York; continued to care for the inhabitants of the wilderness ;and those of Carelles, Virginia, and Maryland, testify in their episties, their unremitting boncern for the state of the enslaved Africans in their tand. Although in our country, as well as in theirs, the infamous traffick with Africa in slaves has been abolished by law, we desire friends not to forget that slavery still exists within the British Empire, and to suffer their sympathy still to flow bowards its oppressed victims.

Thus, dear friends, we trust we may say, that, both abroad and at home, the Lord is influencing his servants to remain on the watch. Though the subjects of our concern may be somewhat various. it is still pleasant to reflect that all are siming at the same object, and all looking to the same Lord for his gracious assistance. Having the same faith. and being baprised with the same baptism, even those plunges into exercise and conflict which wash us from confidence in our own exertions, how can it be otherwise than that we should rely, as we have just binted, on the same Lord ? May this unia ty of travail encourage us all to abide steadfast in our

the unfeding reward of his hoty prace. Having touched on some of the Subjects which have warmed our hearts in desire that we may be built up a spiritual house, we entrett you to consider that it is by means of individual exertious, unwhich he has pronounced his blessing-and in eo- | der the direction of the omnipotent Master-builder. that the work is to be effected to his praise. Be vigilant, therefore, we beseech you-he constant, when cases require it. In faithful and tender admonition. Neglect in this point gives countenance to defects and increases them, whilst the faithful admonisher may hope to partake of the reward of those who " turn many to righteousness," who; saith

> ever.1" Now dear friends, in conclusion, let us observe, that love, Christian love, is the parent of every virtue-it restrains our immoderate gratification of personal indulgence-it expands our hearts to every class of society, and to every modification of the human species-it makes us prompt to lend a hand

of help to such as may stray from the path of safety -it leads to universal benevolence-and us it is the origin of every good work, so, through the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, it will be the reward of a life passed in his service, in its native re-Amen. Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN WILKINSON, Clerk to the Meeting this year.

■ John VI. 37.

† An opinion being sometimes entertained with repard to these sufferings, that individuals are reimbursed by the Society, it is desired, if occasion should occur, that friends would refute it, as no such prac-2 Dan. XII. S. tice exists.

PARLIAMENT.

TOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. Colonel PALMER moved a Resolution, " that

the sum of £78,344 he granted to John Palmer, Feq. as the arrears of his per centage on the receipts of the Post Office." After some conversation between Mr. Long, Mr.

Wharton, Mr. Whithread, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Tierney, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Croker, relative to the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Resolution was agreed to. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit

INLAND MAVIGATION OF IRELAND. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, in pursuance of notice,

rose to submit several Resolutions to the House on the present state of the Inland Navigation of Ireland. He stated, that there appeared to him that the greatest neglect had been shewn in this departent. At the Union, an event that was never referred to without giving obvious pain to the Noble

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST LISBON PAPERS

"Lixnox, June 5 .- We shall shortly have the sa tisfaction of announcing a new collection of laure having been gained by the combined armies, according to the Corunna and Saint Jago Gazettes to the 29th May. It is indubitable, that the French commanded by Bonnet entered Grace at seven in the morning of the 18th May, and Oviedo, the capital of the Asturias, on the 19th. It appears the entrance of the enemy was not so sudden, as not to allow the inhabitants time to conceal their valuables. The enemy, nevertheless, did not advance to Gijon or Arelis. On the 20th, Mendizabel and Porlier were in Potes, from whence they marched to form a junction with Barcena, who had retired in good order in an eastern direction. On the 23d some troops marched from Lugo, by the bridge of Salime, and on the same day those from Ponferrada were in movement for Arragon, from whence they write that the Principality was again soon expected to be

" LIEBON, JUKE 7 .- Lord Wellington, who neglects no opportunity to annoy the enemy, put the whole of his army in motion on the 1st instant in quest of Marmont; and we just learn, from unquestionable authority, that the British troops have entered Salamanca, Marmont having abandoned the place in the utmost confusion. In corroboration of this event, a letter has been received from an officer of the Staff, dated Fuente Guinaldo, May 31st. It shortly observes, ' To-morrow we are off in quest of Marmont-do not expect to hear from me until I can give you an account of the laurels we have gained.' There is reason to believe that not a Frenchman by this time is in Andalusia. It may be useful to know that the Collectors of the Custom-House, a few days since, received an order from Government not to take entry of such vessels as did not produce a register, with the dockets and invoices from the manufacturers, and that the two latter documents be duly certified by some of the Portuguese Consuls resident in the United King-

"Three vessels are now here, and as they can not produce the necessary documents, their entries are refused, without an express order from the Regency. This regulation is intended to prevent the introduction of any manufactures belonging to untions not in alliance with Portugal and Great Bri-

" LISBON, JUNE B .- According to letters from Beira, received by the Courier of vesterday, our troops have entered Salamanca. One from Coim bia says the French abandoned it, after plundering it. and setting fire to many of the buildings. Another from Cea does not mention these particulars, but simply says that our troops have entered that city, and have their advanced posts far beyond it. Without vouching for these circumstances, what appears

certain is, that we are masters of Salamanca." " VICH, MAY 2 .- All the Catalonian army is collected here - it consists of 25,000 men, and i supposed to have some important object in view."

ALGESTRAS, MAY 25 .- This morning all the divisions belonging to General Ballasteros's army put themselves in motion, taking the direction of Venda de Gualquexedo. The enemy have collected 1600 caralry and 4000 infantry between Villa Marten and Bornos. Soult is withdrawing all the provisions and stores from Seville, leaving only the civil troops with a few Frenchmen in the Cartuxa. It is said that Soult intends retiring by the Serrania de Rouds. They write from Alicant, under date of the 17th of May, that Mina had lately destroyed GOO French.

" FALMOUTH, JUNE 18 .- The Duke of Kent packet arrived about three o'clock this morning. with mails, &c. from Lisbon, nine days passage,-His Majesty's schooner Noupareil sailed from thence five days before the packet, with the official accounts of General Hill's capture, &c. of the bridge of Almarcz. Reports prevailed at Lisbon, two days before the Duke of Kent sailed from thence, that General Hill had intercepted a French convoy, and taken fifteen hundred head of cattle, and much other booty; and it was also said, that one division of the combined army had arrived in the vicinity of Salamanca, from which place the French had retired; but these are reports only and no implicit reliance was put in the truth of them at Lisbon. Provisions of all kinds were in abundance there. No less than eighty-five sail of American vessels arrived in the Tagus, laden with grain and flour, in the short space of sixteen days, and many more were every day arriving, to the time the packet sailed. The harvest throughout that part of Portugal which had been cultivated bore the most promising appearance; as did also the vineyards and olive grounds,

" Letters were this day received here from Plymouth, stating the arrival at that port of a cutter, with dispatches from Cadiz, aunouncing the retreat of the enemy from that neighbourhood, &c."

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

It was reported on Change this morning, but most ferrently do we hope without foundation, that Martinique and Guadaloupe have totally disappeared. Another report, on the authority of letters from Guernsey, was, that a volcano had taken place in the Island of St. Vincent, and done considerable mischief; and that it was felt at Guadaloope, Martinique, and Dominica.

It was reported at Lisbon, at the date of the last accounts, that our army had actually entered Salamanca, Marmont having evacuated it in the greatest confusion. No such intelligence has been received est expectation and interest had been excited. It by Government. The only account which the last was a question, in effect, of personal justice to in- 1 Marquis Wenessey.

dispatch from Lord Wellington brought was, that I dividuals, and the laws of all countries, particularly I considered it as a menace to deter him from billion Army of Portugal had made a movement to their ! left-the 2d division being on the Tagus, and Marshal Marmont's head-quarters basing been removed from Salimanca to Fonterer's.

A Mail from Malta and Gibraltan arrived this I stated? norning. The intelligence from Sicily is to the 2d ult. A change in the Sicilian Ministers has I taken place, and among the new ones are some of o the accounts from Messina, to remove to Malta, and a Regency is to be named for the Government of Sicily. Only one of the young children of the Hereditary Prince is to remain in Sicily.

The Gibraltar Mail mentions that Billasteres h made a movement to Ubrique. The Invincible manof-war and Termagant sloop, with a detachment of to exacuate the port of Almeria, and have destroyed he fortifications. General Roche has had a galant affair with 2000 French troops, who came t evy contributions near Alicant : 210 were killed o wounded, and 53 made prisoners.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday fro tockport we learn that, in consequence of the great success of the Luddites in procuring aims by octurnal visits, Mr. Hayes and other Magistrates in the vicinity of Manchester, have been authorised by Government to grant warrants to the High Contable, Mr. Cartwright, to could him, with pro perassistance, to shize arms of every description be onging to the inhabitants, wherever they might be ound, as the only means of preventing them falling nto the hands of the disaffected. The High Constable commenced his rounds on Thursday, escorted by the Stockport horse-patrole, who have shown homselves so worthy to be trusted on all occasions On Tuesday night last, the Laddites obtained considerable quantity of arms. From the widow of an Officer they procured eight swords. The gang consisted of about 100, and they were header by a person who, from all appearance, was much uperior in rank to a mechanic. They continue o practise their military exercise under cover o ight. Last Souday, at day-break, a body of opwards of 2000 were observed breaking up in differ ent directions, on a moor about six miles from Stock out, where they had assembled during the might Our Hudderstield Correspondent, under the date of June 18, says-" About 12 o'clock on Monday night list, three musket balls were fired through the windows into the house of Mr. Milnes, who is a constable at Lock wood, near Hoddersheld: -the windows were then broken to pieces with sticks. and the persons who committed this atrocious act immediately made off .- It appears that Mr. Milnes had incurred the displeasure of the Luddites by the cigilant discharge of his daty as a Coustable. Similar depredations have also been committed at the house of an Excise Officer at Elland; he had seves ral pistols in his house, which he was compelled to deliver up .- These atrocities have become so com ion in this neighbourhood that they excite little attention."-Thursday one of the clothing mills of Messes. Brown and Co. was burnt down; a large wheel, which had recently been erected on the premises, was, however, fortunately saved. The property was insured. The extensive woollen mill, called Gibraltar," near Pudsey, in the West Riding of | of the Government. If they could believe the re-Corkshire, the property of Messrs. Thackray and Carlisle, was destroyed by fire on the morning of | have been perfectly satisfied, and would have acanday se'unight. The loss is estimated at P9000. The cause of the fire is noknewn.

Admiral Berkeley, who is Commander-in-Chie of the Portuguese naval forces, has made a donation of all the emoluments of that office for the expenses of the war. Lord Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, has also recently given another donation, of four millions of reals, for the same

The Castor frigate, which is arrived at Portsmouth, in 36 days from the Havannah, and in 60 days from Vera Croz, has brought home, from the ormer place, a considerable quantity of dolla s.

The Exchequer Bills which were issued to the nerchants and others last year, for relief under the pressing embarrassments of trade, were to have been repaid in July and October next. It is said that in extension of the time has been determined on, for the further-convenience of the parties, until the nonths of February, May, and August, 1813.

We are sorry to say that the fine ship, the Peince Regent, Capt. Twentyman, which sailed from this port (on her first vovage) the 19th of March, was east on share on the 14th of April, five miles west of New Liverpool, on the coast of America, and i of expected to be got off. Mr. Wm. Q figgin, 2d. mate, and Patrick Duffin and Philip Cain, seamen, were drowned.

The investigation into the cause of the late fire in Plymouth Dock-yard still continues. A person who was in the Dock a few days previous to the fire, and left Plymouth on Monday morning for Porpoint, and from thence took a chrise towards Falmouth, is said to have been pursued.

REPORT

[From the Morning Chronicle of the 22d] We scarcely recollect a more severe deseppointment than the public suffered on Endry law, by the exclusion of strangers from a certain Assembly during the discussion of a subject epon which the great-

our army was moving in force towards the Tor- of England, unite in declaring that justice cannot be forward into Administration Lords Grey and Green mes, probably with a view to make itself master of done januis clausis. - We have thought it our duty ville. If he had known it mere authentically, be Salamanes, which is on the Tormes. Of Mars, to codeasour to collect, in the best manner we could, would have kept it back from them out of pure re mont's having retired from Silamanca, we were al- the accounts and reports circulated in public, and spect, from a persuasion that they would scorn to ready informed. The Extraordinary Gazette of we flatter ourselves that we may effect the following give up the assertion of a principle, and avail them. Thursday list mentioned, that " the whole of the | to our Readers as a tolerably correct summary of | selves of the resignation as a subterfuge to smooth

The Dake of Arnot, asked, if the correspon dence and documents which had been published the minute, or he would have taken care that his were authentic, and the several points correctly

their was to power.

Lord Fraking regretted that he had not foreseen

the possibility of a difference in the construction of

Noble Friends should have clearly understood each

other. He did not, however, think their difference

very considerable. Lord Grey and Lord Greaville

must have adverted to all the circumstances of last

year and of the present, and of the manner in

which the proposal came to them, and it was in-

rumbent upon them to see that they had all the se-

orities that had been usual upon changes of Admi-

nistration, to enable them to carry on the functions

of Government with effect. The removal of the

Household was to be part of the new arrangement,

and could not be purposed to take place till the new

Ministry was formed. He understood, that the first

act of the new Administration must necessarily be

loved and revered, he resolved to resign also.

Earl Spracen said, that he entertained the same

pinion with his Noble Friends, that it was a viole

and constitutional principle in the formation of an

Administration, that it should have the full, dair,

pressed their opinion, that, in the consideration of

the arrangements of the Government, the changes to

be made in the Household should be submitted to

the Prince Regent, not as a preliminary point, but

Highness's approbation. The general principle for

which they had contended, of being at liberty to

Prince's service, had been admitted in the outset of

the conversation. They knew that they differed

om Lord Moira upon few points, but apon the

uestion of the changes in the Household they knew

s opinion to be different from theirs, and condour

equired that they should state that question, and

bring it forward. No man could believe he could

have a wish to degrade the Prince; he appeale to

the whole of his public life as a proof of his uniform

desire to uphold the honour of the Sovereign, which

e considered as most important and essential to the

the imputation that had been thrown out against

onsider any points which they judged useful for the

s a part of those arrangements subject to his Royal

Lord Morn's auswered, that they were faithful transcripts of the original papers, and correct, exrept as to a few typographical errors. He stated, hose who were braished some time ago by the that he gare the fullest credit to Lords Grey and Queen's party. The Royal Family are, according | Grenville, for the purity of the sentiment that guided them in all their transactions; and required only he same admission for himself. He had acted solely pon public considerations, as they had done. He ought his case fully made out by the papers; but and heard that a construction, different from his had been put on the last minute; and if his Noble Friends maintained that, he was glad to be able to Somnish soldiers on board, have forced the French | meet it there. He was ready to give an answer to

the removal of those officers. The question ans any question, and to enter into a full explanation. proposed from excess of candour, because it was Lord Grey came there prepared to give a full exknown that Lord Moira had strong objections to 'anation of his conduct, and of all the circumstanit. Lord Moira had the power to make or to rees connected with it, and complained, that he and fuse the Administration, and from the words of his his friends were deprived of that justice which they answer, that " he could not concur in making the had a right to expect, in losing, by the exclusion of exercise of this power positive and indispensable rangers, the opportunity of laving before the pubcevery part of the late transactions, as far as they in the formation of the Administration," he greed that he thought Lord Moira must have unsere concerned in them. He had no share in the derstood, not that the remoral was to be preposed publication alluded to, except in requesting, that, if as a previous stipulation to the Prince, but as a any thing was published, nothing should be omitted. point stated to his Lordship as to be a fundamental He believed the Papers to be accurate, unless, in and necessary part of the new arrangement when it deed, as to one or two typographical errors, which should be formed. The Noble Earl (Moira) obrendered the sense of some of his own letters obscure. jected to it upon two grounds -- that it would give With respect to the last minute of conversation, he ountenance to the calumnies which had been circuwas ready to state the construction which he had put lated with respect to the Prince, and also that it opon it, though at variance with one that had been would encourage the standers against those whom industriously given to the public. It had been said. hat he and Lord Grenville had sefed upon a settled his Royal Highness was particularly bound to proect .-- That with the knowledge, that such remorals lesign of humiliating the Prioce Regent, and of irriwere to be the first act of the Administration, he tating his feelings. He disclaimed this as a most ould not concur in forming it, and he therefore put fool calumny, and atterly unfounded in truth, I a end to the conversation had been said that the question, with respect to the Lord Morny asked Lord Erskine, if he had not Household, was proposed to be forced upon the imself inserted the word " indispensable," to Prince as a previous and preliminary stipulation nark the sense more strongly? This he atterly decied, and said, that it was never Lord Enskine, in reply, contended, that the intended to propose the subject to the P inco, until word " indispensable" added nothing to the meanthe change of the great otheers of the Household should be submitted to his Royal Highness for his apig conserved by the word " positive." Lord HEADFORT rose to confirm what had been probation, as a part of the general arrangement of tated in another place by his Noble Friend Lord e new Administration. The subject was stated as farmouth, that, in a conversation long prior to the a preliminary question to Lord Moira, and was neisterruption of the negociations, the Great Officers sary, because it had been distinctly announced to of the Household had declared their determination them (Lords Grey and Grenville) from authority o resign, if Lords Grey and Grenville came into the that it was resolved to maintain these officers in their station. He would ask, whether, under those cir-Administration; and that, though he held an office nuch inferior in consideration, yet dear to him as it comstances, it would have been right to risk more placed him near the Person of the Prince, whom he delay and embarrassment to the publicatiairs, or if

he was bound to put such a previous question to his

Noble Friend? He considered their removal to be

necessary, and he was confirmed by the opinion of

those whom he had consulted, and of others who

pressed their opinion upon him. He had never

heard of the intended resignation of the Household

nd erident confidence of the Crown .- That if any dame attached to them, either as having proposed this from any thing in the shape of authority, and the very loos rumour he did hear was immediately conquestion prematurely, or having persisted in it too tradicted. Nothing could be farther from their wishes ertinaciously, he must take a share of that blame and intentions, than to do any thing that could be o himself. He not only concurred in their views, offensive to the Prince. They required only the but had strongly advised the measure - for, in a conchanges that had been usual upon a general clauge versation with Lord Moira, some days before his Noble Friends met him, he had entered into a full dissignations to be about to take place, they would ision of the question, and heard all his arguments, and knew the extent and strength of the objections cepted the arrangement in the manner most agreea-Lord Moira felt to the removal of the Household, ble to the Prince, and to the feelings of the indiviwhich he himself had considered as absolutely necessary. He thought it his duty to apprise his Noble duals concerned in it. Lord Mora's declared, that no insignation of the Friends of Lord Moira's feelings and objections, kind alluded to had ever slipped from him. He neand that with the knowledge that his opinions were ver supposed that there was in their minds any thing directly contrary to theirs, it was indispensably necessary that they should bring forward that anestion so injurious to the country, as a feeling of disrespect to the Prince. He differed, however, in the conin the first instance. -That the wish to urge that struction of the minute, and referred to the words point, in a manner at all offensive to the Prince, had not been attributed to him by any body from whom the imputation was worthy of notice .- That, to have made the usual changes in the Great Offices of the Household, so far from tending to confirm nov rumour injurious to the Prince, would, in his opinion, have had a directly contrary effect—and that, in his opinion, to have retained them contrary to the usual and established practice, was most likely to create such an impression on the public mind. Lord GRESVILLE stated, that they distinctly ex-

of his answer, that " it would be impossible for him (Lord Moira), however, to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable;" and argued, that the previous conversan must have rendered those words necessary. His objection was to the establishment of a previous and indispensable condition, which might tie up his hands and those of any other colleagues he might acquire, from discussing that question afterwards. It was secured by the full powers he had, that the removal of those Officers might take place if the public service should be thought to require it. He had always objected to removals in the Household. and could refer to a letter of his own, published 15 years ago, as a proof that such was then his opition*. He put the argument to their feelings, and gave it as his opinion, that the removal of those officers would have been an unnecessary humiliation of the Prince, and would set the seal of office to accredit every ribald tale of scandal that had been circulated in this town. The report of the intended re-

signation by certain Lords of the Household had been regarded by him as an impatient ebullition of heat, which did not hind men to act upon it. He * In a letter written by Earl Moira to Colonel M-Mahon, dated June 25, 1791, when he had been applied to by some no-party men in the House of ommous to try to form an Administration, to the exclusion of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, the Noble Lord rote as for ower 19 Of my friends I demanded this interest of the country. He indignantly disclaimed condition, "hit no removit should be mide in the Household, Post Office, Mint, or any other department not convedicte v connected with ministerial them. It now appeared that the great Officers of Junctions " The opinion of the Noble Larl, therethe Household had entertained an opinion that, co on fore, on the Household, was known, a good reason for a total change of system, it became them not to hold giving from the first powers that were refused to the their situations; and he could not now doubt that

principle stated in this Paper, " that the connec- final and conciliatory adjustment as may be condumust also claim the benefit of the fact, that he all classes of his Majesty's subjects." General was utterly ignorant of such resolution. He had, Matthew proposed, as an Amendment, 45 that the necessity had not been urgent, even beyond de indeed, heard many and contradictory rumours, upon which it would have been impossible to act. Notwithstanding what Lord Moira had said upon that subject, he must consider it as most unfortunate, if that intention to resign was entertained. that the communication of it was withheld from those who, if they had possessed that knowledge, would have been relieved from the difficulty, the existence of which precluded all further progress in the conversation. He must contend, that the propriety of their conduct, could not be argued or decided apon there; that every public man must be at liberty to judge for himself, when the acceptance of other is proposed to him, whether there may exist

The CHANCELLOR concluded the conversation, by deprecating discussions of that nature, as tending to embarrass the Prince in the formation of all future Administrations, and conjured the House to put an end to them for the present by adjourning.

any circumstances which, in his opinion, may pre-

rent him from rendering his services useful to the

Prince and to the country, and that he is not to be

called into question for acting upon such feelings,

The following proceedings took place in the Commons on the 19th.

TRISH STAMP ACTS Mr. W. Pole moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take these Acts into consideration; his object was, as he had before stated, to propose the consolidation of the Irish Stamp Acts, a measure from which, in his opinion considerable benefit would arise.

Sir John Newbort said, that it was impossible to understand complicated regulations of this kind, from the statement of any Hou, Member. It was absolutely necessary that they should be printed, otherwise it would be impossible for the House thoroughly to understand them. He disapproved of the practice of bringing forward measures of this sort late in the Session, and then proposing to pass them without their being printed .- There were two other Regulation Bills now in progress under similar circumstances.

Mr. Pore said, the Right Hon. Baronet laboured under a considerable error respecting the two Bitls. which he had mentioned. The Bill respecting the Customs was brought in yesterday and read, a first time, and was read a second time on this day. The Right Honourable Birouet was present when it was reid, and never said one word about printing it, or he should not have objected to it. The Bill respecing the Excise was not yet brought in; it was at the Bir, and when it was brought in, he should cotamly not oppose the printing of it, if the Hon, becomes desired it. With regard to the present in asure, it was his intention to propose to have

both the Schedule and the Bill printed. Sir J. NEWPORT said, the Bill alluded to had been placed on the table as the Irish Customs Bill, and not as the Irish Customs Regulation Bill.

Mr. Port said, it was not necessary for him to trouble the Committee long opon this subject; he should merely state, that great inconvenience had arisen in consequence of the regulations respecting | against 106, leaving a majority in favour of the Ca-Stamps being contained in several Acts of Parliament. He proposed to consolidate all these various Acts of Parliament into one general Act, and to direct the Commissioners of Stamps to print in distinct parts the regulations attaching to the difforent heads of Stamps. The only material alterations he proposed to make related to cards and dice, which had hitherto been under the Excise, and he now proposed to bring them under the Commissioners of Stamps. He should also suggest an alteration in the Advertisement DAy. At present the Duty was in proportion to the length of the Adrentisement, increasing one shilling every ten lines; he proposed that the duty should be laid on in the same manner that it was in England, where the duty was three shillings whether the Advertisement was long or short. The Duty in Ireland, however, he intended to make two shillings and six pence instead of three shillings. This regulation, he understood, was very much approved of by the persons concerned in the trade.

The Resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Pone rose to bring in a Bill to regulate the Butter trade in Ireland, by putting the whole of the Trade, with respect to the packing of the Butter, on the same footing that it was at Cork. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill brought

in and read a first time, Mr. W. Pott moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Baking Trade in Ireland. He said it was his intention, as this was a subject of great consequence, to more to next Session. The Bill was brought in and read a name from even the possibility of imputation.

> LONDON. TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Price of Stocks this day at one o' Clock. 3 per Cent. Cons Exchequer Bills 04d, 3 4d.
3 per Cent. Red. 56t Omman 2 14 pre. 4 per Cents. 724 Consols for Acet. 57}

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Canning preferred the following Motion by an eloquent and most impressive speech :_ " That the House

they had intended to resign. He must approve and into its most serious consideration the state of the | earnestly to solicit a general and regions afterprace the propriety of that resolution, but must ob- laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects | tien to the subject. The pressure of the times and serve that they thereby distinctly recognized the in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a tion of the great Officers of the Court with the cive to the peace and strength of the United Kinga policial Abninistration should be clearly dom, to the stability of the Protestant Establisha established in its first arrangement." He ment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of linguished. It is this unfortunate situation which has House should, on Thursday, resolve itself into a scription, that appeal would not have been made, for Committee, to take into consideration the condition of the Catholic population of Ireland." The gallant General, however, was afterwards induced to withdraw his Amendment, when the Motion of Mr. Canning was carried by a majority of 129, there being 235 who voted for it, and 106 against it. If private letters, received yesterday from Turkey, by the Malta Mail, are to be depended on, hostilities between France and the Porte may be considered as not far distant. One letter, dated Constantinople, April 2, contains the following :--" Letters from Odessa, of the 17th ult, inform us that an Emburgo has been laid in that port on French. Austrian, and Turkish ressels, which may be considered as a Declaration of War against France." The arrival of Mr. Liston, at Constantinople, is also

> A letter, received by express from Bristol this forenoon, has just been put up at Lloyd's, which states, that four sail of the line belonging to the Toulon Fleet that had come out of the harbour to managurre, had been captured by our Sanadron.

The reports prevail of earthquakes and volcanic proptions in the West Indies, which are said to have been attended by most disastrous results. It was esterday very generally stated in the City, that the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe had suddenly and totally disappeared. We hope this ramour of an event, as extraordinary as lamentable, has no foundation in truth. It appears, however, from the following letter from Nevis, that a convulsion of Nature has been experienced in the Island of St. Vincent, a great part of which is said to be destroyed. By the accounts received at Nevis, Martinique was at that time uninjured.

Nevis, May 9 .- On the night of the 1st inst. we were all slarmed by tremendous reports, as if large cannon were fired off. There was also a re- I flicted, let it be seriously considered, that society ry high surf on the shore, but no wind. Boats immediately went out, thinking it came from ships in distress, but returned without discovering any thing. Two or three days afterwards, a report was brought here, that half the island of St. Vincent was Gentleman arrived from Martinique, bringing an account that two ressels had put in there covered with the ashes which fell on them in passing St. Vinent, at the distance of fifteen miles. The sulphucous smell from the Island was so strong as to prevent them putting in, and they were obliged to make Martinique. The above Gentleman, on passing the island, two days previous to the eruption, clearly to the name of Christian. To it's faithful discharge saw the smoke issuing from the spot where the for- the highest blessings and the most splendid promise mer crater was, and learnt that the inhabitants had removed. The yellow ferer prevails in all the islands, particularly at St. Kitt's and Antigua. The It's reward is begun in it's experience, and it comes people have suffered considerably. Three shocks of | to be loved for it's own sake as soon as it has been

agiatertoro Chronicle.

earthquakes have been felt here

SATURDAY, JUNE 21. Mr. Canaino's motion relative to the Catholics, the nature of which will be seen in another part of our paper, was carried on the evening of Monday by \$35 tholics of 129. The Members of Government took destion, Lord Casterragin Mr. VANSITTART, and Lord PALMERSTON, supporting the motion, while Mr. Barnungr and Sir Jones Nicito in opposed it. It was understood, that the Resu lution would be immediately presented to the REGEST by the whole House, without waiting for the concurence of the Lords. The details of the debate arrived at too late an hour for insertion in this day's pubcation, and we have scarcely room to touch upon the subject. We cannot, however, avoid congratu lating the Catholic Body, and the Nation at large, on this important event. The nature of the concessions to be granted, and of the measures for the security of the Established Church which are contemplated cannot be fully ascertained till the next meeting of Parliaments but we will, in the me in time, indulge the hope, that the Catholics of GREAT BRITSIS and BRELAND will then be fully restored to their birthrights as subjects of the British Empire. We will also look for ward to the immediate extinction of social animouty and division, and to the establishment

of union and concord on an immoveable foundation. With the exception of the proceedings in Parliament just alluded to, every other article of intelligence, which the last London Journals have conveyed, will be found in our columns, to which we must entirely refer our readers.

L will be seen by extracts from the Lisbon papers. for which we are indebted to the Dublin Correspondent, that the accounts brought from Viana by Cap tain Trivor were, in so for as he was concerned, in every respect founded in truth. The statements which ie gave did appear in the Lisbon papers, while let ters, brought by the last mail, mention, in a decided and unqualified manner, that the enterprise of the Allied troops against Salamanca had been successful .-Whether this actually be the case or not, we do not have the Bill printed, and to let it stand over to bound to say, in order to rescue Captain Trivor's

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

On a recent occasion, we called the attention of the public to this valuable Institution, and especially to the depressed, or rither exhausted condition of its Funds. It will be seen, by an advertisement in our olumns, that part of the Religious Services of tomorrow are to be devoted to the restoration of it's alnost expiring interests. Of the advantages which the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity have derived from the Establishment, et has frequently been our duty to speak, and we shall not now repeat truths with which all are acquainted, and of whose importwill, early in the next Session of Parliament, take probation. It is, however, incumbent upon us most ney, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

the prevalence of disease have operated so heavily on it confers shall be lessened and circumscribed, but whether they shall not be speedily and entirely excompelled the respectable Managers of its concerns they are well aware of those difficulties which a season of scarcity has brought with it, and of the liberal and honourable efforts for the relief of afflictions of a different kind to which every day bears the most signal testimons. But no other alternative re mained. To this measure it became indispensable to have immediate recourse, or to permit distemper and death to extend their ravages through the humble abodes of the poor, and, from them, to the dwellings of the rich, without employing any of those means which Providence, bountiful in all things, has placed rithin the reach of man for the purpose of arresting he fatal progress of such calamities. That numerous ives have been preserved to society by the House of Recovery, since its commencement down to the present hour, we hesitate not most solemnly to aver and we do most anxiously wish to impress an infulible remembrance of so gratifying a truth upon the public mind. By the interposition of that Establishnent many of the most endearing domestic ties have een preserved unbroken, not only to the indigent rious classes, but even to those in higher and more affluent stations. The fermer are more exposed to the deadly work of contagion, but the most opuenture not exempted from its pestilential visitations und that family is not to be found within the confines of this city, who can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say-" We have experienced no obligaion." What, then, will be the consequences, if the embarrassments of the Institution shall be permitted. o augment, and finally to overthrow it? In such a leptorable result, the poor will, in the first instance most deeply feel the evils that will ensue. Without the means of counteracting disease, and living in si tuations that give vigour and efficacy to contagion many will fall untimely victims. The labours of the husband, which give bread to his family, will be huried in the grave. Maternal solicitude and care wil be for ever withdrawn from the helpless infant, and the oppression of age will be deprived of the only pillars n which it had to lean for comfort. Extensive scenes of misery here open upon the view, and call with an irresistible voice for the opposing hand of every man who fears for himself, or who can feel for his bre thren. Not to speak of the domestic sufferings so inwill thus be deprived of a large amount of produtive labour. That numbers will be thrown a boothe on the community, and sent forth an unprotected preto every criminal temptation, adding new perils to property, perhaps to life, and that that charity which in the first instance refuses to interpose it's re bestroved by a volcano-two days after which, a deeming power, will be reafter find it necessary to lay at much heavier contributions than what are now equired. A seasonable and benevolent exertion will come a source of safety to the rich themselves, a disease will in this way be divested of much of it's v ulence, and confined to narrower limits than it will otherwise most assuredly reach. Let the duty of charity, and the refined pleasures which flow from it, be also maturely and deliberately weighed. It is a duty which none can neglect, and at the same time pretent

> ought for the sake of others, or of the reward which is been annexed to it. In looking forward to the occasion to which these bservations refer, we are led to indulge the most ratifying anticipations. The Religious Faith of our ellow-Citizens is various, but here at least there i discordance of sentiment. It is the common and individed cause of humanity, and the altars of one common God are to receive from his creatures, a the secwards of His bounty, the liberal offerings nercy. Devotion blended with Charity and nanifested by cordial and generous donations of the oncy whose noblest use is in relieving the unhappy xhibit a scene of sacred homage to Heaven, calc ated, above all others, to secure that Divine Appre nation which ought to be the great object of huma mbition and pursuit - But we forbear to urge ouse which stands in no need of our support, an whose value and magnitude cannot be enhanced by ar ning which we are able to say. The impression of it portance, so universally felt, is its best advocate and the benevolence of those, with whom its mainle iance now solely rests, is the surest evidence of th prosperity that awads it.

THE THEATRE.-Mr. Cooper has offered to the Public a selection of Pieces for his Benefit, of the most interesting and attractive description, and s have real satisfaction in stating, that the attendance: the Theatre on Monday evening promises to furnish iost acceptable proof of the high exterm in which h is held. During the whole of his appearances on this stage, he has been most zealous and unremitting affording pleasure to the public, and his success his been proportioned to his ardent and meritorious ex rtions. To some of the characters in which he acted he has given new features of excellence, and has i all of them displayed that just and accurate concep ion of his Author which could only result from hartudy and deep meditation. So deserving a candidate or theatrical fame will not, therefore, be permitted to leave this City without carrying with him the mos substantial and gratifying marks of public favour.

We are happy to learn there is just published by Messrs. Cedell and Davis, London, a translation, is rerse, of the celebrated Decamerone di Boccaccio which may be speedily had of all the Booksellers.

DOCTOR BRISCOLL begs to inform the Public that at the next Performance of SACRED MU SIC which will be on FRIDAY Evening, the 3d July at the GREAT CHAPER, he will play two CONCER TOS, one on the FLUTE and the other on the CLARI ONET, with a variety of new grand SYMPHONIES Tickets for the Gallery, 2s. 6d. each, to be had a Dr. BRISCORI's -at Mr. Funwino's, Quay-and at the Chronicle and Mirror Offices. N. B. The Receipts are to be applied to the Fund

FIDDOWN. THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as here-

for purchasing a new Organ.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF WEXFORD, On Monday, the 25th June, and following days,

SIVERAL PIPES OF SPANISH RED WINE,

Wrecked out of the Herton, on Arklow Banks, some

TERMS-CASH. Custom-House, Wexford, June 26, 1812.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

THE COMMITTEE, nominated to collect and appropriate Money for the Relief of the Poor laving the following Statement before the Puberc ake the liberty of requesting the serious attention of their Fellow Citizens to the subject. In coursequence of the large Sums exposited in the purchase of Oil Meal, in Bounties on Potatoes, &c. the Subcriptions already entered into are ki nost who its explanation, whilst a period of nearly two months must clapse, before those ample supplies which the teason promises can be brought into the Market .--During that period, the difficulties, which the indigent have so long experienced, and which would have been infinitely greater, but for the interposition f public liberality, will still continue to press upor here with severe and painful privation. Under these ircumstances, the Committee feel it to be their inespensible duty to appeal to those, amongst their 'ellow-Citizens who have not previously contribut ed, and carnetly to solicit from them such Davations. s their own benevolence may suggest, and the necesoties of the times require. The names of additional Subscribers, together with a Statement of the Expenditure, will be published bereafter.

63 Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Withte M WHITE, Mr. JOHN STRESOMEN, Mr. JEREMIER Ryas, and at the Bank of Messes, Newrong and

	deplorable result. the poor will, in the first instance,	
	most deeply feel the evils that will ensue. Without	LIST OF SURSCRIBERS.
	the means of counteracting disease, and living in si-	H. H. Hunt & Co. 60 O of Michael Power 6 0
	tuations that give vigour and efficace to contagion,	-Newport & Scott 56 17 6 Matthew Shee 5 0
	many will fall untimely victims. The labours of the	W. & R. Cherry 20 0 0 Henry Smith 1 2
	husband, which give bread to his family, will be hus	Francis Smith 12 5 6 Wm. Astward 2 5
	ried in the grave. Maternal solicitude and care will	Richard Pope 18 8 8 Robert Watson 5 13
Ì	be for ever withdrawn from the helpless infant, and the	Jeremiali Ryan 15 0 0 James Hill 3 0
	oppression of age will be deprived of the only pillars	Courlenay & Son 90 0 0 G.P. Ridgeway 10 0
	on which it had to lean for comfort. Extensive scenes	Wm. Robinson 10 0 0 R. & L. Jacob 5 15
	of misery here open upon the view, and call with an	Alexander Pope, 10 0 0 C. Boland 8 5
	irresistible voice for the opposing hand of every man	Milwards & Skot- Joseph Wakefield 1 x
	who fears for himself, or who can feel for his bre-	towe 20, 0.0 Captain Fleming 4 10
	thren. Not to speak of the domestic sufferings so in-	McCheane & Hut Thomas Waring 2 5
	flicted, let it be seriously considered, that society	Chinson 10 0 0 Jas. Cooke & con 9 5
i	will thus be deprived of a large amount of produc-	E. Pect and Son 12 5 6 P. & T. M. Dougall 5 0
	tive labour. That numbers will be thrown a burthen	Richard Fogarty 10 0 0 Benjamin Moore 5 0
ı	on the community, and sent forth an unprotected prey	J. Allen and son 15 0 0 Richard Farrell 5 13
ı	to every criminal temptation, adding new perds to	Win, Strangman 12 5 6 James Blake 5 18
ļ	property, perhaps to life, and that that charity,	W. & J. Hirris 95 0 0 James Avlward 1 0
ł	which in the first metance refuses to interpose it's re-	Jacob Scroder 12 5 8 Pat. Galwey 9 5
1	decining power, will bereafter find it necessary to lay	George Ivie 10 0 0 Frederick Keating 2 0
١	out much heavier contributions than what are now	Samuel King 10 0 0 Samuel Hobson 2 5
ĺ	required. A seasonable and benevolent exertion will	King and Jones 2 5 6 Jas. Anderson 5 13
١	become a source of safety to the rich themselves, as	William Hughes 10 0 0 The Lord Bishop of
Ì	disease will in this way be divested of much of it's vi-	Joseph Jacob 20 0 0 Waterford 11 7
1	rulence, and confined to narrower limits than it will	Joshua Mason 20 0 0 Humphry Jones 2 3
	otherwise most assuredly reach. Let the duty of cha-	Samuel White 5 0 0 Alex. Alcock 1 8
	rity, and the refined pleasures which flow from it, be	W. Penrose Wal- Thos. Christmas 20 0
	also maturely and deliberately weighed. It is a duty	son & Co. 20 0 0 Jonathan Gatchell 4 0
	which none can neglect, and at the same time pretend	Davis, Strangman. Turner & Bayley 10 0
	to the name of Christian. To it's faithful discharge	and Co. 60 0 0 W. Penrose, Sous,
	the highest blessings and the most splendid promises	Thomas Jacob 23 8 3 & Co. 5 13
	are attached, and it rises in importance and improves	W. Belcher & Co. 25 0 0 Davis & Newsom 5 13
1	in beauty the more it is the object of contemplation.	Strangman & Son 70 0 0 James White 2 5
	It's practice is as delightful as it's merits are eminent.	T. White & Son 20 0 0 Joshua Jacob 5 13
	It's reward is begun in it's experience, and it comes	Max & Jackson 23 S 3 Joseph White 5 0
ı	to be loved for it's own sake as soon as it has been	Simon Max 3 8 3 Arthur Birnie 5 0
1	sought for the sake of others, or of the reward which	William Blain 12 5 6 Edmond Lyons 2 5
-	has been annexed to it.	A. T. Sampayo 300 0 0 Stephen Curtis 1 2
1	In looking forward to the occasion to which these	K. Scott & Co. 10 0 0 Henry Browning 1 2
	observations refer, we are led to indulge the most	P. & P. Nevins 13 8 3 J. A. Leonard 5 13
	gratifying anticipations. The Religious Faith of our	Thomas Goouch 5 0 0 John Denis 2 5
1	Fellow Citizens is various, but here at least there is	Prancis Moore 5 0 0 Robert Cooke 1 2
	no discordance of sentiment. It is the common and	Henry Ivie 5 0 0 James Marshall 1 2
	undivided cause of humanity, and the altars of one	W. M. Aidagh 5 0 0
1	common God are to receive from his creatures, as	ADDITION AS ALLEGE

ıc	W. M. Aidagh	5	O	O			
ACCULATION AS ASSESSED TO THE							
of a.	William Hobbs	5		0		•	_
h	Simon Newport	1	¥	9	Edmund Maher	18	
nt	William Barron	3	8	3		6	
Υ,	John Leonard	3	Ü		William Mackesy 1	0	
1 -	John Roberts	í	8	9	Edmund McCarthy Richard Dunphy	10	
	Francis Abbott	i	2	9	Edward Wells		
n	John Burchall	i	ž	9		10 Y	
n. d	Nicholas Hearn	i	2	9	George Riddall 1 John Wecken 1	0	
	Francis Newport	i	10		John Wecker 1 Witham Denis 2		•
t s	Thomas Cooke	ì	10	ñ	Edward Hall	8	
۲,	P. A. Franquefort	i	10	ő	R. B. Osborne	y	
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٠ ا	William Weekes	5	0	0	1		

TO BE SET,

For such Terms as may be agreed on, THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in BARROTTERS WD-A STREET, wherein the late James Brawders carried on the Public Business-immediate possession will be given.

and I facing Dr. Manna's. Several Lots of BUILD-ING GROUND, extending from the Yellow-Road to the rere of the Infantry Barracks.

4 Houses in New-Street. 3 facing Dr. LANGHIER'S,

GT Application to be made to Mr. PETER WALSH, jun. William-Street.

Waterford, June 13, 1812.