PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

[*Debate on the State of Ireland concluded.*]

Earl GREY in continuation.—But quitting altogether the ground he had taken upon the fair, obvious, and direct construction of this Act, he hesitated not to say, that no construction that could be put upon it, even by the Ministers themselves, could rescue them from the charge of wanton and gross misconduct throughout the whole of those proceedings—whether the Catholics had been capriciously testy, or but justly indignant—whether they had been obstinate or firm—whether they had been wrong or right, were questions that did not at all affect the unquestionable fatuity of the Irish Government. It was a system of misconduct, uniform and consistent in all the great principles of error, and chequered with an alternate succession of folly and rashness—shifting from a timidity that made it contemptible—to a desperation that made it dangerous. Of the far-famed Proclamation he should then say nothing. He should leave it to the Noble and Learned Lord upon the Woolsack. He passed over its slovenly informality, but what should he say of the attempt to act upon it, and the dignified success of that attempt. How could he attempt to describe the irritable weakness with which it had been taken up, or the impotent meanness with which it had been abandoned. He would take their own construction, and make use of it to condemn their own Proclamation—no person could be taken and committed to prison on charges for any other offences than either treason, felony, breach of the peace, or those cases provided for by the Statute—now the offence set forth in this Proclamation came not under any of these classes (here the Noble Lord read the second section of the Act)—persons so offending shall, when convicted—What? taken into custody and lodged in prison?—No—shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour—and yet the proclamation orders all mayors, constables, &c. to apprehend and hold to bail such persons so offending.—He challenged the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack to controvert him, when he said that the apprehension of such persons under this act was illegal—the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General—the Lord Chief Justice had thus appear to have advised an illegal proceeding—and what did the Chief Justice (Downes)—he actually commits persons apprehended by this proclamation.—He was aware that as that person was likely to become the subject of some civil actions for those arrests, it would be as well to speak of the matter tenderly, but he could not help thinking, that the Chief Justice had been guilty of a breach of judicial decorum, of extra-judicial interference, that did not become one who ought to have been more sensible of the necessity of keeping personally aloof from all suspicion, in a question of such delicacy, and which he himself was soon to be called upon to decide—conduct of that kind was pregnant with the worst consequences, as it had a tendency to shake the confidence of the public in the impartiality, integrity, and purity of the Administration of public justice in Ireland. But, was the conduct of the Irish Government exempt from every other charge; there was one from which nothing could rescue it—it was most impolitic. (*Hear, hear!*)—What was the object of the Catholic Committee? The most laudable—the gratification of an honourable ambition. Could the Roman Catholic be tame, cold, or indifferent in such a pursuit? He would be unworthy the privileges he looks for—he would not be worthy the few privileges that are left him—without the ambition of a freeman, he could be fit only to be a slave. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Was there then any thing in the object of the Catholic Committee that made this interference on the part of the Irish Government a measure of policy?—No man would be bold enough to say that there was.—If there was nothing in the object, was there any thing in the means by which they endeavoured to effect that object?—this might be easily answered. They were told that Ireland was unusually tranquil; then why impose restraints—unless they felt in that tranquillity, the stillness of despair? But there were other dangers as great, as awful, as disgusting as any that weakness and intemperance have accumulated in Ireland—we are contending for our existence as a people with the most formidable power—a power that was growing in the double ratio of her advance and our decline. If, at this hour of peril, we could be suddenly scared from our follies and alarmed into wisdom—if bigotry should drop its hold of the national goodsense, and an enlightened tolerance bring back her train of virtues, beneficence, conciliation, and justice—a "Good God!" exclaimed Lord Grey, "what might we not then hope for! What could we have to fear, though France is Europe—though Europe were another France?" (*Hear, hear!*)—But if, while we are lavishing our resources with a desperate profusion—while we are drying up the source within us, an excessive taxation operating on diminished wealth—while we are on the eve of a war with America, we are to have any thing but peace or union in Ireland, I know not what we can hope, or what we may not fear. The Noble Earl proceeded to allude to some of the observations of a Noble Lord opposite (Ross), which, he confessed, surprised him, recollecting, as he did, to have read some eloquent speeches of that Noble Lord's, when Sir L. Parsons, in favour of the Catholic cause. Now, for the first time, had a measure of unusual coercion and severity against the Catholics been resorted to, which, with all the feelings against the Catholic claims which were supposed to animate his Majesty, had never been thought of when he was in a situation to judge of the interests of his Kingdoms. This measure had been reserved to darken the prospects of the Government of a Prince, to whom the Irish Catholics had been accustomed to look up as their brightest hope. The Noble Lord warned them to think of America, which had been disjoined from this country by the same contemptuous treatment which was now practised towards Ireland. As to the *Veto*, he denied that ever he or his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville) had ever considered it as of indispensable obligation. The Noble Lord intimated it to be his intention, if nothing further could be obtained, to bring in a Bill in the course of the Session, for liberating all Military Officers of every persuasion from the disabilities under which they laboured, and was happy to find, that to that measure he should receive the support of the Noble Viscount (Sidmouth). He hoped in God, that, by the exertions of Parliament and the Country, the crisis likely to be produced in Ireland by the persevering firmness (as they were pleased to call it) of Ministers, might yet be prevented.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, as to the conduct of the Government in Ireland, it was the universal opinion of that House, that a Convention, such as was sitting in Ireland, ought not to be allowed or countenanced. What could be the purpose for which such an assembly could be convened? Had not the Catholics for many years past been allowed to present petitions? How had those petitions been treated? Refused, it was true; but as long as the House was not intimidated, their petitions were received with all respect; for, tho' there was a power in the House, there had never been an instance in which it had been moved, that a Catholic Petition should be rejected. Under all the circumstances of the case, it would have been a base dereliction of the Irish Government not to have acted as they did; and the Statute Book and the law itself would have been a mockery, had they done less. He could not, therefore, see from these circumstances any ground for going into a Committee. Indeed, if he were in that House the most zealous advocate for the Catholic cause, he would not allow a convention.—Catholic cause, he would not allow a convention.—If their claims were to be granted, it would be as a boon, and not to be extorted by such means as those now pursued. If the House meant to proceed with this question, he hoped they would never think of going into a Committee, till they knew what it was that was expected from them. Let the advocates for the Catholics lay on the table of that House a Bill which should unequivocally shew what they meant. Catholics and Protestants would then know the real truth, and all persons might form a judgment of what they were about.

Lord GRENVILLE rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, and began by stating, that the moderation and humility of the Noble Earl's (Liverpool) speech formed a decided contrast with that strong spirit of bigotry and intolerance which distinguished his entrance into office, when the worst passions of the people were excited, and the nation disgraced by the scandalous "No-Popery" cry excited by himself and his colleagues; his moderation would then have done him credit, but the Catholics, he believed, entertained a very just sense of his Lordship's kindness. During the entire of his Administration, he did not think they had received one act of kindness. His Lordship accused them of the deepest malignity and rancour to that body. His Lordship then entered into an explanation of the terms of the Convention Act, and contended that the word "pretence" could not be synonimous with "purpose," and appealed to the Chancellor, who in a Bill of his had prepared, and introduced by him in 1796. He concurred with Lord Grey in stating, that he had never regarded the *veto* as a *sine qua non*. He had expressly said in his letter, that it was an arrangement to which he attached no great importance; and from the moment he learned that that measure, instead of conciliating, had produced irritation, he abandoned it. He denied that by removing the disabilities which affect the Catholics, any security would be taken from the Established Church. On the contrary, he should regard the very measure proposed, the full concession of the Catholic claims, to be the highest security that could be given to the Church Establishment of the United Kingdom. The question was every day becoming more pressing, and could not be delayed. Their Lordships would soon have to direct to it all their attention and all their wisdom. He hoped, therefore, when the crisis came, they would then have wisdom enough left to drop generalities; and if they continued to refuse what was asked, to say in what way it was that granting the Catholic demands was to prove injurious to the Church of England. It would be necessary then to prove, that what was required for the safety of the whole Empire was unsafe for the Established Church. There were two descriptions of opponents to the Catholic claims. The one would make no concession; the other thought the present an improper time. He wished to know from the latter what reason they had for farther delay. He observed, that the best way to remove the irritation and suspicion that were complained of, was to treat them kindly. Shew that you have confidence in them, and they will place confidence in you. He compared the conduct of the present Government of Ireland to that of the present Government of America. A similar which was pursued towards America. A similar infatuation now prevailed, and proved that we were untaught by experience, and uninstructed by adversity. After exercising cruelty and injustice, the next step was to punish those who complained. This was the natural progress of oppression, the true logic of tyranny. Instead of a course so fatal, he urged their Lordships to be no longer misled by delusions, which prevented them from adopting that measure which could alone knit together the hearts of all the population of the empire: that measure would give to the Protestant a security, which he never could obtain by oppression, while it would ensure the attachment of the Catholic, by presenting to him the charter of his emancipation.—Adjourned.

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

PRESENT.

DUKES.	Hebrides	Balkeley
Norfolk	Hilsborough	Somers
Somerset	Fortescue	Grenville
Grafton	Caernarvon	Dundas
Devonshire	Rosslyn	Yarborough
MARQUISSES.	Grey	Hutchinson
Lansdowne	Charlemont	Erskine
Stafford	Lucan	Lauderdale
EARLS.	LORDS.	Ponsonby (Lane-Kilfy)
Derby	Say and Sele	Crewe
Essex	Hastings	Ossory
Albemarle	St. John	minors.
Bristol	Clifton	Norwich
Cowper	Dutton	Rochester
Fitzwilliam	King	Kildare
Hardwicke	Montford	
Moira	PROXIES.	
DUKE.	Donoughmore	Ardrossan
St. Alban's	Waldegrave	Glastonbury
MARQUISSES.	Thanet	Meadup
Bute	Guildford	Aday
Buckingham	VISCOUNTS.	Beaubrooke
EARLS.	Anson	Spencer (Bland-ford)
Spencer	Hereford	Selford
Suffolk	Duncan	Holland
Carlisle	LORDS.	Sunbridge
Jersey	Ashburton	Ponsonby
Tankerville	Auckland	Foley
Stanhope	Ducie	Bredalbane
Darlington	Granard	Cawder
Scarborough	Carrington	Stawell.

PAIRED OFF.

The Duke of Bedford—Lord Byron—Earl of Carysfort.

Lord Holland was prevented by the gout from being present at the debate; but he delivered his proxy to one of the most zealous advocates for religious freedom, Lord Hutchinson. The absence of the Royal Dukes is strong, though indirect, evidence, that the Prince Regent wishes the same secrecy with respect to his intentions, which he has uniformly observed, to be continued till the moment, now at hand, when he shall be enabled to make a full declaration of the principles on which his future Government will be conducted. That these principles will coalesce with the best desires of his People, can scarcely be doubted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—DUBLIN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The Court of King's Bench this day was much crowded at an early hour, in consequence of it being understood, that Mr. Kirwan would be brought up for judgment. That Gentleman being brought up accordingly, Judge Day addressed him to the following effect:—

"Mr. Thomas Kirwan—You have been tried upon an indictment found against you upon the Statute of the 33d of the King, commonly called the Convention Act, for having voted and acted in the Election of Delegates to represent the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of a certain district in the City of Dublin, in the General Catholic Convention; and, after a patient and solemn trial of four days, you have been, upon clear, conclusive, and uncontradicted evidence, found guilty. Indeed, your own Counsel, eminently qualified to make the most of any case, seemed from the beginning to have abandoned and admitted this fact; for, instead of controverting that fact, which was not committed in a corner, they confined your defence, first, to a challenge of the army, which, after two days discussion, proved false in its foundation, and malignant in its nature; secondly, to an endless and tiresome course of unavailing and irrelevant cross-examination; and lastly, to certain nonsuit points, evading the truth and merits of the case—certain variances between the indictment and the evidence, which, being submitted to the Judges, were unanimously, and without hesitation, held by them to be immaterial, and were over-ruled. The act of which you stand convicted has been declared and enacted by the Legislature a high misdemeanor, not for being in its own nature contrary to any principle of honesty, morality, or justice, but for wise political reasons, namely, because (in the words of the Statute) "the election of representative assemblies may be used to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, to the violation of the public peace." The Statute therefore first declares and enacts, "That all Representative Bodies, all Delegates for public matters, are unlawful assemblies," and provides, that even the pretence of petitioning, whether true or false, the most constitutional or specious of all purposes, shall not serve to cloak the proceeding. The Statute then proceeds in the wise spirit of precaution to arrest the offence in the very first steps of its march, and it enacts, that the primary or constituent meeting, the voting or acting at such primary meeting—nay, even the publishing a notice of such intended primary meeting, shall be a high misdemeanour; and this, before it is possible to say what the conduct of the future elected assembly will be. In a word, the pretence of petitioning forms no component ingredient of this offence; it is the construction or constitution, not the conduct or object of such an assembly, which the Statute makes the criterion of its legality or illegality. It is not the province of the Bench to vindicate the Legislature, but it would be easy to shew, that there is no hardship in this Statute; it restrains alike the Protestant and the Catholic; it does not contravert a single principle of the Constitution. By a superabundant caution, it saves the sacred right of Petition, leaving it in the same precise plight and condition, as when asserted at the glorious Revolution by the Bill of Rights. Thus, that inestimable and unalienable privilege of a free People has been expressly secured alike to all the sects of Ireland, whether Protestant, Presbyterian, or Catholic, in the same purity and perfection in which it is enjoyed by our fellow-subjects of England—and, for myself, I own I do not desire to move in a wider sphere of civil and political liberty, than that high-minded and intelligent People are contented to enjoy. In England, where a clear conception and a noble jealousy of their rights and privileges are known to pervade the whole mass of the People in their wildest excesses of freedom, assemblies of this description are never thought of—those Conventions and Congresses, and other Assemblies, formally elected to represent great bodies, are exclusively of Irish growth, and have always been plainly calculated to overawe the Parliament, to control its deliberative faculty, and to brave and browbeat the Government. Such was the Dungannon Convention in 1793—such the Volunteer Convention of 1782—such the Catholic Convention assembled at Kilkenny, in 1642, composed precisely of the same materials as the present Catholic Convention—of Peers and Prelates, and of County and City Representatives, who commenced their labours with solemn professions of humility and moderation; and ended in forming themselves into a Parliament, and assuming the functions of a Legislature. Such assemblies as they are, the Representatives of discontent, become, by an easy and natural transition, the Ministers of sedition. I am persuaded, from the well-known personal character of some leading individuals of the Convention, that they have entered into it with the most innocent and even virtuous views, and that they would be the last to harbour any design against our Constitution—that glorious Constitution, which every individual of them has sworn to protect in Church and State. But it is in the nature of man, when he once passes the limits of the law, to forget such his first motive of action, and often to launch into excesses and extravagancies, at the bare mention of which his heart at first would have recoiled with horror. Turbulent and loud-tongued politicians, whose trade is declamation, and whose motive is not religion but ambition, soon command and domineer at such assemblies: but the light and worthless, like chaff, rise to the surface, and soon acquire an ascendancy, while those of intrinsic weight and sterling value sink to the bottom and disappear. Under these circumstances, the Government, in discharge of its prime and most important trust, have stepped out seasonably, and with a laudable energy, to arrest the impending danger, but with an energy not more laudable and efficient than the moderation and conciliatory spirit which they have since displayed. The Attorney-General having obtained, upon two several occasions, the deliberate construction of the Court upon the Statute in question, feels himself at liberty to indulge the well-known mildness of his nature, and the magnanimous moderation of his Government, and has entered a *Nolle Prosequi* upon the several other depending cases; he has done this, too, unclogged by any disparaging terms or conditions, confiding implicitly in the loyalty and good-sense of the Catholic Convention, that they will bow with becoming and respectful submission to the law, as now expounded; expounded, it is true, by a fallible judicature, but still the established law of the land, as thus expounded, until the decision shall be reversed by the *dernier resort*. Before this, the first judicial construction of that statute, it was but fair to presume, that the Catholic body acted in mere error, and not under a wilful and perverse misconstruction of a law upon which some able and virtuous men had entertained a conscientious difference of opinion, and therefore, every antecedent violation it was a wise, conciliatory, and just policy to overlook and to consign to oblivion; but the case henceforward will be widely different—henceforward, no subject of the land, whether Protestant or Catholic, can say, that he violates the law inadvertently, and without notice; every future infraction of this statute, it will be wilful and contumacious, so it must be visited with the most exemplary punishment.

"Before I close, allow me to recommend, Sir, to you, and, through you, to the Catholic Body, the sage counsel of their best adviser, and their zealous friend, the Solicitor-General. I agree implicitly with him, that the Catholic Cause has not so mischievous an enemy as the Catholic Convention—the unlawful assembly had diverted the public mind from the true question, and, before the question of Catholic Emancipation can be discussed, the Laws and the Constitution, which this assembly has invaded, must be vindicated. It is not through the wounded sides of the Constitution, or over the trampled laws of the land, that they can hope to gain a passage to the Temple of Liberty. It is not by an intemperate course, calculated to excite the alarm of every unreflecting mind, that they can hope to assuage the prejudiced—to strengthen their friends—or to persuade the Legislature that their claims are either expedient or justified.—If that brilliant combination of eloquence, good humour, and sound sense, which was poured out upon the subject; if that fascinating display of every thing that an highly-gifted head and an amiable heart could suggest, has failed to conciliate the Catholic Body, or to open their eyes to their true interests, the right road which they should pursue, and to their best friends, why then it is in vain to offer them admonition, though one rose from that purpose from the dead. But I do not despair that this Court entertains the most sanguine hope that this Act of Parliament, which had never been awakened into action, will be allowed to remain, its long slumber in the Statute book, and in the hope have resolved to inflict upon you a nominal punishment: feeling it, however, to be their duty to express their most marked reprobation of certain slanderous practices in the course of your defence, but particularly of your affidavit, which, though circulated in congenial Papers with all the trimpings of truth, was found to be so false and scurrilous as to be ordered off the file, and not allowed to pollute the records of the Court.

"The sentence of the Court is, that you, Thomas Kirwan, be fined one mark, and discharged."

WATERFORD:

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,249. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1812. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

QUEBEC PIPE STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT,

Four Hundred and Twenty Quebec Pipe Staves, One Hundred and Twenty ditto Heading,

Now lying on the Quay, near the Fish-house.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

ST. UBES SALT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE EXCHANGE,

On Thursday next, the 13th inst. at One o'Clock,

A CARGO OF ST. UBES SALT.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL, BLUBBER, HERRINGS, &c.

FOR SALE, BY WM. PENROSE, SONS, & CO.

A few Tons Newfoundland Cod OIL,
Twenty-seven Casks BLUBBER,
One Hundred Barrels HERRINGS,
Some SALMON, in Tierces and Barrels, & A parcel of OARS, SPARS, &c.

Just landed out of the *Ranger*, from St. John's.

Waterford, February 8, 1812.

In the matter of JAMES BYRNE, late of Carrickon-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, *a Bankrupt.*

BY Order of the Commissioners in this Matter TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 20th Day of February, 1812, at the Hour of two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, in the City of Dublin, before the said Commissioners—all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to the Estate of said Bankrupt, a list of which may be seen at the said Coffee-Room; or by applying to GEORGE IVIE, Agent to the Commission, and Assignee, No. 15, Cork-hill, Dublin, or Waterford.

February 8, 1812.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of £100, arising out of the Lands of Ballymacart, in the County of Waterford, subject to an annuity of £30, during the life of a Person very infirm. For further particulars apply to THOMAS SWARD, Attorney, at Youghal, during Vacation; and at No. 8, Great Ship-Street, Dublin, during Term.

Youghal, January 14, 1812.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE EXCHANGE, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

On Wednesday, the 12th day of February next,

THE following CONCERNS, part of the property of the late JOHN PIM, Esq. deceased.

No. 1.—The House, Offices, and Demesne Lands of NEWTOWN, situate in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 7 A. 1 R. 0 P. plantation measure, be the same more or less, held under a Lease for 99 Years, from May, 1805, at the yearly rent of £225 15s. 0d.

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 during the life of Ezekiel Edwards, the Landlord thereof, so as to keep up the full Term of 99 Years; and the property of all Trees planted, or to be planted, is also vested in him, leaving 1800 Forest Trees, of not less than Six Years' Growth, at the Expiration of said Lease.

No. 2.—That part of the Lands of KILCULLIHEEN, containing 1 A. 1 R. 28 P. plantation measure, held by Lease for 31 Years, from 25th March, 1806, at £6 16s. 0d.

These Lands are on the Road side, and nearly opposite to the Gate of Newtown House.

No. 3.—A LOT of GROUND fronting KING STREET, containing, in front, 100 feet, and running back westward 100 feet, be the same more or less, held by Lease for 99 Years, from 1st January, 1781, at the yearly rent of £3 0s. 0d.

Part of these Concerns are set to solvent Tenants for long Terms, at a Profit Rent of £125 2s. 6d. and a part, on which is erected an excellent Stable, is unset.

No. 4.—CONCERNS on the QUAY, formerly held by CHRISTOPHER and SONS, and now in possession of BENJAMIN MOORE, held by Lease, of which 12 Years are yet to come, from 25th March next, at the yearly Rent of £50. These produce a Profit Rent of 30l. per Annum.

No. 5.—A FIELD, situated near the Road leading to Granny-ferry, containing about one Acre and a Half, held by Lease, of which Twelve Years are to run, from 25th March next, at Six pence, yearly Rent.

No. 6.—Also to be sold, at same time, a RENT CHARGE of £200 per Annum, for 60 Years and an Half, from 29th of September last, charged upon the Dwelling-House, Ware-Houses, Cellars, and Yard, formerly in the possession of ROBERT WATSON, and lately in possession of MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, and of JAMES STRANGMAN and WILLIAM PENROSE, SONS, and Co. situate in King-Street, and also upon the Dwelling-House, Corn-Store, and Yard, now in the possession of THOMAS PEARSON.

For Particulars, apply to GEORGE IVIE, Attorney, Waterford.

The Premises may be viewed on application to Mr. WILLIAM BEATY, Merchant.

January 30, 1812.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The above Sale is adjourned to Thursday, the 20th inst.

PROTESTANT PETITION.

THE PETITION to Parliament, in favour 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 PROTESTANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it—I give 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.

£500

TO BE LENT, ON PERSONAL SECURITY,

TWO IN A BOND,

By GEORGE IVIE, Attorney, Waterford.

February 8, 1812.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

DUBLIN, 27TH JANUARY, 1812.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Saturday, the 22d of February next, receive sealed Proposals from such Persons as may be willing to contract for executing such WORKS and REPAIRS as the Ordnance Department may require to be performed at the Stations of Runerian, and the Stations on Loughswilly, Londonderry, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Omagh, Charlemont, Cavan, Enniskillen, Ballyshannon, Longford, Athlone, Loughrea, Tullamore, Banagher, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, Duncannon Fort, and Naas—from the 1st of April, 1812, to the 31st December, 1814, subject to termination 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 Ship-street, Dublin, or to the Officers commanding the Royal Engineers at Enniskillen, Loughswilly, Duncannon Fort, Farbert, Athlone, Charlemont, Limerick, and Clonmel.

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

BARRACK OFFICE, DUBLIN,

JANUARY 17, 1812.

NOTICE 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 said Proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Firing, &c." to be sent under cover to Major General Freeman, at this Office, on or before the 19th day of February next, after which day no Proposal will be received; and the Proposers are to observe, that the Fuel of each description must be of the best quality, and delivered at the places contracted for, by Dublin measure; viz.—Sea Coal, of four bushels to the barrel, and eight barrels to the ton—Stone Coal must be delivered by weight, and proposed for by the hundred weight—the Turf by box 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 be delivered, or stamped by the Contractors, in the Barrack Master's Stores, where these are such. One-Fourth 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 accountable receipts thereof being produced from the Barrack-Masters; 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 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 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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 12.

Tallow (rendered)	about 90s. 0d.		
Lard (flake)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	
—— (casks, *rendered*)	65s. 0d.	66s. 0d.	*per Cwt.*
Barrel Pigs	37s. 0d.	90s. 0d.	
Pork	24s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	
Beef	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	
Oatmeal	20s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	
—— second	60s. 0d.	64s. 0d.	*per Bag.*
—— third	40s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	
—— fourth	30s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	
Wheat	52s. 0d.	54s. 0d.	
Barley	24s. 0d.	25s. 6d.	
Oats (common)	16s. 0d.	16s. 9d.	
—— (potatoe)	17s. 0d.	17s. 9d.	*per Barrel.*
Malt	42s. 0d.	44s. 0d.	
Coals	4s. 6d.	4s. 8d.	
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(joints)	5 d.	6d	
(quarters)	5 d.	6d	
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Veal	6 d.	8d.	
Pork	3 d.	4d.	
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PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, FEB. 3.

[*Debate on the State of Ireland continued.*]

Mr. CANNING in continuation.—But his Right Hon. Friend had argued the question in another manner—he had said, that the more restricted the Catholics were, the more quiet they had been in proportion; but this argument, if true, had been pushed too far; for it only proved, that the incapability of resistance was the establishment of the right to oppress; it practically illustrated the old adage, that "dead men tell no tales;" that men in whom you extinguish all the functions of life and society are quiet—that the debasement of the species is the safeguard and shield of the Constitution—(*Cries of Hear, hear.*) But was this the state of things to contemplate? Having removed some disabilities, were the rest to be continued as memorials of their having once existed, in greater and more oppressive extent? Were they to strike off the rivets of the chain which bound them, but leave some of the links behind, as a cruel and galling mark of the fetters which they had so long endured? (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Such policy as this might be called the result and the proof of judgment by some; but to him it wore no appearance but that of the most headlong and precipitate folly—Granting that such a system had even been wise, were they to suppose that systems don't change with time? Looking retrospectively, could they not imagine it possible that intolerance or necessity might have authorized a penal code at the expense of the best feelings of human nature? But was the code to endure when the necessity had ceased, and intolerance had been liberalized? Were they to preserve, not the system itself, but the mutilated, and disjointed, and shattered fragments of what remained, in order to shew to future ages what the materials of that system had been? (*Hear, hear, hear.*) His Right Hon. Friend had said, that the question should be treated, not as one of religion, but of policy; and that therefore he would not touch on the Popish doctrines of transubstantiation, worship of images, &c. But why had he said so? Because he took those doctrines for granted, and assuming them as a ground of argument, hastened to a conclusion, without the premises from which he should have deduced it. But, for his part, he (Mr. C.) could go into the consideration of those points without any hesitation, because the Legislature saw them, not as points of belief, but as the symbols of a sect which Parliament had thought necessary, for political reasons, to exclude from political privileges. Some Gentlemen, in discussing this subject, were fond of going back to periods antecedent to the Popery Code, and to scenes of suffering and persecution anterior to those times; but arguments deduced from such a distant source had no more to do with the question, than if they had referred to the Conquest, and complained of the curfew. The true period to revert to was that which was situated half way back, as the origin of those distinctions in religion which excited or justified political dissentions. After the Reformation, two sects arose, equally hostile to the best interests of the country; but this hostility did not manifest itself with equal violence in the rest of Europe as among the children of the same soil. If they looked to the face of Europe, they would see the struggle for ascendancy had subsided, and some countries exhibited instances of toleration which seemed calculated peculiarly to contradict the arguments of his Right Hon. Friend. Was it not true, that of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland, six were Protestant, four were Catholic, and three were mixed, and yet the inhabitants of those Cantons went on with political cordiality in the conduct of affairs, unhallowed by any religious differences. His Right Honourable Friend had not shewn that what existed in small states might not also exist in great ones; and therefore this instance might serve as a refutation of his opinions. But he would not rest on this solitary example; for what could be adduced so strong, so conclusive, as that exhibited by France in the most flourishing period of the monarchy, during the years which elapsed from the edict of Nantz, to its revocation? The terms of that celebrated Edict, in one of its articles, declared that all who professed the pretended reformed religion should be eligible to all the offices of the State—(*Hear, hear.*)—and they were only required to take an oath of fidelity to the King.—(*Here the Right Hon. Gentleman read the article to which he alluded.*)—This was the example of ancient France (for he might incur some censure, if he were to cite the example of France after the introduction of the new philosophy); and it shewed that a Monarch, of whom there was but one opinion throughout the world, as possessed of all those exalted qualities which could dignify human nature or adorn royalty, the hero, the patriot, and the sage, did not hesitate to pass this decree, when surrounded, not by the peaceful subjects of an undisputed crown, but in the midst of an open and armed war; and, under its protecting power, France had seen Sully at the head of her affairs in the Cabinet, and Schomberg, Turenne, and Saxe, at the head of her armies, leading them to victory and fame.—(*Hear, hear.*)—But in a moment of religion, and dotage, and fanaticism, a succeeding Monarch, as if to extinguish the glories of his reign, under the influence of an unprincipled Mistress and a Jesuitical Priest, revoked that salutary Edict, and produced the worst of evils to his People. If any man was asked to point to the most glorious epoch in the history of France, would he not put his finger on the page in which the Edict of Nantz was recorded, and declare it at once the cause and the proof of her prosperity? The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the historical causes of the successive disqualifying enactments against the Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth, after the sailing of the Armada, and described Ireland as the scene of foreign intrigues in favour of Popery, which produced severer enactments against it, In that country. The danger of the re-establishment of Popery and arbitrary power together (continued Mr. Canning) caused every succeeding statute to be more grinding and more corrive (I beg pardon of my Right Honourable Friend), more *tranquillizing* than the former. (*A laugh.*)—But to shew the contradiction which the revolution of ages produced in the policy of the same country, he would select two remarkable epochs—that of 1685, the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, when the shores of those countries were covered with a Protestant Clergy flying from the persecutions of Popery; and, in the present century, the phenomenon of a Catholic Clergy flying to those same shores from Atheistical persecution. Were they so blind, then, as to suppose that the same remedies were requisite for such different cases? It was not in this spirit that Great Britain had acted. No, she was not so blind to the signs of the times; she saw, and rightly judged, that the period was arrived for the relaxation of the Popery Laws—she took the warning hint, and acted accordingly. But his Right Hon. Friend had argued, that this solemn voice was not to be listened to, and saw nothing but danger in concession. Such was the origin, such the enforcement, of the partial repeal of the Penal Code; and he came now to consider, whether that did not imply that something further was to be conceded.—He was aware that it was urged by the enemies of this measure, that advantage had been always taken of the periods of British distress to wring those concessions from the Legislature, but he thought there was reason to complain of this construction. That Ireland had procured some advantages under such circumstance, was, to a certain degree, true; but it was not equally true that the Catholics had fully participated in them. By the adjustment of 1782, power had been obtained by the Irish Parliament; but was it known that there had been no fair and equal advantages to the Catholics? It was true that a free trade had been extorted from England, but it was not true that any concession had been made to the Catholics, otherwise than in the spirit of concession, however unwelcome the boon might have been to some Protestants in both countries. In 1793 the concessions began, and in 1794, which was a period of difficulty and danger, any further concession had been withheld, and from that period to the Union, which it was supposed would prove most favourable to that calm and temperate discussion so desirable on such a question. Such being the state of things, would any one maintain that an exclusion from the remaining privileges was desirable? The numerical population of the Irish Catholics was urged in their favour; but here he confessed he might not be so expert in the science of numbers as his Right Honourable Friend, who played with the argument most strangely. If the Catholics, said he, are more in point of number in Ireland than the other sects, then you cannot safely grant them the boon they require; if they are less in proportion to the whole empire, you forfeit the numerical argument though you diminish the danger. Feeling, then, that the only safeguard was in the Parliament of the Kingdom, the fair

why the Government of this country ought to let people of different religions participate in the power of that State whose authority in points of religion they denied. The only way then to deal with this question was—to meet, to resist, and set it at defiance at once—(*Hear, hear.*) It was said, that while the Throne was filled by a Protestant, no danger could arise from admitting Catholics into the Parliament. This was no argument. The Constitution of the country had encircled a Protestant Throne with a Protestant Parliament and Protestant Ministers; and if these were removed, no man could tell what the consequences might be. Who could say, that at some future period there might not be a Roman Catholic Sovereign on the Throne—a Sovereign weak and bigotted, who might fall into the hands of Catholic Ministers—a Sovereign who might be influenced by a Clergy who were under a foreign Power. All barriers and vetos would then be swept away, and the country would be again embroiled in all the horrors of a civil war.—While the Catholics continued to look up to foreign authority, and laboured under a blind submission to their priesthood, they could not expect to obtain a share in the Government of the country; and let it not be imagined that the Legislature would be intimidated into an acquiescence with the Catholics. The burthens of the proof must lie on them; they must point out the security that should be given to the Constitution; and if this was not done—if Parliament broke the circle that encompassed the Throne, they might create a vortex into which the Constitution and the Monarchy of the country must be hurled, and there meet inevitable ruin.

Mr. CANNING rose and said, that having the misfortune of being one of those whom the Noble Lord that opened the debate had marked out to the peculiar disapprobation of the country, inasmuch as he differed with him in considering this to be the period for making concessions to the Roman Catholic Body; and on the other hand, being yet more determined against the proposition of his Right Hon. Friend, which went to the length of appearing to intimate the necessity of the re-enactment of the Penal Laws, he felt it his duty to explain the opinions he entertained on that great and most important subject. Before he proceeded further, he would declare, that, under all the circumstances of the case, he had no hesitation in giving his complete negative to any resolution or vote which should imply a censure on the conduct of the Judicial Authorities in Ireland, as manifested on the recent transactions in that country, though he was not prepared to say that *apriori* that might have been his opinion of the mode in which that conduct should have been regulated; but he repeated, that, placed as the Government of Ireland had been, called upon by the duties of its official situation to act, and acting under the counsel of the legal advisers of the Crown, in a case where there was either the existence or the apprehension of danger, those who were at the head of that Government should not, from doubt or hesitation, shrink from the task which devolved upon them. With regard to the transactions themselves, they were before the competent tribunals, and though he did not mean to infer that the inquisitorial power of that House did not extend to the jurisdiction of those tribunals, yet he could not prevail on himself to think that it was called upon, in the present instance, to set the fearful example of interfering with the inferior authorities of the land, and shaking the foundation of judicial decision. This, however, would be the effect produced by the measure proposed by the Noble Lord, of going into a Committee, a measure which should have been weighed with extreme caution before it was recommended, implicating and involving, as it did, considerations so weighty and so important. He would add but one word more on this part of the subject, that he could not see a complete justification of the Government in the mere and naked plea of having acted in pursuance of the law; for that alone could not warrant its proceedings, in a measure which involved so many other weighty considerations.—Independent, then, of the unfitness of calling for a Committee on the grounds which he stated, he conceived, also, that it deserved the attention of his Noble Friend, that he could not call for this Committee, nor go into it, without calling also into question the conduct of the Catholics, which could hardly escape some degree of reprehension. (*Hear, hear, from the Ministerial side.*)—But waving these opposed and separate considerations, he would come at once to the real substantial motive of appointing a Committee; and he was fully aware that, in doing so, he came to the subject with this disadvantage, that he approached it divested of the spirit of partizanship, divested of the zeal of a sectarian, or the animosity of a bigot, which might insure him the applauding voice of those with whom he concurred, but as he knew his own heart, he could honestly and boldly say, that he was animated alone by that feeling which disengaged itself from the limits of party views, and sought sincerely and solely the advantage of the whole.—(*Hear.*)—Much had been said by his Noble Friend about the promises held forth to the Catholics at the period of the Union, but he would tell him, that those promises to which he referred amounted principally to this, that this great and vital question might, after the Union, be temperately and candidly discussed in the Imperial Parliament—that it held out equally to both sides, the hope and assurance that those interests, which before could scarcely be treated of but as a local question, might have the advantage of being discussed equally and impartially with respect to the grounds of those who refused, and the claims of those who asked. This was the great, the salutary promise, which the Union was to realize. But how would that word of promise be "kept to the ear and broken to the hope," if, at the opening of this propitious prospect, they were to adopt the proposition of his Right Honourable Friend, and shut the door at once to petition, to remonstrance, to argument, or to conciliation?—(*Hear, hear.*)—His Right Hon. Friend could see the subject but in one plain and simple light; he thought the question should rest where it was; and that before the claims of the Catholics were fully acceded to, the *quid pro quo* remained with them, to shew how the Government would be justified in going the length of endangering the Constitution, by complying with the full extent of their demands; but in this he could not agree with him; and he would put the question thus: here was a great population, growing daily in numbers and in consequence, shut out from the pale of the Constitution, but yet to whom concessions had been made of considerable privileges, under circumstances which gave a ground to hope that those which remained would not be withheld from them. Here, then, was the ground on which the claims of the Catholics were placed; and they were such as made it necessary for those who opposed them to prove, that, by granting the greater part, the right of withholding the lesser was established.—(*To be continued.*)

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 4, 1812.

Major the Hon. A. Gordon has arrived this evening at Lord Liverpool's Office with a dispatch, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, 20th January, 1812.

MY LORD—I informed your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that we took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark.

We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still further to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two right columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Cacadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier-General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch in two columns on the right of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced-guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Craufurd and Major-Gen. Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in Officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Major-General Mackinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance.—Major-General Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list Lieutenant-Col. Colborne of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprize, and patience and perseverance in the performance of great labour, by which the General Officers, Officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and Light Divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprise.

The conduct of all parts of the 3d division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mackinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole of the 2d Cacadores, of Major Ridge of the 2d battalion 5th foot, of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 94th regiment, of Major Manners of the 74th, and of Major Grey of the 2d battalion 5th foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

It is but justice also to the 3d division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th, 74th, and 88th regiments, under the command of Captain M'Leod of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Thomson of the 74th; Lieutenant Beresford of the 88th, and Lieutenant Metcalfe of the 45th; and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

I have already reported in my letter of the 9th inst. my sense of the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and of the troops of the light divison in the storm of the redoubt of St. Francisco, on the evening of the 8th instant. The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege, and in the storm, nothing could exceed the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced, and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding that all their leaders had fallen.

I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, Major-General Vandeleur, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard of the 95th, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, Major Gibbs, and Major Napier of the 52d, and Lieut.-Colonel M'Leod of the 43d. The conduct of Capt. Duffey of the 43d, and that of Lieutenant Gurwood of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, have likewise been particularly reported to me; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder and the 3d Cacadores were likewise distinguished upon this occasion.

The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier-General, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.

In my dispatch of the 15th, I reported to your Lordship the attack of the Convent of Santa Cruz, by the troops of the 1st division, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Graham; and that of the Convent of Saint Francisco, on the 14th inst. under the direction of Major-General the Hon. C. Colville. The first-mentioned enterprise was performed by Captain Laroche de Stackenfels, of the 1st line battalion King's German Legion; the last by Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, with the 40th regiment.—This regiment remained from that time in the suburb of Saint Francisco, and materially assisted our attack on that side of the place.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the 1st and 4th divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress, by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The brigade of Guards, under Major-General Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect.

I likewise request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, and of Brigade-Major Jones, and the officers and men of the Royal Engineers. The ability with which these operations were carried on exceeds all praise; and I beg leave to recommend those officers to your Lordship most particularly.

Major Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, attached to the Portuguese Artillery, has for some time had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late sieges of Badajos, in the last summer, much to my satisfaction. The rapid execution produced by the well-directed fire kept up from our batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, and of the Portuguese Artillery employed on this occasion. But I must particularly mention Brigade-Major May, and Captains Holcombe, Power, Dundas, and Dundas, of the Royal Artillery, and Captains Da Cunha and Da Costa, and Lieutenant Silva, of the 1st regiment of Portuguese Artillery.

I have likewise particularly to report to your Lordship, the conduct of Major Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps. He constructed and placed for us the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprise could not have been attempted, and he afterwards materially assisted Lieutenant-General Graham and myself, in our reconnoissance of the place, on which the plan of the attack was founded; and he finally conducted the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, as well as the 2d Cacadores, to their points of attack.

The Adjutant-General and the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and the officers of their several departments, gave me every assistance throughout this service, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have great pleasure in adding, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the increased difficulties of procuring supplies for the troops, the whole army have been well supplied, and every branch of the service provided for during the late operations, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Commissary-General Bisset, and the officers belonging to his department.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'Espana, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castille in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your Lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, General Banier, about 78 officers, and 1700 men, prisoners.

I transmit this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, the Honourable Major Gordon, who will give your Lordship any further details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the prisoners and of the ordnance which has been taken on this occasion. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; I therefore transmit a list containing the names of those who have fallen, according to the best information I could obtain, and I will forward the returns to your Lordship as soon as possible.

Return of Killed and wounded between 15th and 19th January.

British loss—1 Serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed;—4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 133 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 Serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded between 15th and 19th of January.

15th January.—Royal Engineers—Captain Mulcaster, slightly; Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead. Portuguese Artillery—Second Lieutenant Roberts, slightly.

16th January.—Royal Engineers—Capt. M'Culloch, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly.

2d Battalion, 5th Foot—Ensign Ashford, severely.

74th Regiment—Lieutenant Ramage, slightly.

1st Battation, 88th—Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Flack, dangerously.

18th January.—Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant A. De Corta Silva, slightly.

19th January.—Royal Artillery—Captains Dynely and Power, slightly.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the night of the 19th of January, according to the best information that can be obtained; the Returns not yet received.

KILLED.

Major-General Mackinnon.
2d Batt. 5th Foot—Capt. M'Dougall.
1st Batt. 45th Foot—Capt. Hardyman.
1st Batt. 52d Foot—Capt. J. Dobbs.
94th Foot—Capt. Williamson.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Craufurd, severely.
Major-General Vandeleur, slightly.
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Thomson, severely.
43d Foot—Captain Fergusson, slightly.
52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Colburne, severely.
Major George Napier, lost an arm.
Lieutenant Gurwood, slightly.
77th Foot—Capt. M'Lean, severely; lost a leg.
88th Foot—Lieutenant Beresford, slightly.
95th Foot—Capt. Uniacke, severely.
1st Portuguese Artillery—Captain Queerle.

THIRD DIVISION.

50 Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file, killed; 70 ditto wounded.

LIGHT DIVISION.

14 Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file, killed; 60 ditto wounded.

GENERAL PACK'S BRIGADE.

9 Non-commissioned Officers & rank & file wounded.

VALENCIA.

"REPORT OF COUNT SUCHET TO THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL AND WAGRAM.

"Head quarters, Valencia, Jan. 12.

"MONSEIGNEUR—I beg your Serene Highness to announce to his Majesty the Emperor, that his orders have been executed: Valencia has submitted to his arms.

"The rapid movements of the 26th of December forced the enemy to retire into their fortified lines; the pursuit of the troops which escaped from Valencia to San Philippe deprived Blake of all hope of succour; the investment was finished with perseverance. The army, thirsting for glory, sought dangers; and, with the greatest valour, repulsed three sorties.

"The boldness of the engineers, who, in the nights of the 1st and 2d of January, opened trenches within from 70 to 80 toises of the enemy's works, and who in four days and four nights carried their mines within 50 toises of the fosse; the surprising efforts of the artillery, who erected batteries at 60 toises, and which they succeeded in arming, notwithstanding the rains and dreadful roads; the constancy of the infantry in sharing in all these labours, caused the abandonment of the enemy's lines, defended by 80 pieces of cannon.

"These lines are 6000 toises in extent. Valencia expended 12,000,000 of reals, and employed some thousands of men for two years in erecting them.

"On the 5th I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th offered a capitulation, which being refused, I redoubled our fire, and in three days and three nights, 2700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions, and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praise-worthy emulation, succeeded in erecting two batteries manned with ten 24-pounders each, ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment in the last houses of the suburbs, and placed mines under two of the principal gates of the town; when General Blake, fearing the terrible and near approach of an assault, accepted the following capitulation, which places in the power of the Emperor the City of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lbs. of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement, delivered by the General in Chief of the Spanish Staff, and 1950 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna; 1800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 Officers, 32 Generals or Brigadiers, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda, Marco del Ponte, Commander of the Valencian Army; Sea, Commandant of the Cavalry; the Marquis of Rocca, &c. four Lieutenant-Generals, six Field Marshals, and a great number of Colonels; the General in Chief O'Donnel, and Captain-General Blake.

"On this occasion the insurgents have experienced an irreparable loss; they lost 50 good artillery officers, formed in the school of Segovia; 383 miners and sappers, and 1400 old artillery men; among which are four fine companies of horse artillery. The disarming of the militia is proceeded in, and will soon be completed.

"Your Serene Highness will perceive, by reading the 4th article of the capitulation, that I have seized occasion to fulfil the beneficent wishes of the Emperor, in obtaining the speedy return to the army of 2000 French or allies prisoners, and the hope of a still more considerable exchange.

"The Generals of artillery and engineers, Valee and Regneat, directed their corps with their accustomed talent.

"General Count Reille, at the head of his corps, evinced the greatest activity; Generals Palombino and Severole, the most entire devotion.

"Generals Harispe, Habert, Musner, and St. Cyr Nugues, Chief of the Staff, served with that zeal which has ever animated them since their entry into Spain.

"I shall have the honour of speedily addressing to your Excellency an account of the favours which I have to solicit from the goodness of the Emperor for his army. I dare beg of you, Monseigneur, to submit them to his Majesty. "SUCHET."

[The principal articles of the Capitulation are—The army shall march out with the honours of war by the Gate Seranos, and lay down their arms beyond the bridge, upon the left bank of the Guadalaviar. The Officers shall preserve their swords, as well as their horses and equipages, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

Art. 4. The General-in-Chief, Blake, offering to give up the French, or the allies of France, prisoners in Majorca, Alicant, and Carthagena, an equal number of Spaniards shall remain in places in the power of the French, till this exchange shall be effected, man for man and rank for rank.]

By a Decree of the 24th Jan. the French Emperor has named Count Suchet to be Duke of Albufera.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

In former days, the Journalist was often at a loss materials to fill his columns; but, in these pro- times, he is oppressed by the extent and variety of the topics that claim his attention. Even Editors of the Daily Papers feel it necessary to apologise for postponements, as it is impossible for them to do justice in any other way to the important interesting subjects which are almost hourly rising to their view, and to which the public anxiety is ned with a restless and impatient eagerness for information. Under these circumstances, we, too, as naturally be anticipated, are forced to solicit the indulgence of our readers. There are some things of aracter so insignificant as to justify their total lect, whilst there are others which admit of an dged form, or a cursory description. Even the ceedings of Parliament may, at times, be disposed of in this manner; but there are occasions when a resource would be a violation of duty, as well n infringement upon public expectation. In cases is kind, delay is our only alternative. That alternative, indeed, may disappoint the wishes of the ent, which it were easy apparently to gratify by ions and mutilations, but which would then receive something of every thing, and nothing le of any thing. If, therefore, our readers will ly bear with us, all that is of any magnitude, whatever source it is derived, or upon what- political doctrines it may bear, shall be amply faithfully given to their possession.

apology, in the first instance, alludes to the in Parliament relative to the affairs of Ireland. The discussion of the subject by the Lords day concluded from two former numbers of per. A small portion of the speeches which important inquiry called forth in the Com- is also given, but much more remains to be brought forward, the intervention of some details, at once painful and gratifying, having obliged us to break off abruptly. The debate of the second day was commenced by SIR JOHN NEWPORT, who, though labouring under indisposition, defended the conduct of the Catholics, with that honest candour and independent dignity which are congenial to his principles, and which have distinguished the whole of his political career. The motion for a Committee was, also, supported by Mr. C. WYNNE, by Mr. PARNELL, by Mr. WHITBREAD, by Mr. PONSONBY, by Mr. GRATTAN, by Mr. ELLIOT, and by Sir G. WARRENDER. The motion was opposed by Mr. C. ADAMS, by Mr. W. FITZGERALD, Sir JOHN STEBRIGHT, Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, Lord CASTLEREAGH, Mr. RYDER, Mr. PERCEVAL, and Mr. CROKER. On a division, the numbers were—For the motion 135—Against it, 229. Majority against Lord MORPETH's motion, 94. On this occasion, no efforts were left unexerted by the Minister, in order to bring an overwhelming force to the combat, and it is probable, that but few of his adherents were absent. We understand, that Mr. ADAM and Col. M'MAHON, two of the PRINCE's immediate servants, did not vote on the motion. Mr. ADAM has vacated his seat, and Col. M'MAHON paired off with Sir J. NEWPORT. About 24 Members paired off; amongst those who are favourable to the Catholic claims, 49 were absent, whose presence would have produced a serious alteration in the comparative numbers. The subject of this motion chiefly occupied the attention of both Houses down to the evening of the 4th, at which they adjourned to the 6th, the 5th being the day appointed for a General Fast. On the 4th, some conversation took place in the Lords relative to the riots at Nottingham. Lord HOLLAND inquired of Lord LIVERPOOL, whether it was the intention of Ministers to make any communication to Parliament on the subject. Lord LIVERPOOL, in reply, stated, that there was considerable difficulty in the matter, owing to the form and character of the plan adopted, *which approximated to a system of insurrection, carried on in an open manner*; but that measures were in contemplation of his MAJESTY's Government, which it was proposed to submit to the consideration of Parliament.

The intelligence of the fall of VALENCIA and of CIUDAD RODRIGO is in both cases confirmed. The taking of the latter is one of the most gallant enterprises of the war, but its continued occupation by the Allied Army is matter of extreme doubt. MARMONT, SOULT, and SUCHET, may now combine their forces, and advance into Portugal. If this should be the case, Ciudad Rodrigo must either be abandoned, or a general battle fought in its defence, and the plans on which Lord WELLINGTON has hitherto acted do not justify the belief, that he will resort to the last alternative. It is, indeed, already stated, that Government has received information of the advance of SOULT and SUCHET, with 30,000 men, to join MARMONT, and that the latter was proceeding with great rapidity to Ciudad Rodrigo. Letters from Oporto to the 27th, later than the Official Details, give the following intelligence from Ciudad Rodrigo—"MARMONT is coming up by forced marches; General DORSENNE has left Salamanca to join him; great events are on the eve of taking place. Gen. HILL has been ordered to join Lord WELLINGTON immediately, and a general battle is shortly expected." Lord WELLINGTON is said to have under his command an army of 42,000 effective men, but it is at the same time added, that the combined force of the enemy will be little short of 100,000. Private letters from Lisbon accuse the Portuguese of great cruelty on the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, stating, that the Governor, and a part of the garrison, to the amount of 1200 men, owe their lives to the humanity of Lord WELLINGTON, that the rest of the garrison perished at the point of the bayonet, and that the carnage lasted more than an hour. On the truth of these charges we pretend not to decide.—The surrender of Valencia was the dictate of humanity, in order to prevent the fruitless desolation and bloodshed which would have ensued from the menaced assault. After the lines of fortification fell into the hands of the enemy, the City could no longer be defended with success. This event is melancholy and disastrous in the very extreme.—The French have totally disappeared from the neighbourhood of Gibraltar; but the force detached by SUCHET against Gen. MAHI has succeeded in driving that General, with 5000 Spaniards under him, into ALICANT, where the greatest consternation prevailed.—The Spanish Regency has been dissolved, and a new Executive appointed, consisting of the following Members—The DUC DEL INFANTADO (at present in London) General HENRY O'DONNEL, Admiral VILLA VICENZA, (Governor of Cadiz,) M. RIBAS, and M. MOSQUERA. The first three are for Spain, the two last for the Indies. These names hold out the fairest promise, but, can any change now avail? The latest intelligence from Malta states, that perfect tranquillity had been restored. Private letters from America, to the 3d January, say, that the whole proceedings in Congress are hostile, and that Mr. QUINCEY, a man of ability, and influence in Congress, with about 30 other Members, had gone over from the Federalists, and become the advocates of war, should Britain persist in its present deportment. Letters from France state, that affairs between that Country and the United States bore the most flattering appearance, that no condemnation of American vessels, detained since the 2d of November, 1810, had taken place, that many had been liberated, and that a free trade in the French ports was allowed to American ships. The American ship *Jupiter*, loaded with timber for his Majesty's dock-yards, was lately boarded by a French privateer, and, although her papers, which were exhibited, designated her cargo and destination, she was instantly liberated, and permitted to proceed on her voyage. The following statement seems to prove, that the plan of an armed commerce (it is not yet known whether or not Congress has passed a law to that effect) has already begun to be acted upon by America. Three armed Traders sailed from Baltimore for Bourdeaux at the same time, determined to resist detention by any British vessel of inferior force. One of them, the *Hannibal*, of 24-pounders and 160 men, was chaced, and, after some shots were exchanged, taken, and brought to Plymouth on the 3d of the present month. Some other captures have also been made by British vessels.—The *Countess of Elgin*, armed cutter, is returned from Tonningen, where she had been sent to obtain particulars relative to the *St. George* and *Defence*. She reports that only 12 men were saved from the *Defence*, and 6 from the *St. George*, that 70 bodies had been washed on shore, amongst which were the bodies of Capt. ATKINS, one Lieutenant, and a Purser, who were buried with the honours of war by an order from the King, that two female bodies were also driven on shore, one apparently a person of respectability, and that the King of Denmark had given orders for the body of Admiral REYNOLDS to be conveyed to COPENHAGEN, placed in a leaden coffin, and sent to England. On this afflicting topic, the French papers contain some additional statements, which shall appear as early as possible. The French ship of war, *Corcyre*, has been captured by his Majesty's ship *Eagle*.

The fate of MUNGO PARK is at length unhappily ascertained. He had entrusted to a [illegible] some presents for the King of Tombuctoo, which were never delivered. As they were proceeding on the Niger for the capital of that Kingdom, and on some remonstrance against this piece of treachery, the ruffian determined to sacrifice Mr. PARK and his companion. Seeing their fate inevitable, they embraced, and plunged into the river, where they perished. The canoe itself overset, and all their property, memorandums, and papers, were lost!

The latest accounts relative to his MAJESTY are, that, during the space of 48 hours, he had been in a very weak state, had not left his bed, and had not taken his regular meals.

It is reported, that Mr. YORKE and Mr. RYDER have tendered their resignations to the REGENT. A few days must now determine, what the British Empire has to hope, or what to fear!

The foregoing statements comprehend all the material news conveyed by the London Journals of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the exception of omitting to notice the proceedings in Parliament on the evening of Thursday, and to which we shall now briefly advert. On that evening the House of Lords was occupied with mere matters of routine, and in hearing appeal causes. In the Commons, some conversation took place relative to the sum of £500,000 advanced by Government to the East India Company, and payable on the first of last month. Leave was obtained to bring in a bill to postpone the payment, on the ground, that the Company had advanced in India several sums for the use of Government, the documents for which had not yet arrived. Mr. WHITBREAD put a question to Mr. RYDER, on the subject of the riots at Nottingham, similar to that of Lord HOLLAND, and received a similar answer. A motion was then made and carried, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the affairs of the East India Company, and to report their opinion of the same to the House. In the discussion which took place on this head, Mr. CREEVY stated that, on a comparison of the Property Tax of the year 1810 and that of 1811, a deficit of £1,100,000 would be found. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the statement, but admitted a deficit of £288,000, which he attributed to the extraordinary produce of that Tax in 1810, occasioned by the measures adopted for the recovery of arrears. The House then adjourned. No mail due.

DUBLIN, FEB. 3.—On Saturday last a Privy Council was held at the Castle, when a Proclamation was issued, offering a reward of Two Hundred Pounds for the apprehension of two persons charged on oath with being Members of a treasonable society.—The following is a copy of an anonymous letter sent through the Post-Office to the different Gentlemen who composed the Jury on the trial of Kirwan:—

"*The labourer is worthy of his hire.*"

"For the verdict you brought in, in the Court of King's Bench, the 30th inst. you shall be rewarded; so prepare for death, as you have but a short time to live, and your posterity and the People will curse your bones for centuries to come.

"A PROTESTANT."

The Magistrates of the Head Police-Office have offered a reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any person who will prosecute the author of the above letter to conviction.—*Courier.*

FEBRUARY 8.—Application was made in the Court of Exchequer this day, on behalf of Chief Justice Downes, for time to plead, until next Term, to the Declaration filed against him, which was granted.

LIMERICK, FEB. 8.

Serious and Melancholy Caution.—It is with extreme regret we have to state a fatal accident, that occurred last night, at Knockrue, in this county. As Mr. John Mitchell was returning from the wedding of a near relative, he, with two acquaintances, called at the house of his brother-in-law—the servants, only, were at home, they, in an unthinking moment, asked, with an air of affected hostility, for a saddle; the servant man, alarmed, took up a musket, and, dreadful to relate, killed Mr. Mitchell on the spot!!! Mr. Mitchell possessed most inoffensive manners, and is much regretted.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 10.

ARRIVED,

5th—None.

6th—Unity, Way, Dartmouth, ballast.

7th—Lady Fitzgerald, Dore, Cardiff, coals; Vigilant, Nathan, Whitehaven, coals; Swan, Fisher, Cardiff, ditto; James, Harris, Southampton, ballast; Vionel, Roberts, Liverpool, m. goods; Auckland Packet; Mary, Jemmins, Rye, hops; Abby, Hanniford, Burry, coals; Good Intent, Horn, Llanelly, ditto; Union, Horn, ditto, ditto; Addy, Bowen, Cardigan, slates and herrings; Eska, Edgar, Whitehaven, coals; Two Friends, Donnell, Newport, ditto; Experiment, Tregarthen, Scilly, ballast.

8th—Active, Tell, Bristol, m. goods; Pomona, Atcheson, Liverpool, white salt; Rose, Lowther, Guernsey, returned beef and bread; Agenoria, Hellman, Swansea, coals.

9th—Dove, Allen, Cork, spirits; Camden and Earl Leicester Packets.

SAILED,

5th—Providence, from Cork, Davis, live pigs, Newport; Swan, Kelly, Limerick, coals; Perseverance, from St. Ubes, Green, salt and fruit, Cork; Valante, from Liverpool, Silva, earthenware, &c. Oporto; John, Myler, Cork, lard, tallow, &c.; Ranger, King, Cork, barley; Charlotte, Baker, Shoreham, pork, &c.; Alfred, Maine, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Blessing, Allen, Portsmouth, butter, &c.; Gower Packet; Hope, Fleet—Lively, White—and Lively, Jackson, Plymouth, beef, pork, butter, &c.

6th—Allison, Parkman, Portsmouth, wheat and flour.

7th—Happy, Lawson—and Ann, Martin, Whitehaven, ballast; Bee, Williams, Swansea, ditto; Earl Moira, Jones, Liverpool, oats; Jenny, Condon, Liverpool, provisions; Argonaut, Biss, Lisbon, wheat and barley; Sally, Elmes, Bristol, provisions; Auckland Packet.

8th—Camden Revenue Cruiser; Hebe, Carder, Swansea, live pigs; Britannia, Jones, Llanelly, wheat, oats, &c.; Dorchester, Hodge, Weymouth, bacon, &c.; Bonitta, Scallan, Liverpool, wheat; Sophia, Hughes, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c.; Bristol Packet, Gilmore, Bristol, passengers; Prosperous, Richards, Milford, the mail.

9th—Put back—Prosperous, Richards—Sailed—Camden Packet. Wind—S. S. W. at 8, a. m.

BIRTH—At Duncannon, the Lady of Henry W. Kinson, Esq. of the 60th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—On Sunday, by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, William Keating, Esq. to Miss Barry, both of this City.—Mr. Maurice Power, of Dunmore, in this County, to Miss Cody, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Cody, of the Reer, in the County Kilkenny.

DEATHS—At Vera, in Gallicia, the celebrated and illustrious Jovellanos, a man distinguished both as a philosopher and a patriot.—At New Brunswick, Major General William Balfour.—At Hammersmith, by a fall from the stair of her house, Mrs. Scott Waring, a Lady of amiable dispositions and great accomplishments. Her maiden name was Miss Hughes. She was a native of Ireland, and, though inheriting a considerable fortune, she had for some years, previous to her marriage with Major Scott, betaken herself to the stage.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

WHEREAS We have received Information upon Oath, that Michael Glynn, of Ringsend, in the County of the City of Dublin, Carpenter, and James Fisher, of Sandymount, in the said City, have been concerned in a treasonable Conspiracy, and have been Members of an Association, or Society, instituted and formed for treasonable Purposes:

AND whereas the said Michael Glynn and James Fisher have fled from Justice:

NOW We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, being determined, as far as in us lies, to maintain the Public Peace, and to bring to Justice the Promoters, Aiders, and Abettors of the said unlawful Association, do hereby offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Months from the Date hereof, discover the said Michael Glynn and James Fisher, or either of them, so as that they or either of them may be apprehended and committed to Prison.

AND We do further publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover any of the other Persons who may have become Members of the said unlawful Association, or who may have assisted in promoting or extending the same, or who shall from henceforth join in, abet, or promote such Association, so as that such Person or Persons shall be convicted thereof, such Person or Persons so discovering and apprehending shall receive as a Reward the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, for each and every of the first Three Persons so apprehended and convicted.

AND We do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all others His Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to bring the said Offenders and every of them, to speedy and condign Punishment.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 1st Day of February, 1812.

MANNERS, C. W. TUAM. WESTMEATH. TYRAWLY. FRANKFORT. NORBURY. WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN, well walled-in, and which would answer for BUILDING GROUND, opposite the House where Mrs. SMYTH resides, on the Yellow Road. Application to be made to her, at said House.

Waterford, Feb. 11, 1812.

NEW LITTLE LOTTERY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Tickets and Shares are now on Sale at

WEBB'S Offices, 17, Dame-street, Dublin, and at No 17, Ludgate-street, London,

For the Rich Little Lottery, consisting only of 8,000 Tickets, all to be drawn *the 18th of this Month.* Tho' it contains but *Two thirds* of the number of Tickets in the Lottery which has just ended, yet the CAPITAL PRIZES are fully as valuable, and are very numerous, as will appear by the following Scheme, viz.

2 of	£20,000	£40,000
2 —	4,000	8,000
4 —	1,000	4,000
6 —	400	2,400

&c. &c. &c.

TICKETS and SHARES from the above Offices are now on Sale by

STEPHEN PHELAN, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of £160, arising out of the Lands of Ballymacart, in the County of Waterford, subject to an annuity of £54, during the life of a Person very infirm. For further particulars apply to THOMAS SEWARD, Attorney, at Youghal, during Vacation; and at No. 8, Great Ship-Street, Dublin, during Term.

Youghal, January 14, 1812.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c. &c.

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE,

In Bottles 2s. 8½d. and a double Quantity for 4s. 10½d.

THE well-known Virtues of this invaluable Medicine can be attested by a number of respectable Families in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found many respectable Characters, as JAMES HYDE, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, Dublin Castle; Rev. G. LENDRUM, &c. &c.

To be had of Mr. BIRNIE, Waterford—Mr. GORMAN, Clonmel—and of all Venders of Patent Medicines in Ireland—and also the following:—

Syrup of Iceland Moss, for Consumptions—*Gowland's Lotion*, for [illegible] on the Face—*Black Drop*, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 4s. 4d. *Whitehead's Essence of* [illegible] 4—*Sir Hans Sloane's Eye Water and Salve*, 2s. 8½d.—*Indian Arrow Root*, and *Steer's Opodeldoc*.