The House agreed to the amendments made by the Commons in the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Mr. Lushington, Mr. Alderman Shaw, and others from the Commons, returned the Peace Preservation Bill, Religious Worship Bill, Bank-note Bill, Moorfields Bill, St. George's-fields Bill, and London Prison Bill, stating that the Commons had agreed to their Lordships' amendments in these Bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, JULY 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to

several Bills, for which see Lords. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT brought up a peti Hon from H. Hunt, Esq. of Hookham, Sussex, the unsuccessful Candidate for Bristol, complaining of H. Davis, Esq. the other Candidate, at the late election for Bristol. It stated, that a great number of outlaws and felons had been employed by him, under the name of bludgeon-men, or constables; that large sums of money were given to those ruthaus, to induce them to beat and Intimidate the friends of the petitioner; that various assaults, and murder. had been committed by these persons; that great part of the Guildhall, at Bristol, was blockaded, and free ingress and egress allowed to the friends of H. Davis, Esq. while the friends of the Petitioner had to run the gauntlet through these ruffians, and and informers, to instigate men to the commission were frequently knocked down by them; that the Petitioner daily protested to the Sheriff against these proceedings; that these ruffians threatened to set fire to a powder magazine near the town, which threat was made use of as a pretext for calling in the military, contrary to law; that the oaths were illegally administered to the electors, and various acts of bribery were committed by H. Davis, Esq. and his friends: and that the Poll was closed a day before the proper time. The petition prayed that the matters be taken into consideration.

The SPEAKER desired Sir F. Burdett to fix a day nominally, which would enable him to renew the motion next session.

Sir F. BURDETT named this day three weeks. Sir F. BURDETT presented also a petition from T. Doxey and W. Langwell, freeholders of Bristol, to the same effect as the petition of Mr.

Hant. Referred to the same day as the other. STATE OF THE NATION. Sir F. BURDETT began by remarking, that since public grievances demanded public remediesand grievances were never more numerous than at present-and since, notwithstanding a little success lately in the war in Spain, the country was never more pressed with dangers, foreign and domestic; be had, under these circumstances, thought it his duty. before the close of the Session, to attempt to draw the attention of the Regent to the state of the country. It was impossible to go through all the grievances which offered themselves to his view : he must | stead of producing, as they might, more than a milbe content with stating those strong points of abuse which weighed most upon his mind, as a source of dissatisfaction with the people, and of consequent danger to the existence of the country. The first class consisted of those inroads upon the Constitution, which had of late years become so frequent and habitual, as to a waken little consideration, and | House of Commons was enabled to assume an unbegan to seem, from use, as parts of the Constitution. He alluded to the departures from the old | and to keep the Crown under perpetual apprehen-Common Law of the land. The Judges on many occasions, especially where the freedom of the press was concerned, construed the law in a manner unfavourable to the subject; but the principal abuse was the stretch of power assumed by the Att.-Gen. in issuing his ex-officio Informations, contrary to the usage of the common law. He was aware that | sied the efforts of our army and navy. Many Gensuch informations had in former times been issued; but it was on small occasions where the law maxim. | would be produced by a reform in Parliament. If de minimis non curat lex, applied; and unless Sir W. Blackstone was mistaken-and, indeed, he un- | should not press the subject; but he was convinced derstood, that now he was said to be so-they were i that reform alone could stop that source of corrupjustified only by the overbearing necessity of the tion of which he complained; and which was so precase—and where danger might occur from delay .- | valent, that the most honest Minister could not sup-Whatever might be the origin of this power, the port himself by his talents and integrity, but was practice of late must have been such as to disgust | forced to have resort to sinister means to maintain the minds of all fair men, and to consince them that | his power. While, therefore, he was anxious to it had extended to an unexampled degree. This | uphold the constituted authorities of the country, he power of bringing persons to trial-of putting off was also most auxious to put an end to this corrupt the trial-of loading the party with fines, at pleasure -with all the other powers possessed by the ly wished to call the Regent's attention to this sub-Att.-Gen. were too dangerous to continue without animadversion in a free country. He had himself occasionally attended some trials on ex-officio Informations, and it appeared to him, that the Att .- I the ground of their rejection. It was nugatory to Gen. was the master of the Court, laying down the | talk of a Treaty between us and Ferdinand VII .law, and that every dictum he uttered was conclu- | Such a Treaty could never have existed, as Ferdisive. On the trial of that unfortunate man, Bel- | nand was never accessible, and, besides, was lingham, the Att.-Gen. for the first time in a case | not the legitimate King of Spain. It seemed to not of treason, challenged eight of the Jury. Even him of little importance whether Spain was gothe prisoner was not allowed to challenge, except | verned by a Joseph or a Ferdinand. Of this on reasonable ground assigned, while the Att. Gen. he was sure, that in April, and before there possessed a peremptory power. Such a power ap- | was any prospect of a war of Russia with France, peared to him unconstitutional, and tending to cor- such an offer as that recently made by the French rupt justice in ils very source: it went to do away | Government would have been thought far more the effect of the trial by Jury; for, though it left | advantageous than could reasonably have been the form, it destroyed the impartiality of that tri- expected. The question therefore was, whether bunal. Such was one abuse. There were other the war was to be continued, merely to place grievances of a different description. We had been | Ferdinand on the throne, while it was confessed that

at such a dreadful height, it would be better lot into it the disastrous result, which, from former experi- should be fixed upon for the payment of public made the financial reports, that immense sums of money had been prodigally expended. Some of the most striking items of expense be would mention. The sinecures in Scotland and Ireland amounted to £392,000: the losses of the Irish Union, which | cent attempt had been made to form a new Adminiswere to be compensated, were reckoned at £100,000, among which losses was a curious item of 120,000 to be paid to the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz: the charge for pensions on the Consolidated Fund was £382,100; on the Post-office, \$13,000; on the Excise, \$14,000; on Scotland, £49,000; making altogether about £952,000. emoluments; to the Prince of Orange of £16,000; compensations of service, and amounted to the sum of £2,143,000. All this was independent of the

the dignity of the Throne would be better consulted,

if the Crown lands were restored; for now the

controlled and unconstitutional power in the nation,

sion of the People. He had been frequently called

an enemy to the constituted authorities; so far from

it, he was ready to support the constitutional au-

thority of the Crown, which had been trenched upon

do as it pleased, and by its jobs and corruptions pal-

tiemen had said that they could not see what good

he thought the good were merely speculative, he

and pernicious oligarchy, and therefore particular-

ject. He wished, also, to express his opinions on

the overtures of peace lately made by the French Em-

peror to our Government. He could not understand

and exertions to support the labouring finance of vigorous exertions could support them; and this,

lately pronounced incapable, were now carrying on our affairs, with the addition of an American war, little surprise; he expected nothing from any parti-£49,000; making altogether about £952,000.— Inthe surprise, in Capacita de de la confección French and Dutch loyalists, and the public were | nued; all Administrations must, in his mind, be still encumbered with the loan to the Emperor of nearly alike, while not only the People, but the So-Germany, who was now at war, in alliance with rereign, were governed by an oligarchy, acising out our enemy: there were grants also to the Duchess of the borough system. He wished to press upon the balances for and against the public and the of Brunswick of £8000 per annum; to the Duke | the attention of the Prince Regent the necessity of of Brunswick Oels of \$\mathcal{P}\delta(000), besides his military | doing away the power of an oligarchy, who, by means of the borough system, trampled equally on and to the French Protestant Clergy of £1000. All the rights of the People and of the Throne. To this these sums were granted to Foreigners, without any | pligarchy he had sworn interminable hostility upon the altar of his country. Before he concluded, he must shortly advert to one subject that had been mensums granted to the Royal Family out of the Droits | tioned the other night by the Member for Bedford. of the Admiralty, and of the sum advanced to the It had been the will of Providence, that the coun-Duke of York, during the Administration of Lord try has been more than once placed in a situation Sidmouth. Besides this, there was a charge of which suspended the whole Constitution-now it was within the compass of possibility that we might £968,425 for the foreign corps, and of two milbe deprived of the Prince Regent also. Amidst such lions for the East India Company. But there was a calamity, we should have no Government whatone item, which he never contemplated without jealousy and terror; it was the item of £176,000 for ever; and it might happen at a period when we were surrounded with the greatest dangers and difsecret service money. He knew not whether this ficulties. If that House had any foresight, it should money was employed to purchase war, as in the misprovide against an interregnum of this sort. It was sion of Mr. Henry, in America; or to procure spies present reign, his Majesty was once very ill; and Ordered. of crimes; but whatever were its uses, it was to be looked to with jealousy and suspicion. There was an Act was passed, founded on this very consideraa charge likewise of £100,000 for the poor Clergy | tion, to provide for the management of the Government in the case of such an emergency. Why a siof the Church of England, who, in his mind, ought milar measure was not adopted now, was to him a to be assisted by their richer brethren. At any rate, matter of surprise; unless, indeed, that House the distressed manufacturers, were full as much enwanted, in case of any such event, to keep the Gotitled to public compensation for losses occasioned by public measures. He objected also to the Comvernment in its own hand, and the Crown in a state of abeyance. The Princess Charlotte had now armissioners employed to examine the Public Accounts, who had never produced a saving sufficient rived at riper years; and for the purpose of averting any such dangers, an act might be passed for estato pay their own expenses for one mouth, and whose duties ought to be performed by the House of Comblishing a regency in her name. The great cure for the dangers of our situation proposed by Lord Welmons, which would save a large sum to the public. lestey, certainly a Statesman of no small eminence, He objected also to the grant of £8000 to the Board of Agriculture, and of £65,000 for reads and was the carrying on the war in the Peninsula with bridges in Scotland, a sum greater than the land-tax | greater rigour. Undoubtedly a languid and proof that nation; to the sum of [28 000 for a new | tracted warfare was the worst policy that could be pursued; but was that the only panacea which his Mint, and of \$\int 238,000 for improvements about Pa-Jace-yard and Westminster Abbey, which last expenses he apprehended should be defrayed by the that a Statesman should overlook all the internal Dean and Chapter; at any rate, the subject ought like prescribing great exertions to a patient whose to be inquired into. He objected also to the grant vitals were fatally affected. Another set of Statesof \$20,800 for a Royal Military Canal, and of men had proposed the repeal of the Orders in Coun-P5 160 to the Prince of Wirtemburgh, who was an ally to Bonaparte. All these items amounted to cil, and the emancipation of the Catholics, both about nine millions, exclusively of the Civil List, | very good things; but they still did not, in his mind, touch the radical cause of all our grievances. which was one million more. He did not think the King had made a prodigal bargain by accepting one On this subject he had endeavoured to explain the ideas which he entertained; and should now conmillion in compensation for the Crown-lands; but those lands were so negligently managed, that include with moving an address to the Prince Regent, omprising all the topics which he had touched upon. The Hon. Baronet then read his Address, which lion, they seldom averaged more than 50 or P60,000. He objected to this establishment of a was an epitome of his speech; but no person rising o second his motion, it of course fell to the ground. Civil List, which made the Crown seem a great over-grown pressioner on the public; and thought

Mr. BARING rose to move for a paper, to the production of which he believed there would be no objection. He conceived that it would be extremely beneficial to the finances of the country, were the measure of the redemption of the land-tax more generally facilitated, and opportunities more generally given to others, besides the landholder, of purchasing such land tax. The Landlord had now the option of redeeming it at 15 years' purchase; but, considering the security on the land which was by a vile borough-mongering oligarchy, which could afforded the purchaser, he had no doubt that, at present, the capitalist would give 25 years' purchase, if the landlord declined to redeem. He signified his intention of bringing this subject before Parliament next Session, if Ministers did not take it up. He then moved for an account of the amount of Land-Tax redeemed, and the amount of Stock | that the letter of Governor Eliott conveyed a very in the hands of the Commissioners for such redemp-

> The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was glad the attention of the House had been called | be trusted. to this subject, which was of great national importance. Some measures upon it had already been adopted by Ministers; and he hoped they would be extended next year, upon the mature considera- licity would be a caution to Members who were tion of Parliament.

> Mr. CALCRAFT wished merely to observe that, as the law stood at present, if a landlord declined redeeming his land tax, any other person might come | licity. He then suggested to the Hon. Mover, when in and buy it for him. Such things happened every day; and the only difference was, that the landlord paid the land tax to this purchaser, instead of its being paid to Government. The Hon. Baronet had therefore deprecated a practice which took place

After a few words from Mr. Baring, the motion was agreed to .- Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

A new writ was ordered for Londonderry, in the From of Lord G. Beresford, appointed Comptroller of the Household; also for the county of Londonderry, in the room of Sir C. Stewart, appointed Groom of the Bedchamber; and for the borough of Ashburton, in the room of Mr. Sallivan, appointed threatened with the necessity of rigorous measures, our hoances laboured, and that nothing but the most a Commissioner of Taxes.

Mr. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE, in rising to the country. At the present time, when taxes we e too, when we seemed on the eve of a war with Ame- more for several accounts relative to Army Agents,

at such a dreadful height, it would be better for | ricu. If the war in the Peninsula should full; or | stated his metion to 10, that some power sof.

least before they called upon the country for fresh sacrifices. It appeared to him, from considering the fine series of the series of the fine series of the series of the fine series o nisters. For his own part, notwithstanding the con- Greenwood, had no less than 176 battalioes notice fident expectations held out in the newspapers, and his management. He had the highest opinion of he supposed promulgated by Government, he did that gentleman, and knew him to be a man of honot think the event would be as predicted. A re- nour and generosity; but what security had Government in case of his failure or bankruptcy? He withtration, but it had produced nothing but cabals and ed that some measure should be adopted with respect intricues. The very men, whom the House had to the regular army, similar to that which Ministers had passed this Session relating to the Agent General of Volunteers, by which a saving of \$230,000 or and all the other difficulties in which the nation was £31,000 was effected for the country. He attriinvolved. In him, however, these things produced buted the great agency of Mr. Greenwood, not so much to the circumstance of there being forty-fire to some higher authority. He then moved for several accounts of the sums advanced to Agents of the Army, Marines, Artillery, and Ordnance, and of

Mr. LONG observed, that a branch of the War-Office was actively employed in adjusting the accounts alladed to, and that the present Secretary at War was giving very particular attention to the subiect. He must state, however, to correct any misapprehensions which the Hon. Gentleman's speech night excite, that very considerable sums of money were due from the public to several agents, and to Mr. Greenwood in particular; and that an office similar to the Agent General of Volunteers could not be instituted in the army without altering its whole constitution.

After some observations from Mr. Dent, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Rose, Mr. Long, and others, the

Mr. WHARTON moved for a new writ for Ashburton, in the room of Lord C. Bentinck, who had well known, that about the commencement of the accepted the place of Treasurer of the Household.

> Mr. JACKSON moved that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, for a copy of the speech of Governor Eliott, in which were contained some charges against the Leeward Islands. He stated it to be his intention, unless the matter were taken up by Government, to bring forward some motion next

Session in justification of the planters. Mr. STEPHEN said that the remarks of Gorernor Eliott were called for in viedication of his own conduct. He allowed, that among the planters there were men of exemplary humanity—the more to be admired, as in a state where negro-slavery was allawed there must be a perpetual tendency to harden and corrupt the mind; but this humanity, he was sorry to say, especially among the lower orders, was not extended to the black population. What had been the case at St. Kitts, and at Tortola? At the Lordship could recommend? It was unaccountable first place, a man, who had been guilty of the most cruel enormities towards his slaves, had been acquitevils under which the country laboured : -it was ted; and a printer had been indicted, convicted, and imprisoned, for publishing merely an ungarbled statement of the trial. At Tortola, when Hodges had been found guilty of murder - one murder out of 50 of the most savage description-what had been the difficulty? Not to prevent, as might be expected, a premature execution by an indignant population, but to enforce the execution. The Governor had been forced to leave the seat of Government, to proclaim martial law in Tortoja, and to reside there 10 days to prevent disturbance - and this was necessary by reason of the prejudices of the white po-

> statement which he had made. Mr. BROWNE allowed that Governor Eliott was entitled to the highest praise for his conduct respecting the execution of Mr. Hodges, and that he ad the greatest respect for his general character and onduct; and at the same time he must set the Hon. Gent, right upon this transaction. Although the Jury recommended Mr. Hodges for mercy, yet the majority of the white population of Tortola were lamorous for his execution; and if it had not taken place, he verily believed that he would have been torn to pieces either by the whites or the blacks.-Under such circumstances, he thought the Governor was right to proclaim martial-law, to preserve the peace of the island. He must say, however, unfair insinuation against the white population .-In calling out the Militia (who were whites) to protect the peace, he had proved that they were to

pulation against those unfortunate beings who were

of a different colour from themselves. He thought,

therefore, that Governor Eliott was justified in the

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted much that ever this paper had been made public; and he hoped the inconvenience of the pubabout moving for the production of similar papers, as when they were once ordered to be laid on the table of the House, it was impossible to avoid pubther it would not be well to postpone this motion till

After a few words from Mr. JACKSON, the motion was withdrawn .- Adjourned.

COUNTY KILKENNY GRAND JURY. The Hon James Butler, Foreman, Earl of Desart, Hon. Charles Butler; Hon. Pierse Butler; Sir John Bounden, Bart.; Sir E. Loftus, Bart.; Sir Wheelet Cuffe, Bart.; James Wemys, Esq. Michael Cox. Esq. George Bryan, Esq. Thomas Kavenagh, Esq. C. B. Ponsonby, Esq. W. Bayly, Esq. George Rother, Esq. Edward Murphy, Esq. Ralph Gore, Esq. William Morres, Esq. Joseph Greene, Esq. Richard Powers Esq. William Izod, Esq. Samuel Mathews, Esq. Peter Walsh, Esq. Edward Smyth, Esq.
No trial of interest occurred at the Assizes of Kil-

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# Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,325.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of DAVIS & NEWSOM, is this Day dissolved by mutual consent. An Account of the Partnership will be settled by SAMUEL S. DAVIS, of said Firm.
SAMUEL STRANGMAN DAVIS.

Waterford, 8th Month 5th, 1812.

County of the City of AUCTION, on Monday, the tenth day of August next, at the Exchange, between the hours of tweeve and one o'Cock in the Afternoon, in several Lots, or Divisions, for the Term of 99 Years, commencing from the Soiled as of March, 1815-That part of the Lands of GRACEDIEU, called the City part, also the Town and Linds of BALLYNEMONA, BALLYNEMONA BEGG 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 purchase: of which fines one-half is to be deposited assic fixely in Cash or City Scale, 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

fice.-Dated this 13th day of July, 1812. JOHN DENIS, Mayor JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer.

thereon. A Map of the said Town and Lands, mark-

ed, and laid out in Lots, or Divisions, as they are

intended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor's Of-

CONCERNS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD TO BE SOLD.

FITHE capital HOUSE, and CONCERNS formerly L. occupied as a Bank, and lately held by Sir Si-The valuable and extensive STORES and CON-CERNS at the Adelphi,

Clare-Street, Dublin. Waterford, July 11, 1912.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Patrick-street, next to Mr Device, Chandler Also, the HOUSE in Lady hae, lately occupied by Mrs. Surmaock. Inquire o MICHAGE DORBYN, next door to the latter House. Waterford, May 28, 1812

## WHITE WINE.

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

## MAY-PARK.

TIO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with twenty Acres of GROUND; or, the IN-TERE: T will be sold. If let, a Fine will be expects ed. 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 is ON TUESDAY, THE FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT, some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs, with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF-FICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for soven Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Humphay Mar, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. 62 The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished, for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

TIMIS Composition produces the most brilliant Jer BLACK over beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, does not soil the lanen, is perfectly free from any nauscous Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

Sold Wholesale by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Line, London, and Retail by Arthur Birnie, R. Farrell, and J. Bull, Stationers, Quay, Waterford a Banks, Ross; C. Taylor, Wexford; Farrell and Gormin. Clonnel, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d. half a Pint; and Quarts 3s. 9d. each.

Caution .- The superior Quality of this Blacking has Induced several base impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the above name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless " ROBERT WAR-ROY," is signed on the Label, and " 14, St. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle.

TO BE SOLD.

Either in the Whole, or in four Lots, AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN, Coals, ---- 4s. 4d. - 5s. 01. in the County of Wexford, situated on the na-Vigable 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

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain HAGUIRE, and Doctor WALLES, Waterford, who can Pork, ---- 3 d. - 4d give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood Ranger, will show the sere- Train Oil, ---- - £10 00s. -

TRAMORE RACES will commence on or about the Seventh of September next. Articles at large in due time in the Waterford Papers and Racing

PATRICK POWER, Bellevue. NICHOLAS POWER, Ballinakill, John Roomas, and

WILLIAM SCLLIVAN. Waterford, August 4, 1812. [To be inserted twice.]

Esqrs. Stewards.

TO BE SOLD,

A T TOURIN, which is situated on the Black Water, and near Cappoquin, a large quantity of very gross OAK, ASH, ELM, WALNUT, FIR, SYCA-MORE, &c .- Proposals, in writing, will be received by RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq. Mount Rivers, Cap-

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-SUIR, lately occupied by WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq. deceased. On this House and its Offices no Expense was spared to have then rendered convenient and comfortable. The FURNITURE of the House may be had at a

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 CAR RICK aforesaid, late in the possession of LAWRENC Sur til, Esq. deceased, with an extensive TAN-YARD DRY HOUSES, MILL, and BARK HOUSES, CEI LARS and STORES, fit for immediate work. These latter Concerns, from the gradual improve ments inside during a period of nearly sixty Years in which the Tanning Trade was carried on with su perior success, and possessing consequently every auitable and necessity convenience, are well worth the attention of any Person in the Trade, desirous of following it to any extent with advantage. And I these are also joined a large well-enclosed YARD t

the river Suir, with a QUAY and DOCK amexed, t

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 Romono Smyth, Esq. Calland May so. 1819.

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, THE DWELLING-HOUSE in COLEBECK STREET lately occupied by Mrs. Vincest, with a large walled in GARDEN at the zero thereof.

A so, the STORE-HOUSE and YARD thereto ad oining, being now in the possession of Mr. Annorr. Also, part of the GARDEN at the rere of the above Concern, known by the name of JENES'S GAR DER, containing one Acre and four Perches .- Application to Michael Dobaya, Badey's New-street, or Robert Cooke, Esq. Waterford, April 21, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

**■3HE WOOD and WOODLANDS of INCHINDRIS** LEY, containing 150 Acres, situate in the Counly of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half o Dungarvan, consisting of Oak of 12, 18, and 21 Years growth. These Lands are held by Leise under Sir THOMAS OBBORNE, at a Pepper Corn Rent, of which 32 Years are yet unexpired. There is a comfortable Dwelling-House on the Lands, commanding a beautiful View of the Town and Harbour of Dungarvan. For particulars apply to GEOROE HOBBS, Esq. Carrick-on-Suir: or Roger Cashin, Esq. Waterford, with whom the Title deeds may be seen. The above Sale must positively take place on that Day, and will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-AUG. 1.

Buttor, first Quality, - - - - 112s. 0d.7 \_\_\_\_\_ second, - - - - - - 107s. 0d. Taltow (rendered) - - - about 90s. 0d. Lard (flake) = = = = 09, 0d, = 09, 0d (casks, rendered) - 654. Od. - 664. Od. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 00s. 0d 00s. 0d. Pork, - - - - - - - - - 00s. 0d. 00s. 0d Beef, ---- 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d Oatmeal, - - - - - - 304 Od. - 315. Od Flour, first Quality, - -4. -d. - -8. -d. - -4. -d. - -6. - 0d. - 904. 0d. --- third, - - - - - 60s, od - 68s, od. --- fourth, - - - - 50s. 0d. - 58s. 0d. Wheat, - - - - - 704. 0d. - 75s. 0d. Barley, ---- 30v. 0d. - 34v. 0d. Oats (common) - - - 26s. 0d. - 27s. 0d. ----(potatoe) - - - - 27s. 0d. - 28s. 0d. Malt, - - - - - - 434. 0d. - 454. 0d. Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. Beef (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 8d Mutton (quarters), - - - - 5 d, - 6d. (joints), - - - - - 6 d. - 7d. Veal, - - - - - - - 0 d. - 0d.

Butter, ----- - - - - 18d. - 29d.)

TO BRIET either in the whole or in Lots from the 19th September next, for 3 Lives or 31 cars, the LANDs of BALLYROBBIN, within the lierties of this City, containing about 200 Acres. Proposals to be made to Mr. Abrahan Biggs; of Mr. Thomas Quay.

Waterford, June 11, 1812,

FIDDOWN.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of FIDDOWN, in the County of Kilkenny, TO BE LET, as heretofore advertised. Apply to PETEE WALSEN, Attor nev, William-Street. Waterford, June 27, 1819.

TO BE SET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE HOUSE AND LANDS of DUCKSPOOL, now in the possession of George Boars. Application to be made to him at Duckspool, or William-street, Waterford.

July 29, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

L ARGE capacious STORES and WARE HOUSES, as convenient as any in Tagnano, capable of doing a large Business in the Manufacture of PRO-TINIONS and reception of Conv. and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, the: ery saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jona Atkins, No. 7, Walbrook a and to view the Premises, apply to Jot, w. BARRY, Waterford. August 23, 1812.

FROM THE LONDON GAZEFFE, AUG. 1.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 31st July, 1812, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent

rince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, that no ships or vessels beonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitred to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the United States of America, until further order: and his Royal Highness Is further pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majes-, and by and with the advice aforesaid, to order, hat a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and ressels whatsoever, belonging to the citizeus of the United States of America, now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on heard all such ships and vessels; and that the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and prirateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States | there the French posts. He descended to Ivle on of America, or bearing the flag of the said United | the 5th. States, except such as may be furnished with British licenses, which ressels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said licenses; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or ressels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are heresuch ship and ressel accordingly, except such as are above excepted : and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary direcions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the forty-third rear of the reign of his present Majesty, for the etter protection of the trade of the United Kinglom during the present hostilities with France. power is vested in us to grant licenses to vessels to sail without convoy, and we have, in pursuance of the said Act, granted sundry licenses accordingly; and whereas we see fit to revoke certain of these liceuses, as hereinafter specified, we do hereby revoke and declare null and void, and of no effect, all licenses granted by us to any ship or vessel to sail without convoy to any port or place of North America, Newfoundland, the West Indies, or the Gulf of Mexico, which ship or vessel shall not have cleared out before this revocation shall be known to the collector or other officer of the customs of the port at which such ship or vessel shall be.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 31st of July, 1812. MELVILLE (Signed)

WM. DOMETT. Gro. J. Hope.

To all whom it may concern. By command of their Lordships, J. W. CROKER.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the per Ton. Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Or- the spirit of patriotism which animates these coun-February 23, 1812. Whiskey, - - - - 13s. 9d. - 14s. 0d. per Gal der of the Garter, his Majesty's royal license and tries.

WHITEHALL, JULY 29.

permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Persia, as a testimony of the high regard and respect which that Sovereign feels for his Lordship's character: and to command, that the said royal concession, logether with the relative documents, be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 29.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND-ARMY. " WILNA, JULY 11, 1812 .- The King of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear-guard. Ou

the 5th he met the enemy's caralry in a position anon the Dwina. He caused it to be charged by the originale of light cavalry, commanded by General Baron Subervie. The Prussian regiments, the Wirtembergers and Poles, which form a part of this origade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overturned a line of Russian dragooms and hussars, and took 200 prisoners, with their horses. When they serived on the other side of the Dwing, they broke down the bridges, and showed a disposition to defend the passage of the river. General Count Montbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which, during several hours, carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

" General Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidzoni, whence the Emperor of Russis had

departed on the preceding evening. " Our advanced guard is upon the Dwina.

"General Count Nansouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postavoni. In order to pass the Dziana, It is this day ordered, by his Royal Highness the he proceeded six miles further on the right of the King of Naples. The General of brigade, Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Pollsh light caralry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, sabred a great number, and took 45 prisoners, with several officers. General Nansouty praises the conduct of General Russel, and mentions, with commendation, Lleut. Borke, of the Prussian hussars, the Sub-Officer Kranse, and the hussar, Lutze. His Majesty has granted the insignia of the Legion of Honour to General Roussel, and to the Officers and Sub-offi-

> cers above-named. "General Nansouty took 130 Russian mounted

hussars and dragoons prisoners. "On the 3d of July, the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna by Lida. The Hetman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno, moved towards Lida, and found

"General Count Grouchy occupied Witchnew. Traboni, and Soubotnickl. General Baron Pagol was at Perchia; General Buron Bade Soult was at Blackchtoni; Marshal the Prince of Eckmahl was in advance of Bohrowitzki, pushing heads of co-

lumns in every direction. " Platoff retreated precipitately on the 6th, to Nikolaew.

" Prince Bagration having set out in the beginning of July from Wolkowisk on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He turned back with a view to reach Minsk; anticipated there by the Prince of Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwing, and moved towards the Boristhene, by Bobruisk, across the marshes of Beresina.

" Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bagration had already arrived at Novol-Sworgiew: perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the Prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

" The King of Westphalla was on the 9th at Nowngrodek; General Reguler at Konlina; magazines, baggage waggons, quantities of medicines, and straggling parties, fall into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these countries without any previously arranged route, pursued on every side, Josing their haggage, huming heir magazines, destroying their artillery, and leaving their places without defence.

" General Baron Colbert took, at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, a hundred thousand rations of bread, &cc. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 france, in copper

" All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign there have been but about 30 killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and 10 prisoners, whilst we have already taken from 2000 to 2500 Russian

44 The Prince of Schwartzenberg passed the Bug at Droghitschia, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many buggage name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been carts. The Prince of Schwartzenberg praises the graciously pleased to give and grant unto Richard | reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and

to New-York, June 22,-The news of war ! produced a bustle on Saturday more easily imagined

than described. · Commodore Rodgers sent the Argus to the Hook, with orders for the Congress and United States frigates not to come up. Lieutenant Perry was stationed in a boat at the Narrows, to prevent the departure of a single vessel, as it was believed the Belviders and Tartarus were still off. It is said they

"The President went down at five yesterday morning, in company with the Powhattau. Mrs. Moreau is passenger in this vessel.

44 Commodore Rodgers has here under his command the frigates President, United States, Congress, and Essex; the sloops Hornet and Argus .-The Constitution is hourly expected.

"The Commodore, in an address to his crew of Saturday, told them the time had arrived when the country required their services. " If," said he, there are any of you unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged." Every man huzzaed, and said, they would stand or fall with the Commodore."

It was reported this morning, that letters from Holland of the 29th alt. had been received, stating that accounts had arrived there " of a most dreadful battle fought near Riga, between the Russians and the French under General Macdonald (Tarentum), at the head of 60,000 men, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 15,000, and compelled to make a rapid retreat." It was added,

"Two more Prussian regiments had deserted from the French."

The letters further state, that " the coast of Bonsparte has issued a great number of new licenses, to which he has been induced in the hope of obtaining some revenue, and allaying the discontents which

his rigorous system has excited." This report of a battle is the same as that which has been received from other parts. We doubt it. The accounts received by Government from the Balticare of the 25th ult, and they mention nothing of it. We hardly think any later news could have seached Holland en the 29th ult.

A Heligoland Mail arrived this morning :--

16 HELIGOLAND, JULY 22 .- All the boats which have lately arrived from the opposite coast bring the same intelligence, viz. that it is absolutely impossible for the Frencharmy to exist in its present positions in the North, as provisions are so uncommonly scarce, that a famine would be the inevitable consequence. Great discontent prevails in Holland and France, on account of the conscription, and it is confidently asserted, that should Bounparts meet with a serious defeat, an immediate insurrection would most assuredly be the consequence. It is positively reported, that all conversation, respecting the probable result of the present war, has been probibited in Holland, under pain of death.

" JULY 23 .- The Hamburgh Papers up to the 13th inst. contain nothing of a public nature which is not stready known. It appears that there they have little information respecting what is going on shout it, except what is received through the medium of Papers devoted to Napoleon.

We are informed, on good authority, that in Germany the Public Authorities have issued Decrees, prohibiting, under severe penalties, all conversation respecting the war.

The last boats which arrived brought different rumours of an engagement having taken place between the Russians and French, in which the latter competition and lost 80 pieces of caupou.

## THE ARMY.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse-Guards, July 1. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to command, that the clothing of the trumpeters and bugiers of regiments shall in future be of the same colour as that worn by the privates of the HARRY CALVERT, Adj -Gen. Horse-Guards, July 10.

All Officers dismounted, wearing caps, are to salute fu the same manner as practised by Officers of flank

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen. Horse-Guards, 24th July, 1812.

It having been represented to the Commander-in Chief, that many Paymasters of Regiments are engaged in commerce and business of a private nature his Royal Highness judges it necessary to declare, that he considers all such avocations incompatible with their regimental duty; and he commands that Regimental Phymasters shall, on no account, engage, directly of indirectly, in traffic or commerce of any kind, but shall strictly confine themselves entirely to the duties of the station they hold in their

respective corps. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

An Order has been transmitted from the War-Office to all Commanding Officers of Regiments. enjoining them to see their respective Pay-lists complete before they affix their signatures, which is not to be considered as a mere matter of form. The 56th regiment are on their way from Hor-

sham to Guernsey. The 102d regiment, now a fine strong battalion,

and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, late of the 52d, have sailed for America.

Mr. Redmond, Inspector of Hospitals, is appointed head of the Medical Staff in Canada; he ing countries:is to be replaced at Poitsmouth by Dr. Sommer | To the dominions of Russia, Prussia. 3,840,117

Report says that a new Commander-in-Chief is | Great Britain - - going out to the West Indies in room of Sir George Beckwith, who, it is added, is coming home.

The following is a correct statement of the force in Nova Scotia and Canada :- Detachments of the 2d hattalion of the 8th, of the 98th, and 99th regiments, and the 104th, with a fencible corps, are at present stationed in Nova Scotia. The 1st battalion of the 8th, the 42d, 40th, and 100th regiments, the 10th Veteran Battalion, with the Newfoundland Fencibles, constitute the present force in Canada; a battalion of the Royal Scots, and the 103d regimeut, are on their passage.

We have been favoured with the following private letters from the Army in the Peninsula;

" Head quarters, Rueda, July 5, 1812. " We are now six days march from Madrid; bu Earl Wellington will make no movement towards It while Marmont continues to occupy Valladolid. In the mean time, however, It is the general opinion that the capital will be menaced by General Castanos from Galicia, notwithstanding Soult's march for To-Jedo, whither General Hill is said to be in full march

" Lishon, July 11, 1812. "We hear this day, that, in consequence of ar larm of the landing of some English sailors and marines in the neighbourhood of St. Andero, Bonnet's Corps, in the Asturias, has marched for that

We copy the following paragraph from a morn-

44 A report of a very singular nature has been ommunicated to us, which we in like manner communicate to the public, but without in any degree France is completely drained of troops, and that pledging ourselves for its truth. The statement is this: -that very recently, a Minister of State waited on an Illustrious Female, and, after expressing how much he felt at being the bearer of the message he was about to communicate to her, proceeded to inform her, that he came, by command of her husband, to state to her, that he thought her visits to the issue of their marringe were too frequent, and to request they might be less so in future, and not too long at one time. The illustrious mother then called or e of her attendants into the room, who, at her request, wrote down the substance of the message, which was read to the bearer thereof, and acknowledged by him to be correct. The attendant then, by his Mistress's desire, signed the paper; after which, the Minister of State, on the same request, also signed it."-Times.

#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the planters and merchants inteested in the sugar main factory and trade, at Mason's-hall, Barbadoes, on Tuesday, August 20, the following resolutions were passed among others :-That the distresses of the West India planters have ucreased to an extent hitherto unexampled.—That admitting the abolition of the Slave Trade to be a measure founded on the general principles of humanity, and therefore not to be shaken by considerations of lesser importance; this fact is certain, that in the North, or if they have, they dare not talk the present population of the Negroes can only be kept up by an unremitting care and liberal attention to their comfort .- That the use of sugar in the distilleries produced considerable relief to the planter. by giving a vent to 770,000 cwts, of an inferior and middling quality, which now is only vendible at the most ruinous prices. - That a partial export of sugar from the West Indies was formerly allowed in American bottoms, the prohibition of which has proved extremely injurious to the planters, who receive those stores so essential to the existence of their plantations from the United States, to pay for which money is now drained from the colonies.—That ano ther mode of relief, at once obvious and just, is the reduction of the duties, under a regulation proportioning them to the average price of sugar ; -since it was proved before the Committee of the House of Commons, that the expense we pay on every cut. of sugar which we produce, is 20% od, sterling, from our stores from Europe, Island Taxes (exclusive of the four and half per cent. duty) and Salaries, and 16s, per cwt. for freight, insurance, and mercantile charges, with the addition of 27s, per cwt. duty, making the total of our charges, without any nett profit to us, amount to 63s. 6d. sterling percent. of sugar; it is therefore clear, that when the average price of sugar, exclusive of duty, is 36s. 6d. per cwt, we actually derive no rent for our large and perishable capital, nor any compensation for our ersonal labour."

The following is an official s atement of goods, wares, and merchandizes, exported from the United States during one year prior to the 1st-day of Oct. 1811, amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandizes, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, estimated Those of foreign growth - - -

And there were exported to the following counries, articles of domestic growth or manufacture;

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, 9 055 93 Sweden, and Denmark reat Botain -Spain and Portugal 1.194.275 rance and Itaty To all other countries

The goods, wares, and merchandizes, of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the follow-

Sweden, and Denmark - - .

France and Italy To all other countries - - - -

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The latter hay-harrest is searcely yet finished in many parts; the quantity as great as ever known, but part of it damaged, and of inferior condition .-The turnip lands have worked well, but sowing is not yet completed; the forward turnips and cabbages appear healthy. The fallows in a mellow and friable state. All lands throughout the Island, capable of growing a crop of corn, have been applied

1,624,220

to that purpose. The stoutest wheats have been a good deal beaten lown by the rains and thunder-storms, whilst the light crops upon poor lands have been apparently sproved. Mildew and smut have been discovered within the last fortnight, with a considerable quantity of brands or burnt cars. The mildew or blue ould has been early and universit upon the corn his year, although unnoticed till of late; but, eff far as the limited personal inspection of the present eporter has extended, corn has never been more lean and free from vermin and impurities, under such circumstances, than in the present season.-This is probably to be attributed to the unusual mildness of the N. E. winds, and to their short intervals of duration, although so frequent, a circumstance most favourable and preservative of the crop of wheat. In various parts the crops in general are most luxuriant and bulky, and a friend from the coast of Sussex boasts of long and large ears of wheat, with great pleuty of them. Throughout the country the ears of wheat are said to be of moderate size, and the promise for both corn and straw o be considerable. Chilling N. E. winds, the bane of regetation, have detracted much from the present, which might otherwise have been the largest crop of corn ever grown in this country. Rye among the best of the crops, and harrest expected within fortnight in the forwardest counties. Accounts of harrest in foreign parts thus far satisfactory.

Of potatoes the report generally satisfactory. The fruits much blighted, and the same malady must necessarily have extended to the hops. The wool trade at a stand, nothing having transpired at any of the marts as a sufficient guide. The oak-bark harvest was successfully finished. Rape a good crop.

A master of languages, named Dandon, died lately at Berlin, literally from denying himself the necessaries of life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during the day, and solicited alms at night. Under the floor of his apartment-were found concealed 20,000 crowns in specie. He had to other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for 37 years, because he had sent a letter to him without paying the postage.

A very singular spectacle has been witnessed Paris. In digging for the foundation of a new build ing, the cemetery of the innocents was disturbed and near 800,000 skulls drawn from theuce, and piled in rows until they can be re-interred in a more convenient spot.

## Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

In our paper of Tuesday, we alluded to certain articles which the extent and importance of the intelligence published on that day obliged us to postpone. Some of these will be found in our columns, and we shall here advert to such others as possess any

TRAIGUES must have appeared to the public in the light of an extraordinary and inexplicable event .-The following circumstances, which have recently been stated, tend still farther to encrease the mystev of the nefacious transaction. Some doubts have ing arisen, as to the sincerity of the Count's attachment to Britain, Government ordered scals to be put upon his papers. It may be presumed, from the history and employments of the Count, that these papers are not without their importance, but nohing of their nature has hitherto transpired, nor do we know, that they have undergone any examination. Lorenzo, the assassin, received a letter by post, a day or two before the perpetration of the nurder, which threw him into the strongest agitations of passion: he bit it, tore it in pieces, and then committed the whole to the flames, without giving to any one the slightest intimation of its cononts. It now appears that he was a Piedmontese ouscript, that he had deserted from the French arnies, that he was formerly a serrant to Count AL-BANK, who was sent out of England under the Alien Act, and that he had been recommended to the Count D'ANTRAIGUES by the Spanish Ambassador. He was also the intimate friend of Serris, who atempted to assassinate the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

We have more than once alluded to the negociations which have taken place, for the purpose of bringing Mr. CANNING and his friends into power These negociations are said to have failed on grounds merely personal—on a dispute, not bearing upon any great political question, or a difference of public principle, but on the love of place and the motives of self-consideration. An allegation such as this, if pointed at some other Statesmen of the present day, would be received with general scorn and indignation; but neither the conduct of Mr. CANof political parties, will be found sufficient to deli-

1.513.311 the incapacity of the former, and both comming 5.172.51% ancient animosity into mutual friendship, bad come to a full understanding as to the plan of allernate rayoke of BONAPARTE. They say, that the Trealead in the Commons, (like, asa London Journal isterpresses it, a pair of buckets in a well, the one up, and the other down,) but that some unexpected obstruction had prevented the final arrangement ... on of BERALDOTTE to the dignity of the Crown One cause of the rupture is stated to be, that Mr Frince of Sweden. They emphatically add, that CANADA's demands were too high for the present Members of the Cabinet, and particularly for the 198 honour and interest of the British Empire. This grasping disposition of a Noble Lord whom the Merthe mere language of eulogy, and must be regardning Chronicle generally distinguishes by the name cine totally void of meaning, till it shall be exof the Doctor. It is said that Mr. CANNING sug. dained and confirmed by substantial proofs. In gested the propriety of Lord Sidnotth's putting up the moun time, we must observe, that this view of with the place of President of the Council, and that the subject, this agreement of mere peace and friend-Lord Buckinghamanine should be satisfied with ip, is totally inconsistent with the Speech of Mihis sinecures, to which might be added some suborters on the prorogation of Parliament, in which dinate place, without a scat in the Cabinet. The they have, in the plainest manner, made the Head of Administration of Ire and is regarded as another the Government call from the country for co-operasource of contest, not as to the mensures which are tion and assistance to those Powers who are engaged as necessary for her tranquillity as for the common , the contest in the North. That assistance and cowelfare, but as to who shall enjoy her dignities, and operation cannot be by an army, and must, theredispose of her emoluments. Here, then, the main tire, mean pecuniary means of support, or the supter rests for the present, but there is every probabi-V v in some other way of the necessities of Russia lity of its renewal and final accomplishment. We and Sweden. We are, then, much mistaken, if are told that, during the two or three last Meetings these simple Treaties of Peace and Friendship do of the Commons, nothing could be more gracious est, in the end, turn out to be Treaties defensive than the behaviour of Ministers and Mr. Canalage Tensice, and subsidiary. At any rate, their pubtowards each other. There was the most anniable reciprocation of smiles and whisperings, so as to give e judge of their character. ground for the supposition, that even yet the job The relative situation of Britain and America is a will be performed. What, at any time, is a nation to think of such things as these? What is Britain to think of them, at a period when her difficulties and dangers call for a Government of the purper in-

tegrity, and the most profound wisdom? These measures, in which Mr. Canning himself was a contriver and a partaker, and which were declared by the present Ministers to be essential to the public safety, have, one after another, been abandoned. This is a circumstance that ought never to be suffer. ed to escape recollection, for it proves at once the conviction which the authors of these measures feel of their own incapacity, and the far higher claim which their opponents have to the full and unreserr. ed confidence of their country. Of that inexpacity, their attempt to strengthen themselves by new accossions is another plain and indisputable testimony, What, then, is to be expected from them, in the midst of unprecedented embarrassments? Now, too, they have neither the wisdom of Parliament to enlighten their minds, nor its powerful authority to controll their views. Free and unfettered, ther will proceed in a career which will have only past inheriity for its characteristic, and future misfortune for

s condemnation! On the 29th, Lord CATHEART and suite arrived at Yarmouth, and embarked the day following on board the Aquilon frigate for Russia, where his Lordship goes in the capacity of Ambassador Fatraordinary. Lord WALPOLE, the Secretary of Legation, would speedily follow. M. Dr Novo-ZILZOF is on his way for London, as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Russia.

Some days ago, a party of Marines embarked it Chatham, under the command of Major Marcon, on a secret expedition. On the 28th, in consequence of sudden orders from the Admiralty, the Asia and Elephant, of 71 guns each, the Diligent storeship, and the Tyrian sloop of war, subd from Portsmouth, intended, according to conjecture, to reinforce the Squadrons on the coast of Spain.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE has taken a house at Worceser, where his name, for the sum of £50, appears amongst the Subscribers for the relief of the poor. We may here mention, as another instance of generous liberality, that Captain Urron of the Subelle frigate, stationed at Cove, has sent directions to Cork, to distribute the entire of the Provision his prize, the Aigle French Privateer (valued at nearly (250), among the distressed poor of that

A letter, from an Officer on board one of hi Majesty's ships off Flushing, states the amount o the enemy's fleet there as follows-33 ships of the line-12 frigates-and 16 sloops. The British form onsists of 25 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and 10 sloops, under the command of Admiral Young.

It appears by an advertisement in a Liverpool paper, that Mr. SADLER, the celebrated Aeronaul, ntends to visit Dublin, and thence to cross in his Balloon to England. It appears, also, from the same advertisement, that, on one occasion, he traveled in his Balloon upwards of 120 miles in an hour and twenty minutes, and, on another, 51 miles in 48

minutes. A remarkable coincidence, as to time, appears in the occurrence of the following events. On the 17th of June, 1812, Great Britain rescinded ber Orders in Council; on the same day of the same month, Congress decided on War with Great Botaia. On the 20th of June, 1812, the America General BLOOMFIELD, from head-quarters at New York, announced to his troops war against God Britain; on the same day of the same month, be NAPARTE, from head-quarters of the Freuch Guid Army at Gumbinnen, issued his First Bulletin and Declaration of War against Russia.

The Treaties of Peace and Friendship, concluded between Great Britain and the Courts of Peters burgh and Stockholm, are topics on which the public will form very different epinion. Accet, however, nothing but the bare and the explain deventite self has been made known to the country. What the Treaties are, what the nature, objects, and ex-NING, nor of Ministers, considered as the leaders | tent of their stipulations, e.e points that remain to be ascertained, as nothing has trace jired beyond the ver them from the stigma. Of the precise nature of communication in The Gas to which was sent these selfishar dambitious managures little is known, forth with a more than usual vegres of haste, probeyond the certainty of their actual occurrence. | bably as a set-off against the disast us intelligence Rumour says, that Lord Castlemeach and Mr. from America. The Ministerial , ruals, with CANNING, the latter abandoning his persuasion of warm exultation, congratulate their ders on the

edject, assuring them, that these arrangements ter- | intrinsic demerit, although that was too obvious to | Iy ascertained. This plan is understood to have been f e i ate all doubts of the sincerity of BERNAPOLTE, be denied, but because the menaced motions of Mr. of the fixed purpose of Alexander to shake off Brougham would have overwhelmed its protectors being granted, to the value of ship and eargo, that with defeat, and rendered their retirement from ofthe are simple Treaties of Peace, restoring the rela- fice unavoidable. In repealing these Orders, therethe are applied to the stood before the late rupture fore, they have no merit. In maintaining them so tween Britain and Russia, and before the acces- long, they have extorted from America the Declaration of War. Nor is this all. At the conclusion of the cridence, exhibited before Parliament, of the Imisters have made no concession inconsistent with fatal effects of these Orders, Ministers must have seen, that they could no longer resist their abrogation. Had they then instantly resorted to the measure they afterwards adopted, their change of system would have reached America in time to prevent the appeal to arms; but three or four weeks, idle and unaccountable weeks, were suffered to clause. before they came to that resolution which they knew they could not shun, and their final determination was too tardy to anticipate the evil that has, unhappily, ensued. To a war between Britain and America, as well

expectations of our readers. In this view of things, there was no merit, and we claim none. To foresee clearly what has now come to pass, it was only necessary to avoid wild and childish speculation, and to mark the progress of affairs with calm observance of common sense. On the commercial system adopt-Lity, whenever it is made, will enable the country ed by Ministers, it was impossible to contemplate any other than a hostile attitude on the part of America. The future is now full of the gloomiest foreopic of painful reflection. War, even on it's ge- | bodings, but we still cling to the hope of final adneral principles, is a subject of abhorrence to the justment and pacification; and we shall now state auman mind; but there is something peculiarly de- some circumstances which bear upon that prospect, plorable in a contest of blood with America. The and which we had not room to introduce into our ies of consanguinity and kindred, which once bound publication of Tuesday. The general interests of both countries - the injuries to their commerce - the the two countries in close alliance, are not yet exmiseries which will be inflicted on the English manutinguished. The inhabitants of America are the descendants of British subjects; they are a free and an | factures - the deprivations which our foreign settlements will experience—the diminution of supplies to calightened People, and they possess a Constitution founded upon those principles of liberty which are the Peninsula—the difficulty of finding men and our proudest boast, and which it ought to be our money to carry on the war against America-with high ambition to disseminate and to protect. Bemany other topics of a like nature, have undergone tween them and us, there ought to subsist only a go- so many public discussions, and are so well known, nerous emulation of cultivating the arts of Peace, that we pass them entirely by, and shall merely touch and the happiness of Freedom. Their interest is | upon those more immediate considerations which our's, and a just policy ought to make us ardent | wear a favourable appearance. It is ascertained, and inseparable friends. Both have arowed in the I that the American Envoy in Paris, Mr. Byrnow, face of the world, and set down on the imperishable has not been able to effect the object of his mission records of history, their abhorrence of the unjust | in even a single point. This circumstance was not aggression and the boundless ambition of the Ruler | fully known in America when she came to a Declaof France. To oppose the forrent of his power, | ration of war against Great Britain. The arrival of this intelligence will confirm in the American mind both ought to have foregone all inferior considerations, all petty animosities, all suggestions of a the hopelessness of justice from France, and powerworthless pride, and to have formed, in defence of I fully strengthen that party who are zealous for conother nations, and in maintenance of their own ciliation with Britain. It is generally understood rights, one secure and sacred bond of friendship and I that, immediately after the vote passed the Senate for declaring war against Britain, the question of deco-operation. Why this prudent and salutary line claring war against France was debated with closed of conduct has not been observed, is a question which doors, and that it was lost only by a majority of must, and will be answered. It will not do, to retwo, the numbers for war being 15, and against it ply to it in the vapouring and insulting language of 17. The absence of conclusive intelligence from the Ministerial Journals, or on the doctrines of France is supposed to have been the sole cause, why those, if doctrines they can be called, who walk the question was not carried in the affirmative. The upon the surface of things, who take prejudice for Wasp left Cherbourgh with that intelligence on the argument, and who forget, or who never knew, 3d of June. It's arrival in America would occasion that the principles of justice are immutable and eternal, that they cannot be aftered by the peculiar feelthe resumption of the discussion, and probably pro duce a declaration against France, similar to that ings of passing generations, nor circumscribed withwhich has been issued against Britain. The repeal of in the narrow limits of a transient and local policy. the Orders in Council would once more bring the af-Upon whom, then, is the awful responsibility of fairs of Britain and America under the deliberation of impending bloodshed to be fixed? Not upon Ame-Congress, as that repeal would be officially compica, for, faulty and impetuous as her character is. municated to the President by Mr. FOSTER, and she has testified a temperance and a patience durconsequently laid before the Legislative Body by the ing negociations of unexampled protraction, and former. Is it, then, to be supposed, that the during aggressions which have been officially acknowledged, and for which redress has been of-American Government will refuse to listed to the he fally, though unsatisfactorily, offered, which | concession of one of her great and primary demands? | Thanks to Col. Inwin? We must await the issue in will rescue her from the deep and serious accu- Or, is it not more likely, that she will immediately patience. stion of voluntarily and wantonly rushing upon suspend hostilities, and enter into new negociations on the other points in dispute? This last expectathe digadful measure of hostilities. Neither is the tion is corroborated by the indignation with which British Nation answerable for the guilt of this menaced war, for it has uniformly been the obthe declaration of War against Britain was received in many parts of America, an indignation to which ject of her aversion and reprodution. Neither is the Opposition Party in the state to be charged with the her Executive Government cannot be wholly indifcolumities that impend, for to ward off these culamical ferent, and from which it has reason to apprehend ties, has, year after year, been one of the first and the most serious disturbances, if not the danger of creat objects of their ceaseless and unwearied overa dismemberment of the Union. The property betious. The Treasury Prints, indeed, well aware longing to American citizens of the town of Salem of the quarter where the responsibility will fall, and alone, now at sea, or in foreign parts, and liable to ouscious that to defend their patrons is impossible. be captured, amounts to two MILLIONS FOUR HUNare straining every nerve to exhibit Mr. Fox and DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. To what must other his friends as the authors of that system which has property in the same jeopardy amount? This, with been the source of such complicated and woful disthe idea before them of an extinguished commerce, asters, and which now presents to the public eye a will have its importance and efficacy. Various towns new and incalculable series of mischief. The Dubwere in a state of the greatest ferment, and resolu-

lin Correspondent has driven them from this utterly

untenable ground by two short but conclusive obser-

rations. "The measures charged upon the Ministry

of Mr. Fox were pursued after that great man had

hien lost to his country for ever. The protest of

Lords GRENYILLE, HOLLAND, and ERRENE, against

the Orders in Council of 1807, and those which fol-

lowed, sufficiently refutes the groundless imputa-

tions of the Treasury Prints." One body of men,

the present Ministry, only remains. We are not

ignorant of the obloquy we encounter by placing them

the foreground of this sad picture, but the path of peculiar force. Cuty is before us, and we have never yet turned aside to the right hand, or to the left. To the present Miadopted, although not wholly free from that precitisters, then, are to be attributed all the evils which pitate character to which the feelings of the moment Lirealready spring from the contest with America, equently give birth, are yet not without some proand with all that may ensue from the existing state itious omens. The Embargo on American vessels of affairs. In this judgment, we cannot be wrong, us been resorted to more as a matter of precaution. for we have their own authority to guide our opinithan of direct hostility, and they can easily be restorons. In abandoning the Orders in Council, they ed, if Peace should ensue. In the same manner, the have themselves sauctioned the decision against them. captures which America will in the mean time make. These Orders, according to their long-persisted-in my be settled. Government has entered into ar-"ws, were the only basis of their country's salvarangements with the Merchants interested in the con; but the time arrived, when the folly and ini-American trade, by which vessels will be permitted. quity of the system became irresistibly evident, and to sail with convoy for British ports in that country, it was sacrificed, not merely on account of its own | there to continue until the result of the rupture is ful- and who, must his instructors have been l

ous and remonstrances were preparing in many quar-

ters. The colours of the Merchant vessels in their

fired, and, in some places, the President, with the

Emperor Napoleon seated on his shoulders, was

the most respectable Member of the Union, had voted

make for a port in the United States.

Such are some of those circumstances which, in our apprehension, still speak the language of ultimate pacification with America. That they are far from being conclusive on the point, we readily allow, but it will, also, be admitted, that they are of no inconsiderable importance. It was, at any rate, our duty fairly to set them forth, and we leave them to be inlued by our readers according to their own indement. The London papers state, that reinforcements of

8 or 10,000 men must be sent to strengthen the British garrisons in the vicinity of the United States, and express their fear, that such a force cannot be spared from home, but must be drawn from the Peninsula. In the same way, they add, while all the tonnage, that could be precured, might be usefully employed in the Baltic for the transport of as to war between France and Russia, we have unitroops, for the annoyance of the coasts, and for formly, and without reserve, carried forward the cutting and breaking the line of communication of the enemy, every vessel must be sent to meet the myriads of privateers which America will dispatch from her barbours.

An American gun-boat has captured a British armed schooner; but there seems to be no founda-

tion for the reported attack on the out-posts of Ca-Six American vessels have been detained in the Thames, one of them, for New-York, laden with

salt-petre, and other warlike stores. The Leonidas, Captain GRIFFITHS, has captur-

ed an American ship and sent her into the harbour of

The London Journals of Saturday communicated various interesting articles of news, which will be found in our columns, and which do not require any attention upon our part, farther than to say, that the reports of battles and desertions in the North are not entitled to belief. No London Mail

The operation of the new Irish Stamp Act commences on the 9th of this mouth. Mr. Inwis's public advertisement to the Grand Pannel of the County of Sligo has been followed by a call for a general Meeting of the Protestants of that 'ounty. The following Resolutions were unanimously passed at a Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the Magistrates, and others usually composing the Grand Pannel, on the 17th of July, Sir ROBERT GORE BOOTH, Bart, in the Chair-" That, in consequence of what has lately curred, both in and out of Parliament, in regard o the claims of our Roman Catholic Brethren, we feel it peculiarly incumbent on the Protestant Inhabitants of this County, to assemble with a view to promote a final and satisfactory arrangement, consistent with the Protestant Establishment of these Kingdoms; and such as may put an end to a question that has too long agitated the public feelings-That Wednesday, the 12th of August next, be fixed for a General Meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of this County, at the Court House, Sligo, when it is requested there may be a full attendance-That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due, and are hereby presented to Colonel Inwin, for calling their ttention to the subject of these Resolutions."-These Gentlemen of Sligo are not quite so explicit as they might have been, and we are really at a loss to know whether they intend to promote religious liberty, or to oppose it. The gracious appellation of " Catholic Brethren" would lend to a favourable conclusion, but, then, what is to be made of the

If, however, we have our suspicions of this in tended Meeting, there is another, over which no doubt is suspended. The Protestants of the County of Galway have entered into the following enlightened and liberal Resolutions-" That, from the growing liberality of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, we hall the consummation of our most sanguine hopes of Religious Toleration, and of the admission of our Catholic Brethren to a participation of the privileges of the Constitution-That, from our intimate knowledge of the just and loyal principles of our Catholic Fellow-Subjects, we are of opinion, that their unconditional Emancipation would promote the strength, the happiness, and honour of his Majesty's Dominions." The same re speciable Body expressed their approbation of the Regent's conduct, in referring the consideration of the Catholic Claims to the uninfluenced decision of Parliament, and also resolved to address his Royal ports were hoisted half-mast high -minute guns were Highness, praying him to recommend the consideration of the measure to Parliament.

burnt in effigy. The assembly of Massachusetts, by far The Dublin Correspondent of Tuesday has the ollowing articles - " It is reported, in a letter from Paris, of the 27th ult. that Marshal M'Donald has some violent and threatening resolutions against the Executive Government. In any country, these things | been defeated by the Russians, with a loss of 15,000 men, in the vicinity of Riga."-" It is recould not be disregarded. In such a Government as ported, that the French have lost 1000 men in a gethat of America, their influence must be felt with neral action near Valladolid. The information, ye The measures which our own Government has are told, was given by a Monk to a Spanish patrole, on the frontiers of Biscay, and by the latter transmitted immediately to Sir Home Pornam, who was novering on the coast. At the public offices, considetable reliance is reposed in the rumour. It was inderstood that, after the action, the French rereated to the mountains of Burgos, and that Lord WELLINGTON took peaceable possession of Vallado. lid." Other reports say the French lost 6000 men, and others 10 000.

At the Down Assizes, a boy of 13 years of age has been convicted of passing forged notes, and ordered for execution on the 8th of October. What,

At the Ennishillen Assizes, Jaurs Barrt, Esqu accorded to by Government, on conditions of bonds and others, indicted for the murder of Parrick O'Donners, at Enniskillen, on the 20th of May no ressel shall fraudulently leave the convoy, and last, were acquitted, after a trial of very considerable interest in itself, and of much importance to the

public. The details of it shall appear on Saturday. The following communication, with which we have been faroured, contains some particulars of an nteresting nature, and not generally known. The Writer is an Othicer of the 59th regiment, who, although not yet eighteen years of age, has travelled over several countries with the British Forces, and been employed in various serere and dangerous services, particularly in the retrent with the illustrious Moore, in the absurd and fatal Expedition to Walcheren, in the capture of the Isle of France, at Batavia, and at other places. The letter, from which the subjoined is an extract, is addressed to his Father, in this City :-

" Near Batavia, 21st December, 1812, " The climate of this country is extremely unhealthy, in as far as respects the European Dutch and natives, who die of what is called the Batavian fever in great numbers, but I have real pleiqure in stating that, up to the date of my letter, no British Officer has been affected by it, and but few of the men. Before our arrival in the Island, the Inhabitants had no Surgeons who knew how to treat Patients suffering under this complaint. Our mode of living, and other circumstances, relieve us from any apprehension of danger from it. All the Officers, who were wounded in the Expedition to Batavia, have effectually recovered."

Yesterday, at a Meeting of the Common Council of this City, HENRY SARGENT, Esq. was elected an Alderman, in the room of the late HERRY ALCOCK,

Price of Irish Stocks-August 3. Bank Stock 195 Government Stock, 34 per Cent 705

RIRTH.-The Counters of Caledon, of a son and

MARRIAGES.-In London, C. Wolseler, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. Wolseley, Bart. to Anne, youngest didghter of the late A. Wright; Esq. of Henrickta street, Banker - John Fraunceis Fitzgerald, Knt. of the Glin, of Gin House, in the County of Limerick, to Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Evre, Rector of St. Gites s, Reading, Berks .- The Rev. Charles Prowett, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of Sir W. Wolseley, Bart .- John Lane, Esq. Purser of the Minden, 14 guns, to Miss Stonehouse, daughter of J. Stonehouse, Esq. of Cork .- At Belein, in Port tugal, James Watson, Esq. Captain of the 1st Batts And Regt. to Miss E. Calley, of Newberr, Berks .- At

Caher, Mr. Colclough Hickey, to Miss M'Creight. DEATHS .- At Haverfordwest, after an illness of only two days. A his 84th year, S. L. Philips, Esq. Banker, of that place, whose long life was dustinguished by inflexible integrity, and a strict regard to all the moral and social duties - While on the Norfolk Circuit, Daniel Parker, Esq. Barrister at Law .-Aged 82, the Rev. Richard Keats, Rector of Bideford, and father of Vico-Admirat Sir R. G. Keats, K. B .- In Cork. Miss Laue, only daughter of the late John Lanc, Esq. M. D.—Miss Jane Pomeroy, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy .- J. Davies, Esq. Captain in the Royals, aged 94 .- In London. John Deane. Esq.-At Kinsale. Richard Lewis, of the City of Cork, Esq.—Suddenly, at his lodgings in Galway, where he had been discharging the duties of a Grand Juror, John Blake, Esq. of At the Poor-house, Penrith, John Ireland, aged 100. At Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardyman, of his Majesty's Ceylon Regu.—At Fermoy, in the 15th year of his age. Nicholas M'Arthy, only son of Mr. . M'Arthy, of Cork .- At the Cove of Cork, Mrs. Dring, the Lady of Simon Dring, Esq.-At the age f 99, Michael Greene, Esq. of Middleton, formerly f Greenmount, in the County of Tipperary.-lu Clonnel, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Stephen Daniel.

## PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, AUGUST 5

ARRIVED, 3d-Brothers, Lloyd, Liverpool, earthenware, &ci Ross; Taunton, Scahourn, ditto, m. gondas Nile, lt : Delight, M. Nidder, Avr. coals : Fame, Becker-Whitehaven ditto Prince of Wales, Williams, Chester, earthenware i Dorchester, Hodge, Dublin, ballast ; Auckland Packet : Speculator, Christianson, Drain, deals; Cardiff Castle, Croker, Swanses, coals; Earl Leicester Packet.

4th-Hope, Owen, Cardiff, coals: Eliza, Hancorn. Swansea, ditto; James, Galgey, ditto, ditto; Earl Sandwich Packet; Speedwell, Parsons, Cowes, bark. SAILED.

3d-Samuel Packet. 4th-Auckland Packet: Diana, Jones, Lisbon,

5th-Elizabeth & Grace, Gillard, Pill, live plgis Resolution, Roberts, Liverpool, oats: Hero, Wiliams, Pilitowin, ballast.

6th-Wind, North, at 8 a. m.

## WANTS A SITUATION.

AS RUTLER, OR BUTLER AND OWN MAN. A PERSON who can be strongly recommended from his last Situation for Sobriety, Honesty, and Integrity—is about 31 years of age, and has no objection to travel.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman, wanting a Person of the above description, will receive full Information and Satisfaction by applying at the Office of this Paper. Waterford, August 6, 1812.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on by L. the Subscribers, under the Firm of DAVIS & NEWSOM, is this Day dissolved by mutual consent. Any Account of the Partnership will be settled by

SAMUEL 5. DAVIS, of said Firm. SAMUEL STRANGMAN DAVIS. THOMAS WILSON NEWSOM.

Waterford, 8th Month 5th, 1819.

## TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

And for any Number of Years that may be agreed on. WALSII, in Johnstown, containing, at the rere of the House, two LIME KILNS, together with all the Materials necessary for continuing that Line of

OF Application to be made to Bartholours Walsu, Johnstown.

Waterford, August 6, 1812,