On the motion of the Hon, General Mathew, the Right Han. Lord Viscount Lismore, took the in every reign, from that day to the present moment, chair. His Lordship addressed the meeting, and given additional proofs of their fincere attachment explained to them the circumftances under which the affembly had been convened.

The Hon, General Mathew addreffed the Meet. ing, and after having expressed the peculiar fatisfac- ardour, but, proud am I to state, with a course vote virtues, and allo beloved by being a confant him to restige the benevolence of his heart-proceed.

ings-slihough not altogether uneccustomed to pub. and prosperity of this our native fand-not coly you at present hold, not only for bravery and galhappy, but whether this kingdom, day whether the I ter for good lenfe, wildom and liberality. Empire Albilitary longer exist or not; so well con- Now, Grotlemen, as to myfelf, it is unnecessary

prest equaty will this day prove stiell not to be in- [(Hear, hear.) countrymen.

have the hondur of proposing to you, to that great, | continued applause.] that good, that illustrious Personage, his Royal | Gentlemen, I have carefully avoided-I have care- conferring upon French and other society Roman Highwels the Prince of Wales, Regent of thefe fully abilianed from mentioning a lingle word as to Catholic Officers, what it off onlively refules to native realing, whose great magnatimity has so justly end the exilling Administration of these Realing, as we I tish; filling the hearts of 10th millions with indigrleared him to the heart of every honest bushman, were not convened here for that purpose. My own patient and resentment, and laying them open to the and whole kind and virtuous intentions towards this individual opinion as to them is well known and well influence of politics, which cannot be contemplated country are to well known, and to well underfuood, recorded, as I have never lost a favourable apportu. without hortor. that his Royal Flighnels will be graciously pleased intry of stating it in the Commons House of Parlia- In beforehing your Royal Highnels's favourable to take noto his confideration the lituation in which | ment .- In fhort, Gentlemen, I have at all times giv- attention to our common supplication, we approach the Catholics of Ireland are placed at this awful and en them every opposition is my power, and as long your Royal Highness with the greater degree of momentions critis by the injuffice of the penal laws, as they continue in office, I fhelt continue to appole | confidence, because we cannot but hope, that when by which they are to much appreciat, and that he them, being perfectly well convinced of heir total the two great classes of Protestants and Catholics the app llation of the penal laws, and thereby give | continuance of all the evils which gall and opports disappear. which they are most justly entitled, not only by the a reign of toleration, of justice and of liberty. King William, in 1691, but by the promifes and dreletaffurements held out to them by the Government of TO HIS HOYAL HIGHNESS, GRORGE, PRINCE this country, when the never to-be forgotten, thamefur. Algesceful, and feandalous meature of a Legiflas ve Union with Great Britain took place-(hear, hear, hear!) __rhat they fould no larger labour use The Divide and Lova. ADDRESS of the PREEHOLDder any dilahil ties whatever, but that total Eman. 1 cipation should be granted to them-I do

jefty's loyal subjects; for Gentlemen, in loyal at-On Monday, the rich inflant, the expected meet. | and to the Illustrious Family of the House of Brunewick, they never have been and never can be out done-flear, hear, hear 1)-Centlemen, not only have they at all times proved their loyalty to the reign of Henry II. declared in favour of and maintain. ed Biltish connexion, and have over and over again and fighting her betsles, not only at home but in every quarter of the globe-not only with zeal, with

vinced I am, should the Imperial Pacliament no. to trespole further on your time, after what hae this liften to the prager of the proxion I am about to day fallen from me, to flat to you how auxious I propose to you, but blindly continue to tetrife to am that you should this day publicly declare in fafour millions of his Majetty's loyel Catholic Subjects, | your not only of Catholic Emancipation, but in fathe full participation of all the advantages, of all your of Universal Toleration. Yes, Gentlemen, the bleffings of our glorious Confliction, we must were there as many different religious were there be undone-(Loud applaules) - For, Gentlemen, as many different fects in the empire as there are without their affillance you cannot man the navy, hairs on my head, we ought, indeed we are bound and, confequently, the British first can be no longer | to follow the bright example of that country of Li. victorious For, Gentlemen, without their willifance | berry - America - not only to tolerate but to emanyou cannot recruit our gallant armies-(Hear | cipate them all. Is it not, Gentlemen, too ablued hear, hear,)-What then is to become of us, op. Is it any longer to be borne, that in those enlightenpoled as we are by fuch a powerful and inveterate | ed days, the 19 h century, that men should continue for, when we can no longer have a powerful navy to be perfecuted on account of their religious opinions or a gallant army to combat him? Why, Gentle - on account of their religious persuasions? (Hear.) men, our ruin muft follow - we mult then inevitably | Or that any body fould dare to prevent them from fall under the yoke of the great Conqueror, the Em. | endeavouring to make their neace, with the Alminhperor of the French, which may God in his infinite | ty, and go to Heaven according to their own way of mercy svert, by a timely interference in opening the thinking, and according to their own religious opihearts and enlightening the minds of our prefent | nione, -(Hear.) - Is it not, Gentlemen, two pie weak and bigored rulers of thear, hear, hear-loud | posterous? It is impossible it can any longer last. You will not, Genilemen, Be surprifed at my forward to a wholeform and speedy change, having at Lifth Catholics. great anxiety on the present occasion, knowing as present at the head of affairs an enlightened and he you do that I fraud before you, accountable to you porral Prince; and although for the prefent flamefully all for the line of conduct I may now adopt, having relleitled by a British Parliament, yet, in the course The honour of being one of the Representatives of of nature, as he must become our lawful Sovereign, this greet, populous, and independent county, and with full regal authority, we may then look to him provid, Gentlemen, I am to lay, a county inferior to | with confidence for every religious liberty and coulds. | dull and discouraging pursuits of Science that are di. | larly happy in the choice of his emblems, and part respectability, as to the wealth of its sunabitants. The is well known to be a tone and fine to friend to other description of men are incited to great exertiand I do most fincerely trust and hope, that this I Ireland, and is himself a lover of conditions at liberty

fector to any other county in the Empire as to its I have, Gentlemen, at all times, third my magneticity, as to its fiberality, but will declare voice, and given my vote it the Sen to, in lo circumflanced that the zeal, which in others and by the manimous voice of the great body of Free. | farour both of Catholic emacipation and uniholders here affembled together, that they are detern werfal toleration; and as long as I that have that inforce to deeds of valour, are damped and mired not only to hold the proud fituation on which the honour of holding your representation, or they at present stand, but that they will, if possible, of having a feat in the Imperial Parks ent. I shall add to that finuation, by taking this farontable op- | continue to do fo-and in doing to, I shall hope to the final advantage, he can never attain it-that portunity of publicly proclaiming their liberal views, meet with the approbation of my Conflituents, and however he may be permitted to waste his life in purtheir liberal intentions towards to large a part of the with the good withes of all my liberal and enighten. Ining the path to Fame and Power, the entrance, community of their much aggrieved and injured ed Counteymen, as the only remuncration I shall when he arrives at it, is shot for ever against him. ever expect for any . thing fervices I may ever have Gentlemen. I hope that you will not for a mo- it in my power to reader towards this, my hire, but vernment confequently acting upon them, the remainment hentate to adopt the Address I shall this day much injured and ill treated country-[Loud and ing restrictions operating against the Roman Catho-

will be practouffly pleafed to recommend it to the incapacity to well-govern this great, powerful, and for mutual prefervation, shall make common cause, Inperial Parliament to take it into their confidera- (at prefent) flourishing Empire. But fit suld they re- in pursuit of an object that we all think indispensation in a favourable light and point of view, to as to main in office much longer, I am alread this Empire | ble, the few but odious remaining refrictions upon remove as speedily as possible all disabilities and re- | will no longer flourish, and therefore in my mind, the | the Catholic Body, smittin by the united rays of frictions now against them, by doing away altoge- fooner we get rid of them the better. With the ex. the law, the Constitution, the Nation and the ther the whole of the vile code, well known under liftence of the prefent Minithly we must apprehend a Throne, must, like a nexious exhalation, melt and back to hom their great rights and privileges, to us; from their dilimital keeland may look forward to trung of Limetick, figured, feated, and ratified by General Mathew then read the following Ad. to the Imperial Parliament, the immediate confidence

OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED XINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The United and Lova, ADDRESS of the PREFEHOLD. vened and assembled at Thurlet, on the 15th of April,

mow in fact demand for them that they thall in every | May it please your Royal Highness, we the Free of which, they have in much more than a promise respect according to promises, stand axacily in the holders of the County of Tipperary, legally convented fame fituation with the most favoured of his Ma and affembled at Thurles, most humbly approach your Royal Highnels with the warmell affurances of tuchment to his Majedys person and Government, affedionate attachment to your Royal Person, and unfhaken adherence to thole facied principles which feated your Family on the Throne of thele Realms, fully convinced that there principles afford the best fecurity to the honour and dignity of the Sovereign, with Great Britain. In Support of which every buth,

condulence, upon the levere if the chan with which Rhan pleyfed Divine Providence to vilit our moll oracions. Sovereign, it is with heartfelt confolation, that, in, I riffi valour and Irifh loyalty bleeding and dring for common with all ranks of our fellow-lubjects, we be to Great Britain by gallantly espousing her cause hold the momentous functions of the Executive Pow. er velted in a Prince to highly endowed, and to eminently qualified to exercise theregal duties - a Prince who has to greatly endeared himself to the hearts of tion which the felt in feeing in the chair a Nobleman and undanneed heroic gallantry and intrepedity, to (all his Majelly's People by his moderation and for and loyal majority of the Irish people, that there to diffinguished by his parriotilm and numerous pri. peculiar to this nation and to peculiar to themselves, bearance, on various trying occasions, and by the at. should at once be freed from every species of free themselves. and too often have they fealed the bond of amity, Ali tachment be less to uniformly thewn to their rights tion and dilability, and be placed on a full and the refident in the country; where his property enabled ance, and British connection in the field of honor-on and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting of perfect equality with the most favories and liberties-Much more proudly and confidently facting the co the field of battle with the herbic and precious Infh in old we have felt this confolatory flatement had the his Mighty amoft level folia fig. blood, which no man in truth could or can deny . - define and expectation of the United Kingdom been In offering mytell, Gentlemen, to the notice of [Land and continued applaule for feveral minutes.] realized, by confiding to your Royal Highnels the fo very refrectable and humerous a Meeting of the I therefore call on you, my faithful and gallant full powers of the Executive Authority, affured, as discharge an honest duty, at once to your Rosel Freeholders of this county as are here affembled on countrymen, not to be milled this day by any invi. we feel, that those powers would be wilely and be- Highlies and the People of the empire, in Fundite the present occasion, I beg leave to affure you, (al. disus pirty bufinels, to refuse your unanimous affent neficially exercised to enable the whole body of your suggesting a measure, by the recommendation in the present occasion, I beg leave to affure you, (al. disus pirty bufinels, to refuse your unanimous affent neficially exercised to enable the whole body of your though notaltogether unaccustomed to public meet. to an Address and Petition in favour of your much | people to meet the extraordicary exigencies of so pe. oppressed and injured friends, connexious, and countribute a critis - assured, as we are, that the national confure the gratitude, and combine the floureth at lie foeakling) that I never felt more real embarrals. frymen, the Roman Catholics, not only of the coun- valour would be illimited by a wife and dignified, this valt portion of the empire, and entail upon took ment in the course of my life than I do at the present ty but of the kingdom at large; (Hear,) and that because an important distribution of reward and fa- name and character the love, admiration and blosses moment-being about to call your attention to a you will unanimously adopt the relolutions I shall your that patriotism in its parest and most genuine of the time in which you live, and the reverges Tobject, in my mind, of the greatest moment-to a have the honour to propose to you, not only to the meaning, would be identified with power, and that lages yet to come. Subject, in my mind, of the greatest consequence- Prince Regent but the Imperial Parliament, that the only medium by which the people of these and on which, in my humble opinion, depends not you will thereby flow yourfelves, and from yourfelves, realms could view the funceme magillrate of the only the welfare not only the future tranquility to the empire at large, worthy of the high character flate, would be through the itradiations diffused sround him from atts of heniunity and munificence. whether this rountry first hereafter flourish and be lantry, but that you will this day establish a charac- Fain would we have been to surbear clouding the dawn of our intercourse with your Royal Highness by a clance even at the name of grievances, manifold, weights, and pernicious, as those are to which we Common Council, of the city of London, for reads more particularly apoly ourfelves, but the duty we ling a Statue of His Majetly (in maible) in the owe to our Sovereign and our Constry-the reve. rence we owe to the memory and example of our forefathers, and the juffice that is claimed toward | efcertain the name of the Artift whole model had our pollerity—the time, the happinels and the lafe. been cholen, and to carry into effect the direction ty of the Empire-all, with michillible force, forbid of the Court thereon. It appeared that Mr. Chan

We fee with a mixed contemplation of shame and | been very gratifying to his feelings, as an Artist ra forrow the political unity of a great people hazarded. There been appointed, at a very early period of his We fee Ireland, the most effential bulwark of the life, to execute this highly honourable and impor-British name and glory, paralyzed in her exertions __ | tant work. instaded to her character her value checked by unworthy fulficion-her emulation repressed by fer. vile and unwarra table diffinctions-her people divided without meaning, and her firength and her inte- | hand, in the form of a fcroll, marked with the Cin grity depreciated by imputations that at once the Arms : In the back groundiss pediment, on which dit laims and detelle and laying before your Royal are described the emt lems of Cormerce, Aericak Highnels the common fentiments of a loyal, gene. | ture, the Arts, and Manufacturer :- and the pedic rous, and ardent people of all religious persuations, ment supports the Ghobe (on which are delineated we do most hamly implore your Royal Higness's the tracts observed by the principal Circumnavigators We, however, Gentlemen, have every eight to look | early and earnest attention to the fituation of the of the prefent reign), encircled by the British flow

> Ireland is macked and stantalized, by having laid the World- the natural and vecessary confequence open to him every avenue (that to the Church alone of the Iplendour of our Naval superiority. excepted) which leads to wealth, and power, and The figure of His Majetly is graceful and well dignity; and thus he may doudge and labour in the proportioned. Mr. Chantrey has also been parties velled of all those lures to activity, by which every a well-merited compliment to our beloved Sovereim on ; or he may fight and fall in the field, under a lalways extended to the Fine Arts. We do not refeuse of dut; abilitacted from the noblest and most member to have feen the Globe introduced in the holping inco tives to glory. In either cale he is majes fludy or invigorates labour, and the heroifm chilled in him, by the heart-rending reflection, that hovever cobly or meritorioufly he may flruggle for

By this fyltem of laws, and the fyltem of Go lies, exhibit the appearance of a blund infatuation

We do therefore humbly entreat, that your Royal Highards may be graciously pleased to recommend ration of the state of the Irish Catholics, and the argent necessity of restoring them to the full particination of all the advantages and bleffings of our glorious Conflitution ble Mage and advantages to which we humbly fubinic chat they are now highly and fullly entitled, to a ftill more ample extent than what was affined to that Body under the folemn treaty of Limetick, figured by King William, to the fecurity

onate degree contributed by their treature and their lives & to the enjoyment of which under your 1864 Highnels and every branch of your shuftions family they have eminently entitled themfolives by an one bated loyalty toward the House of Bennieucks and by their uniform, ardeet, and fleady attackment for fix hundred and fifty years to their huntral affiance that has been fought, and every victory that has In offering to your Royal Highnets our incore been gained, from the earliest periods of our liftorn und r the British banners, by sea or land, in trees climate of the earth, has been highly attributable to British glory, and scaling with the best blood of the land the bond of British connexion,

With these views, may it please your Royal Highnels, we truft that it will appear buf n chin of common juffice on behalf of this numberon, ophical On thus approaching your Royal Highnette sa

ur fincere congrarulations, we have attempted vi

[To be concluded in our next]

GUILDHALL.

The Committee appointed to carry into executive the refolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Council Chamber at Guildhall, met for the purpole of opening the letters of the Candidates, in order to is to disguise our thoughts or smother our feelings. I trey was the successful Candidate, and it must here

The figure represents His Majefly flanding in bit robes, in the act of replying to an Address of the city of London, which Address he holds in his let This emblem is characteristical the triumphast com-By the present sustem of Laws, the Catholic of mand the British Eng possesses in every quarter of

for that liberal protection which His Majelly has manner before, the idea is grand and comprehentive, and the effect of the whole is peculiarly striking and

Paris is foundated with Songs, and Hymns, and Vaudevilles on the birth of the King of Rome. To give our readers an idea of the base idolatry of the Parifians, we copy the two following specimens. The fielt is too profane for a translation. Thefe cond is only tidiculous.

AU ROLDE ROME, Salut, enfant de Mars! Comme un nouveau Messit, Ton front fut contonne dans le sein de Marie & Le lougerre a gronde : les rois sont accourais Pour voir le auccesseur des Nums, des Titus : Deselober, dans les airs, annoncent le naissance ; Rojs des tois 1 a ton pere, honneur, gloire et puissance! Oint de Napolkon ! in fixes noire sort; C'est de ce jour heureux que date l'age d'or. Par DALY, de la Dromb.

AIR-" J'ai vu partout daus mes voyages." A la plus auguste alliance Le ciel accorde va lavente Un jeune prince est pour le France, Le gage assure du bonheur. A ses premiers pas dans la vie L'amour d'un grand peuple l'attend. Et deia I beureute Italie Voit son pere dens cet enfant,

L'Olympe, instruit de es naissance, Veut doter le fils due vair queur ; PALLAS lui promet la prudence, Mans le geme e, la valeur. Non, dit le maure du tonnerre, Vous pouvez garder vos present; Les dons qua vous voulez lus faite, Il les tiendra de ses parens.

SAFORD -- Printed and Published by the Proposition ARTHUR BIRNIL, Bookseller, Quey-

RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle

PRICE FOUR-PERCE]

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1811.

[NUMBER 11,104

SUPERFINE SPANISH WOOL CLOTHS, | PLAIN AND STRIPED KRRSL. MERES, &c. &c.

TAMES LENIHAN has just received a large Supply of the habove Goods, of the best Quality, in addition to his ormer stock, with a Variety of IRISH CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be sold at the most reduced Prices, for ready Money. Broid-street, Waterford, April 20, 7811.

WHOLESALK SADLERY WARE-HOUSE, No. 70, ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN,

LETCHER and SHARRATT inform their Friends and the Public, that on the 13th of May next, they will have for their laspection, an elegant and extensive Assorment of GOODS in the above Line (from their Menufactory in Eno LAND) which t hey trust will be found wolt by of Attention by those in the Trade. N. B. A liberal Discount for ready Minney.

Doblin, April 09, 1811.

£.500 TO £.1000.

ANTED for any length of Time the LENDER may think proper, the shove BUM, on undoubted Landed and Personal Security -The Interest will be paid by one Tenant into any BANK the Lender may think proper .-Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRNER, Beq. Waterford, April 10, 1811,

TO BE SOLD.

FITHE OAK WOOD of Cariglorner, containing shout Twenty Acres, (plantation measure) and of about 28 Years Growth, the joint Property of STHON NEWPORT, SAwiter Boyes, and the Representatives of the late MAURICE Bign e Annestar, Esque, ; smitted on the bank of the nawigah e Kirer Nore and Barrow, midway between Ross and Witterford, in the County of Killenny. Proposals in writing, (nly) will be received by Simon Nameora, Adelphi Perrace Witerlord, Esq. the Rev Hrony Annisher, Hal very Waterford, Fog. who will send a Person to thew the Woods Proposals will be received as allove until the Inth Mannex, when the Purchaser will be declared if the

TO BE LET. For One Hundred and Eleven Years, OR THE INTEREST SOLD.)

TRI HOBSON'S HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN to Williams States, situated on a Navigable Rivet, IS Calls BRANDY, RI'M and GIN, In Obds, Prime Virginia 108ACCO 60 Hbds. and Tierces FERMOY PORTER and and containing Space sufficiently simple for the different Pur

Application to be made to Himself.
Waterford, March 19, 1811.

By Authority of the Prince Regent.

RTHUR BIRNIF begs lesse to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now selling TICKETS and SHARES for the LOTTERY, which will be drawn the 4th of June next, being

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY. The Scheme which has been fixed upon, is the best that could possibly be adopted; it is as follows:

4	Prizes of	€ 20,000	are	₽50,08€
9;	· · ·	1000	-	21,000
32	-	600	-	16,000
60	•	50	-	3,000
1.000		95	-	\$5 00 0
1,000	•	91	-	7 0,00 0
3.000		16	_	\$2,000
20,000	Tickete.			€ 400'000

As the Price of Tickets will centainly rise, an early purchase 1) recommended.

TO BE SOLD. ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS,

N WOOD, of 49 Years' Growth It her within a Mide

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-APRIL 20.

FTTWELVE Acres, one Rood, ask Perches of OAK and a Half of Ross, and Convenient to the River Barrow, -Application to be made in Writing, (Post. paid.) to Joshua Nunn, Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield,

> Butrer, first Quelity, - - - - - 20 00. 0d ____ second - - - - - - 0 0s, 0d --- third----- 0 0: 0d Tallow (rendered) - - - - about 90a ud. Lard (flake) - - - - 62a 0d. - 65a 0d. --- (caska rendered) - - 66s. 0d - 70s. 0d Burm Pige, - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s 6d. Beef, 948 0d, - 498 0d. Osmiral. - - - - - 16s. 0d. - 16s 6d Clour, firm Quality, -- -s -d - -- -1. second. - - - - 181 0d. - 52 0d --- third, - - - - 36s, Qd - 40s Od. When, - - - - - 36 0d. - 40a 0d) Berley, ---- 18s, 0d. - 21s, 0d. Outs, (common) 114, 9d, . 60s, 6d. | pe ---- (potition) - + + = = 191, 9tf. = (w)= 0tf. Malt, ------ 351, 0d. - 581 0d. Costs, ---- 4: 6d. - 5s. 0d. Tallow (rough) - - - - 8s. 0d - 9s. 3d }

> {(quarters) - - - - - 4 d. - 6 d} {(joints) - - - - - 5 d. - 6 d} (quanters) - - - - - 6 d. - 7 d. (fjoints) - - - - - 7 d. 84d >per, 1b. Vest, ---- 7 d. - 84d Park, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 9 d - 4 d. Burrer, 28d. - 32d Whiskey, ----- Ba, 2d, to As Ad. Train Oil, 461, to 411, per Ion.

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday. 1.7 decide vities, Averaging (1.176 9d.

ty-righth Day of February last, I will,

Insum, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inna Verry, Diblin, secup aid let to the farch Instant, for such Term, during said Minority, as may be agreed on-all that and those, that Part of the Lands of Mount Bolton, otherwise Barry behy, and Parkfield, now in the occupation of William Henchery, containing IIA 2R. or thereshouts, with the Appurtenances; and also, all that, the Dwelting House and Garden, with the Appurtenances, on the Hill Quarter of said Lands, now in the occupation of William Grant; and also, all that Part of the Lands of Cranana, with the Dwelling House and Appureenances, now in e occupation of Mrs. Band -All which said Lands and remises are situate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterford, and are Part of said Minor's Property .- Dated this 4th Day of March, 181L WILLIAM HENN.

The above letting is adjourned to Wednesday, the Litt of May next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Innt Quay, Dublin, Dutted the 18th March, 1811.

For Particulars, apply to Henry Ivie, Soliciton aterford

TO BE LET.

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH MEXT, And immediate Possession given.

A BOUT Niprieen Acres of the funds of CHRISTEN A DOM, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, on which stands the shell of a Lodge, and a good Lime Kiln -The Ground can be manured with good Sand off the Preniles -Also to be let, a House in Waterford, opposite Thrist Church, from the 1st of June next, now occupied b Joun Rosers, Esq. - a Sest in said. Church to le 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 the Possession of Mackey and Walsh Proposals to be mad . Mr. Ardech, New Stices, Waterford.

JUST ARRIVED, AND ON SALE AT

WM. ROBINSON'S STORES. ADELPHI, 150 Hids Prime New York FLAX FED, 100 Hlids Prime Superior Cork WHISKEY.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

ROBBERY IN DWILLING-HOUSES BILL Sir SAMURE ROMILLY moved the fecond reading

of this Bill. Mr. FRANKLAND, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the Bill. He said there were now not lefe than five Bills on the table, the svowed obiect of which was to make alterations in the penal laws of the country. All the past efforts of his Learned and Honourable Friend had argued a frong disposition towards new modelling the laws of England no far as they respected compound lar centes. High as his opinion was of his Learned Friend, run mun and as a lawyer. Rill he could have withad that the alterations proposed by him had been brought to bear on those branches of the law with which be had been more incimately and practically acquainted; but with regard to the laws now before them he rentured to affirm that as to their practical influence on the mind and education of the lower orders, an acting country Magistrate had more practical knowledge of themthan his Learned and Hon. Friend. There were laws which, in progress of time became, as it were, wrought into the manners of the people, and formed a part of their national charader. Hence was the resion that the arguments which might be conclulive against the enacting of a new law might prove altogether ineffectual for the repeal of that law if once enacted. There was no country in the world where property was to im. menicly diffused, where there was fo little propentity to ficeling. The impressions made upon the mind at an early period were the most permament. Gentleman mult have observed how children are uffected, if, in the first indulgence of any vicious curiofity, they wish to appropriate to themselves the toy that belongs to another-how much they are impressed by being told what the law fays of fuch an offence. Suppose a child was told that if you rob that house, you'll be transported ; this would carry in it an air of adventure, not calculated to deter; far different the

To be generally operative, laws mult be made fe. manner, those afts which it prohibi ed, and declar- To punth feell crimes with death, therefore, wasnot | years eight hundred and ninety five individuals were these prohibitions, it was also necessary to clothe the impolitic. What opinion would a stranger form of mainder, 414 were found guilty of stealing below the law in all the fanctions of a grave anticrity. Crimes the humanity of England, when he was told that value of 40s. He would alk any person who heard should be looked at in their mais and aggregate by 50 years ago there were morething 160 offences punish. him if there was the smallest room to doubt that of the Legilistor, and punishments inflict d in proper. able with death. If different gradations of crime, the thefe 414 people to found guilty, a very great numtion to their collective extent and magnitude. The | fmall and the great, were to receive the fame punishe | ber muft have been guilty of ftealing to a larger infliction of death inspired terror into all men; but ment, the greater crimes would be naturally reforted amount than 400. The verdict, thursdays was conthe dread of B tany Bay was a companied to the flee proceeded to they how inconfiltent trary to fact. By repealing these land a very great

which puts an end to all adventure in this world the-

fides, the end of law is to prevent crimes, not to

punish merely, or increase punishments. The prin.

ciple was meetis ad omnes sed pana ad pancos.

trument in the prevention of diforders. The foun. maxim " moetis ad onnes sed pana ad pauces."-When innovations were proposed, defigned to prouniverful testimony of acting magistrates would be as a cause of the liberty and happiness of the cause. Sir J. ANSTRUTHER faid, if hethought the motion | nity and julice.

of his Hon, and Learned Friend contradicted any

feitled opinion, or encrouched on any eftablifbed

principles of the Constitution, he should be one of the last men to rife in its support. But he believed Ministers of the Crown or the Government of the occasion, according to the prevalence of any partien; proportion to the magnitude and feverity of the puniftment of an individual. Admitting the policy of nivigate it. because it was not in human nature fideration of the person of the delinquent.

His Himourable and Learned Friend only wished o bring back the written to the practical law. It had been faid that it was impossible to describe all the aggravations of a crime. This was true, a difcretion must in many cafes be left to the Judgesbut in his opinion, much more might be done to. wards extending the certainty of the law, and by that means diminishing the cases in which the Judges now exercised a discretionary power. The Right Hon. Baronet then dwelt with great force of restoning upon the pernicious tendency of the multiplied fenwas not intended to carry one out of the multitude of | When he recollected that Judges and Jurors were them into execution. It was also of the last impor- every Sellion guilty of that for which they were certauce that punishment should be proportioned to the | tainly not punishable, but which, nevertheless, could crimes, that the people might never be induced to go by no other name than that of perjury, he cer. pity for his unmeri ed luff-ring, rather than cenfare for. He should unfold a case which was already might indeed be more frequent for some time, be- feil to make an impression. A female had flolen a cause many would then be satisfied in prosecuting, 101, note. The Jury returned a verdict for, below as the punishment would be proportioned to the of- 40. Nothing can afford a more firiting illustra. fence. But the number of crimes would be dimition than this fact, of the inconvenience to which nished, and this was the great object of law. The Juries are subjected. Is it fit that they fould con-Right Honourable and Learned Baronet concluded those subject to them? What opinion must a perimpression produced by the simple threat of that an able and peripicuous speech, by declaring that son who heard the trial, have formed, if next day he would support the Bill.

point beyond which its influence would not extend. It would be found that in the course of the left ten only the height of injustice, but i was also extremely tried, of whom \$55 were acquitted, and of the re-

In the Matter of John Bollton, this Matter, bearing Date the twenty of new adventures, and the prospect of diffact leaners the danger of lightly condemning a man as unfit to perhaps too thehops of meeting again with their part, live, who might be more unfit to die. The levere ners in vice and affociates of iniquity, might rather punishments, he faid, had their origin in the feudal ferve to focite to perfeverance in a courfe of depres | code. It was natural in times of ignorance, to recur dation, than to extend the wholesome influence of a to an indiscriminate severity. The most barrible mortal apprehension. In the hards of wife men, it | punishment of those times, which was just feed for was not the punishment itself, but the falutary ope, parricide, &c. was now laid afide, but the focusture ration of its inftitution, which formed their chief in- punishment of death for comparative trivial infences, fill remained. The law, therefore, bis either done dation of penal laws might be found in the ancient | too much or too little, in removing the one punishment and allowing the other to subfill. To those who dread the confequence of this repeal has would duce practical effects, the practical refults of the refer to the effects of the alleviation of punishines t law in its present frate fould be referred to. The introduced into Ruffia by the Empresa Caulierire .-Thole who object to the repeal repeal ferm to think found unfavourable to any alteration. He could that whatever is must be right, for iferong it must not help thinking that as Judges had the power of have been already discovered; and in this manner compounding larcenies, a fimilar diferetion ought to generation was continued from generation to generation. be entrofted to profecutors. Upon the whole he Whatever fare this measure might have at preferti conceived that it was the peculiarity of a free coun. The could not but congretulate life Honourshie and try to have its penal laws comparatively fevere, and Learned Priend (Sir & Romilly) on the nuble emhe regarded this feverity not only as the effect, but playment to which he had devoted his high talents. Sooner or leter the cause he had advocated must triumphabecaule it was the caule of good feele, huma.

> Mr. Anencrounen fuid, be thought the forech of his noble Friend who spoke laft, se well as the speeches of those who had presided, partock tho much of general discussion, and fremed rather to that neither he nor his Hon. Friend were remarkable | wander from the queftion. One would suppose that for my exertions of a political tendency against a new code was intended to be introduced, whereoe the file object of discussion was a fort practical County. The question before the House was of question, whether a law Mould remain which was a very different nature, und perfectly unconnected simoft never enforced, or whether the petient Bill. wi hany confiderations on the general fame and policy | which took away in the few inflances where that law of the Government of the country. Its object was not | was execut-d, capital punifhment; was more expedi. to imporate on the socient principles of the law, but ent and advilable? It had been faid, what opinions to bring back the law to the principles of its ancient of prectical men there were in favour of the Bil ?flandard. It was underiable that new penal enact. He would far, that they had the uphiline of all the ments took place frequently, with very little atten- Judges, and all the Jurors who have been in the tion or examination on the part of the Legislature, practice of administering the laws for many years New felonies were often created ou the four of the paff, in their favour. Prodice wen therefore in fa. your of this Bill. It had been faid anthe ather fidlar crime. At times one description of persons be, that there was no ground of complete under the came more numerous than another, and the remedy | existing laws. The fingle subject of dispute there. applied to the circumflances of a certain period was | fore was, whether the disdreatages were fuch as to g nerally left mabringated, and operative in fuccionda warrant the repeal of those laus, or whether the ing times, while fresh changes in the complexion of measure of his Learned and Honourable Friend was crimes were constantly calling for additional penals more advantageous, and admirably, salculated for ties. No one could look at our penal code on paper the prevention of crime. One great difederantage without shuddering, and the consequence was, that | of the existing system was the difficultation of Jud. the practice was totally different. The object, how. | gen and Jurors to exceute the laws so pointul to their ver, of human punishments was to deter others; feelings. It was mortifying that the people of Engand it was practice, therefore, that operated, not land should remain fo long fubject to the animalver. theory of legislative provisions. It had been said, five of the people of other countries, either directed indeed, that the advantage to the public was in against the laws or the execution of them, and that foreigners should have it in their power to make E. ... liftmen blufh for chofe laws which put Judges and fuch a principle, he entertained very confiderable Jurors in such a fituation that they could not difdoubte of its juffice. But the policy itfelf was bed, charge their duty. He held in hie hande as secount of and for this reason, that a law of extraordinary feve- the number of persons committed, tried, and conrity is fellom or never ftrielly enforced. The Judge viced during the last ten years. It was unfortufound himself impelled to interpole his discretion to nate, however, that for the left five years, the numseparate the confideration of the crime from all con- were not diffinguiffed. This lift afforded the most complete practical illustration of the difinclination to profecute. To what other cause could the disparity between the commitments and trials be imputed.

In 1809 there were committed 107-actually tried 79 195 . -- 1604 .

This Return being official, certainly called on the House to consider the cause of this defection in the

As to another point he could add nothing to what find been already luid, numely, that of the fituation

tences of death pronounced in our criminal courts, of the judges and jurors ; but as it conflituted a leadwhile the spectators were perfectly affured that it ling feature of the cale, he should advert to it .confider the criminal so un injured man deferring of tainly did think, that fome reformation was called for his comparatively flight offence. Prefecutions thated latt Selfion-s cafe to firiking, that it cannot he himfelf should have frood in the criminals box for Lord Gao. Gannvilla faid, exaggerated rigour porjury? Except in a folitary infeance, therefore, uniformly defeated its own object, and there was a of one in a thouland, the Lws are never executed. related to the hibliftence of the country, was a large drid, for want of an efcort. tic, sull be would not now enter upon it. If it was confidered as a quellion of jullice, then it was a very limple one. The chief principle on which the AA rid of their enemies. Letters from Granada to the of Union was Tounded, was that of reciprocity in ad inft. mention that Schaftioni fex out in an eaftern commercial advantages, and the prefumed blunder was direction on the night of the 30th, taking with him that this Act had given to Scotland a bounty inflead of a drawback. Thus would a Court of Equity decide-thus would an urbiter decide-if an arbiter there was between the interells of Great Britain and Ireland. But the Parliament of the latter was gone and there remained but one party to decide upon she rights of Ireland. His Right Honourable Friend that Drouet was between Ciudad Rodrigo and Al. had however flated, that the Irish diffiflers were wil- meids, with 14,000 men ; that Bonnet had arrived ling to abide by that act of Union. Upon what at Salamanca; and that the Spaniards were, on the principle then could this claufe which fuspended the benefits of that Act be carried, but upon the principle of power ?- (Hear, hear !) He would not now prolong the discussion, but when it should come before the House in auother fhape, would deliver himself more fully upon it.

imitelt more tally upon it.
Mr. Cunwun strongly expressed his hopes that the Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) would not prefe the passing of this Bill before the holidays. He was convinced that the tendency of this measure would be to raife ultimately the price of bread, by operating to dimmish the general growth of wheat information, the number of the enemy in Burgos in this country, while we were cut off from all fup- does not exceed 3000 men, and without any probaplies from the reft of the world.

feveral days, with the blanks filled up, in the hands against Murcia. of all the Memberse With respect to the clause affeding Ireland, a Bill would fortly be brought in to explain it more effectually. He could not. therefore, fee any good reason for the delay recommended by the Right Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. FULLER affured the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Curwen) that the less of corn we imposted, the better price the land owners would get

The Report of the Bill was then brought up.

LISBON MAIL.

LISBON. APRIL 6. Lord Wellington's head quarters are full at Ce ferico. The enemy have been obliged to quit Badajog, and are reported not to have retired towards Almeide, but Sabugal, which is the fouthern road. CRERRICO, MARCH 30.

The French were in Guarda the day befpre yel terday in great force, but when the allied army marched to attack them, they precipitately fled. On the fame day we made prisoners, mear Alverca, 37 men and an officer. Yesterday night there fell in our power, in Avelan da Rebiera, 400 men and an officer. In all these skirmishes the allies had only four killed and four wounded. The French march in the direction of Sabugal, and are going for Placen. tia and Ciudad Rodrigo.

FORMAS DE ALGODRES, MARCH 29. The rear guard of the enemy yesterday occupied Guards, and extended his detachments to Urgaes, Carilha, Caria, and many other places, near the Danke of the Zenere, and to the South of the Sierra de Eftrelle. The division of Colonel Trant occupies Gronga and Ervan Temps ; and that of Col. Willon, Alverca and Avilas de Rebiera. ELVAS, MARCH 27.

The French block aded the place of Campo Ma joron the 12th, they erected their batteries within half musket that, under thelter of the ruins of Fort Sr. Julian, destroyed in 1800, and open. ad their fire at nine in the morning of the 15th, after its brave Governor, J. J ..., had treat. ad with contempt their propositions and threats, and from one in the morning till fix in the evening they threw into the place 338 bombs .-The fire con inued until the 21st, when a practical breach was effected; then propositions were again made, when the Governor found himfelf obliged to capitulate 3 the conditions of the capitulation do him much tionour. The Governor marched out at the breach, at the head of the garriton; he and all his Officers preferred their [words. The garrifon confilted of 45 artillerymen of the 3d regiment, 60 men of the company of the antillery of Ordinanzas, 230 militia, and about 300 Ordinanzas of the place, having among them 100 muckets. They fired more | ceived them, than 1000 that, between bombs and balls, into the place. Half of the inhabitants were ruined, not. withfranding which they were content. In the place there were 8 killed and 28 wounded. The I is of the enemy in killed mult have been great, as . they attacked with nine pieces of 24 and 12 pound. ers, and 6 mortars, and were answered from the place by 18 pirces of cannon, which were heard at the diffrance of feven or eight leagues.

The place capitulated on the 21ft, but was not forceodered till two o'clock on the 22d, in hope that the focusin it expected might arrive.

On the 24th the Anglo Portuguefe army marched out of Arrunches in order to cut off the enemy's core numeration, and an action followed in which be foffered coulderably. The allied cavalry acted in the nest gallant ma mer, Twe expect the official de. ponedi alle), and Campo Migor was intoken.

her foirits a bounty of its. 8d. in the Irifh market. sitillery men at the parapets and batteries. When fure to find my letter to Lord Wellesley so well supthe minake proceeded in ufing the term Great Brie the inhabitants were told the defence would cause Tain, inflead of dillinghishing between the different them much mischief, they felt greatly offended, and cation of it.

MADRID. FEBRUARY IC. The Courier of Andalufia arrived on the rath -Le tere from Seville reach to the 30th. The Ex. Me Gantan observed, that the question as it Commissary, Aranza, bad not yet let out for Ma.

Several private persons, worthy of credit, write, expressing their well grounded hopes of being foon the greatest part of his division, so well as his Staff. The letters observe that this was done very suddenly, and that the rain came down in torrents at the time, All the money contained in the treasuries of Granada was taken out the same night at ten o'clock.

Letters from Salamanca to the 6th inft, mention. 20th, at La Baneza.

By virtue of the Decree of Napoleon, all the property belonging to Americans refident in any of the free provinces of the Peninfulz, is confiscated. On the 13th died General the Marquis de Bermuy,

in confequence of the late amputation of his leg, oc. cassoned by a wound he received from a patriot. Fannuar' 24 - Beffieres ben impoled a tribute of 24 millions on the provinceof Burgos, and enlifted all the men in that city, capable of bearing arms, either fingle or married. According to the belt billty of being reinforced. It is faid that Sebastiani Mr. Ross flated, that the Bill had been printed has been obliged to abandon his intended expedition

AMERICA.

ORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. PINKNEY MARQUIS WELLELLEY, MR. SMITH, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith dated Lon don, Nov. 21, 1810.

11 An American veff-l (the Fox) has within a

few days paft been brought into Plymouth as prize to a King's thep (the Amethyfi) for an imputed at. tempt to go to Cherbourg, in France, in violation of the norepealed Britift Orders. I have requelled that the case may be represented in a proper form to me; and I mean to use it as the best ground for my intended letter to Lord Wellefley.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, Dec. 14, 1810

" On the 4th inft. I received from Lord Wellefley a note, of which a copy, marked No. 1, is enclosed, respecting the repeal of the French De. crees; the conference to which it invited me took place on the 5th; and in the course of it, I explained to him at confiderable length, my view, of that subject, and of the points immediately connected with it. Lord Wellefley heard me in his wlush man. ner; but confined himself to such general remarks interview to make me acquainted with the relift.

a. He introduced of hie own accord the two fab-

" On the first, he prosessed to entertain the same disposition and intention as heretafore ; and declared that, the delays which had taken place arole altogether from fome obstacles of a perional nature, to obtaining the ferrices of the perion whom he particularly wished to send to America; that he hoped these obstacles would be soon removed; that he had another person in view if it should be otherwise; that he had not supposed that delay could be confi- Body. dered so of kny moment by my Government after the affurance contained in his note to me in July laft; that those temporary inequalities were cominon, and when not meant to be offenfive, were

never held to be for &c. &c. is On the 2d he informed me that he had not fent me a paper that he had prepared upon it, because he thought it would be well that the new minister fhould carry out the adjustment, and consequently that it sould be postpoored till he was appointed. He repeated that we mould have no difficulties upon it. I give you thele verbal explanations as I re-

" On the 6th inft. I received from Lord Welles. ley another note, of which a copy marked No. 2. is enclosed, requesting meto recupitaliste in witting my verbal communication on the 7th. With this request I complied, so you will perceive by the enclosed copy marked No. 3 of my letter to him of the

" I could have no motive for going to him on the 7th, and had therefore no interview with him on

is As the cale of the Fox was rather preffing, and I was not fure that I could prepare my letter on the general fubject in feafon. I fent in a feparate note on the 8 h, a copy of which, marked No. 4, is enclosed I have no teply torit, nor del not expect one; but I underfind that the cause has been and will be pott-

A newspaper copy of the P oclamation of the Dithe 21't, which the fire was hotieft, the wo- 2d Nov. Arrived in London on the 17th infl. and

men carried water and provisions to the fuldiers and | produced a good deal of fensation. It gave me plea-

What will be done here on the affair of AE Ordere in Council, &c. I cannot pretend to lay. The general impression seems to be, that they will do nothing. My letter to Lord Wellefley was written (so by reibal commundertion had been giren) under a perfusion that they will do nothing if they can help it. A very firm tone ought now to be affumed with this Government.

Foreign Office, Dec. 11, 1810. " After most accurate enquiry, I have not been ible to obtain any authentic intelligence of the actual epeal of the French decrees, to which your notes the 25th August and 31 November refer, or of the refloration of the commerce of neutral nations to he condition in which it flood previously to the pro. aulgation of thefe decrees.

as If you should be in possession of any such infornation, Thould be happy to receive he from you, and for that purpole I requese to have the honour of a conference with you at the office to morrow, at two o'clock.

" I have the honour to be, &c. WELLESLEY. (Signed) William Pinckney, Elq. &c. &c.

Foreign Office, Dec. 6, 1810. "The importance of the verbal communication which I had the honour of receiving from you yefter. dar, induces me to request that you will have the toudness to commit the substance of it to writing, t the earliest time which may fait your conveni-

es As foon as I shall have received such a written statement from you, I shall be anxious to return an official reply in the same form.

" Under these circumstances, it may pethaps be unnecessary that you should take the trouble of calling at this office to morrow. " If, however, you shall be delirous of feeing

you between two and three o'clock. " I have the honour to be, &c. " WELLESLEY. (Signed)

William Pinckney, Efq. &c. &c. &c.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CA-THOLICS OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, TUBSDAY, APRIL 16, 1811.

LORD FINGAL IN THE CHAIR. Lord Fingal affect if the Patition to both Houses of Parliament had been figned.

Counfellor Buftey ftated, that the Petition adverted to, by his Lordship, had been already ditposed

Mr. Hay then read the relolations paffed at the late Aggregate Meeting, with copies of the different letters addressed, by him, to the Members of the Committee, and to the Parish Priefts of Dublin on the subject of procuring figuratures of the address and Petitions; he frated that he had received anand professions as I need not repeat to you. He fwers from the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who had proposed that our conference should be renewed on been appointed to present the address to the Prince the 7th; and engaged in the mean time, to report Regent, End the Petition for removing the Duke of Lie colleagues what I had faid, and at our next Richmond and Mr. Pole from the administration

Mr. Hay wished to know, was it the fense of jects of a Minister Pleulpotentiary, and the Chela- the meeting, that he should read the numerous letters then lying on the table.

Counfellor Huffey thought there was no necessity for reading the letters, as they could not countered the decifi in of the people.

he decil in of the people.

Mr. N. Mahon was of opinion, that it would be walte of time to occupy the Committee by reading letters, which only contained the fentiments of individuals; and which could not, in the leaft degree, countervail the proceedings of the Catholic

Mr. S. Colligan faid, that he thought it very necessary the letters should be read, and that he would prefe the reading of them by a motion to 28th, and arrived off the life of Wight on Tuelds that purpole.

The Affembly having affented, Mr. Hay read the letters, of which the following is the fubiliance: Lin Kengh, Elq. fenior, of Mount Jerome, declined going to England in consequence of severe in.

Lord Netterville declined - Tame apology. Lord Trimbleftown-fame. E. Murphy, Elq. on account of domentic bu.

James Ruche, Efg .- declined. Land Caftlerofs-declined. Lord Killeen-referred to his father, Earl Fingal. C. D. Bellew, Efq. declined, had flate of health. O'Connor, of Belanagar, agreed to go. Sir E. Bellew-declined. Lord Kenmare-bad flate of health. Mat. O'Connor, Elq agreed to go.

General O'Farrell-declined. Colonel Barke-declined. Lord Bouthwell-declined. Lord Ffrench-levere indisposition. Lord Germanstown -declined. George Brown, Efq. in a bad flate of health, Major Bryan agreed to go. Mallachy Donnellan, Eiq-declined. Denie Cauffield, Elq. declined_caufe, exte

and preffore of bufinels. Sir Thomas Barke-declined.

William Coppinger, Efq .- declined, Sir Thomas Elmonde, agreed to go. H. E. Tasfo - Efq. declined, only on account of

Hon. Charles Ffrench declined, on grenume is is father's flate of health. Elisa Corbally. Eiq. on account of bulinella.

Lord Fingall-declined. Bir Francis Goold agreed to go. Mr. Hay having read all the letters,

O'Coundr, of Belansgar, addressed Lord Finnis -My Lord, although, I am determined to abid by the decision of the Catholics, allow me to far that I think the Petition for the removal of Act Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Pole, is untimely and orprudent; it is adding to the embarrassments of he Prince Regent, which are already too numerous It is in contradiction with the Address, and 'na opinions of many country gentlemen, with whom I nave converted on the subject, are decidedly against t a but as I shall always submit my judgment to that of the Catholics of Ireland, and act as the fervant, chearfully, whenever they call on me (Hear, hear !) - I am ready to fulfil my due otwithflunding my private opinion is not favourish

Dr. Dromgol- My Lord, we are not called & o go into a question in this Committee. upon the merits of the Petition ; Tuch a fubject could be only entertained in an Aggregate Meeting, and I cannot fee a good reason for going to any meeting of that description at present.

O'Connor in explanation - My Lord, I intended merely to observe, that when the measure has been confidered improdent by the country gentlemen & might be reconfidered.

Mr. Hay rend a fetter from J. Stack, Efa.Sc. cretary to the Catholic Committee of Cork, inform ing him that the Catholics of that city, had prepared a petition on their own behalf, &c. and requelling Mr. Hay not to forward any rolls, to that counts for figuatures.

Counsellor Huffey faid, that Mr. Hay had, for confiderable time, filled an official fituation, with what ability he would not then mention; that he me, I shall be ready to have the honour of receiving had addressed several servers to Mr. Stack, one of which he had not, for two years, condefcended to notice. That he confidered the letter fuff red, 15 infult to the Catholic Committee, and they with publicly to express their opinion, that Mr. Hat should not in future correspond with the Cork Semi

Mr. C. Keogh fuggested the propriety of adourning for one week. Sir Edward Bellew then moved an adjournment to next Saturday, which was Teconded by Lord Southwell, and after a long defultory debate, the motion wassed upanimouling After which the meeting adjourned accordingly.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17. et His Majesty advances favourably in his the

The new arrangements for dividing and expti iting the bufinels hitherto transacted fingly by the Lord Chancellor, are understood to be nearly come pleted. The Lord Chancellot will retain to himfell the furisdiction of bankrupte, lunatice, and apprein Sir W. Plomer is generally named as the perfor likely to be the Chancellor's afficant. The Miletof the Rolls, we understand, declines taking ist office but that which he holds at prefent, a which he has long been attached, from the best of all polible motives-the univerfal fatisfaction hr bas given in it.

This day a Court of directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Simpfon, of the Lady Canlercagh, and Captain Jones, of the West ren Hallinga, took leave previously to departing for Bengal direct.

Dispatches have been received at the East ladit House from Bengal. They were brought by the Ann, a botany bay thip, which failed from Bengil on the 4th of December, arrived at St. Heleda of the 19th of February, Tailed from thence on the evening. The French ships of War captured at the Me of France, viz. L'Affree, Venus, Bellobs Minerre, and Victor floop, together with the m captured English frigates, Iphigenia and Ceylon which failed from St. Helena at the same time, an alfo arrived with the Ann. The Entreprensuse bre captured at the Isle of France, left St. Helena with this fleet, but parted company a fortnight aften

The Ann spoke the Larkins extra-hip, good up Bengal river, with feveral other vessels in comps. ny. The Sovereign and Affell were to fail from Bengal in February. The time for the departure of the Georgiana packet was not fixed.

The Diana, with General Hewitt on board, brd arrived at Gaujam, from England, on the tith of November-

Paffengers from Calcutta, per Botany Bay 100 Ann-Lieut, Martin, Captain Murcheson, Mr. Parkhurtt, Mrs. Hedger and family, Lieuts Dusa His Majally's 65th Regiment.

From Plymouth :- " Came in the America thip Protection, from the coast of Africa, last free New York, with a valuable cargo of ivory, 80% and logwood, bound to Bourdeaux, taken by Rhin, 44. Captain Malcolm, who has orders 10 tain and lend in all American reffels found entire a French port."

THURSDAY, APRIL 18. DISPATCHES FROM PORTUGAL.

The ChefferSeld packet in 15 days from Cadia has arrived at Falmouth, and the Princels Elizabeth packet in 10 days from Lisbon. The former, we are concerned to flate, haz brought accounts that 147 Sail of reffels lying at Cadia had suffered severe ly from a dreadful gale, which lasted from the anth to the 29th ult. About 50 of them were diven on there and totally weeked : the greater part of the others were driven out to fea and it is feared have luftsined much damage, as few of them had returned when the packet failed. The Manchester packet, which was to have brought home the mail, loft her foremast and bowsprit in the gale. The men of war rode out the gale without the leaft injury. We are happy to add that of the vessels wrecked few

of the hands were loft. The news from Lifbon is of importance. The printed journals come down to the 7th inft, and in one of them we find a dispatch from Lord Wellington to the Portuguese Government, dated the 27th ult. It is almost verbatim a copy of the dispatch of the fame date from his Lordship which was published in the Gagette of last Saturday, but with the follow. ing additional paragraph, which confirms in fome degree a similar report mentioned in the STAR & few days ago :

" According to information from the North of Spain the Imperial Guard has received orders to return to France. (Signed) WELLINGTON."

By the accounts before us it appears that the enemy finding our army proceeding to attack them in their position at Guarda, precipitately Ard from them on the 29th ait, and took the route not of Almeida, hut of Sabugal, on their way to Placentin, and Ciudad Rodrigo; and thus entirely evacuated Por-

Badajoz is evacuated, and there appears to be a Holy Roman Catholic Faith, at St. Werburgh's general movement among the corps of the enemy .- Church, on Sunday, the gift March laft, to which The British head-quarters were at Celerico on the many unpropitious circumstances had contributed, and of which I now repent in the bitterness of my

Some of the letters by the Chefferfield finte, that foul, has unfortunately foundalized and affiched the General Loison, with 1400 men, has been made pious and truly Christian Members of that venerable prisoner by Lord Wellington's army. They also and unerring Church of which I lately was an unfrate a circumstance, which, if correct, diferedita worthy Minister, and into white bosom I now most entirely the news received through Guernley fome | auxiously wish to be received, I deem it necessary to days ago. Marshal Ney they say, had been put make, and do hereby make, as a small tribute of reunder streft, and fent to France, before Massens paration, this solemn and public acknowledgment of began his retreat. OFFICIAL DETAILS.

The following Bulletin on the fubject of the i telligence from Spain and Portugal, has been circulated in the Government offices;

te WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18. et A dispatch was last night received from Lord Wellington, dated Marmollario, April 2. Lordship flates, that having collected his army near to maintain at Guarda, some skirmishing took place cause of my misfortune, to administer to the Faithat Asilana and at Fraxedar, from whence the enemy | ful there, if not the bread of life, as heretufore, at Major Stuurt, of the 95th, was killed.

· Upon the morning of the 29th, Lord Wel-Guards, but the enemy shandoned it without firing a Rev. Doctor Guinnels, and Dr. Murray, and the ing able to carry away their wounded, or to bury Thot, and retreated to Sibugal. Our cavalry pur- Rev. Mr. Campbell, I beg leave to return my fire their dead-scruces which were performed by the fued and took fome prifoners.

Cos, and our army was collected on the 3d inftant, lemnly and publicly declare that such was not the place about ten or twelve miles beyond Guarda, near upon the left of that river.

Campo Major on the 35th March. The French I beg leave to address myself to my respected friends For the contents of these dispatches we refer gensforce confifted of four regiments of carslry and three and cotemporaries of the College of Maynooth, who rally to the official Bulletins. The filence of Lord The cavalry only of the allies were engaged; the Irish Catholic Church, and to implore their forgive. Ney, wholly puts an end to that report, at least in themy was purfeed to Badajos, with the loss of 5 ness and commission for a deluded child of that to far as the day on which it is said to have happened or 600 men. One French howitzer was brought eftablishment, who, for many years, had heard the isconcerned; Lord Wellington's dispatches are dated iff. The total loss of the allies amounts to 24 kill. ed, 69 wounded, and 77 milling. No British Offa-

ger was killed. 44 The enemy abandoned Campo Major and a confiderable supply of provitions. They have like wife shandoned Albuquerque.

ed great honour upon the Governor and the inhabi. " The dispatches from Mr. Stewart at Lisbon,

are dated on the 6th inflant. " The junction of the corps under the Spanish

General Ballafteroe, with that from Cadiz under Ge. neral Zayas has been prevented by the arrival of Prince D'Aremberg, with a body of men near 4000 ftrong, in the Candada di Niobla, upon which Geperal Zayas reimbacked his troops on the 20th.

a The accounts from the North of Portugal, Bate the return of Marshal Bessieres to Valladolid, and the confequent permiffion of the Portuguele mi. lices of the provinces of Tralos Montes, to return to their homes."

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

We lately mentioned the escape of some French frigates from Toulan, and we have now the lattefaction to learn that two of them have fallen into our hands. A French merchant who landed from of the capture of two of their frigates in the Medi- Dublin, to bid for the loan of two millions agreeable ten in a fixle that is eloquent for its perspicaous the Adelaide cartel at Dartmouth a few dava ago terranean, after a desperate action, in which the Cap. to notice, when Messes. Gibbons and Williams (who is simplicity, in a spirit of the calmest moderation, and tains of both were kill d, belides a great number of Officers and men.

lington to.day. The report of the evacuation of Badajonia not about 45,000 men, his army amounting to 85,000 The interest to be paid being under 5 per cent. at the commencement of the campaign.

been flot, or according to other accounts, firangled in Liverpool on Tuesday laft. That revered cha. on the quay at Lisbon.

The Diana packet, from the Brazile, is serived at Falmouth; failed from Rio Janeiro 2tft February. In the night of the 13th of February, part of a mountain at the back of the city of Rio Janeiro 30 houses were destroyed and part of Porto Rico, and other confiderable damage done. Two huns dred persons are supposed to have lost their lives.

We understand from our Plymouth Correspondent, that an order has been received from Government to detain all American veffels bound to any port in France.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. NOWLAN.

The following letter has been received at our office from a respectable Gentleman, and its authenticity can be vouched for on oath :

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS, CLERGY, AND LATTY OF THE DIOCESS OF DUBLIN. Whereas my late conduct in publicly abjuring the

my error and deviation from the way of truth-con. felling myfelf to have been milled and blinded by passions and propensities, which naturally grow from neglect of finall things, and which always hurry by rapid advances the unfortunate victim that lofes the drag-chain of right reason and true religion in the head long race to mifery and abandonment. I now His liaften to the place of my nativity, and to the forme was fometime ago held out, with confiderable pomp of my Ministry as a Roman Catholic Clergyman of promile, that the Spanish garrison would speedily (the city of Cashel) to submit myself to that author redeem the reputation which it lost at the battle of Todge the enemy from the position be seemed inclined rity, the swerving from which has been the fatal Barrola. At Seville, the French have published an was driven with the loss of many priloners. Brigade- leaft the fatisfaction of beholding me overwhelmed of only feven or eight thousand men, as they give with the lente of my fallen condition, and, as I out, they claim a decifive victory over an enemy trust, the example of sincere repentance. To his amounting to \$1,000, and affert, that the ellies re-Grace the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, to the treated with the greatest precipitation, without bea cere thanks, for their polite and friendly attentions. French ! I now, however, take this public opportunity of ravalry and horse artillery, fell upon the rear of the declining their proffered services .- As I understand been received from Lord Wellington, and from the Tecond corps, killing fome, and making fome pri- a report has been generally received that I had preach. British Minister in Lisbon. The former are dated ed in some of the Protestant Churches, I now fo- on the 2d of the present month at Marmoliers, a cafe, although I had been frequently and earneftly the river Coa, and at no great distance from the folicited by Dr. Murray, Rector of St. Paul's, and Spanish frontier : Mr. Stuart's dispatches bring That Beresford's partial oftion with the enemy near his curate, the Rev. Mr. Campbell. In conclusion, down the accounts from Lifbon to the 6th in fig. are to be the future support and ornament of the Wellington and Mr. Stuart as to the capture of doctrines of religion, of virtue, and of morality taught the ad of April, and the defeat of Ney is represent. and incuicated there. And now that I reckon on ed as having occurred on the 31st of March. Other their acquittal on the fcore of my prefent regret and rumours, all corresponding with that from Guernley, retraction, I humbly request that my missortunes arestill in circulation, and it is a matter of somecurio. may procision to them a happy left in of religious fit y generally to advert to them. The Industry, Capt. circumspection and punctuality in every duty belong. Melburne, arrived at Liverpool from Oporto, which ing to their state, and thereby preserve them from place he left on the 4th inft; hereporte, that he faw made at Campo Major to the French force, reflect- ever experiencing forrow like unto mine. That this eight thousand French prisoners brought in, taken document of human frailty, and the angulfa with from Massena's retreating army, that no general which my heart is wrung on the occasion, may be engagement had taken place, but that a rumour published sloud throughout the kingdom, and may prevailed, that Massens, with about 500 cavalry, fland on perpetual record to posterity, and that every had been surrounded by the British army. The Joperson who sympathises in the diffrese and affliction | SEPH, CARTAIN SPRINGER, had arrived at Liverof a fellow creature, may implore the forgivenets of pool from Lifbon, which place the left on the 5th Herren on the felf. condemned writer of thefe lines, is his ardeat wift and prayer. At the same time burne's news. The same news had also reached that I thus publicly reprobate and deplore the melan- Cork, from a Gentleman who spoke Captain Melcholy step, which I now retract, and which pro- burne at fea, on the 14th instant. The defeat thus ceeded from no particular attachment to any religious pointedly afferted could only have occurred after the lystem, but from a momentary derelicion of every date of Lord Wellington's dispatches, who was at, religious consideration, I would have it known and least 100 miles from Oporto on the 2d, a distance understood by all, that I not only renounce the er- which was not easily to be traversed in the space of ror into which I have been led, but also embrace, two days. with all the affection of my heart and mind, each \ We take the liberty of entreating our readers and every article propoted for my belief by the one MICHARL NOWLAH.

Dublin, April 19, 1811.

were the only bidders) having declared that they in a spirit that breathes the purest principles of Clarif. were commissioned to propose subscribing for the same time charity and of constitutional freedom; it is dis-

flock; and tal. 15 5 per cent in Treatury Bills ; of argument which cannot be excelled ; the first free

they were declared the Contractors. onfirmed. Marshal Beresford was at Elvas on the After which Sir Charles Saxton having Intimated and Mortier entamped near Badajos. The loss that the loss might be increased half a million on the mind that is capable of receiving illumination, or of of the enemy in his retreat is estimated at about same terms, Mestrs. Gibbons and Williams retired to Submitting to the force of trath. Nor is it immate-10,000 men. Massena has scarcely, according to consult with their friends, and on their return des rial to state, that the writers are PassayTagians Lord Wellington's estimate, more than 40,000 etc clared their acquiescence thereto. The turms of by religious profession. fective firelucks-having thus full, without a battle, the bargain were deemed favourable for the country.

A most numerous and highly respectable Meeting Mascarenhauthe traitor, Junot's side de camp, has of the Friends of the Freedom of the Prels was held racter and diftinguished Patriot, Wm. Roscoe, Esq. presided on the occasion, when, after some prelimia nary refolutions, it was unanimoufly refolved -

to That Mr. Peter Finnerty having in the course fell down in confequence of heavy rains, by which the right of a British Subject to the Freedom of the Prefs, is entitled to the warm approbation of every friend to his country. " That in order to affift in defraying the ex-

pences incurred by Mr. Finnerty, a fublicription be transmitted to the Committee for managing the subcription for the same laudable purpole in Westminfter, to be by them disposed of in whatever manner may appear moi: beneficial to Mr. Finnerty. "That the following Gentlemen be appointed to

carry the purposes of this Meeting into effect - Mr. Caley, Rev. W. Shepherd, Mr. Smith, Mr. Calt. ley, Mr. J. Slater, Mr. P. Woode, Mr. Saundere. a That Mr. Coley be appointed Treasurer to this Jubseription.

" That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Rolcoe for his conduct in the chair.

Malaterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, APRIL 93.

Since our last publication, we have received the endon Journals of the 17th, 18th, and 19th .-

A Lifton Mail reached London on the evening of the 17th, and a Mail from Cadiz on the following norning, the former bringing intelligence from the Portuguese capital to the 7th inft, and the latter from Cadiz to the 30th of last month. The accounts from Lifbon may be regarded as refuting the ra. mour of the capture of Ney and the rear guard of the enemy, which was transmitted from Guernley, as an event of fuch a magnitude mult have been known at Lifbon previous to the failing of the packet. The Cadiz mail brings very difastrous news with regard to the shipping in the bay, but it has not conveyed any military intelligence, although it

racterifed by the groffelt falfhoods. With a force

In addition to these arrivals, dispatches have also inflant the brought a confirmation of Captain Mel-

(our limits prevent us from entering at large into Huly, Catholic, and Apostolical Church of Christ. the subject to bestow upon the labourste of the Edinburgh Reviewers that attention which so able a document and fo important a cause deserve. That production comprehends simolt every thing that ei. ther has been, or indeed can be, said, upon the Friday a meeting took place at the Treasury, great question of Catholic Emancipation : it is writ-

There are no further accounts from Lord Wel- on receiving for each 1031, flerling 1201, 33 per cent | tinguified by an extent of knowledge and a firength quently comes upon the render with altonificment, and the last carries irrefiftible conviction to "every

To-matrow evening, Mr. Belsoni prefeuts his exhibitions to the Citistas of Waterford for the laft time; and feldom, if ever, can their curiofity be gratified in a manner at once fo rational and extraor. dinary. Paffing over his feats of fireagth and his various ingenious deceptions, which have been witneffed with the highest approbation and furprile, his experiments with water and light afford a novely of the most firiking and aftonthing description, and of the late proceedings against him ably vindicated which appears to combine with it some of the most important principles of Natural Philosophys Thole who have feen their exhibitions have found their attendance amply remunerated, and those who permit the opportunity to pale will have reason to regret their indifference. It deferrer, alfo, to be remarked, opened, and that the money to be collected be that Mr. Belgoni possesses that unaffaming modelly which is the usual companios of real merit, and that, so a candidate for public favour, he treats his patrons with the utmolt deference, and feels

> William White, Treasurer to the House of Recovery, acknowledges to have received.

warmly grateful for the obligations conferred upon

An award of Court of Enquiry, per Paul Carroll Ditto, Ditto, per Mathew Shea off 4h Donation from Johns R. Jacob 0 9 2 Ditto from Thomas Cummins Ditto from John Hughes On an award per John Allen Fine on a boatman for bringing corn in Bulk, per Patrick Galway Donation from Mathew Shea From a Sheriff's Jury, per J. Maber 0 13 4

Donetion from William Bell and

John Strangman, MARRIED,....At Kinzele, Sir Joshun Paul, Bart, of sulville, County of Carlow, to Miss Wallis, daughtet of the late Henry Walling of Westwood, Bod-At the seat of Peter Holmes, Esq. Peterfield, County of Tipperame, by special licence, Baron Ziegecar, Captain in the 2d Heavy Dragoons, King's German Legion, to Miss 8. Holines -At Cork, James Byrne, Esq. to Henrietta, sinth daughter of Benjamin Swayne, Esq. of that City-At the Cathedral of ismore, Maurice de Clondt, Lieutenant and Adjuisnt of the Ed German Legion, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Arthur Uther, of Camphire, County of Waterford, Esq .- At Bath, R, M. Tighe, Esq to Miss Macdermot, only daughter of Sir Patrick Macdermot, Bart, in the Countyof Fermanagh-Lately, at Greens Green, the Hon, Charles Ewan Law, seand son of the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, to E. Sobits, daughter of the late Sir fidward Nightingele, Bert, of

DIBD .- On Friday last, at Ballybricken, Mr. William Howard, Victualler On the 18th ult, of a rapid decline, in the 21 st year of his age, William Richmond, A. 8, of Trie nity College, Dublin, and Nephew to the ptresus respected Head of that University.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS

ARRIVED

19th Comden Pecket | St. Caetano, Liverpool, Casta, 20th-Sarah Ann, Padatow, Phillips, ballast; Earl Leicester Packet; Three Williams, Liverpool, Fox, rock salt;

Dover, Dram, Boe, timber and deals, 21 st-Auckland Packet. 20th-Gower und Camden Packets,

92-Earl Leivester Packet. THE Sale of the LANDS of KELUCFREHANE, edvertised in the First Page of this Day's Paper, is adourned to the 25th Day of May next.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

SIGNOR BELZONI.

ETURNS his sincere Thanks to the Inhabitants of this City end its Vicinity for the liberal Support he has received, and takes this opportunity to acquaint them, thee, consequence of the severity of the weither on the past Nights, he has been requested to repeat his Exhibitions once more. - He sleo begs the Public to observe, that, in consequence of Mrs. Allen's Benefit Ball, be his been desired to postpone it from Monday to Wednesday Night, when, in addition to his former Entertainments, he will introduce his wonderful Feets of BALLANCING, and other Entertain nents, being positively the last Night.

Donra to be open at 7 . Clock and Performance to begin at frif-past 7 .- Boxes 3a, 9d,-Pit 9a 6d -Gallery 1a 3d. "Tickets to be had at the Mirror, Chronicle, and Shamrog Offices-Places for the Boxes taken at Mr. Cox's, Mell .-Further Purticulurs in Hund Billi.

SUPERFINE SPANISH WOOL CLOTHS, PLAIN AND STRIPED KERSL MERES, &c. &c.

TAMES LENIHAN his just received a large Supply of the above Goods, of the best Quality, in addition to his Ormer Stock, with a Variety of IR ISH CLOTHS, &c. &c. vill be sold at the most reduced Prices, for teady Money. Broad-street, Waterford, April 20, 1811,

€.500 TO €.1000. may think proper, the shove \$UM; on undoubted Landed and Personal Security -The Interest will be paid by one Tenant into any BARK the Lender may think proper .-Application to be made to ARTHUR BIRRIE, Esq. Waterford, April 10, 1911.

WHOLESALE SADLERY WARE.HOUSE, No. 70, ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

PLETCHER and SHARRATT inform their Friends and the Public, that on the 18th of May next, they will have for their Luspection, anelegant and extensive Assoriment of GOODS in the above Line (from their Manufactory in Fine-LAND) which they trust will be found worthy of Attention

by those in the Trade. N. B. A liberal Discount for ready Money. Dublin, April 03: 1811.