"Before Etta Ellenbelough and a Special Jury.

THE KIRD, to MUNT. The Altorney General addressed the Jury. He and felt it to be his incumbent duty to file an informution in this cale against John Runt, the printer paper ou'thesad September luft, which was calculated to create disaffection in the minds of the foldiers of this country; to infilinto them a belief that they were treated with extreme feverity, such in not pellily have my other effect thin to produce difaffection among thise who were already in the of being exposed to such barbarity, insule, and derefult from their effects lead to the deftruction of the country. In confidering the publication in quellion, it would be necellary for him Ithe Attorney General), we else Defendante lind lelected for The of Elye and mitterated punishment followed in confequence of strat fertence, [villfied, and infulted the troops who had been the means of quieting the tumple, tabated the persons who, on the arrival of other troods, lubmitted to be punished for the offence which they had committed; and also vilified Bate the means used by Britaparte for the recruiting of life winder, and alleges, that the heans reforted to by Bolisparte for this purpole are not worle, it they be in bad, as the means employed for the fathe purpose in this country. In flating the case against Mr. Cubbert, lieft the Attorney Generals is Supposed to have used an observation, which he did not doubt he did ufe, and the with of which he venly believed. and which he was now ready to repeat, that is the bugreffind it Ely were not To dente with as Bane. parte would have dealt with his refractory troops ?" No. If they had To conducted themfelves they would not have eleaped with their lives. For the bad to contend. He was not ignorant, in addition tion had been enforced by a gallant Office, (Sir R. that temperate nature which could alone be uleful libel alluded to Mr. Cobbeit was now fuffering pu- to thele diladvantages, of the prejudice naturally Willon) who was now in Court to be called as a during fuch a time of public sexiety. The line of withment; and when Mr. Cobbett had left off, the excited of the bare Wention of the charge now im. witness; if necessary. This Gutternan was known comparison drawn between our foldiers and the lake writer of the libel for which the defendants were now | ported to the Defendants ; at a period when the li- ro be enthusialisally, he might almost lay romantical- diers of Bonaparte was, in many respects; felle and called on to answer, takes up the Tubject, and, centioulies of the Presshad reached theight which If attached to the military service; he was also unfounded. If our system of military law was interhaving collected together all the military punish- It had never, at any former period, attained in any known to be, he might almost lay, one of the most rior in every respect to that of our enemy, how did ments which had occurred for a confiderable time, country, furely, never in this -- a licentinufiel's fo personal enemies to the Rufer of France; and yet it happen, that on every occasion, when our front presents them to the public in a mais. Wherethere | boundless that there was not any person so high | this gallant Officer had not thought that either his | had been opposed to his, our army came off victoriwere foldiers, it was oblines that there must be a law or to exalted in rank, station, or character, us to loyalty, or his regard and x-al for the military fer. out ?- This feemed to shew that there was no fdto enforce thefe whetlines, which fould be more protect hich against its poiloned arrows; nor on the vice could be questioned by his publishing, in throng periority in his fiftein over ours. But if fuch was Brist than that which attached to the whole com- other hand, any one To humble, lowly or harmless, and energetic language, finisher featiments on the the cale, he hoped and trusted thole whole duty it munity. It was the daty of fervants to obey their as to enable him with confidence to expect that he Tubiect of corporal punishments, as forming a part was to so their fuch a question, would apply their millers ; it was the duty of children to obey their | Thould elembe the attacks of perions, who, to gra- of the military code of this munity, with those ex- minds to it diagently and fincerely. He could not parents. If in any of these relations disobedience tiffy their malice, or other motions propentities, made | pressed in the publication in the Rion. The Learned | Suppose that it could be the meaning or expectation prevailed, thus threamfine was no doubt product no discrimination of persons, but levelled their shafts | Gentleman proceeded to read a number of extracts of tide of private or domestic inconventience; but there all around. One person hunted out characters to on this subject from Sir R. Willou's Pamphlet, all produce such an effect. The only use of the pubthe evil ended; but, in the military government of attack, from the delire of popularity; while ano- of which went to discount enance the infiliary no of cor- lication, therefore, must be to point out to the Milithe country, if an erroneous notion of infubordins - ther followed the same course from the base idea of poral punishments in our semy. To the same effect | tary how much more they were degraded than the tion were once let loole, and generally to prevail, thereby procuring a subsistence. He did not say be also quoted a publication by Beignlier-General Military of any other Power, and, of course, to there the consequence would go to the overthrow of that there might not be some circumstances that Stewart of the 59th regiment. Such were the opi- could their dilaffection, on whole services if we the whole flate. This, he (the Attorney General) might go in extenuation of fuch conduct: He would nions of these gallant Officers upon this subject, and could not at present depend, collectively and as a contended, must outurally be the confequence of the present libel, which went to f-nation the idea, that for publicity which actuated some persons, and in the military code of this country was cruel and op- which they loved to live, that cather than not parpreffive, and that the puniffments order to were car- take of it, they would not care it they fould ried to an extreme. Could fuch a charge as this be be looked and flared at. But, in addition Increased in point of enormity? Yes, it could a and to this, there was also to be counted all that de-To it was in the prefent inflance, instruct as, in ad- gree of public approbation which never fail- was improper, that therefore the Defendant had a dition to thefe circumftances, in themselves suffici- ed to pay well for the gratification of this appetite entily discouraging to the military of this country, a for flander, which unfortunately too generally prereompartion might be put between the fituation of vailed. This was an evil which the Prefs itself our foldiers and that of the French, who were dur felt in a very firing degree-in to firing a degree compared with those of the troops against whom additional light and improvement likely to result they were dellined to engage. Such compatition from its encouragement and support-now; if they an enumeration, were disproportioned to the offences was anxious to draw a kind of parallel between dernels for the foldier offending, but out of regard or to the budy over which the infliction of them the two bublications. He trufted, on the contra- to the military character, that he wished slogging to

the theme on which the author loved to dwell .- be in vain for them to flinggle, did they not expect ed to it. sigh sepreferred the corporal punishments inflicted as fuch, to conduct them to a fafe and hombirby our military codeto be as exquisite as ever had able iffue. It was for the Jury to say if the of the publication in question. been devised by the horrors of the inquisition. The publication in queltion was composed and pub- Lord Ellenborough informed the Jury, that it was thuit be disguiling to the seeings of all honourable might be severe, but Itill they were necessary, and with which it was published was good, or if it was of the tendency as friends to it in the information. It was not blameable, nay if it was not written with agoid. If it was not the resumer that the description of the tendency as friends that the description is the tendency as friends that the description of the tendency as friends This troops, which in this country was pretended to led up to unnecessary observation, or that the neces- intention, the Jury must ecquir the Defendants - publishing it were actuated by the intent and mon be regarded with fuch horror, with preferable to that fity of adding to them additional feverity should There could be no quellion more important than this live imputed to them. It was by comparing the which by due military code wis practifed towards | be enforced. The Ifbel went on to represent, as which the Jury were now called to de mine, name different part of the publication together, that the our own foldiers. A publication of this kind could the molt heart, rending of all exhibitions on this fide Iy, if an Englishman had the right of discribing jury could best be enabled to judge of this lack. their's but, if they came to balance accorded with the public utility, which it might be dremed | finefe had pleaded the cause of the J. feudants, that them, to engage in a fervice where they are certain his armies by force-to did we we flogged dur to the right of differning the conduct of individuals liftan Englishman was to be at liberty to differ fall foldiers he did not be did, indeed, fentence his in their treatment of the agitation of freh a quelli- and for ly any great and important general sylvent gradation. The configuences which mult evidently refractory foldiers to imprisonment even in chains, on, and he might contend also for questioning par. I connected with the Government of this country ?and in aggravated cases, even to death. Who, ticular parts of a system. While he, therefore, con- He fact, God forbid, he hould not. But while he however, the Writer of the fibel argued, would tended for thefe primiliges also, it an only necessary | was to be open to every Englishman to do to fully not rather submit to imprisonment for two years for him at present to argue for the right of every and trady, it must also be observed that he must be while would not even prefer death to such heart- Englithman to discuss any one general to devenity, and with temper and moderation. their motten certain words spoken by him on a for- rending tordure as that which the Military Law of policy which might have been advoced by the count he did is, it was the right and privilege of every mer occasion, when amther person was tried for a England tolerated !-The only change, the At- try, and to canvals and point out the impolicy and Englishman to discuss every topic of public import Libel of a fimilar rendency, to call the attention of the former General contended, which this Author could demerits, as well as the policy and city its of that fance, not only in private communion, but through the jury to the diredintances of that cafe. The line contemplated, must have been one which would lystem. If a man, in such a difficultion, felt vehe- the medium of the prese. In proportion, however, words of the motto were "The aggressions were lieve added to the number of capital punishments mently and strongly for the glay and bosour of the to the magnitude and importance of the subject unnot dealt with he Bonaporte would have dealt with his in this country and how would this writer recon- Yervice to which his attention was directed; if his der discossion, it become the duty of all persons enrefractory troops." - Speech of Me Attenter General cile fuch a measure to the feelings of the country at attention was directed to the army, and he saw in gaged in it to guard themselves against the violation On what occasion, then, was be (the Attorney Ge- this moment? But the Atthor went on to flate, the lyftem of our military code some specks and Baws cither of public peace or private happiness. The moral), supposed to have spirken these words? Why, that if he were to flike a balance as between this which bore no proportion to the general utility of law of England allowed to all its subjects the free on the trial of Mr. Cobbett, for a libel, where he, country and Bonaparte, be must firike it in favour the fatters, but which specks and flaws, be being alluding roa fenteere of a Court Martial, held at the of the latter ; " the whip cord," fays the publica- anxions to bring the fythem as nearly as might be to this liberty into a clock of malici ulorse. The fign, w would determine the"-Whit perfon who 'perfection, he defired to fee removed; might be not read the publication in quellion, could fail feeing throw out his idear on the points to which he parti- | Europe being united against us under a most furmithat the end and object of it was to alienate the calarly wished to coll the attention of those alone dott for. It became us, therefore, to fe at such minds of the foldiers from the fervice of the count who could remedy them ? If he regarded the ho. I an eventful provide that, in addition to our external try? Could any thing, he wiked, be more decided none of each individual foldier, and thought that by than this? , Every lentence had the fame tendency, infoling them with fuch honourable feelings, and and that sed the people of Ely for fuffering the fene and they would all be found to be equally offentive. convincing others of the necessity of flrengthening tence to be inflicted. He then takes occasion to The Jury would bear the publication read, and the them, he might be enabled to bring the military Actories General had no doubt bis Lordship would leften to that perfection which he ardently withed

tell them that the publication in quedion was a to fee it altain, might be not employ fair and free discussion to accomplish this honourable and defiramilchievons and Teditions libel. Mr. Brougham then role, and in a most lumb ble end? Those were questions, which the jury had the confideration of the Government of the country, troug argumentive, and eloquent speech, of which to try on the present record. Many plans for im. and he had no doubt to would the fully of corponeither our limits or our time enable us to give any | proving the military Tyftem had at various times been | ral punishment, if the attention of the country was thing even resembling an outline, entered on the adopted. One of the fe, which went to shorten the defence of his clients. In rilling in Support of the direction of the fervice, had been frongly recom. Defendante in the prefent cale, sie was abundantly mended by & man whole memory mult be for ever fensible of the difficulties under which he laboured, dear to the lovers of liberty in this country. (Mr. Fed improperly, might it not lead to the must dangeariling not only from the superior ability, but from Fox). This measure, and also the measure recom. rous consequences. The publication in quelling the superior influence of the party against whom he mended and argued apon in the publication in quel- did not appear to his Lord hip to be a discussion of not venture to lay that there was not fuch a thirst the language in which they had expressed their opi. people, we were undone. If, in the opinion of the nions was firong and vellement, as were their feelings on the fubject. As they felt zenfoully, To they wrote firongly and boldly; and fo had the Defendanta done. Did he argue from thence, however that because those gallant Officers had done what right to do the tame? He did no fuch thing-On the contrary, his argument was at an end, if the publications of those gallant Officers were libele. waemies, to that they might be enabled to judge of that by means of this licentiquinets; then who had done; would only be an aggravation of his Client's offence. The Jury mill lee, however, that thefe the bleffing and comforts they enjoyed, and of the formerly been the great advocates and patronizers gallant Officers were incapable of fucil an offence, hardfine and privations to which they were exposed of the Press-while had formerly feen nothing but had there been put, and the inference drawn was did not withdraw from it their protection; at least ed, dot to infure it, but to bring it to greater petin favour of the conduct of the French government regarding it aclikely to produce only doubtful good : fection. If they, then; did not publish their ob. towards their troops. The Attorney General then fluding, as they did; that inflead of being the en- | fervations on this subject with a libellous latention; proceeded to flate the libel Itlelf. It commenced gine by which to produce a great slid getteral good, were the Jury to infer, without proof of any kinds with the title " 1000 lather," flating it to be taken it was converted into an inftrument for the torture that the Defendance had done, or were capable of from the Stamford Paper. This publication the of private and innocent individuals. It was no light doing to? On the contrary, did not the whole Attorney General conceived to be neither more nor inflafortine to those Defendants; that they came collect of the publication go to prove that their intels than a continuation of the lib-l of which he had before a jury of their country after other Before bention was very different? The Defend into had then been speaking. The author, having collected dante, and whole case the Attorney-General had even carefully guarded against being milunderstood; the allegations of all the London newforpers; of already commented; that this publication was con- by the introduction of explanatory fentences, which which there were flety published every week, into reived by the Attorney General to be of the lame went to flew that though he was an eliemy to corone, prefent's them in a male, so he hopes, to publi- kind with that for which Calibert and others were poral punishment, he did not wift the foldier who indignation; shiftlie fentences, of which he may already fuffering ; and that the Attorney-General violated his duty id go free. It was not out of ten-

in meant to preferre a controll or courton. The ry, lowever, that he should be able to shew that be abolished. He did not wish that they should ef-

Local Militing however, was knowed to amount to light was not more diffifed from darknife; than the cape, but that for their offences they should be im.

1 180,000, the Ordinary Milicia to about 80,000, I libel proved against Mr. Cubbett and all the others | prisoned, finally even be chaired for life, or be pur belides all our regulag forcet. Now, he would afte to which the Attorney General had alluded, were to death. To the Iollier, therefore, he held out the Jury, if fair discussion had been the defendant's distinguished from that publication now impulsed to the language of secrety, rather than of impunity for object, would they have collected all these cases the Defendants as being a libel. The Desendants their faults. On the whole, he submitted the Deor punishments idto one mais, and have omit- were conscious that by the present prosecution, and fendants had to qualified and explained their mean ted to flare the dumbers from smong whom by the interpretation put on their publication by the ing, as to render it impossible that it could be mil those objects deserving puntitiment had been select. Attorney General, they had been placed in the very understood by any one, or that it could be greduced? This, however, was only the Introduction, lide and torrent of prejudice, against which it would I tive of any of the milchicvous consequences of cits.

The Attorney General then proceeded to state and hope for the helping hand of the Noble and . Mr Attorney General replied at some length, and publisher, and Light Hum, who, rogether with The Attorney General then proceeded to flate and hope for the helping hand of the Noble and Mr Attorney General replied at some length, I have proprietor of the weekly newspaper the libel, and affect why the Author or publisher Learned Lord and of the Jury, to confider their befrowing mented praise on the ability and elequence individual case as depending solely on itself, and, with which Mr. Brougham had menered his client with the desired in the confideration in queldefence, but still infilling on the apprarated nathra

Actioney Cefferal admitted that the punishments lifted with the intent charged. If the intention for them to lay if the publication to queltion was of Hell-an English Military torible. Bonaparte, freely and fully the profligacy and the micita or de- It had been stated by the Learned Centleman the Writers declared, God wor, was no friend of merits of any tystem, or of any meritary, connected who with fo great ability, elequence, and man-

> right of discussion, but they were not to controvert country was now placed in an awful fituation, all enemies, our opponent had not also an ally in the prefe of this country. The authoritons of the two callant officers which had been quoted, to his idea had better been submitted to the Ministers of the country in the form of private fogg frions. But to those publications no improper motive could be attributed. Inliftment for life had Istely been under properly called to it. Suppole, however, that the

funicat of capital punishments were at this moment to be submitted to public discussion; and to be treate

felled that this was the impression on his mind. The jury, after confulting for fome time, retired ind, when they had been out for three quarters of an hour, lent into Court, defiring to have permit fion to perufe the newspaper containing the libel in queltion. This was ordered to be fent to them! and, after an absence of two hours in the whole, they returned with a verdict, finding both descudanti-NOT GUILTY.

fo, for him to have quoted them fo largely as he had

being, as was well known, enthuliaftically attached

to the lervice on some parts of which they comment-

fary, this was the tendency of the publication, they

must find the defendants guilty. His Lordling con-

Lately, came on in the Court of King's Bench, before the Hon Justice Day and a Special Justi n action for breach of promile of marriage in duction. The plaintiff was a Mile Kennyl of Mountmellick, in the Queen's County; and the defendant a Mr. Patrick Dillon, of Mullicalh, nent Neas, County Kildare. Mr. Goold opened the cafe, but the defendant having acknowledged the turpitude of his conduct, he allowed the jury to bring in a verdict of 2000l. damages, and 6d. colts.

On Tuelday night, about nine o'clock, the sich of a vault in Beggot-fireet, Cork, gave way, and, melancholy to state, buried in its ruine, a poor woman and two children, who lived therein .- The hufband, a poor cobler, narrowly eleaned a fidular

WATERFORD-Printed and Published by the Proprieter, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quiy.

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

Paics Foos-Pauce]

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1814

MR. HEAD will sell his INTEREST in the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORT, near PORTLAW. For Particulars apply to Mr. Hann, at Millort.

March 4, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

N pursuance of a Requisition to me directed by three Commissioners, I hereby give Notice that a Tampike M. Commissioners, Board will be held at Rilmecthomus, on Friday, the 15th | elso, a GARDEN and ORCHARD, in full Beering - Said So the Treasurer's Hands, and for transacting other necessary by William Davis, of said Place, who will show the Lands, Business, previous to the next Assixes, Signed by Order,

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT FIELD containing about 1A, 2R, 7P, part of BAN-DOGH, in the Liberties of this City, at present in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Knox .- For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM KEARHET, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 18, 1811.

TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY, BOUT FOUR HUNDRED FULL CROWN A TREES, principally ASH, on the Lands of AMERE-Bill, within seven Miles of the City of Waterford, Part of the Estate of Lord Viscount DONERALLE .- Writen Proposals to be made to Mr Welliam Hill, Donesaile, Post Paid - Sufficient time will be given for Manufacturing and

carrying away the Timber, and the Burchaser will be de-

elared on or about the 17th of the next Month, when Mr.

Hitz will attend at Waterle rd for the purpose. February 22, 1811.

> TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TR OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon, BITHER IN THE WHOLE, OR IN DIVISIONS,

PETER LANDS of UPPER BALLYDUFF, together with the adjoining TURBERY, containing about two hundred and twenty Acres, Plantation Measure, sicuate in the Barony of Middlethird, and within six Miles of the City of Waterford .- Proposals, in Writing, will be received by Lord Viscount DORERAILE, to be directed Clifton, Bristol; and Duplroates, by Wiellan Bell, fie, Donersile, February IS, 1811.

No Promise of Preference has been, or will be given

A RRIVED to FORM ALLESS and SON, per the Admiral Nelson, From St. Lucis, 50 Hogsbends, and SO Bázrels MUSCOVADA SUGAR; also, SO Casks and IOO Bags of COFFEE, and 52 Bales of COTTON, which they are now Waterford, 19th February, 1811.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

T BALLYCANVAN, on Thursday, the 7th of Merch next, a new Charlot, built by Long, Dublin, with Harness : a covered Chair and Harness in good Order, a pair of young well-drawn bay carriage Horses, a valuable Mare, two excellent working Horses, all in good condition many store Swine, two Ricks of Hav, well saved from English need; Oats in Stacks; a large Quantity of Potatoes ftwo Berrels in a Low; some Timber, an English Plough. and Scotch Harness for four Horses : Cars, Cars : a new Chaff-cutter, made by M'Dougall, of London; several other Farming Utensila; a Half Lighter, with materials in good order, some South Down Sheep and Culm, with a Variety of other Articles. Payment, half Cash and half Roberts and Co 's Notes (save for Potatoes, which will be sold for the

March next a Quantity of Household Furniture-a remarkable handsome Set of blated Dishes and Covers (silver-edged) ome Wine, in Bottles; an excellent Chaise, with Harness complete; a Dog cart; some Farming and Dairy Utensile; Horses and other Stock-and some Potatoes-Payment as Time,

Waterford, Fbruary 25, 1811:

TO BE LET.

For Ten Years, (being the Minority of John Congarva), FROM 25TR MARCH NEXT,

THE well-inclosed Yard in William-street, lying be tween the Lane leading to the Scotch Quay and Mrn. CHAMBERS's House, together with old Houses adjoining said Yard, fronting said Quay, with Stables, Yards, and other Concerns also adjoining. A Map to be seen at Mr Samuel Roberta's Office. Application to be made to Wm. Disney, Esq. 26, Parliament-street, London, or said Sa-

February 25, 1811.

Waterford, Jan. 18, 1811.

PRIZE OFFICE FOR GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

FWAHE TREASURER of GREENWICH HOSPITAL. having appointed Mr. WM BARER his Deputy in Ireand for receiving Claims for Bounty and Prize Money, paid into said Hospital, all Persons, having such Claims, ate desired to apply to him, at his Office, Rogerson's Quay, Dublin, from 10 to S every Day, except Sundays and Holydays, (which latter are the same as kept at the Custom House)-All Letters to be Post Paid, which is the only expense attending Applications at this Office.—Lists are received, and open for Applications at this Office .- Lists are received, and open for the Inspection of Persons concerned, of all Prizes advertised for Payment, or paid into Greenwich Hospital .- As Frauds | Beef, are frequently attempted in Prize Business, Ministers and Churchwardens are requested to carefully examine all Persons who bring Papers to them to sign,

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Quay of Waterford, with a STABLE and COACH HOUSE adjoining, situate between Alderman RAMIEY's House, and the Merchants' Committee Room. Proposals will be received by WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq.

TO BE LET FOR EVER.

(, IKIT A RTIW) In the Whole, or Two Divisions,

A BOUT Ninety-Nine Acres of the Lands of GARRI-SON, situate in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, within 7 Miles of Wexford, and 3 of Taglimon, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and OFand closs with a solvent Tenant, when the Value is offered

Atlas FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company OF LONDON.

President, sir Cunstrobnan Bayets, Chairman, William Gordon, Esq. M P. Deputy Chairman, Staron Cock, Esq.

FWHE President and Directors have appointed Mr. R. FARRELL, Bookseller and Stationer, the Commission Agent in Waterford, for effecting Assurances, from Loss of Damage by Fire, or Lives, and on Survivorships; from whom printed Proposals containing the Rates may be abtained The following are among the advantages to Persons effecting Assurances with this Company, viz. The Rentiz paid in case of Fire, without any additiona

That Farming Stock is Assured at 93 per Cent. The Damage by Lightning is made good-and that Poli

les are issued, and Endorsements and Surveys made free of Expence to the Assured. For the Dispatch of Business, a Committee of Proprietor s established in Cork for signing Policies, consisting of the following Merchants, viz.

Deniel Callaghan, Joshus Carroll, Henry Kellett, Abrahatt mic Esque and sir Anthony Pertier. Committee are likewise formed in Dublin, Limerick, and

Agents are appointed in the following Towns in the south Dublina-Mr. Joseph H. Moore, Capel-street.

Cork-Edward Daly, Patrick-street. Enniscorthy-Thomas Sparrow, Merchant. -- Waterford-Richard Farrell, Mirror-Offica. HENRY DESEOROUGH, Jun Sterenty.

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND PRESHOLD-ERS. OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

3 an Election of a Representative for our County is ex nected shortly to take place, allow the to offer myself your Consideration as a Cardidate for that high Honous From the friendly Acception 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 i my highest Ambition to succeed. I shall endeavour, by m Conduct, to prove myself not unworthy of your Choice.

By an active and honest discharge of my Trust, and by Line of Conduct conciliatory to all my Fellow Subjects; by allaying Public Animosities, and thereby promoting the Prosperity of my Country, and the Strengt r of the Empire at I conceive I shall best entitle myself to your future Fayour. I wish to be judged by my Actions, not by my PROFESSIONS.

I shall take the earliest Opportunity of paying my persons Respects to you, selecit your Suffrages; and, in the mean

I remain, with much Troth, Your most obedient, humble Servant, ROBERT SHAPLAND CARRW, Junior.

Batrer, first Quality, - - - - 20 00m 0d

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 2.

---- second - - - - - - - 0 0s. 0d third- - - - - - - - - 0 Os Od Fallow (rendered) - - - - about 90s, od Lard (flake) - - - - - 62s Od. - 65s. Od. --- (casks rendered) - - 66s, 0d - 70s, 0d Burnt Pigs, - - - - - 40s. Od. - 42s. Od. Mess Pork, - - - - - 32s. 0d. - 36v. 0d Beef, - - - - - - - 280, 0d, - 490, 0d Datmest, - - - - - 16s, 0d, - 16s, 6d --- third, - - - - - 36s. 0d. - 441, 0d. ___ fourth, - - - - 28s, 0d, - 94s, 0d, Wheat, - - - - - - 38 . 0d. - 40: 0d Barley, - - - - - 19s, Od. - 21s. Od. Oats, (common) - - - 11s. 6d. - 00s. 6d (potatue) - - - - 12s. 6d. - 00s. 0d. Malt, - - - - - - 35s. Od. - 37s. Od. Pourtoes, ----- 5 d. to 6d. f (quarters) - - - - 4 d. - 64d. (joints) - - - - 5 d. - 5 d. - 5 d. - 7 d. (joints) - - - - - 6 d . 7 d >per, lb Veal, - - - - - - - - 7 d. - 840 Pork. - - - - - - - - - 3 d. - 4 d. Butter, ----- 28d. - 37d. Whiskey, ---- 70. Jod. to 80 Od. per Gall Train Oil. - - - - - - - 001, to 471, per Ton.

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 2232 Barrels When, } Averaging (1609 ---- Barley

NEW SEEDS, TREES, &c.

ARRIVED to RICHARD FENNESSY, NURSERY and SEEDSMAN, Barronstrand-street, per the Jane, Captain Leary, from London, a fresh Supply of New GARDEN, FLOWER and RIRD SEEDS best Spring VETCHES Red and White CLOVER, TREFOILE, English HAY SEED, &c. &c .-- His NURSERIES are, so usual, well supplied with the best FRUIT and FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, and GARDEN PLANTS in general.

FRHNESEY returns most grateful Thanks to his Friends and n Waterford, a continuance of which he hopes to merit, by the strictest Attention to their Orders, and the Quality of all fixtieth of the total price of this purchase. Articles in his Line, being determined to offer none for Sale,

or the Searon, or a Term of Years. Waterford, Feb. 38, 1811.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

ILLIAM POKE informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now landing, per the Jane, from London, his general Supply of SEEDS, which being procured from one of the first Houses in that Line, and warranted Fresh and Genuine, he can safely recommend as such to Purchasers—Red and White CLOUER, TREFOIL, SPRING VETCHES, Whole and Splittabiling Pass, Bird and Flower SEEDS, &cc &c. Pora is also constantly supplied with Green and Black TEAS of best Kind, which he ells by the Pound and upwerds-and LUMP SUGAR by the Louf or Hundred Weight-which, on Trial, will be ound advantageous both in Price and Quality. An Apprentice wanted.

Waterford, Feb. 25, 1811.

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH MEXT,

And immediate Posteration given,

BOUT Nineteen Acres of the Lands of CHRISTEN. A DOM, in the Liberthes of the City of Westerford, on hich stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime Kiln -The Ground can be manured with good Sand off the Prenices - Also to be let, a House in Waterford, opposite Christ Church, from the lat of June next, now occupied by JOHN ROSERTS, Esq. - a Seat in said. Church to be disposed of-About 14 Acres of the Lands of Dunkit, in the County of Kilkenny, to be let, from the 25th March next, now it e Possession of Mackey and Watth. Proposals to be made

TO BE SET DIRECTLY,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and LANDS of PROSPECT, otherwise ZARRENSHONEEN; is he County of Waterford, containing seven Acres, Ilitie bette sper. - Apply to Major Type, at said House of Prospect. February , 121811.

FRENCH BURR STONES.

BURR STONES, fit for manufacturing into MILL STO IES, which they will dispose of very resso aable ; also few Ton OLD JUNK.

William Street, Feb. 21, 1811.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

on the morning of Sunday, the fixteenth day of De- | ance of which give reason for |all complaints." broke into ahouse situate in the farm-yard of Town- | the Meule makes known, by the present, to all ediley Blackwood Hardman, Efq. at Carranftown, in tore, printers, bookfellers and others, trading in the Parish of Duleck, in the County of Meath, and books in this Department, that by a Decree of bie committed rarious acts of outrage, and fired feveral | Majesty the Emperor and King, dated December thote in the faid house; and one of the faid persons | 19, 1810, it is ordered then and there delivered a written paper containing

s notice of a threatening and malicious tendency. baiglary to speedy and coudigo punishment, do Ist March next, hereby publish and declare, that if any person or perfore shall, within fix calendar months from the he fo discovered, apprehended, and convicted editions. thereof.

And we do likewise publish and declure, that if thall, within the term aforefaid, discover his or their convicted thereof, fuch person so discovering shall not only receive the faid Reward, but shall also re- may be freely fuld throughout the Empire. ceive His Majesty's most gracious and free pardon

And We do hereby firially charge and command and all other His Majefty's loving subjects, to use or Offenders, and every of them, to speedy and condign Punishment.

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

W. Tunm. Roden. Erve. De Blaquiere .-Frankfort. William Forward. 8. O'Grady S. Hamilton. St. Geor Daly. COD SAVE THE KING.

FRENCH PAPERS.

MEASURES RALETIVE TO SUPPREMED PRINTERS An Imperial Decree of the ad of February. 181 t, contains the following regulations :

or The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchale the preffes of the fuppreffed Printers , they sall pay for them according to the valuation which finall be fet upon them, within the period of our year, and by four inftalments.

" Each of the retained Printers thall pay one cree, feals thall be affixed on the types belonging to the supprefied Printers.

They may fell them if they please, provided they are fold only to licenced Printers and Type

- An indemnification faell be paid to the for preffed Printers by thole who are retained. "This indemulfication is fixed at the rate

4000 france to every suppressed Printer. " It shall form one general fund, which shall be divided among the suppressed Printers, in proportion to the extent and butinels of their printing eliablift. ment duly aftertained.

"For this purpole the supported Printers that be divided into classes. "This divition into visites hall be made, and the

indemnification fixed by a commission. 44 Each of the fixty retained Printers Sall new a fixtieth of the fum total fixed for the indemnifica tion due to the Eupprefied Printers.

object to the amount of the purchase money, for the prefervation of his rights. " The Commission Stall could of the Infractor

" Every creditor of the suppressed Printers ma

of the Imperial Prefs, who field prefide, of an Anditor of the Coustil of State, of two Infpellets of Books, and two Licensed Printers." Another Decree of the ferre date orders, the

Printers Licences Shall be delivered to them on parciment by the Director-General of the Prefs The price of iffuing thefe Licences is fixed at 50 france for Paris, and as france for the other cities of the

DIRECTION-GINERAL OF THE POLICE IN HOLLAND. . Many for diffene Drametic Sevientes hery les fant in confequence of Superior orders, by his Serves Highness the Prince Governor-General.

se It has been acknowledged that, under any al pect, these Societies could not be confidered as a union of friends, or of a family, and that they were

directed but by a motive of speculation. " Such speculations are contrary to the principles of public orders they effectfully hart the revenue of he town of Amflerdam, the interests of the parional Theatres, and the advancement of the Arts, Good

taffe, as well as good manners, condemn them t they. belides, by their multiplicity, reader the Superin tendance of the authorities very difficult. His Highnels has decreed that all those Secietie

HEREAS we have received information fould become the object of particular attention, and on oath, that about the hour of one o'clock that the police that thefe, the inflitution or appears

I-That the editions publified in Hollarid ente-

rior to the all January, 1812, works printed in Now, we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of France prior to the fame spoch, and configuring Ireland, being fully determined, as far as in us lies, part of a private literary property, fhall not he conto bring the persons concerned in the faid felony and lidered furreptitions, if they are stamped before the II ... That in confequence, editors, printers, b ook

fellers, and all others dealing in books, in Holland, date hereof, discover any of the persons concerned who are possessors or proprietors of them, are bound in the faid felony and burglary, to as that he or they to declare, within the space of a month, from the be apprehended and convicted thereof, such person date of the promulgation of the prefent Decree, and or persons so discovering, shall receive as a reward | the Presect of the Department, who will inform the the fum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for Intendant General of the Interior of Holland of its each and every of the first three persons who shall the number of copies they possess of each of the faid Ill....That the copies of fach works must be pre-

fented, in each Department, by every printer or any of the persons concerned in the faid offences, librarian before the sit March, to the Commissare who may be appointed for this purpole, and the first accomplice or accomplices, fo that he or they be page in each copy shall be stamped by him with stamp prepared for the purpose; after which they

IV-That the bookfellers fiell be bound to pay the authors or proprietors the 12th part of the whole of the copies declared by them actually remaining all justices of the peace, mayors, theriffs, bailiffs, in their warehouses, or at their disposition a and that every month in proportion to the fale they may have, their utmost endeavours to bring the faid Offender which shall be determined by the number of copies, remaining, which they fhall produce.

In consequence, the Prefect orders all editors. printers, and bookfellers in this Department, who are possessors of editions expressed in the above-mentioned Decree, to fend to the Prefect before the anth of this month, a declaration of their form, in which declaration the profession and dwelling of the

declarant fall he specified, the title of the works



were of the most inflammatory nature, and calcula-'ted, circulated as they had been through all parts forced, and had recommended to the Government be confiftent with the gublie tranquillity. This was the course they had been commanded by his would be abused, before any Perliamentary invef. | ed men appeared, and amought others Mr. Stewart, Tirition should be instituted. He lamented, as he now a Member of that House (Lord Callereagh). That before flated, the nec flity of reforting to this who advocated then most streamously the cause of on singuestion. But the Honourable Gentleman has That i but he could confidently fay, as well on the Reform or imbede the right of the Catholics to petition that the intervention of the affembly as with it. Mr. GRATTAN explained.

. Mr. WHITBREAD was not furprifed at the conci-Beiffe disposition manifested by the Right Hon-Centleman towards the Catholics It was por the fift time that a person of ambition like the Hon- would concere the Catholic claims; he was not Gentleman, having attained the highest object of his imprised that he should be content to fauction Mr. embition, then kicked the ladder down by which he | Pole's Act. But by whose authority did he do so? Mid vilen. It was quite natural for the Right Hon. Gentleman, recollecting the example he had fet on proper that they should ascercain by it the charact it you think it will do. I care no more for a Caa former occasion, not to wish the Catholic question | ter of the Government. (Hear !) He wished to be discussed, lest other Honourable Members that it should be fully understood how Mr. Pole thould initiate his tone in that infrance, and pushape was infructed civilly, to arrest and hold the Coadopt a line of obtervation, which might not exact. tholics to bail. He wished to know whether they ly thit his prefent temper. But for himself, he were content to conform to the Ad, or whether of speeding its money here-let them regulate their thought the question might be brought forward, Mr. Pole was rold by them that he had gone too own tensuitry and their estates, and not hear of them because from every discussion the Catholic couse, far. He firmly believed that was the substance of only through those secondary spersons whom they gained grunnd .- The Right Hun. Gent, though he the dispatch to Mr. Pole, (Hear, hear!) Now employ. (Hear, hear, h had yet admitted, what was a great concession from Gentleman, whether, if the Irish Catholics were much work made about. As to the Unke of Richhim, that the Catholics were not rebellious subjects, to cross the Channel, they might not hold their mond, I know him, and he is a brave, generous, his Majesty in the appointment of that man, as the | measure, or whether they had confirmed it on the Privy Counfellor in Ireland (Dr. Duigenan) who prefent apparently infusscient shewing of the Irish | Mr. Ponsonav Iaid, he would have strictly conboth by speaking and writing represented the Irish | Government. Catholics as rebellious lubiects and traitors to the crown. He could not forget the acts of the Right is one point on which I wish to correct the Hon. Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) whom he Hon Gentleman, when he heard him speak of leulty Gentleman. He says, that when I came into pow with which the law was to be executed. But he er I gave a bond fealed with my honour never to had faid, it was most unfortunate that Listh business was fill more suprifed to have heard an Hou. Gene- concede the Catholic claims. To whom did I give | was always brought forward in a tone and temper, ral under the Gallery (General Loftus) affert, that fuch a bond ?- Never to any one. (Hear.) I rather calculated to irritate the feelings of the peo; the Carb lice laboured under no reftrictions. That | most diffinctly deny it. I have, indeed, by my fengollant Officer was high in his Majefty's fervice. timents in this Houle opposed the Catholic claims; He (Mr. Ponfonby) denied the justice and the truth Was he proud of his rank? Could'n Catholic strain and in the present late of the Catholics, I cannot it ? And if not, how could the Hon. General fay, anticipate any change in my opinions. Itime Hon. | any harfh expressions, but he must say that such an that the Catholic was not depressed? Again, the Gentleman chooses to call this declaration a bond. I Honourable Officer had this night opened his mouth am latisfied with that explanation ; but if he fays I | the fubject. It the feelings of the Irish people were in that House as a Representative of the People, ever gave any other bond to any living person, I must which a Catholic was debarred from a and would be flatly contradict it. I never did. (Hear.) Rejultly Tay, then, that the Catholic was subject to no lying as I do on the wisdom of the Irish Governrestrictions? Proud as that Honourable General | ment, I feel convinced that they have not acted in might be of his rank, he could not exceed in talents, (this inflance without fully warrantable information. to be found among the Catholics. Good God! That act was conceived in the dark bigotry of the fora had gone out. THear, hear!)

Gavernment, windt he thought had pat a flop, groot ; and that the meetings bught not to have been ' to the execution of the law. This correspondence affered at fish, if it was intended to prevent them, he wished to be produced, in order that the Regent atlast. It was fot necessary for him to degue, that and the Ministers might spipes in their proper co- digression. It will be for the Houle to consider nels was fairly examined, the Irish Covernment Even though the act had not been entorced at fieft lours. The Right Hon. Gentleman had faid, that low far they will allow it. that was not any reason why, if necessary, it might the papers were not necessary now, though the innot have been enforced at laft. The propriety of formation might be proper to be produced hereafter, The law foould be put in force. But, for his words or writing. of the law alterwards, mult depend on the extent to part, he thought that Mmillers wither to blink the Which it may have been violated in the fielt i strance, hufinels, and that as orders had been fent, under and on the effect which fuch violation might have the directions, me he firmly believed, of the Prince had upon the public mind. The question was, not Regent, to stop the proceedings, it would hereafter The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been heard, No, the House were called upon to decide on the whether the nuit parifher of Dublin should be re. be said, that no information was necessary, because and I do not see why my Hon. Friend should be suith what had been already Described, presented, but whether Delegatet should be return. the law had not been alled upon. Mr. Pole he con- denied the same justice. ed for from all the Counties in Ireland-thould be fidered so the Lord Liebtenant of Ireland : nothing affembled under the very eye of Government. The was done till he arrived in that country. The difold Committee had been winked at in Dublin, by cuffions in the Catholic Committee commenced in the Ifish Covernment, but it did not follow that it the heginning of January, and no notice was taken was also desirable that this general body of repre- of their proceedings, till about the middle of that Contaires was to be allowed to affemble in violation months the names of the Right Honourable Contleof the law. Gentlemen did not frem to be aware of man and Mr. W. Pole were mentioned; then it bethe nature of the discussions which had recently ta. came necessary to enforce the law. It was an unforken place in the Committee to Dublin, that they runate combination of circumstances that the Regener should have commenced with fuch a measure .-The Right Hon, Geotleman (Mr. Yorke) fied talk. of that Country, to disturb the tranquility of the ed of conciliation; but he remembered the time

that House, that the sentiments expressed by that of Ireland to enforce it with so much lentry so would | Right Hon. Gent. if aded upon, would entomb the hopes of the Catholics of Ireland. And when a Noble relative of his proposed to extend to the Ca. Royal Highness the Regent to take, and was con- tholics of England what the Irish Catholics enjoyed, "fiftent with the principles upon which they had his the religion of that Right Honourable Gentleman thurto acted. He was fure be had then faid enough took the ularm, and opposed the proposition. He the subject, aye, and pretty freely too. When the To convince the Right Hon. Gentleman oppolite, denied that the Convention Act had been paffed Hon. Gent. oppolite (Mr. Whitbread) talked about (Mr. Grattan) that if the Catholics attempted to against the Catholics. Their Committee was fitting his bond and his seating on honour and things of that meet under the circum ance he had flated, their in 1703, when, by the King's command, an alleviaffembling would have been illegal, and ought to ation of their fufferings was recommended to the thave been prevented. What be had flated he sup. Irish Parliament. The Convention Act was direct. posed would be sufficient to shew that it would be ed against, not the Catholics, but Societies for Par-Better to weit till they should fee whether the at liamentary Reform; amongst whom many distinguish-

Part of the Irish Government as of the Government | The Right Hom. Gentleman affected to be very of this country, that there was no intention on the much alarmed at the inflammatory speeches which he part of the Irifh or English Government to oblitued Imporfed would be made by the Catholic Committer; but it did require the briffiant eloquence of his Holfe, or to approach the Legislature with the ex- Hon, Friend to convince them, that if Juch a fairit preffion of their grievances. The petition of the | was fuffered to evaporate, it would harmlefully expire, Catholl's would come with as much weight without but if it was controlled, it would excite not a debate, but a conspiracy; it would retire from the open day | just like the Hon. Gentleman, Juventing and fuinto caverne, and plot in fecret that which it was ming, all in a fune like a fleam engine. (A loud not suffered to publish openly. The was not for. prifed that the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had given a bond fealed with his honour that he never It was right that they should know this. It was (Order.) Well then, bry Catholic Emancipation had travelled much from the question in discussion, he would be glad to hear from the Right Hon. to conciliate Ireland than all the measures there is so occasion had not dured to avow himself the adviser of whether the Government attempted to pulliate the rate opinion, such as ought not to be given in Par-

in feill, and in multary qualities, numbers who were Mr. WHITEREAD. - The Right Hon. Gentleman defires an explanation from me, and he fhall could that Hon. General, or the Right Hon. Gen. have it. I did not mean to impute to him any tleman refute this argument? The Right Hon. | thing which did not palain this Houle. When I Gentleman on his own flowing was bound both by fail he gave a bond not to concede the Catholic his allegiance to his Sovereign, and his duty as a claims, I referred to the manner in which he came fervant to the Pince Regent, to give the papers into power. (Hear, hear!) The former Minifnow called for. He contended, that his Hon, Friend try went out of power because they would not give was night in faying that the dark pages of the Sta. Inch a bond. He came in, and of course it was tute Book had been rummaged for no obsolete bia. to be inferred that he had entered into that stipulatute. The Statute had never before been enforced. tion, for refuling to enter into which his predecef-

mind, in the revengeful disposition of persons, such as The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaguar. I ted The Catholic Committee an unlawful assemblythale who now lwayed the Government of this coun- gave no fuch pledge on my taking power. But those | before a lingle perfor appeared to have been elected, try. (Hear.) The right Hon. Gent. had laid that | who had left the Covernment were pledged to the in the manner specified by the Act. He had not the law would be administered mildly. How? The ! contrary, and it was natural to expect that those who | made up his mind sa to the legality of such a prolaw, the whole law, and the rigour of the law mult had always opposed the Catholic claims in Parlie | creding; and he would ask, what had been done by | leapt again on the wreck, in the hopes of bringing be in cuted. A correspondence, nowever, hadraken ment wouldedo fo in power. So far I gave a those persons that could clearly decide whether their place between the Home Secretary and the 17th pledge, and no faithers

Mr. WHITERRAD iole.

Mr. YORKE role to order. The Sprakke - Cerekinly this has goes into a Gent (Mr. Perceval) Had faid, that when the box

the Right Hon. Gentleman gave a pledge either in | cy. ... But to lied he midde that altertion, did he boul

Mr. Yorka again spoke to order.

Mr. Ponsoner - I contend, that if any person is diforderly, it is the Hop, Gentleman himlelf.

bread was perfectly in order.

Hon- Gentleman gave a pledge in words or writing, with the little they procured. It had been oblested but I do fay he gave a virtual pledge by his accep- that the manner in which the debate was confucted tance of office. Unlast he did the Sovereign was

Mr. YORKE again role to order.

The SPRAKER faid, that if a personal aftercation. was entered into, it must naturally deviate into difpublic. The Government of this country languaged when an Hon. Gent, a Member for Ireland (Mr. order. He had now made his remark, and would the necessity of leaving the execution of the law en- Plunkel), in a most elequent speech, had Teated in leave the matter to the consideration of the House as Lit flood.

Mr. FULLER role to order. General Lorrus explained. Mr. Fuller. - Perhaps I was not a very proper perlon to rife to order, but no matter for that - I confefe it. When I do get up, however, I speak to kind, all it came to in the end was supposing For that matter I could functor any thing myfelf. But he has no right to talk of other people, for I never law a fet of men freak out of their office in the way his own friends did. (A laugh.): They shewed a great deal of uneafinels-(Order !) 'Pon my word, Sir, it is not merely my own remark, I fpeak no right to fay or suppose that my Right Monourable Friend would enter into a bond-No. he would diffain such a thing. He shewed them that in late affairs; he shewed them a spirit, I think, which they felt, aye, and heartily too. [Hear, hear, hear,] next day. As to thele Irish affairs that they talk so much of now, why, I remember very well myfeif about 40 years ago, a fet of people coming down to this house laugh.) The cry was then, it Won't you grant Ireland arms to fight for you?" Well, we did give them 60,000 fland of arms, and they turned them against us. I have no great faith in Catholic Emancipation-I think that there is a radical and rooted antiputhy between England and Ireland. tholic than I do for a Chinefe. (A laugh.) Give the fellows in their red maistcoats and blue breeches every thing they want. But it won't do. No ?

fined himself to a few words on the subject before The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaques There | them, if it had not been for what had fallen from a then had in his eye. That Right Hon, Gentleman day and night; but last evening we got the wind ple of Ireland, than to produce any beneficial effect. of that affertion. He did not wish to make use of affertion could only have arrien from an ignorance of irritated, it was not occasioned by any thing which had been faid in that House / Were the people of that country to flupid as not to feel their misfortunes until they were total of them? Hear, hear, hear, hear.] - He was aftonished at such a remark. The people of Ireland felt their fituation-let not that feeling be pulhed too far-left it might induce thole who were at prefent well affected to the connection with England, to confider it as my thing ra. ther than a benefit !- The Right Hon. Gentleman | the wind; to clear another veffel. She ftruck the (Mr. Perceval) had faid, that in the conduct purfued by the Irish Government, the law was with Store her to pieces, and the filled inflantly. them -and he pledged himfelf to the tad. But he (Mr. Ponfonby) could not fo readily agree that the faw was on their fide; and, for that reason, he wished to have full information on the subject .- The | uled the fear on so high. About four o'clock, have Circular Letter of the Lord Lieutenant denomina.

with not justified? They only stied he later with to guide them on the July & The Right Has would be found, not only borne out in point of lane Mr. WHITBREAD-I do not mean to lay that but decidedly supported on the ground of expedien England Comments to prove it? He told the Houle that the Trith Covernment were completely fallited in what they had done. But why did be not ac company that declaration with proofs of the f. 4 2coupled with the mere declaration of the Minifes Mr. Youks-I define to hear the opinion of the But be would not truft to the effection of any Mi nifler, in the brokent alarming fituation of Ireland Mr. ABERCROMBY contended that Mr. Whit- And Il more information were not granted on the Subject it some future period, the House must come Mr. WHITBREAD-I do not fay that the Right to a decition on the conduct of the Linh Government would be productive of mischiel in Ireland. Belok that was afferted, he wished the British part of the representation would pay more attention to the af fairs of Ireland. It had been common to leave the important bufinels to the hands of a few Irish Miche bers, which, he epoceived, was improper and un wile. It would afford a fentible pleature to the

frish people, to behold the British Members Rudvink their interests and no act could ever make leeften a contented country, till her affairs were more particularly actended to. As long as the present system was perfevered in, the must continue to be a found of jealouly, Tulpicion and weaknels.

The question being called for, Strangers well ordered to withdraw.

The House then divided, when there appeared For the Motion - -Against ft

Majority Mr. W. WYHE brought on his Bill for the be. er Detection of Bribery and Corruption at Electione-which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a fecond time on Wednesday next,

On the motion of Mr. W. WYNNE, an account of the Warrante for the Iffue of Money under the Sign Manual, fince the '27th of October laft, wil ordered to be faid on the Table. Adjourned in

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Windsor, Feb 34. " His Majelly continues to go on well." Windsor, Feb 25

" The King continues to advance regularly in

We flated on Saturday that the Franchife frie gate with fome convoys that had letely failed for Portugal, had been forced back by contrary winds on Thursday. We are concerned to find our intelligence confirmed by the letters of this day, with the addition of fome melancholy and differfing accidents. The conway which falled with the Franlet the great men of the country go home to place chife was the Plymouth division, amounting to at boot 70 fail of transports. They failed on Tuefday, and on Thurlday morning they put into Falmouth, with about 20 other veffele. Sound for the fame deflination, making in the whole about bo fail. They appeared in fight of Falmouth in the course of Wednesday afternoon, and it was expected they would have come in ! but as the wind, Teffet, on the contrary, they were as a body loyal meeting and pursue its object in England? What noble-minded man; and such a man will never de- though unfavourable, was moderate, they attempted Subjects. He congratulated that Right Hon, Gen- law could prevent them? No law existed in this scend to oppress those below him. I believe he has to make way. In the course of the night the Aleman, the Houfe, and the public, on this change country. Why then should such a law exist in Ire- tried lenient measures, but they failed ; and he was weather became tempessuous, and it is seared the on the part of a mair, who had rifen to power by a land? (Hear !) He now would vote for the mo- compelled to try feverity. I will now vote against consequences have been very dreadful. The two speech against the Catholice, and who on a former tion, because he wished for information to shew the motion. I will wait and not give an intempe- following sad accidents are all that had been all

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Franchite. dated Extmouth, the 23d instant.

" When I left you last I thought we should have a fine passage, so the weather promised well the firm from the S. S. W. off the Lizard; and heavy rath and thick weather with fqualls, at three this morn: ing, in the act of wearing, we unfortunately run down the transport brig John and Jane, William Withart Malter, with 210 of the 11th regiment on board, 14 of her crew, 15 women, and 6 children, making in the whole 2 cd fouls-out of whom are faved, Enfign Duff, and 22 of the troops; Mr Wilharts Mafter, his mate, and & of the crews

making in the whole 31 faved, and 223 drowned-I I am not competent to give you the minute de. tails of this unfortunate event; suffice it to fay, this Captain Allen, his Officers, and thip's company exerted themselves to the utmost of their power sa preferring the lives of as many as possible from the wreck. I suppose the Franchise could not be going round at the rate of eight or mind knots, as they were obliged to run a little before beig with her cutwater right on the beam; which The rigging of the veffel being foul of the bowfprits kept the wreck under the weather bow, by which means we faved to many lives ; no boats could be ing got all off the wreck that were living, we bu away the rigging, and made convoy fignal to rendera vous at Falmouth, where we arrived at two p. m.

4 The Boatswain of the brig got fafe on boald us; but recollecting his wife was left behind, lie her with him, but was never feen afterwards."

conduct was illegal-and whichet Mr. Pole was or In addition to the aboves we learn that the

Franchile allo received tome damage. About the St. Peterburgh, of the plans of the Ruffian Cabilame time the American flip Intercourle, Captain | net. Part, ran downthe Wellington transport, laden with ordinance floren for Malta. The Captain and five of tow, for wadding, had been directed to be premen funk with the fhip, five others got on board the pared for the ule of the Ruffien army, a circum-American, and are faved.

The Plymouth division of transports which we against France. The fact may be correct that tow from the date of this Edick, admissible into France, of the Physicians in last December; the motion wasness are concerned to flate, is not the only fleet which is preparing for the Ruffian aimy, but it may be has luffered from the late gales. Another large fleet | also equally correct that it was preparing for the arof transports with troops for Lifbon, under convoy | mies opposed to the Tinks. of the Promotheon, Sophia, and Swift, were forlately failed from Portfmouth for Halifax, under | had conferences with fome of the leading men in convoy of his Majefly's fhip Africa, of 64 guns, has the Government, by whom he had been received been dispersed. The William, Capt. Brown, one with the utmost cordiality. of this fleet, arrived on Friday at Falmouth. She parted on the 4th inft. at which time only five fail of vernment will, no doubt, fend a fliver fleer to the the convoy were together.

ting efcaped the late gales, and arrived fale at Lifb in. Repassed by Plymouth from Torbay on Saturday Several dave after.

The Helicon, Capt. Hopkins, failed on Thursday from Plymouth, to overtake and join the convoys don immediately. anneh at Oporto, and from thence proceed to Lif-Bob. having money on board for the payment of the British Acmy in Portugal. The Melicon was also taking a long firing of promotions of Officers in the British Army, occasioned by deaths and other chan. 'ces of war - A reffel is hourly expected at Plymouth from Libor.

We subjoin the following extracts from the Lifbon papers, received this morning to the 17th full." " Extract of an official dispatch from his Excelfency Marshal General Lord Wellington, directed to his Excellency Senor D. Miguel Pereira Forjas. dated head muarters, Carraxa, Feb. &, 1811.

During thefe last days the enemy has made different and many movements in the interior of the pofition be occupies, but I have not been able to difcover for what objects there movements have been artillery. My troops fought with a bravery of

"The piequets and the force of the different corps which occupy many points of his policion are the fame, and I judge that the movements he has and if the enemy attack me this night, they will made are only for the purpole of relieving fime of his detachment. I continually receive information that the enemy fuffer the greated inconvenience for want of provisions, and that his difficulties in pro- has been horrible. I communicate this information coming may substitute whatever daily augment. It to your Excellency for your information .- God preis certain that hitherto be has received no provifi. | ferre your Excellency many years," one from Spain, that he has no communication with the feoptiers, and that he cannot even fend in that direction a courier, unlefs efcorted by a firong de-

Junot is not dead, but very dangeroully wound-

Ballatteros has had a very fevere section with a divition of Soult's corps. Ballafteros has fent & part of his troops under Caffons to Avamonte, to emback for Cadez t he remained at Caffelegas with he fought very bravely for five hours, but was beaten, and retreated across the Guadiana at Mertola, tillery at Peymola.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 86.

es His Majesty is going on most favourably." Another Lift in Mail arrived this morning, with accounts from Lisbon to the 16th inclusive. They

" SEVILLE, JAMES. " Soult in fill in Gerona, with part of the troops, in confequence of the heavy rains. In all directi. one waggons and carriages are fast in the roads, with. out it being possible to move them. An infinite number of waggons have been broken to pieces, and the roads are strewed with bifein and other provisi. one with which they were loaded.

entered this place by the gate of Macarina," Moniteurs and other Paris Papers are arrived to

the 19th. There is a letter in them upon Junot's few days. wound. The ball broke the lower part of his nofe. But it will not, lave the French Surgeon, impair his [The following articles are extracted from the Dublin papers beauty in the leaft.

Another army is to be formed in Spain, called the army of the North, What a grave Spain coastinues to be to the French troops !- The Duke of Litria is to have the command of this army.

Lord Edward Somerfet is appointed Governor of who was nominated fro sempore.

neral Maitland sa Governor of Ceylon.

porter of the French connection, is about to re- to return to America in the Effex frigate. tire from the Ministey ? and that the Emperor Al- In consequence of positive instructions from his making disclosures to the French Ministers, at Commission,

The some letter remarks, that two hundred tons france which was confidered as another proof that The Plymouth divition of transports which was Rullia was on the eve of commencing bothluies

Should the above accounts prove correct, our Go-Baltic as foon as the weather will permit, to Support the British flag." Sir Joseph Yurke's squadron we confidently hope any disposition that Sweden, or Denmark, or Ruslia may evince favourable to this country.

Another symptom of a change in the Ruffian fe nnight, and the wind continued favourable during | Councils is an invitation underflood to have been given to the gallant King of Sweden to proceed to St. Peterfourgh. It is faid that he is to quit Lon.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

" His Majelly's indisposition is in every respect

A Mail from Cadle arrived this morning. It has brought details of Ballasteros gallast affair with the enemy, in which he was opposed by treble his num. Bers, and after fighting five hours retrested in good order. The Regency have published accounts shewing the progress which the Patriots are making in the different provinces. A LETTER FROM MARSHAL BALLASTEROS.

" Saniucer de Giradiana, Jan. 25. " Most Excellent Sir,

"At ten o'clock this morning the army attacked me with 7000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 7 pieces of | feitures which there are few examples, notwithflanding my troops were not a third part of theirs .- My retreat was executed in a body. I am passing the Gundiana, and informers. meet with the fame foldiers who have fought in the glorious battle of Caltillegas.

"My lofs has been great, but that of the enemy " To his Excellency the Prefident

and Superior Junta of Seville."

Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary, Feb 9, 1811. " CADIZ, E.B. II. " Travellers lately arrived from the coast of Al-

garre flate, that it is there mentioned as certain that Marshal Mortier is dead at Cafra, in confequence of a wound he received in the vicinity of Olivence." " ALGEZIRAS, FEB. I.

" On the 27th all, the first division of the fourth army, cantoned in this city and its environs, put it-1000 men, where he was attacked by 6000 French; felf in motion. The van-guard, under the command of Don Juan de la Couz de Mourgeon, attacked at feven in the morning of the aoth the where he still remains. He left his cavalry and ar- French corps of Medins Sidonia, confishing of 800 infantry. 150 cavalry, and three pieces of ortillery, who defended the town with obitingcy : but after two hours fighting were diffodged, and leaving the have taken a convoy of 1400 head of cattle, deftined divition commanded by the Marquis, mancauvred turday, I have confulted with feveral of my friend opportunely to support the operations of the van-

The Regent's Government is understood to have given a categorical answer to the demands made by bring it forward at an Aggregate Meeting. the American Minister .- It is such an answer so every man must have been prepared to expect, who was | tions. prepared to expect that Great Britain would be faith. ful to the principles upon which her navat fuperiority and greatness roft. The univer is reported to be, handed to the Earl of Donoughmore and the Right A proclamation has been iffued, confiscating that his Benannic Majesty will not abandon his right Hon. Henry Grattan. the property which the inhabitants of Cadiz have in of fearch, nor depart from the existing system of this city. More than two hundred routed infantry | bluckade, nor rescind his Orders in Council until the Berlin and Milan Decrees are really referinded. | green, on Friday next, at the hour of eleven and Mr. Pinckney, it is faid, takes his departure in a twelve o'clock in the forenoon, to take into confi-

received on the creating of Sunday.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON-TURSDAY, HALT PASTT, P.M. BEB. 26. We have now authority to flate, that the negothe Ist of France, in the room of Mr. Farquhar, | ciation between Mr. Pinckney and Marquia Wellef. lev. on the fubi-et of the Orders in Council, has General Browning is to fucceed the Hom. Ge- | ceased, and that these Orders will not be revoked.

In confequence of this determination of the Bir The intelligence from the North affumer a more | tith Cabinet, Mr. Pinckney has not attended the Leimportant aspect daily. It is said in letters from vee of the Prince Regent this afternoon, and he now Riga, of the 16th, that Romanzow, the great lop- waits only for an audience of leave, and is preparing

exampler has refused to permit the importation of Government, the Plempotentiary of the United goods the produce or manufacture of France. It States has demanded and received a categorical anis also re-all ried, that one of the Aules de Camp [wer on this important subject, and the quellion is of the Emperor Alexander had been arrelled and | now finally closed. In this manner has ended the banished to Siberia. It was faid he was detreted in discussion referred to in the Speech of the Regent's

public have ranifhed, so to ourfelves, in the manner been purlying by France. A Decree has this morn-

with the fingle exception of the acticle of Tobacco." | gatived by 198 to 81. Onthe facceeding evening, an to addition to the foregoing, we, wi h more pain other to bate occurred on he motion of col. Wardle for than can be expressed, have to communicate, that decommittee to inquire into the purishment by Cours It is also most confidently afferted, that a confi- news from America, by the way of Liverpool, has Martial of a Corperal Curve of the Oxfordsh re mi-Test note Torbay on Friday evening, and remained dential agent from the Butth Court had made his this morning reached town, flaring that a Bill has his, which examined negatived. These discussions we these windsbound on Saturday .- The fleet which appearance in the Rullian capital, and that he had been brought into Cangress, prohibiting the arrival are obliged to postpone, as also some extrade from of any of the produce or manufacture of Great Bri. Mpatthes from Lo.d Vilcount Wellington tain and her dependencies, and authoriting the Pres dated the 7th of last month, which contain nothing fident to fit out leventy-four armed veffels of 130 toes of importance, Every other article of intelligence each, for the purpose of crufing on the American it inferted. That which relates to America presents

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Eppes, from the Committee of Foreign Rom ations, reporteda Bill aran additional Act to the nonintercourse Act.

The following is a Tummary of the Sections of the

Section 1 Authorifes the President to declare the Orders in Council revoked. 2 Tuterdich all Britift fbior.

9 Prohibite all British goods after the 2d Februery; with the exception of those coming from be. youd the Cape of Good Hope,

4 All Britift manufacture Torfeited after the ad Februffry, dwners fined double its ralge.

5 All fhips, rafte, boute, &c. employed, forfeited, 6. All goods umitted in thip's papers, forfeited. 7. Colle cors authorited to enter all houses, thips,

ke, and feize wherever found. 8. Goods feized to be reftored, if the Orders i Council be repealed before ad of February.

9. Goods shipped in England before the arrival of the Prefident's Proclamation, not liable to for-

10 and 11. Provides form of oath for Mallers, &c. 12. Fines to be recovered by action of debt.

13. Forfeitures tobe diffeibuted between Officers

14. Provides for the diftribution. 15. Makes proof lie with those who claim to

rove them not Briefft Munuficture. 16. Authorifes the Prefident to fit out 74 vel

fels of not more than 130 tons each to cruife, to garry this act into execution. 17. Appropriates money to carry this law into

Referred to a Committee of the whole Honse ind made the Order of the day for Monday. The Menter, Captain Bernard, in 30 days rom New York, and which arrived in Liverpool 27th of February, brings the foregoing intelligence.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

DUBLIN, MARCH 2.

The Committee met according to Adjournment, t Mr. Fitzpetrick's, Bookfeller, Capel-flreet. Major George Bryan, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the luft Meet-

Major Bryan then addressed the Committee .-Gentlemen, on the last day of meeting I gave no tice of a refolution which I had intended to move on firects full of dead bodies and wounded, retreated to this day-it was'to this effect :- Refolved, That a post themselves in the road to Chiclana. In the dutiful Address be presented to the Prince of Wales, mean time the guerilla party of Don Gregorio Gar- praying his Royal Highness to remove his Grace, cia Vers, deflined to cover our right flank, took | Charles, Duke of Richmond, from the Government are not of much importance. A French foraging possission of Paterna. The volunteer squadron of of Ireland, as he had endeavoured to impede the party paffed to the fonth fide of the Tagua, but were Ubreque, under its commander Don Antonin Fer- undonbted right of the Catholics to petition the Lefoun driven back. A small party of Spanish foldiers nandez, attacked Areas, and the referre of the gistature for a redress of their grievances. Since Sawho are of opinion that fuch a refolution cannot ori. ginate in this Committee. I have yielded to their opinion, but pledge myfelf to my Countrymen to

> The Committee came to the following Refulu-Resolved, that the petition be engroffed, and transmitted to the Earl of Fingal, to be by him

That a Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland be called at the Farming Repository, in Stephen's deration a dutiful and loval address to his Royal Highorfs the Prince of Wales, and that fuch a Meeting do request the Catholica in their respective

Consties to concur in fuch Address. That the arrangement for collecting the figna. tures to the Catholic Petition be entrufted to the care of our Secretary Mr. Hay.

That this Committee do adjourn to the third Tuefday in April.

Groude BRYAN, Chairman. The Viscount Southwell in the Chair. Refolred, That the thanks of the Committee are returned to George Bryan, Elq. for his proper, spirited, and dignified conduct in the Chair.

EDW. HAY, Sec. Major Bryan declared that he would bring for ward his relution for the removal of the Duke of Richmond at this Aggregate Meeting.

Materford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5. Since our last publication, we have received the Lindon papers of Monday, Tuelday, and Wednel

THANCE AND AMERICA. days those of Thursday and Friday being full, due. On the evening of the 25th, a long and interelling debate took place in the Commission the frate of his we have just flaced, a totally contrary lystem has Majesty's health in 1804, and particularly on the conduct of Lord Eldon during that period. Mr. ing arrived in town, the substance of which may be Whitbread moved for a Committee to fear hethe Jours flated in a few words. All American produce in the Lords for the Report of the examination coaff, " to prevent the entrance of any vellel bearing a lerious and melancholy afpect; but the prefent matter leaves da no toom to call the attention, of our readers at prefert to any of the palling essets.

TO BE LET. FOR TWO LIVES, PROM TWENTY-PIPTH MARCH INSTANT.

ATH COTTAGE and OFFICES, with about Twelve Acres of GROUND, heautifully situated on the Sea-Costs, within Half a Mile of Fethard, in the County Wexlard, and quite convenient for Sea Bathing. The Gottage is quite new, the Offices in thorough Repair, and the Ground highly improved .- For Particulars apply to William Lumsdan, Post-Office, Wheeford, or John Lumsdan, Fo-

March 4, 1811

TWENTY FIVE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE CITY LOTTERY.

THE DRAWING TAKES PLACE AT GUILDHALL, LORDON, ON THURSDAY NEXT, MAKCH 7. TICKETS and SHARES are now selling by John Burt, Bookseller and Stationer, who recommends an immediste Purchase, as Tickets are remarkably cheep, and the advantage of adventuring very great A Sixteenth, which coem. but Fifteen Shillings, may gain a Thousand Pounds . #.

HOUSES AND STORE IN THIS CITY. AND HOUSES AND LAND TH THE LIBERTIES.

TO BE LET, for such terms as may be agreed ben, from the 25th inst, the House and Stora formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Dwyer, in Roschine, and the House adsiming, which have been lately repaired and improved. The simil House will be fet separately, . Also, to be Let, about Fourteen Acres of the Lands of

Gracedieu, as lately held by Mr. Win. James : elso, Choue? Thirty Acres of the Out Grounds of Belmont, in Devem! Divis sions. There are four slated Courges, one of them of large gize, on these Grounds. Proposals, in WALTENO ONLY, will be received by Wh. Nawrout, Esq. Belmont, or at the Bank. The Gardener

at Belmont will show the Ground and Houses there, and Mr. THOMAS ANTHONY, architect, John's-street, will show he House and Stores in Waterford. Waterford, Mutch 4, 1811.

MR. BEAD will sell his INTEREST in the MOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORT, near Portlaw. For Particulars apply to Mr. Hano, at Miltort. March 4, 1811.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

Commissioners, I hereby give Notice that a Turnpike Board will be held at Kilmecthomes, on Friday, the I Sin Day of March next, for the purpose of escertaining the Funds n the Freesurer's Hands, and for transacting other necessary lusiness, previous to the sext Assizes.

Signed by Order, MICHAEL BARRON.

COUNTY WEXFORD. TO BE LET.

FROM THE-TWENTY FIFTH MARCH WELTY For one Life, or the INTEREST in the present Lesse Solds FETHE HOUSE and DEMESNE OF PORTO BELLO, within two Miles of Ballinlaw Ferry, ... The House is fit for the immediate Reception of a Family. ... The Demesos

onsists of forty-one Acres and a half, all good Mindow Ground .- Proposale to be made to ABAM GLARCOTT. Esq: Porto Bello. (Tu & 5) February 24, 1811.

WANTED, A PERSON who can be well ascommended, and can Act as STRWARD and GARDENER, and has a thos ugh Knowledge of the latter, will hear af a Place, by

pplying to the Printer bereaf .- None need apply, but those who can be well recommended for Sobriety and Honesty February 18, IBIT

(Ta & 5)

TO BE SET. FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH BEST. For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE, of BALL LYANCHOR, containing about 120 Acres, English Statute Messure, Proposals in Writing, (if by Letter, Pose Paid), will be received by Captain Poors, Bandon, of Wie Poors, Liemore.

Ballyanchor, Feb. 11, 1811. TO BE LET.

FROM THE SETH OF MARCH NEXT FIELD containing about IA, 2R, 7P, part of BAMA A DOGH, in the Liberties of this City, at present in the Possession of Mr. Joseph Knon .- For Particulars, apply to

William Kenkney, Esqs. Waterford, Feb. 18, 1817.

TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD FOR READY MONEY. BOUT FOUR HUNDRED FULL GROWN A TREES, principalty ASH, on the Lands of AMBERtill, within seven Miles of the City of Waterford, Part of the Estate of Lord Viscount Downskill .- Written Project cale to be made to Mr. WILLIAM HILL, Doneraile, Post Psid ... Sufficient time will be given for Manufacturing and carrying away the Timber, and the Purchaser will be dea clared on or about the 17th of the next Month, when Mr. HILL Will attend at Waterford for the purposes

Webiuary 29, 1811.