Involves the character of the Corporation which I have the honour to address. Gentlemen, had any slanderous imputation been thrown out against us, as individual members of Society, it might be right to support them with that fortitude, or rather to treat them with that contempt, which a consciousness of with a public municipal character, and it is against the integrity of that character that the libel is directed: silence might be impated to other than real motives, and I therefore think it incumbent upon us all to express, by some energetic mark of reprobation upon the writer, the value which we annex to that character for impartiality, which he has, trust, valuely endeavoured to impugue.

The passages to which I allude are as follow: "By a local inquisition; by an uncertain and amegnal measure of surface; by fraud and favouritism, daily and openly practised to their prejudice." Page 91.

He may be tenzed and warried, without inter mission, by numberless sattle. Chagisterial caprice."-Page 95.

" He more than doubts of obtaining the same measure of justice, or feeour, or respect, from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Tax-gutherer, Public Boards, &c. that is accorded to his Protestant neighhour. He lives in continual apprehension, lest he or his family may become objects of some pecuniary extortion, or victims of some maticious accusation. Hence he is cringing, dependent, and almost a suppliant for common justice."-Page 97.

Now, Gentlemen, although the Corporation of this City is not specially mentioned in this place, yet there can be no erasion on this account; for, if the Compression of Dublin was not included in the charge, it was surely worthy of a special exception In its favour. I am glad, however, that the exception was not made, as I believe I speak the sense of the whole body to which I belong, in saying, that we should have rejected with contempt and indignation, a compliment that was paid to us at the expense of all the other corporate hodies in the kingdom. Gentlemen, if there were any amongst us who had violated the awful duty of impartiality in the administration of justice, the supreme courts of justice were open to afford redress: for surely it cannot be supposed that we could direct ourselves of the responsibility attached to our office, unless the writer goes farther than he has as yet ventured to proceed, and insist that justice is polluted at its ve-A MEMBER.

Dublin, 16th January, 1819.

Upon reading this Letter, my attention wa immediately directed to a publication which I cannot help considering contains as libellous an attack on the honour of the Corporation, and as unjust a calumny against the Magistrates of the kingdom, as ever was produced. It is to be found in a work, called " A Statement of the Penal Laws which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland," published by H Fitzpatrick. The Author of that work has thought proper to charge all the Corporate Magistrates in Ireland with partiality and projudice in the Administration of Justice: a charge, than which nothing could be more gross and groundless. On such a charge it is our duty to come forward and rescue the Magistrates of this Corporation from such foul and unmerited calumnies, as every Member of this Corporation must call them.

I am myself long connected with the Assembly which I have now the honour to address, and when I had the happiness of being raised, through their partiality, to the Office of High Sheriff, (an office which is now filled with such respectability, with such advantage to the public, and with such honour to the gentlemen who discharge its arduous functions;) I then had an opportunity of witnessing the impartial mode and scrupulous exactness in which tice. I have been by the side of a late worthy Alderman (Crothers) for more than ten years, and have daily witnessed his rendering the most upright and impartial justice. From my own experience I know it, and I can with confidence call upon all who hear me to say, whether there ever has been a single solitary instance in which the Magistrate decided with partiality, in which the Protestant and Catholic had not an equal measure of justice dealt to them. I speak not only of the City of Dublin, but I have also a knowledge of the North of Ireland, and its neighbouring counties, and I can bear witness to the purity and impartiality of the Magistrates there-yet it is asserted in the book on which I feel it my duty to animadvert, a duty ! should not have been ambitions of, but for the peculiarity of the case—it is there asserted, in page 97,

"That the Catholics had no chance of equal rights with the Protestant; that wherever the Magistrates had to decide between Catholic and Protestant, the Protestant was sure to be faroured by the Magistrate!"

I am certain every Member who hears me is convinced of the necessity of this Corporation coming forward to express ourselves against this scandalous attack made upon our worthy Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Beuch of Magistrates. With the leave of this Meeting, therefore, I will submit certain Resolutions, which, I have no doubt, will meet with the unnulmous concurrence of this assembly. Mr. Montgomery then proceeded to read the resolutions, and moved that they should be put from the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. King, of the Linen Hall. They were put separately -

cc 1. Resolved... That we have read with great regret, in a Pamphlet, entitled " A Statement of the Penal Laws which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland," published by II. Fitzpatrick, a gross, unfounded misrepresentation of the conduct of the Magistrates of the different Corporations in this ments in the Pamphlet this day under discussion."

to solicit that attention to what, in my opinion, [ Kingdom, in which it is asserted, ' that the Ca-] tholic more than doubts of obtaining the same measure of justice, of farour, or respect from the May or, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. that is accorded to his Protestant neighbour, and that he lives in continual apprehension lest he or his family should become objects of some pecuniary extortion, or vicrectitude pever fails to inspire; but we are invested | time of some malicious accusation, and that he is rringing, dependent, and almost a suppliant for com

> On this Resolution being read, Mr. Edward stephens rose, as he stated, merely for the purpo of obtaining information. He would wish to know. were the words in the Resolution the same as those in the book-indeed he considered the safest was would be to read the extract from the pumphlet in self. The clerk accordingly read the extract from page 97.—This resolution was carried with but two fissentient voices, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Daniel

" 2. Resolved - That said paragraph is calculat ed to hold up to obloquy the Magistrates of the se reral Corporations in this kingdom, and to impress ipon the minds of the Catholics of Ireland that a pure administration of public justice is not to be expected in any Corporation where a Protestant and Cutholic are parties, and that the Catholic obliged to sue as a suppliant for what he is entitled to as a right-Common Justice-though the auther of such false and unfounded calumny has not produced a single instance of such corruption in any Magistrate of any Corporation in this Kingdom."

When this resolution was put from the Chair. Mr. Huttourose. He said he thought it went too far; it ought not to go farther than their own Corporation-why should they pledge themselves for the kingdom at large. With regard to partiality, he could mention what he thought was a strong instance, and which was in all their recollections :-it was fifteen of the most respectable Catholic Merchants who had been made free of the Guild of Merchants—but when their Petition was sent up to this house, it was cushioned, and no more heard of it .--As to the book, Mr. H. thought they had nothing to do with it; he had read it with much pleasure, and he thought the principal part of its contents self-

Mr. GIFFARD .- The Gentleman who has just sat lown has said, we should have nothing to do with the book, were it even more libellous. He would tell that Gentleman, then, that that book, which he took such a pleasure in reading, attacked every Protestant, from the Prince Regent on his Father's Throne, to the lowest person that bears the name of Protestant; it was filled with gross calumnies and alshoods. What could be a greater falshood than o sav. that Catholics were not admitted on Grand

Mr. King rose, as he said, for the purpose lefending the other Magistrates of the kingdom; he could bear witness to the apright and impartial conduct in which justice was administered in a town in which he had resided, and which he knew well, the town of Enniskillen. He thought it was the duty of every Member of a Corporation to come forward, when thus assailed by this puerile, but malignant attack, of tainted illiberality.

The third Resolution was then read, as follows, and passed upanimously.

" 3. Resolved - That we would not have condescended to take notice of such malevolent assertions, but for the purpose of cautioning the public against an implicit reliance upon such anonymous publications, which can be productive of no good, and | year, ending 5th July last.—Ordered. are only calculated to mislead the ignorant and un-

"1. Resolved - That when we see such inflammatory productions obtruded upon the public, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon to avow our derernment of our country—Laws which have, under the Administration of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, been administered with justice and modera-

On this Resolution being put, Mr. S. Sterens aid, that he would have opposed the last Resolution, but from the temper of the house he saw it was of no use, there being no prospect of success; but as some Gentlemen seemed to exult that the last was unaninously agreed to, he rose to tell them that he would give his negative to this, and the reason why he did so was, that he did not think the book was inflainmatory; although some part of it, he confessed, was strong.

5. Resolved -That an humble and grateful Address be presented to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, thanking his Grace for the peace and security we copy under his mild and beneficent Governneut; and assuring him of our humble, but most realous support, in his most laudable efforts to and State."-This Resolution passed unanimously. " 6. Resolved-That a dutiful and humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, expressing the most grateful acknowledgpents, for continuing to us the advantages we derive from the mild, yet firm and constitutional adminis-

ration of his Grace the Duke of Richmond." On this Resolution being put, Mr. Daniel Huton rose and attered a severe philippic against the Duke of Richmond's Administration. He had a respect for the Duke's private virtues; he could not, however, but express a wish that the whole admi-

nistration were turned out of their places! The following resolution was afterwards passed ananimously: "Resolved, that the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the Right Hon. Henry Archer, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, for his zeal and watchful attention in bringing to the FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Triumph of Liberality and Sound Sense over Intolerance Mr. Pole, and Mr. Giffard! - Facts! Every effort of the Intolcrants to crush or impede the progress of the liberal and enlightened spirit, which now enimates Iroland only touds to rise

strength to the Cause of Freedom. Yesterday, at the Meeting of the Common Coun 1 a Petition against the Catholic Chims was sen up, privately, to the BOARD of ALDERMEN, be Mr Giffard. This was a stratagem to make the Petition appear to the Public as originating with that Body thus, if agreed to, the Aldermen would lie under the odium of sauctioning, or rather of proposing it whereas, should it fail the Board of Aldermen be ng a close Board, the stratagem, it was thought would escape publicity, and, of course, that the defeat of hardened bigotry could not be exposed. The Aldermen, with a liberal feeling, and great good sense, REJECTED THE PUTITION, and thus have the Irish People obtained another triumph -- and over hom? -why, over Intolerance and the intemperance of the Secretary!

the Petition and the manœuvre were planned by Mr. Pole, who delayed till this day his departure for England, in the hope of having this Petition to take with him, as some proof to Parliament, that the Protestants of Ireland were not unanimous in their desire for Catholic Emancipation -but the Secretary's desire has falled -- miserably failed! and, like his every other act, this attempt to injure has added strength and virtue to the cause!

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-ILESDAY, JANUARY 14

Several Appeals were withdrawn, and differen orders made with regard to some of the others. A few additional Petitions for farther time to print the cases were presented, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow. - Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER noved, that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid before the House, an Abstract of the Accounts of the current charges of the Civil List Rerenue, with the estimate of the same, in 1801, and all the expenses of the same since that period up to July, 1811, distinguishing every charge under its proper head.

Mr. TIERNEY thought it would be proper that the estimate sauctioned by Parliament, in Juries? They were admitted; and he (Mr. Giffard) | 1786, which was a very important paper, and also the current charges of the Civil List from that period to 1804, should also be laid before the House The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER saw no manner of objection to this addition.

The SPEAKER suggested, that a sufficient num ber of copies of the Estimate of 1786 might not, perhaps, be in store, for the supply of such Gentlemen as were not already possessed of it; and till that was ascertained, it might be proper to postpone that part of the motion.

The Address was then agreed to. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

moved a similar Address for an Account of all Salaries and Disbursements at Windsor, in the several departments of the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Master of the Robes, during the DISTILLERIES.

The House then went into a Committee to consider of the Acts relating to the Distillation from Grain.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER termined resolution to support the Laws and Go- said, he regretted that he felt himself under the neessity of bringing this subject again under the attenion of the House, after the discussions which had taken place upon it during the last Session. He would only refer it to the observation and experience of every Gentleman, whether grain of all sorts had not arrived at such a rate of price, as to ender it expedient that its distillation should be stopped. The propriety of this measure would be still farther evident, when it was considered, that we could not, with certainty, depend upon any foreign supplies, but had chiefly to look to our own domestic resources. It was his intention to propose. that such an addition should take place to the duties on sugar-wash as would compensate the revenue for the loss of the additional duty imposed on corn wash last year. He meant also to propose an increase of duty on all foreign spirits imported for consumption, with the exception of rum. The prices at which foreign spirits now sold were so enormous, and the profits to the importer were consequently naintain the Laws and Constitution, both in Church | so considerable, that an additional duty on them of three or four shillings per gallon would be felt as nothing, and, at the same time, secure a market for our domestic and colonial spirits. Having stated thus much, he should conclude with moving, that from and after the 1st of February next, all distillation from grain should cease until the 31st of Deember, 1812.

Mr. PONSONBY said, he did not rise to oppose the Resolution, but merely to make a few observations on the course which was now pursued. He was sorry to observe, that on subjects of this nature there had gradually been introduced a great change into the constitution of the country. When any alteration of the policy of the country, either with regard to its agriculture or colonies, was thought necessary, in former times, then it was customary to call Parliament together, for the purpose of taking it into consideration; and the people used to notice of this assembly the several slanderous state- address the Crown, that Parliament should be assembled for that purpose. Now, however, he was | ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

sorry to say, it seemed to be the general feeling the it was quite sufficient to apply to Mini ters to remedy of the call that was feared. Cases of ca treme necessity might, indeed, arise, when the impodiate interference of Government was necessary but as nothing of that sort existed then, he though it would have been wise and proper for Ministers to call Parliament tegether, before entering into ane arrangements with the distillers, on a subject in which the agricultural policy of the country was deeply interested. He could not belp noticing, with regret, as a great change in the constitutional feel ngs of the country, that the people, instead of ooking to Parliament, as in former times, new looked up to Ministers and men in other for the adoption of any measure. He did not mean to anale blame to the present Ministers in particular but would only say, that since the end of July last when the idea of his Majesty's speedy recovery ceased to be entertained, and the Government was a some measure fixed, Parliament might have been assembled for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration. He lamented the departure from aucient usage which had taken place, in applying to any other quarter than Parliament for the redies.

conceived, that when Parliament was not sitting, i became absolutely necessary on the part of the people to apply to Government, and state their wishes on any part of the policy of the country. This was precisely what had been done; and he really did not see any thing in it calculated to alarm the most delicate sensibility. The stoppage of the distilleries was a measure that Government could only he adopted with great reluctance, particularly after the epugnance which Parliament had shown list year admit the distillation from sugar. There was also this to be considered, that the body of Di tillere had laid in their stocks of grain, and malted their barley; so that it became necessary to allow them a reasonable time to work up all their materials. All that Government could do, therefore, and all that they had done, was merely to give notice to the distiller to keep his stock as short as possible, as it was intended to submit a measure to Parliament for prohibiting the distillation from grain, with which was likely that Parliament would concur. This was better than stopping the distillation at once, which might have caused considerable inconvenience.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

Mr. PONSONBY observed, in explanation, that he object of his observations merely was to shew the impropriety of any trade coming to Ministers. and receiving directions from them, as to what should be done in this respect or the other. This was, in fact, occupying the province of Parlianent, which was the proper place for discussing all affairs connected with our foreign or domestic policy, and which contained many Members fully empetent to the wise discussion of such subjects This usage, which had lately crept in, was produc tive of great mischief; for Parliament must natural. y feel much greater difficulty in altering any araugement which Ministers had already entered in o, than in originating a measure after a full discussion of all its bearings.

Mr. ROSE said, that had Parliament been called together at an earlier period, for the express object of taking into consideration the prohibition of the use of grain to the distilleries, it would have probably caused much greater alarm than there was any occasion for, and increase the exil which was meant to be prevented.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Several other Resolutions were then planted th substance of which was - That it should be lawful for the Prince Regent, with the advice of his Privy Council, by Proclamation, after the 1st of Octo er, 1812, to permit the distillation from grain, or to continue the suspension for 30 days after the 31st of December, 1812. A third Resolution went to on corn-wash. A fourth went to impose an addional duty of 12} per cent, on all foreign spirits imorted, with the exception of rum.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then stated, that he did not propose that the prohibition should extend to Ireland; and that of course it would be necessary, that a suspension of the intercourse in spirits should take place between the two countries.

The Resolutions were ordered to be reported to

Mr. PONSONBY rose, in the absence of a Noble riend of his (we understood the Right Pronourable Gentleman to have alluded to Lord Milton), to give notice, that it was his intention to bring forward a motion, on Monday se'nnight, with respect to the state of Ireland.

The CHAN, of the EXCH, hoped that the Right Hon. Member would give a more distinct notice of the motion which was to be brought forward. He hoped that the House would be put in possession of the nature of the motion.

Mr. PONSONBY and not the least objection to ive the information required, as far as it was con istent with the forms of the House. It was not the custom for Members, when giving notices, to state more than merely what their notice was. He had, owever, no unwillingness to tell the Right Hon Gentleman, that the Motion would embrace the whole state of Ireland, and particularly the condiion of its Catholic population.

The House then went into a Committee on the Sugar Export Bill; the Report was brought up; the Bill ordered to be engrossed—read a first and second time, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Papers moved for by the CHANCELLOR of the Excuracer, with respect to his Majorty's lim alloid and the state of the Civil List, were brought up, in

LONDON.

TURSDAY, JASUARY 14.

A Mission Medianited this morning, but the in-San by it is not more recent than the 22d of such. O o head-quarters were still at Freyand our sick were recovering rapidly. Except is the province of Valencia, the French seem to be stremely inactive, and act and feel in a very differa minor from what they would if they were ralia, is Mr. Whithread said on the second day of of public affairs, but that he has had very few opthe Session, " carrying every thing before them, and had natitury possession of Spain, nearly from one end

Susgessa. Catalonia continues to increase her army sor ten times, and was not aware of any improveand to harass Suchet's convoys. From Valencia we | ment latterly. have no intelligence so recent as that brought by the last Cadiz Mail.

The accounts from Lord Wellington are to the 18th ult. but contain no news of importance .-- Cou-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine the King's Physcians, has been printed and delivered this morning. It occupies fourteen folio pages. The first question put to all the Physicians was, whether his Majesty's health was such as to render him incapable of coming to Parliament in person, or attending have known persons attacked ten, twelve, or more to business. The reply of all was in the affirmative.

DR. MATTHEW BAILLIE said, that his Majesty's bodily health had been but little disordered; that the errors of his Majesty's mind seem to be as strongly impressed upon it as during any part of his illness, but that within the last few weeks he has been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly than for two or three months before: that his Majesty's recovery is highly improbable, but not altegether without hope; that it is highly improhable, because the illness has continued for many muse his indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of his former illnesses; that he was in a much better state of mental health towards the end of June; early in July, his mind was impressed with all the errors that have continu ed sing; that the only person he had known about his Majesty's time of life, whose moutal health was deranged, did not recover; that, in the present state of his Majests's disorder, his life is in no haable degree. DR. WILLIAM HEBERDEN

declared, that his Majesty's recovery was highly improbable, but not in an extreme degree; that it was not hopoless. " His Majesty, from the middle of July last, till about the second week in December. appeared to be more uniformly disordered in his mind than he has been since that period. Had the same degree of disorder still continued, I might perhaps consider his Majesty's disorder as almost hopeless : but the subsequent improvement, slight as it has been, makes me think altogether more favourably of the ermination." The slight improvement "consists in a greater power of conversation, and in having laid aside some erroneous notions with which his Majesty had been before possessed." Dr. Heberder then stated, that, from the second week in December. his Majesty's mind had appeared to be clearer and ieer from error than in the latter part of August .-The errors and general character of his Majesty's disorder, since the middle of July, have appeared to me altogether different from what they were in any previous part of his Majesty's illness; and though some ideas may still remain, which possessed his Masty's mind early in his disorder, the greater part of them have grown up since the middle of July -Some of them have been removed. His Majosty had appeared to be getting materially better in the mouths. [far that would retard or promote recovery, but it of April, May, and June; there was very little of disorder exhibited; early in July, there seemed to be a fresh accession of disorder, so distinct in its character, from his Majesty's previous state, that I wok upon it as indeed a new complaint. When the new complaint arose early in July, though his Majesty was not well from his former disorder, yet great precision; speaks of the goodness of a dish, I am not conscious that there were any particular errors, that at that time rested upon his mind. His Majes'y's mind is still possessed with the same sort | His memory is firm and good-This is certainly a of false reasoning as before the middle of last July; but I am not aware, that for some time previous to be commencement of the present disorder in July, here were any false facts upon his Majests's mind." 2. Then the error of his Majesty's mind, as you re understood to state, previous to July, was acrely that of false reasoning; are you to be uners, ood, that that was the sole error of his Majes-Smind, previous to that? A. I think for two r three months previous to July, that had been the tate of his Majesty's mind. Q. Does that propenity of mind still continue? A. Yes. Dr. Heberlen concluded by saying, that he had thought his Majesty's recovery higidy improbable, perhaps,

from the latter end of last August. Dr. THOMAS MUNROE at al., that his Majesty's mental health was insone -that his recovery was very improbable, but cer-Sinte met hopeless; because he had no symptoms of atuity; if he had, he should certainly consider it as Chapeless case. That is all mental disorders, not companied by fatures, there is a chance of recoverand that he had had frequently hopes founded on such reasoning realized. That he had known rient, older than his Majesty recover, though not sith the same degree of mental disorder. He had covery few cases of persons so old as his Majesty

Majesty, circumstanced as le is with regard to his to admit of his detailing anecdates of past times ac- lished an advertisement, giving a description of replied, that there is a sast deal of irritation about his Majesty, which is seldom seen in patients in goneral -that the anxiety and cares of government may possibly base contributed to the disorder, but that, he should think, the sense of his own situation as Sovereign of the country has not had any effect upon the state of his mental health -that he has not observed any anxiety in his Majesty on the subject portunities of seeing his Majorty - that the reflection upon his own regal state, when his mind is in progress towards recovery, may have some effect in That active leader, Mina, is closely investing retarding that recovery—that he had been at Wind-Dr. SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS

in a state of great derangement; that his recovery

was improbable, but not hopeless. I have seen per ons as old as his Majesty recover, after, I think, a longer duration of the disease than the present attack. Q. After as many repeated attacks as his Majesty has had? A. With respect to the number of attacks, I have had occasion, In hospital prac tice, to see persons, who have gone through a long life, occasionally subject to attacks of this kind: tinner, and recover from each of those attacks .-Q. And die of age at last? A. Yes. Q. Not in a state of insanity? A. I cannot immediately recollect instances, but I believe I may renture to say, that I have known some die of other diseases, and not in a state of insanity. Q. You say you have known persons as old as his Majesty, and labouring under an equal degree of mental derangement recover? A. Yes. Q. Then why do you think his Majesty's recovery improbable? A. Because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very months; because his mental health is considerably small, in comparison with the number of recoveries worse than it was eight or ten months ago, and be- of those who are younger; the instances of recovery become less in the advanced periods of life; in St. Luke's Hospital, we find that to be so much the case, that, for the last three years, it has been resolved to admit no person above the age of seventy : before that, we were not restricted in point of age; and in the course of about thirty years there have occurred (for I looked over the reports) about 78 instances of persons of seventy years and upwards who had been admitted, and of that number only gard whatever; that his Majesty's perception and about sixteen had been discharged from the books of apprehension seem to be as acute at present as dur- | the Hospital as cured; whereas, taking the whole ing any period of his indisposition; and, though | number of patients during that period, the number his memory is impaired, it is so in a very inconsider- amounting to above 6000, about one-half, or very near half, have recovered, but only one patient in five of that advanced age has recovered Q. Is not the state of his Majesty's constitution and general health remarkably strong, considering the period of his life? A. His Majorty's constitution is so good, that I should rate him as a man of 60, in point of health, now at this moment. I have thought, for the last mouth, his Majesty detailed anecdotes, and seemed inclined to listen to what was said to him by | East India Company's Charter, that that immense those about him, rather more than he did at the be- field of Commerce might be opened to the indiviginning of my attendance. I have thought this rather a favourable sign.

Dr. Simmons continued by stating, that the differences be had observed in his Majesty's present and past state led him to form conclusions more unfaourable to his ultimate recovery; that he had not discovered any symptoms of fatuity, and that the absence of that symptom was more favourable towards recovery; that the number of blind persons who had been instance had been in his practice extremely small, not more than seven or eight, and all unfasciousness of regal state, which gives a peculiar feature to his disorder; that it is difficult to say how makes the case more difficult to conduct. His Majesty's perceptions, with respect to any objects that are presented to him, are correct; but he has a number of ideas floating in his mind that are extremely erroneous; he judges of the objects immediately around him, his food, and those things, with whether he likes it or not, and knows every thing presented to him; so far his perception is correct. favourable circumstance.

Dr. Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. stated, that the present state of his Majesty's bodily health was not good by any means; that his mental health was extremely disordered, and that he considered his recovery as very improbable, but not hopeless-very improbable from the character of s present symptoms, the duration of the disorder, his Majesty's advanced period of life, but above all, from the influence of his Majesty's peculiar situation and circumstances upon his irritable con-Being asked, if there was any immediate danger

to his Majesty's life existing now, he replied, I think there was not when I left Windsor on Saturday; but I have reason to think that within the last four and twenty hours the King has not been so well. -Q. Had any fresh accession of disorder taken place before you left Windsor on Saturday, or had you reason to apprehend that it was coming on? A. His-Majesty was under circumstances to make one rather suspect that it was coming on, and that it had established itself.

his Majesty since the beginning of December ?-- A. seing asked, if he conceived that the situation of his far abated, and his mind seemed so far cleared up, as ple Yeomanny. Sir Francis Hassard had early pub-

to the circumstances of his own situation? A. Yes. the remarkable energy of his expressions, it is obvious that his mind has been deeply stricken by the supercession of his authority. I think it is important to state this, because it has a greater weight in allow, shall then also meet with attention determining the opinion which I have formed as to the great improbability of his Majesty's recovery han the particular symptoms of his Majesty's comlaint. (To be continued on Thursday.) declared, that his Majesty's bodily health was on the whole very good, but that his mental health was

Edlaterford Chronicle.

TUESDAT, JANUARY 11.

The Lordon Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday only have reached us since our last publication, those of Thursday and Friday being still doe.

A principal part of the cridence of the Physiians, relative to the situation of his MAJESTY, will he found in our columns. It is of a more interesting nature than any of their former examinations .-It concurs with the statement recently, given in this paper, but seems to put a final period to every ex-

Expresses relative to the King are still exhibited on some of the London papers. One is said to have Remance, Parkman—Charlotte, Baker—Start, Cow. been received at Carlton-house on Tuesday morning, stating, " that his MAJESTY had not so much rest as the night preceding;" another is said to have arrived on the night of the above day, stating, "that his MUESTY appeared more irritable than on the prerious day, and refused nourishment." These statements are probably fabrications; but the evidence of the Physicians appears to give them some claim to attention. From that evidence, which was taken during the week before last, it would seem as if the renewed attacks had been accompanied with considerable danger as to life.

With the exception of this topic, the Lorpos ournals have communicated no intelligence of any moment. The accounts from Lisnon are wholly barren as to important news. It is said, that the ships of the linear Spithean are to be put into an immediate state of equipment, for some sudden service. The rumour is, that they are to take out reinforcements to Portugal.

Mr. Possonny, on behalf of a Noble Friend. upposed to be Lord MILTON, his given notice of a notion on the state of Ingrand, particularly with regard to the Roman Catholics.

At the last Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, we understand, a Committee was appointed to consider and report, what steps ought to be taken upon the approaching expiration of the dual enterprize and capital of the Merchants of this Country, in the same way that it has, for so long a time, been to traders from America.

Accounts reached us yesterday which stated, that the house of the Rev. Mr. HERBERT, in CARRICK-ON-SUIR, was attacked on the night of Saturday last by a considerable number of persons well armed. With the particulars we are not yet acquainted, but we have heard it mentioned, that Mr. HERBERT was unfortunately absent, but that the house was rourable cases; that, in general, he supposed blind- gallantly defended by Miss S. HERRERT, who fired ness to be rather unfavourable to recovery, because | several shots at the assailants, and compelled them the patient cannot be guided and managed so well to relinquish their design. On the same night, a soulted, but neither have we fully learned the particulars of this affair. The proprietor of the house has, we understand, thought it prudent to abandon his dwelling.

Last week, a house in Cook-Lane, in this City, was robbed of some money, but the transaction hardly concerns the public in any respect.

Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on he night of Sunday last, Patrick Murphy, a Carman from Enniscorthy, requested some men, whom he met in the street, to direct him to the house of a Merchant in this City, for whom he had letters. The men replied, that they would show him the way. Instead of this, they decoyed him to a retired spot near Thomas's-hill, where, when Murphy expressed some surprise at the place to which they had conducted him, they suddenly rushed upon him, and threw him down, menacing him with death, if he made a noise, or resisted. They then tore his pockets from him, in which were letters to several persous, some of them containing money, and one of them, in particular, a five-pound note. He had fourteen shillings, which were his own property, of which they also deprived him. One of the fellows, belonging o this City, and named Owen Callahan, was taken vesterday morning, about one o'clock, drinking in a public house. The matter was soon afterwards investigated before the Mayor, on whose warrant Callahan has been committed to jail.

The arrest of Thomas Kenna, charged with the late murder in the neighbourhood of this City, is mentioned in another part of our paper. On the morning of Tuesday last, Mr. J. Wright, Gaoler, and Mr. B. Chambers, High-constable, accompanied by Mr. G. Crooks, one of the Sub-constables, and acting under the authority of a Warrant from Q. Have you observed any signs of amendment in Mr. Evelyn, left this City in pursuit of the criminal. After traversing a large extent of country, There have been several occasions on which the vio- and as they were on their way to Dundrum, they ence of his Majesty's disorder appeared to be so met Kenna in custody of two of the Ballintem-

curately, but not to exercise a sound in igment on his person, and offering a reward for his apprehenpresent circumstances. Q. Since the beginning of sion. Mr. R. Eaton, of Clonhilly, happening to December, has his Majesty shown generally more peruse that advertisement, and having met a man disposition to conversation? A. His Majorty has fre- answering the description, took measures to have quently shown himself rather more capable of con- him arrested, and the consequence fully justified the remarion. Q. Has his Majesty, in any of those idea he had at first formed. On Saturday last the conversations to which you have referred, adverted prisoner was brought to this City, and immediately committed to gaol, under the Warrant of M. Fre-By watching the turn of his Majesty's thought, and lyn, Esq. Coroner, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes. Other articles of intelligence oblige us to stop here, but we shall resume the subject on Thursday. Some other local matters, if space should

> Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hardy, of this City, (Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomaury and Volunteers in Great Britain) has been appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers in Ireland, with the rank of Lieutenaut-Colonel, rice Godfrey, deceased.

> MARRIED-On Sunday, Mr. Thomas Kebos, to Miss O Neill, daughter of Mr. Withiam O'Neill, both of this City.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, JANUARY 20. ARRIVED.

17th-Mary and Betsey, Blaher, Exeter, ballast; Dove. Thomas, Liannelly, coals: Hope, Fleet, Falmouth, ballest: Hope, Dowling, Plymouth, bark 18th-Camden Packet; Severn, Robinson, Dartmouth, ballast; Aurora, Wneeler, Arundel, ditto; pectation of his MARSTY's resumption of Royal | Supply, Kemp, Portsmouth, ditto, Prince of Wales, outer, Newhoven, ditto : Mary, George-Redlap, Chord-Industry, Holland-Louisa, Brooker-Ash ling, Duck-Brothers, Griffiths-Acorn, Llewellynlong-Lively, White-Endeavour, Carpenter-Concord, Conneil-& Aaron, Tindall-from various ports, all in ballast: Industry, Patrick, Swausca, coals; Union, Williams, Falinouth, ballast ; Shillelah,

Newport, Swansen, coals. 19th-Hebe, Carder, Swansen, coals: Britannia. Vickery, Bristol, m. goods; George, from Bristol. Richards, m. goods, Cork; Earl Spencer Cutter, Lieut. Bothwell, Plymouth. 20th-Earl Leicester Packet.

17th-Prince of Wales, Whitehaven, Guitskill lanners' waste ; Gower Packet.

191h-Auckland Packet a Firm, Bristol, Barne, wheat, flour, &c. , Mary Alicia, Bristol, Waggett, provisions; Favourite, Poole, Padden, wheat i Lonon Packet, London, Roberts, bacon, flour, &c. 1 Jane, Bristol, Davis, wheat i Jane and Bell, Glasgow, Bannatyne, provisions, oats, &c. : Lund, Liverpool, Bell, wheat and oats; Elizabeth, Lisbon, Fankner, wheat, butter, &c. : Rose, Guernsey, Lowther, provisions, &c., Severn, Chichester, Evans, provisions, &c. i Camden Packet.

19th-New Blessing, Swansen, Tedball, ballast and live pigs : Aurora, Portsmouth, Barrey, butter, bacon, flour, &c.; Maria, Liverpool, Timberlake, wheat, &c.

Wind-N. W. at 8 A. M.

THE STATE LOTTERY WILL BE DRAWN THIS DAY, JANUARY 21,

IN LONDON.

A RTHUR BIRNIE has a few SHARES still unmorrow, on the same terms as when they were first issued.-There can be no account of the Drawing here before Friday or Saturday next. Waterford, January 91, 1-17

FAVOURITE NUMBERS.

STEPHEN PHELAN. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. QUAY, WATERFORD,

DESPECTIVLLY acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has on Sale a Variety of FA-VOURITE NUMBERS in the present admirable LOT-TERY, to be drawn THIS DAY, which, out of only 6,000 Numbers, presents two Prizes of £0,0000; of £6000; two of £4000; six of £1000; eight of £500 c and a very large number of smaller prizes, none of which is less than £x0.

PHELAN begs leave again to remind his Friends of the necessity of an immediate purchase-as the present favourable Opportunity can hold but two

January 21, 1812.

BARRACK OFFICE, DUBLIN,

JANUARY 17, 1812. TOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received for supplying certain quantities of FIRING and CANDLES for the use of his Majesty's forces in the several Barracks and Quarters throughout Ireland, for one year, from the 16th of April next; the sud Proposals to be scaled, and endorsed. Proposals for Firing, &c." to be sent under cover o Major-General Freeman, at this Office, on or beore the 19th day of February next, after which day no Proposal will be received; and the Proposers are to observe, that the Jud of each description must be of the best quality, and delivered at the places contracted for, by Dublin measure : viz .--: en Coal, of four bushels to the barrel, and eight barrels to the on-Stone Coal must be delivered by weight, and oposed for by the hundred weight-the Turf by ox of four feet long, two feet broad, and two and a half feet deep. The quantity of Firing and Candles required will be specified in each Contract, and must e delivered, or clamped by the Contractors, in the Birrack-Master's Stores, where there are such. Oneourth of the amount of the Contract will be paid to Contractors upon their entering into Security, and further sums from time to time (not exceeding the other two fourths) will be advanced proportionably to the quantity delivered and vouched by the acountable receipts thereof being produced from the Barrack-Master; and the balance will be discharged when the accounts and vouchers furnished shall be duly examined, at this Office, and found correct.-The written consent of two responsible persons must e inclosed with each Proposal, resident, if possible, in Dublin; and no Proposal will be attended to where this shall not have been complied with, as well as the residence of the Proposer.

Inconvenience having arisen to the Service from the too general and extensive Undertakings of former Contractors; it is hereby notified, that local Proposals from eligible Persons will be preferably considered. By order, JOHN HUGHES, Sec.