CELEBRATION OF THE ARRIVERSARY OF THE RIGHT DAY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND IMMORTAL PITT.

The Anniversary of the Birth-day of that illustrious and ever to be lamented Statesman, the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, was yesterday celebrated at Merchant Tailors' Hall, by perhaps the most respectable company of Noblemen and Gentlemen that has ever on any similar occasion been witnessed.-A mixture of solemnity and exultation was manifested on the occasion; the scene was most interesting and impressive, and the respectable assemblage looked towards the present Ministers, who surrounded the chair, as so many ELISHAS who had caught the mantle of ELLIPA, and were animated by his principles and impelled by his spirit. It was indeed most gratifying to the heart to witness and Indulge, at the present moment, so ardent and general an impulse to manifest, by joining in a tribute to the memory of the immortal Pitt, an unshaken attachment to those principles which have been o firmly established by that truly great man, to uphold the Crown and the Country, amidst the unparalleled shocks of the stormy and sometimes perilous periods we have witnessed, and to infuse into the body of the British Nation, a spirit and vigour, which, we trust, will secure it for ever against the designs of foreign invaders and domestic malcontents. The number of tickets issued was very judiciously confined to that which it was known the Hall could conveniently accommodate, (about five hundred), but if five times the number of persons could have been accommodated, there had been applications to that amount. It was really a most sublime right to the friends of the honour and independence of Britain, and the lovers of peace and good order in the state, as well as gratifying to the friends of the illustrious Pirr, to see so numerous and respectable an assemblage, met together to identify themselves, as it were with a Club which will hereafter prove a rallying point for royalty; to do konour to the memory of the man who saved the country; and to pledge themselves to adhere to the principles by which our salvation as a people, and are a nation, was effected.

The Hon. H. LASCELLES was in the chair cir cumstance which gave peculiar interest to the Meeting; for it was this Gentleman who made the motion for paying Mr. Pirr's debts, when, after having so long and so faithfully served his country at the head of the Government, as Mr. Fitzgerald neatly observes in his Ode, he

"Who governed nations, left no wealth behind." who moved the erection of a monument to his memory and a public funeral at the expence of the nation, and where ficiated as chief mourner on that occasion: and recollection of all this seemed for some time to make a deep impression on the company. The Lord Chancellor was on his right, the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, on his left, and the rest of the Ministers on both sides .-An excellent Military Band attended, and continued to play during the evening.

Aftera most excellent dinner, Non nobis Domine. was exquisitely sung by Messrs. Incledon, Dignum, Taylor, and several other singers of high repute. The following foasts were then given from the chair:

This toast was drank with enthusiastic cheers

Song-God save the King, by Messrs. Incledon, Dignum, &c. the whole company joining fer-

vently in chorus. "The Prince Regent," also with three times three. The applause which succeeded this toast was loud

England for ever .- Great applause.

" The Queen," with three.-Great and reiterated

applause. Sana Glorious Apollo three voices.

"The Princess of Wales," with three-Great ap-

The next toast was received with a tumult of joy,

" The Duke of York, and other Members of the Royal Family.

The applause which followed this toast was loud, unanimous, and ecstatic; and continued for some minutes.—The Band struck up the " Duke of YORK's March, which was equally applauded.

Song-Great Apollo-four voices. The CHAIRMAN then addressed the company in a few words. He said he was about to give a toast dear to the heart of every true and loyal Briton, but which, from its nature, would, he was sure, be

drunk in becoming and respectful silence :-" The immortal memory of the late Right Hon William Pitt."

This was, as usual, drank in solemn reverential ellence by the whole company. Mr. Dignum then sung Mr. Canning's song o

The Pilot that weather'd the Storm, with some new stanzas appropriate to the present time. The toast and song produced an impression which it is impossible to describe.

" The Navy and Army of the United Kingdom;" three times three. Drank with cothusiasm. and followed by the song of Rule Britannia, most effec-tively sung by Mr. Incledon and others.

"The House of Brunswick; and may they never forget the principles which seated them on the throne these Realms."-Three times three, with great

Glee-" When Order in this Land."

Tonst- The House of Braganza : -- three times three-Loud and reiterated applause.

The Marquis Wellerst xx returned thanks in the

had desired him to assure the company, that the principles of his Government were intimately connected with the objects of the present Meeting, which went to encourage and perpetuate a determined spirit of resistance to the tyranny and oppression of

" Ferdinand VII. and the Spanish Nation:"-three imes three. Universal and long continued applause.

The Marquis Wellisley again rose. The Spaaish Ambassador, he said, had requested him, in returning thanks in his name, to assure the company that his Government were actuated by the same principles as those just expressed of the House of Braganza; that their resistance to French tyranny and usurpation would be interminable, and that they were confident the exertions of Spain, under the generous and powerful auspices of Great Britain, would ultimately prove successful against the utmost efforts of the common tyrant.

" The King of Naples and Sicily"-Drank with great applause.

The Marquis Wellisley returned thanks in the name of the Sicilian Ambassador, who had requested him to assure the company that his Sovereign was determined never to swerve from the principle of resistance to the tyranny of France; and that notwithstanding some recent unfavourable appearances, his court would ever, by its unshaken fidelity, prove itself worthy of the frigudship and protection of Great Britain.

" The King of Sardinia"-with applause. " The Ministers of the Prince Regent : three times three Drunk with rapturous applause, and louden-thusiaste cheering, which continued for several mi-

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose to return thanks in ehalf of the Ministry. It was a proud circumstance. ne said, for him and his colleagues, to merit the aprobation and thanks of an assembly so distinguish ed for its rank, consequence, and respectability but they felt that they deserved the high honour thu conferred on them, chiefly from their being actuated by a spirit immediately connected with the princi ples of the present Meeting. To follow the example of that truly great and virtuous man, the anniversary of his birth they were now assembled to commemorate, must ever be their study and their pride; for in so doing they knew that they should tread in the path of one by whose principles and conduct the Constitution and independence of this Nation had been preserved. That Constitution. all must be sensible, secured to us the continuanc of multiplied blessings, to which the people of all other countries were strangers, and he was persuaded that they would not risk their loss by any attempt to alter that form of government by means of which they could alone be secured to us. It was by following the example of that truly great and immortal character, that we were enabled to effect our salvation, and did defiance to the utmost efforts of our enemy. The thips of France had been swept from the ocean by out fleets, and were no longer to be found but in our ports, or bearing our flags. Where was now the commerce of France? It was entirely and effectually annihilated. Where were now her colonies? Safe under the Sovereignty of Great Britain. Her armiesalso have repeatedly yielded to the superioriy of our arms, and every day now brings forth a fresh and splendid triumph. We had not only ef-

fected our own security, but done much towards the salvation of other countries, and saved ourselves from the self-reproach of not having used those exertions against the common tyrant, which had been " The King," with three times three. attended with such great and signal success. The battles of Cressy and of Agincourt found a parallel which continued some minutesin some of the late and splendid achievements of our arms. We had only to pursue the same course to raise our national fame and character still higher than it had ever been before, whilst under Provi-

to the general deliverance of Europe. Neither and long-continued, and the cheering ecstatic. time nor space will admit of our giving any more Song by Mr. Dignum-The Prince and Old than this brief sketch of his Lordship's address, which was warmly and universally applauded.

Toast-" May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever ani mate the Councils of Great Britain .- Drank with enthusiastic and long continued cheers.

Song-" Pitt the Patriot's name," by Mr. Dignum Toast-" The Right Honourable Spencer Perce val, and may his unshaken loyalty and exemplary at tachment to his Sovereign, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, be ever held in grateful remembrance with three times three Drunk amidst the most enthusiastic and rapturous applause, with loud cheering acclamations, which continued some mi

rations for the reception of the company are still actively continued, in the hope that the unfavourable symptoms may pass away; and that the disap-Mr. Perceval, after reiterated peals of applause had subsided, rose, and said, that the toast which had just been given, and the manner in which it had doubly painful when arising from such a cause, may been received had really overcome his feelings. To ing in His Majesty's legs is the most alarming of the know that the exertions of himself and his cotleagues had met with the approbation of his country, and of the highly respectable assembly to which he was then addressing himself, must be most grateful to their feelings; but when he referred to the parmately impracticable, for His Majesty to take his usual exercise on foot; upon which riding on horseticular services which were so flatteringly alluded to in the toast, he certainly could not arrogate to himself any merit in which all his colleagues did not fuly participate; nor indeed ought the Administrathe weather was most favourable and inviting.ion collectively to claim any right to the applause which was now bestowed upon them for their conduct in the arduous crisis which had been referred to, because if that crisis had then occurred for the first time, It was probable they might not have been able to contend against the many difficulties with which it was attended. But fortunately they were not left to their own judgment or opinion; for they had the advantage of the example of that illustrious Statesman, whose memory they were now commeporating, to guide them; they knew the sentiments by which he was influenced; they knew the principles upon which his conduct was governed; and therefore if their conduct was marked by a warm light, as one of the most sublime examples of earth-

name of the Portuguese Ambassador, who, he said, | inflexible adherence to the genuine principles of | virtue. We did hope His Majesty would continue long to enjoy these rewards and blessings; nor will the Constitution, it was to that illustrious man, and we yet give was to the lears that are intimated to the not to them, that the praise was really due. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the conduct of the contrary .- PILOT. Administration in the crisis which had been alluded to had met with the sanction of Parliament, and

There have been for these two or three days romours of a disagreeable nature in circulation. Itim said that his Majesty's health has experienced an unfavourable change. He has not taken his usual exercise for two days. His disorder is stated now to be of a dropsical nature. A Morning Paper says,

had since received the approbation of the country;

and it must be most gratifying to their feelings to

perceive, from the manner in which the toast had

been received, that their exertions met with the full

support of an assembly composed of the friends of

theillustrious Statesman, whose example they were

proud to follow. The Administration had not only

the satisfaction of maintaining the genuine princi-

ples of the Constitution at the period alluded to

and of defeating every effort of their opponents, but

they had the satisfaction of knowing that all the ef-

forts which had been made to misrepresent their mo-

tives, and all the insinuations which had been

constitutional principle ought to be considered as

indications of disrespect to the Heir Apparent, had

preved vain. He had the satisfaction to reflect,

that the care and attention which they had paid to

the case and circumstances of the father, proved

their best recommendation to the attention and in-

happiness he observed, that the high dignity, the

manly sentiments, and due sense of honour and jus

tice which distinguished every act of the Illustrious

Prince who now exercised the important functions

of Royalty, held forth the most bright and cheer

ing prespect of future glory and happiness to the

ration. He concluded by declaring that it was the

determination of the present Ministers to act upon

the principles of Mr. Pitt, whenever, considering

the change of times and circumstances, they could

be acted upon; and he had no doubt that by so do-

ing they should best discharge their duty to their

country, and most effectually promote its interests.

GLEF-The King and the Church.

Toast- Lord Wellington and the brave Army un

ler his command," with three times three. Drank

with loud and enthusiastic cheers, long continued and

ecstatic acclamations, which made ring the very wails

The Marquis Wellesley .- He said, that it wa

only by following the example of the immortal Pitt,

that this country had arrived at its present height of

glory. He observed, that it was to the patronage

and friendship of that great man alone, that Lord

Wellington had been afforded an opportunity of

rendering service to his country; and concluded by

stating, that but a few days before his death, when

was sensible that his illustrious spirit was about

o depart to its celestial abode, he observed, in con-

emplating the existing state of the country, whose

velfare and happiness was the only care of his life,

that his Noble Relative (Lord WELLINGTON) WAS

one of those Officers to whom his successors might

ook with confidence for services calculated to pro-

duce permanent advantages to the State. Great and

Song-Britons strike home.

Song-Britons' best bulwark.

Mr. Lascelles returned thanks in a very elegant

The Pitt Crus, and success, prosperity, an

ermanent continuance to it," proposed by Mr. Pe

eval, and drank with enthusiasm, and ecstatic ac

clamations. A Member returned thanks in an appro

THE KING.

We mentioned on the 30th, with a hope that i

was unfounded, a report that the intended fete of

the Prince Regent, in honour of the King's Birth-

day, was likely to be put off, in consequence of the

unfavourable change that had taken place within

these last few days in His Majesty's health. We

considered as likely to be realized; but the prepa

egret now to understand that the report is generally

pointment of the persons invited, which would be

not be rendered absolutely necessary. The swell-

symptoms, and we are sorry to hear, that it has in-

creased in a very serious degree; insomuch as to

have made it for some time inconvenient, and ulti-

back was resorted to as a substitute; but even that

has been for several days discontinued, even when

The omission of all exercise, combined with the in-

reased activity and attendance of the Physicians,

and the more frequent meetings of the Queen's Coun-

cil, as well as the unfavourable character of the late

Bulletin, lend necessarily to inferences, which,

connected with the known and now admitted fact

of the swelling in the legs, inspire apprehensions of

the most painful nature. The happiness which ap-

peared to be prepared for His Majesty, in opening

the faculties of his restored reason to the enjoyment

of the rich harvest of glory acquired by the British

his beloved son, was contemplated by us with de-

speech, which was rapturously applauded.

of the Hall.

eiterated applause.

in Solemn silence.

priate speech.

lattachment to the rights of the Sovereign, and an Its rewards and blossings confored upon exalted

iniversal, and reiterated applause.

dulgence of the son; and it was with pride and

thrown out that their exertions to maintain a great

"His Majesty's complaint has become to serious, hat the Queen's Council determined, on Wedness day, that other Physicians should be called in, and we understand Doctor Ainslie, Doctor Symonds. &c. went on the 30th to Windsor."

The Members of the Queen's Council did not leare Windsor till eight o'clock on Wednesday ere-

The King did not ride out, neither did he walk on the Terrace.

On the 30th, Dr. Willis left Windsor for London but returned in the afternoon; his horses waited for him at Hounslow .- Courter.

DUKE OF FORK.

We understand that Lord Milton's notice of a Motion respecting the appointment of the Duke of York to the Office of Commander in Chief, was entirely unadvised by, and unknown to both his private and political friends and connections, who mite in condemning it as an uncalled and unwarranted effusion of juvenile indiscretion. We understand that the object of the late particular audience which the Noble Lord's father, Farl Fitzwilliam, had of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, was to disclaim all concern and countenance of the proceeding. We learn, also, that the leaders of the party which was most forward and determined in condeming the Duke of York. and among them Sir Francis Burdett, deprecate the agitation of the question, in a shape which puts personal consistency in competition with the present sense of propriety and good policy. In truth we believe there are very few of any party who would not gladly allow the appointment to be silently acquiesced in: although when, indiscreetly brought under discussion by one, many may, from motives of personal pride, repeat and re-assert more or less of their former opinious .- PILOT.

BATTLE OF ALBOERA.

A short letter from an Aide-de-camp of Marshall Beresford's, dated on the 17th, states that our victory was complete, after a very hard fought battle of six hours and a half. Part of the loss we sustained is said to have been occasioned by a sortic made by the garrison of Badajos during the battle. They attempted to effect the object of Soult, and cut away through us for the purpose of enabling supplies to reach the place. In this they failed. The enemy's medical staff is said to have fallen into our hands.-The following is a letter from Falmouth:

A new song upon our late victories was now finely sung by Mr. Taylor. ... FALMOUTH, MAY 29.—In the battle of the Toast-" Marshal Berestord, and the brave Por 16th, the combined army lost 8000 men-Soult has tuguese Army."-with three times three .- Warm. retreated from the field of battle, leaving his dead and wounded, but is expected to renew the strack. "General Graham and the heroes of Barrosa," with Lord Wellington has by this time arrived at Badathree times three-Drank with enthusiastic applause. ios, where he was anxiously expected, with a rein-TOAST-" The immortal memory of the Hero forcement of 12,000 men from the north. Thecomwhose glorious efforts in the service of his Country bined army were 22,000, and the French 25,000. were called into action by Mr. Pitt-Lord Nelson."-Of the loss of the enemy, no accounts to be relied on have been received; some letters state it so high as 12,(XX)—others at 10,(XX); no doubt it must Toast-" The health of the Chairman," proposed by the Lord Chancellor, in a neat speech, and drank have been very heavy, or they would not have give en up the field of battle." with the most unbounded applause, and long conti-

THE ARMY.

The Grand Review before the Prince Regent, inaded to have taken place on the 5th of June, is put off till the 7th, so as not to interfere with the grand entertainment to be given by his Royal Highness in honour of the King's Birth-day.

Fight troops of the 3d (or King's own Dragoons) are to embark for Portugal immediately after the Review: They will receive a supply of horses from

The 18th Light Dragoons replace the 15th Light Dragoous on King's duty after the Review. The 9th Light Dragoons are to embark for Portugal

Lord Paget, it is said, is going out again to comnand the cavalry in the Peninsula: and that 🐱 may be able to serve under Lord Wellington, the latter is to have a step, and to have the local rank of General in Spain and Portugal. This arrangement will meet with the general approbation of the service, for Lord Paget is an excellent cavalry Offi-

Colonel Duckworth who was killed at Albuhera, s the son of the gallant Admiral Sir J. Duckworth. The 11th regiment of Dragoons, and six troops f the 12th, have probably arrived in Portugal some time since. Upwards of 10,000 infantry, it is said, are to be immediately sent to Portugal.

Large quantities of ordnance and ammunition are collecting at the depots at Plymouth, to be sent out Spain and Portugal. A part of the 9th Light Pragoous, and several detachments of corps, have also arrived at Plymouth to embark for the same country; and a sloop or brig of war is ordered to begot ready, to take out a number of military Offiers, to join the regiments now in Portugal, supposed to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the late

sanguinary conflicts. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, het been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Torreus, of the 89th Regiment, to be his Militer arms, and the renewed lustre of the reputation of

WATERFORD Privated and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller, Quay

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

Ao. 11,143.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

them their civil and religious liberties. Suppose

FOR BRISTOL,

I This fat sailing PACKET, the BETSEY, Tho-MAA STEERINGS, Master, will sail on Thursday Passage, apply to the Master on Board, at the Cus-Waterford, June 8, 1811.

N. B .- The BETSEY has declined taking Recruit on Board, in fulure.

MR. BANNISTER'S FAREWELL VISIT TO RELAND

POSITIFELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13. AT THE MESEN RLY ROOMS. WILL BE OPENED.

BANNISTER'S BUDGET: OR AN ACTOR'S WAYS AND MEAN! DEING a MISCELLANEOUS DIVERTISSEMENT. in three Parts, which will be spoken, and sung Mr. BANKISTER, of the late Theatre Royal, Dru v-Lone. Ties Divertiscement is entirely new, the Prose and Verse which compose it, having been writton expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Colman, REVNOUS CHERRY, T. DINDIN, C. DIRDIN, and The bongs, which are principally composed w. Mr. Rener, will be accompanied by Mr. Regyn, Ann on the Prime Forte.

more of Performing this Divertissement, at the one as House, I regmere

WANTED,

I STAWAND, on active Man, who is perfect 🐧 Mister of his Phymess in that Station, and whose ! C' recter will be in the strictest. Enquiry .- Apply 1 Waterford, June 5, 1811. Mr. Binvin.

NOTICE.

TXTUL CORPORATION TENANTS are Requested to say before he 16th instant, all Rents and Ar rours due by them, to the Corporation of the City of Waterford, Otherwise the Law Spentence directer to proceed against them, without further Aotlee. Waterford, 3d June, 1811.

ENGLISH OAK BARK,

ONSALE, ZT DAVIS, STRANGMAN, & Co's, Waterford, 1st (6 Mo.), 1811

AUCTION OF PURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, CHINA, GLASS, &c. ON MONDAY, THE HOTH JUNE, AT MR. COUTERILL'S, THOMAS-STREET,

FENIE entire FURNITURE of said House, most of which is nearly new and Engursi Manupac TURE-Consisting of an elegant set of MAROGANY DINING TABLES, SIDE BOARD, CHAIRS, FOUR TOST REDSTRADS, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS TOPARCHERICS SOPHAS WINDOW CURTAINS tions Day CLOCK, Printed Books, various Articles in SILVER and PLATE. TABLE LINEN, BED LI-Tiemeliately afterwards, the WINE, consisting of

CLARET, superior OLD PORT, and MADEIRA, in-Bottle, also, two Farming CARTS, and Harness for one PLARSON, Auctioneer. The Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock, and cont To The AURNITURE may be viewed on Friday.

TO BU LUT.

12 THE HOLSE in which Thomas Nevers resided in Elingstreet, with or without a large YARD and COUNTING HOUSE, on the Qury .-- Application to be male at said House.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

WU.T ARRIVED to M. P. and M. FARRELL, a well-* assorted Cargo of the above Articles, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms - Kent HOPS in Pockets, also for rale. Waterford, 1st May, 1811

> KHJEATO BE LEF OR SOLD

CYDLONEL ST. LEGUR will let or sell the 7 HOESE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th des of Warch just, consisting of a HOUSE, walled in GANDLN, well cropped, with about 10 Acres of I AND, of which a Lease of 25 Years is yet unexpired. Some Sr. Leann has also 19 Acres of Ground one halo will set with the Hease, or separate.-The House, étc. is in perfect repair, fit for the reception or my limity. The situation and beinty of the dir is well known .== Application to be made to Colengt 51. Lacks, who will show the Premises. Killea, March 15, 1811

YOUNG SWORDSMAN TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON.

F # 7HIS becatiful Box Horse was got by Swordsman B. Dam by Old Bagot, on Gregory's Arabian More the issuer live Years old, in great Bloom and very processing to get useful Stock for the Coun

He was never trained, nor had a gallen, of course h situation must be hetter than those severely run, and proschat. He wil cover at Johnstown, point Cooper, on the A. Coest, 6 Guineas, all others

" Many to her prod before Service, as the Seconda accountable. April 16, 1811.

JOHN SHARP AND SON

ESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of Wa-Leterford and its Vicinity, that they have removed from Cooke-Lane to the House at the Cross, formerly occupied by the late. Mrk. Accord—where they in tend to carry on the Smith and Ironmonger Business on a much larger and more extensive scale than they Live hitherto done. Any Orders, in the above Line Milwith, or for them, at said house, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, with all pos sible dispatch, and on the most moderate Terms

Waterford, June 1, 1811. N. B. Bells hung in the most improved manner Their House, with a Back Concern, in Cook Lene, to be set, or the Interest sold.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TO COACH-MAKERS, &c

TRANCIS ABBOT, Coach-Maken, wishing to de-Cline Business, will set, for a Term of Ninety-five Years, his Concerns in the City of Waterford; consisting of a neat new DWELLING-HOUSE, Four St ries high, pleasintly situated, fronting the Bishop's PALACE, on the MALL :- in the Rere thereof is a good YARD : a DWELLING-HOUSE | COACH-HOUSE for hour con Carriages: Foroce: Patering-Lorrs and Work Snors for twenty Men to work at the Coach-Making This Entertainment has been Patronized by Business: for which Purpose it was designed and there Marsties, before whom Mr. Rassusren had the | built, and is decidedly the best adapted for Conveni ence of any in this Part of the Kingdom, together with the Advantage of a well established Trade. He will also dispose of his Mattrians for said Business consisting of sensoned TIMBER, SPOKES, IEL LOWS, &c. &c. to any Person who may take the P TABLISHMENT, on encouraging Terms. N. B. The above Premises could easily be convert ed into Merchants' Stores, or would answer for a Va-

> TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON.

Waterford, June 1.

FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, BOUT THIRTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within a Mile of the bridge of interford, with most beautiful Views of the Hiver, and the various surrounding Improvements. There we too small COTTAGES on some of the Lots. Me NEWFORT Will also let about 17 ACRES of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU; (with the Meadowing thereon, laid p since the 1st of Jan. last.) the Rent to commence the 25th of March last; or without the Meadowing rom the 29th September next, and Possession giver ecfore that day. Proposals, in Writing, will be receive ed by Withiam Newcort, Esq. Belmont, or Bank. Waterford, who has also to Let, the HOUSE, STORE and KILN, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Dwyrn, in Rose lane, in this Citys and the House in Carrick, lat v in the Poissession of Mr. J. Kenny, in the Main-

Street, adjoining to the Inn. Waterford, May 23, 4811. CARSHORF, a 7 TO BENOLD BY AUCTION, before Bushing 7. It the Commissioners in this matter. Buckey to the 15th of June next, at the Royal Exchange Coffre-Room, Dublin, at two o'Clock in th Aftern ion, all said Bankrupt staturest in the HOUS OFFICES, GARDEN, and DEMESNE of COTTAGE containing 16 A. 2 R. 28 P. Plantation measure, e the Banks of the River, near Carrickson, Suir, in the County of Tipperary.

Those LANDs are part of CARRICK PARK, and re held by Lease for 3 Lives, or 61 Years, from 1st of May, 1801, at the yearly Rent of £95.7s, 8d.

The situation of these GROUNDs is beautiful, the HOUSE in period order, with all suitable OFFICES ew and encrosed with a high Stone Wall, an excelleat GARDEN, with GREEN HOUSES, &c., the cutire Ground well plinted, and enclosed with a Stone Wall. The Bankrapt paid £264 for the interest in the lease, and laid out several Thousands in useful and econaneut Improvements. A state of the Title may seen at the Bar of the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, with B. Egyx, Auctioneer, and with Graner Ivic, Agent to the Commission, No. 49, Castle Street

Waterford, May 26, 1811. WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING

Dublin, or in Waterford.

IDRODUCES the most exquisite Black Eastre ever beheld, affords peculiar Nourishment to Lea ther, is perfectly free from any naw consequell, and will retain its Virtues many Climate, Sold who'esale by R. Warren, 14, M. Martin's Lane, London; and retail by A. Bunic and J. Bull. Booksellers, Quas Waterford: W. Banks. Ross: Taylor and Lord Wexford; Dart, Parrell, and Gordon, Cloudel Donald, Limerick; and Keen, College Green, Dublin; and in every Town in the Kingdoni, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 1d 2s. and 2s. 9d. each CAUTION .- Observe, none can possibly be genu

ue. unless Robert WARREN is signed on the Label and 14, St. Martin's Lane, stamped in the Bottle.

TO BE SOLD,

ON THE LANDS OF CAMLIN, NEAR ROSS MIWELVE Acres, one Rood, six Perches of OAK WOOD, of 43 Years Growth. It lies within a Mile and a liaif of Ross, and convenient to the River Barrow.-Application to be made in Writing, (Postpaid,) to Joshua Nurv. Esq. St. Margaret's, Broadway; or, at Rockfield, Wexford.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN

Or the INCEREST, and all the MACHINERY sold. 置 THE EXTENSIVE CONCERNS: situated in John street, in the City of Waterford, lately in the Possession of Thomas Pairson -For Particulars see Hand Bills, which may be had at the Office of this Application to be made to Anthun Bingin.

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 31.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION. Mr. GRATTAN moved, that the Petition of the Entholics of Ireland should be read; which being

dene by the Clerk, be continued to more the reading of the Resolutions of Thanks, come to by the voolsion of the French from Portugal; and to

General Graham and General Dilkes, and the Army which fought the battle of Barrosa. All these Mr. GRATIAN again rose, and spoke to the ollowing effect: - Sir, I have procured these documents to be read, that the Catholic Petitioners, upon whose claims we are now called to decide, may ave the benefit of the testimony of the House of Commons in their favour—that the body, whose

nony of their acknowledged allegiance in our conemplation. Of what is it that they complain?place of honour, or of trust, is dispulsed under an oath, by which they must call their Maker to witness a crime, and make perjury the gauction of inustice. You now sit in an appeal open the cause of Ireland. The great body of the people, fourfifths of the population of that country, appeal to state the grounds on which they claim the free exercise of their civil rights. Against these grounds, llegations and charges are made on the other side. But what is their nature, and how are they applied? They are accusations of necessary criminality, and they apply to a whole people. And I own, Sir f people advance charges against a whole people, sowerer much I may admire their spirit or love of truth, I may say that I cannot consider them in any other light than as highly partial and prejudiced. The Catholics are charged with not being true is cir allegiance to the Severeign of this Empire; and the evidence on which this is supported, is their people, as well as of the main body of the Christians throughout the world. What is this but to call them worse than idolators, and to say that the Messigh had failed? for if his mission way divine, it could not have had the effect to demoralize mankind. The charge of want of allegiance is instituted by the opposers of the Catholics; but by referring o the best authors on religious subjects, it is amply refuted-nod we have the authority of thesis Uniersities of Europe to the same effect. They soemuly decide against every charge which imputes to he Catholic religion any iil operation upon the morals or alleginned of those who profess it. The next large is that of the Catholic religion being injurious o the moral character. Allow me to say, that if you assert that the moral character of the Catholics , f Ireland is debased, the criminality closs not go realise them, but against yourselves. For what is but to say, that you have proved yourselves bid Governors, and by your had Government have rentanding? That is to say, every charge against the norals of a people, and assertion of their inabilities, s an accusation of the Government under which they have been placed.—(Hear, hear.)— Λ good Tosernment makes a good people, and moral acts will render them moral. But it is not that I mean by this to access you. No, on the part of both countries, I deny the assertion. I say a charge of hat kind ought to be answered by presecution. To maner. I refer to the preamble to the Bill passed in 1789; to the known character of the frish peoole: to the intercourse of love and friendship estadished between the countries, and at this moment ipening into maturity. The charge, then, is against the Catholic Religion, and against the British Government, which disconlines the Catholic by penalets; and theinference I draw from it is this-1st, o but down the Catholic Religion in Europe; and Law, to put down the British Government in Ireland. Having thus met these charges, allow me to refer to the facts on which the latter, the charge gainst the morals, is founded, and on which the penal laws against the Catholic; are justified. I say, that, in order to insure the quiet of the country, these laws must be repealed, and equal privileges fren to all. A hundred Di senters settle in the North of Ireland, and enjoy the protection, the equal pretection and encouragement of the laws, while their Catholic neighbours, labour under disabilities. While some, A say, are thus protected, and others not to perfectly protected, you may be cure they may be represented as in imperfect allegiance. For you ought at once to take away that I emi Code, which would secure the allegiance of the people, and restore the country to tranquillity .--Another fact adduced against the Catholics is the eivil war or rebellion. What was this case? You, the Engli h people, opposed your King, James II. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons 14 because he attempted to deprive you of your civil Parliament assembled," that the wafer shall not by and religious liberties. The Irith people opposed King William the Third, because he refused to grant | transubstantiated. You can no more do this than

your King had offered you the same terms which King William offered the people of Ireland, I put it to you, would you have accepted his offer, or would you not have persisted in resisting him?-Why then what is this charge? That the Irish have a touch of your condition.—They would not be slaves as you would not be slaves-(Hear! Hear!) -House, to Lord Wellington and his Army, for the Depend upon it, whenever one sect of religionists contends with another, which soever attains the ascendancy will persecute their antagonists. This is alaw of nature, and not to be resisted. Power on either side will lead to penalties and confiscation.— It is not Catholic -- it is not Protestant--but it is the sure fact with all religious controversies, and tiumph is never enjoyed with forbearance and moderation. It was an act of this kind in the Cathelies, when they attainted 2 or 3000 of their fellowcitizens. But the Protestants do the same, and I merits we are now to discuss, may have that testi- | could adduce many parallel lustances of mutual sererity and oppression. But what do I infer from this? I infer nothing against the Catholics-I in-Of penal laws; and of penal laws of the worstkind | fer nothing against the Protestants-but I say that -because the qualification necessary to fit them for all sectorian contentions are bad—that all religious differences ought to be avoided; and that it is the first duty of a Government, by putting all religious en an equality, to ensure unanimity .- (Hear.)-You may depend upon it, these inequalities will ruin the country they visit. Get rid of them, and let us embrace the system of harmony. Again, when cu against the incapacities imposed upon them, and the Irish took up arms against Charles the First, which is another proof of their instability in allegience, what was it? The Crown was base enough to avail itself of the omission of its own Officer in making the eprolments of the land proprietors then enacted; and, after having converted forfeiture by this injustice into a source of revenue, broke its own promise. An involent Subject unhappily ruling over Ireland-an insolent Subject took upon himself to begin an inquisition into private cases; and, when wrongs were too great to be borne in silence, ow did he answer to the remonstrance of the injured? By declaring that Irish charters were of no avail, and that the Klug of England did not govern eligion-the religion of the main body of the Irish | by law, but by conquest. Having thus declared the law of conquest to be that by which Ireland was to be governed—having thus trampled on every human right-it was this insolent Subject who laid the foundation of those massacres which despoiled and disgraced the country, and of that illegal Governneat, the last relies of which ought now to be hurried into oblivion. (Mear.) But what do I colect from this?—that oppression and allegiance are acompatible, and that to secure the latter, you must destroy the former. I know it is said that the Catholics have been disaffected since the accession of the House of Hanover to these Realms. This I dispute. I my they have not shewn disaffection to the-Crown, but disentisfection at their own condition. And how could it be otherwise ?-how could they be but dissatisfied? Could they be men and not forl, deeply feel, the loguries they had sustained? But what do I collect from these discontents, and from former vielence? Whether, like the Protestant, they ablior transubstantiation-whether, dered them immoral, destroyed their perceptions like the Catholic, they pant for equal right or shother, like the Quaker, they detest bettons very Irishman will insist on being governed in the ame manner as the people of this country. If they ire not so governed. I assert, they can herer be depended upon; and from all this Linfer, that the Disqualification Laws make a prinful distinction, and ought to be reperfed. Having now, Sir, considered the facts alleged against the Irish Catholics. allow me to turn to the Government under which they are placed. They labour under little less than civil disqualification, or, in other words they are subjected to the Law of Conquest. A Governnent founded on conquest, and ruling by these laws, is not a legal Government, and can never the ettended with trangallity and safety. I will all a ... hat if a people are in alleglance to another power or owe one half of their allegiance to any other pe . I allow, Sir, in either of these cases, that !! policy founded on the Law of Conquest, might good; but when I allege this as a possible good. protest, that in this instance, such a Government s a folly and absurdity, atterly hadmissible,... Against the Catholic claims, some manines of G. erament are build down and defended as general reorr. I know that there are such things as general Nione of Government. For instance, I know that no Legislature has a right to make partial law. remure no Legislature has a right to act unjustly.... I know that no Legislature has a right to impose a: Litrary laws, that is, laws without reason; for t Dir; would not impose such laws. I know that he Legislature has a right to institute laws to inqui nto the thoughts of men; for the mit As of men are beyond human jurisdiction. I also know that o Government has a right to puni la any man beeligion, merely as religion; they have to their right to do this, than to make his ry igion for his You cannot say, " Be It, enacted by the Kine Most Excellent Majorty, by and with the advice of

understanding with the Lords appeared; but if it should, the Commons were the judges of their own opinions, and if they chose to risk that rupture, it was not for the Minister of the Crown to interfere. The House was not to consent to be put under the tutelage of any Minister, but were to be entitled to fight their own battles. The Right Honourable Gentleman having been defeated within doors, was resolved to be victorious out of the House. But it was for the House to tell that Right Hon. Gentleman, that they would not consent to be thus let dewn, but would rather run the risk of a difference with the Lords. They were called on to let the Right Hon. Gentleman know that they would not be put down by the Crown; but would support these privileges, the greatest and best which they could possess. He concluded by moving,

" That whoever advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to doubt the will or the power of that House to fulfil the assurances they had made his Royal Highness in their Message respecting Mr Palmer, and advised his Royal Highness to return the answer he had given to that Measage, gave him advice calculated to disturb that good understanding between the Crown and the House of Commons, which is so essentially necessary for the well-being of both."

Mr. TIERNEY seconded the Motion. Colonel PALMER then rose, and spoke under the influence of such natural feelings as rendered him scarcely audible. He expressed a hope, that he had, throughout all the discussions of this question, conducted himself with becoming temper; and he would confess, that the manner in which the debate had been managed on a late occasion put that temper to a severe trial. He should not then treshad been so often refuted already; but as he found that forbrarance served only to provoke still greater hostility, he should on that occasion submit to the House a plain statement of the case. He should have expected of the Right Honourable Gentleman. who was the great opposer of Mr. Palmer's claims, that having once made a promise upon the subject. he would have considered himself bound to perform it. That Right Honourable Gentleman, and others on a former night, had resorted to extracts from private letters on which to ground their arguments .-Now, he; too, could refer to a private letter from that Right Hon. Gentleman, containing a promise which he should leave the House to judge how h had performed. The letter had been written to an Hon. Friend of his, to whom he should ever feel Indebted for the continued support which he had on all occasions given to Mr. Palmer's claims. That Honourable Friend had remonstrated with the Right Hon. Gentleman, on the opposition which he per sisted in giving to Mr. Palmer's claims; and in anwer to such remonstrance the letter he alluded to had been written, stating, that if the Address should be agreed to on the Report, he should give the claim no farther opposition. Now he would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman how that promise had been fulfilled? He would ask him too bow he could reconcile it to himself, or to the House, that he had sent the Bill in a former Session up to the Lords, not only without but against his consent? This was an outrage upon him, as the originator of the motion he had submitted this Session: but he preferred going into a court of justice, especially as the he did so, the claims of Mr. Palmer would be done away with, and himself indicted for a conspiracy. After such a statement, he considered himself bound To go into a Court of law. He was aware that the objection on the trial had been first started by the Judge, that unless it appeared that the money had been received to Mr. Palmer's use, the action could not be maintained. Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, was leading Counsel for Mr. Palmer, stated, that he had been aware of this objection, but added, that as the ground of going into Court was to obtain a decision on the merits, that might be had if the Counsel for the other side would admit that the money had been so received. [Here the Hon. Gentleman's feelings affected his tone of voice, so as to

render the remainder of his speech inaudible.] Mr. BANKES observed, that in many parts of the speech of the Honourable Member who brought forward this motion, he entirely agreed, as he was persuaded every Member of that House would. But he was of opinion that the House of Commons ought to make its firm stand upon the constitutional principles on which its privileges rested, and to confine its claims within the precise limits of its own constitutional functions. The privileges which the House of Lords possessed of checking the improvident grants which either the desire of popularity or the solicitations of individuals might extort from that House, he thought highly proper. He concluded by giving his opposition to the motion.

Mr. LAMBE, with all the desire which he sincerely had to concur in the motion of his Honourable Friend, still found himself unable to do so, because the conviction which established custom had fixed upon his mind, remained unshaken. When he differed from his Hou. Friend on this subject, he still was firm on the point of preserving their privileges in case they should be attacked. Those privileges were given them for the benefit of the people; they were the said-guard of the country; and that House was bound to return them insafety to their representatives; they should preserve them unshaken by the Crown, unimpaired by the House of Lords, unencroached on even by the blind fury of the people themselves. (Hear.) If his Hon. Friend thought that Ministers were attempting to tamper with those privileges, he ought not to have allowed a single day to interfere between the breach and the accusation.

nev questions.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Right Hon. trentieman opposite appeared to rely as received to but to create a difference between the Crown and the these grants had passed by Bill, as well as the rote more upon the known strength of his numbers than to create a difference between the Crown and the these grants had passed by Bill, as well as the rote his elequence. (Alaugh.) As he had noticed on Commons? His Royal Higheess had been entrapformer occasions, a majority were ready to vote with | ped by bad advice, and he trusted, would know how him, without being favoured with one argument to justify their determination. The question was very aid, that he could not help adverting to the different important, because It involved the interest of a meri terious Individual, as well as an increased revenue of upwards of a million and a half yearly. He could was then stated, that it was an unconstitutional act, admit no objection that had yet been urged against and a breach of the privileges of the House. A more the measure, because he was confident that Mr. mederate tone had been now adopted, and a tone Palmer was the only individual in the Kingdom who more conformable to what he then endenhad performed so important a service to his Counoured to show, that there never was an argument try, and remained hitherto unrewarded. (Hear! Hear!) He could discover no informality in their proceedings, because they were strictly according to the practice of the House for more than a century. It was an injustice to Mr. Palmer to say that it was a party question, because it was known that a large portion of the majority who divided in his favour were the particular friends of the Ministers, who certainly did not solicit any support in his behalf. On the contrary, when the Right Hon. Gentleman found the sense of the Commons against him, he took care to defeat its effect in the other House, where the influence of Government was known to be more considerable. Under such circumstances, he considered it an extreme hardship on Mr. Palmer not to receive one sixpence of £54,000 that was voted him. pass on the House by replying to arguments which He defied any Member to produce a precedent of a man in his situation. (Hear! hear!) When the Commonsyoted money, it was termed monstrous and daring, because the Lords had an equal right to grant it. If their Lordships did possess it, they were undoubtedly a very ill-used class of men from time immemorial, for the Appropriation Act was yearly sent for their concurrence; but if they altered one iota of it, the Bill was immediately thrown out .- In all the precedents adduced, the Lords made no complaint of the Commons infringing on their authority. The £3000 salary which Mr. Palmer received, was given under an Order of Coancil, without the authority of either House; and had the present Ministry been friendly to him, he would have received the per centage in the same manner. It was ridiculous to pretend that there were no precedents in point, when those of the debts of Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt were before them, which were discharged under the authority of that House of Parliament, which now refused to pay £64,000 to the man who had produced so many millions. The answer in question, he contended, was without precedent. He would shew numerous instances of Addresses of that House, which were always answered either in the affirmative, or it was stated that the Address would be taken into consideration. In 1760 de 1767, in Address from the House of Southways was presented to the Crown, recommending the increase of the Navy, to which the answer was, that the subject would be taken into consideration. But on no occasion could he recollect any instance of an answer like the preproceeding in that House. In the next Session he sent. In all instances where the House of Commons had been advised by his friends to bring forward the had said, that with respect to money matters they would become good for the same, his Majesty had always replied, that he would give directions ac-Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted, that if cordingly. They were not on this occasion, to take into consideration what had passed between that House and the Lords. There were cases in which the Lords and they might differ, and the usual mode of proceeding was to have a conference on the subject of difference. The Lords might convince them that they were in the wrong, or they might be brought | do it by other means, and this the answer had suffiover to their opinion; but it was not for the Crown ciently expressed. It stated that the Crown would that we (the House of Commons') were in th wrong; nor was it for the Minister to say to the Crown that the House of Commons were in the | that vote into effect. It by no means implied want wrong, and to shut the Royal ear against their Address-(Hear, hear, hear.)-If such an Address as that they had presented to the Prince Regent was always to receive such an answer from the Crown, there would then be an immediate end to all good understanding between t'ne Crown and the Commons. The Crown had said. If I advance the money, where is it to come from? This was not conformable to the usual practice. There never had been an instance in which the House had voted money, and not afterwards rande it good. It was to be presumed, from the vote of the House itself, that the noney would accordingly be made forthcoming.-The Lords were certainly a branch of the Legislature, and more nearly attached to the Crown than the Commons; but if they should prove at any ime unreasonable, the House of Commons had alrays weapons in their own hands which enabled them to meet them. They were the great depositaries of the public purse, and by this means only could they constitutionally oppose or resist the more powerful branches of the Legislature. It was a new thing to say that the Commons might not make good the sums they had promised. Would the Minister, either in the House of Lords or in that House, say that they could not make good the sum? with respect to the concurrence of the House of Lords, he contended that in such cases it was not necessary. The House of Commons had been always in the habit of communicating with the Crown, and had repeatedly voted sums by address without the concurrence of the other House. Were the House of Commons to be satisfied with that answer on the part of the Crown,

ple Addresso that House, the King had paid the | Lords, and make the disposal of the Supply a common | the Lords had also a right to their opinion, and no ple Addresso that mouse, the raing man paid the debts of the Earl of Chatham. It was a notorious right. The great question was, if the House should Money Bill could be passed without their concurfact that the Address of the House of Commons, or sit down satisfied with the Regent's answer, and rence.—They might as well say that they had a tact that the Address of the House of Commons, or their vote, was always considered decisive of mo- forego all the privileges they had hitherto claimed, right to compel the assent of the Lords, as to call and been admitted to possess. His Royal Highness for the assent of the Crown for an Address for mohad been entrapped (Hear, hear) by the advice im-Gentleman opposite appeared to rely his defence posed on him. Why hould they go out of their way o supreciate it in future. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

more unjust or unfounded. Now they did not go so far as to say that it was a breach of the privileges of the House. The question of its being a breach ed, that an Act of Parliament was necessary to get of privilege must arise from the usual practice. He admitted that the House had often voted money by Address, but it did not therefore follow that the Ad- functions of the Crown were then suspended; but dress of the House was equal to a command. The lifthe Commons had the right in themselves of disposition Crown had a right to pause and to think before acceding to the object of any Address. Surely there was not a man in the House would say that the Ad- (Hear, hear.) They were then told, however dress of the Commons was imperative on the Crown | that the House of Commons had no right to order (Hear, hear.)—He did not deny the authority or the disbursement of money without the consent of right of the House to go up to the Crown with an the Lords. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by con-Address, but still it remained with the Crown, as a | tending, that the answer in question implied no right not less indisputable, to give its sauction or not. breach of the Constitution, and no violation of the -(Hear, hear.) Were the Address of the House imperative, such votes might be extended to millions as well as limited to thousands. They who said that the answer in question was a breach of privilege and a violation of the Constitution, ought to recollect that it was constitutionally in the power of the Crown to refuseassent to Bills that had even passed both Houses-(Hear, hear.) The first question to be considered was, if the answer to the Address was constitutional? if the advice given by Ministers were proper? and next, if there was any thing in the manner of the answer that violated the privileges of the House ?-With respect to the first, as he had already observed, the Crown must have a right to accede , to which, for his own part, he promised to gire no pe not to the Address. The Crown had a right to proper that the Regent should concur in the Addo so with respect to any address from the Houses dress; and, therefore, he arowed the advice which separately.-He should like to hear it stated, that his Royal Highness had been pleased on this eccasihe Crown had not the same right here as in case of Bills. Such a statement would put the question at on to follow. rest; but no such statement had been attempted, nor had the Honourable Gentleman thought proper to take such high ground to stand on-(Hear, hear.) To refuse acceding to an Address of any one of the Houses, was not of so much moment as refusing assent to a Bill, but in neither can it be for a moment maintained, that there was any breach of the Constitution, or any violation of the privileges of the House. (Hear, hear.) The power and right undouthedly resided in the Crown, and if it was competent for Ministers to advise accordingly, could it be said that the Crown had a right to refuse, and that Ministers, notwithstanding, had no right to advise? The one right was implied in the other, and if the exercise of the right in one case was constitutional, the advise in the other was equally unobjectionable, so far as related to the legal and constitutional question. But after all what had been done? The auswer to the Address was said to deny the power of the House of Commons to fulfil or make good the sum voted. This was by no means the case. There was certainly no direct power in the House of Commous to make good of itself this sum; but they might eglad to comply with the wishes of the House, when means were provided by Parliament to carry of trust in the House. Suppose the answer had been, that the Regent would take the Address into consideration; would this have been considered as a refusal, or could any exception have been taken to it, though it might have amounted to the very same thing? Instead of this, however, he says he will not accede to the rote till it is provided for by Pariament; and tells them, that, therefore, they must take the course of the other House. The subject of the Address has, therefore, been considered, and here is the answer; and if it was competent for the Crown to return such an answer, would any man say that Ministers were culpable in giving this adice? He allowed it was competent for the Commons to present an Address, but at the same time he denied that they could send up any Address in ommand, or that the Crown had not a right to rerefuse. He further contended, that there was no one instance of any Address contrary to the known opinions and wishes of the other House. It might beasked, how did they know their opinions? Had the question never been agitated in the Lords, this ground of argument might have been pleaded, but the Lords opinion on the per centage was well known, and if the knowledge of the proceedings of the Lords on this subject was used against Ministers o aggravate their supposed offence, it might be equally used by them in justification of their conduct. They say it is not for Ministers to interfere in any differences between the two Houses, but do they say that the Crown has no right to prevent any quarrel. though it is allowed to be the duty of the Crown to have been sent out to nurse and told, " you fools, do so by a dissolution of Parliament. They would not certainly say that the Crown had only to look on and see fair play .- (A laugh.) - The Right degradation and downfall. (Hear, hear.) If we Honourable Gentleman had endeavoured to make it say we shall vote away no money unless the Lords a question of mere management and finance, and are likely to approve of it, from that moment our had argued on that principle, that the Lords had privileges are gone: from that moment it would be Mr. C. W. WYNNE was determined to vote in rain to hold Committees of Supply. They ought nothing to do with it. He admitted that mency for the present motion. On the Address, the sim-

ney. The case of Lord Chatham's monument, and the building of churches, had been alluded to; but Officers of the House. He animadverted here on the node of proceeding that had been adopted by the House, that had for its object to pass by the House of Lords, and to clude the necessity of having their tone in which the Hon. Gentleman had spoken this consent .-- (Hear, hear.) --- The mode of preceding right, and on a former night, on this subject. It by Address was highly objectionable, and particularly if it was resorted to for the sake of passing over the Lords. The Loan had been alluded to, but it was well known that though the money might be paid into the Bank, not a farthing could be touched till it was sanctioned by Act of Parliament. They had been also lately taught by an authority, which he had no doubt the Right Hon. Gentleman respectmoney out of the Exchequer, and not the order of the House of Commons. It might be said that the sing of the public money, their interference was more necessary then than on any other occasion .privileges of Parliament, and said, he had at first riven his assent only to the introduction of the subject before Parliament, as that line of conduct had been adopted by his predecessor. It was not till the Lords had rejected the measure, that he had given it much opposition; and instead of being a reproach, it ought to be to his credit, that his friends had divided against him on the question, as it showed no interference on his part-(Hear, hear)-The taking of the grant out of the Apprepriation Act by the Lords was not unprecedented. The Regent said, that when the sum was provided for he should give his assent .- This might be done in a Supply Bill. opposition. Under all circumstances, it was not

> Mr. PONSONDY contended, that from the earjest period the Constitution was known and acted on, it had been the right of the House of Commons to dispose of the public money. The Right Hon. Gentleman had observed, that in this case there might be no limit to their grants; but was it not for the House itself to judge whether 40 or $4^{\circ}50.000$, or whatever should be the sum voted __ (Hear, hear!) -The Right Hon. Gentleman was here to blame. that while he admitted the right of the House to rote. he denied its power to fulfil. Did he know no instance where the Lords had given way to the Commons? The opinion of the Lords, therefore, could not justify the offensive Answer in question. He contended, that it was not necessary that every matter with respect to money should go before the Lords, and that their concurrence in grants was not udispensable. He blamed the Right Hon. Gentleman for pleading the cause of the Lords in that House, in violation of their rights. He conceived that there was no sort of similarity between an Assent to an Act of Parliament and an Assent to an Address. It was certainly in the power of the Crown to refuse the first, in consistence with the Constitution; but there could not be found an instance on the Journals of a negative to the latter. The Right Ion. Gentleman had assumed to himself the aid and consent of the other branch of the Legislature, to give a direct offence to this House, and to create a difference between it and the Crown. He never expocted to stand in that House and hear the Right Hon. Gentleman applauded for a speech in which he took part with the Lords against the Commons. Mr. WHITBREAD replied at considerable

length. He anticipated that he would rote in a small minority, and observed, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had put into his mouth words which he had never uttered. He had been accused of not being in his place when the Answer to the Address was stated in the House. On that occasion he had been employed in the transaction of publie business, but for the test of his general attendance he would appeal to the Speaker. It was hard to be accused on one side for neglect, when on the other he was blamed for a troublesome sort of activity-(A laugh.) He adverted to the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in issuing money, while the Throne was racant, and observed, that that ircumstance was not at all similar to the present .--The Right Honourable Gentleman, when beaten in this House, could stoop to conquer, and go to other places to seek for success, one time assisting, and at another crubing the power of the Crown. Adverting to the Petition of Queen Anne, respecting Portsmouth and Chatham, he remarked, that the House of Commons did not say that they would make it good. If they had stopped the otherday at these words, would they have received this ungracious answer? Would the House of Commons you babies, take care, you will get into a quarrel with bigger boys than you, who will lick you sound-"-(Hear, hear.)

After a few observations from Mr. Rose, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. S. Thornton, and Mr. Whithread, Colonel PALMER said that if the Right Hon. Gentleman would allow this question to go to #

that he was ready to meet them there. He regret- | bor last, and which were placed under provisional | Thursday for London, and returned to Windsorat | Roscommon-the Westmeath-Watersona ted, however, that the principal evidence was now ro more. He wished to state to the House, that some time ago an offer of compromise had been made to him by a Gentleman Commissioned, if not by the Right Honourable Gentleman, by his Adminis tration. At that time he was about to embark with his regiment for foreign service; he wrote to the Right Honourable Gentleman respecting the offer, but he did not nek nowledge it; the person, however, healluded to, was ready to declare that he was so commissioned. (Name, name, and cries of No.) He entreated the House to consider the state of the individual who made this application he was worn out with age, infirmity, and disappointment. He for his own part thanked Goo, that he had bearned a lesson which adversity alone could teach; be did not ask any thing for himself. So help me Gon," said the Honourable Gent. . I will never accept any thing as a boon which is

refused to me as right ! (Louderies of hear.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had no objection to bringing the question into a Court of Law, but he did not think that under circumstances it could be done. Regarding the offer of compromise, he had not the slightest recollection of it. The House then divided -- Aves 68-Nors 161 - Majority 93 .- The motion was accordingly rejected.

On our re-entering the Gallery we found Mr PANKES on his legs, speaking on the Irish Tobac co Bill. Mr. FOSTER supported the Bill. Sir J. NEWPORT opposed the Bill.

The Bill was, however, read a third time, and

MILITIA INTERCHANGE BILL. Mr. PARNELL, wished to introduce a clause for coabling every Catholic Officer and private to exencise his religion discretionally, that they shall not of any time be compelled to attend. Protestant

Churches. Mr. Secretary RYDER said, when he brought in the bill he wished it to be understood that they should exercise their religion; it was his intention to have that part adjusted to the satisfaction of the Catholic soldier.

A conversation took place between Mr. Bagwell. Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Herbert, Dr. Duigenan, Mr. Babington, and Colonel Elliot, when the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next The Itish Militia Families Bill went through a Committee of the whole House, the Report of which was ordered to be received to-morrow . - Adjourned

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

The following afflicting account of an awful and destructive storm is copied from a Provincial Pa-

. In the afternoon of Monday last we were again visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and heav showers of rain, the effects of which have been aw fully felt in the neighbourhood. Owing to the bursting of a cloud during the storm. Meole and other brooks, within ten or twelve miles, in a S. W. direction from this town, were so rapidly swollen. as to almost instantaneously overflow their banks to a most astonishing height, extending for miles over the adjoining country, and by its velocity tearing down and carrying off every thing in its coursestock of every description. In the neighbourhood of Minsterley and Pontesford, many persons, we have heard to the number of sixteen or seventeen, Lave perished. At these two last places, at Ponto ford, &c. the ravages of the torrent were without Louisda, At Mr. S. Heighway's, of Pontesford, the scene was indeed lamentable; not fewer than ten persons, including part of his own family, were sweptaway, and among them his venerable grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heighway, and two female ervants, all of whose bodies were found vesterday morning at a short distance from the place. Other parts of the family made their escape by getting through the roof of the house. At Hanwood, the bridge was carried away, and the mills of Mr. Blower and Mr. Pickering greatly damaged, together with the stock of flour, &c. thereon, Mi Blower and his family escaped with the utmost difhoulty. Mr. II. Warter, of Cruck-moole, we are informed, had 20 cows, besides other stock, car-

"In Colcham the water began to rise about halfpast nine o'clock, and increased so rapidly, that persons had not time to remove their forniture,-The effects of the violence of the stream near the bridge are very visible, baving carried away some of the adjoining land, and forced up the pavement. The water continued to rise for more than an hour, and it was near twelve o'clock before it was percrived to lower. The cellars and ground-floors in Colcham, and that part of the Abbey Forgate near the church, were almost instanteanously filled with water, owing to the arches of the bridge over the brook being for some time unable to take the body of water which rushed down. One of the privates of the light infantry company of the North Shropshire Local Militia, at present on duty there, fell into the water at the farther end of Colcham-bridge, and was instantly carried away by the stream. The duringe occasioned by the storm is estimased at 50.0001. - (Salop. Journal, May 29.)

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

(OPFICIAL.)

By the John Adams frighte, a messenger has arrived from Mr. Rossel, Charge de Affairs for the United States, at Paris: left that capital on the 18th just .; be has brought an account for Mr. Smith, the American Charge d'Affaires here, comprehending a list of all the ships of the Republic which have entered the harbours of France since the 2d Novem-

equestration. It is officially notified, that the sequestration has been withdrawn, and that the vessels, with their cargoes, are at the disposal of the masters and proprietors.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

A private letter has been received from China, vie America, stating that the first division of the China ships was to sail from thence early in January, supposed to consist of the Winchelsea, Wexford, Ariiston, Earl Camden, Elphiustone, Cuffnells, Woodford, and Alfred. The direct ships had arrived at China about the 5th December last. The David Scott and Circucester had not arrived, but were daily expected. No accounts of the Ocean had been received so late as the 15th December We are still numble to lay before our readers any

official details respecting the sanguinary battle of the 16th; but a short letter from one of the Aids-du Camp of Marshal Beresford, is in town, dated on the 17th, in which he just states, that the Victory was complete, after a hard-fought and sanguinary combat, for six hours and a half. The immense havec among the Allies is ascribed to a sortie which I was made by the garrison of Badajos, which fell upon the rear of the Allied troops. There is no idea of the battle being renewed the next day, as the French loss is estimated higher than that of the alunequal to a fresh contest, before the arrival of Massena's reinforcement. It is feared they will arrive before Lord Wellington's, as the road by Placentia is much better than that of the Allies by Castelbranco. It is to be hoped, however, that not only the detachment from Lord Wellington's army, but the 11th Regiment of Horse, and the other reinforcements from England, would arrive by the 22d or 23d. We understand that the effect of the Shrapnel shot, in the battle of the 5th, was most decisive. Nothing, indeed, can be conceived more murderous, when directed against the advancing columns of an enemy

The Learned Judge of the Court of Admiralty vesterday morning delivered a most elaborate, and yet a most perspicuous and decided opinion on the case of the Fox, and certain other American ships, de tained under the Orders in Council; but the final judgment is deferred until the Republican Charge d'Affairs shall have had an opportunity of communicating to Ministers the late decision of Bonaparte on the ressels of the United States provisionally sequestrated and surrendered, as mentioned in our Paper of Tuesday last. Sir William Scott observed, that as the matter now stood their was no possibility of proceeding to any other sentence than that of their condemnation; and that the only means b which such a result could be avoided was, by pro curing not only a revocation of the Orders in Council, but a retrospective clause, applicable to this

We have no doubt but that the same dreadful wea-

pon was used by Marshal Beresford, on the 16th.

roperty, at the disposal of the Court. We apprehend that there is not the least ground of expectation that his Majesty's Ministers will as sent to this change in the commercial system they have thought fit to adopt; and in the last note from Marquis Wellesley on the subject, it will be recollected, that not only the abrogation of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan will be necessary to authorize such a change, but also the re-establishment of the trading relations of this country upon its ancient footing with other European powers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

A brig is arrived at Jersey, in five days from isbon; she has brought Lisbon Gazettes to the 20th ultimo, from which the following article is extracted :--

"LISBON, MAY 20 "By authentic letters, received this day from the army of Estremadura, we learn that we have mined a victory, which, however, cost us dear .-The French lost between 12 and 13,000 men, and abandoned their killed and wounded. The Allies lost between 7 and 8000. The allied nations behaved like heroes, and had an equal share as well in the glory as in the loss. With regard to the list I killed and wounded, and other particulars of his memorable battle, we refer to the official acount, because in letters there is always some difcrence in relation, however well founded in fact. " The Spaniards are said to have refused quarter to the French, and put every man to the sword that came in their way.''

Courier Office, Three o'clock. HOME DEPARTMENT, JUNE 1.

General Don, the Governor of Jersey, has transmitted to this Office a Lisbon Gazette, brought to that Island by a brig in five days from Lisbon, from which the following is an extract:

The telegraph announces the following news: " ELVAS, MAY 19, ELEVEN O'CLOCK -Before eight in the evening the enemy's army began to ctire. About eight in the morning our army marched after the rear-guard of the enemy.

"In the battle of the 16th the enemy had three Generals killed, and three wounded. Rupin and and, it is said, at the expense of France, 20,000 Gazau art two of the killed.

"FLVAS, THREE O'CLOCK.—Lord Wellington is arrived." We lament to state, that the accounts from

Windsor last night and this morning are unfavourable; symptoms of dropsy are said to have manifested themselves, and our readers will see, with great pain, by the following paragraph, that a recurrence of his Majesty's indisposition has taken

six in the evening. At eleven the same night, three of the Doctors' assistants arrived at Windsor.

The King did not walk or ride out yesterday, nor did the Queen take her usual siring.

In consequence of his Majesty's indisposition the following notice has been issued by command of the Prince Regent :

" Carlton House, June 1, 1811. "Notice is hereby given to the Ladies and Gen emen invited by the command of his Royal Highess the Prince Regent to the Ballat Carlton-House,

n celebration of his Majesty's Birth-Day, that it is may oidably postponed from Wednesday the 5th, to Wednesday the 19th instant.

" By his Royal Highness's command, "NASSAU THOMAS."

Yet, as it is hoped a favourable turn may take place in his Majesty's disorder by the 12th, the preparations for the grand fete are going on at Carlton-House.

A Morning Paper of this day save-" Or Wednesday the Queen's Council determined to authorise a more strict regimen; and though her Maesty was of opinion that the appearances of irritation were to be ascribed to the effect that the re-appointment of the Duke of York had had on the King's spirits, without use of any more rigorous application, the Council made a resolution which has been acted on. Three of Doctor Willis's assistants have gone to Windsor, and are now in attendance. The fear of a dropsy induced the Council lies; and their remaining force must, therefore, be | to call in the very able Dr. Ainslie, whose skill and practice in that lamentable disease is so well known. The symptoms, as yet, are slight, and it is hoped that, by quiet, they may be overcome." The following letter is from our Windsor Cor-

" WINDSOR, MAY 31. respondent :— . I grieve to inform you, that a change has taken place in his Majesty's health; the daily custom of reading prayers to him has been omitted this morning, and he has not appeared in public the whole of the day; little aberrations have been apparent at particular periods for some days past; today they are more visible; all the family are much affected at the symptoms which have manifested themselves in his Majesty's health, though hopes are entertained they will be of short duration. " The Eton Montem, at the desire of the Princ

Regent, is postponed to Saturday, the 8th June." Lord Melville died suddenly, on Wednesday morning at Edinburgh.—He was found dead in

Letters received yesterday from New York state that Mr. Madison was about to issue a Proclamation, for an extraordinary meeting of the Congress of the United States. The cause of this determination is not stated.

Materford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

The Mail of the 31st arrived on Tuesday, and that

of the 1st yesterday evening-None due. The English Journals of the last date are almost atirely occupied with the Discussion in the Comtons of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS; but the time at which are received them precluded the possibility of presenting any Report to our readers, unless in that abridged and mutilated form which would have been wholly unsatisfactory. This subject, too, was preceded by a debate on an important Constitutional question, which required insertion in its fullest form. Mr. GRATTAN moved-" That the Catholic Petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House." On a division, the numbers stood thus—Ayes 83— Nocs-146-Majority-63. The debate, with the exception of some parts of it, is one of the most interesting which ever took place in Parliament, and we shall endeavour on Saturday to doit ample jus-

We kept our columns open for every arrival that night be expected to bring intelligence from Portugal. Some new accounts, brief in their nature, but entitled to credit, will be found in another part of our paper. At present, we have only time to remark pon them, that their aspect is much more favourable than the various floating rumours would have led the public to auticipate. No details have yet appeared, out we have reason to believe, that GOVERNMENT has received dispatches from Lismon relative to MAR-HAL BERESFORD, that these dispatchespositively state OULT to have retired, and that their general comdexion is propitious to the Allied Armies. The next Mail will probably communicate the official de-

The accounts relative to his Majesty's health. both mental and corporeal, are of the most melancholy description. Strong hopes, however, of his recovery were still entertained; but the general gloom that pervaded the Metropolis leads to the apprehension, that his situation has become extremely dan-

The Common Council of London have rescinded the Resolutions by which Guildhall was to be given to the Friends of Parliamentary Reform.

The Dublin Correspondent has the following ar ticle-" Appearances in the North of Europe are very warlike. Prussia is arming as fast as possible French troops are employed at the works of Dant-

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has gien notice of a Bill to suspend the Drawback on pirits in the intercourse between England and Ire-

Several of the English Regiments of MILITIA have volunteered their services for IRELAND. The following Irish Regiments of MILITIA have unaninously volunteered their services for England-Dr. Willis left Windsor at twelve o'clock on the NORTH MAYO-ROYAL COUNTY LIMERICA

entire of the GALWAY. Last Easter Term, Mr. Peter Walsh, of this Ciy, was appointed a Commissioner for taking all davits in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Ireland.

CORK. JUNE 4 .- On Saturday night last, beween the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the malting concerns of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, in Mary's Street, which for a considerable time possessed a very formidable and most alarming aspect; upon the first notification of the calamity, however, the engines of the Royal Exchange. Atlas, Fagle, and the other Insurance Companies, and the engine of the Victualling department by the direction of Mr. Dansterville were brought to the scene of conflagration, with the most creditable promptitude; and obtaining in a very short time an abundant supply of water, they were applied so judiciously as to prevent the extension of the fire, which raged with inestimable violence in the stores, being supplied with excitement by the immense quantity of timber necessarily used in their construction. On one side of the fire was the large establishment of the St. Patrick's Brewery, and on the other sereral dwelling-houses, all of which were so circumstanced as to be in imminent peril. Great effort, however, prescribed a boundary for the flame beyoud which it was not permitted to pass; and this valuable concern, for the safety of which the most general activity prevailed, as well as the houses which were equally in peril, escaped with scarcely any injury. A small chamber engine belonging to the Royal Exchange Insurance company was taken up to the Sky-Cooler of the Brewery, and was of essential service. Whilst this terrifying scene existed, the presence of the Mayor and Sheriffs afforded an animating superintendance to the efforts which were adopted to extinguish the fire, and save the adjacent buildings and property. The military too, under their direction, were zealous and efficient as they are upon all similar occasions of misfortune, and the exertion of the Citizens were unremitting, and evinced a regard for the respective proprietors of the concerns attacked by the fire and threatened with it, that stimulated enterprise, and eventually circumscribed the easualty within the building it had broke out in. We have a right to say of the Agents of the respective Insurance Offices, that they were present, and were indefatigably and usefully active. Nothing, however, could check the fire where it raged, and the stores were totally consumed, except the walls which, however, were injured : a quantity of Malt or barley was also damaged. The Stores were insured-the property in them we regret to say was not, and its amount is irrecoverably lost to its respectable and much esteemed Proprie-

MARRIAGES-In Cork, Thomas Craig, Esq. Of ficer of Excise, to Miss Princilla Haig, youngest daughter of Dr. Haig, of that Citation Cowley, near daughter of Dr. Haig, of that City Oxford, Viscount Killcoursie, so. run, to Miss Coppin, only daughter of T. P. Coppin Esq. of Cowley.

DCATHS.—At Fermoy, Sir George Alley, Knight,

J. D .- At Milford, County of Limerick, Elizabet nfant daughter of the Right Hon. Colonel Vereker. -At his house in Cork, Mr. James Roche.-On Wedresday week, at his seat of Rockville, County of Waerford, Pierce Hely, Esq. a Gentleman much regretted by all his acquaintance, and who discharged the relative duties of a tender husband, good father, and sincere friend, in the most exemplary manner. He served for twenty-three years in his Majesty's reguar forces, and with reputation, as Captain in the 4th, or King's own Regiment, in the American war.

STATE OF THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY FOR MAY, 1811. PATIENTS Dismissed cured

Remaining in the \ 18 House the 1st inst. [Admitted this Month, 40 Remaining inthe House 28 PATIENTS relieved at the Dispunsion in May-620

MR. BANNISTER'S FAREWELL VISIA TO IRELAND.

POSITIFELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13. AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WILL BE OPENED, BANNISTER'S BUDGET!

OR. AN ACTOR'S WAYS AND MEANS BEING a MISCELLANEOUS DIVERTISSEMENT.
in three Parts, which will be spoken, and sung ov Mr. BANNISTER, of the late Theatre Royal, Dru y-Lane. This Divertissement is entirely new, the rose and Verse which compose it, having been writen expressly for the occasion by Messra. Colman, REYNOLDS, CHERRY, T. DIBDIN, C. DIBDIN, Rid thers. The Songs, which are principally composed y Mr. RERVE, will be accompanied by Mr. REEVE, un. on the Piano Forte.

OT This Entertainment has been Patronized by ieir Majesties, before whom Mr. BARRISTER had the ionour of Performing this Divertissement, at the Queen's House, Frogmore.

WANTED,

S STEWARD, an active Man, who is perfect Master of his Business in that Station, and whose haracter will bear the strictest Enquiry .- Apply to Waterford, June 5, 1811. Mr. BIRNIE.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD. HOUSE and very large SHOP in the Main-Street, A Carrick-on-Suir, formerly occupied by SPENCER. and Sons, in the China and Earthen-ware Trade; the ituation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business in any Line-Lense-Lives renewable for ever. Apply to JAMES SPENCER. in said House.

They have also to Let or Sell, a very Excellent WAREHOUSE and YARD, on the side of the River. at Carrick-on-Suir, suitable for the Corn and Coal Businem, or any other Trade. Lease-for 700 Years. Carrick-on-Suir, May 94, 1811.

their own Journals from that day, would date their