HEADS OF A BILL (AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.) FOR REGULATING THE BAKING TRADE IN IRELAND.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed the 936 of June, 1812. All former laws, except local acts, are repealed.

Importers of wheat and flour shall, on every Friday, make returns in writing, and upon oath, of the corn and flour sold by them, during the seven days immediately preceding, and the prices and average of the same, to the chief Magistrates of all cities and towns corporate, sending members to Parliament The Magistrate is empowered to summon any person or persons before him, whom he may suspect to have made false returns : and any person convicted pounds.

Floor and corn factors to take an oath to make true returns, of which the town clerk or other keeper of the books of such corporations is to grant a certificate; and any person making a return without taking such oath and obtaining such certificate shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, with full costs of suit, to any person who shall sue for the same.

The chief officer of the Customs of the port of every such city or corporate town is required, on the Monday in each week, to return to the chief Magistrate an account of the wheat and flour imported in the week immediately preceding; and any officer not fulfilling this obligation forfeits a penalty of ten pounds.

Every baker, in such cities and corporate towns. is required to deliver to the clerk of the market therein, before twelve o'clock on each Friday, an account of all flour bought by him in the preceding week. The clerks of the market to provide blank forms of accounts (and no other shall be used,) for which the clerks are to receive a reasonable price, not exceeding three shillings per hundred. These accounts to specify-1st, the day of the month :-2d, seller's name; 3d, number of sncks; 4th. sorts of flour; 5th, to what purposes applicable; 6th, prices per sack; 7th, total amount.

The sellers of flour must deliver to the bakers a regular bill of parcels on each sale, under penalty of a sum not exceeding five pounds; and the purchaser who receives the flour without such bill of parcels forfeits a similar penalty.

Bakers who have not purchased any flour during the preceding week must, however, deliver in one of the forms before specified, with the word " none" written in the column entitled " No. of sacks."

The price to be paid for flour, which shall henceforward be sold or delivered within any such city or own corporate, shall be agreed on, and absolute fixed at the time of sale, and before delivery, and shall not, on any account or pretence whatever, be regulated by, or made to depend upon, the prices of flour, at any time subsequent to delivery, under like penalty on all bakers making false returns, or

not making any as directed. A penalty of five pounds is incurred by any baker for receiving, and other persons selling flour, who shall give any allowance, payment, or gift in money or otherwise, or who shall practice any art or device, by way of making the actual cost thereof in reality less than it shall be set forth in the weekly account. The buyers and sellers of wheat and flour must disclose real prices of each to the chief Magistrate for any time within twenty-one days same shall have been bought; and in case of noncompliance, or of a false return on the part of such ! buyer or seller, a forfeiture is incurred of a penalty wheat, &cc. so sold, or othered, or exposed to sale; kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding action for calling him a Libeller.

one moiety of the penalty, and one moiety of such I three calendar months, unless payment shall be wheat, &c. so forfeited, shall go to the Poor of made of the money ordered to be paid by him to the Parish, and the other moieties to the informer.

The Magistrate shall cause entries of all such returns, and the middle price of wheat and flour, to be entered in a book, which shall be open to all persons at reasonable hours, without paying any fee or reward for the same.

The assize and weight of bread to be regulated by avoirdupois, and not by troy weight; the quantities of corn, wheat, and grain, shall be computed all occasions, we will endeavour to lay before the by the quarter, weighing forty stones; and flour Public a correct summary of the enactments of the | shall be computed by the hundred weight, or sack, containing two hundred and a half weight.

Twenty-nine stones and one-third of all kinds of flour bought by the baker, shall be deemed to be equal to a quarter of wheat, valued at thirty-seven stone and seren pounds of household bread.

Justices of the Peace for every county, at every general or quarter sessions of the peace, are required to search and enquire into the price of wheat, and may, if they think proper, cause a jury to be sworn, for the purpose of ascertaining what shall be deemed the medium price of wheat, from thence, until the next succeeding general or quarter sessions, in any barony, town, or parish; or they may ascertain the same without the assistance of a jury, unless required by any five laudholders to call a jury to their issistance, and the price so ascertained shall be deemed the price within the meaning of this act, until the next general or quarter sessions.

In case of a material change in the price of wheat, meal, malt, or flour, two Justices of the Peace may issue their warrant to the Clerk of the Peace, requiring him to summon a special sessions of the of so offending forfeits a penalty not exceeding five | Pence, for the purpose of taking the said medium price into consideration, which special sessions shall exercise and enjoy the same powers as a general quarter sessions. It is made lawful for Justices of Peace for counties, and Chief Magistrates of cities or corporate towns in Ireland. (except as before excepted,) to appoint reasonable allowances to the bakers for their charges, Inbour, pains, livelihood, and profit, and to order the same to be observed brough the whole of their several jurisdictions; or it shall be lawful for such Justices of the Peace to appoint a particular allowance for any barony or district, provided always that such allowance shall not in any case be less than twelve shillings for the quarter of wheat, nor shall it be more than fifteen shillings (except as it is herein otherwise provided), and such allowance being added to the average price of wheat and flour, the assize shall be struck from time to time accordingly. But if it shall appear to the Justices, that, from the peculiar circumstances of any particular parish, barour, or district, the sum of fifteen shillings will not be sufficient allowance to the baker, and if a reasonable number of the inhabitants shall request the same in writing, it shall be lawful to make further addition to the allowance, not exceeding fifteen shillings.

When the average price of wheat is thus ascertained, and the several additions made thereto, as aforesaid, the total or sum produced by such addition shall be taken as the average price from which the assize of bread is to be set weekly on each Friday, in cities and corporate towns, to commence from Monday next ensuing the settling thereof .-The assize made in the counties and cities &c. to continue until altered. The Justices may summon persons to be examined at quarter sessions relative to orices of wheat and floor, and persons refusing to attend, or to answer when attending, liable to a penalty of five pounds. --- When the Chief Magistrate shall strike an assize, it shall be by writing inder his hand communicated to the Clerk of the Market, and by him entered in a book, to which all persons shall have free access, GRATIS, and the Clerk of the Peace shall give copies of assize and allowances struck by the Justices of Counties to the penalty of a sum not exceeding five pounds, and a | Clerk of every market town, and to every registered baker within such county, within three days after

the same shall be struck. Any baker or bakers may appoint a clerk, at their own expense, to superintend the returns of receipts and sales of all wheat and flour required to be returned by this act, and the striking of the assize and price of bread. No fees to be paid by bakers for the settling, altering, or publishing of assize under

Pakers demanding a higher price than allowed for bread, or refusing to sell bread, liable to a penalthen last past, and the several quantities and sorts tw of twenty shillings for each offence. Justices of thereof, and the several purposes for which the Peace may, in the day time, enter shops and seize such bread as shall appear deficient in quality, baking or working, or in weight, and after keeping the same for thirty-six hours, may dispose thereof as not exceeding twenty pounds. The chief Mag strate | they may think fit; provided, however, that in case may order the above-mentioned bills of parcels | may loaf after coming out of the oven shall be defito be produced by any baker, who, in case of cient in weight—and it shall appear by the oath of non-compliance, forfeits a sum not exceeding a credible witness that such loaf was, when put in five pounds. In case the Magistrate shall sus- of the same weight with loaves that are of due pect the returns to be unduly made, he may weight coming out of the oven, no fine shall be paid summon witnesses, and any person disobeying for the deficiency of such loaf, in case the same shall his summons forfeits five pounds. Any person appear to be good bread in every respect; but it who shall sell, or expose or offer for sale any may be forfeited or not according to the discretion wheat, rve. measlin, pease, beaus, barley, bere, of the Justice or Justices of the Peace; nor shall oats, shillin, cutlius, malt, meal, or flour, which any baker be liable to penalty or forfeiture unless shall not be equal or superior in quality or the weight thereof be duly ascertained within 36 goodness to the sample purporting to be a sam- hours after such bread shall have been baked; nor ple of such wheat, &c. or any person who shall shall the Justice or Justices dispose of it within that mix or adulterate any meal or flour with any | time, in order that the baker may have an opportumed or floor of any other sort of grain than of inity of having the same weighed and examined in the grain the same shall import to be made of; or the presence of one or more witnesses, and to prove with any other mixture or ingredient whatsoever; if the case should be so, that such seizure was occaor shall use or practice any fraud by which such | sioned by the wilful neglect or default of some perwheat, &c. shall be made or rendered of greater | son employed by him; in which case the Magistrate weight than the same, respectively, would have may order the servant to make recompence, and in been, in case such fraud had not been used -- any case of his non-compliance, such servant may, by person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not | warrant of the Justice or Justices, be apprehended exceeding ten pounds, and shall also forfeit all such and committed to the house of correction, and be

The bakers in counties and cities, &c. shall mark on all the loaves exposed to sale, their several qualities, and in case of their neglecting to do so, the justices of the peace or chief magistrate may seize on it, and give it either to the informer, or the poor of the parish or place in which it shall be seized .-This regulation not to extend to the baking or selling of French rolls, cakes, sweet cakes, or biscuits.

Magistrates and peace officers (by a magistrate's warrant) may, at seasonable times in the day, search takers' premises for adulterated flour, bread, &c. or alum, or other ingredients for adulteration, and, if found, may seize the same and dispose of it as they think proper; and the baker in whose premises any alum or other ingredient or mixture shall be found, which shall be adjudged by the justice or justices to have been deposited there for the purpose of being used in adulterating meal, flour, dough, or bread shall, on being convicted, forfeit a sum not exceedingten pounds, nor less than five pounds; and in default of payment, may be committed to the house of correction, and be kept to hard labour for a space of time not exceeding three calendar months, no less than one calendar month; and the name or names of the offender or offenders shall be published, with their offences, in some newspaper or news papers published near the place, and the charges of prioting and publishing to be paid out of the forfeiture or penalty.

Any persons wilfully obstructing such search as herein authorised, shall be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five

After the expiration of one calendar month from the passing of this act, no baker shall bake or sell bread without having first registered his or her name and place of abode, as aforesaid, in some book to be kept by the Chief Magistrate of a city, or Clerk of the Peace for the county; nor shall any person be registered unless he or she shall swear, or, being a quaker, shall affirm, not to enter into any unlawful ombination whatever, to raise the price of bread corn, meal or flour, or into any combination no to bake; and not knowingly to make, bake, or sell, r permit to be made, baked, or sold for their use. any bread in which any alum or any other ingredient or mixture shall be put, save only the genuine flour or meal of the grain, and salt, water, and barm, or yeast, or eggs, or milk, butter, seeds and sugar; and every baker not taking the oath and registering his or her name, forfeits a sum not exceeding five pounds for every sale so made.

It is further enacted, that all combinations and icentious practices of journeymen bakers be punished by time or imprisonment

No miller, mentman, dealer in, or seller of flour or meal, baker, or persons making bread for sale. nor any person who shall be any wise concerned in the business of rending or selling meal or flour, shall be deemed or taken to be capable of acting as a justice of the peace under this act; and any justice offending against this clause shall pay the sum of ten pounds to any person who shall sue for the same.-If the chief magi trate of a city or town corporate, then his power and authority shall rest in and be exercised by the highest magistrate in rank and autho rity, who shall not be liable to such objection.

Nothing in this act to extend to any county, city, town, or district in Ireland, for which a particular statute for regulating the baking trade or assize of bread has been enacted, so long as such act or acts shall continue in force.

It shall be lawful for the grand jury of every county to present a sum, not exceeding three pounds fo every quarter sessions, to be raised off such county and paid to the clerk of the peace for his trouble.

Constables, neglecting or refusing to observe or obey the warrants or writings of Magistrates, liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding £5, nor less than 20s. according to discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom he or they may be convicted.

The penalties ordained by this act, whose recover and application is not otherwise provided for, shall be tried in a summary way. No person shall be tried for any offence committed against this act, unless such prosecution be commenced within three calendar months after such offence committed. The joformer shall be a competent witness. Persons who shall falsely awear or affirm, shall suffer as for perury. Witnesses not appearing on summouses may be apprehended and committed.

Any person conceiving himself or herself injured may appeal to the Justices of the Peace assembled at the next general quarter Sessions, or general Sessions, to be holden for the county, city, or place, where such conviction shall be made.

Any distress made under this statute shall not be considered deficient for want of form, nor any proceedings to be quashed for want of form be removeable by certiorari. The convictions to be recorded at the quarter Sessions. No person suing for any supposed injurious act done under the statute shall recover without having given notice of one calendar month that such action shall be commenced, or after tender of amends; nor any action to be commenced. unless within three calendar months after the act was committed, and in case of failure on part of the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover treble costs,-This act to be in force after the expiration of three calendar months next after the passing thereof, and to be deemed and taken a public act.

Annexed to the bill is a table shewing the form in which the assize of bread is to be set, or struck, by the Justices or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Publisher of the Statement of the Penal Laws, is said to have served the Attorney-General with a Subparna, as the first step to an Printed and published by the Proprietor. A STD

FRENCH PAPERS.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE EMPEROR, &c.

"From the end of the year 1810, the Court of P. tersburgh having altered its system, and resolved to withdraw from the eugagements it had subscribed at Tilsit, resolved to support by armaments the acts be which it violated the alliance. Russia assembled troops in her Polish provinces, and recalled a part of her army from Moldavia, which arrived by forced marches on the frontier of the Duchy of Warsan

"In the month of February, 1811, your Majesty demanded explanations upon these extraordinary armaments-you advised the King of Saxony at the same time to concentrate on the Vistula the treep of the duchy of Warsaw, in order to secure them from sudden attack.

"Prussia, placed in a position between France 5-Russia, perceived the first the dispositions of the Cibinet of Peterburgh .- She could not comprehend the motives, but she foresaw the result .- She made representations to Russia; she showed her the danger of supporting negociations by armaments-she inolored her to put an end to movements which might compromise Prussia herself, and draw upon her territory the armies which your Majesty might be ferred o march to the defence of the Duchy of Warsaw. This step, inspired by the desire of Peace, and dictated by prudence, produced no effect, and Prussia, seeing that the fatality which, for ten venis, has attended Europe, would fall also upon Russia, demanded frankly, from the month of May, 1811, an alliance with your Majesty.

"Your Majesty besitated a long time in entering into engagements which might induce a supposition that the treaty of Tilsit was no longer in existence: ou knew not yet the motives that could lead Rissia o break treaties, place berself at peace with 1 gand, and threaten the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw: but when your Majesty could no longer e in doubt, you nuthorised me to enter into a to conriation with Prussia, and to conclude the treaty that was signed on the 24th February, 1812.

" I am, Sir, &c. Duke of Byse So." Here follows the Treaty, which has been already

In addition to the gratifying intelligence which we ommunicated lately from the North of Ecrope, re have been favoured with some particulars from a oreign military Gentleman of rank, who havely it. ted all the posts of the Russian army, and conersed with all the first characters at head-quarters.

He represents the Russian army as being composed of 280,000 men, well armed, well equipped, serfectly disciplined, and eager to meet the energy, Count Barclay de Tolly (of Scots origin) is no be same time Minister at War and Commander a Chief. The supplies for the army are amply secured. Each division has always tendays provisions, and the magazines are far back in the rere. As army of reserve, the strength of which is not stared, is also completely organized in case of a reverse. The plan of operations adopted by the Russians is that of a purely defensive war; and we hear that Lord Catheart is forthwith going to the head-quarters of the Russian army, invested with a commission from the British Court, that gives the idea of a thorough understanding being re-established between the Courts of London and Petersburgh, and that we are at least to assist with our Councils, if not with mo-

PLYMOUTH, JULY 6 .- This place was thrown into a state of consternation this morning, ocraioned by as melancholy a catastrophe as almost stands on record, the particulars of which are as follow :- Mr. John Hyne, a most respec able comfactor, while sitting at breakfast this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, with his wife and two children, the one between two and three years old, the other an infant, formed the borrid resolution of destroying himself and family, by first shooting his wife with a pistol, the ball having passed through her left breast, and lodged near the shoulder bone, which was afterwards extracted; she still lives, and s expected to recover. Immediately after shooting his wife, he shot one of the children dead; and is said then to have killed the other by cotting its throat with a razor. He next attempted his own life by the same means; but not having cut listhroat effectually, he shot himself through the heart with a pistol ball, and immediately expired. - No ause has been assigned for the committal of this most tragical act. The character and general conduct of the infatuated man were most exemplary, and he enjoyed the most perfect domestic happiness with his truly amiable wife and children, to whom he was at all times most remarkably kind and attentive. On Saturday and yesterday he complained of pain in the head; but never had shewn the least ymptoms whatever of insanity. He wrote a most affectionate letter vesterday to his mother, stating his determination of committing the act, which letter he sent by his servant this morning, just before

the fatal deed. A Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. G. Eastlake, Gent. Coroner, and a most respeciable Jury, on the bodies of Mr. Hyne and his two children, killed on Monday last by his own hands, at New Town, near Plymouth, when, after a laborious and patient investigation of several with nesses for 12 hours, the Jury were shut up. a d. soon returned a verdict, that Mr. Hynebeing deraige ed in his mind, did, with a razor and two pistoles. kill his two children and himself.

WATERFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Court-

## Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,316.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

AUCTION OF TIMBER.

TINO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 20th instant, an excellent Cargo of PITCH PINK TIMBER, rerently landed direct from America, and now lying on the Quay, near the Market-house-to be put up in convenient Lots. The quality being very good, renders it well worth the attention of those who may want to nurchase. ale to commence at one o'Clock.

Waterford, 7th Month 14th, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, N TUESDAY, the 21st July instant, at the House of the late Benjania Morris. Est on the Quiv, near the Adeiphi Terrace, the FURNITURE of said House, consisting of Mahogany and Cane Drawing-room Chairs, Parlour and Bedchamber ditto, During and Breakfast Tables, Nobbies, Presses, Lour post and Canopy Bedsteads, an eight day Clock, a good Telescope, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Lustres.

Pictures, Book-Cases, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. D & T. M.DOUGALL bave received from the Also, will be sold, on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at two o'Clock, opposite the Commercial Buildings, LRT. BLUE, WHITE and BLACK CLOTHS .- Also a new and fashionable POST-CHAISE and HARNESS The above being all of the best Quality, and to be BLANKETS, CARPETTING, HEARTH RUGS, &c soil without reserve, will be worth the attention of fortment of fine CLOTHS and CASSIMERRS, Beaver and Chip HATS, HOSIERY, &c. &c. which will be

62 Side at Bleven o'Clock each day. July 14, 1812. JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

BY orders issued, all Persons, who have not their GAME CERTIFICATES taken out (in ten days from the date hereof) will be prosecuted.

TO BE SOLD,

T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black Wa A ter, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very gross OAK, ASH, ELM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCA-Mark. & .- Proposals, in writing, will be received by RICHARD MUSGRAYE, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cap-July 14, 1812.

County of the (ity of FTO BE SET BY PUBLIC Auction, on Monday, conveying the Mails to and from Milford-Six estathe tenth day of August next n in Oveninge, between the hours of twelve and one o'Clock in the Afternoon, in several Lots, or Di-A sons, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the 5th day of March, 1815-That part of the Lands of the ACEDIEU, called the City part, also the Town and Luids of BALLYNEMONA. BALLYNEMONA-Bart and CARRIGPHERIS, all in the Liberties of this City, being part of the Estate of the Corporation of the City of Waterford. One-third part of the Yearly Reats to which the said Lots or Divisions shall be cauted, to be fined off at the rate of sixteen Years purchase ; of which fines one-half is to be deposited amediately in Cash or City Seals, and the remainder in City Orders, within ten days from the day of the Auction, otherwise the Deposits to be forfeited, and the Premises set up to Cantagain. All Mines, Minerals, and Royalties, as also the use of the Water on the Premises, to be reserved to the Corporation, and the Tenants to pay all the expenses of the Leases, and the Mayor's. Recorder's, and Town Clerk's fees thereon. A Map of the said Town and Lands, marked, and hid out in Lots, or Divisions, as they are intended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor's Offico .- Dated this 13th day of July, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP, in the BREWING B NESS, heretofore carried on under the Firm of Obstes and Lynaos, being dissolved, the several Persons indebted to said Establishment are requested to pay in the amount of their respective Accounts to Mr. DANIEL DORAN, at said Brewery, who is authorised to receive the same, as well as to discharge all Demands against said Firm, by the undersigned Exccutors of the late RICHARD LYRAGH, who have purchused said O'BRIER's share therein.

Waterford, July 14, 1812. JOHN LYNAGH. N. B. The Business will be carried on as extensive

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD

TO BE SOLD. FINE enpital HOUSE and CONCERNS formerly

occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi.

Do.....in Thomas-Street, Do .....in Ballybricken. Proposals will be received by Mr. RREVES, 10, Clare-Street, Dublin.

Waterford, July 11, 1812.

WHITE WINE.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTEENTM INSTANT, AT DUCKSPOOF.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in IRELAND, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Provisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to THE entire HOUSEHOLD PURNITURE of the late receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the e-GEORGE BOATS, Req.; also, a CHAISE and pair by saving much labour and preventing injury to the of kind draught HORSES-COWS-SHEEP-work-ing HORSES farming UTENSILS, &c.

BARRY, Waterford.

The above sale is adjourned until Wednesday, July 10, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, DAVID RYAN. ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, WATERFORD, AT THE EXCHANGE. IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, HAS FOR SALE.

WARR WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS BLACK WATER CIDER, in Bottles, GLOUCESTER CHRESE, LRY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Hait of CHOCOLATE, Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 18, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are hald by Lesse under Sir Bottled BRER and POR-THOMAS OSBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rout, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable With every other ARTICLE in his Line, which he wil

sell on Moderate Perus

lane, lately occupied by Mrs. Shkakock. Inquire o

YEOMANRY CLOTHS.

North of England an extensive supply of SCAR.

They have likewise received from London an as-

FIDDOWN.

WHE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in

I the County of Kilkenny, TO BR LET, as here

ofore advertised. Apply to PETER WALSH, After

TO BE LET,

FOR THARE YOUNG LIVES.

From the 25th March last, or 29th Sept. next,

A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION;

THE large and commodious PACKET HOTEL

CHERKPOINT, with two excellent KITCHEN

ARDEN'S about twelve Acres of LAND, highly

proved; new STABLING and double COACH-

HOUSES. It is the station for his Majesty's Packets

The Proprietor, JAMES HOWLEY, wishing to de-

line that line of Business, will close with a solvent

Cenaut as soon as the value is offered. The Tenant,

or Purchaser, can have any part of the FURNITURE

Two excellent POST CARRIAGES to be sold.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years that may be agreed on,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, YARD

the Town of Carrick-on-Sura, lately occupied by

WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House

and its Offices no Expense was spared to have them

The FURNITURE of the House may be had at

ALSO TO BE LET.

ALSO TO BE LET.

STORES, and YARD, next adjoining the above.

The CORN STORBS, CELLARS, KILN, IRON

The DWRLLING HOUSE, STABLES, YARDS, and

COACH-HOUSE, situate in the Main-Street of CAR-

RICK aforesaid, late in the possession of LAWRENCE

DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEL-

rior success, and possessing consequently every

sitable and necessary convenience, are well worthy

he attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of

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

Proposals for the whole, or any part separately,

will be received by EDMOND SMYTH, Ksq. Callan.

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-ROB, containing 40 Acres, with every kind of OFFICES, 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-

large upon it. For Particulars, apply to Major

QUIN, on the Premises; or to SAMUEL KING, Esq.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND TORN

STORES. TO BE LET.

May 9, 1812.

LARS and STORES, fit for immediate t

rendered convenient and comfortable.

and OFFICES, situated in the Main-Street of

hished Packets on the Station.

sold on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, May 28, 1812.

Waterford, July 4, 1812.

Waterford, June 27, 1812.

MICHARL DORBYN, next door to the latter House.

Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beauti July 14, 1812. ful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to GRORGE HORRS, Req. Car-TO BE LET. rick on Suir 1 or Rooks Cashin, Esq. Waterford, with whom the Title deeds may be seen. The above THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mi Dorug, Chandlee Also, the HoUSE in Lady

Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers. 10 BR LET, either in the whale, or in Lots, from

I the 29th September next, for 3 Lives or 31 Years, the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, within the li berlies of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. ABRAHAM BIGGS: Of Mr. TROMAS QUAN-

Waterford, June 11, 1812,

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS. AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at NEWTOWN, where the late T. Backas resided, and now occupied y Mr. CLARKE, Surveyor of Excise .- Apply at said fouse, or to RICHARD CHERRY. King Street. Waterford, June 15, 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 narigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and ten of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference o any Person.

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGUIRE, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. James North, Wood-Ranger, will show the sevent Lots.

February 25, 1812.

MAY-PARK.

TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY. PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUNDs or, the IN TERRST will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expected. 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 hand some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimen sions, and Hall : excellent Bedchambers up Stairs. with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF FICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for seven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plantd and cropped. Application to be made to Humphay May, Rsq. at May-Park, near Waterford.

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

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

THIS Composition produces the most brilliant JET SHYTH, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD. BLACK ever beheld, affords peculiar nourish-These latter Concerns, from the gradual improvements made during a period of nearly sixty Years, in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with sutues in any Climate.

Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Parrell and Gorman, Cloumel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint; and Quarts 3s. 9d. each.

following it to any extent with advantage. And to these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD to Caution.-The superior Quality of this Blacking has nduced several base impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless "Robrat War-RLR," is signed on the Label, and "14, St. Martin's der, next adjoining the Main-Street, and directly opposite the two Dwelling Houses above mentioned. Lane," stamped in the Bottle.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-JULY 11.	
Butter, first Quality, 112s. Od.	1
**************************************	1
**: 100s. 00. I	
Tallow (rendered) about 90s. 0d. ]	
1 and (flake) a a a a 01. Od Ot. Ud. 1	per Cm
(coaks rendered) - 65s. Od 56s. Ud.	707 311
Burnt Pigs, 00s. Od 00s. Od. Pork, 00s. Od 00s. Od.	
Pork Ods. Od. Ods. Od.	
Reef 01. 0d 01. Un.	
Oatmeal 301 0d 311. Ud.	}
Flour first Quality1d40.	
second, 86s. Od 88s. Od.	ner Ree
third 601, 0d - 681, 0d .	Ppti Deg.
Wheel 10s. 0d 756. 0d.	1
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96. 04. **********************************	per Bar-
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Conta 48, 4d, - 58, 00.	J
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( (quarters), D Q DQ.	l
Beef (igints), 6 d 8d.	I
(quarters), 5 d 6d.	ı
(joints), 5 d 6d. Mutton (joints), 6 d 7d.	> per lb.
Veal, 0 d 0d.	1

August 23, 1812. Whiskey, - - - 14s. 0d. - 14s. 6d. per Gal.

CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK ROYA**L MAIL**-COACH**ES**.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that, from the 15th instant, the CLONMEL COHK, CA-HER and LIMBRICK MAIL COACHES will be disnatched from this Office at SEVRN in the morning. and TWO in the afternoon of each days

Mail Coach Office, Waterford, July 15, 1819.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the third of Angust, will be sold, without reserve, the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURS of MILFORT (near Portlaw, in the County of Waterford), comprising suitable and valuable Ar

The HOUSE, OFFICES GARDEN, and DE-MENNE, consisting of 42 Acres, will be LET, or the INTEREST SOLD. The Beauty and Convenience of the Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply to Mr. Binnic, Waterford, or Mr. HEAD, Milfor Milfort, July 15, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON. WIHE DWELLING-HOUSE IN COLESCER STREET,

lately occupied by Mrs. Vincket, with a large malled in GARDEN at the rere thereof. Also, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto adloiding, being now in the possession of Mr. Assort. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JERRES GAR-DER, containing one Acre and four Perches.-Appli-

cation to Michago Donnyn, Bailey's-New-street, or

Rosear Cooks, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

THE SUN LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR granting ANNUITIES, effecting Assurances on LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, and the EN-

DOWMENTS OF CHILDREN. The Utility and Importance of Assurances of this

description are well known, and it is only necessary to mention, that the Principles on which THE SUN Life-Assurance Society is conducted are liberal in the highest degree, and that their arrangements afford the greatest facility and advantage in the transaction of business, both in effecting the Assurances, and in the performance of the stipulated Agreements. By Order of the Society, ARTHUR BIRNIE.

Agent for this part of Ireland

N. B. The requisite information will be furnished by Mr. Binwin; by Mr. Nuwmung, Dame-street, Agent for Dublin , and by Mr. Onnit, Bookselier and Stationer, Agent for Cork.

Chronicle-affice, Waterford, May 23, 1812.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 13. In addition to the Anhalt Mail, which we are nounced on Saturday, another arrived yesterday, containing a still further confirmation of the gratiaying intelligence of the Peace being concluded he-

tween the Russians and Turks; and we are now enabled to state positively, that it was concluded at Jassy on the 28th May, O. S. (10th June).- As we have already stated, 50,000 Torks are to act in the direction of Austria, in the event of that Power aiding France with a contingency—a circumstance which the Troaty, already made public, between Austria and France, happily confirms. We say happily, because not only are the Russians now at nent to Leather, does not soil the Linen, is perfectly liberty to bring the whole of their disposemble forces free from any nauscous Smell, and will retain its Vir- | into the field wherever they may be most wanted but the attention of Bonaparte will necessarily be distracted by the advance of a Turkish army upon Lane, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R. distracted by the advance of a Turkish army upon Farrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quay, Waterford; the rear of his Austrian Confederates. The Treaty botween Russia and Turkey is said to be in the precise terms of that which was concluded between the two Powers in 1774, at Radschuck; that is to my, Russin, in her anxlety to enter the lists with Bonaparte in downright earnest, has whely relinquished all her territorial acquisitions, and has thereby gained an additional accession of troops, by with-

drawing the garrisons on the Turkish frontiers. Of the actual arrival of General Moreau in Sweden we are not certain, but that he is hourly expected there can be no doubt. A splendid establishment has been prepared for him at Stockholm, and It is now publicly mentioned in Sweden, that a vessel was privately dispatched for him to America several months ago.

We have also to announce the accession to what we may now consider the common cause, of another General of approved military experience, and, like Moreau, a most inveterate enemy of the French Emperor, upon fair and manly grounds-we mean General Blucher, who commanded the only part of the Prussian army which behaved well during the disastrous campaign which ended in the total ruin of Prussia and her army. It was Blucher who conducted the retrest of the discomfitted Prussians to Lubeck, In the face of the French columns, and he was an eye-witness to the massacre of the peaceable inhabitants by the French barbarians, because they opened their gates to receive their half-famished

We do not know whether Moreau and Blocher are to serve in the Russian or Swedish armies; but, from the personal intimacy of Moreau and Bernsdotte, we presume that the command of the Swedes will be given to the former.

security of the country. If the Parliament would fon a proper and honourable footing, and to obtain closed to bring it at large before the House. With man might suppose a hundred thousand stand of thought much good would accrue from it. These deluded and unfortunate men had, on all occasions shewn great respect to the judgment of Parliament, and he hoped they would now bow to that opinion as they had before done. It was the unanimous opinion of his Majesty's Ministers, that measures of the nature he had described were absolutely necessary; and having thus explained their nature, and the extent to which they were meant to go, he would not detain the House longer at present, but would read the motion with which he intended to conclude. His Lordship then moved "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the preservation of the public peace, and to enlarge the powers of the Magistrates in the disturbed counties." Mr. WHITBREAD felt it his duty to declare

of proceeding. He had endeavoured in the Com-

mittee to procure the examination of witnesses, but he had been overruled, though he had in one instance seven out of seventeen, and in another nine out of 19, in favour of his proposal. The Noble Lord had stated to the House, that there was an army existing in the country not raised by the King, por at all liable to his controul. He called apon the Noble Lord to shew on what ground he had stated such an army to exist. He denied positively that such was the case; nay, so far from an army, be would undertake to say there was no evidence of there being a regiment-not a company-nay, not even half a company of such persons as the Noble Lord had so emphatically described. The real truth of the case was, that we had a very extensive manufacturing population, brought from want of employment into a state of the most deplorable distress, out of which dreadful state all those assemblies had arisen. The evidence before the Committee clearly and fully shewed, that these unhappy men had no teaders; that they had no settled plan, nor any means whatever of rallying round any standard against the Government of the King. Let the House coolly and dispussionately ask this simple question-Where did It originate? The answer was plain; in Nottingham: and there, tho' it had been carried to a very great excess, it was now well known that the place was, at present, and had for some time been, perfectly quiet. It was equally well known, that in this very Nottingham men have been brought to trial according to the regular and established law of the land-that on those trials they have been convicted, and have expirted, by their lives, their offences against the law. He adverted to the burning of West Houghton Mill. and stated that the persons who had been guilty of that offence had been tried, convicted, and paid the forfeit of their lives. What occasion was there, therefore, for new laws? In the affair of D an Moor, there was a very large mob who assembled with their faces blacked, and among them were ten Local Militia men, who blacked their faces in a similar way, though sent-there as spies, and to act as witnesses against those who might afterwards be taken up for thus assembling; and yet in this very meeting, the man who was the leader, and whose name was Hurst, had not his face blacked. One of these Local Militia men, in the effervescence of his zeal, proposed, It seemed, that they should go and burn the workchouse : to which one of the mob resolutely objected, and said, that by so doing they would burn many helpless and innocent persons; to which the other replied, no matter, so we carry on the grand mischief. Here were men employed as spies, abetting and inviting the multitude to more daring and desperate acts of violence; and for all these acts together, No! they were certainly not going too far in enwith extraordinary powers hitherto unknown to the Constitution. The House would, he hoped, recollect that the Noble Lord had been intimately concerned in measures of a similar nature in Ireland. -They would not forget that Lord Camden was a Member of the present Administration, and that, during his rule in Ireland, such dreadful scenes were exhibited, as that the bare mention of them agonized and revolted the minds of Englishmen merely to contemplate in idea. He then condemned the system of searching for arms. There were many instances in which persons, by having arms, had courageously and effectively defended themselves and their property, and saved both from ruin and devastation; and yet, by the proposed system, you would deprise those of arms who would use them in their own defence, and in support of the laws. One reason for the discontents of the country was to be attributed to the distress occasioned by the Orders in Council; and now that the manufacturers were likely to be set to work, and that there was a prospect of a plentiful harvest, he saw no occasion for investing either Military or Magistrates with additional powers; though, had the Noble Lord confined his measure to the concurrent jurisdiction, he would not have opposed that. One thing was clear to him, viz. that we must expect these kind of things till we obtained a Peace. An Hou. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Huskisson) had shewn them, that unless our resources were better managed, we must be compelled to make Peace, and he (Mr. W.) was convinced Peace was the only remedy for all our grievances; and, however the declaration might be viewed, he felt it his duty to say, that, in his opinion, there had never been a moment for making proposals for Peace more favourable than the present. Knowing there would be another occasion, he was unwilling to detain the House longer, and concluded by saying he should

oppose bringing in the Bill. Mr. WILBERFORCE, alluding to the observations of the Hon. Gent. who preceded him, on the perhaps, would concur with him. If attended to, subject of Peace, though that, by suffering erils | indeed, it would go to remove many of the causes like the present to exist, without any adequate restraint, we should place the country in such a situ- themselves. He would not, however, dwell upon

give those enlarged powers to the Magistrates, he such terms as would be consistent either with our regard to the measures proposed to meet the occasecurity or our honour. It was impossible for him, sion, he should abstain from saying any more till Those arms were all pikes, and they were merely connected as he was with that part of the country | the Bill was brought in and the scope of it more gewhich was the scene of disturbance, to contemplate the necessity for the provisions now proposed to be laws, as they at present stood, were sufficient, if introduced, without feelings of a most painful na- they were rigorously enforced, which he could not ture. In his opinion, his Majesty's Ministers had I think they had been. set about this business in a right spirit, and continued to be actuated by it. They appeared to him no to wish to outrun the absolute necessity of the case. In spite of the unpopularity which might attach to it. he would say, that if Government had asked for larger powers, not for the purpose of carrying them his mind had any bias, it would lean rather to the at once into execution, but for the sake of, as it were, feeling their way cautiously, he would have Friend, (Mr. W.) had observed, that the powers stances, which, though he believed them, had not he was by no means satisfied with the present mode already conferred on the Magistrates had not been executed .- It was easy for Members, sitting there at their ease, to talk of the way in which laws might face of the Report, such facts were stated as left no

He jests at scars, who never felt a wound. The Magistrates said they could obtain no inforation on oath sgainst any individuals, and therefore could not execute the laws as they stood. The measures of assassination and burning of houses indisposed every person to come forward and give evidence. His Hon. Friend had referred to the Irish rebellion, and said that it made him view the present measures with the greater alarm. He had heard it stated by persons of veracity, well acquainted with the Irish rebellion, that they were astonished to observe so many particulars, exactly the same in the case before our eyes, and in that of Ireland .-[hear, hear !]-It was certain that the strongest neasures were recommended, but they did not originate in the fear of these womanish Magistrates. as they had been represented; they were asked for by persons of the coolest heads, and of the bravest hearts, but his Majesty's Ministers were unwilling o resort to them until they were indispensable.

With regard to the source of the disorders, was a subject of great delicacy, but he could not avoid stating thus far. He could not agree that they proceed from an interruption to commerce, or a scarcity of provisions. He must state that the disease was, in his opinion, of a political nature.-Alas! Alas! He wished he could believe that the disorders were owing to any accidental or temporary causes .- [Hear, hear.] - The high price of provisions, and want of employment, undoubtedly increased the discontents; but this disease arose from causes of a more deep and general nature. It arose from the pains taken, in certain mischierous publications, to alienate the affections of the people from the laws and Government of this country, and to stir them up to measures mischievous to the community, and miserable to themselves. [Hear, hear.] But he would not enlarge on this subject; it was too gloomy to dwell on. Was it not known that letters were sent to individuals, threatening assassination and burning of houses, and that these threats were but too often carried into execution? Was he to be told that all this was trifling? No! No! It must be a great and serious cause indeed, which could show itself in such alarming effects -when grave, decent, and orderly persons could be so far misled, as, under the forms and ceremonies of religion, to bring themselves to contemplate the commission of the most horrible and atrocious crimes without remorse. [Hear, hear.] It shewed a diseased state of mind, which seemed to subvert all the ordinary moral feelings of our nature. fect from it. The greatest good he anticipated was from the power given the Magistrates of suddenly seizing persons assembled together, and subjecting them to a mild punishment, which might prevent the necessity of ever having recourse to a more severe one. There was nothing, in his opinion, in the neasures, which could give the smallest reason to conclude, that they were actuated in any wise at

resent by passion. Mr. WHITBREAD explained.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT always contemplated with jealousy every innovation on the old laws of the country, which, in the long run, would always he found the most beneficial. The Honourable Member who had sat down (Mr. Wilberforce) seemed prepared to go any lengths that Ministers might demand, even the lengths that had been gone in Ireland, if necessity should require it-that is, he was prepared to go the length of inflicting torture for the purpose of producing confession-for that was the system which was adopted in Ireland; a system of torture applied to produce confession by the Government of the country. He saw from the gestures of the Houourable Gentleman that he did not assent to the proposition as he now stated it; but he appealed to those Gentlemen who heard him, [ what he said was not to that effect. [No, no!] The Honourable Member had said, he was prepared to go even farther lengths, if circumstances should require it; and he proceeded to make some observations on that subject, which he contended could Martial. During the rebellion, he had witnessed receive no other construction. He hoped the Noble Lord was not entering on that bloody career which was run by the Government of Ireland. The Hon. Baronet proceeded to ridicule the idea of the appointment of a Secret Committee, to enquire into this business. What secret came before them which did not appear in all the newspapers? There was another subject to which he would allude, one of great importance, though not one in which many, of our present discontents-he meant reform among

nerally understood. He was of opinion, that the

Mr. CANNING, as a Member of the Committee, whose Report was on the table, was of opinion, that the measure proposed by the Noble Lord was as well calculated to meet the case before the House, as any that could possibly be devised. If granting a great extent of power, than to the abridging that which was called for. Not, as founded on consented to bestow such powers on them. His Hou. the Report—but as connected with other circumsufficient credence attached to them, to authorize their being brought into the Report. But, on the alternative but to call on the Legislature to provide for the safety of the country during the Recess. The Honourable Gentleman then replied to the objections offered to the measure by Mr. Whitbread and Sir F. Burdett. Although the evidence did not bear out the exact form of words made use of by the Noble Lord, when he spoke of " an army," still it could not be denied that an armed force existed. -That men were drilled, and that arms were stolen, was proved-and though these circumstances might take place at the extremities of a county, it would be going too far to suppose, that the men who were drilled, and the arms which were stolen, were never to meet.-The measure, he thought, was completely justified, although he was not of opinion that the mischief had its root in political de-

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended that the evidence which was required in the Committee had not been produced, because it was the general opinion that if produced it would not have materially affected the general result of the enquiry. With regard to the objections of an Hon. Member under the gallery, that the Act for searching for arms would not be effectual, because not prompt enough, he must say, that all idea of taking them by surprise, or by any general and immediate exertion, was out of the question. Such a mode of proceeding would be most offensive, and most irritating. In Ireland, however, the effect of a similar measure had been, that Goverument obtained the possession of 100,000 arms. not by surprise, but by its gradual operation. With respect to the plaus that were pursued in Ireland, he wished to say a few words, and especially upon the detestable imputation that torture was sauctioned or authorised by Government. He could assure the House, that, as far as he knew, there was no instance of torture being inflicted with the authority or knowledge of Government. It was true, that during those dreadful times, in the absence of all law, martial law was proclaimed, a measure which had received the sanction of the United Parliament after the Union. By that law the military had power to inflict the same punishment upon the rebels as was inflicted upon soldiers for offences; and the Hon. Baronet would no doubt call that torture ; but he decied that even that punishment was ever inflicted for the purpose of extorting evidence, with the knowledge or permission of Government. He did not say it was not done; but heaffirmed most solemnly it was never done with the sauction of Government. He would now allude to a libel against himself—which had been published by a person now in confinement for it. He was there charged with last 20 years. To alter that system, and recur to the House was applied to for the purpose of arming trusting the Government with such powers.' As to the legal murder of a person named Orr, in the year radically sound principles of government, was, in but it did so happen, that he was not in office till seven months after that transaction took place, and which he thought was a very good alibi. But though not in office, he begged to be understood that he was perfectly prepared to defend every measure of Lord Camden's Government. The person he alluded to went to Ireland and got affidavits. two of which were suffered to be read by the Court. One of them charged him with an arbitrary act in transporting a man for seven years-but he was transported under the sentence of a Court Martial. Another affidavit stated, that he (Lord Castlereagh) had been present at the infliction of corporal punishment on a rebel; in point of fact, however, he had never witnessed such a scene in his life, not even by accident. With persons, however, who had never been in Ireland, he did not hope to make his peace; their hostility, indeed, was the best proof that he had done his duty. Any one who knew him, however, knew that it was foreign to the feelings of his heart to lend his counsel or aid to any measures that might seem harsh and cruel, except when he was conscientiously convinced that such measures were

necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the coun-Colonel SHIPLEY stated, that the torture was inflicted in Ireland; that he himself had seen it so inflicted, by order of the High Sheriff for the county Tipperary. He had there seen a man flogged in the market-place, more severely than he had ever seen a soldier flogged, and without any Courtsuch scenes every day; men were tied up and flogged to make them give evidence. He did not say that it was with the knowledge of Government, he spoke

only of facts. Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted the case of the Sheriff of Tipperary; but said that he had been, in onsequence, convicted upon two actions, and fined in both.

Mr. TIGHE supported the measures intended to be adopted; but objected to several of the statenents of the Noble Lord with respect to Ireland,-He was just entering the doors of the House, when he heard him say, that Government had obtained posation, that we should be unable to treat for Peace it now, as he intended before the present Session of 100,000 arms, from which an English-

arms was meant. It was no such thing, however pikes of parade and shew, and made on purpose to surrender to the emissaries of Government, when they came in search of them. [A laugh.] Aca proof, he would state, that not twenty-four hour after those 1(X),(XX) arms were lodged in Dublin Castle, the rebellion broke out, and every rebel bad a pike in his hands. Mr. HUTCHINSON regretted that the Noble Lord, whose caution in debate was usually such as

to prevent him from laying himself open, had, on

that occasion, uttered things which would almost call

upon those to speak in that House who never spoke

before, and who, he was sorry to add, must reply

to him by an unqualified contradiction of what he

had asserted. The Hon. Gentleman observed, that

he had listened with considerable distrust and appre-

heusion to the first notice which was given respect-

ing the introduction of new measures, the object

of which might, indeed, be defended, but the conse-

quences of which, he feared, might be of a very am-

mails be disproved.

such decisions.

The Bill was then brought up and read a first time,

when Mr. WHITBREAD gave notice that he

TOLERATION ACT.

in a Bill to repeal certain Acts, and to amend others,

respecting the religious worship of Protestant Dis-

senters. He stated that, in consequence of certain

decisions at the Quarter Sessions, doubts had arisen

as to the question of qualifications. The object of

the intended Bill was to place the Dissenters in the

situation in which they practically stood previous to

Mr. WM. SMITH expressed bls satisfaction at

the introduction of such a measure, though it did

not go the length to which he could wish it to ex-

The Bell was then brought in, read a first time.

PRINCIL PRISONERS.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Price of Stocks this Day at one.

3 per Ct. Red. 553-3 per Ct. Cons. 5514-Do. for

eig. 574-4 per Cents. 714 72-5 per Cent. 864-

1.xch. Bilis (34d) 3s. 4s. pr. - (33d.) 1s. 2s. die.

Lank Stock-Bonds 9s. 10s. dis -Omnium & I pro-

An Anholt Mail arrived this morning, with

shundant confirmation of the conclusion of Peace be-

tween Russia and Turkey; and all the private let-

ters from the Daltic speak confidently of the mea-

sures likely to be adopted in consequence of this

fortunate event for Russia. But this is not the only

important article. Intelligence has been received of

the arrival of General Moreau at Gottenburgh, from

America—it is thought for the purpose of taking the

command of the Swedish troops who are to act on

the zere of Bonaparte's army. Moreau, if we re-

collect rightly, has more than once publicly pledged

himself to measure swords with his unprincipled an-

tagonist, and we trust that his revenge will speedily

be glutted with the overthrow of the Despot and

We regret to find, by an article from Copen-

hagen, that the Dines seem resolutely bent upon ex-

cluding all intercourse with Great Britain, or with

her Allies. There is a laboured article in the Ham-

burgh Correspondent, tending to prove that the re-

port of Peace having been concluded between Rus-

sia and Turkey is a fabrication. We have no rea-

son, however, to doubt our former statements on

this subject; for the eagerness shown by the foreign

Journalists to contradict the report, is with us an

WINDOR, JULY 10 .- The King chose and or-

dered his own dinner to-day, and partook of it

very heartily soon after one o'clock. He conti-

nues in the same state he was in previous to his late

diamatic excursion in America, and yesterday re-

a cepted a command in the Covent-Garden Brigade,

I verpool, states, that in lat. 40, N. long. 53, W.

1 fell in with the Marengo French privateer, who

4 der his steady friend, Field-marshal Harris.

. a West Indiamen.

Cooke, the Actor, is arrived in town from his

The C plain of no American vessel, arrived at

additional proof of its accuracy.

of, and the House adjourned till Monday.

and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Lord CASTLERCAGII obtained leave to bring

should divide the House on the second reading.

biguous nature. When, however, he heard the Noble Lord talk of the possible necessity of assembling Parliament for the purpose of adopting yet stronger measures, and, in addition to this, heard him deny the existence of torture in Ireland, during the unfortunate period of the rebellion, his alarm was not a little increased. To the fact of the practice of torture having prevailed, particularly in and near Dublin, at that time, he could pledge himself. It had been asserted that they were not authorised or approved by the Government; he could, however, state from his own personal knowledge, that atrocities, the most cruel, had been perpetrated in the very seat of the Government, under its eye, and within its hearing .- [Hear, hear, hear !] He had seen the victim of these outrages paraded through the city, and exposed, for the purpose of adding indignity to torture, to the gaze of the metropolis. He wished, therefore, that those Honourable Members who were ignorant of what had aken place in Ireland, should be on their guard before they committed the liberties of this country to the discretion or the mercies of that Noble Lord. He had himself, at a time when he was n a Yeomanry Corps, on one occasion interfered to dissuade the Captain of the Guard from suffering the infliction of the torture in the presence of the troops. He had seen persons who had suffered, afterwards brought into the Castle-yard, and exhibited, covered with blood, in the straw. It was melancholy to recall such recollections, and be wished they could be buried in oblision. When that rebellion broke out, although no man had been nore hostile to the Government than himself, he cheerfully lent his support and exposed his person n its defence. It was his belief that Lord Camden had disapproved of the proceedings of that day. Ho deemed it necessary to make these observations after what had been indirectly introduced into the debate. Upon the subject immediately before the House, nough had certainly been proved to call the attention of Parliament, not, however, to enact new laws, but to give full operation to those in existence. [Hear, hear!] He viewed with jealousy any power of entering private houses, and the indecorous license, so far as it regarded the female members of families, that was too often exercised in Ireland, strengthened his objections to any authority of this kind. After all, every evil under which the country was now labouring might be traced to that faral system of policy which had been maintained for the his estimation, the best means of allaying the discontents, by removing or alleviating the distresses of the People. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. W. SMITH approved of the object of the Bill, but must at the same time express his belief in the statements made relative to the practice of torture in Ireland, and he took therefore this opportunity of saying, that no condition of things in this country, which he could imagine, could ever justify the adoption of similar proceedings. Lord CASTLEREAGH again declared, that the

Government of Ireland had never lent their sanction and authority to the practices ailuded to. Mr. CROKER rose to make a few observations

on one of the statements made by an Hon. Gentlenan (Hutchiuson) on the other side of the House. He had said, that he himself had seen two dead holies exhibited in straw in the Castle-yard. He (Mr. Croker), being then on guard as a private volunteer, had seen the bodies brought in. They were the bodies of two men who had fallen in action with the King's tooops, leaders of the robel party, and the purpose of exposing them was, that they might

The Hamburgh Papers contain a long account of be recognised, and their names ascertained. [Hear, a Linding effected by a flying British squadron at hear.] Having stated this from his own personal La Ceotat, near Marseilles, in which the English knowledge, it was possible that others might be enare said to have been beaten off with considerable abled to contradict the other statements of the Honless. We have no doubt but this will turn out to Gentleman. have been a most dashing and successful enterprize Mr. MARTIN (of Galway) declared his convicon the part of the British, when we receive our tion, that neither the Lord Lieutenant of that day, own accounts. The foreign papers do not mention nor any of his confidants, gave their countenance to the names of any of the ships or officers em-

postd.

atrocities, which, however, were certainly committed to the full extent that had been stated. Mr. HUTCHINSON explained. He had said nothing but what he knew to be fact; and the Hon-Gentleman opposite (Mr. Croker) had better take care how he contured to deny any assertion of his .--

[Cries of Order, order.] Mr. RYDER vehemently condemned the lansuage of the last speaker, as altogether unusual and inwarranted by the practices and decorum of the House. He trusted that neither his Hon. Friend behind him, nor his Noble Friend by his side, were to be intimidated by the menacing expressions of that Hon. Gentleman. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the incidental discussion which had taken BRISTOL ELECTION, JULY 10.

place, he should not regret it, if it had the effect of southing the people the inestimable blessings of tranq illity. Dreadful as had been the scenes in Ire-THURSDAY EVENING .- Our contest, if contest and, this country had often witnessed atrocities it can be called, becomes every hour more and · peally resolting. An Hon. Buronet (Sir Francis more " flat, stale, and unprofitable." The Elec-Bordett), distinguished for his contempt of all contion for a Surgeon to the Infirmary, in the room stituted authorities, had mentioned the case of a of the late Mr. J. P. Noble, has thrown the Candiwoman who had been hanged at Lancaster for stealdates for a seat in the great Council of the Nation ing potatoes. The facts of the case he begged leave entirely into the back-ground, and made them a to state.- A farmer, who had brought his potatoes mere " Little-Go." In the first instance 812 perto market, on finding the shops shut, returned, and sons voted in a few hours, whilst the latter amountwas followed by the mob. The woman in question ed to only 94, during the whole day; of these Hunt gained possession of his cart, and sold the whole of the potatoes at her own price to the multitude. of the reiterated hints of Mr. Arthur Palmer, "that This was the offence, and it was too characteristic the Sheriffs are very anxious to get on with the Poll." of the disorders and turbulence which prevailed .up to Mr. Hunt, as much as to say, " Tis at you He was fully convinced that revolutionary principles were at the bottom of these disturbances, and that the temporary distress that was felt was only on as fast as you please, but do not harry me !"-There is a Fabius for you! You cannot conceive Mr. HUTCHINSON explained, that he had not any thing much more ridiculous than the scene is in meant any disrespect either to the Hon. Gentleman brave (as Cobbett calls it) city, gaping at each other or to the House. He persisted in the truth of his from nine in the morning until four in the evening 1-rmer statement, and certainly disapproved of the compelled to take a part, day after day, with grave list expression of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croin which he seemed to express his confidence the uproar and jokes of a dirty rabble. I will give that all his (Mr. Hutchinson's) statements might omnes: When a Blue presents himself at the bar, Mr. ROBINSON observed, that his Hon. Friend had not contradicted the Hon. Gentleman, but had Mr. Sheriff Bickley demands-" for whom do you rote?" and at the same moment one of the mob depierely explained his own statement. Mr. FULLER said-" Sir, I rise upon a point of surgery - The Gentleman speaks of a dead body tions of course is, " Mr. Richard Hart Davis!" To statement. weltering in its blood-What, after the circulation render this the more piquante, that Gentleman, as in of the roins is stopped-poh, ridiculous!"-[Hear, duty bound, takes hold of a three-cornered chapeau,

> ed to you.' Hunt's party the other day actually sported the 'ap of Liberty upon a stake, a la Francoise, aye, and that within a few feet of that very bench upon which lately was seated the terrible Sir Vicary Gibbs, our Recorder! it was, however, torn from the bearer,

rises, bows, and says-" Sir, I am very much oblig-

carried off in triumph. Mr. Hunt harangues his myrmidons, as usual, from one of the brass pedestals opposite the Exchange; and yesterday, when during his speech his the attention of the mob to him with his finger, then turned round, and litting up the Haps of his coat, he . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . catera desunt,

net being decent! General State of the Poll on Thurway evening,-Davis, 1685; Hunt, 208 .- Majority for Davis, 1477. Friday, three o'clock .- The old story: Davis 44, Hunt 2.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice, that b world on Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill MR. COBBETT. roaking the offence of aiding French Prisoners a

> On the 9th, a numerous Meeting of the persons denominating themselves - Friends of the Liberty of the Press, and Freedom of Discussion," was held at the Crown and A chor Tavere, to celebrate the liberation of Mr. Cobbett-Sir F. Burdett in the Chair; when near 600 persons sat down to dinner. As soon as the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave- The Prince Regent; may be call to mind | pected. the declaration of the Lince of Wales, that the Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the People." This toast was drunk without any of the usual demonstrations of applauce.

Sir Francis then gave-" The People; the source of all power;" and " A free Press, and free Discussion;"-both of which were drunk with enthusiastic applause.

ions on the release of that able Advocate of Parliaentary Reform, and zealous Opposer of the Floging System, William Cobbett."

This called up Mr. Cobbett, who observed, that he should not have felt it necessary to have trespassed longer on this occasion than merely to return them his thanks, had it not been for a letter which appeared in The Times of that morning, charging him with inconsistency, and adducing extracts of opinions, stated by himself, in The Porcuping and Political Register, condemning the conduct of Sir F. Burdett, whose cause he now espoused. He was ready to acknowledge he had, at one time, disapproved of the conduct of the worthy Baronet, but en vents' experience had shown him that he was wrong ; and he was not lo any degree ashamed of cknowledging his error. -[ Applauses.]

On the health of the Chairman being giren, Si Burdett returned thanks. Several other Goutlemen delivered their sentipents. About nine the Chairman quitted the Chair, and soon after the Meeting backer of

ediateriars on morne.

THERE DAY, JE Y 16.

The London Journals of Sa urday, in addition o the proceedings in the H suse of Commons, have oursyed several articles of intelligence of considerable interest; but it is necessary to remark, that the evidence of their authenticity does not as yet entitle. them to implicit reliance. The reported arrival of General Moneye in Sceden will not readily obtain belief, atthough the various channels through which the statement has come give it a claim to attention. It is said that, hive or six most is ago, Branaporte ispatched a confide tial Agent to America, invitng Monrye to Sweden, and offering him an imortant command in the war theo contemplated, that e reached Gottenburgh under an assumed name, and that he thence proceeded to Orebro, where he arowed himself, and was received in a manner suitable to his high character. How the fact stands, it is impossible at present to determine; but we cannot place | Dickson, there is a number of gross mistatements i through him that they had captured 5 sail of En- any confidence in the declaration attributed to him and misrepresentations, highly injurious to the reby the London Journalist quoted in another part | putation of the Ministers of this body.

three battles; but, so vast are the resources of his to him for his signature: mind, that, in the end, my fortunes must sink be- " From a sense of the duty which I owe to myneath his superior talents,"

The general belief, that Russia and Turkey have of Ulster, I feel myself called muon to acknowledge made Peace and entered into alliance, gradually acquires greater probability and strength. On this subject, The Morning Chronicle of Saturday contains polled 6. In this manner we keep moving, in spite | the following information-" Two letters from Riga reached Town yesterday, by a private channel, the one dated the 17th, and the other the 18th of Whenever Mr. P. ventures to cast a significant eye | June; and they fully confirm the intelligence which | Body, and to the Presby terian cause, and I hope we obtained from Gottenburgh by the Auholt mail. I am talking," Hunt smiles, and replies, " get | They state unequivocally, that tranquillity had been restored between these two Powers; and they enter largely into the advantages to Russia, consequent on that arrangement, which, they say, will enable Court. Imagine to yourself the big migs of this her to meet the multifarious difficulties she has to encounter in a war with NAPOLEON. We have, also, discovered, that the bearer of the intelligence of the pacification, of which the preliminaries were faces, in this most miserable farce; and exposed to | signed at Bucharest, (other accounts say, Jassy, and add, that Chetzagow was the Europ on the part of you one specimen of our wit, and ex uno disce | Russia) was an official Messenger, announcing not only the event, but the measures that would be, in consequence, adopted." The Swedish Gazettes are said to contain the Treaty in question. Letters mands-" You, Sir; who kissed the kitchen girl, from Vienna express doubts of this occurrence; but and cat up all the tallow?" the answer to both ques- these are not of themselves sufficient to negative the The London Gazette contains various dispatches

from Portugal, of which the substance has recently been communicated to our readers. The Gazette reached us at an hour that obliges us to postpone the full details till Saturday. The first is a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Salamanca, June 18, stating the capture of that City, and the joy of the inhabitants on their deliverance from the enemy. A French garrison, of about 800 men, remained in when henfterwards passed along the street, and was the fortifications, whom his Lordship was preparing to attack with the fullest assurance of success. Two dispatches then follow, one from General Hill, and the other from Gen. SLADE, both relating to the encounter in which the latter was engaged at Llera, antagonist passed in his carriage, he first directed and which terminated unsuccessfully, the British sus taining the following loss - 2 serjeants and 20 rank and file killed - 26 rank and file wounded - 2 othcers, 10 serjeants, 106 rank and file missing, together with a number of horses killed, wounded, and missing. The Officers missing are, Lieutenauts WINDSOR, of the Royals, and Homewood, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, the former having his horse shot, and the latter being wounded. An Aide-de-Camo of the enemy's General was taken prisoner. A dispatch from Mr. Stewart, dated Lisbon, June 23, states, that Dro ver, having been reinforced by three battalions, had moved forward upon Lierens, with 7000 men, that Marshal Sourt, with 13,000 men, was ndrancing from Seville to St. Olalla, where he was expected on the evening of the 17th, and that General HILL had marched back to Albuera. In this quarter, therefore, active operations may be ex-

> JAMES HENRY REYNETT, Esq. eldest Lieutenant n the 45th Regiment, who has distinguished him self in several important and hard-fought battles in Portugal, has returned for a time to his friends it this City, in consequence of a severe wound which he received at the storming of Budajos. In the heat of the engagement, and as he was mising a ladder for the purpose of pulling down the French Colours, Friendship, Evans, ditto, rock salt, &c. : Benjamin his mouth, lodged in his neck, on the opposite side. It has since been extracted, and Mr. Reynerr, who has nearly recovered from the wound, will speedily be enabled to resume those professional duties, in the discharge of which he has already acquired an high and honourable reputation.

Yesterday, as will be seen from an Advertise. neut, an additional Mail Coach commenced runing to and from this City, which opens up a new and highly useful medium of communication to Carick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Caher, Limerick, Cork, and broughout the whole South of Ireland, combined, as he plan is, with other Mail-Coach Establishments. Merchants and Traders will be enabled to receive their letters from the places we have just named, and o reply to them on the same day, whilst, from the regularity with which the Packet Establishment a conducted, the Couch that leaves this at two o'clock, will almost always take with it the London Mail which falls due on the day of it's departure. Many of our Subscribers will be benefitted by this new arrangement, and, as soon as we shall have obtained the necessary information, we shall avail ourselves to the full of the advantages which are thus offered. In the mean time, we request the favour of instructions from such of our Friends as may wish an alteration in the time and manner of transmitting their Papers. Those of them, whose situation admits of their receiving their papers by the second Coach, will very frequently have the satisfaction of obtaining a communication of the news conveyed by the London Journals which fall due on the day of publication. It may be useful to state, that the Mail Coach, which heretofore left Clonmel at 6 o'clock in the morning, now starts from that town at five in the morning, and arrives here proportionably earlier. The General Synod of Ulster met last week a

ookstown-among its most important proceedings were the following :-

· Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Synod, that in the Narrative published by Dr

of our paper. His sentiments are well known to be ! The Synod having thought proper that Dr. of a different kind. When in Cadiz, he was asked, Dickson should publicly retract his mistatements whether, with equal means, he would be able to con- and misrepresentations, and Dr. Dickson having send successfully against Bonaparth? To which expressed a wish that the Synod should timpore a he replied-" I might defeat him in one, two, or declaration to that effect, the following was handed

> self, to the public, and especially to the Rev. Synod and declare, in the most public and solemn manner, that my publication, entitled " A Narrative of the confinement and exile of William Steele Dickson, D: D." contains a number of mistatements and mis representations (partly arising from misconception), injurious to the character of the Ministers of this this Rev. Body will now accept my acknowledge ments of my deep regret and sincere contrition for having published them."

Dr. Dickson having considered the form of declaration offered to him by this Synod, expressed

his determination to decline giving it his signature. " Moved, that Dr. Dickson besuspended ab officio, until he shall publicly retract his mistatements and misrepresentations respecting the Ministers of this body, in a manner satisfactory to the Sy and.

\* To this motion the following amendment was moved and agreed to-that the consideration of this business be postponed till the meeting of the Synod next year, to allow Dr. Dickson an opportunity of publicly retracting his mistatements and misrepresentations.'

BIRTHS .- On the 8th instant, her Grace the Dachess of Bedford, of a daughter -In London, the Lady of Sir Robert Williams, Bart, of a daughter. MARRIAGES .- In London, the Hon. Julia Petre, aughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Petre, to James

Weld, Esq. of Comstield House, in Wilts .- In Dubin, John Taylor, Esq. of Ayr, Scotland, to Mary, laughter of George Taylor, Eq. of Camden street -At Lishon, the Earl Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafion, to Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral Berkeley, and niece to the Duke of Richmond. DEATHS .- At Cashel, in child-bed, Mrs. Jordan. wife of Richard Jordan, Esq. Under-Sheriff of the County of Tipperary.- In London, Mr. Williams, an East-India Director .- In Dublin, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Francis Hughes, Esq. of the Phrenix Purk .- In her 18th year, Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Sherman, of Park, County of Kilkenny .- At his house in Pimlico, George Rawlinson, Esq. Master-Cook to the King, who had acted faithfully in the Royal service for near half a century.—Near Middleton, Mrs. Judith Sherlock, wife of John Sherlock, Esq.—At Bungarvan, Mr. John Thomson, of Forensught, in the County of Waterford .- At Hybla, Castleknock, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, formerly a Fellow of Triaity College, Dublia -In Worcestershire, Mrs. Bourne, at the age of 106 -At Brighton, aged 94, Mr. R Humphreys, the o'dest inhabitant of that place .--Near Leeds, John Holliday, aged 100. He has left 6 children. 51 grand children, 130 great-grand-chil dren, and one great great-grand child, the ages of himself and children stand thus : John (the decensed) 100, his daughter, Mary, 70, Thomas 66, Martha 69, William 60, John 59, Samuel 50-Total 462. Upwards of one hundred of this old man's des cudants attended his funeral .- Near Tavistock, Elizabeth Willi-

smid, Esq. aged 42, after an illness of only 14 hours-PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JULY 15.

ams, aged 111; within the last four years she had

cut all new teeth !- At Dundalk, the Hon. Lieutenant

James Bligh Jocelyn, of the Royal Navy, second son

of the Earl of Roden -In London, Abraham Gold-

ARRIVED. 10th-Gower Packet: Eleanor and Grace, Brown. wansea, culm : Catherine, Francis, ditto, ditto : race and Peggy, Morgan, ditto, conta : Assiduous, Jenkins, ditto, ditto; Resolution, Roberts, dit.o, ditto : Valiant, Griffith Preston, ditto : Maria, Jones, ditto, ditto; Rose, Lowther, Dublin, beef, outmeal, &c. 1 Mary Ann, Mather, Liverpool, in. goods; Evans, ditto, white-salt, &c Hoss, white salt, &c. &c.

11th-Sainuel Packet; Ceres, Evans, Swansen, 12th-Agenoria, Twidale, London, staves : Resoluion, Jones, Liverpool, white salt & coals: Surprize, Hyde, Bristol, luggage : Princess Mary, Hunt, Wey-

nou'h, a seeker, halfast : Earl Leicester Packet. 13th-New Blessing, Tedball, Swansen, coals Elpit, Maurice, l'ortwilliam, timber, de ils. &c. : Earl andwich Packet; Mary, Evans, Swansen, culm; Veptune, Whiteway, ditto, ditto; Reso ution, Grifith, ditto, ditto: Fiv. Crawford, Plymouth, ballist. 14th-Good Intent, Burnard, Swansea, culm :-Royal George, James, Cork, live cattle, Newport; sylph, White, ditto, ditto, Betsey, Stephings, Brisol, m. goods; Camd in Packet.

BAILED, 10th-Mary Hill, Thomas, Swansea, barley, wheat, kc. . Rehance, Beale, Portenouth, beef, butter, &c. . ohn, Mathin. Cardiffe, live pigound cattle i Romulus, love, Liverpool, ballast r Barl Sandwich Packet .--Put back-James, Orem-and Trio, Trevitt.

11th-Victory, Thomas, Cardiffe, live pigs: Caml en Packet. 17th-Active, Tell, Southampton, ballast; Gower Packet.

13th-Resolution, Pearson-and Mary, Lowrie iverpool, wheat and oat; James, Orom-and Trio. Trevitt, before-mentioned: Samuel Packet. 14th-Portitude, Griffithe-and Shillelah, New port, live cattle, Milford; Camden Revenue Cruiser;

Earl Leicester Packet. Wind-S. E. at 8 a. m. CLONMEL, CORK, AND LIMERICK

ROYAL MAIL-COACHES. THE Public are respectfully informed, that, from the 15th instant, the CLOVMEL, CORK, CA-HER and LIMERICK MAIL COACHES will be dispatched from this Office at SEVEN in the morning, and TWO in the afternoon of each day.

Mail Coach Office, Waterford, July 15, 1812.

AUCTION. O' MONDAY, the third of August, will be sold, without reserve, the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE of MILFORT (near Portlaw, in the County

of Waterford), comprising suitable and valuable Ar-The HOUSE, OUFICES, GARDEN, and DE-MENE, consisting of 48 Acres, will be LET, or the INTEREST SOLD. The Beauty and Convenience of the Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply to Mr. Binnin, Waterford, or Mr. Hean, Milfort. Milfort, July 15, 1812.