LETTER 1.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Str.—The consequences which may be apprehended from the measures recently adopted by the Irish Gorecoment are of a nature deeply to interest the people of England, and to impress upon all who are disposed to value the connection of Ireland with Great Britain, the most serious alarm. Whatever may have been of late the apartir of the public mind, with respect to the real situation of the Empire, and especially to the state of Ireland; whatever indifference may have prevailed, during the last four years, as to the general conduct of affairs, the Proclamation lately issued from the Castle of Dublin affecting a most important and invaluable privilege of the subject, denouncing as a crime, what has hitherto been considered an undoubted right with Catholics of Ireland, and to be a course strictly constitutional, which they have pursued without interruption repeatedly, and only a few months since was recognised as lawful by the present Secretary of Ireland himself-a Proclamation calling upon the Magistrates to take measures of hostility against the great body of the Irish nation, which many eminent lawyers conceived not to be warranted by any existing law; which some Magistrates have boldly and openly refused to enforce, which others, perhaps, will not attempt without the assistance of military support, and which Government itself seems timidly to execute within the seat of its own residence; a Preclamation which has thus endangered the peace of Ireland, committed that dignity which Government should seek on all occasions to maintain, and which, by denouncing four millions of persons as guilty of high misdemeanours, by menacing the whole country with prosecution, and inducing every individual to tremble for his personal safety in the exercise of his constitutional birthright, confirmed expressly by the very statute on which the Proclamation itself is founded, may drive persons to armed associations for the perfection of their li-Terry, and light up at once the flames of civil war Such a proceeding, so extraordinary and unprocedented, cannot fail at length to open the eyes of the British nation, to awake them from their state of I torant nor the Privy Council of Ireland are is this torpor, to rouze their indignation against the temerity of the present Ministers, and to excite amongst ad choses one loud universal cry for their dismission. After what had occurred during the last winter, and after the professions of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament in the last Session, what information could have induced persons who, although formally invested with the offices of administration, can in one sense be said to be Ministers neither of the King, since his Majesty is incapable of controlling or passing a judgment on their measures, nor of the Prince Regent, since they are obviously not persons of his choice, but forced on his Royal Highness by inevitable necessity, to have had recourse at such a moment to such a proceeding! That to such men, after such a proceeding, the administration of public affairs should be any longer confided is im-

Under these circumstances, and at a crisis when Parliament is not assembled, and the opportunity does not exist of animalversion on the part of these by whom the injudicious conduct of Ministers might be most ably exposed, I trust I shall be allowed to address to you a series of letters on this importautsubject. It is not my wish, in the course of these letters, to indulge a spirit of perso, al invective or rague declamation, but calmly to investigate the from this proceeding, to meet every question fairly, and I trust the sequel will show a disposition on my part to discuss the subject with candour, tooderation, and with impartiality. I do not force in admitting that of the conduct adopted which last Catholic Committee of Ireland, I have not byself wholly approved, nor have I thought the course which they have been accustomed to pursua always the most eligible for the advancement of their own interests. My idea of this part of the case will be more fully exclained in a future letter; but I have been impatient to make this admission, in order to obviate any erroneous impression upon the mind of your Renders, that I am actuated on this eccasion by prejudice, or any party motive. I addiess you from a remote and retired part of the kingdom, without the opportunity of discussion with others, of perusing the journals of the metropolis, or of ascertaining the sentiments of Statesmen, and the general impression of the public mind of Eug-

land at this critical conjuncture. The proclamation of the Irish Government appears to me to involve two questions: the legality of the doctring which it contains, and the general expedicacy of the proceeding. The first point is by no merus of inconsiderable importance, since, if it shall appear that the Irish Covernment have issued an illegal order, or one so questionable as to admit of controversy and reasonable doubt, the culpability of Ministers in resorting to a measure not called for, as I shall bereafter proved by any accessity, and tending to excite ferment, and to spread confusion throughout all classes in Iroland, both of Catholics and Protestants, will be greatly increased.

Several important observations occur upon the form and extent of the Proclamation itself. Proclamptions, in general, are always matter of delica-State proceeding. The language of them is strong, approaching to arbitrary command, and often discordant to British cars; entitled to respect, but to be always viewed on all occasions with the most suspicious jealousy. They express, as it were, the personal orders of the Ki g himself; and Mej sty. or its representative, should never be made to speak consistencies in setting out a law, enacted in express in rain, still less to commit itself in such public of- terms, solely against meetings under the prefence of having recently poisoned the Dandy, &c. &c.

esumption of authority not recognized by the Con- against those whom it accuses of plotting confusio stitution. Proclamations are seldom resorted to, I in the state, and an intended violation of the law but when they are necessary to express the Royal | resolutions which are not only sufficient to rebut pleasure in matters clearly within the King's prero- | that idea, but in themselves plainly exince that the gative, or in relation to subjects going or remaining | Committee is proposed to be appointed for no other abroad, and serving with foreign Princes -the coin of the realm -the observance of fists -military ordinances—the prorogation or dissolution of Pullament --- the declaration of war, and other instances, occasionally, indeed, upon any sudden emergency, lights. It professes to have in view two objects, no od on a pressing occasion, they are sent forth simals to remind subjects of penalties imposed by Acts | a rightion of the law, but to instruct Munistrate of Parliament which have remained dormant, or in the execution of their duty. It calls not upon are not known generally to exist, and to command | them generally to prevent any violation of the sta igilance on the part of Magistrates in causing due | tute, leaving to their jed ment the application of it observation, and in preventing any infraction of the to each case; but it pointedly directs their exertions law. If all the proclamations issued by Sovereigns to the suppression of the proposed Committee; conof the House of Brunswick be compared, it will be cen with what caution the advisers of such Proclanations have touched upon laws, when dabious in beinimport, or not easily applicable to the particuir case. The King can expound the laws only brough the intervention of established tribunals --- he an decide upon Any law only through the Judges of [the land, and not through other Ministers of the Excentire Covernment.

Agreeably to this axiom, I have no hesitation i lished by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that it is a deputure from the course of constitutional proceeding. It exceeds the true and constitutional liparticular statute in the words of the Legislature, and call generally upon the subject not to violate the law, and upon Magistrates to proceed against those who may transgress its provisions; but it he entured, centrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and to all precedent, to give construction by the Privy Council of the Law, and to call upon the Subject and the Magistrate to ac quiesce implicitly in that particular construction—i ronounces judgment upon a complicative point of an, which constitutionally can be given, as before observed, only by the known and established juris dictions of the land -it contains an assumption of judicial authority with which neither the Lord Lienrespect invested—it deputs so far from the ordinary anguage of a proclamation, that it is completely of the tener of an indictment as used in the Scotti-i Court of Justiciary -it even amounts to what the most sagacious men have heretofore considere impracticable, an indictment against a whole na-

Anindletment, according to the Scottish forms ontains always a major and minor proposition, dif foring materially from an indictment in England. The first proposition quotes the law, the second the circumstances of the offence. The Proclamation pursues the same course. It firsts sets out, but imenfectly, and with the emission of an important buse, the statute, and having proceeded to state ortain resolutions of the Catholics, it contains a complicated conclusion of law and fact, which I onfend the Executive Government has no authority, even if founded in a Proclamation, to infer. that the assembly by these resolutions proposed to be convened, is a direct violation of the previsions of the statute recited, and an indawful

assembly. There exist further objections in point of form to this paper. The Proclamation would, I conceive have been objectionable, had it stopped at this conclusion, but the same infatuation which dictated the points connected with the controversy which has proceeding seems to have accompanied the preparation of the instrument, for having stated a supposed jouctions which it contains not so much upon the violation of the law; as upon other circumstances of imagining danger to the " peace and tranquillity of the state!" These circumstances might have been recited as matters of inducement, accompanied by the charge that the proceeding was also a violation of the law; but to make the Proclamation rest principally upon the imagination of the Executive Go vernment, and only collaterally upon the breach of the statute, is a conversion of ideas which to an Eng lish mind must appear truly novel and extraordinary It tends to show, if not confusion in the minds of those by whom this paper has been penned, at least I that they entertained themselves a doubt upon the foundation of the whole proceeding, as not war unted by the statute -- and that they thought it adi cable to bolster up the case by an attempt to describe and denounce the proposed assembly as a tiotous assembly at common law !

Let, however, the major and minor proposition of this Preclamation or indictment be compared.-The mains recites an act. 45 to prevent the election appointment of unlawful assemblies, under preence of preparing or presenting public petitions, or other addresses to his Majesty or the Parliament." If they specifies various enactments against assemdies and proceedings held " under such prefences. It omits, however, all notice of the important clause of the act protecting the right of petition-and in lusion afterwards drawn, that the proposed assemdy is within the Convention Act, it states a Resolution of the Catholics, that a Committee be apminted, and for what purpose? In the words of he Proglametion itself, "to cause proper petitions cy, when not published in the ordinary routine of to be forthwith framed for the repeal of the penal laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such Petitions under the serious consideration of the Leistature, within the first month of the ensuing Sec. on of Parliament." Is it possible to read the Prochienation, and not to be struck with its glaring in-

ficial acts, by any unfounded allegation, or by any | petitioning, and adducing, as the only evidence [purpose then that of petitioning Parliament, bona fide, with discours, propriety, and dispatch!!!

An objection also occurs to the Proclamation

which applies to another class of his Maie to's subments to prevent Catholics from being misted int cealing from their knowledge, at least not pointing out, a most important classe, and, by intruding upon them an extrajudicial exposition of the law. nisteading their judgment, and subjecting them, perhaps, to heavy damages, should Mugistrate dept the expesition of the Castle, and a Court of Law, in an action of damages brought to try the oint, declare that construction to be unfounded.-What repaidtion can the framers of this instrument make to those who may be decrived by the plausibiobjecting, with all due respect, to the paper pub- lity of its authority into the commission of acts by which their fortunes may be rained, or their persons exposed to implicent danger, from the argre passions which the proceeding is calculated to excite in a namits of a proclamation—it does not merely quote a tion characterised by strong feeling and a proneness to quick resentment?

1 remain, &c. HIBERNO-ANGLUS.

LORD BILLINGTON.

It is not true that Lord Viscourt Wellington i on his return to England in consequence of inclipeitlen. On the contrary, we have reason to believe, rom the information we have received, that he is lesting! to fill a more innortant situation, and disver. There is a rumon that our Cabinet has at crease tone with our Allies than they have hithertoope, and without which they perceive that what has been mailerally asserted by their more able preexcess will be certainly realized, that the war have be protracted from year to year without the east advancement under the langeur, disinclination, or treachery, of the leading Councils of the two Kingdoms. It is obvious, from the last dispatches of Lord Wellington (but which Ministers have thought it prodent to carble), that the French are taking a position which threatens a combined attack on the whole of our line of entrenchments; and as soon as the very warm weather shall abate, their

perations will no doubt commerce. To meet them with adequate energy, it is becoment on our allies really to draw forth all their reources, and to act with one mind. To do this they oust agree to invest Lord Wellington with proper authority to arouse and evert the faculties of the copie, who are all well disposed, and desire only o have their own grievances reduceded, the hope of a begignant Government established, and Leaders whom they can trust.

We have heard that remonstrances on this subject have been at length attended with success, in Portugal; aed that Leid Wellington will no longer have to complain of the dilatory and evasive conduct of the Government, for the power to call forth the energies of the people will be put into his own hands. As fights his battles, may be trusted with the means of making these battles successful; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if any thing can give us a chance of terminating the war is the Peninsula with advantage to the people themselver, it is by placing a enerous confidence in the hands of the power that as come to their assistance.

We trust the same language will be spoken to the Government and the Cortex of Spain-as well as to ie Court of Sicily; for we most perfectly agree with the opinion of Captain Piller, that if we are hight the battles of our allies, we ought to be entrusted with the means of drawing forth all the reources of the countries we defend.

A temporary Regency to be established in every nutry where British Armies are to fight for the leliverance thereof, is the only means of effecting that unanimity of evertion which is necessity to sucess; and when it is seen what frivolous division revail among the leaders, and what oppressions keep own and stifle all aidonr in the people, it is maniest that, unless our Government is as imbecile and esotted as those of Palermo and Cadiz themselves. we must arouse from our own squeamish inaction, and exert a clear, an honourable, but a commanding influence in the Government which we assist.

Poisoning Rice Horses, D. Dawson, who stands indicted for this offence, and who is now in he minor proposition, and as warranting the con- | Cambridge goal, awaiting the next March Assizes, was originally a groom, and many years past was onsidered one of the best judges of the capabilities of a race-horse, and the crosses and jostlings, on the Newmarket Turf. He is erroneously stated in the papers, at the last examination, to have been indicted for the late poisoning, as he is not charred with that offence. He stands indicted for poisoning two horses at the Newmark t Spring Meeting of 4809, when the poisonous draughts was supposed to have been designed for Mr. Wilson's Wizard, the winper of 2000 gs, stakes, but which fell to the lot of two others. The principal witness against Dawson is Stephens, a helping groom, who is suspected of

THE PRESS UPON THE CONTINENT

46 ALTONA, AUG. 5 "The Editor of this Gazette having been desired make known the source from which he had an are ticle, it seried the 24th May last, in No. 42, Vol. 34, bearing the title " Roply of the Emperor No. poleon to the Deputies of the Chambers of the Deartments," is penetrated with the most professed grief at having merited the repreach of having insertmorbinkingly, an article to which he could at fix no authenticity. Lecause it is not to be four dia the public prints under French authority ! 1 The duty of this retraction has been imposed

oon him, as well as the necessity of conforming for he future with the greatest exacticule to the ordinances of his Government, who orders him to insert nothing in his Journal which can give occasion to est complaint on the part of Governments, on triendly terms with Donwark." - 10, ille du Nord.

DARING ATTACK OF A MAIL COACH

An attack of a very singular and desperate kind was made upon the Gloucester Mail Coach at two block on Saturday morning last, by the side of Nettlebury wood, not far distant from Henley-upn-Thames, as it was coming up to London. A shot was fired from behind the hedge of the weed. which, from its report, was supposed to have been from a larger piece than a pistol. One of the balls, from its whistling sound, was heard to pass between the coachman and Mr. Stockdale, jun. of Piccolij. ly, who sat upon the box with him; the ceach was full within side, and had three other outside passencors on the roof. The object of this extraordient mode of assault was evidently, by killing the coachman, to render the horses so unmanageable that the carriege would soon be everturned, and thus the guard, precingers, and mail, be easily brought within the power of the desperate assailants. Mr. Stockdale had nearly £1000 in Bank of England iotes in his pucket-book, and the several other pasragers had also considerable property about them. The men who made this desperate attempt, are supneed to be three highwaynen, who, the day before, robbed several carriages on the same road, at eleven o'clock in the morning; and who, to avoid discovery of their persons, were crapes on their aces, and had thrown off their costs, which were probably concented in an adjoining wood. The General Post Office, with their accostomed rigilance. he moment that they heard of this outrage, sent off acions expresses, and adopted every other possible means that could lead to the discovery of the daring oifenders.

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES.

The Rev. Charles M'Dermott was capitally inlicted under the Statute of Anne for the abduction formales. It is a Statute peculiar to this country The Prosecutrix was the chief evidence; she deposed that she had been "spending the evening" in dancing with the " Lade of the Village" in the house of a neighbour -that "niter the gathering" had danced round the moon, and the boys and girls had " scattered." except ber present hu-band, his friends, the hostess and herself, they carried her out and put her on a horse and carried her ofi.

The original forcible abduction was proved; but t was also proved that the Priest did not see her till the third day afterwards—that in the interval between the abduction and the marriage, she had many opportunities of returning to her father's house, which she did not think proper to take advantage of -that she remained among them until the third day asband's father—that the and her father expressed their dislike to the match -that the Priest receired her confession in private," and married her afterwards-that she did not swear the informations till four months afterwards, when her husband had left her -- she admitted that if he had made " a good husband" and " stood his ground," Father Charles would not be in the dock. She also admitted, that although it was easy for Father Charles to nake husbands, yet it was not easy to make them

Judge Fox, after a high compliment to the exemplany conduct of the Catholic Clergy, told the Jury that it did not appear that the Clergyman was a party in the forcible abduction, and directed them to acquit. They instantly returned a verdict of

CLOSMEL, AUGUST 31. One of those intemperate feacas which the clasic and itritable temper of our lower orders renders on familiar, took place a few evenings since after & day's labour at hav near Borrisileigh, when one Shawho had been foremost in the Row, lost his ife .- Herald.

A few days since the Limerick Militia arrived at loghern, where it occupied almost the entire of the quarters that could be allotted to the military: The lussex Militia having immediately after entered the own, it was impossible to provide them with bilets; on which the Limerick Regiment, in the true civit of Irish fellow-soldiership, beat to arms, and parched out of the village to Fermoy, fourteen nelex off, in order to accommodate the strangers, = Iiid.

On the 29th, that fine body of men, the Louth Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Rt. Hen-Col. Foster, marched through Dublia on their way to the Figeon House, where they are to embuck fet

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,180.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1811.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN CATHOLIC

WE, the undersigned, requests MEETING of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of this Borough, at the GLORE INN. DUNGARYAN, OR TRESDAY, the 10th Day of September, 1811, at twelve o'Clock, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of such Penal Laws as affect our Body.

EDW. SHANAHAN BARRON, G. LONERGAN, M. D. VAL TALLON, ROBERT LONGAN. WILLIAM GAEWEY, PATT. LONGAN, L. M. GALWEY. DOMINICK TALLON, ARTHUR QUIN, JAMES CREMEN VAL. TALLON, JUN JAMES HEARN, M. D. JAMES TALLON.

A CAUTION.

MERERY caution the public not to purchase any of the Utensils, Casks, or Fixtures, of the Brow CEV now in the Possession of MATREWS, CARROLL and Duckher, without first applying to me. THOMAS MIGRATH. Carrick-ch-Suir, September 2, 1811.

In the Matter of Just Sale of Said Bankrupt's senear the Town of Carrick-on-Sur as formerly advertised in this Pa per, sendjourned to Wednesdas, the 11th inst. when ore entire will be sold at Kenny's Hotel, in said Town at twelve o'clock .-- Application to be made to Messes William M. Ardagh and William O'Neill, Merchants Assignees, John Vero, Eqs. Attorney, Waterford, or to

Mr. Joseph Wilson, 187, Abbey-street, Dublin.

100 Prime old.

For One Year, from the 29th Day of September next, FEMAL LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, containing about 200 Acre, Plantation Measure, at th distance of a Mile from this City, at the Kilkenny Proposals to be received by Mr. A. Biggs, and Mr.

Waterford, August 27, 1911.

TIELDING, Auctionece.

TOBACCO. 300 Hhds for Sale by John Arrey and Post

300 Crep 1519 Which they will commoned landing on Monday, the 5th Instant, porthe Castor, from Verginia.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS IND ARCHITECTS

FRIDGE OVER THESTIR AT CLONETT, OPPO ITE THE

NY Persons, willing to make Proposols for the A Erection and Upholding of the above fieldge, is conformity to the Plans Approved, and Passed, by the Grand Junies of the Countries of Tipperary and Waterford, are requested to give in the same to the Secretaries of either of the Two Grand Juries, with whom the Plans may be seen; and also to name the Securities who are willing to pass Bonds, in Double Sur required, for the Exection of the Work, and for Uphabling the same in Good, and Perfect Renau tor too space of Five Years from its being Finished. Proposals to be given in within one Month from August 10, 1811.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-SEPT. 4.

Butter, first Quality, #5 124, 0d.7

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Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

BUENOS ATRES GAZETTE, JUNE 15.

TO THIS MOST EXCELLENT JUNEA.

Most Excellent Senor-I have received the letter of your Excellency of the 24th of February, which you inform me of the proceedings of General Elio, in interrupting the commerce of Buenos Ayres and in which (after some observations on the suprosed want of legitimate official authority on the part of that General) you begins to communicate them to my Government. On this point I will comply with your Excellency's wishes, but I am convinced that I only unticipate the opinion of my Court when I assure you, that this communication will be received with the deepest regret, and will augment those painful feelings which must be inspired by the present unfortunate contest between Buenos Avres and its dependencies.

The confidence which your Excellency has placed a me, and the conviction that I shall acquire a new title to it by the proposal which I am about to submitto vour consideration, encourage me to speak frankly and without reserve.

Your Excellency, by constantly expressing a fixed determination to adhere to the common cause of the preserve the claims of your legitimate Sovereign, have cured an undoubted right to the friendship and good offices of Great Britain, founded on a basis nuch more solid and extensive than that of the adantages and concessions which you have so liberally

ad wisely granted to its subjects. But it is nevertheless to be lamented, that while iese principles deserte every applause, their peactical results have hitlerto so little corresponded to their tenour; and that, in a crisis which requires united efforts and undivided energy, the power of the confederation formed against France should be weakened by the failure of those resources, which might rationally be expected from these who uniappily, cannut contribute to its fortunate issue because they are plunged in all the evils of civil dis-

Your Excellency knows too well the scrupulo ood faith of the Court of London, the sacred ties which connect it with Spain, and the great and uniersally important objects of their mutual alliance, to believe that Great Britain, without violating that faith, sterificing those obligations, and aban doning the cobjects, can lend the sanction of her approbation to measures productive of dissention between the couponent parts of a coalition, the happy ene of which depends upon a cordial co-operation and good unterstanding among all its constituent

But though it is thus impossible for Great Britain to act in eppesition to her obligations, and the incrests of the fist cause which she supports, the just hims which our Excellency has to her friendship ospice her with a sincere desire to become instrumental to your happiness and prosperity, in the only way in which she can at present promote these

I thereforetake upon me to offer to your Excelency, in themost ample manner, the good offices and friendly interpositions of the English Government, for the purpose of facilitating an amicable setflement of the differences which at present subsist between the Spaniards of both hemispheres, and deivering them from the greatest of all calamities, civil discord, as the origin of their ruin, and of the greatest danger to the common cause.

firm confidence that it will be undertaken with have acquired an idea of gratitede and justice-but which were in circumstances similar to those in which Buenos Ayres is placed.

I beg your Excellency clearly to understand, that the proposal which I make does not involve any disposition on the part of my Court to interpose in the dect with her declaration of attachment to Great this would involve a contradiction in principles; political affairs of the Spanish Monarchy, or to sup- Britain, her ally, she gives the highest offence to Elio, and the illegitimate power from which he deport any system inconsistent with liberality and the colonies, who, as subject to the same King, have justice, and with the permanent prosperity of Spa- an equal right with Galicia, the Asturias, and Canish America.

It does not appear possible that your Excellency | affords themprotection. These reasons are of weight can confide your cause in better hands than those of sufficient to convince the Junta, that, without any England. Every motive of interest and of policy unites in declaring that the prosperity of Buenos Ayres must be to us an object of importance; and this consideration, founded on identity of interests, neral Elio has imposed upon British ships. is calculated to produce the most unlimited confidence on the part of your Excellency.

Should the proposal I have had the honour to make be adopted by your Excellency, I would suggest to you, as the first step to its actual execution, the adoution of measures for an armistice, between your Excellency and General Illio; nothing can be more simple than such a negociation. The withdrawing of your Excellency's troops on the one side, and the constion of the blockade on the other, would pass to England, by means of an open and unrebe just measures of mutual concession. It might be stipulated, that this armistice should last till how incapable Spain is to employ her public funds the final adjustment, under the friendly mediation | with economy, as well as to direct her armies, be-

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY LORD STRANGFORD

A proposition of this nature, so analogous to the noderation which has characterised the commencement of your Excellency's proceedings, would cover | granted them. Notwithstanding this, no considera-Buenos Ayres with honour; and even should it be rejected, the very fact of having made so equitable | busness of the Spanish Administrations, yet they an offer would prove, that you had left no means | now haughtly ask, who has provided funds sufficient untried to avert the calamities of civil war, while the party that refused to accede to so just a measure would be in a great degree responsible for them. Your Excellency rannot full to perceive the rarf-

ons immediate advantages which would result from this preposal. The restoration of commerce would instantly follow—the termination of the difficulties under which British agents have laboured in this part of the world-and the removal of every disposition to interfere in the affairs of Spanish America. which may have been felt by any other States under the influence of the jealousies excited by the military movements and political proceedings of its neigh-

I think it proper to apprise your Excellency, that have also written to General Elio on the subject to which this letter relates, and that I have laboured to produce in him a disposition corresponding to Allies against France, to respect the authority and | that which I confidently hope and believe is felt by your Excellency.

I conclude by requesting again your Excellency's attention to the proposition which I have had the honour to make, and that you will farour me with your sentiments upon it as soon as you conveniently can; and to believe that I am solely actuated by a sincere desire for your peace and prosperity, and for the prosperous issue of the just contest, in which we arrequally engaged, and in which we cannot hope to conquer if we are divided among ourselves.

> I have the honour, &c. (Signed) STRANCFORD. ANSWER OF THE JUNEAL

MOST EXCELLENT SENOR-The Junta has to rived by Captain Heywood, of the Navy, the confidential letter addressed to them by your Excelled cy, acknowledging the receipt of theirs of the 24th of February. It is not difficult to discover the reasons of your Excellency's silence on the most material part of its contents, nor of your answer to the last, dated March 6th, even had it not been asertained by other channels, that your Excellency, acknowledging those ports to be in a state of blockide, even to ships of your own nation, chose rather o give a silent refusal, notwithstanding the reasons

This unexpected event, and the excessive exer ons of Admiral De Courcy to free the British flag com the obstructions put many months before, by the Government of Monte Video, their being fre ports, present to us a very mortifying contrast.-The Junta can assign no cause for this retrograde movement, unless it form part of the plan of the British Government to adopt no measures that may tend to disunite America from Spain. The Junta, It is certain that the commercial prospects of Great Britain and America have nothing to do with this

If Spain should ever renounce her system of ex clusion with respect to America, it is time for her to know, that in the state of insignificance in which she , her true interest consists in soliciting England to approach these sources, whence she may supply that strength which she has exhausted for the interest of Toffer this mediation to your Excellency, in the by Spanish tyranny; at least, in this way she might romptness by the English Government, and in the I she chuses rather to be deficient on this score, than nowledge of what has been already proposed and to renounce exclusive rights, to which she believes eccepted by other parts of the Spanish Monarchy, herself to be entitled to all eternity, declaring imthis quarter-while she cannot recoucile such contalonia, to a direct intercourse with the nation that riolation of the good faith pledged to Spain, and without a breach of any positive agreement, the | twixt both nations; but your Excellency may rest Court of London may resist the blockade which Ge-

Your Excellency observes, that it is a matter of regret, that, in the present crisis, the power of the confederacy against France should be weakened for | Excellency, &c. want of resources.

The Junta is of opinion, that to avoid the prejudices of which your Excellency speaks, and not to come to a state of the greatest weakness, the most effectual way is, not to place the resources of America in the hands of Spain, without making them stricted commerce. The whole world is not ignorant of Great Britain, of the points at present in discus- | cruse she has already dilapidated the supplies re- | mission.

sion between the Government of Buenos Ayres and I mitted from America for her defence. Such contributions of levalty and of honour ought to be kept sacred; their disposition was determined by the same necessities, and the intention of these who tion was sufficient to limit the predigality and covetto support so many years the expences of the Armles? These provinces profess entire fidelity to Ferdinand the VIIth; they wish to direct only by themselves, and without the hazard of risking their means to the rapacity of unfaithful hands; they promise to enter luto the coalition against the tyrant, so long as their civil independence is acknowledged.-Here your Excellency will observe a means of strengthening the power of the confederation, till a final success, much more secure and more conformable to the principles of equity, than by threatening us with menaces, punishments, and blockades, into

> Your Excellency may be firmly assured that the blockade imposed by General Elio is more prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, and to Spain herself, than it is to us. If the scrupulous considerations of your nation carry it to dissemble such aggressions, the Junta cannot propose to the people such a species of humiliation. . They can perceive in it nothing else than a determination to resist the audacious attempts of a Chief, who, without any other authority than a simple letter from the Secretary Bardaxi his relation, exhibits himself a hostile Vicerov. It was this circumstance which hastened the aversion they formerly hore in their minds, and made the people of the eastern province take up arms. They demanded resistance from this Junta. and they have confined their aggressions to investing the walls of Monte Video.

a subordination which no person has a right to re-

In this state of things, the armistice which the conciliating disposition of your Excellency proposes, can produce no other effects than to frustrate an enterprise already far advanced : to expose the safety of many patriots to the rengeance of Elio; to excite an universal convulsion among the provinces, and the abandonment of our expectation to fluctuating opinion. This would surely be acting contrary to the principles of our institution, and to raise again the colonial system which our hands destroyed. This Junta entertain too sublime an idea of the penetration of your Excellency, to attribute your proposal to any other motive than an unacquaintance with oc-

currences which are obscured by distance.

In respect to the mediation which your Facellency has proposed to remove the differences which subsist between the States and the Peninsula, nothing could be more satisfactory to this Junta than to place their cause in hands so faithful and generous s those of the British Cabinet. The good faith which characterises it, and the identity of their interests with ours, are causes which assure us of its fidelity. But the Junta cannot discover reasons to authorize them at present to avail themselves of such mediaion. The Peninsula is no more than a part of the Spanish Monarchy, and that so mained, that it would be no small concession to put it upon an equality with America. It therefore follows, from this priniple, that the Peninsula cannot hold any authority over America, nor this over that. Were the English Cabinet to act the part of an impartial mediator. it would be a precise acknowledgment of the Indopendence of the two States. On the other hand, were the British Cabinet possessed of an idea of our Spain, and be cambled to clothe a people left anked inferiority, it would not be surprising that the result of a negociation would be to grant us much more by favour than we deserve in justice. Therefore, until we can know the opinion of the British nation, all alterior proceedings should be suspended. In addition, your Excellency combines your mediation with periously by her Emissary, General Elio, these | the armistice, and should a negociation take place, ports to be in a state of blockade, and is using ex- General Elio would continue to hold all the autho oress orders to annihilate the British commerce in I rity of Vicercy, wherewith he is invested by the Junto of Cadiz, even here where he now occupies; but rives his authority, would remain triumphant over our rights before the termination of the dispute.

The unlimited confidence which this Junta has in the pure intentious of your Excellency, convinces us that you have no other object in view than to unite the political ties which subsist in common beassured, that if the state of our negociations do not permit us to adhere to them, our friendship towards Great Britain shall not be less firm, nor our considetation of your Excellency .- God preserve your

Bucnos Ayres, May 19, 1911. To his Excellency Lord Strangford, &c.

Admirals De Winter and Villaret are at Bouogne, where Napoleon, it is said, intends to reestablish his camp.

From the same authority we learn, that Count Major a Praxim, a Councillor of State to the Emperor of Russia, and formerly employed in the Emba sy of M. de Marcoff, arrived at Paris on the 8th, but that nothing had transpired as to the object of his

Chief. General Blake had sailed from Cadiz for | fleet. Murcia, in order to support the 3d army; and it appears that Ballasteros will disembark in the plain of St. Rogne for the same purpose. In consequence, the great force, as well of the Allies as of the enemy, which a few weeks since was in Estremadura, has been divided, one taking the direction of the North, and the other of the South. In the latter province the French have only the garrison of Badajos and the castle of Truxillo, and some detachments on the side of the Sierra Morena.

August 11 .-- An express is just arrived from head-quarters, which he left on the 8th at Sabugal. General Slade, with a brigade of British and another of Portuguese, is in advance at Alden-de-Ponte, the light division at Quadrasayers, the 6th at Ugeria, and the 3d at head-quarters.

VALENCIA, JULY 16. Gen. Lacy has taken the command of the troops in Catalonia. It appears that the English, who went to the succour of Tarragons, are gone to Port Mahon. Ceneral Santocildes has more than 18,000 men. and Potier 3000, in Potes. The corps which still remain here amount to 5000 men; and, in the other

regulars. General Abadea is not yet arrived. A letter from Sweden observes, that " the King is in progress of deposition, but has not yet been for mally deposed. As to all real authority, he is com-

points of the province, there are 4000 more, all

pletely set aside." The letters from Hamburgh related most distress ing occurrence which had recently taken place there by order of the existing Government. It appear that two bags of letters had been seized under a supposition that they contained letters intended to b forwarded to England. Many letters of that description were discovered, some of which were proved t have been written by two firms of the first eminence in the city of Hamburgh; the writers were immediately secured, seals placed on their counting-houses, their property seized, and the parties themselves sent to Paris loaded with irons. The greatest alarm prevailed lest they should be sent to the gallies

An unpleasant affair lately occurred at the Mauritius, between two Officers of his Majesty's 22d foot. The account that has reached us states, that on the 3d of December, the day of the capitulation. Lieuteurol L. after some menacing expressions, suddealy attacked Lieutenant D. with his drawn sword. The latter, it is said, having no time to prepare for defence, retreated, till he had succeeded in getting his sword from his scabbard, when he stood upon the defensive, and endeavoured to parry the thrusts of his assailant, by whom he was soon disarmed .-Lieutenant L. still continued his thrusts, which Lieutenant D. for some time turned aside with his naked hands, till at length Lieutenant L. closing upon his disarmed opponent, and seizing him with one hand, with the other forced the sword into his breast. The point entered the cavity of the breast just above the right nipple, pierced the lungs, and produced a copious discharge of blood from the mouth. Lieutenaut D. was considered for two days in imminent danger, but at the date of the last accounts, no apprehension was entertained for his recovery. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to assemble, to investigate the circumstances of this

The legality of the recent election of Lord Gosford, as one of the Representative Peers of Ireland, in the room of Lord Longueville, deceased, will probably be questioned in the House of Lords, on the ground of the Constituent Peers resident in England, in order to qualify them as electors, having been sworn before Irish Magistrates, who came over for that purpose, but who, it is thought, could exunless they had derived it under the Act of Union, which is not the case.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29. Windsor Castle, August 25. "There is no alteration in his Majesty's symp-

toms to-day. " H. HALFORD,

"W. HEBERDEN, " R. WILLIS."

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Duke of Sussex is now in a fair way of recovery Lord Wellington has, with his usual sagacity, planned a defence for Oporto; which, if not so imprognable as the lines of Lisbon, will at least present a very formidable resistance to the enemy, in the event of his attempting to advance in that quarter. That important city had hitherto been in a manner open, and must have fallen before any soperior force that approached it. These new defences chiefly consist in the fortifying of the strong passes which lead, in various directions, to Oporto. The works were begun some time

Some of the letters from Lisbon mention that large reinforcements have lately been received by the enemy, and that Massena is expected at the head of 50,000 men. We do not believe this statement.-The reinforcements which the enemy have lately received have not been to any very considerable amount. Their Papers mentioned a short time ago, that some divisions of an army of reserve had arrived; but they have been scarrely sufficient to enable Gen. Bonnet to make head against the Gallician army, which now indeed has acquired such strength as to have forced the enemy to retire from Astorga and the country intersected by the Orbigo, between that cirvand Leon.

Sir Joseph Yorke returned yesterday to Spithead with the saundron under his command.

The Princess Elizabeth Packet is arrived at Falmouth from Surinam. About a fortnight ago she spoke Sir J. Yorke's squadron off the Western in becomes too late for to act."

7th army, of which he is appointed Commander-in- | Islands, cruizing for the homeward-bound China |

Capiz, Aug. 1 .- The following address from Field Marshal Don Luis Lacy to the dispersed and deserters, has been printed and circulated throughout all the free places of this principality.

" The loss of Tarragona is not irreparable; it is new stimulus to redouble the heroic endeavours upon which infallibly depends the liberty of the principality. Reports spread by the enemies of union and order have produced a scandalous dispersion. Eight days, reckoning from this time, is still allowed to all who preserve in their hearts, the least Spanish feeling, after which those who have not joined their colours, in the places fixed upon for their speedy re-union, shall be pursued and arrested by the civil and military authorities, in order to be punished according to the regulations of the army. I seriously hope I shall not feel myself obliged to act with severity in fulfilling the obligations which my country and the general voice of the nation impose, and which demand we should all die rather than disobey.

The address concludes with pointing out the ifferent points at which the dispersed from the different regiments are to assemble.

· Vich. July 9, 1811.

MADRID, JULY 5 .- On the 2d arrived two Officers, one from Castile and the other from Almarez; they alighted at the house of Belliard, with | for some years, almost forgotten, of ambiguous whom they had a conference for a considerable time without afterwards speaking to any person; from which, and the ill-humour of Belliard, it is inferred that their news was disagreeable; what it was is not certainly known, but there is reason to believe that the Officer from Castile brought accounts relative to the movements of the Gallician army, and the English troops which are upon Ciudad Rodrigo .-This conjecture appears to be confirmed by the arrival of otheers, surgeous, &c. from Avila.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS. TO THE 4TH INSTANT, INCLUSIVE.

ROSTON HULY 30. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States. form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint Monday the 4th day of November next, for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications is may then be made to them, and to consult and etermine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet, for the welfare of the United

In testimonial whereof I have caused the Scal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, 24th July, 1811. JAMES MADISON.

Of the President's Proclamation the Intelligencer says, " It is to be presumed that it grows out of our foreign relations. It seems to be understood that the communications of Mr. Foster do not correspoud with the reasonable expectations which might have been formed. We do not understand that they have extended directly to any subject beyond the Orders in Council and the Blockade of May, 1806. With respect to this Blockade, it is understood to be placed under a construction and on a footing to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty. As to the Orders in Council, it would seem that a repeal the gloom which at present overhangs them, it will I them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal whatever of the French Decrees, but on a repeal of these Decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require, as violating any of their neutral rights. And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non-importation act, if continued in force without such repeal of the French Decrees as Is contended for by Gt. Britain.

The Government Paper mentions that the Essex frigate brought no information from Parissubsequent o the arrival out of the John Adams; that in general it may be inferred from official and other sources (let the information be seen) that the Decrees are not in operation, and that some commercial relaxntions (what are they?) have taken place, but not to the extent desired. Other subjects of complaint are in statu quo.

GENERAL MOREAU.-An American paper conning the following observations on this once celeorated Othicer :--

" General Moreau's conduct since his arrival mong us has been watched with the jealousy naturalo freemen, but at the same time with all the candour which his situation entitled him to, whenever his actions did not assume a questionable aspect ;-and the result has been, a firm conviction on the part of those who have been on terms of particular ntimacy with him, that the compassion bestowed upn him as an exile, on his first arrival, was most lagentably misplaced; and that his views, and the character which in fact he sustains, are to be dreaded as the very bane to the peace and liberty of the trary, embrace each other in perfect confidence and United States.

" General Moreau Is now on a tour through the northern States, accompanied by two Gentlemen as It is thus that the cause of Catholic Freedom will is Secretatics, or companious, who in all their exursions are very minute in ascertaining the state of he two great parties which now divide the country -their feelings on the subject of a war with either belligerent-and how far their prejudices and preoilections will carry them in that event. These are facts which the people ought to ponder upon before

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

THE MEATH CATHOLIC MEETING

On Thursday last, the Catholic Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders, and Inhabitants, of the rich and independent County of Meath, assembled, pursuant to equisition, in the Court-house, Navan. The Right Hon, Lord Fingall in the Chair, -The Meeting was numerously and most respectably attended, Soft by the Catholic and Preterant lank of the County but we have only pass this creating to my Lord, it is because I think the times and the subjoin the speeches of two entightened Protestant Gentlemen of fortune, together with the resolutions. which, in spirit and composition, claim our praise Mr. Winter, in a strain of manly elequence, ad-

dressed Lord Fingall to the following effect : -

My Lord Fingall-Under the peculiar circum-

tances in which this meeting is held-circumstance affecting the whole body of the Catholics of Ireland -I hope I may be excused, though not one of that spect, and be respected by the Crown; it will anibody, for trespassing on your attention. I shall not take up much of your time, wishing only to tostify, in a few words, how sincerely I sympathize with my countrymen, obstructed, in a rexations and to deceive the royal car, and ambitious designenexpected manner, in their pursuit of rights too ong withheld from them. To embarracs and enfeeble their efforts, an act of Parliament has been drawn forth from the Statute Book, where it lay and overwhelm our country. I do, therefore, meaning, and therefore more easily wrested to any

desired purpose. In consequence of the proceedings | share equally the biessings of the Constitution with my follow-subjects of every religious perthus adopted, the Catholics, my Lord, have been placed in a situation of much peopletity, and, perhaps, peril; and if it behaves them, so circumstanced, to pursue, on their own part, a line of the Catholic of these Countries from becoming the conduct equally temperate and firm, they have a right, too, to expect that they shall not be left to contend alone, but that they shall see at their side, and my mind the Catholic Body are pursuing their object in a strictly legal and constitutional manner. heartily engaged in their support, all those who confess the justice of their cross, and are sensible of and their temperate, dignified, and firm conduct, when constructed with the violent, intemperate, its importance; all who are consinced that to union and, I will say, unconstitutional conduct of their alone we can look for security, and that a lasting and cordial union must be grounded in that feeling of a common interest, which the enjoyment of equal rights and advantages inspired. Without touching energetic language of the Old Volunteers of our on the legality of the proceedings lately adopted by Government, which are now in a course for legal decision, I shall only shortly remark on their obvious impolicy. What beneficial effect can there possibly result from them? Is it imagined that the great Body of Irish Catholics can be reduced to bear their degradation to silent acquiescence? And if not, what is to be gained by disturbing them in that mode of preferring their complaints which they

amocent posterity of those who a handred verreaco have judged most expedient? If Catholic grierances might have violated the law. As the true friend of must still exist, and still be discussed and agitated, the Protestant interest, I support Catholic Emanciwhat ought to be more desired, than that they pation; but it is that interest which embraces the should be discussed in an assembly, comprising all whole community of my country, which will not who are most elevated in rank, in property, and suffer a part to be disserved from the whole, and character, of the Catholic Body? And will the which will admit of no restriction to be just, but tranquillity and security of the country be much that founded on the divine precept of the Divine Lepromoted, should the present measures terminate in gislator, the common Parent of both our religious, depriving that Body of the salutary controll and in-Do as you would be done by." fluence of such persons, and leaving it to be prompted The following Resolutions, proposed by the Honin it's movements solely by the feelings of wrong, and homas Barnewall, and seconded by Elias Corbally. the workings of resentment? It is right, too, to Esq. were unanimously agreed to: emark the period when this proceeding, as if to ren-Resolved. That the Catholics of Ireland have for a der it doubly galling, was adouted against the Cathoong series of years borne with calm and patient endurance, a state of degradation in their native land, tic of Ireland. It has been thought expedient thus which might well have excused a warmer tone of comto ruffle the temper of the Country, at a moment when the People flattered themselves, and, surely,

will be quickly dissipated, and cease to cast

foreboding fears begin to be entertained-and the

friends of religious peace and national concord

ought to be, more than ever, on the alert and vigi-

lant. It is impossible to contemplate, without some

apprehension, what we have now for some time

tured wisdom and enlightened mind we looked for

the happy settlement of our distracted country, is

beset by men anxious to intercept and thwart his be-

nevolent purposes; and, in their endeavours to work

upon his mind, we may well presume it is one of

their chief arguments to represent us to him as a Peo-

ple divided into two hostile and inveterate purties

which cannot be reconciled -and that in endeavour-

ing to gracify the one, he will forfeit the attachment

of the other. Such representations as these we must

strenuously counteract; and now particularly, while

the balance perhaps still wavers in uncertainty.

wherein are weighed the opposing Counsels which

are to decide our future destiny, every man ought

to hasten to cast his weight, however trifling, into

the scale, in which the dictates of justice and the

opes of Ireland struggle for preponderance. It is

herefore peculiarly gratifying to every liberal mind,

uasion eagerly pressing forward, to shew that they

listrust too often imputed to us, but, on the cou-

incere good will .- It is thus, my Lord, that the

make its way to victory, and in a way the most safe

that, even from the events of the day, we may de-

rive encouragement, as likely on the whole rather to

liberation, and that I may conclude with expressing

my confident hope, as it is my sincere wish, that your

proceedings may speedily lead to that successful is- of the Wells, Eq.; John M. Grainger, of Cosectuars.

ccelerate than to retard the period of your complete

nd honourable to the country. I trust, therefore,

obstinacy of your enemies will be forced to yield .--

not participate in those feelings of jealousy and

lately taken place, persons of every religious per-

perceive, at the several Meetings which have

vitnessed. The illustrious Personage, to whose ma-

plaint and indignation, than as a body they have ever ct manifested on good grounds flattered themselves, that the ac-That in their endeavours to raise themselves from complishment of their hopes was at hand. I trust it this degraded state, to an equal rank with their more favoured countrymen, they have been animated by will appear that it is so; that whatever may be the conviction, that the redress they seek is not more desirable as an act of justice to them, than as conduprove to be no more than a passing cloud, which cive to the best interests of the whole community, as necessary to the advancement of its social happines the consolidation of its strength, and the establishment shade over the bright prospect which they have so fondly contemplated. But the period is critical-

sue, which the justice of your claims, and then

portance to the general welfare of the Empire

loudly demand ... | Loud cheering for several

Mr. Barnes-Fanother Protestant Gentleman -

My Lord, I am unaccustomed to address a pub-

lie resembly, yet upon this occasion I feel it an im-

perative duty to state what are the motives that have

independ me to appear at this meeting -and first

eccasion are such as to require every truly indepen-

dent man manfully to speak out his mind. It is he

the sense, respectability, and independence of the

country coming forward with an open, manly arou-

al of their sentiments, that we shall be most surely

protected from the arbitrary exercise of power, on

the one hand, or the licentious abase of freedom, on

the other; the united roice of such men must be

heard, from the throne to the cottage. It will re-

nate, but regulate and controll the People. But

country's fate, suffering weak and evil counsellors

ing men, with false pretences, to mislead and

corrupt the public mind, what have we a right to

expect, but that every misfortune shall overtake

as a Protestant, who regards his country, and ru-

spects its laws, declare, that I am auxious to

ussion; and I do think that Catholic Eman-

ipation, in the fullest sense of the word, is also.

itely necessary to preserve both the Protestaut and

dayes of either our fereign or demostic enemies. In

adversaries, will secure them the approbation of

every enlightened man in the empire, and eventual-

ly ensure their success. I will address them in the

rountry, "You ask for your rights, and no more

than your rights; in so just a cause, I should almost

doubt the existence of a Providence, if I doubted of

arccess." My Lord, I am one among the oldest

Protestant inhabitants of this county; it is the reli-

giou in which I have been born, bred, and hope to

die; but as a Protestant, I protest a gunst that er-

for of all religious, that can inflict a penulty on the

if such men will stand by, silent spectators of their

followed, in a speech not less distinguished for principal

ciple and talent . -

of its security. That, whilst they are impressed with this convicion, from the obvious tendency of their redress, to extinguish jeulousies and discontents, and promote general satisfaction and concord, they are further tortified in it by the declared sentiments of the wisest statesmen, and by the liberal support which the Catholic cause has received, and is receiving, from a reat and daily increasing portion of their Protestant

That in the measures that have been adopted, and the deliberations that have been held, to give weight and efficacy to their claims, they have had no secret. mister, unlawful object in view, but have faithfully confined themselves to their declared purpose, the pursuit of constitutional rights, by constitution neans; and, however they may be misrepresent by those who would malignantly scrutinize all the has been said or done by Catholics, they can vet bol. ly affirm that the true character of their Proceeding has been irreproachable, and not less temperate and

autious, than persevering and firm. That we therefore could not see, without surprisad indignation, the whole Body of the irish Catholic threatened with the penalties of an ambiguous Staute, and harassing proceedings commenced againstthe persons of some of them-Proceedings, in the opiaton of many well-informed men, absolutely illegal. ut certainly uncalled for, rash and impositie.

That adhering with unalterable determination to ar claims to the full enjoyment of equal privileges. we will continue to advance those claims by the mos efficacious means that the Law permits to us, and do therefore concur in the opinion already expressed at Catholic Meetings in various parts of the Kingdom. that Petitions be presented to the Legislature in the ourse of the next Session, for the repeal of all the restrictive Laws which still affect our Body.

That for the purpose of preparing such Patitions on ur behalf, a Committee be appointed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen: The Right Hon, the Earl of Fingall; Right Hon Iscount Gormanstown : Right Hon. Viscount Netterolle; Right Hon. Lord Trimblestown; Right Hon ord Killeen; Hon. Thomas Barnewall; James Nangle, of Kildaiky, Esq.; Pierce O'Brien Butler C Dunboyne Castle, Esq. ; James Caddell, of Hirbourstown, Esq.: Ears Corbally, of Brookston, Fsq.: Jos Barnowall, of Kells, Esq.: John Johnson, The William Control of the Co Christopler Casaik, of Raholdrin, Esq. : C

I it is old a logiciserie that coincidence e consend amon of efforts, so essential to the success our curse, they be directed to confer and co-ope a with sign persons as may be appointed for the purpose at the several Meetings of Catholics out the country, so is to constitute for this a definitive, and signetty legal object, a General smittee of the Catholics of Irecard.

Heselved. That the Thanks of this Meeting ar tore's offered to our worthy Representatives. Sir March Somerville, Parl, openent at the Meetings and thomas Bligh, Esq. for the uniform support given by them to our just claims in the Imperial Par

Reserved. That the Thanks of this Meeting are Payre, But of Darales, Berl Cunningham, and Earl of Isax, and the other Noble Lordcof this County, who the have advocated our cause in Parliament. Resolved, That the Titaks of this Meeting are restetelly presented to those Gentlemen, our Pro-Sant Countrymen, who have this day attended our Vesting and particularly to John Pratt Winter, Eso. our Seads triend.) Thomas Barnes and Richard Payment, Esqrs, for those sentiments so eloquently exand thied win support of our just claims. Lord Fingall having quitted the Chair, and Elias Corbally, Log. being called thereto, it was

Resolved, con the motion of the Hon. Thomas Birpeville That the cordial Thanks, and grateful feelings of the Catholics of this County, be now preserted to the Rt. Hon, the Farl of Fingall, as Chair man of this meeting; as also for the manis, perse recing, yet temperate conduct so uniformly display ed by him in pursuit of our just claims; an I that his Lord thip be respectfully requested to accept this proud tribute of his Countrymen's approbation.

eciaterioro Chronicle. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

cation we must at present refer to our columns. The most important articles relate to America, for which we are indebted to The Cark Intelligencer. A curious report is in circulation in London, that in Dunphin of France is still alive. A person is aid to have lately arrived in England, who know, his place of residence, and has communicated this

CATHOLIC MEETING

Vesterday, pursuant to previous notice, and between the hours of twelve and one, the Reman Catholics of the County and City of Waterford asconsider at the New-Rooms. The Meeting was composed of Men. Inhabitants of the County and Viv. as respectable for Property and Connector as can be found in any part of the United Kingdom. The object in view was, the attainment of Courtiortional Rights in that way, and in no other, which the Constitution its librasestablished and sapetioned. Considers of the parity of their motives, and animared by principles in separably combined with the eather and glory of the Empire at large, their proconfined were conducted with that calm and temperate dimity, and with that undiscoiled candour and incomity, which are the auquestionable testimonic of an integrity that cannot be imperched, and of a devotion to the genuine interests of their Country copediat to all the saspicious which intolerance may induige, or the factions labourers in a vocal Press may inacat and circulate. The number of Catholics who attended was greet, beyond any former example, and the most cordini and perfect unanimity prevailed throughout the whele of their proceedings. But this was not all. The Meeting bere a new, an interesting, and important feature of character. tor it was also composed of a large proportion of their Prote tant Brothern, who, in the most expanded seed of a lineral spirit, and in the firmest persuasion that they were the promoting the public good, warmly and unequivocally manifested their concurreace in the justice of the Catholic claims, and their ardens withes that they may be speedily accorded by the Legislature. The union of the Protestants and the Catholics, on this and on other occusions, is of incoloulable value in the propent state of Europe, and will be visued by wise and patrio tie Statesmen, as an crossi which prognesticates the i amovemble security of the British Empire, in whatever way it in wheas all I by it's ambitious and un I in igned adversary. On a more limited scale, i is matter of public constantation, as it a monner the espiring manipolity of those religious divisions which have so long been the hane of the social hapsize a of this is and. If we these religious divisions crimated, and how find their operation has been, appelluot now be tell. It is enough, that a better prospect presents it off that their reign is about to

disse for ever. Video the Me that Ind accombled, Thomas Titzgerald, E.q. was uppointedly called to the White Mr. Fileger did briefly stated the object of Os Meeting; Thomas Hearn, Esq. then rose and

mpope followe:-As the object of the present Meeting is already or maked in our public notice. little remains to be exid, more than that we are again assembled for the to and endoced purpose of preparing another Inition to the Lordenine, for the removal of the g images affecting the Catholics of Irotand. Matoo it the subject has been nearly enhanced; also though that how have, on their part, alread, ad-No cell every argument that could be brought to It is not been eliency or instrumed their pretensiaor that he is every chart in support of their Now o, which the tell. Tolout, and the most transa model Magnetic could be yest, has been repeatedis to both House, of Lastininent, by characters and additional control of the Empire, and made in ; notable tending. I say, these discouraging Stance . the Catholica joing of this declaring

Under these general impressions, and for the more I most envious desire, to contribute the utmost of f made, and to which assertions, those unfriendly to our cause are food of attaching peculiar emphasis, that we are divided in opinion, and that a small roportion only of our Catholic population has his the to concurred in the system of repented petition.

From the year 1759, in which year Mr. Thomas Vise of this City first proposed a plan for the pub direction of Catholic Affairs, to this hour, the due to the Marquis of Heinstort, Marquis of Lans hope of ultimate success has constantly neted as a concerful stimulus to our exercious: Though long nured to denial, disappointment seemed only to have died new rigour to our pursuit; so much so, that, provere became so animated, that those who were we would perer desist whilst the areques to petition remained open to us.

In the bope of damping this ardour and repressing our real, the expedient of shutting up those avenues as been at length resorted to: An Act of Parlinneat, passed for an object distinctly arowed in the I bate thereon, as not intended to interfere with Rovan Catholics in preparing their Petitions to the Logislature, has been brought to bear against us.-The pear rable, the unarmed, the long-suffering Catholic has been attacked at a moment when the most omote suspicion of his lovalty could not, without boundity, he entertained -at a moment when the Hower of our youth were shedding their blood, and our numerous population making unprecedented sacritices in sep, cut of the cause of Liberty in a foreign For the intelligence received since our last publical land. Seen is the moment in which we are to be deburrel the previlege of seeking that liberty at home.

by fair and exactinational menus!

But what his been the effect of this Proclamation? The moralist says, that where the heart of man has become callous and deprayed. Providence terror's his understanding so as to counteract the ni kodors of his designs. It is not for us to antito car Government, besides making a liderit to the 1 cipate the effects that may result from this unfriendly (Ap cimes). Whether it's operation is to be limited to this part of the empire, where the system of dividing has been so uniformly acted upon, or whether is benefits are to extend to the British populace, who are no easily excited to the No-Popery heal, for the persons of keeping the present Men in power I shall not pretend to conjecture. At all events the question is now at issue in Ireland, and must be locided by a local tribunal. But, whatever may be the result, this advantage has been derived to our erese, that if a probability of disunion amongst ourdoes were to exist, this hasty, this angry measure has united us in indissoluble bonds. It has done more—it has brought over to our side an accession of strength -a mass of public opinion, which must render our chims irresistible. The attempt to violate, in our persons, the proudest privilege of the British Constitution, has called forthall the generous sentiments -all the feeling -- all the sympathic of a great portion of our Protestant Fellow-Subjects. It is to this sympathy that we owethe presence and the countenance of so many of our respectable Felow Citizens, whom we rejoice to see amongst us on this occasion. This Proclamation has called them to our ranks. They well know, that when the public roles can no longer beheard, when it is stifted Justice and Mercy, rational Government is at an end, and man has lost his political freedom. The capitulation of Limerick, which left the Ca

> tholic in possession of his honor, his property, and his civil rights, was violated, and the Catholic ruined. He and his progeny, as far as depended on the est of arbitrary power, were proscribed for e These were times of misfortune, not to be remem ered but to take an useful lesson from them. On earty became the victims of political perfidy; the ther, from a combination of circumstances, now no onger existing, were rashly led into acquie cence in But, would it not be an insult to comme use as to justice, to suppose, that the Protestant of the present day will look on—an idle and indifferout Spectator of the violation of the right of petition -a right which constitutes an essential and most pportant article of that Great Charter, under which enjoys a dignity and independence unknown to ill the other nations of Europe; and whence he derives a superiority of political freedom which is the envy and admiration of the civilized World.

> Hence, in the full consciousness of the rectitude four intentions, and the legality of our proceedings, ce shall still continue to appeal to the Wisdom, Jutice, and Liberality of Parliament: nor shall we desist mutil the full attainment of these Civil and Po iitical Rights, of which we have been so long, and, I will not hesitate to say, so unjustly deprived.

Immediately after Dr. Hearn had closed his able Address, the Meeting proceeded to consider the Reclutions proposed for their acceptance, one by one, which were moved by William Barron, of Carrickbarron, Esq. and seconded by Richard Power, of feelings which at once did honour to their heads and Bolind sart, E q. The vote of Thanks to Sir John Newport was passed with loud and repeated acclamations. The Right Hon. Baronet addressed the Meeting in few but impressive words, which were heard with the profoundest silence, and received with that enthusiasm of approbation which marks, more powerfully than language can express, the confidence which is reposed in his integrity and talents, and the aldour of that esteem which his private and his public conduct has acquired for him, and indeably fixed on the public mind. He observed, that he felt the most lively gratitude for the of they feel it a parameter of the meeters, to distinguished proof of approbation which the Meetor Chalicus, and to their country, may to the ling had that day conferred upon him -that, during far surpass all that has been heretofore displayed in off Ha, to proceed their application for colers. the whole course of his political life, it had been his this species of entertainment.

effectual furtherance of their views, it is equally im- his endeavours to the abolition of all those disportant, that they be neither negligent nor tardy in | tinctions which tend to prevent the cordial union the discharge of this duty; as it is, that they of every description of the people of these realms, he had always advocated the claims of his Catholic Countrymon, and that he would persevere! of these measures on which the salvation of the Empire depends -an event which, he was confident, could not now bout a genet distance. Sir John, tour of his public life, from the first moment of his entrance upon it down to the present hour, and expressed his conviction that, at this period, it was numerosary for him to make professions as to lis future conduct. He concluded by saying, that he ith every succeeding Sission, our determination to had so warm a sense of gratitude to the numerous and respectable Meeting now assembled, that his verse to our liberation were at last convinced, that I heart was overpowered with feelings which he found it impossible for him to express,-We shall endeavour hereafter to give a fuller report of this deeply | be free, we must take our liberty into our own interesting speech.

The following Resolutions were passed upon the

At a Meeting of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, convened by Public Notice, and held at the New Rooms, on Monday, the 2d tep-

THOMAS UITZGURAUD, Esq. in the Chair, The following Resolutions were unanimously

Resolved-That we view with extreme regret and oncern the attempts made to prevent and impede the undoubted Right of his Majesty's Catholic Subjects of this Realm to petition Parliament for redress of those great Grievances which affect them; a Right established by the Bill of Rights itself, and recognised specifically by the very Act under colour of which the exercise thereof is attempted to be defeated.

Resolved-That fully impressed with the importance of the Measure, and a sease of what we owe to our Country and to ourselves, we will persevere it carned; and continued petition to Parliament, for the attainment of that great national object, the Eman ripation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Resolved.—That we are persuaded this right of Petition, which belongs abke and is equally dear to his Miliesty's subjects of whatever denomination, of the other advantages of the Constitution, cannot one be secured to any, without the cordial union

and co-operation of all. Resolved-That as means may be insidiously emplaced to divide us, particularly by inspiring on Protestant Brethren with apprehension and doubt of our designs, we empestly call upon our Countrymen to guard against our worst enemies, the enemies of concord and conciliation; we unequivocally disclain any intention of acting illegally-our wish being merely to emerge, by constitutional means, from the state of unmerited degradation in which we are placed; as subjects of the same King, and natives of the came Land, to form, with our Protestint fellewsubjects, one People, and to Join our unfettered energies with them in defence of our common Country, for the stability and glory of the British Em-

Resolved-That we name the following Sentle nen, as possessing the confidence of the Catholics of this County and City, to prepare a Petition to b presented to Parliament early in the ensuing bes sion, with liberty to confer for that purpose with our general Committee :-

John Munsfield, Richard Power, of Bonmahon Thomas Wese, Patrick Power, of Tinhalla, The may Quan, Esgrs. Colonel O'shee, William Barrow of Carrickbarron, Alexander Sherlock, Thomas Fitz gerald, and John Burke, Esqrs.

Replyed-That we cannot emit this opportunity of relliening our unfergued thanks to the Right Hon in it's birth, and can no more reach the Fountain of the Earl of Donoughmore, and the Right Hon. Henry Graftin, who have on different occasions, with such distinguished ability, advocated our cause in Parliameat-our warmest acknowled-meats are also duand are hereby returned to the Right Hon Sir John Newport, Bart, and Richard Power, of Clashmore Esq two of our Representatives, as well as to the other liber d and calightened friends of religious li and in both House, who have an disinterestedly iven us their support.

Resolved-That the thanks of this Meeting be giv on to the Right Honourable, the Earl of Fingail, and the Committee over which he so worthily presides, for their indefitigable exertions to promote the interests of our body, particularly on the 31st July last.

Resolved - That our best thanks be returned to al those Gentlemen differing from us in religious opitions, who have countenanced this meeting with the presence, and to Thomas Scott, Esq. in particular or his obliging readiness to accommodate us with he use of the Rooms. THOMAS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

THOMAS HEARN, Secretary.

Mr. Fitzgerald having left the Chair, and Alexande. her ock. Esq having been called to it, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Tho mas litzgerald, Esq. for his highly proper conduct n the Chair - hanks were, also, unanimously vote: to Thomas Hearn, Esq. M. D. Pecretary to the Meeting, for the zealous and innemitting exertions with which he has on the present, as well as on all former casions, conducted the affairs of the Catholics of e County and City of Waterford.

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Chairman. About the middle of the proceedings, a form, or which a number of persons were standing, gave ways and fell with a considerable crash—on which a Cnholic Gentleman observed-" There's the downfal of Popery." No secious accident of any kind occurred, and the Meeting adjourned sine die, with

So great was the crowd which yesterday pressed or admittance to the Equestrian Exhibitions û William-street, that many were obliged to return ome in disappointment, the place being incapable of containing the whole of those whose eager curioity prompted them to attend. Those who obtained dinission were gratified and astonished beyond exression, especially by the wonderful, novel, and rivalled performance of Mrs. Southly. Her perormance is the subject of general conversation, and hore only who have seen her can form any thing like. an adequate idea of her excellence, as her exertions

At a very late hour last night we received the I on don papers of the 30th-The following are their material contents-Bulletin of the 30th-" His Majesty is to-day nearly as he has been for some should act in concert, and on the largest scaler, the and to paralyze the exertions of the Empire against days past." There are accounts from Lisbon more particularly, as assertions have been frequently | the gigantic power of the common enemy; that to the 18th, but they communicate nothing of importance. A Cadiz mail conveys intelligence of the most serious dissensions there existing between in the same course, until the final accomplishment I the Government and the people, as will be seen by the following Placard, which was posted in the principal streets of Cadiz :-" Spaniards, look to roundires. Let every with great feeling and emphasis, alloded to the whole I man consult his own interest and safety, for there is

none will do it besides. It is true you have a Government, or rather a body of men calling themselves a Rezency, and what has been termed a General Cortes of the Kingdom. But they are corrupt and inactive, and they care not for Spain as long as they can preserve themselves. Our troops are sent away upon distant expeditions when they are wanted at home, lest they should take vengeance on those who are at the head of affairs. If we wish to hands, and we must not auther ourselves to be blinded by hypocritical Patriots. Look to your-

General Blake has landed with his troops in Granada .-- In South America, the Revolution proceeds with universal energy, and the whole of the Spanish Provinces are rapidly falling off from the Mother Country. -- No mail due.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARUAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

W. E. the undersigned, request a MEETING of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of this Borough, at he Grong 188, Dunganyan, on Turrday, the 10th on of september, 1811, at twelve o'C ock, to comifor the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of such Penal Laws as affec our Body.

> EDW. SHANAHAN BARRON, G. LONERGAN, M. D. VAL. TALLON. ROBERT LONGAN WILLIAM GALWEY. I. M. GALWEY, DOMINICK TALLON, WILLIAM BAYLY, ARTHUR QUIN. JAMES CREMON VAL. TALLON, JUN. JAMES TALLON.

WEXFORD MEETING.

THE MEETING of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the County of WEXFORD, advertised in he first Page of this Paper to be held in Wexford on he 5th inst. is unavoidably postponed for a few days. Due notice of the Day of Meeting will be given.
THOMAS ESMONDE.

STAVES.

FEW Thousand of BARREL STAVES to be THOMAS JACOB'S Yard, near the Bridge. Waterford, 3d of 9th Mo. 1811.

A COACHMAN WANTED Na quiet, regular Family. He must be able to produce the most satisfactory Testimonials of his haracter in every respect, as strict enquiry will be nade .- Apply 10 Mr. Bull, Bookseller, Waterfordor althe Prist-Office in New-Ross. September 1, 1811

A CAUTION.

HEBEBY caution the public not to purch of the Utensols, Casks, or Fixtures, of the Brewv now in the Possession of Mathews, CARROLL and DUCKETT, without first applying to me.
THOMAS M'GRATH Carrick-on-Suir, September 2, 1811.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Interest for two Lives of one-third part of the Sallow-Island of Fiddown, containing abou hirty acces, and situated in the River-Suir, County 1 Kilkenny, between Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir -If not disposed of before the 30th of teptember he Interest will be sold by Auction on that day, a the hour of one o'clock, at the Exchange in this

For particulars, apply to John Vero, Esq. Attor Waterford, September 3, 1811.

n the Matter of) I THE sale of said Bankrupt's se-👢 veral interests, situated in and LAMES CAREW. a Bankrupt. near the Town of Carrick-on-Suir. as formerly advertised in this Paer, inadjourned to Wednesday, the 11th inst. when he entire will be sold at Kenny's Hotel, in said Town. attwelve o'clock - Application to be made to Messes, William M. Ardagh and William O Neill, Merchants, Assignees, John Vero, Eqs. Attorney, Waterford, or todr. Joseph Wilson, 187, Abbey-street, Dublin. September 2, 1811

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, WILLIAM-STREET.

MESSRS, SOUTHBY AND WOOLFORD return the Inhabitants of Waterford and, it's Vicinity their warmest and most grateful acknowledgments for the laberal encouragement they have experienced since their arrival in this City, and beg leave to assure them, that, no exertion shall be spared to merit a continuance of their Patronage. Mrs. SOUTHBY, whose exections were vesterday so much admired. will this Evening repeat her Performances on tho Tight Wire—a species of amusen out never yet exhibiled in this City-Mr. Brown will also go through his Grand Trampolin tricks, in which he will leup over seven Horses, and thirty soldiers with fixed bayonets, and through a Balloon of Fire, together with many other striking performances .- Particulars in Hand Bills -- Doors to be open this Evening at Five o'Clock, and Performance to begin at Six.