Beneath are deposited all that remains of the once celebrated ORDERS IN COUNCIL. Circumscribed by this narrow boundary. and reduced to a few shreds of worthless parchmen those haughty and innovating Decrees, which, in their life of convalsed Empires, and tore from the grasp of starving Millions, now repose in harmless obscurity. Through the baser passions of the human heart,

the maral Genealogist may perhaps trace their origin to a remote distance out their immediate progenitors were MALIGNITY and INVATUATION. Postered by unremitting parental cure, and the laborious exertions of their nearest relatives, Sornestay and Falsknoon, a formidable and disgraceful maturity During a disastrone period of Six Years.

they exercised an uncontrolled oppression over the Industry and resources of the Poor; Polluted the National Reputation for Commercial Integrity with the most loathsome villainies : Chorlehed the infant Manufactures of our Rivals: and insulted the Public Rights of Maukind, by a long series of hateful & aggressive Deprodation Their career was at length arrested by the awakened energies of their victims

and after a resistance,
which only proved the genuine cowardice of Tyranny when opposed to the united efforts of Rectitude and Patriotismoverwhelmed by the contempt of the Wise, and the excerations of the Good, they expired, June 16th, 1812. On the same day. their only legitimate descendant, THE LICENSE SYSTEM. shared the fate of its guilty parents; and their death is thus recorded By a British Public.

as an event awfally instructive to future Legislator and strongly illustrative of the consolatory and important Truth, that it is essential to the very Nature of Evil, to issue in its own Destruction. DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

ON THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS CONCLUDED.

After Mr. Canning had finished, and his me tion had been seconded, General MATTHEW did conceive, that it would have been more giorious for the Regent to have granted to the Irish People Emancipation as a boon, and not as a right: such, he thought, would have ther the orginal Motion, or the Amendment. The been the first act of his unrestricted reign, and, if time might come when the Catholics might emanit had, the country would not now have been in its present calamitous situation. It was too true that the hopes of the Irish People had been disappointed; but he deprecated the manner in which the Prince was attacked upon the subject, for he was convinced that, at the bottom of his heart, he was a friend to Ireland and the Empire at large. [Hear, hear ! He was sure that, in recent events, he had been misled by evil counsellors, who were ignorant of the state of Ireland, and incapable of giving any advice on the subject. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the Catholics of Ireland remained tranquil, and protected a Protestant King against his sown by the Presbyterians, in the North of Ireland, and nothing was done by the Catholics, till, in the Fitzwilliam, they lost all hope of Emancipation By that event, the cup of Freedom was dashed from their purched lips, and bigotry, intolerance, oppression, cruelty, and coercion, became the order of the day. Only for the death of a Protestant Noand independent Country.-It was the Ministers opposite who had infected the Prince's ear with their diabolical counsels, and who, for doing so, deserved impeachment. If any Member would impeach them, he would be most ready to second the motion .- [Loud laughing, and crice of hear.]-Every man in freiand had fleclared himself against the existence of the system of intolerance, which was supported by those who sat opposite to him, who fed on the milk and honey of the land, who came paupers into office, and who now basked in affluence and ease. [Loud laughing.] "O People

Protestant subjects. The rebellion of 1798 was of the House, that a deliberate scheme of Catholic departure of their favourite Lord Lieutenaut, Lord | amendment. bleman at that time, Ireland would be now a free of England!" said the Hon. Member, " how long are these men to be allowed! O People of England, how long are they to be endured I"-[Laughing and hear.]-They should take care how they acted this night; the question went farther than they thought; the sacred flame of Liberty had kindled In Belfast, in the North; and reverberated from Cork, in the South; [hear, hear!] and had extended from Wicklow to Mayo .- [Hear, hear.]-Their decision would tell, whether they represented the Minister of England or the People of Ireland. It had been said, that it would be open to the Members of the Cabinet to vote on the subject as they pleased. He could not perceive why Ministers thought the people of Ireland such weak idiots us to be gulled in this way; there were too many old soldiers among them to be taken by such a bad manœuvre. [Loud laughing.] He believed the Noble Lord (Castlerengh) was the only one among them who was sincere in what he said; he had considerable property in Ireland, and he therefore feared for Its safety, if he should object to the motion .-ing peace to the nation, than if they converted lamented friend; for he had agreed to the Commitevery house in it into a barrack. He called on the tee on the Orders in Council, and thereby opened House to rally now round the banner of indepen- the question to farther consideration.

dence; in the hour of danger, the Ministers of England would leave them in the lurch, and they would remain as fixed figures for " the hand of scorn to point its slow and moving finger at."-[Hear, hear.]-He observed that, if he had a son, he would swear him to enmity against Ministers, like the father of Hannibal.—He concluded by

That, instead of the words ' Farly in the next Session, the following be inserted, immediately taken into consideration, &c.' and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee for that purpose on Thursday next.

Mr. HUTCHINSON seconded the amendment. Mr. W. POLE had hitherto never taken any sition, and to give every support in his power .-Mr. W. PULP, and interest taken any part in the debate on the Catholic claims, excepting Ageneral cry of hear, hear, from all parts of of strength to the cause to which we are devoted. upon one occsaion, when he was called upon to justify certain measures, he said a few words upon the general question; and he was in the recollection of the House, whether he did not then state, that he was one who perer had thought that the door should ed which made the attainment of it at that time imbe shut against the Catholics, but that the concessions were not then safe, from the tone and temper which that sect had assumed. Perhaps their tone and temper might be equally, if not more, harsh now, but still circumstances had changed, which in his view of the question made all these considerations of little weight against the present concession of the Catholic claims. Then, we did not know the opinion of the Throne upon this question: now we had it authentically declared. [Cries of Order.] Now, very high authorities had declared an opinior in favour of the Catholic claims-had pronounced it desirable to construct an Administration upon the principle of taking these claims into its consideration, with a view to conciliation. Notwithstanding all predictions, that the people of England would rise if the claims of the Catholics were favoured he was happy to find that no such agitation had arisen; and he never thought it would. A considerable alteration had taken place in the public mind apon this subject; and in Ireland the concession was the universal wish of the Protestants. His firm opinion was, (and that was his particular reason for agreeing with the Right Hon. Gent.'s mo tion) that all the thinking people of the two countries expected that the Government, be they who they might, should use all their energy, wisdom, information, and industry, to ascertain the bearing of all the Catholic laws, and which could be repealed, and on what grounds they ought to be. Then the country would be satisfied to abide by the decision of the Cabinet; and should the two Houses of Par-

session, a Cabinet measure. Mr. Secretary RYDER could not concur in eicipate themselves from their foreign spiritual bondage, and then the grant might be unobjectionable; but not so, as long as the Pope controled the Bishops, the Bishops the Priests, and the Priests the People, and that control not confined to matters of abstract faith, or speculative opinious, but to questions of the rights of marriage, legitimacy, and excommunication; not religious, but temporal. He concluded by expressing his intention not to divide the House.

liament agree, it would doubtless become, by next

Mr. M. FITZGERALD was ready to go the full length of the amendment, believing, as he did, that there was no difficulty or complication in the measure; but if it should appear to be the general sense law should be adjusted, he was sure the gallant General would yield to the majority, and not press his

Mr. FULLER declared, that no man was m ree from higotry, or more tolerant than he was; but at the same time, when we were called upon to give up those laws under which the country had prospered, he would put it to any generous trishman, whother he ought not to give us his securities, when he received our privileges? No man a lmired the Irish more than he did; they were a fine, gallant race of people; they coincided with him, for they loved wine and women as much as he did; [A laugh] but had he not a right to ask of them their securi-

Sir JOHN NEWPORT strongly supported the claims of the Catholics. He denied that they were under any spiritual bondage which rendered them hostile to the Established Church and State. With the Right Honourable Gentleman, he regretted the number of infamous pamphlets which annually appeared against the Roman Catholics, which contained a renewal of those arguments which had been refuted centuries ago. This was not the time to write the History of the Inquisition, an Account of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, or to set up the cry of " No Popery," but it was for the House to determine, by its vote, whether the Union with Ire-

land should continue or cease. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that he had no objection to vote for the resolution, without pledging himself to the support of any ulterior proceeding. He begged to be understood as going no further in opinion than that something ought to be done. Before he made any observation on the nature of the general question, he could not help noticing a charge of vacillation made igaiust Ministers. He knew of no change that had taken place in the opinions of those in power, with the exception alone of the question of barracks. -[Hear, hear.] Yes, there was another concerning the allowance to the Prince Regent's private Secretary. [A laugh, and hear, hear, from the Oppo-[Hear, hear.] If it was not carried, the rest of sition.] And on the Orders in Council, too, [a the Cabinet would have nothing to depend on for laugh | some change had taken place; [crics of the support of their measures but the bayonet; but, hear, hear; that change was not certainly in any In his opinion, they would be more secure in giv- important point of view uncontemplated by his late

original motion, one sentence would characterise it: It was a motion for a determination to consider the claims of the Catholics with a view to conciliatory adjustment-it was a motion to adopt the consideration of what was to be done for the Catholics, while at the same time it professed to conciliate without danger. On what ground could such a motion be objected to. It had been his intention, in the beginning of next Session, to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Penal Laws. He was, however, so onvinced that it would come better from the Executive, that if any of his Majesty's Ministers should

Mr. GRATTAN said that, with regard to the

Lord CASTLEREAGH said it was now a great number of years since he had first declared himself friendly to the measure, but an obstacle then existpracticable. The time for its discussion was now, however, so clearly arrived, that he did not think that any Government could now be formed that would resist the agitation of the question.

After some observations from Mr. Tierney and others, Mr. Canning replied.

A division then took place-For Mr. Canning's notion, 235-Against it, 106 .- Adjourned at 3

A Morning Paper says that Government is in posession of the correspondence between Bonaparte

" The French Ruler, as an ultimatum before he determined on prosecuting hostilities against Sweden. wrote to the Crown Prince, offering to restore Ponerania, Finland, and the estates of Bernadotte in France and Italy, on condition that the latter would co-operate with him in accomplishing his designs in the North. He, in the same communication, reminded Bernadotte of his early friendship, and of his recent obligations.

" The answer was short and decided :- " With regard to Pomerania, the chance of war may again store it to me; with respect to Finland, it is not ours to bestow. As to the property assigned to me France and Italy, I calculated on its surrender when I became a Swede. You advert to our early friendship. We have fought side by side; and for any talent we have shewn, or valour we have displayed, we are amply rewarded, you with the Crown of France, and I with the Sceptre of Sweden. On the matter of obligation, I need only reply, that the motives of gratitude are pretty equal.

" The Court of St. Petersburgh having indicated ome uncertainty as to the sincerity of Bernadotte, e ordered authentic copies of this correspondence to be accompanied with the inquiry, if the Emperor vere not then perfectly satisfied of the adherence of Northern States?"

We have observed in all the London Papers, and the article has been copied into almost every provincial paper we have seen, which has been printed obsequently to its original appearance, mention made of the apprehension of persons in this neighhourhood for manufacturing pikes & other weapons, and using forges for that purpose. Disorderly as this neighbourhood unhappily has been for some months past, we have reason to think that the account alluded to is not only exaggerated, but entirely unfounded.—[Manchester Herald.]

The first clause of the Mutiny Act states, that the number of forces should consist of two hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety six officers and men, including his Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies. The number specified in the Act for 1811 was cightyfour thousand eight hundred and one effective

It is said that Government have determined o taking possession of the Island of Grao, off L'Orlent, as a very desirable station for our vessels, and admirably situated for the annoyance of the enemy It is conjectured that it was for the capture of Grao that the four sail of the line sailed from Plymouth Dock on Monday last. If so the island is probably ere this time in our possession.

The motion of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a Vote of Credit for five millions, has materially affected the money market. He declared to the Contractors for the Loan, that the amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation would be diminished by £2,400,000 to be withdrawn-and yet he demands a Vote of Credit for five millions? We trust this will be satisfactorily explained; for it appears, at first sight, extremely disingenuous, and tended vesterday to depress Omnium, which, from its quantity, needs no additional weight to keep it

The Apothecaries in the metropolis have, in conrequence of a late order from the Company, declined selling the medicine called "child's cordial." It is made by steeping poppy seeds in water, and sweetening it; it is a strong narcotic, and has in several instances, when taken in large doses, consigned the infant to eternal rest.

Mr. Curran has been chosen President of the Dublin Library Society, in place of Mr. Kirwan, and Lord Charleville has been elected President of the Royal Irish Academy, in room of the same illus-

The Protestant Gentlemen residing in and near Enscorthy have presented to the Right Rev. Doctor Ryan a painting of the Crucifixion, to be placed in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that town. The piece is elegantly executed, and of considerable value-Wexford Journal

AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING CONCLUDED.

After Mr. Finlay had sat down, Mr. O'Counells

name was loudly called, and that Gentleman ac-

ordingly rose to address the Meeting. He advert.

d with much commendation to the speech of M. Finlay. " I was going to say," be continued. that I was sorry he was not a Catholic, I was so much pleased with him. [a laugh.] But when [think, it is better that things should be as they are It must gratify the feelings of every Catholic in Iraland, to behold Protestant Talent, of the first water take it up, he would be happy to second the propoin the land, come forward to grace and support our assemblies; and it is a new and unconquerable source There is yet a duty, gentlemen, to be performed which, though it may be disagreeable, yet, as it may be of the most beneficial consequences, and is erea n some measure necessary, I do not decline to perform. Perhaps it is not altogether consistent with my opinion that it has not been done sooner; and at any rate I shall now seize the opportunity which in presented to me. It relates to a subject which is neculiarly delicate; I mean those public and unequivocal pledges which have been given by the Principle Regent, concerning the Emancipation of the Catho: lics. I am sorry that they were not formerly introduced to the notice of the world; for if they had. no man could have been so profligate as to advise the Prince to do that which would have tended to a violation of the engagements contracted by them. and much of the anxiety and distrust which now agitate the mind of the nation might have been spared. The Prince is not yet, however, pledged against the Emancipation of the Catholics: he has as yet done nothing; and, therefore, the mention of these pledges can by no means be interpreted into a reproach or into a design to reproach his Royal Highness. The first of these to which I shall draw your attention was that given through the medium of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Ponsouby, then Lord Chancellor. His Royal Highness expressed to them his opinion, that he did not think it wise for the Catholics to press their right at that menent, while they knew the dispositions of his Royal Father, especially as he himself was prevented by motives of delicacy from giving them any assistance: and of informing them, as an inducement to desist at present, that he should make the consideration of their claims one of the first measures of his Covernment. But this is not all. The same promises were communicated to others. The Earl of Kenmare has in his possession a written document from the Prince, and exactly to the same effect ;and Lord Clifden has heard the sentiment delivered by him in conversation. I should have mentioned the Earl of Moira; that Noble Lord has had the to be presented to Atexander: and the delivery was same pledge repeated to him, and has declared his confidence in the intention of the Prince towards the Catholics. When I mention Lord Moira, I the Crown Prince to all the genuine interests of the must say, that if he has fallen short in any respect of our expectatious, we should speak of him rather in sorrow than in auger. He has at all times acted the part of the most undaunted and sincere friend of our country. We must all remember that, in the year 1797, when blood was the order of the days and massacre of the night, he was the only person who had the courage to stand forth in his place in the House of Lords, and denounce to the world the murderers of the Irish People. Had his advice been followed on this occasion, many of those horrid scenes, which afterwards shocked the nation, might have been spared. It was not his fault, if better measures were not followed. But merder seems to be considered in every instance a crime, except only where the sufferer is a poor unfortunate Papist, and the murderer an Orangeman. Poor Byrne, who was lately shot in our streets, was a Papist; and his assassin Hall was an Orangeman. What was the consequence? Hall, though the crime was proved in every circumstance to be of the most atrocious dye, was pardoned-perhaps rewarded. I feel with auguish the sufferings of the family of the late Mr. Perceval, when I am told how they hung speechless and in tears over the breathless corpse of a murdered father and husband : but hear he mother of Byrne, when giving evidence of her son's death. He went out from me in the morning, she said, in perfect health, and quite merry, and he came home a corpse. Is there no pity for the Irish widow? Is the murderer of the widow's son pardoned so easily? One would almost think that murder was to be a crime in every country but Ireland. When I heard of the death of Mr. Perceval, it struck me like the visitation of Gon upou. the head of that Government which had left the assassin unpunished." Mr. O'Connel proceeded to some remarks upon the new Administration, in which he had no confidence whatever. He thought their character much elucidated by an anecdote he had from a friend of his. This Gentleman happened one night to meet with one of those persons who frequent the Castle, and exclaimed to him, " Well, I hear you are going to emancipate the Catholics." " O no," replied the other, " Canning's notice will amuse them for a little; and they'll never get out of the knot we are tying for them." This declaration he (Mr. O'Connel) thought was perfectly correct; for he believed the intention of the Government was to raise a prejudice against the cause by a cry about securities, and to perplex the principal point at issue by mixing and confounding it with collateral questions. Mr. O'Connel concluded his most eloquent speech amidst the most unbound-

> WATERFORD: Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

ed applause.

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 . 11,310.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

that Pensions shall be granted thuch Officers, according to the regulation and scale herewith trans-

mitted; and I have the satisfaction to add, that

Parliament having, by their Vote, given effect to his

Royal Highness's liberal and benefitent views, these

Pensions will commence from 25th December, 1811,

in all cases in which the injury may have been sus-

tained previously to the 25th December, 1810;

and from the expiration of a year and a day, in the

instances of wounds received subsequently to that

"In executing these his Royal Highness's com-

mands, I leg to assure you, that it gives me much

gratification to communicate to southis additional

and striking proof of his Royal Highness's most gras-

cious attention to the merits and services of the Bris

tish Army; and I request that you will use the

earliest means of making the same known to the Of-

ficers of the Regiment under your command.

AUCTION OF ELEGANT, USEFUL, & VALUABLE FURNITURE.

WIHOMAS PEARSON will sell by Auction, at Belmount-House, near Ballynakill, Waterford, on the 8th of July, and following days, the entire Furniture in said House, comprising Canopy, Square, and Wiggon-roofed Bedsteads and Hangings; fourteen Feather Beds : Blankets, Counterpanes, Mattrasses, and Palliasses; Mahogany Chairs; Dining and Card Tables : Nobbies: Secretary : Book-case ; Sideboard: Wash Stands: Caned Chairs: Rush Do: Hall Chairs and Tables; Carpets; Hearth Ruggs Fenders and Fire Irons; Window Curtains; an elegant plated Epergne; plated and japanned Tea Urns, Travs. Waiters: Servers and Coasters; China and Delit Ware ; a capital eight-day Clock ; two lacks with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. Sile to commence each day at 19 o'Clock, and continue until all are sold. Waterford, July 2, 1912.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE TERM of PARTNERSHIP under the Firm of Max and Jackson being expired this Day. s d solved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to par Siron Max: and those to whom said firm may be indebted, will please apply to him for payment.

ANTHONY JACKSON. Waterford, 6th Mo. 30, 1812.

SIMON MAX.

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

WHITE WINE.

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

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

Connerr and others PURSUANT to an Or-treland, made in this cause bearing date the sth day of February last, I will on Tuesday, the 30th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, at my Chambers, on the 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, si tuste 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 Rass, in the County of Wexford. consisting of 319 TREES or thereabouts; also, 26 SPRUCE FIR, 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 of 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 rea-

Dated 30th May, 1812. STEUART KING. The above Sale is adjourned to Thursday, the STEUART KING.

9th day of July next. MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

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

67 Application, in Writing, to be made to Timo-THY NOWIAR, Kilkenny; or John Wright, Mullinabone. John Sillito will show the Premises. March 18, 1812. Land, if required.

TO BE LET,

Devan, Chandler, Also, the HOUSE in Lady. ane, lately occupied by Mrs. SHERLOCK. Inquire of MICHABL DOBBY'S, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812.

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

AS LATELY MARKED OUT, THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN-

in the County of Wexford, situated on the na vizable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and of Waterford; also, one Let of BIRCH WOOD The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and

MAGGIRE, and Doctor WAGERS, Waterford, who can MAY, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. give any further information that may be required. James Nonco. Wood-Ranger, will show the seve-February 25, 1312.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BR LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to Paren Water, Attorney, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1812.

STAVES.

TONATHAN GATCHELL has on sale, at his Stave Yard, near the Glass House, the following kinds, which he intends to sell on reasonable terms, vix. White Oak Hogshead,

> Do. Do. Do. Dressed, Red Oak and Ash Hogshead, Do. Do. Do. Barrel, and White Oak Barrel. Waterford, 6 Month (June) 23, 1812.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where the late T. BA KAS resided, and now occupied by Mr. CLARKE. Surveyor of Excise - Apply at said House, or to RICHARD CHERRY, King Street. Waterford, June 25, 1812.

TO BR LET, either in the whole, or in Lots, from the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or St Years, the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, within the lito persons who should procure the voluntary ser fit for his Majesty's Naval Service, and should berties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAN BIGGS; of Mr. THOMAS QUAN. Waterford, June 11, 1819.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MAJOR QUIN would let, for any Term of Years that may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given, his COTTAGE and FARM at SLIEVE-ROE, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of OF-FICES, and a most excellent walled-in GARDEN, in full bearing. The beauty of Situation, and contiguity to Waterford, little more than a mile from the Bridge, is so well known, it is unnecessary to en Twenty Years, a Bounty of Two Pounds Ten large upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major Quiv. on the Premises; or to Samura Kivo, Esq. Waterford.

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE HOUSES.

as convenient as any in Include, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Pro-Tisions and reception of Come, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the e-by saving much labour and proventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Arkins, No. 7 Walbrook a and to view the Premises, apply to Joi n August 23, 1812.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARD and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of he Town of CARRICK ON SUIR. lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them endered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a Valuation.

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

The DWELLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of Carnick aforesaid, late in the possession of Lawrence MYTH, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD, DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work.

These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with superior success, and possessing consequently every mitable and necessary convenience, are well worth the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK annexed, to the whole of which there is a quick and easy commu nication to and from both the Street and the River. ALSO,
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 EDNOND SEVER. Esq. Callan.

MAY-PARK.

WYO BE LET, for such Term as may be agree upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the IN TEREST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expectd. May-Park is beautifully situated on the Banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford. The House i modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimenions, and Hill; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OFwill be sold to the best Bulders, without preference FICES, two COACH HOUSES, and STABLING for even Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plant-Proposits will be received (post paid) by Captain ed and cropped. Application to be made to Humphay Gr The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished,

for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in COLEBECK-STREET. lately occupied by Mrs. VINCERT, with a large walled in GARDEN at the rece thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ad-

joining, being now in the possession of Mr. Abnort. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JERKS'S-GAR-DEN, containing one Acre and four Perches .- Application to MICHARL DORBYN, Bailey's New-street, or ROBERT COOKE, Siq. Waterford, April 21, 1819.

At the Court at If hitchall, the 8th of A oveniber, 1911 PRESENT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT IN COUNCIL.

HEREAS the time limited by the Order of his Royal Highness the Prince Re-

gent in Council, bearing date the eighth day of Fe-

bruary lust, for the payment of the Bounties for

the encouragement of Seamen and Landmen to

enter into his Majesty's Royal Navy, and the Re-

wards for discovering Seamen who may conceal

for his Majesty's service; and also the Rewards

vice of able and ordinary Seamen, and Landmen

convey such Seamen and Landmen on board any of

his Majesty's ships and vessels, or to any of his Ma-

jesty's Sea-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 say-to every able Seaman not above the age

of Fifty, nor under the age of Twenty Years, who

should enter himself to serve in his Majesty's Royal

Navy, a Bounty of Five Pounds; and to every

ordinary Scaman so entering himself, and not

above the age of Fifty, nor under the age of

Shillings; to every able-bodied Landman, not

above the age of Thirty-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 Scaman or

Seamen, who may have concealed him or themselves,

so that such Seaman or Seamen shall be taken for

his Majesty's service by any of his Majesty's Offi-

cers employed to raise men, a Reward of Three

Pounds for every such able Seaman, and Fifty

Shillings for every such ordinary Scaman, fit to

scree 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 vessels, or to

any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers employed in rais-

ing men, a Reward of Three Guineus for every

such able Seaman, Two Guineas for every such

ordinary Seaman, and One Guinea for every

such Landman, together with an allowance, at the

rate of One Pennyper mile for each able Scaman.

ordinary Seaman, and Landman, for every mile

such men may respectively travel to the nearest of

residence of any of his Majesty's Sea-Officers em-

ployed 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

Rounties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance

should be continued to be paid for some time lon-

ger, 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 Coun-

eil, doth therefore order, and it is hereby accord-

ingly ordered, that the Payment of the said Boun-

ties, Rewards, and Travelling Allowance be con-

inued 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 Land-

men to enter into his Majesty's Royal Navy, and

for the discovering Seamen who may conceal them-

selves, and for giving Rewards for procuring the

voluntary service of Seamen and Landmen;

whereof all persons concerned are to take notice

THE ARMY.

The following official documents, relative to the

granting of pensions to wounded Officers, have been

(CIRCULAR.)

" SIR-His Royal Highness the Prince Regent

aving taken into his consideration the cases of those

Officers of the Army who have sustained serious and

ermanent injury in action with the enemy, and

being desirous of marking his sense of their services,

by extending to them a permanent provision, in ad-

dition to those allowances which are given under the

order, in the name and on the behalf of his Mojesty,

" War-Office, June 20.

sued, by order of the Commander-In-Chief:

and govern themselves accordingly.

his Majesty's ships of wur, or nearest place of

themselves, so that such Seamen should be taken

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant. PALMERSTONE. (Signed) Colonel of the - Regiment of ---REQUIATION FOR GRANTING PENMONS TO OFFICESS

OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES LOSING AN EYE OR LIMB ON SERTICE : " If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and

shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a imb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb; such Officer shall be intitled to a Pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a tlay after the time whoa e was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This Pension being granted as a empensation for the injury austained, is to be held. together with any other Pay and Allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

" Officers who shall have lost more than one ilmb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each

" And as the Pension is not to commence till the apiration of a year and a day from the date of the round, It is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expenses attending the cure of rounds, granted under the existing regulations.

44 Applications for this Pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War, and must always be accompanied by the Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the Principal Medical Officer on the station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

" In the latter case, however, the Officer must, is soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their Certificate to the Secretary at War.

" All officers who may have sustained such an injury is would intitle them to this Pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper Certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a Pension proportioned, according to the scale. to the rank they held at the time when wounded. and commencing from the 25th December, 1811.

"This allowance will be granted in general according to Regimental Rank, but in cases in which. in consequence of their Brevet Rank, Officers shall have been employed at the time when they, were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions, it will be given by the Brevet Rank.

" Given at the War-Office, this 20th day of June,

" By command of his Royal Highress the Prince Regent, in the same and on the behulf of his Majosty. (Signed) PALMERSTONE.

CALÉ REVERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REQULATION. Rates of Pensions. Ranks. Field-Marshal , General, or Lieutenant-Geneneral, commanding in chief at the time, to be specially considered. Lieutonant-General - - - - - - - gion Major-General , or Brigadier-General commanding a Brigude
Colonel, Lieut-Colonel, Adjutant-General. *Quarter-Master-Genetal, *Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto,

Inspector of Hospitals, each - - - -Major Commanding Major, *Deputy Adjatant-General, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each Captain, "Assistant Adjutant-General, "Assistant Quarter-Master-General, "Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, "Aide-de-

Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, "Judgo Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, each - iontenant, and Adjutant, each - - - -Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenaut, Regimen-tal Quarter-Master, Assistant-Surgeon, Apo-

thecary, Hospital Mato, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, cach - - existing regulations, has been graciously pleased to The Officers marked thus (*) to have the allowance ac-

cording to their Army Rank, If they prefer it.

Lord (Castlereagh), the sum of £500,000 was vot- | therefore enter his protest against the principles of ' as the same was practicable, were ordere! to be laid | Lord CASTLERIAGH wished to observe, the other works in the sister island, and five Comptrol- the introduction of the Bill, as he had in some sort hirs, with a salary of \$2500 each, appointed over it. As, however, the continuance of their pay depended upon the continuance of the funds in their taken good care that little or no money should be tire measure; nor did he mean to question the remended in any thing but the payment of their salivies; so that during 12 years only £197,000 had been laid out, £76,940 of which had been applied to discharge the mlaries of the Comptrollers, Engipid advance of the Caledonian Canal, upon which \$2340,000 had been laid out, and only \$20,000 paid in salaries, &c. In Ireland the public had for two years been deprired of the use of the Shannon Navigation by a private squabble. Hie thought it therefore high time for the Legislature to interfere, land and with that view he moved three Resolutions, recapitulating the various facts he had stated, and recommending that the Inland Navigation should hereafter be superintended by the Board of Treasury in Ireland, which had little else to do, and that the Comptrollers should be discharged.

Mr. W. POLE very warmly resisted the motion, insisting that the Hon. Barouet had not made out even the shadow of a case against the Comptrollers. He contended that every thing that could be done by men had been performed by them to forward the object for which they were applointed. They were not to be blamed that too little had been expended; on the contrary, the economy with which they had preserved the public money was highly laudable. The Hon. Baranet had not dealt fairly by the House, in stating that £76,940 had been expended in salaries, for the truth was, that many incidental charges had been paid out of it. He complained that the Hou. Baronet had brought forward no particulars, contenting himself with bare extravagant assertions : he (Mr. Pole) would willingly afford him the means of establishing their truth, if it were in the power of the Hon. Baronet, by affording him every necessary document if he would move for them ; if he did not, Ministers would take care that they should be laid before the country. He would maintain, against all the world, that the Directors of Inland Navigation had conducted themselves most laboriously, indefatigably, and honourably, and the nation was much indebted to their exections, more particularly to that venerable and useful public servant, Mr. Sackville Hamilton. With regard to the proposal that the duties of the Comptrollers should be transferred to the Board of Treasury, he begged to state that it was utterly impossible for the latter to discharge the arduous and important functions executed by the former. He thought the better way of meeting such Resolutions as those proposed was, by moving the previous question, which he did accordingly.

Mr. PARNELL contended, that there were no works as yet completed, at all adequate to the expenses which had been hitherto incurred. He thought, upon the whole, that the system under which the business had been carried on was radically had.

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended, that the old system was inefficient, and observed, under it there had been repeated instances of canals, after having been cut to a considerable extent, abandoned, on account of the impossibility of supplying them with

Mr. W. FITZGERALD sindicated the conduct of the Lords of the Irish Treasury. Sir JOHN NEWPORT replied, and the House

> For the previous question Against it Majority

On our re-admission we found Mr. M. FITZGERALD on his legs, speaking on the subject of Tithes on potatoes in Ireland. It had been said that in all commutations of tithe, the right of the clergy to a tenth part of the produce must be admitted. But this was not the law of the land. Originally, there was a four-fold division of the tithes; one-fourth for maintaining the fabric of the church; a fourth for the bishops; a fourth for the Clergy; and another fourth for the maintenance of the poor. Now the fabric of the church was supported by taxation. The Bishops were amply endowed with lands for their support, and in Ireland these lands were to an enormous amount. The Poor were not now provided for out of the tithes. These were principles to be found in Blackstone and other law writers. In Ireland, however, all the tithes were absorbed by the incumbent. In Eugland, Poor's Rates were established, a measure which he considered as injurious, and which he certainly did not wish to see introduced into Ireland; whereas the Poor of Ireland were now deprived of the share of tithe which they once received, and were even become the payers of it.-He proposed, if his Bill should be now introduced, to have it printed, that it might be considered in the interval between this and the next Session, when it would undergo the discussion of the House. He should move, therefore, for leave to bring in a Bill for better ascertaining the Tithes on Potatoes in Ire-

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, the Right Hon. Gent, had attempted to shake the foundations of property, by drawing a distinction between the property of the Church, and that belonging to other individuals. Nothing ought to be so little tolerated at this day, as any such distinction between the right of tithe, and that of property of any other description. This was a direct invasion of the rights of the Church. The Right Hon. Gent, had talked | an opportunity of making it. of humanity to the poor; but such humanity ought to be exercised at the public expense, and not at the

bu for the purpose of completing certain canals and the Right Hon. Gent. though he would not oppose) before the House.

promised not to oppose it at present. Mr. M. FITZGERALD said, he did not lay down what he had advanced on the nature of tithe rights of the Clergy as they now existed,

Mr. W. POLE said, if the clergy had not a right to the tenth of the produce of the land, all the deci- motion, and more, that a Select Committee be apneers, and other lependants,-He contrasted the Gentleman had said, he had taken the law for re- fined in Lincoln gaol, and the confluct of that prislow progress of the works in Ireland with the ra- gulating the tythe on hemp for his model. But the son. No man could be less inclined than himself include impropriators in his Bill? Were they to be system of subordination so necessary in the governallowed a tenth of the potators, and the clergy ex- | ment of a prison, or to weaken the respect due to cluded, who had an equal right? The impropri- the Magistracy, but he did not carry his feelings to ntorn possessed one-third of the whole tithes of Ire-

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that the Noble Lord (Castlerengh) seemed, in his new zeal for the preservation of the right of tithes, to forget altogether the Act of Agistment. The monstrous resolution of the Irish House of Commons, by which every man who proceeded to levy tithe on pasture lands, was afterwards sanctioned by Parliament, under the auspices of that Noble Lord. [Hear, hear!] And what were the consequences? Some of the richlaw was, to throw the burthen of tithe on the potatoe gardens of the poor Catholics.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL spoke against the principle of the Bill. Sir JOHN NEWPORT explained, when leave was given to bring in the Bill.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY. Lord STANLEY rose to move that a sum not exceeding five thousand pounds should be granted to Mr. Crompton, for his invention of a machine to fa-

cilitate the spinning of cotton. Mr. BLACKBURN supported the motion, a did also the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Davies Giddy, when the sum was unanimously voted, and the report ordered to be received to-mor-

The other Orders were disposed of .- Adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

In a Committee of Privileges, their Lordships decided against the claims of the Bishops of Meath and Kildare

On the motion of Lord ERSKINE, and after some observations from Lord Elfenborough, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Chancellor, the further consideration of the claims to the Banbury Peerage was postponed till Thursday next. The Irish Bog Bill was read a third time and

DRESCU! Mr. Young, from the Land-tax Commissioners, presented an account of their proceedings to the

House. - Ordered to lie on the table. Farl STANHOPE fixed the second reading of hi Bill relative to Dissenters for Friday, the 3d of July and moved that the Lords be summented for that day, which was ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Loan, the Bahama Trade, the Unlawful Oaths, and the Riots Bills, were read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, and of the West India Licenses, Southern Whale Fishery, Copper Duties, and Irish Population Bills. to be read each a third time to-morrow, and then engrossed

Mr. ROSE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to scertain the Expenses of the Maintenance of the Poor in England.

The Newfoundland Spirits, the Postage Duties the Linen Bounties, the Excise Duties, the Assessed Taxes, the Irish Stamps, the Sugar Distillery, and the Irish Population Bills passed through the Committee, and the Reports, with the exception of that of the last mentioned Bill, were ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Local Token, and the Fire Million Exche quer Bills Bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow

Mr. VANSITTART gave notice, that he would to-morrow, in the Committee of Ways and Means ropose a duty on Stone Ware.

Sir W. SCOTT gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Prize Courts. As the Bill would tend very materially to alter the laws of this country, in the event of his obtaining leave to bring it in, he should only press its first reading this Session.

Mr. ROBINSON begged leave to notice the case of John Williamson, a professed American, recently Impressed into our service. It was mentioned a few evenings since by Sir F. Burdett. The case of the seaman had been attended to before it was men tioned by the Hon. Baronet. It appeared that this man had deserted from the Namur, and on his being impressed he was recognized, not only as a deserter, but also as an Englishman! Mr. R. observed. that the Admiralty was particularly auxious not to impress Americans, for such impressments only occasioned much trouble. Those individuals had only o apply to the American Consul, who made application to the Admiralty for their discharge, and it then took place as a matter of course, on its being prosed that they really were Americans. He thought this explanation necessary, but had not before had | could not catch even the substance of what he said.

One sentence only we heard, which was, that " the Mr. CROKER made some similar observations, Position would bever have been sent, but at the Returns of the prisoners of war at present in this solicitation of some third person, whom he would expense of any other class of subjects. He would | country, distinguishing soldiers from sailors, as far 1 not name."

as there could be no objection to the propose, inqui

ry; it might be better to abstain from entering in

farther details, as the House would be much being

prepared for the discussion when all the facts were

collected by a Committee of Inquiry. At the same

time, perhaps, it would have been more convenient

logislative measure might be adopted which would

be applicable to all for the presention of abuses.

[Hear!] It would have been better in the preent

case, had the petitioner sought his remedy in the

ordinary course of law. He understood, however,

that the Magistrates of the County of Lincoln nore

anxious for inquiry; and it would be better to ac-

cede to it, without entering farther into the discus-

Mr. ELLISON had diligently enquired into the

omplaints made in the House last year, with re-

gard to this gaol, and he must say that the expurie

statements, which then went out to the public, bad

tended only to inflame the minds of the people, ps.

ticularly at a period of partial disturbance. The

Hon. Member then entered into a statement of the

circumstances which attended the death of Godfrey,

the debtor, as given on the inquest by Mr. Evans,

the surgeon. As to the petitioner, Houlden, he had

quarrelled with a fellow-prisoner of the name of

solitary confinement; it was ordered by a respects.

ble Magistrate, who was incapable of couniring at w

abetting extortion. He (Mr. E.) rejoiced that a

there would be an opportunity of vindicating the ha-

manity of the Magistrates of Lincoln in that room;

and till they were proved wrong, they ought not to

Mr. BROUGHAM concurred with his Hon, and

Learned Friend, that the House of Commons could

fenceless persons who were confined for debt, and

the names of those Jurors who were in the Corone's

persons previous to the Inquest, gave a very diffe-

proper to give afterwards. They also assert that

the conduct of the Coroner was very improper in se-

veral instances. He told the Jusors there was no

der," or " died by the visitation of Gon;" which

induced the Jurous to bring in the latter rerdict,

it would have been more proper to declare, that the

prisoner died through the negligence of the gaster or

Mr. ELLISON, in reply to the last observation,

begged to read a part of the Coroner's charge, in

which he expressly stated, that the Jury had to en-

quire whether the prisoner died through the neglect

sion at present.

LINCOLN GAOL. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, after moving that the petition of Thomas Houlden might be read, ebserved, that although at first it had been his inten-Sands, over which they were appointed, they had as the principles on which he was to found a legisla- tion only to move that a Committee be appointed to consider the petition, vet in consequence of what to institute a general inquiry into the state of the had been stated by an Hon. Friend (Mr. Brougham), prisons throughout the kingdom, as in that case come on a former occasion, he should now enlarge his sions of our Courts were not law. The Right Hon. | pointed to consider the state of the prisoners con-Bill did not affect Impropriators? Did he mean to to propose any measure which might interrupt that the extent of allowing that abuses should be tolerated in our prisons, or that the culpable connivance of a Magistrate thould be overlooked. [Hear. hear.] He was sure that the House would feel that there were no persons whose sufferings were more to be pitied than those of confined debtors. They were the more especially deserving protection, as the remedies, in case of injury, were such as persons only could enjoy who were able to pay the expenses of litigation, and thus might be supposed to be out of the reach of persons in their wretched cirest pasture lands were in the possession of the Pro- cumstances. The particular case which now called Morris, whom he annoyed so much as to give him testant Gentlemen; and the consequences of this for the attention of the House was, that a person no rest night or day. This was the reason for his confined for debt was, by the order of a Magistrate. Doctor Caley Illingworth, committed to solitary confinement for eleven days and nights: which imprisonment might have continued much louger, for | Committee was to be appointed. He was glid that the order was indefinite, except for an accidental circumstance. No doubt all reasonable restraints should be adopted to prevent escape: but he considered the debtors as the prisoners of the Sheriff, | bestignatized. and not of the Magistrates, [Hear.] By the commom law it was assuredly so: but it was said, and given as the opinion of some lawyers too, that the | not be better employed than in protecting those de-31st of the King invested Magistrates with this new power. He had read the statute with great atten- | he trusted that this investigation into a particular case ion, and could not find any such authority there of alleged abuse would be productive of general given. The offence of this person was, that he had good. With regard to the case of Gedfrey, which been dissatisfied with the expense of the prison bed. he had first brought in der the attention of the Horse This was a subject which many years ago employed he had not said that the gaoler was the cause of his the attention of the Legislature, and the 32d Geo. | death, but only that a very culpable delay had ari-2, c. 38, sec. 4, had provided that prisoners might | sen in procuring him medical assistance, which, take their own beds into the prison. This enact- even if unavailing, should have been immediately afment was made to prevent that most obvious op- | forded. There was at least the presumption of a ession of gaulers, the demanding and exacting a favourable result had it been sooner procured. He a ge price for such accommodations. When the | held in his hand a statement on the subject, signed critioner desired this allowed indulgence, he was by 12 persons. There were besides athred to it placed in the pauper ward, among 13 beds, in the heat of summer. There were two doors to the Liquest; and in the statement, it is asserted, that oom, one of which only was necessary for securing | Erans, the Surgeon, in a conversation with these the prisoners, but the turnkey insisted on shutting both. The petitioner remoustrated, and perhaps | rent account of the transaction from what he thought pretty strongly, against this act of wanton barbarity; and for this offence was carried before Dr. Hlingworth, who heard the complaint, but no crime being proved against the prisoner, expressed concern that | alternative between bringing in a verdict of " Murhe charge was not established. This regret did not last long, for afterwards he ordered the prisoner into eldse confinement, which he underwent 11 days, and I though three of them afterwards said, they thought was then releved, because the news of a conversation which had taken place in the House of Comnons, on Mr. F. merty's case, reached Lincoln at his servant. the end of that time. It was impossible here not to acknowledge the great advantage arising from the debates of that House being made public. It was fortunate for himself and friends to find, that hough they were frequently in minorities, yet the observations which they might make were productive of some good. He recollected two instances, one in which he had been in a minority of 16, the other of only 6; and soon afterwards he had the satisfaction of seeing the abuses abelished, which, at the time he denounced them, were denied to exist. The conduct now complained of seemed imputable to corrupt motives on the part of the gaoler, and o connivance on the part of the Magistrate. since the fact, stated in the petition, there had been omeeting of the Magistrates of Lincoln, who had ome to some resolutions, which to bim (Sir S. Ro-

milly) appeared extraordinary. It appeared there

ere nine sleeping rooms in the prison, two of which

t was resolved should be set apart for persons un-

provided, and the other seven were to be at the dis-

retion of the gonler to let for hire. ! Hear, hear!

He found, also, what he knew not to exist in any pri-

on, that there were in Lincoln gaol places appro-

cells he believed peculiar to that gaol. He had no

loubt that it would be shown, that there was no dis-

osition on the part of the Magistrates to support

the gaoler; but it should be considered that the gnot-

r was not in needy circumstances, as he had a sa-

ary of £300 a year. His present motion, how-

ever, did not rest solely on this petition. His Ho-

of a person to whom medical assistance had been

denied in the agonies of death, because the repose

of the gonler might not be disturbed. [Hear!] He

ne would not trust himself with stating, though ac-

counts of them had been published in the papers,

and had not been contradicted, at least through the

same channel. The Hon. Member then moved,

that a select Committee be appointed to consider the

state of the prisoners in Lincoln Gool, and the con-

Mr. CHAPLIN rose in answer, but spoke in so

low a tone, that with the most careful attention we

Mr. BROUGHAM seconded the motion.

duct and management of the prison.

or ill treatment of the gnoler, or by a natural death. Mr. BROUGHAM explained. Sir F. BURDETT said, he had come down to the House prepared to enter at length into the state of imprisonment throughout the kingdom; but, from the turn which the discussion had taken, he should confine himself to one or two observations. He had received numerous communications on the subject from various quarters, and he was strongly impressed with the conviction, that a general enquiry should take place into the state of the gaots. He trusted. however, that it would not resemble that which was made into Coldbath-fields prison, where the Commissioners had no powers to examine icto preceding abuses, but were only authorised to examine its theu state. He wished now to give notice, however, but, early in the next Session, he meant to draw the ittention of the House to the subject of solitary confinement, a mode of punishment which had been rossly abused. It had come recommended under oriated for disorderly and refractory debtors. Such the name of Howard, a man who had devoted his whole life to the happiness of his fellow-creatures, ont, as generally enforced, it was not the species of ounishment which that Gentleman recommended; nd, indeed, one more liable to abuse it was imposable to devise. He hoped that the old salutary system of the country would be reverted to, being coninced that nothing but the admission of friends and nourable Friend (Mr. Brougham) had stated a case relatives of the prisoner could protect him from the anton oppression of the gaoler. In solitary confinement the most afflicting torture might be inflictd, which it might be impossible for the prisoner had heard other facts, even more disgraceful, which even to express. There were some things in the conduct of Lincoln Gaol, which, taking even the delaration of the Magistrates, still required explanaon. Why, he would ask, was Godfrey left in uch a situation that medical relief could not be imnediately afforded bim? It was alleged in a tatement which he had received, the same which was alluded to by his Honourable and Learnd Friend, that the Coroner was in the habit borrowing money from the Gaoler; and ' his person, at a salary of £300 a year, had conrived to amass great wealth, and was werth not less than £20,000. It also appeared, that the whole area of the prison, which should be devoted

to the air and exercise of the prisoners, was devot-

ed by him to his cows, his garden and his hor-

cell? No one can tell the amount of the torture | and only pay half the continental duties. that must be inflicted by the constant pressure of irons day and night attached to the unhappy prisoner. The object which Mr. Howard had in view, in recommending solitary confinement, was the reform of the prisoner, and to remove him from corrupt communications, and improper indulgencies; but the punishment became enormous indeed, when friends, and declaring that all such as may be taken it was enforced not for a month, but for years; and instead of salutary correction, was calculated to produce despair or madness. It was greatly to them in consequence. A Gentleman who lately left be lamented that this species of coercion should be Riga positively contradicts the report of the death of left so much at the discretion of that class of persons | Count Romanzow. A letter from Rerel, of the who were generally employed in the management of 31st ultimo, says, that no battle has yet taken

Mr. SHAW LEFEYRE vindicated the conduct of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Coidbath-fields prison. He agreed, howerer, with the Hon. Baronet in what he had said way would be, to send down Commissioners, and examine the aitnesses on the spot. Sir F. BURDETT explained.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that Mr. Howard had often observed, that solitary confinement had, in some instances, produced good effects; but then it ought not to be left at the pleasure of the gaoler, but subjected to proper regulations.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY replied at considerable length to the observations of Mr. Ellison. After some further discussion, the question was

put and carried.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. HOWORTH, after some prefatory observations on the present state of the Company's affairs, moved, " that there be laid before the House, an account of the amount of all loans made by the East Judia Company in their several Presidencies in Indin, from the 1st of May, 1798, to the 1st of May, 1808, dis inguishing what part had been paid off, what past commuted, and what remained ausatisfied demandable in England."-Agreed to.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. On the resolution for granting £78,000 to Mr. Palmer, as a remuneration for past services, being read, some debate ensued, and the House divided-Aves 48, Noes 11-Majority in favour of Mr. Palmer, 37. Mr. WALLACE obtained leave to bring in a

Bill authorising the restrausfer of India stock. frauds and abuses among the Frame-work Manufac- | state, that the French are not yet in a condition to turers; which was read a first time, and ordered to

by read a second time on Monday. The other orders of the day were then disposed

of. - Adjourned.

FRENCH PAPERS.

DINTERC, JUNE 8 .- His Majesty arrived on the 7th, at light o'clock in the evening, when least expected. On the 8 h, from three in the morning till noon, he inspected the fortifications. On the 9th, at break of day, his Majesty went upon the coast, and viewed the different points of the road, from which be returned at noon

Pages, June 17 .- His Majesty left Thorn on the 6th, at four in the afternoon, and arrived the following day at Dantzic, in good health. The King of Naples has also arrived at Dintzic. Private letters mention, that on the 7th the head-quarters set out from Thorn for Osterade.

PARIS, JUNE 19 .- We have accounts from the Emperor to the 11th instant. His Majesty was still at Dantzic. The troops of the grand army were every day managurred. Every body admired their brilliant appearance. The cavalry are superbly mounted. The Polish, German, and Italian regiments rival the French. It has been observed, that for suma years the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine have by degrees adopted the system of maneuvring in use to the French army .- In all the places through which his Majesty passes, he is received with equal cuthusiasm by the troops and in-

Paris, June 20 .- According to letters from Thorn of the 12th inst. it is believed his Majesty has left Dustzie, and returned to Marienwerder, from whence he has preceeded to Osterade. On the contrary, other letters state, that his Majesty has set out for Koningsberg.

BOURDEAUX, JUNE 20 .- The most perfect security reigns in this town. Bread abounds, although for some time there have been no arrivals, which proves that we were not so deprived of resources as some persons was ed to make us believe, and that every where the administration has been sufficiently active to insure the exaction of the Imperial Decree of the 1th May, which had been attended with the most satisfactory resur-

AND OUT MAILS

GOTTENBURGH, JONE 9 .- Cotters from Carlsham say that the Pressian and Fouch soldiers are continually quarred one. An attitude telly took place | Journals : at Pillan, where a Commundant, sho is a Prussian, arrested seve at of the French theers. Prince Control of the Principle General L'Estac, volutionary party. in was a tag former was shot dead.

houses. This was directly the reverse of the plans | The convoy, consisting of upwards of 100 ships, | here on the 28th, for Amelia, to supersede General I of confinement chalked out by Mr. Howard, who yesterday proceeded for the Baltic, escorted by his Mathews as agent for our Government, and it is behad always inculcated the propriety of accommoda- Majesty's ships Cressy, Crescent, and Briseis. A liered he has orders to restore the province to the tions far oursble to the health and morals of the pri- coursy from Leith yesterday arrived, under protect authorities of Ferdinand the 7th. soners. He must also deprecate the use of irons in | tion of his Majesty's sloop Snake. Ships with cosolitary confinement. What pretence could there louisl produce are admitted into any of the Prusbe for putting irons on a man who was confined in a sian ports, provided they are half laden with rice.

GOTTENBURG, JUNE 13. - Accounts received here from different quarters state that the French are daily losing a great number of troops in Poland, by desertion and sickness, drising from scarcity and badness of provisions. The Russians have published a declaration, offering to receive the Germans as in arms shall receive no quarter; it is said that both officers and privates are continually going over to place, but may be daily expected. The Russian roops continue in excellent health and spirits.

LEIPZIC, JONE 1 .- According to authentic in telligence, the Imperial Austrian Court has assemtiled three corps d'armees in the castern frontiers on the subject of solitary confinement. On the of the mountable, each composed of 30,000 men; question now before the House, he thought the best | two of them are in Galacea, and the third in Transylvania.

DANTZICK, MAY 16 .- Allaccounts received from Poland paint in the most deplorable colours the general misery; as provisions become more and more scarce for both armies, and the continual requisitions made for them have deprived the inhabitants of their last morsel of bread. The war has not yet commenced, although the armies, as it may be truly sald, have to combat with famine. Forage is still more scarce than provisions, and hay is not to be had. The horses are fed on rye-meal and straw, which has been used for thatch: they die in great numbers. A Polish officer, who has lately arrived from Warsaw, assures us, that in the country

through which he passed, all the houses were withof the misery of the poor inhabitants. In many | Governor lost his life. houses large holes were dug in the ground for the children's protection against bad weather, and to the Oder 12 days ago, states, that the public roads were every where covered with dead horses, and that a great number of the inhabitants had left their homes, to avoid the ill-treatment they received from the foreign troops, the latter having previous-

vet left."

GOTTENBURGH, JUNE 16 .- No battle has yet taken place. The last accounts say, that it is not the intention of the Russlans to advance, and that Mr. D. P. COKE brought in a Bill to prevent | they are so very powerful, and in such an excellent

> WILNA, MAY 19 .- Co the 8th inst. his Imperial Majesty arrived at head-quarters. He was received at Wilkonierz by General Baggehufuredr, at Poniewetz by General Tiesenhausen, and at Szawle by Lieutenant-General the Prince of Wiltgenuteins. On the 10th his Majesty continued his journey for inspecting the troops. -On the 12th. the Emperor arrived at Wilkomirz, where he held a review on the troops under the command of General Barclay de Tolly. The head-quarters of the Grand Duke Constantine are at Widzy.

> > LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

ceived in town. The only information they supply from the Peniusula relate to some pretended advantages obtained over the Guerillas, in one of which the Baron d'Erolles was repulsed in an attack on Tarragona, and in another the gallant Mina narrow. y escaped being made prisoner. We have, however, ccounts from Mina of a later date than those is the French journals, by which we know that that enterprising Chief was again actively and successfulemployed in harassing the enemy.

The report which a few days ago prevailed, repecting a hostile disposition on the part of Turkey wards France and her Allies, turns out, as we thought it would, to be unfounded. A running ship from Malta, which left that island on the 13th there, in twelve days, from Constantinople, stating, that the French interest continued to prevail at the Porte, and that there was no prospect whatever of peace between the Russians and Turks.

The only remaining difficulty obstructing the imnediate shipments for the United States, in conseof the Board of Trade. We are informed that Lidestined from hence to the Republic, and freighted the House or Recovery." with British manufactures in the nature of a guarantee or safe conduct against capture by British cruisers. These Licenses are to be valid for such protection, whether the property be British or Ame-

We have received some more American Papers .-The following statements appear in the New-York

CHARLESTON, MAY 11 .- The last accounts from | tractive. We are happy to hear that an overflowing Amelia Island state, that a British brig, and the House is expected. Ecknicht, and another French General, are sent to United States brig Vixen, were at anchor off the investigate the business. It is a so said that the Prus- Bar. It was understood that General Mathews had week received by a particular friend of Mr. Colthe address have declared their intention to desert ordered the Revolutionists to withdraw from before clough's, from that Gentleman at Vans, in which he the hear emportantly, on account of had treatment | St. Augustine. The United States gun-boats had expresses a confident hope that he will shortly be and an in of prove some. The ill mage they have received orders to repair to Washington, and a number to procure liberty to return to his native countries. Coperior from G weat Reguler has caused a ber of Indians were expected to come against the re-

SAVANNAH, MAY 30 .- Governor Mitchell left life .- Wexford Journal

A Letter from an Officer in our Army in Portugal says, that "the principal division of our army is not far from Salamanca, and that an opinion prevails that Lord Wellington will push for Madrid."

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington were received his morning, dated Fuente Guinaldo, the 10th inst. but they relate no movements of importance.

A Lisbon Mail arrived this morning, brought to Falmouth by the Prince Ernest Packet. She sailed on the 16th inst. and has brought letters and dispatches from the Army to a recent date.

" LISBON, JUNE 8 .- The following is an Extract of a letter from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington, to his Excellency D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Head-quarters, Fuente de Guiffnaldo, June 3d : " Marshal Marmont has again removed his head-

quarters to Salamanca, and the troops which merched roin thence when he made that change have likewise returned. The enemy's troops which, as I communicated to your Excellency in my dispatch of the 28th ult. had moved from the bridge of Arcebispo, and marched by the road of Deleitosa, arrived at Truxillo on the 26th, whence they retired on the 28th, by the same road by which they had advanced. I have not learned that they have left Arcebispo, nor that the

The Cadiz papers of the 3d and 5th instant contain an account which we shall be happy to find confirmed, that on the 31st of last mouth, Ballasteros, who had received a reinforcement of 2000 British troops, attacked the nephew of Soult at Bornes, and defeated him with great slaughter, killing, wounding, and making prisoners 5000 men.-The enemy lost their military chest, and Soult himself escaped with the greatest difficulty.

Espoz y Miua is said to have gained further successes, and to have taken a very rich convoy, beating the Governor of Pampeluna, who had come out out thatching, and it is imposible to form any idea of Pampeluna to protect it with 2000 men. The The two Foreigners who arrived by the last An-

holt Mail were an Austrian and a Swedish Messenpass the nights. A traveller, who left Frankfort on | ger. The contents of their dispatches have not transpired, but by the Passengers who came by the same Packet, we learn, that the Russian Army is considerably augmented, and in the highest possible condition in point of discipline. A Gentleman, who left Riga on the 31st of last month, informs us, ly robbed them of all the little provisions they had that ressels of all descriptions are admitted into that port, without even the inspection of their papers, but no public order had been announced authorizing such a relaxation of the former arrangements. The rest of the Russian ports are described as open, under similar circumstances; and it is also alleged, that Russian and Swedish ships are freely navigating the Baltic without being molested by the British cruizers. A Russian frigate lately sailed from Cronstadt, with sealed orders, and it was reported that she was to take an Ambassador on board for this country, in a certain longitude. Peace between Russia and Tur-

key is confidently spoken of. Another Anholt Mail arrived this morning, bringng intelligence of a still more recent date, from what may now be considered as the seat of war.

It appears from the Paris Papers that the Toulor fleet did actually venture out of port on the 2d of this month, and was two whole days at sea; but no ection took place.

A private communication from Paris states the death of Louis Bonaparte, the late King of Holland, at Gratz, in Silesia.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 2. On the morning of our last publication, we receive ed the London Journals of the 26th, a short extract from which was inserted in the greater part of our impression. We have since received those of the 27th, leaving no mail due. The possibility of any comment on our part is precluded by the length and

Tuesday, at a Meeting of the Corporation, Cornelius Bolton, Esq. jun. was elected a Common ult. has brought accounts that advices had arrived | Council man of this City, in the room of George Bonte, Esq. deceased.

variety of the articles, we have extracted from the

papers of both the above dates-to which, there-

fore, we must necessarily refer our readers.

We feel the highest gratification in noticing the following instance of generous feeling, so creditable to the North Mayo Regiment :- The Rev. Francis Newport has received a very flattering letter from Major Jackson, stating that he was deputed on the quence of the late Proclamation revoking the Orders | part of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, o Council, was yesterday removed by the concession | and privates of the above Regiment, in garrison in this city, to present FORTY POUNDS " as a donation censes will forthwith be granted to American ships | in aid of that truly interesting and important charity,

The admirers of Dramatic merit will this evening be presented with an opportunity of enjoying a double gratification—that of conferring a well-carned reward on the exertions of that interesting Actress, Mrs. Gunning-and, at the same time, of witnessing the delightful selection of Entertainments announced for her Benefit-amongst which The Siege of Waterford promises to be particularly at-

CESAR COLCLOGUE, Esq.—A letter was last tion to make his residence for the remainder of his

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 1.-

ARRIVEO, 27th-Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, Bristol, m. goods : London Packet, Roberts, Card the coals a Fortitude Griffiths, Swansen, ditto; William and Ann. Slocombe. Swanses, culm: Prince of Walon, Johns, ditto, coals; James, Galgey, Cardiffe, R. se, coals John, Mathias, Swansea, ditto: James and Ann, Murphy. Dublin, Waterford and Cadiz, m. goods :-Friends, Cook, Liverpool, male and sugar: Gemini, Sim, Liverpool, in. goods Chamas, Drewry, White-

28th-Barl Leicester Packet; Victory, Thomas, Swansea, culm: Mary Hall, Thomas, Swansen, ditto; Earl Sandwich Packet; Hope, Griffiths, Liverphol, rock salt r Robert and Mary Seward, Liverpool, sugar and pipes : Alpha, Humble, Air, coals ; Bristol l'acket, Gilmore, Bristol, luggage, &c. &c. 29th -Sultan, Penneumst, Cardiffe, coms : Vaniol. Roberts, ditto, ditto; John Edward, Evans, ditto, Cork: Minerva, Colebrook, Cowes, ballast; Activo, l'ell. Swansea, culm; Hope, Grissithe, Cardiffe,

30th-Camden Packet: Devonshire, Gibbon, Cardiff. coals, Dungarvan; June, Allen, Cardiff, coals; Mason, Revenue Cutter: Bolesurun, Morgan, Belfast, ballast, New York.

27th-Edward, Phillips-and Union, Ham, Swansea, ballast; Alfred, Maine, Swanten, live cattle : Samuel Packeta Curawallis, Macksoy, Bristol, mas sengers; Providence, Brown, Southampton and New haven, butter, becon, &c. 28th-John and Thomas, Grace, Liverpool, wheat

and beans; Speeds, Jolen; Swanses, hallast; Union, Jones, London, wheat and oats; Barl Leicester 29th-New Blessing, Tedball, Swanses, live pige:

Earl Sandwich Packet 30th-John, Humphreys, Carnarvon, ballast : Camden Packet : Ceres, Evans, Swansen, live cuttle. Wind-S. W. at 8 s. m.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

MRS. GUNNING'S NIGHT:

THIS EVENING, JULY 9, Will be presented the celebrated Play of THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS. After which (by particular desire, and positively the only time that it can be performed) an intersude,

THE SIEGE OF WATERFORD, Selected for the occasion from the original Piere of that name, written by Doctor St. John, by a Gentheman of this City. In the course of the Piece. A view of the present Round Tower, formerly called

Reginate's. The original Epilogue to be spoken by . WILLIAMI. To conclude with the admired Parce of THE DEVIL TO PAY. Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Gunning, at Mr. M'Cunan's, Quey.

MR. SANTER'S NIGHT.

ON SATURDAY, July 4, 1819, will be presented the grand musical Melo Drame of THE EXILE.

Pad of the Play, an admired intertude, taken rom the celebrated Farce of THE REGISTER OFFICE. Paddy O'Carrol, by a young Gentleman of this City. In the course of the Evening, the favourite com

Song of ... The Sprig of Shillelagh," by Mr. Savren. A comic DWARF BANCE, with sudden Transforms-

tion to a Woman, by Mr. Santua. To conclude with the musical FARCE of

LOCK AND KEY. Tickets to be had of Mr. Buzz, Bookseller; of Mr. ANTER. at Mr. M'Cormien's, Confectioner, Quay : and at the Chronicle and Mirror Offices; also of Mr.

Cox, Mail, where Places in the Boxes may be taken. MASTER H. CHERRY'S NIGHT.

ON MONDAY, JULY 1. Will be presented, (never acted here,)

By the Author of The Exile, As performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with distinguished approbation. After which, (first time here,) a Pettte Piece called

THE FIRGIN OF THE SUN;

PERSONATION. Singing between the Acts, by Moster H. CHERRY, with a farce, as will be expressed in the Bulls

AUCTION OF ELEGANT, USEFUL, & VALUABLE FURNITURE.

#THOMAS: PRARSON will sall by Auction, at Belmount-House, near Ballynakill, Waterford, on the 8th of July, and following days, the entire Furniture in said House, comprising Canopy, Square, and Waggon-roofed Bedsteads and Hangings i fourteen Feuther Beds : Blankets, Counterpanes, Muttrasses, and Pallinsses: Maliogany Chairs i Dining and Card Tables; Nobbies; Secrotary; Book-case; Sideboard ; Wash Stands ; Caned Chairs ; Rush Do ; Hall Chairs and Tables; Carpets; Hearth Rugges Fenders and Fire Irons : Window Curtains : an e egant plated Epergne : plated and Japanned Tea Urns, rays, Waiters, Servers and Constern; China and Delik Ware , a capital eight-day Clock ; two Jacks ; with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c --Sale to commence each day at 12 o'Clock, and continue until all are sold. Waterford, July 2, 1812.

DOCTOR BRISCOLL begs to informatic Public, that the SACRED MUSIC at the Great Chapel is postponed to a future Day.

July 9, 1812.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE TERM of PARTNERSHIP under the Firm of Max and Jackson being expired this Day, s dissolved by mutual consent

All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to pay Simon Max : and those to whom said Firm may be indebted, will please apply to him for payment. SIMON MAX.

Waterford, 6th Mo. 30, 1812.

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

ANTHONY JACKSON.