from the Board of Works, and other Public Offices and diminution thereof." In Ireland. He also presented the usual annual Petition from the different Charlinble Institutions in Ireland, in pursuance of the prover of which, the usual annual estimates were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. BULMER presented at the Bar a Return of Offenders confined in the different-Jails of Irc-

Mr. BANKES brought up a Bill to prevent the Lites to the Survivor, which was read a first time, to Ireland, but afterwards confessed that it would their power to save the crew of the unfortunate Heand ordered for a second reading on Tuesday next.

The £1,500,000 Exchequer Bills Bill, and the third time and passed.

on Friday next, more for the appointment of a Comretain their seats in that House.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supshould be granted, in order to make good the like sum advanced by His Majesty. The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Friday next.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to ascertain the nature and extent of the Population of Ireland; and, in doing so, he expressed his surprise that the subject had been so long deferred by His Majesty's Ministers, important as it was in every point of view. It so happened, however, that, since the Union, there had been no return whatever for Ireland, while, during the same period, there had] been two for Great Britain. Uncertainty on this subject was calculated to produce the worst consequences, and in that House political opinions were variously broughed during the different contests of we sailed from Wingo Sound, in company with his partles, who took advantage of this uncertainty to Majesty's ships Hero, Egeria, and Prince William, serve the purpose of argument. Whatever Ministers | armed ship, with a convoy of 120 sail, or upwards would not have done their duty, while they left subject to vague and varying conjecture the amount of the population of so large and considerable a portion of the Empire. He had last year proposed that this measure should be extended to Ireland, in- all Government transports. At half-past eleven on

confine such measures to this part of the United the suggestion of some Member, a practice which he | the close of the day, we steering that course, run thought was not like that of a Parliament bound to inconveniences have resulted from this-in the Session before the last, the Bill for regulating the senot extended to Ireland or Scotland, and the necessity of an alteration afterwards appeared—the Bill to liberate persons confined for small debts was limited to England, though one would naturally suppase it should be applied to the poorer part of the land, was, the difficulties which opposed its application to that kingdom-for his part, he could not see

Bill, with some modification. By means of the

collect the county cesses, he thought those returns

cult. It was not his intention to enter into more

minute particulars at present, as he thought it suffi-

observe, that, under the present circumstances, and

hear)-It was very desirable, he conceived, that a

at the present moment, he was inclined to think it

sure, they practised less exasion than before. The Right Hon. Baronet then concluded by moving for fate of the poor Hero. A fransport, called the leave to bring in " A Bill, for taking into account Mr. W. W. POLE presented the Estimates the Population of Ireland, together with the increase

Mr. ROSE said, that he had no intention of opto the Population of Ireland, and wished for infor-Baronet: for he had first said, that the Bill for England and Scotland should have been extended require several alterations. He (Mr. R.) thought \$210,500,000 Exchequer Bills Bill were read a it could not be in better hands than those of the tire with the most heartfelt regret, at having to an-Honourable Baronet, to whom he would be happy Mr. LOCKHART gave notice, that he would, to afford any assistance in his power towards promoting so desirable an object. He applauded the mittee, for the purpose of inquiring into the capaci- avoldance of all religious distinctions, and agreed ty of Members, who have become Bankrupts, to with the Right Honourable Baronet in believing. that there were very few individuals in Ireland who hawse." were not animated by a zealous attention to the inply, for the purpose of taking into consideration the | terests of their country .- (Hear.)-He denied that Money issued on Addresses of that House to His | the returns of the Population for England were in-Majesty, it was resolved, that the sum of £22,316 | accurate, as far as he could ascertain, and instanced some cases of a very extraordinary increase in some

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, and Committee appointed to prepare the same. After some proceedings of little general interest, the House adjourned.

LOSS OF THE HERO.

We have been favoured with the following in prosting, though mournful narmtive of the loss of the Hero, and her brave crew, written by an eye-

HOPPER, OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE LOSS OF THAT VESSEL AND THE HERO.

"On Wednesday, the 18th of December, 1811 might think on the subject, he conceived that they | The Egeria and Prince William, with the greatest part of the convoy, separated from us, in the tremendous weather we had shortly after leaving the Sleeve; and on the 23d inst, we found ourselves in company with the Hero, and about 18 sail, mostly steed of confining it to England and Wales; but I that day, Capt. Newman made signal to come withhe observed that it was the usage of Ministers to | in hail; when he told us, as he conceived we were near about the Silver Pits, he should steer S. W. Kingdom, unless a contrary course was adopted on after noon, which was accordingly done; and at ning at the rate of nine knots per hour, at abou legislate for the whole United Klingdom. Many ten o'clock, the night signal was made to after tourse to port two points, which was repeated by us. At this time, only four of the convoy were in sight, and curities given by persons holding public offices was I they were shortly lost sight of in the heavy squall of

" At half-past three the hands were turned op, the ship being in broken water : we found we were on a sand-bank, the pilot imagining it to be Smith's Knoll. The Captain instantly ordered the brig to kingdom. To return to the subject of his motion, be steared S. S. E. thinking to get out to sea; but it had been said, by the Right Honourable Gentle- | she continued striking so hard for a length of time, man opposite (Mr. Rose), that the cause of not ex- | that we had almost given her up for lost, when sudtending the Bill relative to the population to Ire- | denly, and very fortunately, we fell into three fathoms water, upon which the Captain caused an auchor to be let go, when we perceived the Hero again them; and, in the Bill which he proposed to bring i (as we then thought) also at an anchor, though she in (if the House assented to his motion), as it would | fired several gons and burnt blue lights; but, alas ! be impracticable to avail himself of the parochialar- when the day broke, we had the mortification of rangements which existed in England, he proposed | witnessing a most horrible scene—the Hero was toto build its provisions on the Scotch part of the I tally dismasted, and on her larboard beam-ends, Grand Juries, and the officers appointed by them to | upon the Haecks Sand, as we then found we were inside of it, off the Texel Island; the ship's compacould be facilitated, which otherwise might be diffi- I ny were all crowded together on the poop and fore-

" As soon as day-light had well appeared, she cient to state the general grounds; but he would | hoisted a fing of truce and fired a gun, which we repeated, and very shortly after saw a lugger, two brigs, and several small vessels, plying out of the advisable, in the provisions of the Bill, not to refer | Texel to our assistance; but owing to the flood-tide to any religious sect or distinction. It was better | having made, and the wind blowing a perfect gale not to encourage the principle of governing by divi- at N. N. W. the lugger was only able to come withaion, and actting in hostile array one sect against in two or three miles of us by two o'clock in the afanother, in that land of which both were natives; I ternoon. In the mean time we hoisted out our boats, and he firmly believed, that whenever a crisis offer- | and we made an attempt to get near the Hero, but ed itself, the inhabitants of Ireland would be found I the surf was so high, that it was all ineffectual, and ready, one and all, to defend their constitutional | we were under the cruel necessity of seeing so many rights and liberties against foreign aggression; and of our brave countrymen perishing, without being he was convinced they would remain united, what- able to render them any assistance. The Grasshopever pains were taken to disunite them .- (Hear, | per, at the same time, was constantly striking very hard, though every thing had been thrown overmeasure of this nature should not wear the appear- | board to lighten her, except the guns, upon which ance of being the impulse of the moment, instead of | it was feared she would have bilged. The Master being a regular legislative provision; and, therefore, was then sent to sound in every direction, for a pashe thought, that a Census should be taken at certain | sage to make our escape by (though I have since periods to be afterwards determined. The people | found out, that an escape was totally impossible); would otherwise look upon the measure with suspice but quarter less three, and two fathoms and a half, cion, as a means of promoting taxation, or of faciwere the only soundings he could meet with. The litating financial measures, and would consequent- | Captaio, therefore, with the opinion of the Offily resist it. If any proof were wanting to illustrate | ce.s. a greed, that we had no chance of saving ourthis, he thought it mount be found in the comparate selves, out by surrendering to the enemy, who were tive returns of the Population of Great Britain for at this time, as I have b fore mentioned, coming to 1801 and 1811, for it was quite impossible that our assistance, and that of the Hero, from whose the increase could have been really and Long fiders | wreck, Lamsorry to say, not one south as been experienced by the operative Weavers in that great as appeared on the face of the returns. In | Lobservel, likewise, about five miles to the north- city and neighbourhood. It is but justice to these some districts, where the pressure of the war lind | ward of us, n resset on shore, with her foremast been most severe, there the increase had, not with- standing, and another some distance from her, both long borne the severe privations and penuty to which standing, been greater than was possible during that of which I took to be transports that were under they have been reduced, has been highly exemplary, period. The fact was, that the people withheld | our convoy. The Commanding Officer here has | and furnishes a striking proof of the benefits which a

the true returns in 1801, from the motives he had f since informed us, that the telegraph has reported stated; but now they were habituated to the mea- that 8 or 10 ressels were wrecked upon the ceast to the northward, on the 23d inst. and had shared the Archimedes, beat over the Haecks as well as ourselves, with the loss of her rudder; but has since been wrecked, though the crew are saved, and now prisoners of war, as well as we. At close of day, posing the motion of the Right Hon. Baronet, but | finding the weather threatening to be worse, and the merely wished to state why he had not adopted this | brig striking so repeatedly, we cut the cable and ran measure before. He had formerly expressed his ig- for the port in view. When we approached the lugnorance of the best mode to be adopted with regard | ger, which was by this time anchored, she sent a pilot to us, who took us into the Texel, where we mation on the subject. He thought, too, he had surrendered to the Dutch squadron, under the coman excuse in what had fallen from the Right Hon. mand of Admiral de Winter, who, I must in justice say, has behaved to us in the most humane and attentive manner. They also used every means in ro; but the badness of the weather rendered it tothe measure a wise and prudent one, and was sure tally impossible. I now must conclude my narraounce to the public, and the friends of the poor

P. S. We lost but one man, Mr. King, the pilot, who was killed by a capstern bar, which flew out as we were heaving in cable to put service in the

NOTTINGHAM RIOTS.

NOTTINGHAM, JAN. 29 .- It is impossible to ouvey a proper idea of the state of the public mind this town, during the last four or five days. The onstant parading of the military in the night, and their movements in various directions during both night and day, give us the appearance of a state of warfare-may we not have it more in reality!

The destruction of more than twenty frames, at coton, on Thursday evening lost, within a few oundred vards of our barracks, and two being cleanr carried away in a neighbouring hamlet the same night, heightened the state of alarm; and the operations of several subsequent nights have given it an additional increase.

On Saturday night the frame-breakers crossed the iver Treut, and broke fourteen frames at Ruddington, and twents at Clifton, leaving but two whole n the latter town. An express was sent off to Notingham for a troop of the Hussars, who went with all possible speed, and as many of the Bunney troop yeomanry as could be collected, (they being in the neighbourhood of the scene of action) were imnediately mounted—one party pursued the deprelators, while others seized all the passes over the Trent for the space of four miles, under a full perussion that the Luddites could not escape; but, uch is the generalship of the latter, that they seizrd a boat which nobody clse had thought of, and epassed the river in two divisions, in perfect safe-, and escaped.

The same night a frame was broken at Bulwell, while a Serjeant and six men, belonging to the Berkshire Militia, were employed to watch it—the parties exchanged shots several times, but it is not known that any one was wounded, though one of the Luddites lost a shoe and his hammer.

On Sunday night 45 frames were broken at Selson, Bagthorp, and the neighbouring hamlets, about nine miles from this town; and the same evening, about seven o'clock, a circumstance took place at Basford of the most daring description; for, while three soldiers were in the house of one Wm. Barns, to protect three frames, a party of Luddites entered the house, and immediately confined the soldiers; and while two of the party stood sentry at the door with the soldiers' muskets, others demolished the frames; and, when the mischief was done, the muskets were discharged and the soldiers liberated, and the depredators wished them a good night.

On Monday evening, three more frames were broken in the same village, one of which was taken and fixed on the top of the round-house, or village prison, and there left as a public spectacle, which was seen by many

These things are done almost in the face of eight Officers from Bow-street, an immense local police, and three regiments of soldiers.

The last-mentioned night 26 frames were demoished at Cotgrave, a village six miles South of the Frent; and the depredators again escaped across the water without detection. And, notwithstanding the number of men who have been taken up, it is the general opinion, that not one real frame-breaker has been taken; nor, from the best information I can obtain, has any thing like correct evidence been drawn from any of the prisoners.

Four prisoners were yesterday brought in, with great parade, by three several parties of military and ivil officers; two of whom are persons who have and frames broken in their own houses, and another is a well known maniac of the name of Waplogton, who is at the present time a pauper of St. Mary's parish, in this town, and who has for years been in the habit of wandering about. It excited nuch laughter to see a Bow-street Officer, with his poor creature confined in a cart by his side, lriving furiously along the streets, and guarded iv about half a score of Hussars. It is supposed the maniac has been caught in one of his wandering veursions; and, as usual, refused to give an account of himself.

ALARM AT GLASGOW.

We are concerned to state, that a most serious ilarm was last week excited at Glasgow, originating a the distresses which have for a considerable time men to state, that the patience with which they have

community derives from the proper education of the lower orders. Nothing but the force of good pri ciples derived from education, could possibly has produced among the men, to whom we now all be sense of propriety, and a firmness under adversal which in England, where the education of the pohas been too much neglected, would have been reckoned a phenomenon.

For about a year past, the Weavers in Glacett and neighbourhood have been without full employ ment; and those who have been able to proce work, have had their wages so much reduced, the few of them have been able to carn more than senhillings per week, though many of them have lan

About ten days ago, delegates from these me waited upon the Magistrates of Glasgow, to repr ent to them their distressed state, and to solicit the ttention to the misery of their families. What a the result of this application we have not learnt; bu in a day or two after, circular notices were sent all the operative securers for many miles round Gla gow, inviting them to assemble at the public Gree as on Thursday last. The Magistrates, alarmed for the possible consequences, invited the Delegates to conference, represented to them the dangers the might be apprehended from so large an assemblae and induced them to circulate new notices, prohibit ing the proposed meeting.

The Magistrates, we understand, have paid to icular attention to the representations of these me and we have no doubt, from the decorum and tem per which has been exhibited on all hands, that pob lic order will be maintained.

The Master Manufacturers have been required h the Magistrates to have a meeting upon the business and we doubt not that they will see the prepriet of giving an increase of wages to those they emplo It cannot be denied that it is an extreme hardshi o workmen, whenever there is a scarcity of employ nent, to experience at the same time a great redu ion in the price of their labour.

ANHOLT MAIL.

STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 9 .- His Royal Majesty health being now so far re-established, that his Me esty conceives himself able to resume the function of Government, his Majesty thought proper, in a ormity to his resolution, transmitted to his Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, to appoint the 7th of this month for that purpose. For this purpose all he Members of the Council of State, and the Secretaries of State, at half-past ten o'clock on that day, waited upon his Royal Highness, the Crown Princ when his Excellency, Count Gyllenberg, Ministr of the Justiciary department, explained to his Roy al Highness the sentiments of respectful esteem an gratitude with which the Members of the Cound were filled during the time that his Royal Highne had directed the national affairs, which sentimes never would formke them. His Royal Highest replied to this Address in the most gracious tem and whereupon the Crown Prince, ground left the aforesaid Lords and Gentlement repetited by he aforesaid Lords and Gentlemen rep Royal Majesty, to whom he read a statement of the public business. His Royal Majesty, averpower sith the most lively sensations, embraged the Cross rince, and declared that he could shot express a hat his heart felt on this occasion towards him, be oft the internal satisfaction which his Royal His iess must derive from past times, to tell him at that his Royal Majesty's gratitude, and the well ounded establishment of the kingdom's welfare, n nice towards him

The following is the substance of the Crow rince's Address:-

" Siri:-My most ardent wishes have been fulfil d-the re-established health of your Majesty agis mables you to resume the Government of the King-

"When your Majesty decided upon embracing he Continental policy, and declared war against freat Britain, Sweden had got clear of an unfortenoment even when she lost one of the principal branches of her public revenue; the whole of the produced by the Customs being nearly annihilated

" I will not dissemble from your Majesty, that our commerce has been reduced to a simple contin trade from port to port, and has greatly suffere from this state of war. Privateers under friending flags, against which it would have been injurious to have adopted measures of safety and precaution have taken advantage of our confidence in treaties o capture, one after another, nearly fifty of our nerchantmen; but at last, Sire, your flotifla recived orders to protect the Swedish flag and the just commerce of your subjects against piracies, which could neither be authorised nor arowed by any Go-

rerament. "The Danish cruizers have given much cause! mplaint on our part; but the evil decreases daily ed erery thing leads us to think the lawful comierce of Sweden will not be any longer disturbed y them, and that the relations of good neighbor

roodship will be more and more strengthened. " The cruizers under the French flag have gire an unlimited extension to their letters of marque the injuries which they have done us have been # object of our complaints; the justice and loyalty his Majesty the Emperor of the French have for ranteed their redress.

" The protections given by friendly Government nave been respected, and such of their ships as her ouched upon our coasts have been at liberty ! ontique their voyage, whatever might be their do

WATERFORD: rinted and published by the Proprietor, ARTH BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quaj-

Kamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,217.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

PROTESTANT PETITION.

FITVILE PETITION to Parliament, in fayour of our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been transmitted to me from Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining the Signatures of such PROTES-TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it -- I rive this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THREE o'clock each day, in order to receive such Signatures.

WILLIAM NEWPORT. Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT

of £100, arising out of the Lands of Ballymacart. in the County of Waterford, subject to an annuity of £73, during the life of a Person very infirm. For further particulars apply to THOMAS SUWARD, Afterney, at Youghal, during Vacation-and at No. 8, Great Ship-Street, Dublin, during Term. Youghal, January 14, 1612.

SMALL LOTTERY,

TWO PRIZES OF \$20,000!

AND ONLY 4000 NUMBERS.

JOHN BULL BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the New State Lottery, consisting of only 4000 Numbers, will be drawn the

TICKETS & SHARES. In a variety of Numbers, are note for Sale at JOHN BULLIS LICENSED LOTTERY-OFFICE.

TO BE SET,

WATERFORD.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, For such a Term of Years as will be agreed on. CIXTY-FOUR ACRES of COWSMAKALE, held D by Patrick Power and Bonond Walen; the MILL and a few Acres will be set separate. Also, four FIELDS of WILLIAMSTOWN, containing fourteen Acres, joining the Kilstintheorence road .- Ap-NIT to NICHOLAS POWER, Erg. Spow-Hill. ROSERT February 4, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. On Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, THRE following CONCERNS, part of the property

I of the late John Pin, Esq. deceased. No. 1 -The House, Offices, and Demesne Lands of REWTOWN, situate in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 32 A. J. R. O.P. plantation incasure, be the same more or less, held under a Lesse for 99 Years, from May, 1505, at the ventiv rent of £225 154, 9d. These Lands are within 10 minutes' walk of the City of Waterford, and command very beautiful Views of the City and River: are well enclosed and planted and large sums have been lately expended, both on

the House and Grounds. N. B. There is a Covenant in the Lease of Newtown by which the Tenant can renew his Lease any time | Barrack-Master; and the balance will be discharged during the life of Earon Enwards, the Landlord thereof, so us to keep up the full Term of 99 Years; duly examined, at this Office, and found correct. ed, is also vested in him, leaving 1800 Forest Trees, of not less than Six Years' Growth, at the Expiration No. 2.—That part of the Lands of KILCULLIHEEN,

containing 1 A. 1 R. 28 P. plantation measure, held by Leave for 31 Years, from 25th March, 1808, at the too general and extensive Undertakings of former £6 16s, 6d. These Lands are on the Road side, and nearly op-

pesite to the Gate of Newtown House. No. 3 .- A LOT of GROUND fronting KING STREET ontaining, in front, 100 feet, and running backwards 'u) feet, be the same more or less, held by Lease for 60 Years, from 1st January, 1781, at the yearly reut

Part of these Concerns are set to solvent Tenants or long Terms, at a Profit Rent of £136 2s. 6d. and a part, on which is creeted an excellent Stable, is

No. 4.~CONCERNS on the QUAY, formerly held by Chenry and Sikes, and now in possession of BENJAMIN MOORE, held by Lease, of which 12 Years are yet to come, from 25th March next, at the year-In Rent of £20. These produce a Profit Rent of £30 ter Annum. No. 5 .- A FIELD, situated near the Road leading

to Grammy-ferry, containing about one Acre and a Bail, held by Lease, of which Twelve Years are to rim, from 25th March next, at Six pence, yearly CHARGE of £200 per Annum, for 60 Years and an

Half, from "oth of September last, charged upon the Dwelling House, Ware Houses, Codars, and Yard. fermerly in the possess on of Ronger Warson, and litely in persection of Millwage and Shortows, and of Joshita Strangman and William Century, Sons, and Co. situate in King Street, and also upon the Dwelling-House, Corn Store, and Yard, now in the correspon of Thomas Prosport.

For Particulars, apply to Gronor Iviz, Attorney, The Premises may be viewed on application to Mr

WILLIAM BLAIN, Merchant. January 50, 1812. PEARSON, Auethoreer.

HOTEL, FOWNS'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

RANNIN. Proprietor, returns his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, for the liberal Support they have given him in Business; and begs leave to inform them, that, notwithstanding the immense tax laid on Hotels, he is in fo ture resolved to charge the Old Prices, 2s, 81d. per Night-Drawing Rooms for the reception of Fami lies, proportionably moderate, with every Account modation.—Good Stabling convenient.

N. B. His Lodging-house, No. 8, Cope-street, conveniently appointed to receive Gentlemen travel-ling in the early Coaches, it being convenient to the General Post Office .- Beds 2s. 2d. per Night, Double Rooms 4s. 4d.-A person attends at early Hours.

> OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, 27TH JANUARY, 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ord

I nance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on saturday, the 22d of February next, receive scaled roposals from such Persons as may be willing t ontract for executing such WORKS and REPAIRS is the Ordnance Department may require to be per formed at the Stations of Buncrana, and the Stations on Loughswilly, Londonderry, Belfast, Carrickfer gus, Omagh, Charlemont, Cavan, Enniskillen, Balleshannon, Longford, Athlone, Loughrea, Tullanore, Banagher, Limerick, Clonniel, Waterford Duncannon Fort, and Naas-from the 1st of April. 1812, to the 31st December, 1814, subject to termi nation on three Months' Notice being given, in writing, by either party, after the expiration of one Year. Printed Specifications may be had by applying at the Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Great Shipstreet, Dublin, or to the Officers commanding the Royal Engineers at Enniskillen, Loughswilly, Dunannon Fort, Tarbert, Athlone, Charlemont, Lime

rick, and Clonnel. Security will be required for the due performance f the above Contract. No Tender will be received after 12 o'Clock on the above day—and Persons pro posing to become Sureties must sign their names in he place allotted for that purpose at the end of each

BARRACK OFFICE, DUBLIN,

TOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be

Treceived for supplying certain quantities of FIRING and CANDLES for the use of his Majesty's out Ireisud, for one year, from the 16th of April next; the said Proposals to be sealed, and endorsed * Proposals for Piring, &c." to be sent under cover o Major-General Freeman, at this Office, on or be ore the 19th day of February next, after which day no Proposal will be received; and the Proposers are to observe, that the Eucl of each description nost be of the best quality, and delivered at the place contracted for, by Dublin measure: viz.-Sea Coal of four bushels to the barrel, and eight barrels to the posed for by the hundred weight—the forf by of four feet long, two feet broad, and two and and feet deep. The quantity of Firing and Candles equired will be specified in each Contract, and must delivered, or clamped by the Contractors, in the ourth of the amount of the Contract will be paid to Contractors upon their entering into Security, and urther sums from time to time anot exceeding the other two-fourths) will be advanced proportionably to the quantity delivered and vouched by the ac countable receipts thereof being produced from the when the accounts and youchers furnished shall be be 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 Contractors: it is hereby notified, that local Proposals from eligible Persons will be preferably condered. By order, JOHN HUGHES, Sec.

WATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES TO RETER

ARGE expacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, L⊿ as consciuent as any in Tanasso, capable of mag a large Business in the Manufacture of Proiscors and reception of Cons, and are so conveni ently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to eceive their Cargoes direct from the Premises, therey saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 1 Valbrook; and to view the Premises, apply to Jons BARRY, Waterford.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. &c. DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE,

In Bottles 21, 84d, and a double Quantity for As. 101 a F THE well-known Virtues of this invaluable Medi-🙎 eine can be attested by a number of respectable Camilies in Waterford and its Vieinity, as well as that of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found

many respectable Characters, as James Hypr. Esq. one of his Majosty's Messengers, Dublin Casilea Re To be and of Mr. Berxin, Waterford-Mr. Gon-MAN, Gorand and of all Venders of Patent Medi

es in Ireland and ilso the following :--Survey of Rectand Mace, for Consumptions-Core and a Latin, for brightions on the Face-Black Lerop, graining at the Proporation of Opinia, 48, 4d. -Whithhalfs France of Musturd - de Hans Sounc's CT The above rate is adjourned to Thursday, the | The Water net | tec. 28, 31d-Indian Arraw Root, and Morr & Opedeldock.

TO BE LET, PARLIAMENT. FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH VEXT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

(Debate on the State of Ireland continued.) Lord SOMERS felt fully convinced, that no mischief could arise from granting to the Catholics the Emancipation they required. His Lordship enumerated the others which Catholics were disqualified from holding, and justified their right to a full enjoyment of Constitutional privileges. Before he concluded, the Noble Lord adverted to the opinions supposed to be entertained by the Illustrious Perconage at the head of the Government, on this subject.

He said, that he understood that, though formerly favourable to the measure, an opinion had zone abroad that his sentiments had undergone a change -if this were the case, and that Ministers had endeavoured to influence that Illustrious Personage, he thought they were highly culpable towards him and towards the country .- (Loud cries of Order . from the Treasury Benches; and hear, hear, from

the Opposition.) Marquis WELLESLEY was fully convinced of he importance of the question introduced by the Noble Earl, and was equally ready to agree, that, as the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, they were peculiarly calculated to entertain it; but still the exigency of the occasion, which could hear the llouse out in adopting the proposition submitted to them, should, not withstanding the magnitude and interest of the subject, be maturely considered. This inquiy might be divided into three heads-first, what effect the motion, if carried, at present would have on

ment to Leather, is perfectly froe from any nauseous Sold, Wholesde, by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin'slane. London, and by Binvie, Buill, and FARRELL Booksellers, Quay, Waterford: W. Barks, Rose; . TAYLOR, Wexford; GORNAY and FARRILL, Clo el; and in every Town in the Kingdom, in stone Bottles-3s. 2d. a Quart-is, a Pint-and is, 1d. half

GT CACTION.-None can possibly be genuine ur ss " Ronnar Wanns a" is signed on the Imbel, and 14, St. Martin's-lane," stamped in the Bottle.

lither in the Whole, or in such Divisions as may l

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS

THE HOUSE QUARTER of BALLYTRUCKLE

near Waterford, containing twenty-six Acres of

bereabouts. Proposals will be received by Docto

WALLIS, Waterford, who will forward them to Tno-

HAR LEPROT, Esq. Dubling and also can give any

January 18, 1819.
N. B. If a Building Rent be offered for any part of

FROM £4000 TO £5000

TO BE LENT ON APPROVED SECURITY.

ETTERS, post paid, directed to William Ban

Lier, Attorney, Abbey Lodge, near Dungar

van ; or Baytey and Maxwell, No. 3, Merrion

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

sq. Porto Bello, Ross. December 5, 1811.

BLACKING.

urther Information that may be required

the Ground, a long Lease will be given.

Row, Dublin, will be attended to.

ontains 61 Acres.

HAY TO BE SOLD,

AND LAND AND HOUSES TO BE LET. TO BE SOLD, at GRACEDIEU, from 30 to 4 Tons of HAY, saved without receiving any Ricks, which will be sold together or separately on-Stone Coal must be delivered by weight, and Mr. Newpone will also let about 50 Acres of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, in one or two Pavisions. Patrick Read, the Gardener at Belmont, will show the Grounds there .- Mr. Newrone will also let the HOUSE and STORE in Rose-Lane, lately occu pied by Joseph Dwyrn. The Concern is 110 Feet ong and 53 Peet wide: the Store upon it is sufficient to contain 6000 Barrels of Corn .- It could be conerted into a capital Concern for the Bacon and Proer edge .- If not set by the 1st of Murch, Proposalvill be received from Masons, Carpenters, and Ma ters—for building four Houses on the Concern.—By applying to Mr. Thomas Axtrony, a Plan of the ouses may be seen. Proposals, in Writing, for Leases of the Grounds, not exceeding 1 Life, or 3 years; and for the House and Store 31 years, will be received by W. Newpour, at the Bank.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, With or without a Fine,

■ THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE LAND of BAYVIEW, in the County of Waterford containing about fifty Acres, opposite to and within one mile of Youghal; upwards of Twenty Thousand TREES have been planted, and all well paled in Ten Thousand of which are of Faght Years' growth. Lowards of Two Thousand Pounds have been laid out on the House and Improvements. Its contiguity to all kinds of Manure, and its Situation near the Banks of the Black Water, together with a commanding and pleasing view of the Town and Harbour of Yourhal. render it an object to any Gentleman; its local advantages need not be expatiated on, as they are well

The House and Ground will be shown by DATIET Sweener, who lives on the Land, and any Proposal n writing, addressed (post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM BAYLY, Abbey-Lodge, near Dungaryan, who is the Proprietor, will be duly attended to. January 6, 1812.

TO BE LET.

BOUT twelve Acres of the LANDS of FAITH-LEGG, on the Banks of the River Suir, on which there is a small Slated House. Also, the SLATE QUARRIES at FAITHLEGG, and several Lots of GROUND for Building, in the Town of BOLTONa Labout Eleven Acres of the LANDS of BALLYNI-

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

Application to be made to Mr. Binning, Chronicle | to law, and, of course, those who composed it were Waterford, January 4, 1818. | emenable to justice. If any blame could justly be

TO BE LET (or the INTEREST sold) from th 25th of next March, and Immediate Possession iven, for Three Young Lives and Thirty-one years Reversion, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of OAK PARK, being Part of the Lands of STOKES TOWN-most beautifully situated on the River Barow, within Two Miles of New-Ross -The Demesne Proposile to be addressed to Answ GLASCOTT WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID the preservation of a law coacted for Ireland, in ode of its essential provisions? secondly, what effect on THIS Composition produces the most exquisite Lustre ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishhe power of the Executive Government there, as to the exercise of that law? and, thirdly, what influnce on the coal dispassionate reception of a guestion, which should be entertained with the best feelings of the human beart-feelings from which he hall pever departed? In all the votes he had hitherto. given, he was guided by those sentiments-for he had ever conceived that a peaceable base on this fulliect could alone result from a temperate discussion : and, at the same time, he would observe, that the safety of this empire, and the security of all the good which they at present enjoyed, and all which they could hope to enjoy in future, depended on the stability of the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. On the general state of the empire, nothing had been said which ought to induce the House to accode to the motion. The speech of the Noble Earl went principally to the conduct of the Government of Ireland, in relation to some recent transactions under the Convention Act. On this he would merely observe, that if he had heard a single argument, proving, that the Government of Ireland had interposed between the Subject and the Sovereign, or between the Subject and Parliament, or if he conceired they could have delivered an intemperate opinion, on the foundation of those claims from which the Roman Catholic Petition emported, he should have considered that Government most unworthy the confidence of those who were the advisers of His Majesty. He had, however, seen no trace of that disposition-he had seen no attempt whatever to prevent the fair exercise of the constitutional right of petitioning. The conduct pursued by Covernmen was not only supported in the legal arguments of the Law Officers of the Crown, but even the Judges decided on its validity. He, therefore, denied, in the name of the Government of Ireland, that any such proceeding had been resorted to; and he declared, most solemnly, his firm belief, that it was utterly contrary to their feelings and sentiments. This he felt himself called upon to say, that the individual, who was the principal adviser of those measures, abhorred the idea of standing between the Sovereign and his Subjects, or endeavouring to prevent the exercise of any just right. Certain he was that, whatever opinion was entertained by that person on the subject of the Catholic Claims, he never would have had the presumption to interfere between so respectable a body and His Majesty, or the two Houses of Parliament. The fact was simply this, the Government

particularly inquire; although, he conceived, from

the situation of the country at the time it was coact-

ed, the Convention Bill was a necessary measure.

But whether that position was true or false, as the

Act was in existence, it was evident that the Con-

vention formed by the Roman Catholics was contrary

to the law of the land; and it was not only proper

that the meeting of that Convention should be step-

ped; but it was right that every precaution should

be taken to present the election of those who were

to compose it. Whether the Meeting was form-

ed on pretence of petitioning, or whether it was

assembled on any other principle, availed nothing.

of Ireland were advised, by the Law Officers of the Crown, in that country, to pursue those measures. which they had adopted. That opinion was afterwards sanctioned by the Court of King's Beach. Whether the law, under which those proceedings had taken place, was good or bad, he would not then

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, MOINTRA. Apply to Constitus Boilton, Esq.

January 11, 1812.

The constitution of such a Convention was contrary

pear on their table? If not, how feeble was the foundation, how weak the basis, on which the present motion for inquiry rested? for, he would ask, did it become the dignity of that House to make the newspapers of the day a ground for solemn proceeding? If facts had really happened as was stated, there were laws in Ireland to vindicate the wrong; but Noble Lords should not suffer their minds to be prepossessed on such a subject. The second ground relied upon was, the alarming situation of that country. The exigencies, it appeared, were so pressing, the danger so immediate, that no time was to be lost. His own view of the circumstances, he must my, differed very widely from that of the Noble Lord. He thought no danger was to be apprehended while the Irish Government was firm, and while we were disposed to support its nots .-To him it appeared that the alleged discontents were the strongest argument against the present measure; for even if the House were disposed to do all that was required of it, the measure should seem to spring apontaneously from its own bounty and liberality, and not, as might now be imputed, from fear.-The Catholics, indeed, had assumed such a tone of determined hostility-they had treated the promulgations of Government with such contumacy, that any concession must at present appear, in the extremest degree, mean and pusillanimous. The Catholics would then be the victors, the Governmen the ranguished; and, like all other victors, the Catholics would press on to make new demands, and enforce new claims. If the Government had attempted to stifle petitioning, then their Lordships might have been properly called upon to interfere: for the Catholics and the same right as all the rest of his Majesty's subjects to petition: but the Irish Government had not attempted to impede the Catholics in any measure where they would not also have impeded the Protestants. The claims of the Catholics could be but equal, not superior, to the Protestants, who, if they had endeavoured to petition by convention, must have been procceded against in a precisely similar manner. The Government were accused of having excited

discontent among the Catholics; but how had they done so? By enforcing the laws. Surely, not to those who enforced, but to those who broke the laws, should be imputed the blame of exciting discontent. The conduct of the Duke of Richmond, so far from being censurable, appeared to him to deserve praise for its conciliatory spirit and forbearance, as long as such forbearance was legally possible. For to what excess might not the principle and plan of the Convention have been carried? How had America proceeded when it wished to separate itself from this kingdom? Was it not by means of a Representative Assembly? The Government, it appeared, had exerted itself with vigour to crush a most dangerous convention. Would the Noble Lords desert them in this laudable attempt? Would they not rather sewond them, and confirm their acts? All that was loyal in Ireland would look to Parliament for that firm assistance which it was wont to receive from it. Should this be granted, then wil the dangers with which we were menaced would soon pass away. The Noble Lord then stated, in conclusion, that had the conduct of the Irish Government been weak and pasillanimous, there would have been cause of four; but since, on the contrary, it had been bold and determinate-since it had with persevering firmness uplield the laws against all persons who had infringed thom, however high their rank-in this state of things, said his Lordship, " the number of the discontented may be great, the ranks of the disloyal may be numerous, but Ireland is safe."

The Duke of BEDFORD strenuously supported the motion. He considered what had been advanced by the Noble Earl as not tending in the amallest degree to do away the arguments and the facts adverted to by his Noble Friend. An eulogium had been pronounced on the Noble Duke at the hend of that Government. He trusted, however, it would be allowed him, notwithstanding his near connection with that Noble Personage, to express himself as to this particular point, of a different opinion. The effects of the unfortunate measures of that Administration were too obvious, he thought, to allow the merits of the question to be undecided. The actual state of Ireland he too felt, with his Noble Friend, to be such as forcibly to call for the speedy interposition of the Government and Legis-

lature of the Empire. The Earl of ABERDEEN took a survey of the general state of Ireland, in order to examine what It was which could so urgently call for an inquiry into the condition of that country at the present moment. What most forcibly struck him, was the tone and attitude which the body of the Roman Catholics had assumed in the preparation and furtherance, as they called it, of their petition to Parliament. What was the real object of the motion which the Noble Earl had this night submitted to their Lordships' consideration? Were not the Noble Mover and those who supported him auxious rather to extend the inquiry into the whole conduct of his Majesty's Government-to canvass and criticise their proceedings under all the aspects of that conduct? This, he believed, was the true motive and object of the present motion. The Noble Lord then proceeded to sindicate the late conduct of the Irish Government, and to shew that the spirit which animated that conduct was in no respect bostile to the right of petitioning, or to nov other right to which the Catholics had a fair claim? Where, then, were grounds for the invectives which the Noble Duke (Bedford) had heaped upon the conduct of that Government towards the Roman Catholics? What prejudice or severity had been manifested with respect to them? Were not the persons of the Roman Catholics held as sacred, and had one hour's sleep during the night, but was not was not their property kept as secure as those of | considered better."

Duke adduce one instance of flagrant partiality toagainst the Catholics, and he would then acknowledge there were some grounds for inquiry. The Noble Lord next entered into a vindication of the that it was the indispensable duty of the Courts to rocced as they had done. It was not surely to be allowed, that pictures of sedition were every day to be exhibited with impunity, without any interference on the part of any of the Constitutional Authorlties of the Country; that would unquestionably not be the surest means of improving the condition of Ireland. No! the prosperity and happiness of the United Kingdom would only be promoted by mutual sacrifices, by reciprocal forbearance, and by the harmony of the exertions and evergies of both, as cordially co-operating against the machinations and the violence of the common enemy .-Such being the impression of his mind, he must vote against the motion for a Committee of Inquiry.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE insisted, that nothing had been done towards improving the state of Ireland: but that every measure of late, particularly the measure of the Union, had greatly tended to deteriorate her condition, to humble her pride, to san the foundations of her prosperity.

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the mo tion no reflection on the Irish Government, as it was only an inquiry into the true state of the affairs of Ireland, the result of which would show where the error lav. Lord SIDMOUTH said, that he feared that or

he present occasion he should not be able to do justice to his own feelings. The Noble Viscount proceeded to consider the conduct of the Irish Government, and of the Noble Duke at the head of that Government. There was not the least colour for any of the charges made against that Government. But why was such a motion as the present deferred until now? Why has there been no necessity for it during the last 21 years? Much had been said of the wisdom, the moderation, the patriotism of the Catholics on various occasions during that period; yet it never has been thought necessary till now to adduce the display of these virtues as a ground for granting a committee of inquiry. But it seems that some Noble Lords would have all the laws repealed upon which perhaps depend the security of property. Yes, have them all repealed; and vet talk of no securities in their room. The House did not now even hear of the Vete. Yet such counter-securities were no doubt absolutely necessary; should not the King be made at least a co-ordiite power with the Pope—but would the Catholies agree to this? Would their Hierarchy submit to this? he believed not. While such a state of things remained, he must dread not only the opinions, but the morals of the Catholics. He could not consent, without due provisions for the safety of the present establishment, to place in the hands of the Catholics high military and legislative au-

(To be continued.) On a division being called for, the numbers stoo Contents-42-Proxics-37-Total...... 79

Non-Contents-86-Proxice-76-Total ... 162 Majority against Lord Fitzwilliam's motion 85

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31. We intimated, a few days since, that Governmen was in possession of intelligence from Sicily favourable to the tranquillity of the island, and at the same time referring to the trial and punishment of the French spies and emissaries, who were employed to interrupt its repose. We have now obtained from thence very recent advices, as will be seen by the following

" PROCLAMATION.

"SIGILIANS, "The Commander of the British Forces on your placing several persons under arrest. It is discoered that they were in correspondence with the enemy, and that their design was to deliver over this island and the whole army of your faithful Allies to the power of those who desire only the destruction of both. But their intrigues, which have been long vigilantly regarded in secret, have been now openly declared. Sicilians, all those who are conserved in this conspiracy are not yet in our hands, but all of them are known, and we have thought it sufficient, for the purpose of the moment, to secure only those who are most active instruments in the

"Three days will be allowed to such individuals who are implicated, but who are not yet arrested, e seek remission for their crime by a full, sincere, and ourserved confession. There exist against them proofs equally strong with those which have led to he imprisonment of their principal accomplices, and it is well known that the British Commanders would not order the arrest of any persons without satisfactory evidence, as is sufficiently shown by their long

forbearance. " Let those, then, who are concerned in this conpiracy hasten to expose their partners in the crime, or the punishment of such as shall be found to be

traitors to their country. "The most solemn promise is given of pardor and protection to those who shall entitle themselve to it by this prompt and fair confession. " By order of his Excellency,

"WILLIAM TAYTON, Military Sec. " Head-quarters, Messina, Dec. S, 1811. An express was received vesterday from Windsor at Carlton House, stating, "That his Majesty

Lord assured of the fact? Did any document ap- | their Frotestant fellow-subjects? Let the Noble | An express was received last night from Windsor, | fare of the Empire, and the privations of an onat Carlton House, stating, " That his Majesty wards Protestants, and of prejudice and severity had refused nourishment during the day, and was at their hands. In the County of Change that uninot so well as in the morning."

> Our private information from Windsor late judicial proceedings in Ireland, and contended violent, yet he appeared more debilitated, and requires a more constant attendance upon his person.

The rumour is again confidently circulated, that the Marquis Wellesley had tendered his resignation to the Prince Regent, and that his Royal Highness continue to hold the seals of his office till the period the restrictions under which his Government is now rendered so inefficient.

The Courier of last night says The late rise of colonial produce and the properity of our chief manufacturing towns, must give great confidence in the power and resources of the British empire, as they afford a signal triumph over the machinations and the malice of the enemy !" Lord Milton's son and heir was on the 19th of

this month christened at Milton-Abbey, by the name of Wm. Wentworth Fitzwilliam. Great rejoicings took place on the occasion. The surrounding neighbourhood were supplied with home-brewed ale.

Every ship of war fit for service is ordered to be got ready. Among these are-The Albion, Ramilies, Montague, and Asia, line-of-battle ships. at Chatham. The Impregnable, 98; Superb and Excellent, 74: Timon and Pomone, 38, at Portsmouth. The Ocean, 98; Spencer, 74; Revolutiopnaire, 38; and Star and Electria sloops, at Plymouth. The Duncan, 74: Seahorse, 38: and Devastation bemb, at Woolwich. The Nemesis, 28; Savage sloop, and Sentinel and Olympia cutters, at Sheerness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

We are sorry to state, that our private accounts rom Windsor informus, that his Majesty's paroxysms had increased during Thursday night and yesterday, and that it was found necessary to send an express to town at a late boar last night, to recal the absent Physicians.

There is no longer any doubt of the capture the Pomona Frigate. We can state, on good authority, that the first information of the affair was derived from the Commandant of the French Frigate himself, which he undertook to communicate ander the following circumstances. After an obstinate action, in which the Pomona was captured by the Actire, Captain Gordon, not having any immediate means at hand of transmitting to England his report of the affair, engaged with the Commandant of the Pomona, to give him his liberty on his parola of honour, on condition, that, on his arrival in France, he would forward a letter from him (Captain Gordon) to his friends in England, merely to acquaint them with the result of the action, and that, notwithstanding he had lost a leg, assured them, he was doing well. This proposition being gladly accepted, the French Commandant was put on shore at the port of Trieste, and, by the last curred from France, he faithfully performed his contract, by making the communication requested to the Marquis of Huntley, through the medium of the Transport Board. The official account is hourly looked for.

A letter has been received from St. Michael's, dated the 8th ult. which communicates the extraordinary intelligence, that, by an order received from the Prince Recent of Portugal to the Governor of the Western Isles, war had been declared between the Portuguese Government and the Northern Powers, in consequence of which all Danish and Swedish shipping were seized and sequestrated, and the crews put into prison.

By a private communication from Gottenburgh, we learn that no political changes whatever are expected from the King resuming the reins of Government, for this event only took place in compliance with an ancient law of Sweden, which ordains that no Prince Regent can be permitted to govern more than one year: and if necessary to prolong the Regency, the Government must be delivered over to the Regent, by the King, which ceremony, in the present instance, is expected to take place the latter end of the present month.

A vessel has arrived from the eastern coast o Spain. We are enabled to give one day more to the threatened city of Valencia; up to the 4th it had not fallen under the power of the enemy.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Since our last publication, we have received the London Papers of Friday and Saturday .- No Mail

The debate on the State of Ireland is of mor than common importance; but it did not reach us n any thing like a perfect form, till too late an hour to proceed farther than we have done in the tletails. What remains, which is by far the most interesting part of the discussion, shall be attended to on Saturday.

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.

In recording the proceedings of the different Countles of IRELAND, when assembled upon public occasions, we have had the satisfaction of more than once friends to the true interests of their country have at fearful from a manly arowal of their principles, and final success. The Perition itself is so framand a bold discharge of those duties which the wel- | od as, at once, to exclude every ground of hostility

criered community of their Brethren, topone on between PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC, which has every where grown of late with such irresistible that, although his Majesty's paroxysms are not so | rapidity, and which will render the present period of Irish history memorable above all that has gone before it, stands eminently conspicuous for the finest feelings of harmony, and for the firmest determination to banish for ever all obstacles to the even and uninterrupted current of the peaceful blessings of sohad signified his wish, that the Noble Lord should cial concord and love. When just occasions called for their interposition, the Gentlemen to whom when the Prince shall consider himself released from we allude have instantly come forward, and openly declared their unalterable purpose to support those political doctrines which they believe to be not less congenial to the British Constitution than salutary to the prosperity and safety of their country. No intemperance and no bigotry have ever disgraced their Meetings. They have acted as men in whose hearts the purest patriotism reigns, whose wisdom has implanted within them a deep conviction of the perils of the times, and whose generosity would freely impart to others those rights of which they have themselves experienced the value.

We have been been led into these observations y seeing in the Limerick Evoning Post, a Jourand which confers new honour upon the Press of Ireland, several resolutions entered into by the Protestants of the county we have named. At a meeting, recently held at Ennis, over which the High SHERIFF presided, and which was attended, amongst others, by Sir EDWARD O'BRIEN, Bart. Col. A. FITZGERALD, Representatives for the County, the Right Hon. W. FITZGERALD, Representative for the Borough, and Lord JAS. O'BRIEN, Resolutions to the following purport were unanimously adopted

-" That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, humbly praying his Royal Highness to take into his gracious onsideration the UNMERITED PRIVATIONS, and the JUST CLAIMS, of our CATHOLIC BRETHREN, and that he would be most graciously pleased to recommend the same to the consideration and attention of the Parliament of the United Kingdom - That an humble Petition be prepared and presented to both Houses of Parliament, for, and on behalf of, his Majesty's Protestant Subjects of the County of CLARE. praying the total and unqualified Repeal of the ponal and disabling Laws and Restrictions under which our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of IRE-LAND labour and are oppressed, and that our Representatives in Parliament be instructed to present and to support said Petitions."

Looking towards the County of Cong, and taking our information from the able, independent, and patriotic Journals which distinguish the capital of that important portion of Ireland, we see the prevalence of the same noble and liberal spirit. It will be recollected, that the late Meeting of the Catholies of Cork, of whose proceedings we gave a full detail, was attended by many Protestant Gentlemen of large property, and of the most eminent personal reputation. Since that period, the general Petition of the Protestante has been transmitted to Cork, and committed to the protection of Mr. Branish, a man whose name carries with it the memorial of all that is valuable in the human character, who has a large stake embarked in the interests of his Country, and who, from the silent pursuits of the Merchant, has felt it to be his duty to come forth as the advocate of the Catholics. Under his auspices, or rather under the auspices of the most comprehensive liberality, the Protestant Petition has received numerous signatures in the City of Cork. Under the indefatigable agency of Mr. BEAMISH, as the Intelligencer expresses it, copies of that Petition have been forwarded to Col. STAWELL, of Kilbrittain, to T. NEWENHAM, Esq. of Middleton-Lodge, and to Mallow, &c. The Intelligenceradds-" In those districts of our County, the zealous and public spirited hands, in which the Copies have been placed, will forward effectually this great national measure." In this meritorious work, Mr. Beamish enjoys the werful aid of Dr. Austra, one of the most viete ous, public-minded, beloved, and respected Members of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH, as well as of the most distinguished inhabitants of the Southern parts of Ireland. The Protestant Petition has, also, been forwarded to Limerick, to the care of Lord

GLENTWORTH, and the same spirit animates the Protestant Inhabitants of that great Commercial City. In this review, we might have comprehended other Counties and other Cities; but it has already deained us too long from the object in contemplation, namely, the appearance in the City of Waterford of the Protestant Petition, and the opportunity which simple and unassuming invitation has afforded to the Protestant Community here of giving tolt the sanction of their names. It's management has been entrusted to Mr. Newsont; but, with that forbearance which equally marks his own liberality, and his respect for the independent judgment of others, and which may be regarded as indirectly enjoined by the Petition itself, he has done nothing more than barely announce that it is in his possession, and at the command of every Protestant who approves of it's object, and who is inclined to promote that object by his countenance and support. We, however, may be permitted to say, that the rank which Mr. Newpour holds in society, the benefits which the City of Waterford has derived from him and from his family, the political line of conduct, so long and so well knowir, to which they have noticing the independent and digrified conduct of invariably adhered, and the uninterupted and incorthe Gentlemen of the County of Chare. These ruptible patriotism which has distinguished them as members of the Enquire at large, are considerations all times risen superior to the prejudices which sway | which will not be wholly overlooked, and which the sentiments of intolerant minds, and to the ti- being forward the measure in this quarter under mil apprehensions which restrain the weak and lomens the most favourable to its cordial reception

o it's design, and to secure the approbation of all | upon the records of Parliament, and that, too, in | house, Mr. Tobyn opened the hall-door, and purthe have duly reflected on the rights of the Caan equal share in the privileges of our common | quence. auntry, and concurs in the Porticy and Justice their prayer for the removal of all penal Disabiics. It has not even entered into the merits of a are which has employed the cloquence of the Let Statesmen of the age. It takes the validity | trial of Mr. Kirwan, reported in the Chronicle of that cause as established, and calls only for that utenance of it which is authorised by principles most exalted and immutable, which is coincident th the noblest characteristics of the British Constion, and which promises to construct for the ole Kingdom an impregnable bulwark of security. reagitated the Country. It has thrown them all on and basis of a Nation's Justice, and a Nation's APPLYESS AND GLORY!

In the promotion of a cause such as this, it might

half those feelings and exertions of our Protestant

kethren, which it is in itself so powerfully calculated

oloy for it's advancement. So interesting and so im-

orting, however, is the subject, and so new the fea-

res which this great struggle has put on, that, altho'

ir interposition be wholly unnecessary, we cannot rmit the occasion to pass in total silence. A Prostant Pelition, extended in it's benevolent intenion over the whole of Ireland, forgetting the long eight of division and sorrow that has passed away, ffering to Catholics a full participation of Naenal Privileges, and becoming the Advocate of heir rights, at the dar of the supreme Assembly of e Empire, forms an illustrious ara in the history our Country. Heretofore, the pages of that story have been full of dark and gloomy horrors, the remembrance of which the heart sinks in pain-I dejection, and reflection pauses in wonder and ishment, that such things should have been ! A thter day now opens it's resplendent carrier, and chodes a happy renovation, and a complete estahment of that concord which is the bond of society. nd the rock upon which a people may smile in safety a the surrounding storms. Until the present period, " Protestants and the Catholics, professors of one cligion, inhabitants of the same land, with all rir dearest interests confined within the same res, have lived in a state of apen warfare, of conrting jealousies, of alienated affection, or of cold gard. A wall of separation existed between them. the watchmen upon its towers, in times that re long gone by, rejoiced in the fury of the comtauts, and drew power and splendour from their nutual destruction. The light of truth, whilst it is been long, though by slow degrees, softening lown the ferocity of this disunion, and inspiring ulers with a fairer and a nobler policy, has at ength barst forth in all its grandeur, and dif-ued through the whole Island one sentiment of animity and brotherly love. Of that sentiment Address of the Protestants to the Imperial Leslature is, on their part, the full and unreserved pression; and it is an instrument as honourable them as it must be beneficial to the land in which y dwell. Can we, then, be to blame, or, rather, it not a duty incumbent spon us, if we solicit the natures of our Protestant Brethren in support of t Address? It is, in every view, a legal and stitutional Petition, and it has for its paraint object, the prosperity and safety of the Bri-Empire, as well as the concession of the just ghts of a large portion of the population of that pire. In this cause, we do not make an indisninate appeal, or think, that all considerations re to give way upon the occasion. The actions of en are the result of motives, into which it is preimpluous in others to seek to penetrate; and, e these motives are weighed with delib inciple will apply equally to the vindication of lose who give the Petition their support, and to e intention be in both cases honest and pure .--berg are men who love their Country as ferrently, o stand as high in reputation, as any of their llow-citizens, and whose opinions in favour of unfettered liberty of Conscience are as exuded as the Gospel in which they believe, but se peculiar tenets preclude them from taking art in any political measure, whatever may be object. Such, therefore, ought upon this, asevery case of the kind, to be left at perfect freem to pursue their wonted course. Their counnance would, indeed, be valuable, but the exuption they claim is to be respected. If they do not re their support to the cause, neither do they imde its progress to success. A variety of other ses might be supposed, but it is enough generally observe, that, wherever a well-founded reason rinaction appears, there every ground of blame is noted. On this point, however, there is one usideration, of more than common magnitude, ach it is proper fairly and explicitly to state. The atholic cause is advancing rapidly to a triumphant e, and it has been acknowledged by the ablest comen, even amongst those who are arrayed instit, that the period of its final victory cannot be far distant. Of this opinion, every day fors new and conclusive proofs. Let those, then, ty now, without my substantial reason, beto keep back from supporting the Petition, then what their feelings will be, when the have taken place. They have at this moportunity of adding their names to one

the nare duty renected on the solid and unanswerable which all their affections are entwined by the dear-only by a man-servant, who had no other weapon compel a discussion of this great question, and that reguments by which these rights are enforced. In est ties. This privilege, now neglected, may for than a pitch-fork. We have been given to under-the Attorney-General will not always have it in his ever pass away, and unavailing regret be the conse-stand, that Mr. Tobyn had abandoned his house; power to prevent it.—Did.

Tuesday. It is needless for us to say, that Mr.

and one of the ablest men of his times; but it is necessary to observe, that his station and his character give a peculiar importance to his opinions on the political circumstances of Ireland. In his speech in rehas not mingled with the angry discussions that | ply to Mr. Burrowis, he made a total separation between the conduct of the Catholic Committee and icherer side they may have occurred, into the shade the cause of the Catholic Body. On the first, he ablivion, and reared it's dignified hopes on the passed the severest condemnation, but on the last, an unreserved approval. With his opinions in the first instance we have at present nothing to do, for the Petition applies solely to the Catholic cause, exadeemed superfluous, to attempt to interest in it's clusive of every extraneous topic, and it is that cause alone in which we are engaged. Let those, then, who may feel inclined to refuse their signatures to ensure, and which they will be willing and enger to that Petition on account of the presumed sentiments of Government, reflect well and deeply on the words of mie Soliterton-General. "I believe," said he. there is not an individual of his Majesty's Government that has a feeling of bigotry or intolerance on the question of Catholic Emancipation; its general principle no man can deny, but it is a question of great variety and complication. The Penal Laws were the growth of unfortunate times, and grounded upon political principles of Government, which have now ceased to be neces sary. It does not become me to discuss such a question-if I did, probably I would not dissent from my Lord Fingall-In this, no man will differ from Mr. Burrowes. Litrust in God, I may live to see the day, when the wisdom of Parliament will have achieved this desired erentwhen it will leave the Catholics nothing to complain of, and the Protestants nothing to fear-I trust, I may see them admitted into the temple of the Constitution, with the portals open as my heart to receive them." We have tried, but with all the imperfections which rapid compositions of this kind unavoidably carry with them, to promote the cause of our Catholic Brethren; but here we may, at least for the present, close our labours. Mr. Busice has thrown around that cause the shield of his illustrious name, and it well becomes us to be silent. We shall only beseech those, who are dubious, or who are fearful, to take his words luto their serious consideration, and to follow the great example which he has set before their eyes.

> The following is a republication of the PROTES-TANT PETITION :-

> WE, the SUBSCRIBERS hereunto, do most humbly petition your HONORABLE House in fapor of our Brathran and Fellow Subjects, the Persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion. They apply to Parliament, to be admitted to the

> Privileges and Franchises of the Constitution. We, their Protestant Brethren, do consider such Application to be just. We do most heartily join the Catholics in this their loyal and reasonable Request: and, convinced of its Policy as well as its Justice, we do most zealously implore your Honorable Muse, to comply with the Prayer of said Petition, and to relieve the Persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion from all Civil and Political Disabilities.

> The above Petition has been cordially received in this City, and a number of respectable Inhabitants have already given it the sanction of their names.

The sum obtained for the relief of the Sick Poor was, as stated in our last publication, £75 2s. 1d. In that amount the following Donntions were includadadopted in the conviction of rectitude, he who Miss E. Walker, £1-from Robert Paul, Esq. by ed - from James Wallace, Esq. P.5 13s, 2d - from tres to censure is culpable in the extreme. This the Messes, M. Dougall, £1 2s. 9d -by Mrs. Benjamin Morris, £1-and 2s. 6d. inscribed " a widow's mite." In addition to these sums, Mr. Wakeiose is bo withhold from it their sanction, provided field has received from John Denis, Esq. Mayor, £1, a fine upon a Publican-from P. A. a Straugers Pl 2s. 9d .- from Mrs. Wall, by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, £1 2s. 9d .- and £i 2s. 9d. from a Lady, by Mrs. E. Skottowe. This subject still claims our attention, but our limits oblige us, for the present,

to pass it over. Some time ago, we noticed, in general terms, an attack made upon a house near Curraghmore. The following are the authenticated particulars of the transaction. The house is situated at Old Grange, and occupied by Mr. Tobyn. Previous to the attack, it had been twice visited by nocturnal legislators, but on both occasion; in the absence of the Proprietor. At the first time, they took a gun that their uniform wish has been to conform to the from Mr. Tobyn's father, and at the second, they made a demand for money, with which it was necessary to comply. A little after twelve o'clock, on the night of Sunday, the 19th of January, the house was regularly assaulted by a party of eight or nine men, well armed, and, apparently at least, resolved on the horrible crime of murder. They need at the hall-door, the kitchen-door, and at several himself justified in having that law decided in the of the windows, through the last of which the most solemn manner authorised by our Constituballs penetrated, but not through either of the tion. doors, as these were of strength and thickness. In this spirit, at the head of the Catholics of consourable lists that have ever appeared | plishment of their design. On their quitting the | his right of appeal.

but this is not the case, and it is with the highest Another point yet remains to be considered, and satisfaction we are now enabled to do justice to that it is one which must carry with it the most decisive resolute firmness of mind, which so successfully and influence. We allude to the concluding parts of the so honourably repelled this daring and criminal rioeloquent speech of the Solicitor-General on the lation of domestic safety and of public law. Nor can we avoid remarking that, if these infatuated menwere on all occasions to experience such a recep-Bushe is one of the highest Servants of the Crown, tion, the common tranquillity would soon remain uninterrupted and secure.

MR. KIRWAN'S JURY.

[From the Correspondent, February 3.] A reward of Two Hundred Pounds has been o ered by the Head Police Office, for the discovery of the person who had addressed to the Members individually of the Jury which tried Mr. Kirwan, letters threatening each of them with destruction, for the verdict they returned in that case. It is hardly possible to imagine a more outrageous trespass npon public justice, and thereby a greater wrong to the public, than an attempt to terrify Jurymen from their duty, and to force there to pay o fear, what they owe to solecun moral obligations and to the pure and unsuborned dictates of consoience. If there be a man, who dares to practise an assassin's fraud, and by the menace of his dagger, who seeks to take men's consciences captive, and to command a verdict, in conformity with his own wishes only, we trust such a miscreant may be hunted out, and dragged before that public justice which he presumed to overawe in its most essential part, that he may suffer in proportion to his enormity. If there be such a man, we hope to see every other man's rigilance exercised to the utmost for his detection, that a bad citizen and a fool may be delivered over to the law, to meet its vengeance, unsparingly inflicted-for he is a bad citizen, who, for any transient or occasional object, however desirable, would warp the straight course of justice into any convenient incurvation; and he is a fool who does not see that a spirit of resistance may not be roused by menace, instead of the trepidation of fear, and that men may be driven to pronounce unfavourable verdicts when their manhood is, as it were, put to the test, and just to show that they were not to be terrified Thus much we have said under the supposition

that those menacing letters are the sincere effusion of some virulent and irregular mind-but as there are several other causes to which such alarming epistles might be referred, we hope we shall be excused, if among them all we find it difficult to point out even the most probable, with the slightest confidence. We, Irish, are a nation of wags; and wags will sometimes play off unseasonable and very unuitable jokes; and it is possible that the solemn duies of a Juryman, although exercised upon an interesting and artinous occasion, may not so completely rebuke the love of jocular enterprise, as to save twelve men, of very grave stamp indeed, from being the subject of very indecorous and improper amusement. It might be thought a good joke to see how a Jury in a panic would look, going to the Casile, to save their throats from a thousand knives, with all the rudiments of a Popish plot sketched in wild outline upon their fancies. As we have no intention of groping through the dark and extensive regions of possibility, to discover causes for those culpable and criminal letters, we, of course, shall not reason upon the possibility that they might have been written by an enemy to the Roman Catholics, for the chance of casting some discredit upon them for a moment, or by any friends of the Juy, to hold them up as martyrs by anticipation, n order that some state favour might descend upon them to compensate for the disorder of their nerves. -We shall not examine into any of those causes, rhich are but possible; but we will conclude with hoping, that the author of those threatening letters, whoever he may be, whether a fanatic, a wag, a alumniator, or a speculator, may be discovered and ounished accordingly, or, if he escape, that he may be disappointed.

CATHOLIC DELEGATES.

The Attorney-General announced this day in he Court of King's Bench, that it was not his intention to proceed to trial against any of the other Catholic Delegates, and that he did not mean to call upon the Court to have Mr. Kirwan brought up for judgment, upon which Mr. Burrowes rose and spoke to the following effect :--

I cannot doubt that the Attorney-General wishes well to the tranquillity of the country, and that as relinquishing these proceedings, he wisely promote it. For the Roman Catholic Delegates, and particularly for the Earl of Fingal, I shall only say law, and their uniform effort in these proceedings has been, without entertaining any disrespect to this Court, to refer the question of law to the dernier

The Earl of Flugal acted under able advice in asserting a constitutional right, and was determined to submit to the decision of the law, but felt

sufficient to resist them. On the first alarm, Ireland, he gave up what he conceived to be his Mr. Tobyn immediately got out of bed, and return- right, at the first approach of a Peace Officer. In ed the fire upon his enemies with the most deter- this Valid he has instructed me, opon the trial mined bravery, from which one of them received a which is now relinquished, to admit all the facts mortal wound. This spirited and meritorious oppo- of the case, and make no other struggle than that ition compelled them to depart without the accom- the July should not, by a general reedict, preclude

promotion of the best interests of that country round sued them over a distance of two fields, accompanied which have occurred leave it still in his power to

CLONMEL, FEBRUARY 1 .- On Wednesday night last, between the hours of ten and twelve, a dwelling-house, barn, and stable, on part of the lands of Moorestown, near Woodroof, the property of Mr. Pierse O'Donnel, of Linville, were discovered to be on fice, and were completely destroyed. From the circumstances which have been stated to us, and which are matter for the investigation of a legal tribunal, we have no doubt the concerns were maliciously set on fire.

One of these miserable gauge that would dictate aws to the country, a few nights ago attacked a house in the neighbourhood of Ciber-but they were so warmly received that two of them were badly wounded, one of whom died in the course of the night. The alarm these fellows spread in their progress leads to a miscalculation of their numbersbut we find wherever they are resolutely opposed, they are always defeated .- Clonnel Advertiser.

FEBRUARY 5. - Monday night last five men came o the house of Patrick Butler, at Four-wile-Water, in the County of Waterford-and having asked admission to a friendly manner, the door was opened, when three came in, and the others held guard outside. They demanded fire-arms; but there being none, they went to the room where Butler was in bed, and one of them presented a short gan at him, and held it in that position while the others, with candles in their hands, were searching the house. Having opened a box belonging to Butler's wife, and taken out a small bag, in which she thought there was a three-guinea note, the woman made an effort to wrest it from them-but one of her fingers was broken in the effort, when the bag was found to contain nothing of value. They then broke open a chest, from which they took twenty-two guineas n gold.—They next compelled a boy to saddle one of Butler's horses, and put a collar on another; and having turned the boy inside, they locked the door and went away, uttering imprecations of destruction against the family if they dured to open it till they were clear off. The horses were found yesterday morning on the lands of Russelstown. Butler was searching this town yesterday, to see if any one came to sell the guiners, as he said he would know the men who took them away .- Ibid.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased o appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year :-

Co. Antrim-John Campbell, of the Vow, Esq. Cavan-Perrott Thornton, of Greenville Clare-Thomas Mahon, of Ennis, Esq. Cork-The Hon. Haves t. Leger. Mayo-George Mahon, of Westport, Esq. Tyrone-Robt. Wm. Lowry, of Pomeray, Em.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY & ARRIVED

Jan. 31st-Crarina, Dwyer, Oporto, Ballaft Auckland and Camden Packets. Feb. 1st-Providence, from Cork, Davis, live

Ed-Earl Leicester Packet ; Gower Packet ; Joyce. Power, Cardiff, coals, Ross; Moreland, Buckhain, Bristol, balfast : John, Beynon, Cardiff, coals, Cork ; Prudent, Macklin, Portsmouth, ballast i about eight o'clock at night, passed by a brig : blowing so hard could not overtake b 3d-Mary Ann, West, Cardiff, coals.

4th-None.

Feb. 1st-Auckland Packet, and put back. 4th, Auckland, Camden, and Earl Leicester Packets; Nicholson, Adamson, Whitehaven-and Heart of Oak, Davis, Cardiffe, ballast , Dove, Thomas, Bristol, wheat and flour : Margaret, Manlaws, Southampton, oats and flour; Two Marys, Longmaid, Bristol, provisions, &c. 1 Brothers, Griffiths, Chichester, oats: Aurora, Wheeler. London-Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton-and Reliance, Beale, Chichester, provisions, &c. 1 Hope, Darling, Poole, wheat and flour : John, Flaherty, Liverpool, oats and flour & William and Thomas, Ewens-and Princo of Wales. Cooter, Nowhaven, outs, &c.; Liberty, Verrell-Industry, Holland-and Union, Williams, Portsmouth, wheat and oats : Gulf of Paria, Knight, from Bristol, Cork, m. goods; Lord Collingwood, M'Lochlin, from Liverpool, Limerick, white-salt, earthenware, &c.; Moreland, Buckham, from Bristol, Cork, and Jamaica, ballast , Success, Hannington, London, provisions, &c. : Brothers, Jenkins, Swansea, ballast. 5tb-Nonc.

MARRIED-A few days ago, at Grannagh, in the County Kilkenny, Mr. Thomas Fogarty, of this City,

to Miss Barron, daughter of the late Mr. James Bar ron, of Grannagh. SMALL LOTTERY,

RICH SCHEME!

TWO PRIZES OF \$20,000! AND ONLY 4000 NUMBERS.

ARTHUR BIRNIE BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the New State Lettery, consisting of only 1000 Numbers, will be drawn the 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, INSTANT. TICKETS & SHARES,

In a variety of Numbers, are now for Sale at ARTHUR BIRNLE'S LICENSED LOTTERY-OFFICE. WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD.

WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT A OF \$\insert{MELL-SECURED TEARLY FRONT INCOME of \$\insert{\text{elong of Ballymacart,}} in the County of Waterford, subject to an annuity of £73, during the life of a Person very infirm. For further particulars apply to Thomas Sewann. Attorney, at Youghal, during Vacation-and at No. 8, Great Ship-Street, Dublin, during Term.

Youghal, January 14, 1819.