people on any such considerations. If the prople scription given of them by the Honourable Baronet; were to pay this price for these advantages, he must if they were lavished on persons without merits or sny, the sooner the war was over it would be the prefensions—were they of a fit class to be applied better. He was decidedly hostile to the war, as a tending other objects, while it went to support and extend despotism. This was a fact; and it was notorious, that wherever the English were, the Inquisition reigned and wherever the French were, it was done away with and abolished. This was the liberty for which they were fighting! But, independent of these considerations, which were sufficiently strong to decide him against agreeing to the present pestion, he entertained other strong obainst it. The state of the people was, in his minu, an unsurmountable barrier to the grant of pensions at this time. Driven, as they were, to a state of despair, by the oppressiveness of the taxes, and the pressure of the general stagnation and ruln of trade, was it a season for loading them with further burdens? When the House had been employed in devising capital punishments to restrain the disorders arising from the deplorable condition to which their starving manufacturers were driven, was it a fit time for making such grants, even if the services performed were as valuable as described by the Right Hon. Gentleman, but which he utterly denied? On this occasion he had indulged in a hope, that the case of these manufacturers would have been taken into consideration, before they employed hangmen to execute them for actions which desperation and famine impelled them to commit.-But even if the reverse of this melauchely picture were true—if the nation was as prosperous as it was in a state of disaster and ruin-if the successes on the Peninsula were as great as they appeared to be trifling-he declared, that while Ministers were in possession of a fund for the reward of services (the Pension List), and which fund he believed they very grossly abused, he would not consent to impose that as a burden on the people, which ought to be defrayed out of the source so provided. On the Sinecure Place List, besides those which were known, there were many with which the public were unacquainted, granted for no public services, and preved on by persons without merits, or any proteusions whatever. Till these things were accounted for, he would not come upon the pockets of the people, and he therefore objected to this proposed grant of \$2000 a year to Lord Wellington. The mode of granting was objectionable—for the sum, if at all, ought to be supplied by the fund to which he had just alluded, even if the country was rich and prospercos. But he did not consider the service performed as deterving of the reward—and this was a and in Spain had proved himself the salvation of the still further argument with him not to lay upon the people the charge of supporting the spleudour of Lord Wellington. If they looked behind the become them, with the Hon. Baronet, coldly to entransparency of this splendour, at the situation of the ter into a calculation of his merits? - (Hear) - Was country, they would only behold a mass of misery. Mr. CANNING expressed his astonishment at

the objections to the motion by the Hon. Baronet. It was, indeed, a most unexpected thing, that there should have been made to the question submitted bestowing honours and distinctions, was there a seto the House any objections at all; but there was still something more strange in the manner and grounds on which these objections were made. It the reward to Lord Wellington from his own counwas, of course, impossible for any one to have been try was due to his services alone. Did the Hon. prepared to meet the reasoning of the Honourable Bart, know what he had refused from other conn-Baronet. He did not pretend to be capable of formtries, sensible of what he had done for them? lug an accurate judgment on military factics more Did he know that, when created Conde de Vinicthan the Honourable Baronet, (who had, neverra, that title was accompanied by a pension of theless, after professing his ignorance of the sub-\$25000 a year—that \$23000 a year was annexed ject, taken upon himself to decide rather imperato the office bestowed on him of Captain-General tirely on the whole circumstances of the campaigu) In Spain-and that the emoluments of the office of but this he would maintain, that no man, even the Marshal in Portugal amounted to £7000 a yearmest absolved from a knowledge of military science, in all £17,000 a-year, of which Lord Welling that no man of common sense or talent, could look had refused to accept? -(Great cheering.) - No. at what was the state of the Peniusula at the period said that truly Noble Lord, I will not, in the situ-Lord Wellington was appointed to the command of ation of Portugal and Spain, receive these rewards. the allied armies, and the feeling of this country at I have only done my duty to my country, and to it that time, and at what was the actual state of the Peninsula now, without hastening to pay that tribute of applause to his Lordship's genius, zeal, and It was at the rate of £17,000 a-year that these counexertions, which they so amply deserved. - (Hear, hear.)—It was, indeed, a difficult matter to have supposed that there existed a man, who, looking at these two eras, and at the course of intervening events, that could express a doubt as to the merits of Lord Wellington, and still a more unlikely idea to be realized, that any Englishman could ever be found to call his achievements into question-(Hear,)—or to go the extreme length of denying tirm altogether. - (Hear, hear.) - Although, as he had said, unprepared to meet the unexpected reasoning of the Hon. Barenet, he would proceed to clear off a few of his objectious to the motion, and begin with that which the Hou. Barouet, rather out of its place, had introduced—the distress of the trade of the country. On this the Hon. Baronet founded his insuperable objection to the grant, because a part of the community was suffering, which they must all Jament, under the pressure of the times. Good God! was the time come when the people of England were so reduced as to be unable, not to purchase military glory, for that was not the question, but to pay the debt of gratitude which they owed to their most mes ritorious and illustrious countrymen. (Hear, hear.) -Were they so reduced as this, or were they so debased as not to desire it. He would not believe it from the Honourable Baronet—ha would not give credit to that which, if true, would be the surest means to aggrarate their distress and increase their sufferings.—(Hear.)—But the Honomable Bironet said there were other funds applicable to ments that had been pronounced upon it, that it such occasions, which, he was convinced, were was a most beroic and splendid exploit, but he rated physical; and that, therefore, he would not permit it far beyond its military consequence, when he the Nation to display its gratitude to Lord Wel- came to consider the moral effect it would have in log on till the application of these funds was the common cause. The moral effect of the capmade evident. If the case were as thus stated, it ture of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the Continent, would would be a proper subject for the consideration of be immease; and at the critical moment it took mously.

sult. He would not impose such burdens on the | Tarliament. But if these finels were of the de- | place, when, though there was no cause for despair, | Honourable Baronet turned from this contemplaion, to blazen the fortunes of Sochet. He was to discharge the debt of justice and honour due to assured neither the House or the country would go Lord Wellington !-- (Hear.) -- No! the services with him; but rather keep their attention fixed on an event most auspiclously fortunate an event which would stand high in estimation in military history, and which had even in its rapidity and country to requite them-(hear, hear,)-and of conduct outron the fears of a provident enemy. (Hear, hear.)-Of the cause of the Peninsula, he all the sources on earth from which his reward should spring, it ought to be the last to ennoble a would take leave to say, that he did not now do base and misapplied fund, by mixing on its records spair. Several luminous points had of late arisen the name of Wellington with the names of the undeto cheer them in their hopes of a happy termination serving.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—The Hon. Baroto the glorious struggle against tyrauny and opnet, disclaiming, as he had before noticed, any mipression. Among these, the most prominent was litary skill or knowledge, had gone into a statement the renoration of the Government, which, at this to prove, that though Lord Wellington was not, moment, held out a brighter hope of success, and ret that General Suchet was, by his deeds, entitled called on the British Government, not for relexation to the admiration and applause of all mankind. or abandonment, but for increased exertion, and (Hear.)-Where the Honourable Baronet obtainwhich would justify Ministers to that House, to the country, and in future history, for proceeding ed the military information, on which he relied for this assertion, he knew not. Perhaps it with augmented energy in the common cause. But was from sources he did not wish to bring before this matter was foreign to the question, and the the House. (A laugh.) But as the Honourable only excuse he could make for basing touched upon Baronet had not signified his intention of moving, it was, that he was not auswerable for its introducas an amendment, that the name of Lord Wellingtion. To conclude, he should only observe that, ton should be expunged from the motion, for the by their vote this night, they would, as the third purpose of introducing that of General Suchet. branch of the Legislature, take their share of that he did not see that the subject of the merits of noble part of the Prerogative which gave the power that General was strictly under their consideraof bestowing rank and title on a man who was as tion .- (Laughter.) - The Honourable Bart, from honour to the age, and of evincing their gratitude the same military authorities on which he seemed to rest for his other opinions, and without any milita- for the services of so distinguished an individual .ry information of his own, had also come to these conclusions, that Lord Wellington was not worthy of the reward proposed, and that the capture of

entrusted with instructions to save Portugal, when

Portugal he had saved .- (Hear, hear, hear.)

Burt, would say, " No! it is too dear! We, the

economical Parliament of Great Britain-we, the

Legislators of that mighty nation -we will shew you

an example of prodence and calculation-we will

teach you not to run riot with your gratitude, or

suffer your feelings to get the better of your wisdom

-in fine, we will show you, that we value all that

Lord Wellington has done, at less than £2000 n-

year!-(Hear, hear, hear.)-The Hon. Baronet

had taken an opportunity, not perfectly in order,

of going into the policy of the war on the Peniusula.

With this Lord Wellington had nothing to do: the

Crown and Parliament had sanctioned the system-

and after they had decided, it was only for him to

endeavour to execute their orders in the most skilful

and advantageous manner. From the vote of this

to an approval or disapproval of the war; the two

ulijects were entirely separate and unconnected. -

ington, so far from being able to coincide in the

opinion that it was of little importance, he mot

only joined the stream of all those military judg-

With regard to the last achievement of Lord Wel-

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, in explanation emplained that the Right Honourable Gentleman had chosen entirely to misrepresent him; he was Ciudad Rodrigo was notan eminent military service. bliged to the Right Honourable Gentleman for the Equally disclaiming with the Hon. Baronet any notice he had taken of what had been advanced by knowledge of tactics, he looked on Lord Wellingism-for he scarcely expected the honour that he ton in a very different light. He considered him as a pre-eminently great and successful Commander. --(Hear.) -And he held this opinion, because he

on Mark the humility of shepherd Norval." He denied that he was the blazoner of the merits of had seen that noble person sent to the Peninsula, Suchet -he had been struck with his successes, but lid not dwell on them to the disparagement of Lord Portugal was in a state of alarming danger - and Wellington—he simply stated them as matter of fact, to be balanced in the account. He then repeated He had seen him entrusted with powers to extend his is statement of the superior importance of Badaoperations to Spain, after he had effected the prinjos over Ciudad Rodrigo, and contended, that the cipal object of his Government; and he had, after epture of the latter did not justify the exultation of performing his bounden duty lu rescuing Portugal, Ministers. He took it for granted, that Mr. Canfound an opportunity of entering Spain and defeatning had admitted the misapplication and base uses ing his enemies. With the rost charge which his f pensions and sinecures, and from this supposed country reposed in him, he had well fulfilled his lmission, took occasion to condemn the conduct trust, and by his splendid achievements in Portugal of that Gentleman when in Government, because he made no retrenchment in this species of expenditure. one, and the hope of the other - (Much cheering.) Mr. CANNING also offered a few remarks in -When such had been his glorious career, did it explanation. He denied that be had made the adnission contended for by the Hon. Baronet; he had taken the Hon. Baronet's own grounds and asserthere a second man in that House who, observing tions, and from them argued, that if the Pension the happy coincidence by which the first act of the List was so vile as he represented, it was not fit to new Royal Authority accorded with the last act of be the fund on which a reward to Lord Wellington that which was in abeyance, in the reward of extrawas clarged. As for his opinion on this head, he ordinary merits, and expression of gratitude, by had before given it at length; and would now shorty state, that it was - that the Crown ought to poscond man among them who would question the prosess the means of rewarding public services; if the priety and justice of that act? But it was not that

resent means were disgraced, that another mode should be instituted—and then these might be cut off. This abolition, he of course held, ought to be altogether provisional. The power of rewarding services was indispensable, and the mode only a secondary consideration. The Hoa. Daronet complained, that he had mirepresented him as the blazoner of Suchet, and that he did not mean to contrast that General with Lord Wellington. In reply to this, he would say, that he had most carefully woided misrepresentation. As the poet said, comparisons were edious," but since the Hot Baronet had disclaimed the idea of contrasting the British with the French Commander, he would conent himself with observing, that though the effect was not intended, no doubt, yet what had faller

I will look for my recompense. —(Hear, hear.) from the Hon. Baronet certainly tended as much as might be to lower Lord Wellington in the public tries estimated his services, but here, when \$2000 stimation. - (Hear, hear.) - From the testimony was preposed, what did the Hon. Baronet? He of military men, who had been eye-witnesses to the held out his hand against the breach of economy! capture of Gudad Rodrigo, described the exploit in -(Hear.) -These were the rewards offered by the the most glowing colours, and considered it as the gratitude of foreign nations, and refused; but, to jost brilliant achievement of the war. the comparatively small tribute of the feeling of his countrymen, now under consideration, the Hon.

Lord TEMPLE supported the motion. The question was then put by the Chairman, and was received with acclamations of Ayes, with the colitary No of Sir Francis Burdett. MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL CRAUFURD.

The CHAN, of the EXCH, rose to make the motion for the erection of a Monument to the memory of General Cranfurd. To any one who had been acquainted with the services of that iliustrious Odicer, any culogium on his part would ustly appear superfluous-his whole life had been imployed in the service of his country, and he had at last terminated his glorious career on the breach of Cludad Rodrigo, while animating and leading | Prince Regent. his troops to victory. His deeds spoke higher than ny words the Right Hon. Gentleman could utter, and he would therefore, without further observanight, no fair inference could be drawn, either as

tions, more-That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, humbly praying, that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to order a Monument to be erected, in the lathedial of St. Paul, to the Memory of Majorleneral Robert Craufurd, who fell on the 19th of anuary, on the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place he contributed greatly in wresting from the French, and that the House would make good the xpense of the same.

The motion was then put, and passed unani-

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

It has been asserted in the Morning Chronicle of this day, that it has been resolved by the Ministers of the Prince Regent, 55 that the Roman Catholic " claims shall no longer be treated of or discussed in " the Cabinet, but that every Member is to be left to act on them as he pleases, without consulting his collengues, or regarding the repeal or refusal a, a measure of Government."

Another Morning Paper, going farther, save, that a message was vesterday sent by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Mr. Ponsonby, the object of which was, to declare that neither his Royal Highness nor his Government should in any manner interfere in the approaching discussion and decision on the claims of the Irish Catholics; or, in other words, that it should not be considered or managed as ordinary government questions, but left entirely to the full, fair, impartial, and uninfluenced deliberation and decision of Parliament. Mr. Sheridan was appointed to be the bearer of the message, but, with that good sense, discernment, and knowledge of mankind, which uniformly guide his conduct in matters of such delicacy and importance, he requested that a third person might be present, when he was charged by his Royal Highness with the message, and while he delivered it to Mr. Ponsonby; the request was acquiesced in, and Mr. Adam was the third person selected. Thus will all misconception of the terms and tenor of the message be guarded against."

The above statements are unfounded. It cannot be expected that any man who has pledged himself to the necessity of an finmediate concession of the Roman Catholic claims, could recall or alter his sentiments on that point. We do understand, therefore, that it has been settled, that although the Prince Regent's Government are decidedly of opinion that these concessions cannot be made at present, and Mr. Perceval and many others think, that it cannot be right to make them at all, jet that the Government would not feel itself warranted in refusing the assistance and services of any man in office, if his services were valuable on other grounds, merely because, in consistency with his former rotes and opinions, he must differ from the Government on

We do not believe that any alteration of opinion has taken place in the Government with respect to this point, and so far from its being to be constdeted an open question, on which any man may feel himself at liberty to change his opinion, we believe that nothing is better understood, than that it only extends to those who have, before this time, pledged themselves to the necessity of the unqualified and unconditional repeal of the laws that still continue to bear upon the Roman Catholics .- Courier.

The Herald sloop arrived at Portsmenth year lay afternoon, from Sicily, which she left on the 29th ult. She brought over Mr. Douglas, Secretary of Legation, with dispatches from Lord W. Bestinck, at Palerino. They are of a very favourable nature. Every thing, we understand, has been to ranged to his Lordship's satisfaction; and he be been appointed Captain-General of the army f

A letter from Cadiz, of the 3d instant, informa that an expedition sailed, a few days before the date of the above letter, to Carthagena, underth ommand of Colonel Lambert, of the Guards, b ng composed of the entire of the 67th, and the Watteville regiment, besides Spaniards. At thetiz this expedition sailed, the troops from Tariffs, will Colonel Skerret, were arriving. The news of the day at Cadiz is, that the French have only 4000 en on the opposite shore, in consequence of which is in contemplation to send 6000 men, to co-c rate with Ballasteros in expelling them entirely from that quarter.

By another private letter, which may be depen d on, we receive the intelligence that the day af leueral O'Dounell had been elected one of the B gency, he issued orders to all Officers in Cadir. an their respective regiments, or to account their not doing so by the 29th uit. By this jut ous proceeding, the Spanish army was supplied 635 Officers, besides their servants, who were ewer than 2000.

A letter from the Mediterranean says, the Fagle Cerberus have fallen in with a French frigate la with grain, going to Corfu, and captured her; the Unite, Active, and Alceste, have taken a Fra frigate and a store-ship. The Cerberus is water a frigate and a brig in Brindice, near Corfu, are daily expected to come out.

On Friday the Duke of Norfolk had an audi of the Prince Regent. Yesterday Mr. Perceval had an audience

Prince Regent. The Earl of Moira and Mr. Sheridan hada conference yesterday with his Royal Highness,

Lord Castlereagh was closetted with Mr. val, at his house in Downing-street, nearly the of Tuesday morning.

Saturday Farl Camden had an interview with Perceval, at his house in Downing-street, h wards of an hour and a half.

Friday Viscount Sidmouth had an intersit Earl Camden, at his house in Arlington-str. On Thursday last his Royal Highness the Regent sent one of the vacant Blue Ribbons 10 lin, to his Grace the Duke of Richmend. ... Windsor, Feb.

G. His Majosty continues nearly in the same C M. BAHLLIE, CR. WILL " J. WILLIS,

Courier-Office, Two & Clock. The Action sloop is just arrived from the East

Indies, last from the Island of St. Holena. There was a mutiny at St. Helena on the 23d Dec among part of the troops. They seized the Licutenant-frovernor, and confined him, and were procooling to solve the Governor. He collected, howerer, such of the troops as remained loyal, repelled the mutineers, and put an end to the putiny. The Gorernor immediately summoned a Court Martial, and tried the mutineers. Six were instantly executed. Perfect tranquillity had been restored when the

Action left the Island. We regret to state, that Sir Charles Cotton, Com mander of the Channel Fleet, died suddenly at Plynouth vesterday morning.

The Rev. Ebenezer Aldred, a Dissenting Miniser, from the High Peak, in Derbyshire, appeared a boat upon the Thames, on Thursday last, dressed in a white linen robe, with his long hair flowing over his shoulders, and announced, that he seven vials mentioned in the Book of Revelaions, were to be poured out upon the City of

The Prince Regent had a select party at dinne vesterday. The Earl of Moira and Mr. Sheridan were of the party.

dalaterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

The chief articles of intelligence, conveyed by the Lospon Journals of Monday, appear in our columus. Those of Tuesday are still due.

We are so limited in space, that we can hardly offer a single remark on what is passing at the seat of Government, ar upon events of a more general description. The last, indeed, seem to sink into nothing, compared with the magnitude of the first. The REGENT still continued to have interviews s with the friends of his early days," and, when the subjects of some of these interviews shall be disclosed, they will be found to be of no common description. No report of any Ministerial appointment can, as yet, be relied upon with certainty; but, of the final success of Mr. PERCEVAL we can see no solid reason to doubt.

The Surveillante frigate is safely arrived in an EXCLISH port, in three days from CORUNNA.

A large and respectable Meeting of the Catholic Board was held in Dublin on Wednesday, and vesterday an Aggregate Meeting was to take place. to whose consideration the Petition was to be subjected, and also an Address to the REGENT, on the present posture of affairs.

On Thursday erening, Mr. LANCASTER delivered his promised Lecture, to a numerous and highly sespectable. Audience. The attention of our readers has, on various occasions, been directed to that Gentleman's system of education, and to the important and valuable blessings which it is calculated to confer upon Society. It is, therefore, the less necessary for us to enter at large into it at present; but we look forward to a frequent and pleasing discharge of that duty, from the prospect which has arisen of it's almost certain establishment in this Citv. It would, however, be injustice to Mr. LAN-CASTER, and an unbecoming disregard of those warm feelings of approbation, with which his discourse was received by our fellow-citizens, to suffer even a day to pass in silence on the subject. The Lecture comprehended a clear and deeply impressive description of this celebrated System of Education, illustrated by appropriate drawings, and recomneeded by arguments which carried conviction to the mind of every hearer. Like the great works of nature, and like every plan, whether moral the page of history may be devoted to the record of knocked his assailant down. In endeavouring to or political, which can claim the merit of wisdom and usefulness, Mr. LANCASTER's system is reared upon the basis of simplicity. Onrottace and Order are the principles on which he has built the most benevolent and admirable superstructure that has ever adorned the inventions of mane. The first of these principles he traced from it's origin at the birth of Creation, through the whole progress of the social state, and exhibited it as a fundimental and perpetual agent in the concerns of nations, and in the more circumscribed suberes of domestic life. On the second, he dwelt at great length, and, in a variety of views, forcibly urged it's inseparable connection with every plan of successful instruction. In describing his own system, these two principles were held forth as the primary laws upon which all his arrangements are formed and conducted, and which uniformly carry them forward to prosperity. To save time, and to diminish the expenditure in books, paper, &c., which the common modes of tuition require, constitute another part of the plan, and confer upon it a value whose magnitude can only be estimated by those who heard the details, or who have already reduced them to the functions of irrational nature, in which the digpractice. Mr. LANCASTER minutely described that I nity impressed upon him by the hand of his MAKER form of a school-room which is best adapted to the constant and undivided inspection of the Master. and laid down, in plain and perspicuous language, the whole progress of instruction through the different branches it comprehends, till the period at which | LANCASTER was beheld on the creating of Thursthe scholars are rendered fit to act the part of useful day. There was, besides, a special riew of his chaand virtuous members of society. It appears to be racter, at once the most amiable and dignified * prevailing maxim with Mr. LANCASTER, to render | He appeared as the father and protector of that the infliction of punishment wholly unnecessary, by immense class of youth, who have no guargiving activity to the innate emulation of the young dianship but in the benevolence of their bremind, and by indelibly fixing on the character those thren, who have no prospect of true happiness behabits of propeiety and attention which become what fore them, but that which instruction is to bestow, has been called a swend nature, and which exclude and who, when the present generation shall have every inclination to idleness and sloth. Two inter- left the stage of life, are to form the strength and esting boys, educated upon this plan, assisted Mr. | the safety of their native land. | The immortal gra-LANCESTER in the exhibition of his drawings, and titude of the poer of his Country belongs to Mr. Francis Hassard on Tuesday, having at present too

particularly in explaining, by example, his arith- | LANCASTER, and the parents of the rising race will! many topics of a public nature, to allow of his remetical calculations by means of the fingers.

A multitude of other topics were introduced by

Mr. LANCASTER in the course of his Address to his Audience, in all of which he displayed a profound knowledge of human nature, and a benevolence which embraces the whole human race with feelings of the most ardent love. This distinguished phifauthropist has not come amongst us to advocate the cause of any party, or to disseminate the peculiar doctrines of any sect; but to lay a foundation for the acquisition of knowledge, and to diffuse utility and sirtue throughout the state. When he compared his system, in point of obedience and order, to that prompt and regular submission which characterizes the military profession, his feelings of humanity were poured forth in the most animated strains, in the expression of his ferrent desire, that peace, and knowledge, and virtue, might universally prevail. Mr. LANCASTER stated, that he had come to Invitant under the influence of no inconsidetable prejudice with respect to the country : but that a candld mind left him open to conviction, and that an intercourse with her inhabitants, of nearly four months duration, had taught him to do justice to the excellence of their hearts, and to the superior endowments of their understandings. His intercourse with them had been extensive, and, did not imperious duties call him back to the place of his nativity and of his nearest connections, he would have rejoiced in spending amongst them a much longer period of time, and of being instrumental in the diffusion of that mental improvement of which they are so eminently susceptible. In tracing the history of knowledge, he bestowed a warm culogium on Scotiand, as the Country which had first adopted a system of general instruction, which, in its consequences, had delivered her from a state of discord and barbarism, and raised her to an eminent rank amongst the nations of the earth. On the early part of Thursday, Mr. LANCASTER had visited the schools in this Ciry; in the course of his lecture, he touched opon this subject, bestowing a just tribute of approbation on the zealous attention of those who are concerned a their management, and on the extensive good which their establishment had produced, stating, however, at the same time, that more remained to be done, and that it might be easily accomplished. When Mr. LANCASTER dress towards a conclusion. he again spoke of IRECAND in sentiments and tones that were evidently the dictates of his heart. When

when occupied in the discharge of those great duties which irresistibly called him home, he would often, he said, cast a longing, lingering look to this land, and experience the purest joy in hearing of her prosparity, and of her progress in intellectual cultivation. The iccture occupied a period of nearly three hours, and Mr. LANCASTER was heard during the whole time with the most profound attention, and greeted at its close with even rapturous ap-We know not, that a more interesting scene could have been exhibited to the lover of his fellow-creatures. Not a single sentiment fell from the lips of Mr. Lancaster which was not adorned by philauthropy in all its expansion and grace.-He spoke with maniv but inoffensive candour of those prejudices against the instruction of the poorer classes of the community, which are still onposed to its progress; combited and refuted them in | be his public duty, to inquire into the cause of conall their positions, and established upon unauswerable grounds the important dectrine, that knowledge s the instrument of industry and virtue, and that these form the surest basis of a nation's tranquillity at so late an hour, and for what reason they interand presperity. It is natural to the human mind to fered with him and his friends as they were peaceafeel ambition, and to exult in the attainment of fame | bly repairing to their place of abode? No reply and distinction. In these respects, no man has ever | was made; but one of the men, who stood in a cortood in a more clevated rank than Mr. LANCASTER. | ner, aimed a blow at Mr. Wright with some kind He, who dethrones morarchs and desolates king- of short weapon, which he evaded, and, although doms, may boast of the splender of his mame, and without even a stick for his defence, immediately come the theme of executation, when it is remembered, that he is the foe, and not the friend, of his race—that he has consumed in his destructive career struck Mr. Wright, and wounded him severely on a large portion of homan happiness -and that he has sown the seeds of hostility and wretchedness for his Temples, otherwise it might have proved fatal. ages that are to follow his consignment to the grave. Mr. LASCASTER has come forth as the peaceful friend of his country's dearest and noblest interests. He has risen at a petiod when vice and immorality exhibit an alarming prevalence, and when all the means, that can be resorted to, ought to be embodied against their menaced progress. It is not to the terrors of the law, however salutary or necessary, that he has appealed. It is not with punishment, but with prerention, that he has to do. It is against the cause and the origin of the evil, that he is armed. His illustrious warfare is with ignorance, the minister of every vice, and the poison of the common welfare. His is the great and meritorious ambition, to raise man from that degraded station, in which all his mental faculties may be regarded as dormant, and | for the City. in which he may be considered as merely performing is obliverated, in which, his utility is extinguished, and his felicity impaired, or annihilated. On a prouder embience than this, it is impossible for any man to be placed. In this light, Mr.

neither perform their obligations to themselves, nor ceiving that attention which was otherwise at his o their children, if they do not avail themselves, command. to the full extent of the blessings he has placed within their reach. But his labours cannot be successful, without the unanimous and active aid of the higher ranks of the community. His is a great and mighty work, which the concurrence of a untion can alone carry to perfection. The success of his individual labours has, indeed, been astonishing; but his hand is feeble, when the magnitude of the fabric, of which he has drawn the plan, is doly contemplated. It behaves every man, therefore, who understands the public interests, and who has in any degree the power to promote them, to join his efforts to those of Mr. LANCASTER, in order to give success and efficacy to a system of which these later-

estante the creat and paramount object. With these brief and hasty observations, we must close for the present. At the conclusion of his le ture, Mr. LANCASTER carnestly recommended the ousideration of the subject to his hearers, intimating, that it was his design to leave this City for a few days, but that he would return to it, and, after having delivered another lecture, embark in this port for England. It is, we are confident, not ecessary to urge that recommendation upon the inbabitants of this City, or of its Vicinity. No where does the warmth of benevolence glaw with such ferror as here, and Mr. Lancaster will hereafter have to say that, in WATERFORD, he found the love of the public good, and the animation of public benerolence, existing in their fairest forms and highest excellence. If our labours can be of any arail, they shall be devoted to the promotion of this great cause.

It has, for a considerable time, been in contemolation, to establish a Mail-Coach, to run from this City to CORE, through the County of WATERrono. The plan is in a state of the most farourable expectation, and we hope soon to be able to announce it's completion. We shall avail ourselves of a convenient opportunity of noticing the measures which have been adopted for the attainment of this object, and also of pointing out some of the important advantages which will attend it. The conduct of the present Duke of DEVONMILLE s on all occasions worthy the dignity and liberal

principles of his illustrious House, and we have learned with the warmest feelings of pleasure, that his name was the riser affixed to the Protestant Petireturned to the domestic circle of his friends, and tion (now lying la London for signatures) for the remoral of those disabilities that affect the Catholies of IRELAND. This noble example cannot be fruitlessly held up to public regard. We understand, also, that his GRACE will pass a considera ble part of next Summer at Lismone, where he bas ordered great and extensive improvements to be

On the night of Wednesday last, as Mr. Wright. Gaoler of this City, accompanied by his brother and sixter, was going to his home, and when he had reached the corner of Barronstrand-street, he was justled by one of two men, who seemed to be lurking in that quarter. Having a female with him, e at first went on, without noticing the interruption. The men, however, continued to abuse him in terms of the grossest kind, till he at last felt it to duct so contracy to the peace of the City. Having directed his brother and sister to go on before, he returned to the men, and asked, why they were out roid the bloor, Mr. Wright's hat fell off, and, as he was stooping to take it up, the other man drew an instrument from under his coat, with which he the forehead. Fortunately, the blow was not on Mr. Wright was beaten by it to the ground, and rendered almost whelly incapable of defence. In the mean time, the first man had fled from the apot, and Mr. Wright's brother, having procured assistance, came to his relief. The last assailant was then pursued, and, after a hard struggle, taken at the end of George's-street, and conducted to Gaol for the night. Early in the morning, his companion, in a state of intoxication, came to the gaol to inquire about him. Ignorant of who the person was that had been assaulted, he openly disclosed the transaction, and was immediately taken into custody by Mr. Chambers, High Constable, who happened to be present. Both have been liberated on bail, but they are to take their trial at the next Sessions The following extraordinary and barbarous trans-

action is stated to have taken place a few days ago in the vicinity of Carrick-on-Suir. One man had rented a piece of ground from another, on which he had planted potatoes, and which, according to the igreement, were not to be taken from the field till the rent was paid. The rent was not paid, but the owner of the potatoes, contrary to the express injunctions of the other party, was frequently employed in carrying them off. On one of these occasions, the person from whom the field was rented, with three or four others, well armed, appeared on the spot, when all of them fired on the man. and wounded him so severely, that he soon afterwards expired. Before his death, however, as we have learned, he swore informations against all of those by whom he thus lost his life. If possible, we shall pry our respects

DIED-On the 20th instant, at her seat at Rirellifield, the Hon, Lady Blunden, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Sir John Blunden, Bart.

PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, FEBRUARY 88.

ARRIVED. 27th-Peter, Goldsmith, Newbury Port, Malt sulphur, for orders, under quarantine; (amden and Lord Neison Packets.

SALLED. 26th-Branets, Collins, Barnstaple, ballast: Ma-3. Allen, Portsmouth provisions.
27th-Pomona, Acheson-and Resolution, Pearson, Whilehaven, ballast: Camden Packet.

25th-Good Intent, Beard, Laverpool, wheat and flour: Two Patricks, Murphy, Bristoi, beef and

Wind-5, W. at 4 a. m.

TO BE SOLD,

FEE SIMPLE E TATE, at present producing FEE SIMILER IS A STATE OF STATE OF Waters and within one mile and a half of the City of Water ford .- Application to be made to ALEXANDER M. AL-

cock, Esq. Attorney. Waterford, Feb. 29, 1812.

HAY FOR SALE,

AND HOUSES TO BE LET, &c.

A HOUSE on JOHN'S fills, consisting of eight Apartments, with an OUT-HOUSE, YARD, and GARDEN, &c. at the rere : also, two HOUSES, with five Apartments, and GARDENS, &c. The INTEREST OF a LEASE of STABLE, &c. in Bai-

ca's New-street, TO BE SOLD : it being convenient to he Quay, and for a long term of years-it would answer for building a Dwelling house on. A Rick, and a large Cock of HAY, to be sold by

the Ton .- For further particulars, apply to Mr

Kingville, February 29, 1812.

HOSELAND, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

#30 BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOLI FURNITURE, without reserve, the greater part of which was brought from London two years sincesome FARMING UTENSILS, and a variety of other Articles, the Property of Robert Dorne, Esq. The Particulars will be given in Hand-bills. February 28, 1812.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SUCH Persons as may be willing to undertake the building of the intended ADDITION to the HOUSE Of RECOVERY, are desired to apply to Mr. Krass, Apothecary, who will lay before them the proposed Plan, and explain the Conditions, on which it is expected to be executed.

Waterford, Feb. v9, 1819 GEORGE PALMER and PURSUANT to the cause, bearing date the

CHARLES DUFFIN, Esque. Maintiffs: SIMON NEWFORT, and | rd day of HUMBERS MAY, Esquis. Surviving Trustees of Meses HAYDEN and RE TERS, and others. Defendants.

1805, and to a subse-(quent Order, bearing dite the 21st day of February, Instant-I will, on Thursday, the 5th day of March pext, at

the hour of one o'clock mane afternoon, at my Chamhers in the King's lans, Lublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the best and fairest Bidder, the Town and Lands of COOLROE, called the House quarter; and also the Fown & Lands of (LASH! ANNY, situate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterord, with the appurtenances, now in the tenure of the Representatives of Prense Rooms, doceased, or the Purposes in said Decree mentioned .- Dated

this 25th day of February, 1812. z. THOMAS ELLIS

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Auction, on Tuesday. ABREM ATKINS. the 3d Day of March Sir NICHOLAS BRITISTE SKOTTOWE, and RICHARD | next, before the Commissioners in this Matter, Roberts, Bankrupts. at the Royal 1 xchange

Coffice-Room, Dublin, at the Hour of three o Clock in the Afternoon No 1-All that the Bankrupt RICHARD ROBERTS & _ Right, Title, and Interest, in all that and those the East Half Plough-Land of CURRAGHANCARLA, situated in the County of Cork, held by Lease from Jour Hones, Esq. for the Term of 147 Years, from

John Hongs, 1341, 101 the Yearly Rent of £40.

N. B. Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £90. per Annum, in which the Bankrupt has only a Life

No 2-And also the said Bankeupt RICHARD Ro-BERTS's Right, Title, and Interest in two undivided Moreties of and in all that and those the North and South Divisions of MONKSTOWN, containing 61A. In. 15r. together with the Tythes thereof, situate in the County of Cork, held by two respective Leases thereof, made by the Right Hon. EDWARD MICHIGAL Lord Baron Longrond, and the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dr VESCI-bearing Date, respectively, on the 26th of December, 1778, for three Lives, at the respective Yearly Rents of £24 3s. 10ld.

N. B .- Those Lands produce a Profit Rent of £27 17s. Id. per Annum, in which the Bankrupt has only a Life Estate. 67 Statements of the Titles may be seen in the

Exchange Coffee-Room, and also at the Office of Mr. WM. DARLEY, Agent to the Commission and Assignecs, No. 38, York-street, Dublin.

February 29, 1812.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

Term 15 Years from the 25th of March next, A LARGE HOUSE in William street, fit for the im-👠 mediate reception of a Family, with a large GAR-DEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Four forses. Also, to be sold, a small PROFIT-RENT, for forty-six Years, of two Gardens, situate at Newlown, from the twenty-fifth day of March next. Apply to Mrs. CHAMBERS, William-street.

Waterford, Peb. 15, 1812.