where two thirds of the people are Catholic, and only one third Proteffant ?- where two thirds profele that form of Christianity which still prevails over the greatest part of civilized Europe, the remaining Treland continued a diffinct Kingdom, that two thirds of her inhabitunts should be subjected to pains equality, and brought about partly by promifes to fonable that they should still be continued? We shall not add another word on the justice of

the claims now made by the Irish Catholics, confidisabilities to which they are ftill subjected ?

it, by answering the first of these three questions,

ready; and, in the prefent stage of the business, we believe there are very few readers to whom a very claimants, therefore, we answer briefly as follows.

6fth of our population from a great number of high that proportion, the choice which we should other- a great evil that any pretext should be left for their wife have for filling them to advantage; and adually deprives us, for all noble and important fervices. the magnitude and effects of which is not eafy to colculate.

In the fecond place, this exclusion is an actual and certain evil. in fo far as it renders one filth part of our whole population discontented and un. comfortable. The process by which all such sweeping profesiptions extend as infuls, much farther than file, a general limbic of infolence and contempt, cellary, or find any difficulty in believing, that every Catholic of Iteland, however humble or obscure. mult feel his order dishonoured by these exclusions,

If there be any thing that is subfrantially and directly evil in a Government, it must be that of Ireland is much less firmly attached to the Go- furest means of reformation.

be fixted as a fairth and separate evil, that the among all the fatal errors by which nations have ob. and no one is so by cled, on that score, to punish. probability of the enemy being enabled to conquer, I fructed their own prosperity, there are but lew in ments and privations. or incalculatily to injure, this nation, is prodig ofly | flances in which to much and fuch various mitchief encreased by the discontented frate of the Carbone has refulted from one principle of impolicy. population. To a country to other respects to mif- This, then, is the answer to the first quellion governed, and in many pasts to more witzed, as that has been fuggetled; and fuch are the evils that

ed by the wrongs and the relentments of Catholics. I to arise from the removal of those distribities?

be placed, if Bonaparte should ultimately succeed has been hitherto refished, we should endeavour both indeed, that emblishment, when united to complete in obtaining possession of the Southern Peninsula, to explain 201 to obviste the reasons upon which toleration, and distributed from all mixture of hollished third profelling what they think a purer form of Such is the course which ressels from that part of that resistance has been supported. Christianity? If this be too bold, or too general the world would have to fiver to the fhores of Irea question for the talle of some of our readers, it will land, that the very winds which would best serve mice of Catholic Emancipation have insided, in so those of a different personal and the very winds which ferve our purpole equally well, if they will affe them- for their paffage, would blow all our fleets from far as we have been able to collect, are the follow. Im regarding an lexalting its favourities; and neight felves the following - Was it just or reasonable, while any station where they could be intercepted; and ling: I rea, That any surface concession to that Do- purelines not dependent who do not seem suitely and civil disabilities on account of their Religion? been repeatedly heard to say, if he was carrying on full and liberal teleration, and could not get to account of their Religion? been repeatedly heard to say, if he was carrying on full and liberal teleration, and could not get to account of their Religion? diftind Kingdom; was negociated on a footing of be to little afraid of British cruizers, that he would precess; 2 de. That, at all erects, if they were to gi a. In all that respects other feets, and in all

fuch an invalion. dered with a reference to Ireland only; but, forget. diffabilities, and of the diffcontents which they ne. there is formething in the doctrines of the Roman Let us come now to the third and most familiar ting that the ever had a faparate existence, and re- cession, must be considered as a great and Casholica that makes them. In many particulars, un- supposition, that the Government has not only estate gaiding her merely as an integral portion of the Bris most alarming evil to the whole nation, if it were tit to be trusted or believed; and that, to remove blithed and ordained one form freligin, but has tith Empire, we shall be fatisfied with asking, whee only on account of the ready and most dangerous their disabilities, would be to afford 100 great a taken measures directly for the purpose of repressional ther it befalutary and expedient for the whole state, pretext they afford to those who are still more to be scope southe operation of these dangerous principles: and discouraging all other source. What wer it met that the Irish Catholics should be kept under the dreaded than even an invading enemy. That there 4 to, That their acknowledgement of the Pope's enact for this purpole, is noted any an act of early is a party in that country who aim at the different Supremacy is equally full of danger, and makes it forester; and may be shown to be identical in its To folve this question, we mult first find the an- berment, and consequently at the ruin of this em- equally improper to extend their civil privilenes. - principle (though different in degree) with the most fwers of the three following - What are the evils piec, and who would not foruple to feek foreign Thefe, we think, are the clied arguments of a ge. attocious acts of perfecution. Durch pairs and rethat refult from these disabilities? What are the aid to promote their nefarious attempts, is a feet ral and permanent nature. But, in reference to the indices will be allowed not to be conditiont onto evils that would refult from their removal? and, which feems to be no longer to be feriously disputed. | prefent crifes, it is further unged. 5 10. That the leastion, and to favour diffractly of perfecution; and which of thefe two fets of evila is the greatest and The neglect and The neglect and the misgovernment of England have | Emancipation is Sacred by the King's conception their is equally true in principle, whether the pain given rife to this party; and it is by exaggerating Oath; and, 6 to. That the Catholics have them. The hight or heave; - whether the irregular worthin As the disabilities in question are fill legally ex- and dwelling on the effects of that misgovernment, selves forfeited all claim to it, by refusing their all purches out the stake or with th ifting, the opponents of the Catholic claims may in that its leaders hope one day to make it triumphant, fent to the Royal Tete on the nomination of their it is equally perfection. It a man be fined one fift upon holding by the possession, and are entitled But though the oppressions of England afford a co. Bishops, which had been allowed to be reasonable fairling for attending mose, it is equally impossible to fet the claimants upon making out a cafe of ac- pious theme in past bilory, the injustice and in- by their warmest Parliamentary advicates. In to fay, that going to me the located. tual disadvantage or danger, before they can be called fult of her Catholic code form by far the most flat these fix propositions, we concern the sum of the Tiele of a indeed, of beet six decision of the upon to alter an established system. The advocates grant and intelligible of her adval malversations. Anti-Catholic reasoning to be comprised; and shall for a specific set, can be often no perplexity; but of the Catholics, therefore, as the party who have This, accordingly, is the leading topic with all now beg leave to submit them to a very short exa- a material to firefore has been supposed to exist a provoked the discussion, are certainly bound to begin those who seek to produce a rupture between the mination. two countries by inflammatory representations of The fiert, which maintains that the Catholics particular act, but where the general adherence to At would be easy to make a long and an eloquent | English syranny and opposition; and the degradation | enjoy the most ample toleration already, and, in aim- | the religion which cojoins the acts is made a ground answers but this has been done often enough al- of the wrongs of the Catholics invariably form the ling at any more, would encroach on the Protestant of disqualification for certain offices or flations; chief ingredient in thele provocatives to disaffection, establishment, seems at present to be the farming and this, it is notorious, is the actual condition of which have been to plentifully administered to that argument of the few who do not rely entirely on Iteland-where there is no direct punishment for fummary one will not only be more agreeable, but | irritable generation. When, therefore, it is recol- | popular prejudices; and affect to treat this question | going to male, but where all persons belonging to letted what have been the actual effects of fuch upon principles of accurate realoning. It has, ac- the Raman Catholic perfuntion are excluded from plaufible representations, even those who think condingly, been brought forward of late, both in fitting in Parliament, and being appointed to some In the fift place, that the exclusion of nearly one them the most exaggrated, and believe Parliament and out of it, with no little parade of thing more than forty homourable offices (The Reand important fituations, is evidently and directly an produce little fubilantial good to the bulk which we cannot help thinking very ill juilified by of exclusion, and do not enter into the minute enuevil to the whole nation, inalmuch as it narrows, in of that perfusion, must still admit, that it is its intrinsic value.

propagation, or any plautibility lent, by our conour dispolal. This is a certain, and a present evil; affected persons from inflaming the ignorant people it must be in some degree or other persecuted. of Ireland, by exaggerated accounts of the injultice | A Religion is faid to be effablished by a Govern-

gradation, we have in a former number code avoured the Catholica of Ireland, that the odium and distruit | not fixed by Government, nor its Ministers support | beyond the reach of controvers, it is only necessary which are necessarily attached to that condition ed by it s-but that no pains or privations are in- to observe, that the Catholics are not feeking sof most of our readers will think any explanation ne- keep the great body of them in a lower flate of ig. Instead either upon those Miniflers or upon those who powers or rewards on account of their religion, but norance than any other Catholic community in Eu. | refort to them ; - and that, without any chance of | intiffing merely, that they shall not be deprived, or is humiliating or pernicious in their superstitions . - ligion, they are exposed to no suffering, molestation Introduction realized and at the same time he told, and fuffer confiderably in his comforts from their fub- In this way the cause of true religion and of human or obstruction, on account of it. Priecution, or that their religion is fully tolerated, and that they the Irish Catholics—the degree of perfecution which is indicated by every discouragement which goes meet, is implied in those dilabilities attaching them more beyond mere non-establishment, whether that difwhich produces the discomfort and unhappiness of through to their superstitions, on the one hand, and couragement manifest itself by direct interdiction of the common right of all free subjects of this realm to large a portion of its Indicate; but in the prefent | the general degradation of their less precluding them. | the rice peculiar to the less, or by pumifaments, | to afpire at, and to be capable of holding, the highinflance, the evil does not terminate in their unhap- i in a great degree, on the other, from that liberal educa- privations, or difabilities denounced against those of flations in the law, the army, the corporations pinels. Men who are unhappy in confequence of tion, and those resources of intelligence, by which who adhere to it. forme act or arrangement of their Government, are slone they can ever be effectually reclaimed from the naturally inclined to be disaffected to that Govern. errors and absurdities of their belief. Protestantism and accurate; and the attentive reader will be at virtue of special acts of Parliament, that this eligiment ; and it is the third great evil of the prefent itself, therefore, is thus ultimately injured by this once that they exhault the whole of this branch of billy is conferred on particular descriptions of per fiftem of exclusion, that the Catholic population | partial exclusion of the opponents from the best and the argument. It may be proper, however, to open fond? The fact and the law are known to every

vernment than it otherwise might be, and that its Such, then, are the leading evils which the Ca. lent or reluctant. The supposition, from which we conflict in Bat, if it be the common right of discontents upon this score contribute very largely tholes deduce, we think with perfect justice, from shall most readily discover the true bearings of the all men who pretend to such situations, then the fit to promote that disposition to tunult and insurece | the present state of the law with regard to persons | subject, is that of a Government without any ella- | rules which reterdick them to the Catholics are, in the tion by which the peace and fecurity of the whole of their pertuation-evils that affect the prosperity of bliffed religion, or a State in which the Sovereign Rectal fonds, recal and intolerant features, and are State have been to often endangered. We are far | the whole Empire, and which would obviously be | Authority takes no cognizance of the creed of its | controlly on a facting with those which attached per from faying, that the degradation and discontents removed, by granting them, what they have some. Subjects, nor of their rites, nor of the Ministers of Sound or pecuniary pains to the possession of that see of the Catholics are the fole causes of the difor- what emphatically termed EMANCIPATION. That their religion, - fuch a State, in fort, as is exem- ligion."-To be continued. ders to which Ireland has been to long hable; but thefe evils are great, imminent, and manifold, muft whiled, in a great degree, by the prefent Governthere is no perfor of common feels who can doubt, be evident from the foregoing brief enumeration : ment of America. This is one form, and perhaps that they have had a very great there in beinging and whoever will take the trouble of entermy into the most primitive and complete, of fall and abjothem on and in aggravating their lymptoms. | the details by which each article might be illustrated | little telegration - where no one can legally claim ho-In the profess condition of the world, it may and confirmed, will probably be of opinion, that mours or emoluments on account of his religion;

Ireland, numbers would, in all probability, he dif- have been produced by the existing diffibilities in- other :- All that it can do, conformably with this posed to join the fraudard of an invader at any rate; flicted by law on the Catholics of Ireland .- The following determination, is to fix the rites and flaudards of

Muthisonly errored teamiliaries would be recent | configuration is, What are the calls that are likely to a which had a character and was different to a second constitution.

On Renders have seen valuing occurs on a feate and references of each dilities, and exert to answering in to be among a manuer as we have ven- dile etum; and their touchers to be a The least the hope of the present of November lot, release | velt on influence over its inhabitants, and the sm. | tured to do as to the former. | Being firmly perfu = | cording to their priore pleafaction bush to the Catholics of Trebond. Perlogs, a characteristic and enterprifing individuals of every descripted and that there are more all evils to be apprehended possibles, and enverton no describes for the importance, whother we consider the subject of who has strong, who felt in these talents and their daring, an from the comoval of thirde distributes, we might be president or discouragement. In the part of lineard rocation to glory, while they referred their thought to do injurises to the caule of our opposite and full teleration are the composition of We here commence assumeton, and diell continuent by des exclusion from the lawful purfact of it under their pents, if we were merely to flate, in a fimple ab- Church of England we sin this had native Government, would all be driven to the terrice draft, the objections which have been popula ly [but, and with reference to one Pothers What ought to be the Religion of a Country. the pressure of Catholic disabilities. It is now co that this part of the discussion found be a little more | upwards of a century, without before, and country.

those winds are of such regular recurrence, that one dy would be a violation of the privileges of the Post to layour. Even with regard to its own member of the highest naval authorities in this kingdom has tellant establishment, so they alrea in crion the mar too, it has no proper operation, except on the Ack a French trade from Lisbon to Bantry, he would without being invelted with honey and policied or its attenues when exceed in the office

not lay out one half per cent in infuring against the get the teleration or Emancipation they now claim, I that relates to the civil life and occupations eres & of that policy which tends to encrease the hazard of more ; and that they would never flop till they had | uneperative, and, as it were, non-existent. It is In the fifth place, the existence of the Catholic | forred the benefits of it to themselves : 3 tie. That law of ciril rights and privileges.

most firmly that Catholic Emancipation would logical precision, and with an air of confidence riewers here confine themselves to the general idea

A religion, we humbly apprehend, must be in one of three lituations with regard to the government | law, the nerry, the corporations, the Universities duct, to the flatements of their authors. The only of a country :- It must be established by that goof one fifth of that calent which would otherwise be at effectual way, however, to prevent bigotted and dif- vernment; or it mult be fully tolerated by it; or

of our laws against Catholics, is-to take away the ment, when its standards are fixed by the public injuffic altogether-to reflore the Catholics to their Legislative authority, -when its Ministers are paid there eligible to these offices, would be to intest whole civil rights as free subjects of the realm; and and provided for by the fame authority, -and cer. them with political power, to give them reward and thus, at once, to cure the discontents which spring | tain public functions or stations conferred upon a part naturally from their prefent degradation, and to of them, on account of the rank which they hold prevent that artificial exasperation of them which in that establishment. The definition of a religion they actually reach as injury, begetting, on the one may be produced by the turbulent and feditions. | completely tolerated in full more easy. It is, mere- be sufficiently appreciated from its naked statement, In the fixth and last place, we consider it as a ly, that it wants all those public honours and en- by all who are capable of forming an opinion upon . that it a flandarde are rope, and tends to perpetuate among them all that gaining honour or emolument by means of their Re- that account, of the common rights of all the fid nature itself is materially injured by the disabilities of Intolerance, again, which may have many degrees, are facking to encrosed on the Protestant establish-

These positions appear to us to be sufficiently clear by special acts of Parliame t? Or, is it only is them up a little further, for the benefit of the indo. one who knows the first rudiments of the Both

Let us next suppose that Government, conceiving a decided preference for one form of religion, deter. mines to establish it; but, at the same time, to leave the most full and complete toleration to every

The Priests, who would give information as to the To this question we date not trust ourselves with found to other feels to be fixed at the greatest ourselves with the first ourselves with the fir

of the invador, if they were driven there at all, by inged in their behalf. It is necessary, therefore, biniment; and, in this nate they have all the invador, if they were driven there at all, by inged in their behalf. It is necessary, therefore, biniment; and, in this nate they have all the invadors of a continuous points. qually needless to aggravate, and impossible to dif- expanded; and that, besides the naked enumeration without offence, to that persons and somewhat prof. guife, the tremendous peril in which Ireland would of the grounds upon which Catholic Emancipation criptize effablishment. It must be peril city obtions

remove these pains and disabilities, is it just or reas hazard. It is not easy then to overrate the evils this would only encourage them to ask something its own members, a simple establishment is entirely put down the Ir. h Proteffant flablishment, or wait religion, in the rt, that is established; and not the

I these cales where no diffinct pain is attached to any meration of offices which appeared in our Report of the proceedings of the Cathelic Committee.) in the &c. &c. This exclusion, it is maintained, is not from in our-trion have full liberty of confrience, and may worthip according to their awn principles, without fuffering in purie or perfon; while, to make encouragement for their religion, and to to encroach on the privileges of the Pretestant establishment.

The foundacis of this reasoning, we believe, will

univerfities &cc. except in fo far as they are excluded

MUNSHER CIRCUIT. Co. Clare, at Finns, Menday, Mitch II. Samuela, at Liereri K., Monday, 19. - 645 of thineriel, same day. "Serry, at I rates, Monday, 23. City of Cerk, at Cork, Monday, April 1. County of Cork, Wanesday, 3. The Hon, Mr., Justice Pay, The Hon, Barrer for Wim. Smith, 21, and P. If . Es York-street, Register Land Dam & Merrica street,

WAID TORD - Printed and Published by th . Proper ARTHUR BIR NIE, Bookseller, Quy.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

Four-Pance]

TUESDAY, MARCH C. 1811.

Waterford, 19th February, 1811.

February IS, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT.

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

BITHER IN THE WHOLE, OR IN DIVISIONS,

the adjoining TURBERY, containing about two hun-

dred and twenty Acres, Plantation Messure, situate in the

Waterford .- Proposals, in Writing, will be received b

w o o b s.

AUCTION.

In the Metrevof 150 be Sold by Auction, et the Daniel Delany, Royal Exchange, Dublin, before

the orh Day of March next, at the House

of To Clock in the Afternoon, the said Bankrupt's Interest,

n a Lesse of the House in which he lately resided, situate in

an bid Woman, upwards of 60 Years of Age ; after which,

it will be subject only to the Rent of 2.26, for the remainde

of said Term .- For Preventars, apply to James Macarlacy,

Agent to the Commission, and Assignee, in Buckingham

Street, Dublin,-Dated this 18th Day of February, 1811

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

COACH HOUSE adjoining, situate between Alderman

RAMSEY'S House, and the Merchants' Committee Room

Proposels will be received by William Livores, East

TO BE LET FOR EVER.

(VITH & PINE,).

In the Whole, to Two Division's

COUNTY OF WEXFORD

TO BE LET.

PROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH HEXT,

FIRE HOUSE and DEMESSE of OAK PARK, the

Proposals to be made to Adam Gisscott, Esq. Portobeilo,

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 2.

---- second - - - - - - 0 0s, 0d

Tillow (rendered) - - - - about 90s, 0d

Lard (fiske) - - - - - 62x fid - 65x, 0d, - - - - 66x, od - 70x, 0d - 70x, 0d - 80x od - 42x od.

Mess Pork, - - - - - 32s Od. - 36s Od

Beef, - - - - - 28a, Od, - 47a Od.

Oatmeal. - - - - - 16s. 0d. - 16s. 5d

Flour, first Quality, -- -- -d. - -d.

--- third, - - - - - 36s, 0d. - 44s, 17d.

--- foprih, - - - - 281, Od. - 311, Od.

[polatot] - - - - 12s, 6d, - D0s 0d

Malt, - - - - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 97s Dd.

Potestors, ---- 5 d. to 6d.

| oret, { (joints) - - - - - - 6 d. - 5 d. - 7 d. - 6 d. - 7 d.

[(quarters) - - - - 4 d. - 6 d.

(joints) - - - - - - 64d . 74d Sper

THE large and commodious DWELLING HOLDE,

Waterford, Jan. 28, 1811

Garrisof, Feb 19, 1811.

the Commissioners in this Matter ...

and Duplicates, by WILLIAM HILL, Lag. Doneraile

Barrony of Middlethird, and within six Miles of the City of

WIE LANDS of UPPER BALLY DUFF, together with

TNumers 11.103

A RRIVED to John ALLEN and Son, per the Admiral Nation, Tiom St. Lucia, 80-Hogsbeads, and 30 Berrels TOTACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, MUSCOVADA SUGAR; also, 30 Craft and 100 Bags of AT THE RING'S STORES. COFFEE, and 52 Bales of CO LTON, Which they are now landing, and will besold on moderate Terms,

METUTIDAY REST, THE STR MARCH INST. THE MATERIALS saved out of the BRIG FOX, of

Jersey, lately wrecked at TRAMORE BAY-consisting of her MASTS, YARDS, AMCHORS, CABLES, Sonding and Running RICGING, SAILS, &c ; slan, about one Ton COAKWOOD, and four hundred Proc and Hogsbad STAVES TERMS-CASH. FIELDING, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Ist Murch, 1871. COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

TO DE LET bron the Twenty-Firth RARCH INST. For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE following LANDS and PREMISES, the Property if he late ATr RADMOND I rous, Deceased :--Tan-Rells, clibratining 30 Acres, Imnfedentely adjoining the Village of Kelb, and distint 6 Miles from the City of Billenny. These Lands are of the best Quality, and have been highly improved,

en nigniy improved. becapied by the said Mr. I ross, posterling extensive Sto-Ross, and Abraham Symes, Esq. Waterford. sace one universited power of Water, strusted within Balf a Mile of the City of Kilkennys. This Establishment is so

well Known, that it requires no further comment, 3d .- Theromondious Dwelling house latels built by Mr Trose, in Coal Martiet, with Out Offices and Garden -These Premises are well adapted either for Business or for the immediate accommodation of a private Family, at the House bas fust been fitted itp in the best Mannes.

4th-About 19 Acre. of well enclosed Ground, adjoining the New Gaol, perfectly will adapted for Building upon. 5th-An extensive Tan Yard, now it Work and in pen feet Repair, sitused in Irubtono, in said City. New Street, in the City of Waterford, being for a Term of 6th-A complete Stirch Yord, in Walkindurbet, with 390 Years, subject to t'e Rent of £76, during the Life of

every Uterall necessary for earrying on the Business in the mes Executive Manner 7-1-A large Concern in Penny feether Larte, adjoining Merry Brengn ant. Cormick's Bicaery,

Proposals, in Writingsonly, for sity Part of the above will be received by Miss Lyons, Ranelagh House Dublin : in the Mr. Edmond Madden, and Mr. John Maighan, Kill kenny, metil the 25th March, when the Tenant will be de glared, and Posterson given.

In me was indebted, with furnish their Accounts to Mr Merchan, K Benne, acting Executor; and those that remain inch led to the Decesed, are desired to discharge their seve-Morch 1, 1811s tel Accounts forthwith.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

T BALLYCANNAN, on Thurslay, the 7th of March A next, a new Charlot, built by Long, Dublin, with Herners ; a covered Clinic and Harness in good Order, a FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH NEXT, pair of young well-drawn hav carriage Horsts, a valuable Pare, two excellent working Homes, all in good condition A BOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of GARRI-English seed 7 Outs in Stacks; a large Quantity of Potatoes A SON, situate in the Barrony of Bargy, and County of (two Barrels in a Low ; some Timber, an English Plough. nd Scotch Harness for four Horses; Carte, Cars; & new on which there is a grod DWZLLING HOUSE and OF-Chair, who, made by M. Dougall, of London; several other keiming Utensils; a Half Lighter, with insterrals in good also, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Bearing - Said Lands should be good MARL, -- (repeals will be received by William Davis, of said Place, who will show the Lands, other Articles Payment, half Cash and half Roberts and Con's Notes [save for Potatoes, which will be sold for the and close with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered

Also, to be Soid, at Lakeview, on Monday, the 11th Maich next, a Quantity of Household Furniture -- a remarkat to handrame Set of plated Dishes and Covers (silver-edged) some Wine, in Bottler; an excellent Chaice, with Harrier complete; . Dog cart; some Farming and Dairy Utemila; Horses and other Stock and some Potatoes-Payment as

FIELDING, Auctioneer, Wageford, Fbruncy 25, 1811

TO BE LET,

For Ten Years, (being the Minority of Jones Concreve), FROM 25th MARCH NEXT,

THIBE well-inclosed Yard in William-treet, Iving be tween the Lane leading to the Scotch Quay and Mrs. CHAMBER's House, together with old flouses adjoining and Yard, fronting said Quay, with Stables, Yards, and other Concerns also ad bining. A Map to be seen at Mr. Samuel Roberts's Office. Application to be made to Win. Distier, Esq. 26, Parllament-street, London, or said San-

February 23, 1811.

LIBERTYES OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. TO BE LET. PROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH HERT

For the Term of Str Years, THO EIFLDS, containing together about four Acres Being Part of the Lands of CLUBOY, at present in the Possession of Lawrence times ... Proposals, in Writing, and personned By William Christmat, Fig. From Vale.

PRIZE OFFICE FOR GREENWICH HOSTITAL.

Near Aiklow; or by Mr. WM. JAMES, Waterford

FATHE TREASURER of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, having appointed Mr. Wat BAKER his Deputy in Irehand for receiving Claims for Bounty and Prize Money, tod into said Hospital, all Persons, having such Claims, are the such to apply to him, at his Office, Rogerson's Quy, Dub-effers to be Post Paul, which is the only expense attending | Whiskey, ---- 78,10d, to 88 0d Applications at this Office, -Line are reserved, and open for | Train Oil, ---- 001, to 471 per l'on the Importion of Persons concerned, of all Prozes adventized his l'avment, or paid into Gorenwith Harpital, -As fraude they mile anempted in Prize Business, Ministers and pronuncted so catefully examine all Persons abb bring Paperem them to sign

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 2732 Bairels Wheat,) 1267 - Oats, Averaging { 0 124 51d.

TO BE LET. PROR THE TWENTY PIFTS MARCH HEST, For such Term as may be agreed on,

I trining Sixty Seven Acres, agreeably situated on the cation to be made to Mr. Powra, Tinhalla.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of TINHALLA-com

ELECTION

TO THE DESTLEMEN, CLURGY, AND PRESHOLD. ARE OF THE CODETY OF WHEFORD.

Gentlenen.

A 6 on Alection of a Representative for our County is ex-pected shortly to take place, allow me to offer myself Lord Viscount Domenaite, to be directed Clifton, Bristol Vall! Consideration as a Candidate for that high Honour \$7 No Promise of Preference has been, or will be given From the friendly Reception I have generally experienced my hope of success is very sanguine; and give me leave to assure you, should my wishes be accomplished, where it is my highest Ambition to succeed, I shall endervous, by my Conduct, to prove myself not unworthy of your Choice. By an active and honest discharge of my Trust, and by THE OAK WOODS of STORESTOWN to be fold of considerable Growth, and fit for Ship Building, Line of Conduct conciltatory to all my Fellow Subjects; b allaving Public Animosities, and thereby promoting t situate on the Navigable Rivers. Nore and Barrow, between Rots and Waterford --- Application to be made to Robert Prosperity of my Country, and the Sweath of the Empire si Paul, Esq. John's Hill, Witterford ; Joseph Deane, Esq. large, I conceive I shall best entitle myself to your future Farout. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my

repects to you, to solicit, our Suffrages; and, in the mean

Your most ob dient, humble Servent, RUBERT SHAPLAND CAREN, Junior. CutleBoro, January 1, 18:1

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of bis Workin the Mayor of faid City. FINE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Ac

of Parliament to form the Assize), was last Week 174. Od. par Burrel, hesides on Allowance of Right Shilling per Quarter, by Act of Parliamen Pon White and Ramere for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household WHITE PANOED, ROUTEROLD

Penny Lost, 0 3 5 0 5 5 0 1 1 Two-Penny, 0 7 2 0 10 7 0 Th 2 Four-Penny 014 4 1 1 5 6 1 13 4 1 5 6 | 9 0 5 | 9 10 4

\$7" All other Borts of Lorres are to weigh in Prophition -and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker of Make. lame, the White Bread must be marked with a W this Ranged with an R. and the Household with an H -and the Ranged with an R. and the Household with an B and the tholics. [Not shaler, observed Mr. Ward, wise to be refreed. And the several Barers and Deslers in Wall, then, the Right Hoo. Baronet below him. When, Meal, and Flour, wie required to make due Weckly (Sir John Newport) lind expresented it to obfolere. Returns, on every Saturday before Twelve o'Clock, of all Wheat, Mehl, and Floor bought or sold by them, according the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assist of Bres

as Penalties will be levied according to Law CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor By the Lord Lieurenant and Council of Ireland. A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

HEREAS we have received information on outly that about the hour of one o'clock on the morning of Smiday, the fixteenth day of December laft, a number of persons, months armed, broke into a houte figure to the farm ward of Townley Blackwood He linen, Efq at Carranttowo, in only disclaimed any with to violate either the letter the Parith of Doleck, in the County of Meath, and or the spirit of the law, he would dely any man with committed various acts of outrage, and fired leveral ing Part of the LANDS of STOKESTOWN), most beautifully situated on the River Barrow, within two Miles flots in the faid house; and one of the faid persons drawn up for any other purpose than to induce the

a notice of a threatening and malicious tendency. Now, we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being fully determined, an far as in us lies, to bring the persons concerned in the faid felony and buiglary to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if my person or perfone fhall, within fix celendar months from the date hereof, discover any of the persons concerned in the faid felony and burglary, To as that he or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, fuch person or perfune to discovering, shall receive as a remaid the finh of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for each and every of the firft three persons who half he lo discovered, appreliended, and convicted thereof.

And we do likewife publith and declare, that if any of the person's concerned in the faid offences. Mall; within the term aforefaid, difcover his or their accomplice of accomplices, To that he or they be convicted thereof, fuch person to discovering shall not only receive the fuld Reward; but half elfo recrive His Majelty's most gracious and free pardon

in the meaning of the set. The Counties were call. And We do hereby firitly charge and command ad upon to fend up a certain number of managers to all fullices of the peace; mayors, ficulfa, builiffa; the general Committie, to affil thole who were furand all other His Majefry's loving subjects, to use thele utmolt endeavours to bring the laid Offender or Offenders; and every of them; to speedy and conmilconftrued by the Irifh Government, and illegally dig Panillment. put in force; or whether it had been properly aded upon? For his own part, he was perfuaded that

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin; the 16th day of February 1811.

W. Tuam, Roden, Broe. De Blaquiere. Frankfort, William Forward. S. O'Grady S. Hamilton, St. Gros Dely.

- Gos satt the King.

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRERUARY TO

[Continuation of the Bolum on the affairs of Ireland]

Immediately after Bir Jonn Nawbonr fat downhe Cnan. of the Exchangua addressed the House, Hedeclared, that, in his opinion, no prime facie cale had been made out against the Irish Government which called for the prefent motion. He did moft extremely regret that when any discussions took place in that Houle with respect to Ireland, it was the auftom to hold out the degraded flate of the Catholice for want of what was called Catholic Emancipation. He wished that Gentlemen would feriously counder, whether there was any chance of any faintary effects being produced by the use of such language as would naturally keep up a fpirit of irritation on in the Catholic mind. When they talked of the diffreffed und diffurbed fate of Treinud, from was that topic connected with the question of Catholic Emancipation? He believed it had bien flared with perfect truth, that is the ferious diffurbances now skilling is Ireland, the Catholic Body at large was not at all implicated. If that was the true flate of the case, how could it be contended that all those diffurbances would be put sa end to by the Catholic Emancipation? There were many who would not be content until the Catholic Church was fet up on the ruin of the Protestant Enablishment. He lement. ed grebely, that so much had been faid in that dif. ruffion relative to the Catholice, because he was con-Edent that those who administered the Government in freland would have taken the fame Rops, whother the convention they withed to put down were to be a meeting of Catholics or Proteflants. The meeting, he would contend, was according to the existing law, illegal. The only question then for the House to confider was, whether there was a prime face ground against the Irith Government. He truffed, therefore, that when the fubicet was in a course of decision by legal process, they would not think it necessary to institute any Parliamentary invefligation. He had no doubt that the affection which was to be prevented from meeting by the say forcement of the Act, would lieve bren fleggle IR hind breo faid, however, that the Ad was obloleten and the Hon. Gentleman who began the discussion had even feid, that the frif Government had rums maged the dark pages of the Statute Book to Aid out obfolete fistutes to put in force against the Ca. But he would aft that Hop, Member, whether he had read the papers of Table? If he had, 'he would have found in them a clear proof that that frature wen not obfoletes mor confidered an fuch by the Irilla Catholic . It appeared from the letter convening the meeting of the Catholice, that they were not only hware of the existence of the law, but that there was throughout the letter a recommendation to conform firicity to the law ; fo that one would have supposed that the course of argument on the oppofite fide would have been to quote the pallage from the letter, and to infer that as there was no intention to violate the law, there was no necessity for enforcingit. Whillt that fetter, however, funds then and there delivered a written paper containing 1 Catholics to violate the las ; whilst it professed to avoid it. That letter fieft colled upon the Catholies to depute a certein number of their Body to the Committee, amounting in the whole to \$20, being to for each County, to be the depulitory of the Catholic will, and the organ of the collective wildom of that Body. Now, he knew sot of any circumlo. cution by general words which would more clearly deliginte a perfedt representative allembly. And what were they to difeufe ! A Petitlod agreed upon In Ochaber laft, before the prefent fadifpolition of the Sovereign had commenced. The sew affembly was to be convened to discuss whether that Petition Rould be now presented ; (70 difchft, not aubither it Bould be praftered, oblurved Bir John Newport. Weil, then, to difcule that petition. But will de-

fire those persons to be returned, whose avocations

required or would permit à permiment refidence la

Dublin? (Hear; bear !) If this was to be but one

folicary och, why require the attendance of perfolis

permanently? If the House would but look to the

manner in which the meeting was to be conflictled,

they would fee clearly that It was an affembly with-

vivore of the Committee of 1703. The queltion

then to be confidered was, whether the act had been

the act of the Irifh Government was legal, was ta.

k n by the advice of the law officers of the Crown

in that County, and therefore Jultified by the cir-

cumftances of the cafe. But then it was feid, that

it ought to have been put lu force et an unfier pe-

The CHAR, of the Exchag, unlivered, that a rel. | recomment in the illuing of Mr. Pole's letter? Mr. Houle, on the motion of Mr. Wharton, relolved | of thole objects, to the attalonient of which of with convict had either failed, or was expected (May's letter was dated the ift of January, and must stell into a committee, in which the following reforming that, in his opinion, they were iffully enter

Sie Samunt Romiter, under the impression, Yetit was not until the tath of February, that Mr. On the motion of Mr. Wharton, Criminal Code

Bill for repealing to much of an Act of King Wil, had been adopted without any apparent or fufficient, was read by the Hon, Mover and Chateman, we a partment to the Lord Liebtenant of Ireland.

ever in his own mind, that his Honourable and Jubjects, and fuch as the Orange Lodge enjoyed Exchequer Blis for the service of Great Bris-Learned Friend hal, in introducing again to the without dispute or molestation. They had manifests tain. attention of the House a proposition on which so ed throughout their whole proceedings a tenacious we That the sum of 10,522,22 d. he saised by much difference of opinion had already existed, and wift to conform to the laws; and if any infrances | Exchequer Bills for the fewice of Grant Bills for the house, anxiously to confident tious obligation. While he was ready to allow this, God forbid that he should wish or recommend that | Supply." he could not, at the same time refrain from saying, the Prince Regent should not hold the reins of Go. On the motion of Mr. Foster, that he believed there was some little prejudice, vernment with a firm hand in every port of the Ruys or That the film of 1,0 Co,000 be raited by 11 on. Gentleman, in a part of his speech, thank early, perhaps, accounted for, evident from the al dominions; but it was no part of firmnels to ne. Treasury Bills in Ireland. flatements of the Honourable Mover. When he glect gentle and conciliatory measures. It was in. Sir J. NewFort gave notice, that on Tuesday rance towards freland. This was an affection which offence of Realing on the person, which had been rion; and for that purpose, he should move for cor the Excise of Ireland. adopted some time ago, at his suggestion, he (Mr. pies of extracts of all instructions from the Govern. Perceval) was perfushed that from a datural and ex. ment to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the

culable partiality, he had taken that for proof which inftructions from the Lord Lieutenant to Mr. Se. was not fufficiently decifive of the question. | cretary Pole, to be laid before the House. other belief in the efficacy in the law of which he had for the motion of the Noble Marquis. It was sp. been the author, than was warranted by what he parent in the whole tenor of their proceedings, that Ireland great anxiety and irritation; an act which intol rant, the fystem of government pursued by ha confidered conclusive and fatisfactory proof. What the objects of the delegater from the Irish Cathohe chiefly relied on was this circumstance, that, of lies was to violate the law. In mentioning those the perfore tried, a greater number had been con- delegates, he would be underflood to make a mark-

Mr. Ponsonar vindicated the motives of Sir the great body of the Catholics, whom he believed Samuel Romilly.

Mr. DATIES GIDDY did not think the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had any right to claim duals by whom the prefent measures were suggested's manity so any man, though in other respects he tending it, he confidered not only unconfitutional, would enter into no competition with the Hon, and but dangerous to the public peace, and even inju-Learned Gentleman.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Sir S. Romitty then obtained leave to bring

The foregoing details, combined with those givenin our last publication, include every thing of moment that occurred in the Commons on the even-Inge of the 19th, 20th, and 21ft .- On the same

HOUST OF LORDS -FEBRUARY 22.

ISLES OF FRANCE (MAURITIUS) AND BANDA. Lord LAUDREDALE was defirous to be informed by the Noble Secretary of State (Liverpool), who.

EX-OFFICIO INFORMATIONS FOR LIBELS

urged on a previous night, and to the papers which, motion. in confequence of his motion then, had been laid on the table, moved that the House be summoned to tike the fame into confi leration an Monday fe'nnight. which, after fame observations from Lord Liverpool, was put and agreed to.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE, The Marquis of Lansbowns role, and called the attention of their Lordships to the two documents which lay on the table, respecting the Irish Government. When that important fablect had lately been brought under the confideration of the House, the Noble Secretary of State [Lord Liverpool), had not only disclaimed the imputation of having authorifed the letter of Mr. Sec. Pole, but difarowed any knowledge of the facts upon which the necessity of it appeared to reft. When that Noble Secretary, however, agreed to the production of Mr. Secretary Policy conceiler letters, he moved for the production of appries letter from the Secretary of the Commithave naturally been expected by their Lordships, It motion. was indeed his own real expectation, that the letter of Mr. Hay, thus emphatically called for, would at leaft have a material tendency to counteract the fesions and alarming imprellion which had been made Ly Mr. Pole's circular letter. But who that peruled that letter of Mr. Hay's, that folitary document, rould find in it any fuch fattefaction or confultion?

I lourable pretext for the conduct of the Irifi Co. Treferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, the for field the minute for heavened make process. have been well known about that time in Ireland .- lutions were agreed to-

that every man was bound to use the means in his Pole's letter was sent forth; and although that Mi. "That the sum of 856,7501, being the surplus Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praving power to ameliorate the condition, and increase the militer had intermediately been in London, and could of the Confolidated Cond. on the tite in court be gracionally pleased to order, the happinels of fociety, declared his determination to not be unacquainted with the fact, forty three days 18tr, be applied towards rating the up, by go used to had before the flath cours or extracts in persevere in his object the improvement of our elapsed, and Ministers, by their own confession, we to his Majesty. mained ignorant of the ground on which Mr. Secretary of That a furn, (the amount of which, from the The Secretary of State for the Home Departm He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a tary Pole's letter had been iffued. A violent course, rapidity and in litting to be with which the results in and from the Sources of State for the Hamel

liam as rendered a fleating in a dwelling-house, shop reason for calling into force an Act which for thir- were mable to collect), being part of the produce . lated to the Circular Letter of the Right It in or warehoule, to the value of five fhillings, felony teen years had lain dormant. The Irish Catholics of the War Taxes, be applied towards tailing the | ble W. W. Pole, Chief Secretary of Indian had urged no claims but such as were the common supple granted to his Majester. The CHAN, of the Excuso, had no doubt what- enjoyment of all other descriptions of his Majesty's "That the sum o' 1,000,000 be raised by that country."

to which fuch frong objectious had been made, act. of a contrary spirit had really occurred, why were of That the usual Malt and Pention duties, state of Irland, and to manifest to that country; red under a feeling of imperative duty, and confcien- they not produced in evidence to their Lordships: &c. be continued and applied towards railing the utinoit consideration and toleration. No man in

expansated on the benefit derived to the Public from cumbent on the House, upon the present important he would move for papers relative to certain acts he diffinctly denied. He would never admir, be the operation of that repeal of an act for making the occasion, to obtain, if possible, complete information of the last Session of Parliament, respecting complete adiament and the country at large, were as

Sir Samuel Romilly disclaimed cutching any The Earl of Liventone faw no sufficient ground House were aware that an act had been performed for which the prefent was not the proper period, he by the Irish Government, calculated to excite in would flate his opinion, that to far from having ber nothing but absolute necessity could, in his opinion, if july ever fince he had afcended the Throne, wil ed and most important distinction between them and dence of the country, to show the existence of that tation, he admitted. That many individuals who necessity. He certainly was not himself much in- | were warm friends to the connection between the iss to be in every fentiment of lovalir, public foieit. and just feeling, at variance with those few judivithe Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, and in question was not conceded, was a matter of deep more humanity than any other Honourable Mem. The proposed measures of forming a delegation of land; because he conceived that that Right Honourable Mem. I the proposed measures of forming a delegation of land; because he conceived that that Right Honourable Mem. ber. For himself, he selt that he had as much hu- 300 men in Dublin, and under the circumstances atit was found that his Majefty's Serverts rummaged Commission of the Irish Government was the only rious to the interests and wishes of the great male the darkest pages of the Statute Buck, in order to county which they had to pursue. On the face of Mr. Ponsonny rindicated his Hon, and Learned of the Cetholics themselves. The illegably of any inflict pains and penaltics on persons who, however that paper appeared a violation of the law of Ireland meeting of Delegates on the part of the Catholica erroneous they might be is any particular act, were -that law which went to the prevention of unlaw. Sir. S. Romettr, in explanation, faid, acting as might derive an a; t illustration from a very sevent generally and substantially as meritorious subjects ful affemblies, collected for the purpose of presenting he did, he confidered himself strictly as doing his instance which came before their Lordships on the as any in the King's dominious, it became necessary petitionato his Majesty, or to Parliament. He read duty. He had no pretentions to more humanity occasion of a Patition from the Lord Mayor, Al. for Parliament to interfere, and not to allow the fe- a passage of the Act, in which it was declared, "that than others; he had never proposed the measure dermen, and Common Council, in behalf of the ci- curity of a whole people to be endangered, without any persons who might give public notice of such merely on the ground of humanity; and he claim. tizens of London, when, from a want of legal form, calling on those to whom the hazard was imputable; an election or appointment, fould be deemed it was determined that the Petition could only be for a full explanation of the motives by which they guilty of a high mildemention." He would received as the Petition of individuals who figured it. had been influenced. With respect to the paper ask any one, not a Lawyer merely, but any canand not as a petition of persons in whose behalf they which had been laid before the House, he meant did Member of the House, whether the letter In two other Bills, for the smelligration of the pretended to appear. His Londing repeated, that the circular letter of the Secretary of the Catholic Committee was not an offence eriminal Laws, without any discussion taking place. as there appeared to him no reason for the product Committees it contained no juitification of the con. within the Act? Was not the ficting of the tion of any further documents upon the subject bes duct of Government; it merely ascertained the fact | Catholic Committee an illegal assembly under fore the House, he should oppose the motion of the of the existence in Ireland for a considerable time of that Act? He would ask how it was possible for a Catholic Delegation. Now be apprehended, that Managers to be fent from the various counties in Lord GROSVENOR could not admit that the the mere fact of the existence of such a delegation | Ireland, to join the Catholic Committee in Dubling documents on the table were a sufficient justification | did not justify Government in the exercise of a law without their having been previously appointed or avenings, nothing was done in the Lords, except of the measure which they were produced to de_ fuch as that which had been enforced. It was to elected? It was the reform perfectly fair to affilms, him evident that the legitimate object which the | that the personaby whom the letter was written book Lord Grenville disclaimed any disposition to Catholics of Ireland had in contemplation could be they were violating the law although they wished to condemn, either with hafte or feverity, the conduct accomplished with much greater fafety through the give such a culour to the transaction as should, if of Ministers. But Ministers had not been explicit medium of a delegation than by a reference to the possible, exempt them from the penalties of that in their statement. It was by no means clear to whose body of Catholics in that country. It was violation. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that whom the letters were addressed. The title was, to necessary that the House should know whether any further information was necessary. His motion, the different Catholics of Ireland: what, to all the communication had been made to the Individuals pre- however, was not calculated to produce the defined ther the newly acquired possessions in the East In- Catholics of Ireland? Whether Ministers were ig- fumed to have off-orded against the law, before the information. If the papers moved for by the Hon. dies, of the Islands of Mauritius and Banda, were notant or rightly informed on that subject they were adoption of a step by which, if it were followed up, Gentleman were actually before the House, it would to be placed under the Government of the Eafl. In equally without excuse. He professed himself averse a very large number of persons indeed would be de- not be fair, either to the Government of Ireland, or to a rigorous exercise, and to an evasion of the law. prived of their personal liberty --The Earl of Liverpoor had no helitation in Three hundred Catholics affembled in Dublin might the paper which had been laid on the table of the question on the limited information which answering the Noble Lord, that although no speci- possibly be employed on designs not favourable to House, there was nothing of an alarming nature; those papers would afford. On this ground, there. fic measures had yet been settled with respect to the same of Constitution 1 but no such designs had been so the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been on the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been on the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been forms the strength on the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been forms the strength on the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been forms the strength on the contrary it appeared to have been deam up fore, namely, the same designs had been forms the strength of the same of the same of the strength of the same of the under the Crown and Government of these Realms. Jaw. The regular mode of proceeding, his Lord. but even not to offend the Government. It was evi. thip observed, instead of Secretary Pole's letter, dent, from other considerations besides the tendency cected with Ireland were most materially important Lord Holliand role, and after calling their would have been the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamati- of this letter from the Catholic Committee, that to Great Britain. The interests of the two countries Lordships' attention to the subject which he had on. His Lordship concluded with supporting the it could not have been the immediate occasion of the tries were reciprocal. Great Britain could not exist measure adopted by the Irish Government. That | without Ireland; nor could Ireland /xish without Lord Ross opposed the motion, and justified the letter was dated so long back as the 1st of January. Great Britain. On this principle he stated that, in filence of Ministers on the subject of Mr. Hay's let- The circular letter of the Chief Secretary was not his opinion, the Parliament of this country was called ter, by flating the fmall majority (only one) which written until the 12th of February. Thus it ap- upon particularly to watch over the interest of the peared, that, for fix weeks, the Catholic letter had | Irish Catholic; because, having no representative, paffed unnoticed by the Irish Government; nay, his he was a kind of minor, over which that House majority would not long prevail. He adverted to Majofty's Ministers had advis d his Royal Highliefs | was an honourable gnatdian. It appeared to him to the Convention of 1780, which had opposed the fit- the Regent, in his Speech to Parliament, not to be particularly necessary, that in every measure of mention Ireland, except with the reference to the | the Government, the utmost tenderness should be ment had thought of putting down by force of arms. deficiency of her revenue. What was the precise manifelled towards the Irish Catholic, and that this time which had been cholen? It might have been | idea fhould be conflantly prefent in the mirds of only an unlucky coincidence, but the fact oriquelti- Government - namely, that the Irifh Catholic should bate, but he could not help remarking, that no fufry was exactly at the moment when the account was the law had left him. If the Legislature (contrary received in Ireland of the affumption of the Regal to the opinion which it was well known he entertain a most acute, spirited, and argumentative speech, Authority by his Royal Highness the Prince of ed on the subject) determined not to give the Carlo. Wales, who was extremely popular in that country, lie the whole of his demands; at least it should be and who, it was generally inderfood, was peculi- the care of the Government not to perplex, dimted eloquence, condemned in firong terms the con. arly slive to the welfare of Ireland. Every year nift, or degrade the liberties which be had obtained. Ireland had become a greater part of the weakness, He contended that it was a fundamental principle of tee of the Irifh Catholics, Mr. Hay .- It must then their conduct and principles, and voted for the and a less part of the trength of the Empire. This British and Imperial policy, that the communical was the natural confequence of the Tyftem which had tion between the Catholics of Ireland and the Parlisbeen pursued. Convention Bills and Insurrection ment should be free and unembarraffed. It was for, when the motion of the Marquis of Lausdowne Bills, and other rotten measures of that description; therefore that he condemned a measure which tended were made to supply, to that infortunate country, to obstruct that communication, by recurring to an the place of a Confitution. He ftroughly recom- act generated in spleen, and which, if not repealed,

mended to Government a liberal toleration, and a should at load be reforted to as racely as possible. If

relazation, at leaf; of the system which had hitherto that act were at all to be recurred to in the present

He concluded by moving,

er I bat an humble Addrefe Do prefented .

the Chief Magilliates and Sheriffs of Counties Mr. Young declared, that although he could a agree to the motion of the Hon. Conforming head cortainly inclined entirely to agree with him in H House concurred more cordially in that ferting than himfelf a but he was himprifed to hear the difuoled to concede to the Catholics that part of its

taking care that Parliament should not be deprived recommend temper and forbearance. The time will not felt by the lower orders, was it not felt by an authority, that Mr. Foster is no longer Chancellor the means of afe-training the featiments, not come, it must come, when you will have him fitting trish tradelman, that his fou, like the sons of others of the Exchequer. We understand the Office is to morely of a finall portion, but of the whole body with you and roting with you, as he is now fighting in the same rank, was precluded from attaining the beabolished altogether, and the duties of a strached of the Cacholics in Ireland, and of anowing, so there in your courses to succeed your pre-commence tory might reach ;— Was it not tell to the Chancettoring of the English Exchanges, with their form never could, like the prefent Lord with five subordinate Commissioners in this Country." Honourable Gentleman, in his fort the concerning t Chancellor of England, rife, as he had done, much When he presented a petition from the | toleration ; but he wish d more protocularly, at | to his hopour, to so high a fration?—That they I have the first of the been faid, that the peti- prefent, to remind the Houle, that the Convention could not emplate a Lord Hardwicke, or a Lord the following it that over the compara- Acts as it was called, was an act brought in by Avontore, the fon of a woolcomber?—Was it not to it I w individuals dry whom it was ligned, but Lord Clare, in 1793 when the fociety of United hard on Irifhmen that they were obstructed in a to or in windless the control of the to the first flow of the necessary of col- respondence with the Joshus of Paris. It was to draw an impassable line between men of I cling the opinions of that great body; and how adopted to toporels a faction that a med at lub. The lame rank in fociety, and create an eterwere those opinions to be collected, but by some verting the Government, and establishing an inde- nal find of grivance, which rendered Ire. fuch proceeding as that which the Convention Ad pendent republic. He hoped, therefore, that the land our weakness instead of being our had been reforted to, to flop? With respect to the House would look to the sprit as well as to the fliength. And so long as these restrictions were condocuments on the subject, his Hon. Foesd wished setter of that statute (hear, hear); that they would stored, it would be the source of dissention and To give Ministers an opportunity of amending their not forget the claims which the conduct of the Ca. weakness .- The question now before them was, not To give Ministers on opp cours, in equetion now nerore tuem was, not case. As far as the papers before the House went, tholic Buly, their tranquil reprefentation of the in- whichter the letter of the law had been adhered to. That cale was not made out. He did not think juries sustained, and their uniformly distinguished but whether the Government of Ireland had acted that papers jultified the conduct of the Irift Out toyalty, had to powerfully established on the el- wifely in enforcing it at this moment? The Honverement. There might be others which would teem it not the indulgence of the House and the Baronet then went into an inquiry into the subject positify their conduct: but it was not his opinion country. Preferring lovalty and discretion, under the Catholics had in view. They had agreed to a gold there were. The circular letter of the Chief the most trying circumstances; would preserve them Petition in November, but since that period a diffe-Becretary had a retrolpective, as well as a prospection u just accusation. They had been long bas. rence of opinion had arisen among them, on the circ aspect. It referred to that which had been fled and disappointed; the price of the Union had point, whether, from the change of circumstances Some. This he would admit, that if there were not been paid: and no one of those so largely pro- in this country, arising out of the King's illness, it actually a delign to form a national Government in miled as the consequences of that event had been would be expedient to press it this Session, or for a Tuch a delign being carried into execution. But even had fuch an intention been entertained (which any difference between the comforts of the lower gate Meeting; while the other fide contended, that, he did not for a moment believe), and hadit been ne- classes in Ireland, where the Catholics could fit as as the Petition had been first framed by Representacellacy to interpole the authority of Government, he Grand Juries, and the lower classes in England tives of the Counties, it would be but proper to dif. would have recommended a milder course of pro- and Scotland. He saw no good that was likely pose of it by collecting their sense occasion .creding than that which had been adopted. It was to relult from what was called Catholic Emanci- It was therefore impossible to misconceive their obfor Parliament to confider not merely whether or pation ; and that the reduction of rents on the part | jedt, which appeared plainly to be only this, to colnot the law had been executed, but whether or not of their land ords, would produce the most real be. lest the general sense of the Catholic body, as to the it had been executed in fuch a way so to leave no defits to the largest part of the community. ding behind-whether or not it had been executed | Sie Haury Monromany professed his dispo- on. And, if the Government had been a wife in luch a way as not to give a keen edge to the re- fitten to indulge the Catholics, but conceived that one, he would have thought that the best line Sentment of those against whomit was directed. In the the Covernment of fieland had acted prudently on for them to purfue would have been to have offi fal letter, th refore, which was to prevent the ap- | the prefent occasion. prehended evil, he would have adopted an ad Sir John Newront, in what he had to fay, ed property, who had a great interest in the monitory, rafter than a fevere flyle. He would would advert fielt to what had fallen from the Hon. | country, rather than by an Aggregate Meeting of have facil, that sithough fach a report was circulated, Baronet who last additiff d them. That Hon. Ba the Catholics of Dublio. But instead of this, they the Gorenment entertained the most perfect configuration to the the case admitted of no would draw forth an obsolete act-he repeated it, dence to the country, and in the disposition of the delay, and that he considered the Duke of Rich- an obsolete act an act never put into execution, Catholics of Iroland to abstance from any violation of mond as entitled to their thanks for his conduct. and the produce of a bigotted and vindictive cabi. the law. Such a mode of expression would have It the case admitted of no delay, how was it that till | net. The Cabinet of Ireland in 1793, being dismarked the difference between an adverte and a pa- the 12th of I bruary the Government took no fleps appointed in their aim of having all the penal Laws rental feeing -between hoffile and amicable fents, upon the letter of Mr. Hay? It had been faid, against the Catholics enforced, had no other way thente. To the part of the circular letter of Govern- that Covernment might not know any thing of it. of venting their spleco, tage, and revenge, but tuent, which called the Catholic Meeting " an un. But that could not be credited, fince even in the by obtaining the promuigation of this bateful law. Jacetul Affembly," he did greatly object. It was middle of January it had been publicly discussed in With that act began the train of acts which ended in a phraseology deficient in that expression of paternal Dublin, whether Hay's letter should be recalled, the annihilation of the Inst Parliament; and if care and in those fup. clor good manbers which finald and the subject left to the Section of an Aggregate they did not take care, with its region, he was ever accompany the communication of a Government Meering. The matter was then generally known, afraid, would commence that train which would terto a people. He objected to this expression, be- and publicly given in the newspapers; and it was im- muste in scaling the ruin of the country. coule it condemoed as unlawful the proceedings of a politicle to enougher that, of all others, Government | This debate will be continued to our next. On body, which had for fome years been aff mbled, alone should be ignorant of the facts. Did they not a division, the numbers, as stated in our last, were and repeated politions from which had been received know that the fire of one of the first Noblemen in for Mr. Ward's motion, 43 sgainst it 80, Majority by Parliament. In 1806, there were delegates from the Kingdom, and possessed of the greatest landed for Ministers 97.] the different councies of Ireland. In 1809, a Com | property in one of the councies, had been elected to | mittee of Catholic Peers was appointed to manage ! the Petition. Why were not those Meetings term- Inter. He alluded to Lord Callerols, the fin of ed illegal? Willy was it not faid that those petiti- Lord Kenmare. How then was it possible that one proceeded from an nolawful affembly? When knowing, as they must have known, all this, the any Mails later than that of Saturday, which was rethe Committee was formed in 1809. Lad Flogal Government of Ireland would take upon themselves was in the Chair. Was it intended now to crime at last to iffer this letter of Mr. Pole on their own nate that nobleman? Was it intended to strack refrontibility? It was faid, that the information tirely occupied with two fubjects—the proceedings Kilkenny. There Lands are of the best Quality, and have the best friends of Ireland, and of the Empire? - received on this side of the water was not sufficient, in Parliament relative to the conduct of the Irish Se-Mon who had uniformly laboured for the general if produced, to coable the House to judge of the cretary, and the trial of the Printer and Proprietors. from ity and happinels? Adverting to the Catho- wildom or expedience of the measure pursued; but of a Sunday Newspaper called the Examiner, for or of a Sunday Newspaper called the Examiner, for or one of Wise supposessing extensive Stores. he Committee in Dublin, he declared, that, in the yet it was deemed sufficient by Gentlemen opposite a libel. Exclusive of these topics, they contain nofine cotty of his heart, he believed them to be a mill to defend the conduct of their colleagues in Ireland. thing, except the Bulletin, which appeared in our excellent and well-disposed set of men. Among The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) had told last publication, and the following brief intimations. them were many young lawyers, influenced by them, that the fituation of Iteland was a matter of Two or three of the transports, which had failed an honourable ambition at which he rejoiced; heartfelt anxiety. He did not know whether it was for Lifbin, have been forced back by eafterly winds, and on the fruits of which Ireland and the Empire to to the Administration or not, but fure he was it and it was apprehended, that the whole would be would, he truffed, one day havecause of congrain- ought to be so, as it certainly was to the people. compelled to return.—The Mary Ann had arrived Ition. In that body would be found many indivised If it was not fo, it would, he was afraid, from be a from Bombay, after a passage of ten weeks.—It was duals of the warmest feelings and most splendid at. hearthreaking confideration. The tone and temper generally reported in London, that Lord Moira Yourn ote; men who would one day be qualified to in which Irish subjects were treated in that House had taken his departure for Ireland at the become the legislators of their Country. Much bet- had, also, been animadverted upon. To this he special defire of the Regent, to ascertain the real ter was it that the youthful fire of fuch minds frould could only fay, that it was the province of those ag- thate of the country.—Mr. Finnerty was, on the be allowed to evaporate in barmless, though anima- grieved to complain, and if Ministers would recur z3d, removed from the King's Bench Prison to tel eliquence, then that confined by the firong arm to obfolete Acts to cut off the fources of communi- Lincoln Goal. of power to the cavern or the mine, it should pro- cation between the people and the Parliament, that In one paper of this day, the Parliamentary duce an explosion fatal to the Country. It was the man would be found to be the best friend to his Proceedings are brought down in regular succession privilege of Subjects to be sometimes violent—to be country, who most frequently called their attention to the inquiry into the affairs of Ireland. An abconcludes foolish; but it was also their privilege, in to the oppression of Iroland. Ha Right Honourable stract is given of what occurred in the Lorde on this of those exa erbations which tended to no pub- Friend (Mr. Grattan) had pand a tribute of appro- fubject, and the investigation in the Commons is carevil, to be protected from those penaltics to which | Dation to the conciliatory disposition of the Duke | ried as far as our limits would allow. To these disguilt alone ought to be liable. He hoped that there of Richmond, and he was ready o accord cu I ins, however, we shall again return, both for of no intention on the part of the Inft Govern- with him, that the Lord Lieutenant had evinced on the purpose of inserting such speeches delivered in ment to adopt any netrolp dive mentures. If there | inclination to protect the C tholics from many of the Lords as are of most moment, and of concluding the Hosse ought to addicts his Royal Right infults to which they were so much exposed. But the debate in the Commons. Their importance is rest the Prince Regent, to command Mentilers to it was not so in that House—it was not so with the too great, not only to this country, but to the forthear. Well-would it be for the Empire, if the Gentlemen opposite. Had not the Right Hou. empire at large, to admit of such a summary of code of all the difficulties of the Irith Government | Gentleman (the Chancellot of the Exchequer) | them as might in many other cases be justifiable. Masta be found in a letter from a Secretary of a Car treated Ireland withmarked infult, when he procured Deep and ferious are the grounds of observation hole Committee. He tears these difficulties had a la Learned to be made a Right Honourable Gentle. which they furnish, but our space obliges us for the leeper fource. & You have disquabried," faid Mr. man, (Dr. Duigenan,) immediately after he had present to be filent. restran, er a great portion of your fellow-fubjects, designated and denounced the whole Catholic Body | The Printer and Proprietors of the Examiner no pay your taxes, and who fight your battles, as traitors? Had be not infulted them in the fielt were profecuted for having drawn a comparison beom filing the high offices of the State. You have act of his administration, by curtailing the fund be- tween the mode in which, Bonsparte inflicted pudegraded your equals. It is to no purpose that you force appropriated for the education of their young infilment on his. Soldiers and that by which those pereis the Catholic Committee: the spirit by clergy? —Had he not again insulted them by the of the British army were punished, and for having

That any attempt has been made to rant, when that toleration was only thewn by the The following article is extracted from the Dache do do it would cut off all communication of that keep him to, is the greatest error of modern British promotion of enemies? With respect to what an Hodo do it considered on the necessity of Government. To the Irish Catholic I streamonds nourable General said, that these disabilities were

represent that county in confequence of Mr. Hay's

such that Committee is actuated will break out in re-appointment of a Gentleman (before definition given a preference to the mode adopted by the is I sland, funk a part of the community be- Had he not further shewn his graceful conciliatory in disctime.

time to suspend presenting it. The one side faid, General Lorrus did not believe that there was let us defer the decision of this matter to an Aggre.

fuffered the question to be fettled by men of land.

delaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH &

ceived by Dublin on the evening of Thursday.

one step less temperate and forbearing. Until from his situation), notoriously obnoxious to the Irish French Emperor. The Jury returned a verdict of rem we those disqualifications by which you people, to another situation of a higher nature?— Nor doiler. The details of this trial shall appear

is level of general fociety, nature will affert, at d | disposition, by the resulat to admit Casholics into The Sheriffs of Dublin resuled to act against the cholograms to recover her rights. The Irish Ca- the Bank Charter, when that came to be renewed? Catholic Committee, without a Secretary's wairant, the will never be latisfied, while he is left than | - How then could that Gentleman he faid be tole- and a bond of indemnity.

pre-eminence they might reach?-Was it not felt to the Chancellorship of the English Exchequer,

TO BE LET. FROM THE VIRST OF MAY NEXT. For such Term as may be present on,

DART of the LANDS of RATHQUOILE, being the joint Estate of Samuer and Means Horson, and River ARD JOHRS SANKRY, Esqrs. containing about 200 Actes, on which there is an excellent TURBERY, situate in the Barony of Shelmalier, in the County of Wexford, and within three Miles of Faghmon, a good Market Town, -Proposala will be received by Mr. Arraham Synce, Waterford, and submitted by him to the Proprietors. March 9, 1811.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE SETT OF MARCH INST THE HOUSES and DEMESNES of ALDERTOWN and PHLTOWN, attuste in the County Wexford, on he River Barrow, midway between Waterford and Ross, n a Cheap Corn Country, and having the advantage of a Navigation, and Stream for a Bolting Mill. - Application to the Reverend WILLIAM GLASSCOTT, ROSS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS, AT THE KING'S STORES.

ON TURPDAY HEXT, THE 5TH MARCH INST. THE MATERIALS seved out of the BRIG FOX, of Jersey, lately wrecked at TRAMORE BAY-consisting of per MASTS, YARDS, ANCHORS, CABLES, Standing and Running RIGGING, SAILS, &c : elan, about one Fon CORKWOOD, and four hundred Pipe and Hogshead STAVES

TERMS-CASH FIELDING, Auctioneer

Waterford, Ist March, 1811. FOR SALE,

AT MR. WILLIAM BOUTCHER'S, QUAY, LARGE Quantity of VETCHES, et 14s, per Bushel, just imported from Bristol; slao, a large Quantity of MOISPUR PEAS -On Inspection, they will be ound superior to any ever offered for Sale in this City. Waterford, March 2, 1811.

TO BE LET.

PROM THE TWENTY-FIFTS MARCH MEXT, BOUT FIFTY ACRES OF the LANDS OF GRAN-A NEY, in the County of Kilkenny, for 34 Years .is situated within a Mile and a Half of Waterford, on the rrick Road, with 10 Acres of Wheat, 6 Acres fit for Barley, 6 Acres fit for Potstoes, and the remainder fit for Meadowing ; an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, and OUT OFFICES, all in new Repair; about 5 Lighters of DUNG, and 10 Barrels of CULM, with a LIME KILM and LIME STONE QUARRY for the use of the Premises.

There is also 10 Acres of Spring Grass
Application to be made to the Widow Pikkan, who ives on the Premises, and who will close with a Solvent Teant as soon as the Value is offered,

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET, SROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH INST.

For such Term as may be agreed on, THE following LANDS and PREMISES, the Property of the late Mr Radmond Lyons, Deceased :-

2d. - The Mill and Concerns of Archer's Grove, lately rage and unrivalled power of Water, aituated within half & dile of the City of Kilkenny. This Establishment is so well known, that it requires no further comment,

3d .- The commodious Dwelling house lifely built by Mn ons, in Coal Market, with Out Offices and Gurden .here Premises are well adapted either for Buginess or for Le immediate accummodation of a private Family, as the House has just been fitted up in the hest Manner.

4th—About 12 Acres of well enclosed Ground, adjoining

· New Gaol, perfectly will adapted for Building upon 5th-An extensive Tan Yard, now at Work and in pera et Repair, actuated in Trishtowo, in said City. 6th-A complete Starch Yard, in Walkinstreet, with

ery Utensil necessary for carrying on the Business in th nost Extensive Manner. 7th-A large Concern in Pennyfeather Lane, adjoining Messra. Breuan and Cormick's Brewery.

Proposals, in Writing only, for any Part of the above, will be received by Miss Lyons, Ramlagh House, Duntin a and by Mr. Edmond Madden, and Mr. John Meighan, Kilkenny, until the 25th March, when the Tenant will be declared, and Possession given.

GT It is requested that all those to whom the late Mr. Lyons was indebted, will furnish their Accounts to Mr. Meighan, Kilkenny, acting Executor; and those that remain indebted to the Deceased, are desired to discharge their several Accounts forthwith.

A RRIVED to JOHN ALLEN and Son, per the Admiral A Nelson, from St. Lucia, 80 Hogsheads, and 30 Barrela MUSCOVADA SUGAR; slio, 30 Cesks and 100 Bags of COFFEE, and 52 Balca of COTTON, which they are now landing, and will basold on moderate Terms. Waterford, 19th February, 1811.

TO BE LET.

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

Or the INTEREST, and all the MACHINERY Sold, THE Extensive CONCERNS, situated in John-Street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pearson .- For Particulars see Hand Bills, which nay be had at the Office of this Poper, Application to be made to Arthur Birnie.

September 8, 1810.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE in which Thomas Hunt resides, situated on the Quay, between the Glass Bouse and the Broige, t in perfect order. Possession can be given the 25th of March next. For further Particulars enquir at said House. Waterford, 1cb. 21, 1811.

Who could recognife or discover in that paper, a cos | the forphis of the Councilda led Found, having been. He no lefe from the forphis of the Communication between the greathout

prevailed in the former Catholic Meeting, and which naturally led to a belief that the lentiments of that . ting Parliament in Dublin, and which that Parlia-He was decidedly against the motion.

Noble Marquis.

Lord HOLLAND was unwilling to protract the deing of the frith Government, and his Lordship after concluded with supporting the motion.

Lord Donovoumore alfo, in a strain of animaduct of Ministere, vindicated the Catholica both in

The queltion was then put by the Lord Chancela was negatived without a division .- Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-IRIDAY, FEB. 22

COMPUTER OF WAYS AND MEANS The occounts in the War Taxes, and to been perferered in towards the Catholics of Ireland. times, it ought to be fo conflicted as to leave the ut-

I disputates, from the Lord Lieuterant of field Mr. WARD role to move for the production of tholic emancipation, that therefore Parliament and certain papers relative to the measure lately adopt. the country were to be characterised as its dering ed by his Majefly's Ministers in Ireland. The Without entering into any discussion on the subject inflify; it was therefore incombent on his Majot. in the highest degree conciliatory and tolcrant. Tint tr's Ministers, if they wished to preferve the confi- the situation of Ireland was a sobject of deep lamer clined to recole confidence in the Administration of countries expressed their diffatisfaction that the point mischievous tendency to both countries. But when the C. D. B. Committee proved to born, that the pro-Mr. GRATTAN contended, that all fublicas con-