have been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to bis Lordship by General the Earl of Weilington, K. B. Gallegos, Jan. 22, 1812.

My Long-I have the honour to enclose the returns of the Killed and Wounded of the troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which it was not in my power to transmit to your Lordship ia my dispatch of the 20th instant. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON. [This return appeared in the Chronicle of

Gallegos, Jan. 29, 1812.

Major-Gen. Craufurd died on the 24th instant. of the wounds which he received on the 19th, while leading the Light Division of this army to the assault

I have the honour to be, &c.

of Ciudad Rodrigo. Although the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, on the occasion on which these wounds were received, and the circumstances which occurred, have excited the admiration of every officer in the army I cannot report his death to your Lordship without expressing my sorrow and regret that his Majesty has been deprived of the services, and I of the assistance of an officer of tried talents and experience, who was an ornament to his profession, and was calculated to render the most important services to his

WELLINGTON. The Right Hon, the Earl of Liverpool.

[Another dispatch, dated Gallegos, January 29 follows; but it is literally the same as that to the Portuguese Secretary, which was inserted in our paper of Thursday. 1

This Gazette contains a Letter transmitted b Admiral Thornborough, from Capt. Griffiths, of the Leonidas, automotive the capture, on the 16th istant, of the French brig privateer La Gazatte, of 14 guns and 91 men; out 32 days from St. Malors, and had taken the Arcadia, from Halifan, laden

WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 22.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon, Arthur Viscount Wellington, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body, lassfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Wellington, in the County of Somerset.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-Goneral Thomas Graham, Lieutenaut-General Rowland Hill, and Major-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knt. to be Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Gazette also contains the appointment of Major-General Charles Wade to be Governor of Martinique: Major-General the Hon, Robert Mende to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Virgin Islands; Lieuteaant-Colonel Thomas Darcy to be Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales; and Robert Kesketh, Esq to be his Majesty Consul at the port of Marahao and the provinces of Para and Leara.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE OF THE 22D.

The tone of the Ministerial papers is now no cagerness for place, hitherto the backneyed source of their malevolence; but having found out, for sooth, that nothing is so honourable as an eagerness for place, and nothing so dutiful as to renounce prin ciples, they change their batteries, and under this new definition of public virtue, pronounce sentence of PERCEUAL EXCLUSION on Lords Grey and Grenville, and those wicked persons with whom they are united. Exclusion from the public councils, of those who act upon Whig principles, we know to have been often menaced during this reign, and never to have been departed from, except in cases of urgest and immediate necessity. This system began with Lord Bute, the favourite of the day. from the moment that his Majesty ascended the throne of these king lons; but that, after all the cafamilies which that system has brought upon the enough, to recommend it to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the present posture of the Umpire, we will not yet believe, whatever we may think of those by whom he is unhappily surrounded. With regard to the menace itself, it is rather ridiculous than formidable, when applied to those who are marked out to be its victims. They are not mento lead themselves to the Minion of the pre-entday, any more than their fathers would lead themsolves to that " influence behind the theone," which Lord Civilian denounced as a greater than the throne itself." If power can ever become an object with them, it can only be to effect measures which, without the support of the country, it would be idle In them to attempt, and with the support of the counnamely, as directed against the adoption of any such measures, and as confirming and perpetuation the present system of intolerance, violence, and prodigality, the authors of it would do well to consider what what dangers they are not precipitating themseless, no well as their too indulgent master. Can they go- transaction.

reraby dividing? Cantheyseek refuge in the Church, or call on the Church to rally round them.' Can then embedyall the felly, and feared, and old nomanism of COURT OF KINGS BENCH, LONDON, FEB. 21 the country, and arailing themselves of the sesolemn plausibilities" of which modern character is made up, present such a für entsile to John Bull, as to l onciliate the confidence of that; rudent and plain-Suppression of Vice assist them in such a task? that body which owait to become their accusers, if it did its duty? We venture to say the thing is impossible. The characters and the actors in this political drama are different. The august Prince, who is now invested with the Sovereign Power, possesses a nature so abhorrest to every thing that looks | St. Vincent. like hypocrisy, that be could not, even if he should be brought to attempt it, wear throughout a compleat day the mark which his present advisors, the necessors of the Bute System, would put upon him. The time for it, too, is gone live. Culamity is a severy, but a faithful instructor, and the expression of public discontent, which has been kept back for our Sorereign, and in compassion to his frequent such considerations. They are the worst chemes of the Prince Regent who would blind his eyes to the view of his situation, and who are endeavouring of his father's Crown; while to be excluded from participating in such a system, will ever be the pride and glory of those friends " with whom the early habits of his political life were formed."

TUNERAL OF MILLSON, ROBE, CRITTERD. AT CIUDAD RODRIGO.

Major-General Craufurd's great and distinguished merits and services, determined that he should be interred in the breach which he had so ably and heroically assaulted, as the highest honour he could

The light division assembled before the St. Franlay, at twelve o'clock, on the 25th of January. -The fifth division fixed the road from there to the breach. The O.Scers of the brigade of Geards, of the Lord Wellington and the whole of the head-quarters !

bearers: Major-Gonoral Charles Stewart (Adm -Aides-de-Camp to their late glorious Commander, and by the stair of the light division.

The ceremony was as awful as a Tooting, as sublime as possible, and well calculated to inspire feelings of the most exalted vature; and if any other scuttment but that of the most poignant grief could time found place on this melancholy occasion, it would certainly have been enry at such an end, so

The breach of Ciudad Rodrige is the monument of this admirable man, bedewed with the tears, and decked with the praise and blessings, of the whole

The King of Sicily is said to have abilityed the Throug, the cares of which, it must be confessed, have ever sate very lightly upon him. The Haroditary Prince is appointed Vicar General, or Regent of the Kingdom, and Lord William Bentinek Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. General Macfar-Queen we hear but little; her power, however, i at an end, and her health dreadf. Hy impaired. Licenses are granted to the Baltic, on condition

previously exporting goods to the amount of 5 per ton, that is, a ship of 100 tons must export C500 before she can have a license to import. Nottingham, dated February 21, says,

" Notwithstanding all the vigitance of the Civit Authorities, and the nightly paradiag of an immensenumber of soldiers, the frame-breakers continue bein daring operation of for this morning, about five Sclock, five warp-lace frames were broken in Westdrest, Brend-line, in this Town. The depredators entered in at the chamber-window, by means of a ladder, and while some of them stood quard over the country, men can be found hase enough, or mad | master and mistress, others proceeded is to the workhop, and did the husiness they came to perform; which having done, they retired many in safety indeed it would have been dangerous to have opposed them, for, according to the best information I can obtain, there were not fewer than 30 armed with I hielocks, pistels, &c. in the neighbourhood. A woman was fired at for calling out murder, in order to create an alarm. The post is going, which occa- business with his wife, who was a worker of mus-

sions the brevity of this letter." try, it will be impossible for any favorate to resist; | Suspicion falling on a fellow of desperate character. | Gowell-street. He asserted, and on the following but when the me race is considered in its true sense; he was apprehended, and warrants were i sued for | non-ing-called with a box of goods, according to mento they possess of carrying it through, and into covery, the warrants are said to have been receibed, a panel of the goods in her bands, they went into

LAB INTELLIGENCE.

This was an information against the Defendant, Colonel Browne, for a forgery at common law. dealing personage? Will even the Society for the The information charged him with having forgot certain instruments, purporting to be signed by the Trasury, and by the Han, Coal Jeakinson, Usa, one of the Under Secretaries of Scate, with a view to defraud Government, by surreptitionsly obraining a grant of 6000 acres of land in the island of Mr. Afterney-General stated the circumstances

of the case as follow: In the year 1809, Colonel

Brown represented to Government that he had a large goog of Negroes, which he had ourtured with particular care, and had succorded in reducing them to such domestic habits, that they multiplied as fast as by the course of nature they would die off; and many a year out of respect for the venerable age of he mayed for an allotment of the Crown Lands in the Island of St. Vincent. It was thought that he and severe afflictions, will no longer be silenced by | had claims upon the Government of this country, having suffered as an American Loyalist; and a Government had at that time a part of the lands formerly allotted to the Caribbe, in consequence: to make him believe, that HE will find it easy to | grant was made to him of 6000 acres. It was disgovern this country through the more influence | covered that a part of these lands had been granted to other occupiers, who held at the will of the Crown, and as they had expended their money to reduce the land to a state of cultivation, it was thought inequitable to expel them, and they therefore were allowed to purchase, which was done to the amount of £60,000. But in order to indomnift Colon I Browne for this disappointment, Co recoment gave him half the money, manaly Lord Wellington, to testify his high sense of 1 (30,000, which was considered a minificent to compense. It happened, however, shortly afterwords, in the year 1810, that Sir Charles Brisbane, the Goremor of St. Vincent, received a disputch under the official seal of the Secretary of State's Oftice, directing him to make a grant of the same quan tity of land which had been deducted from the six cisco Convent, where their late beloved Commander | thousand acres of land, originally granted to Colonel Browne, which direction purported to be by order of the Lords of the Treisery, and was signed by Mr. Jonkieson, the Under Secretary of State. at their head; General Cistages, and all his Staff; for instructions, when it was discovered that the Marshal Baresford, and all the Portuguese; moved I whole with forgery, no such and in laying over And. How Colonel Browne got possession of the of the brave men whom he had led to victory. The boal of Oth who was unable to crate, but he should Field Others of the light division officiatest as pull- | be able to prove that the paners were written, all but the signatures, in the office of a Mr. Steroit, tant-General) was chief momner, attended by Capt. In low stationer, in Chancery-lane, and that Colonel Wm. Campbell, and Lieutenaots Wood and Shawe, | Browne brought the rough draft, and took them away when finished. And the plan which accompanied them was drawn by a Clerk in the Duke of Browne, so that he traced him in giving directions for the forged instrument; and it was proved no other person had any interest in the fraud. Under these circumstances. he thought no doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the Defendant.

These circumstances were proved by Sir Charles Brisbane, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Sevens and his clerks, who engressed the papers by Col. Browne's

Lord Moirn, Sir Alured Clarke, and several Gentlemen of rank, gave a high character of Colonel Browne; -but the Jury, without hesitation,

OLD BAILEY -- LONDON, FEB. 22. INTERESTING CASE.

Frances Lisson, a most interesting and elegant male, was indicted for stealing one ruff, two tipets, and one cap, the property of Joseph Arunlet, on the 25th of January. Her appearance seem-Lat once to surprise and interest, the spectators her dress was tasteful, though plain; her figure ch NOTTINGHAM RIGGS - A letter received from Lint, though emaciated; her manners highly polished; and her construence, which had once her handsome, bearing the deepest impression of anxiety and grief, the result of that menaced infamy which, spite of unture and education, accident had piaced before har eyes. So powerful was the sympathy which she created, energly by her appearance, that almost every individual of the more gentle sex in Court wept, when, in a searcely audible voice she pleaded Net Guilty - the fountain of her own cars appeared to have been exhausted.

Mr. Belland, Counsel for the Prosecutor, stated the case. He said the Prosecutor, Mr. Arundel, and about four years since come from Gloucestershire to reside in London, when be entered into the assist of Hankin and Co. as an accountant, and ming been obliged to give up this employment on necount of ill health, had set up some time since in lies, and now kept a fracy embroidery and milline-FAMILY ROBBERY, - A most extraordinary bers 1 ty Shop, at No. 3, in the City-road. Mrs. Lisson glary his researly been perpetrated in one of the called on him on the 24th of list January (which home counties. In the dead of the night a gang of | was a Friday), and, having informed him that she rubans broke into the seat of an elderly Geatleman | had been recommended to deal with him, decired he of considerable consequence, and stripped it of plate, | would being some goods of a certain de cription to | Dendas is in attendance. The Drs. Willis b cash, and the Lady's powers, to a very large amount, they have a in Ashley-street, Northampton-square, continue. His Majesty has enjoyed more sleep ecuring others; but, on the exemination of the lagosintheent. If was she on into a room without former, it appeared that the Genileman's own son by the and shortly afterwards Mrs. Liseen came to had leagued braself, on this occasion, with the lane, She looked at some articles, and admired them, tirely are all hope, extinguished of his recoverybrind of Robbers; and, in consequence of this direction on I that the room was old, and taking up to prevent any farther disclosure of this signification on white there was a fire; Prosecutor followed. but observing, when he got into the room, which

she had reached a little before him, that she was no placed putting some articles into a chest of diam. ers in a hurried manner, his suspicious were meited by this circumstance; he did not, however, say ane thing, but proceeded to display bis muslins, &c. and Mirs, Lisson bought articles from him to e.

amount of 10 3s, 6d. When this purchase was completed, he proposed to show her a ruff, slmit. to that which she had bought; but, on searching for this, be perceived it was missing, as well as some other articles he thought he had brought with him. He then mentioned his supposed loss - and Mrs. Lisson desired a roung lady, who had tome into the room, to search for them where they had cen; the search, Lowever, proving incite toal-Mr. Armiel left the house, and returned to bis own, when he again searched for the articles, on the prosumption that he had not taken them from it. but, not finding them there, he immediately procooded to the Police Office, Hutton Garden, whom he got two warrants - one to search the Prisoner's house, and another for her auprehension. The search for the property proved ineffectual; the Lady, though about from home, made no attempt to sis could, and was taken; but, ofter an examination before the Magistrates, was held to bail, her seenrities entering into very heavy recognizances. He understood that a number of persons of high rank were now in attendance, who would give her an excellent character; but notwithstanding all thic if the case were duly made out, the Jery woold however disagreeable it might be to their feelings, bring in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Arundel was then examined, and gare ed.

lence to the above effect.

Cross-cramined by Mr. Alley. He said, that after he had left Hankin and Co's. he had been employed in a house, 30, Cheapsile, which had failed while he was there; he had been for the last three weeks, employed by the Earl of Warnick to adjust the amount of a seap-manu actory, in which his Lordship was concerned. He did not know his Lordship personally; he was emploved by his agent, Mr. Beveridge. Mrs. Lisson had come to his shop, in consequence of her having received, from a Miss Bowick, one of a number of cards which he had commissioned that person toda. tribute. He had never said, on his examination at Hatton-carden, that his wife had beloed him to pack the lace he took to Mis. Lisson's the night before he went there; he had packed it himself the morning he went. The names of the others, who assisted him in his search for his property, were not at the back of the bill which had been found by the Grand Jury. He had not brought them before the Grand Jury, His wife wat not in Court. He could are brought her forward as a witness.

Mr. Alley .- Why did you not? A. I did net

Mr. Alley .-- What! you imagined the sterr you have told would be believed upon your own assertion? A. I don't expect you to believe me.

Mr. Alley .- I date say my faith is as great on this occasion as that of any other person here-is this the first time you had a criminal prosecution on

Mr. Alley .- And you never complained of any one having robbed you at the police-clace?-A

Mr. Alley .- You never complained of your wife or mother having robbed you? A. No.

The Presecutor, however, on being questioned by his own Counsel, said, that he had got an offer from the Marlborough-street (not the Hatton-Garden) Office, to accompany him to Chelsta. where his wife happened to be, in order to search her person for two memoranda of some value, which he suspected her to have taken out of his pocket.

Mr. Joseph King, the Prisoner's Solicitor, de posed that he had heard the Prosecutor, at his eveet Hatten-Carden edly affirm that his wife had assisted him to pack op the article, he carried to Ashley-street the night before he went there.

John Lukin, partner to Mr. King, deposed to he same effect.

Mr. Justice Heath .- " Gentlemen of the Jury, tappears to me that this business need proceed no ther. There are other witnesses ready to appear a the Prisoner. Among them many noble peron, who would state her character to be perfectly ere; but the Prosecutor, whose testimony is in i If extremely weak, has been contradicted by to pectable and unbiassed witnesses. I think) an have no hesitation in acquitting the Prison

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a retucf - - Not Guilty.

A Morning Paper says-" A new arrangement ias taken place with respect to the attendance of hysicians, as well as of the Queen's Council. Windsor. A full Council is to be held on the la aturday of every mouth, and except on the last Se urday of the month, when all the Physicians are to attend, one only of the bodily Physicians is to ber attendance in rotation. Dr. Heberden goes to Wiscsor on the Monday evening, and quits it on Web io-day morning. Sir H. Halford goes down et Wednesday evening, and returns on Friday mer ug. Dr. Baillie goes on Friday evening, and a arns on Sunday morning. And on Sunday M ite than he used to do; but there is not the sligh est symptom of amendment in the disorder. R supposed that, after next Saturday's Council, t Polictin will only be issued once a month-so c

W TIESTORD: Print d and published by the Proprietor, ARTH EIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,258.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

TO BE LET. TROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST. For such Term as shall be agreed upon,

LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and CONCERNS at the Rere thereof, now in the Possession of EDNOND CANTWELL, and Mr. WILLIAM VASS. situated in BRIDGE-LANE, in the Town of CAR RICK ON SUIR. Application to be made to the Ho nourable Colonel PRUNKETT, Buncraggy, Ennis and WILLIAM HARDEN BRADSHAW. Esq. Carrick-on Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Va-March 2, 1812.

> TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.

THIRE HOUSE in Windian Strent, in which Mr Rosinson now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING for Eleven Horses, in Spring Garden-Alley. Ap ply to JAMES WALLACK, Custom-House. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

TURNPIKE GATES.

WHE TOLLS of Skingereen Transier Gare will be set by Public Cont. at said Gate, on Tuesdw, the 17th Inst. for such Term as shall be agreed day, the 17 a meaning muon on the day of selling.

Signed by order,

MICHAEL BARRON, Treasurer.

MEETING of the DIRECTORS and COMMIS A SIONERS of the TURNPIKE ROAD will be held in the County Grand-Jury Room, on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

MICHAEL BARRON, Treasurer.

NORELAND,

March 1, 1812.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY. FITO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDGERSORY the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOLD 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 Ronear Dovan, Esq.

FISH FOR SALE.

February 28, 1812

The l'articulars will be given in Hand-bills.

CHARLES AMBROSE is now selling the Cargo of I the Brig Banita, direct from Sr. Jour's, consist ing of prime NEWFOUNDLAND FISH. Stores, Quay, Waterford, Feb. 10, 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. KRESY, Apothecary, who will lay before them the proposed Plan, and explain the Conditions, on which it is expected to be executed.

GRORGE PAIMER and DURSHANT to the CRARLES DURSES, Esque CHARLES DUFFIN, Esqui. 2d day of November, 1805, and to a subse-Surriving Trustees of Messre Harnes and Riate the 21st day of Fevers, and others, bruary, Instant-1 will. a Thursday, the 5th Defendants. day of March next, at

the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers in the King's lans, Dublin, 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 Town & Lands of CLASHCANNY, situate in the Barony of Upperthird, and County of Waterfind, with the appartenances, now in the tenure of the Representatives of Pirkin Rounds, deceased, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned,-Dated this 25th day of Tebruary, 48th. THOMAS ELLIS

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCHA.

Tallow (realized) - - about 90s. Od. -- (casks, rendered) - 65s. 0d. - 66s. 0d. Burnt Pigs, - - - - 30s. od. - 41s. od. > per Cerl Pork, - - - - - 344, 04, 381, 0d. Beef, - - - - - - 09, 0d, - 09, 0d. Flour, first Quality, - - e. -d. - - e. -d. --- second, - - - - - 64s. Gd. - 68s. Od. --- third - - - - - 44 . Od - 54 . Od. --- fourth, - - - - 30s. od. - 40s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 524, Od. - 564, Od. Barley, - - - - - - 27s. Od. - 19s. Od. Oats (common) - - - - 18s. Od. - 18s. 6d. ~-- (potatoc) - - - - 19s. od. - 19s. fd. Malt. - - - - - - - 43s. od. - 45s. od. Coals, - - - - - - 44, 61, - 48, 84. Tailow (rough), - - - 9s. 0d. - 10s 0d. ----- 7d. - to 11d. | perstone Reef (quarters), - - - - 4 d. - 5d.7 Latonalay, - - - - 5 d. - 6d. Mutton ! (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. goints, o d. - 7d. per lb. 0 d. - ud Pork, - - - - - - - 1 d. - 1d. Butter, ---- 23d. - 39d. Train Oil, - - - - - 210 9 15. -Whiskoy, ----- 91. 7d. - 98. 9.1, -- per Gal Corn Returns for the Weel; ending on Saturday. | € 2 16% 101d. 2.31 Barrels Wheat,] Averaging { 1 55. 9 d. 0 18s. 111d. 431 --- Bailey, 3103 ---- Oats.

PROTESTANT PETITION.

THVHE PETITION to Parliament, in fa your of our Brethren and Felloze-Subjects by him ever since. -Ordered to withdraw. of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Religion, having been ansmitted to me from Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining the Signatures of such PROTES-TANTS of this City and Neighbourhood as approve of it -I rive this Notice, that I will attend at the BANK from TEN to THREE o'clock each day, in order to receive such Signatures.

WILLIAM NEWPORT. Waterford, Feb. 4, 1812.

100000

TO BE LENT, BY GEORGE IVIE, ATTORNEY. Waterford, Feb. 22, 1812.

TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lots,

AS LATELY MARKED OUT. THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN in the County of Wexford, situated on the narigable River Barrow, within two nules of Ross, and en of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bulders, without preference

Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain (AGUIRE, and Doctor WALLIS, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood Ranger, will show the several Februar v 25. 1812.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FEBRUARY 27.

MR. RENJAMIN WAISH.

Mr. BANKES moved, that the Order of the Day e read for the attendance in his place of Mr. Benja-

Mr. ABERCROMBIE wished to ask the Hon Gentleman, whether it was his intention to proceed on the subject that erening? Mr. BANKES replied, that he came fully pre-

pared to bring under the consideration of the House he question of Mr. Walsh's conduct : and that, unless very great and substantial reasons indeed were adduced, he was persuaded that this was one of the matters which the House could feel no disposition to postpone. Although the printed copies of the papers had been delivered but that day, that appeared to him of little consequence. There was only one line in those papers on which he should rest the motion, that he felt it his duty to submit to the House, and that was, " that Mr. Walsh had been found guilty of the felony laid in his indictment." With respect to Mr. Walsh's letter to his brother, it would produced at the Bar of the House by Mr. Jenkins, the Solicitor, and would be read distinctly and audibly by the Clerk at the table. This, in his opion, would afford the House an ample opportunity of judging of its tendency. The thing would speak for itself in the most unequivocal terms; and the | culty and peril, in which no man, who felt as warmid and a guilty act. If, after having heard this letter, the House should think further delay necessary, however unwithingly, he must bow to their

Mr. Lambe, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Bathurst, spoke in farour of delay. The Order of the House, " that Mr. Walsh do

attend in his place," was then read. Mr. BANKES then rose, and said, that the order had not been complied with, as he did not observe that person in his place. After what had fallen from sereral Gentlemen, he would not press his own opi aion against what appeared their sense of the matter At the same time, he had expected that the House would have been almost unanimous on the subject and would take the earliest open day for his ulterior

motion, and that was Monday. The SPEAKER then observed that it had at first occurred to him, that it would not be necessary to examine into the service of the Order of the House for the attendance of Mr. Walsh, but merely to make a fresh order for his attendance on Monday. It oc perced to him, however, on farther consideration that as the House was about to hear evidence against him, it would be proper for the House to know that e had had an opportunity of attending in his place. T. Skelton, one of the messengers, was then called to the bar, and asked whether he had served the

Order of the House on Mr. Walsh. He replied, that he had seen Mr. Walsh yesteray, who informed him, that he had received the Order of the House from his brother, which he (the nevenger) had left at his house on Tuesday list.

Mr. Jenkins, a Solicitor, was then called in, and asked whether he had brought a letter with him, ourporting to be a letter from Mr. Walsh to his other, and which was produced on his trial. Mr. lenking replied that he had; and the letter was pro-

Mr. BANKES then put several other questions to Mr. Jeakins, the substance of whose answer was, that he had been present at the trial of Mr. Walsh; Representatives of a free People, the ill consequence sible; there must, therefore, be some person

Plenier, whose Solicitor he was; that it was the identical letter produced in Court, and had been kept The letter was then read by the clerk at the table :

it has already appeared before the public. Mr. BANKES moved that it be printed.

Mr. LOCKHART asked, whether, by the proluction of this letter, the House meant to entertain a charge against Mr. Walsh?

The SPEAKER expressed his opinion, that the House did receive it as part of proof on a charge against that person. What decision they might afternards come to, would depend upon their views of the exidence.

Mr. LOCKHART said, that he looked upon the etter as evidence in support of a charge, and in that view he must strongly object to its reception by the House. The record of conviction already in their hands authentically proved its own contents, without requiring any further evidence, and this docu-

ment only proved the dishonest mind of the writer. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER operired, that the House had done precisely what they ought to do on the present occasion. The orlering the letter to be printed did not appear to him to be entertaining a charge. The charge was not in a shape to be entertained, till the motion on the subin a situation to give their opinion upon it. The motion for printing the document was precisely to not preclude any debate that might arise upon the

After a few words from Mr. Wynne, to a similar effect, the letter was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER then begged to acquaint the House that he had received two letters from Mr. Walsh, each of which intimated that he dil not mean to attend the House; but at the same time did not state that he was prevented from doing so by bodily incapacity. On looking into the Journals, he had not seen any thing like a written defence or excuse from a person, who was not prevented by bo dily incapacity from attending in his place. Of course, however, he should be guided by the sense of the House, whether the letters should be read or

Mr. BANKES moved, that Mr. Walsh be ordered to attend in his place on Monday .-- Ordered.

STATE OF THE NATION. Sir THOMAS TURTON, in tising to more for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the State of the Nation, said, that when he consiformer questions of this kind, and the weight and influence of party with which they were seconded, and was aware, that he stood forth unrided by party, unassisted with advice, and without possessing those splendid qualifications and talents, he felt that it might be imputed as presumption in him to have rentured to call their attention to this most momenimputations of presumption, or of whatever other the interests of his country were at stake. If he ry them; but he threw himself on their indulgence, while he might be treading on ground often trodden already come before them in detail. His design was, to bring before them the alarming state of the country, externally and internally -to awake them from years -and to ask them, after deliberating on the whole course of erents that had taken place since the period of the accession of the Right Hon. Gent. apposite (Mr. Perceval) to the direction of the affairs of the country, whether they could lay their hands on their hearts, and say, there were no grounds for going into a Committee of Inquiry upon the State of the Nation? He would commence his observations by taking up the time of the negociaions in 1806, which, he had no hesitation in saying, had terminated very unhappily for this country. Here the Honourable Bart, took a most compreensive view of British affairs, as connected with foreign nations and with commerce, from the period mentioned down to . . present time. His statements have long been before the public in a great variety of forms. He then concluded in the following words: He trusted he had exaggerated nothing, at least it was not his intention; and the question now was,

that the letter was delivered into Court by Sir T. | of those advices which had brought such misfortunes on the country, and were daily undermining the principles of the Constitution, the surest grounds of the prosperity of his future reign. The Honourable Baronet had discharged his duty by thus delivering his sentiments on the state in which this nation was placed; he had been urged to it by his deep sense of the urgency of the times, which had long engaged all Livattention. After recapitulating the various argurrents he had adduced in support of his proposition, he assured the House that he was totally free from party spirit; he had been actuated only by the purest motives, and concluded by moving " That the House should form into a Committee, to inquire into the State of the Nation." Mr. TIGHE rose to second the present motion.

In doing so, he must be allowed shortly to express the motives by which he was actuated; but he should confine himself to a more humble walk than that taken by the Honourable Baronet who had so ably opened the question. He should not follow that Honourable Baronet in his course round the world. but should confine himself more particularly to the internal state of these kingdoms. He wished to anaken the First Lord of the Treasury from the golden dreams which visited his pillow, and to admouish him that never was there an era in the history of this Country, in which we were so surroundject of Mr. Walsh was before them, and they were | ed with difficulties. All that the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to think the House had to do was, to furnish him with the Ways and Means enable the House to determine whether they should | for all the Supplies he wanted. It was first the duty entertain the charge when it was made, and would of the House to inquire into the ability of the Nation to grant what was asked. For what other reason were the Members of that House assembled, from all the different parts of the kingdom, but that they might be able to judge as to the ability of the people in each particular district? On the subject of War on the Continent, the House had been amused with statement after statement, and pamphlet after comphlet, till they were tired, both of hearing and reading, for the purpose of impressing them with the belief, that France was on the ere of bankruptey ;---that with her it was a war of Finance; -that she could not much lauger survivo the contest :- and that she would scon reise to have a vessel on the ocean. Now, however, Ministers told us that France had one hundred sail of the line, and that nothing but the want of seamen prevented the French from coming over to this Country. By the conduct of this Country, however, Consparte had now at his disposal the Danish

and Dutch seamen; and it would not be the

fault of Ministers, if he had not the sailors of America also .- Now, instead of bankruptcy, they dered the great talouts employed in bringing forward | heard that the resources of France were unimpaired; she was unincumbered with debt; and not saving her attention distracted and incumbered by attending to the protection of distant colonies, she could at any moment employ all her strength n any one object; and in particular in that-herfarourite object-the destruction of this Country. The deficiency in the Surplus of our Consolidated tous consideration. But these were times of diffi- | Fund, compared with what it was the former year. though stated by Ministers to be only £2,800,000. quent Order, bearing letter would exhibit a complete avowal of a guilty ly as he did for the public weal, ought to be in- war, in reality, three millions and a half. This deciency there was every probability would increase The falling off in the Customs was £90,000; description they might be, and consider only that and it was surely worthy of inquiry, if to this there did not fall to be added 20 per cent. on account of was unsupported by any party, it shewed that he | our depreciated paper. We now lost in exports to had no party designs in his proceedings. In going | America alone twelve millions. One-third of this through the numerous points which pressed them- used to be paid in rasy materials, which supplied selves on him for notice, he might, perhaps, have our manufactories; and the other two-thirds in bills to trouble them at such length as would tend to wear on the Continent, which kept down the price of bullion, and preserved the rate of exchange, till the time that our Orders in Council took effect, and caused before, and taking an aggregate riew of what had our paper to be depreciated twenty per cent. In our manufacturing counties the people were in a state of actual insurrection, not now confined to one branch, but which had now broken out among the lethargy in which they had been for many the woollen manufacturers also. If an idea were once adopted, that the using of machinery was destructive to the interests of the manufacturersthat they, of course, ought to destroy the machinery employed-and that Government could not, for three months together, keep them downthen there was an end to our manufactures!-This country stood by its manufactures-on them did her prosperity depend; the superiority of our manufactures was owing to the machinery employed-if it was once supered to go abroad, that the destruction of that machinery would be tolerated. there was then an end to that superiority, and to our manufactures together. If for three months such practices had gone on, without being suppressed, in the eastern and midland counties, what might not be expected in Liverpool, in Glasgow, &c. In Liverpool the poor had increased in one month from from 8000 to 15,350; what should be said of the Government, however, when they could find no whether they should pursue a system which had cure for hanger but the gallows, or for famine but brought the country to its present state? Rumour | a halter? He was sorry to observe, that the persaid, Yes; and, if such was the case, it would be son invested with the Regal Government had been come the duty of the House to present an humble | advised to take on himself the task of endeavouring Address to the Prince Regent, stating, with the re- | to form a junction among Ministers. He, as Sovespect due to his station, and the firmness becoming the | reign, could do no act for which he was respon-

gallant General also, by recommending him to be Governor of Berwick. (A laugh.) He could see no danger in giving the place, on the express understanding that the continuance of it was as fally open to the determination of Parliament after the appoint-

Mr. WHITBREAD thought that, with regard to Col. M'Mabon, it would be the general opinion that the place which he held was granted to him as to the personal favourite of the Prince Regent. The real point for the House to determine was, whether they would concur in this appointment of the Prince by the advice of his Minister, to an office their Commissioners had proclaimed ought to be abolished.— He would say, that the House was bound in every point of view to take up the matter, because an improper appointment had been made; improper as it respected the Prince Regent, improper as it respected the declared form of the House, and odious as it regarded the feelings of the People. (Hear, hear.) If not counteracted by the vote of that night, the Right Hon. Gent. might perhaps advise the Prince Regent to grant also a reversion of the office.

Mr. SHERIDAN thought that if it was the wish placid and enduring fortitude, the burthens rendered inevitable by the war, then a disposition must be shewn by Parliament to abolish all unnecessary places. He thought, however, that the motion ought to have been against the place, and not the person. A division then took place, for Mr. Bankes's

against Ministers, three. Mr. BANKES gave notice, that on the 26th of March he should propose a resolution to the House for carrying into full effect the Report of the Com missioners in 1783 -Adjourned.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The new Ministerial arrangements have not ye taken place; and the attendance of Lord Castlereagh of France. in the House of Commons last night is a sufficient refutation of the assertion more than once made by some of the Papers, that his Lordship received the Scals of Office on Friday or Saturday last; for had that been the case, he would of course have instantly vacated his seat in Parliament for re-election.-Morn. Post.

Mr. Douglas arrived yesterday in Downing-street with dispatches from Lord William Bentinck, dated the 11th, 25th, and 29th of January, containing the intelligence of a Royal Act having been issued by the King of Sicily, on the 16th of January, appointing the Hereditary Prince Vicar quence. General of the Kingdom, with the whole of the Royal Authority; and that on the 19th of the same month, the Hereditary Prince had appointed Lord W. Bentinck Captain-General of the Sicilian Forces, and Major-General M'Farlane second in

In consequence of his Royal Highness's assent, a part of the British army had been ordered to Palormo, and were expected to arrive in a few days. The Sicilian Barons who were banished in the month of July last had been recalled by the Hehad been imposed by the Royal Authority, had been

repealed. An entire change had taken place in the Ministry, Prince Cassano having for the present the chief di rection of affairs.

Upon the most favourable and happy results, as well to Sicilian as to British interests, we most heartily congratulate the loyal and well-disposed of both countries.—Ibid.

EDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

We received this morning Moniteurs to the 23d instant. They contain no further official intelligence from the armies under Marmont, or Soult, or

The Moniteur favours us with a Note upon the following article in the Courier :-

" The Scizure of Swedish Pomerania by Napoleon appedrs to make part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole Southern Coast of the Baltic, as far as

Dantzic, Konigsburgh, and Memel." Note of the Moniteur .- " To appropriate to himself?-No: but to drive away your commerce: and that till you shall have recalled your Orders in Council, and have returned to the stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht relative to the principles of maritime law."

A storm is said to have done much damage to some English-built vessels on the coast of Calabria, on the 30th ult.

A letter from Guadaloupe, received by the Jamaica mail of yesterday, mentions some unpleasant occurrences which have arisen in that island, in consequence of a Proclamation issued by Governor Cochrane, calling upon the inhabitants, under a penalty, to eurol themselves in the new-formed militia, intended for the preservation of the internal quiet and security of the Island. This restricted service not being clearly expressed in the Proclamation, the inhabitants imagined they were to be employed in defending the island from foreign attack, and in consequence, on the day of turning out, one man only appeared, and the commissions appointing Officers for the corps were all returned, with an excuse, on the ground, that any one taking up arms against the French would, by an existing decree, immediately forfeit the property he possesses in France, and ultimately, in the event of peace, his possessions in the island. A fine of 800 dollars was levied upon the disobedient, and further measures of severity were expected. On account of the distrasses of the colony, meetings had been held in dif-

In the same it is preed to recommend to Government to introduce the use of coffee instead of cocoa in the Navy, and to enable neutrals to carry coffee from of Great Britain

An American Gentleman leaves Town this evening or to-morrow morning, for Paris, with dispatches of grent importance from the American Minister here, for Mr. Barlow. It is generally understood that they contain the resolution communicated by our Government to the American mission, namely, that the British Cablnet will neither rescind nor modify the Orders in Council.

The following are extracts from the American Papers, just received:

" It is rumoured that Mr. Foster has demanded a categorical answer of our Executive to the question- Whether our warlike preparations are destined to invade any of his Majesty's dominions?"

" For the honour of the nation, and of human nature, let us now terminate an unnatural, dangerous, and disgraceful spirit of party, and again convince our internal and external foes ' That we of the House that the People should bear, with a are all Republicans—that we are all Federalists.

" It is said, that, in case of a war with Great Britain, 50,000 men have offered to take Upper and Lower Canada, free of expense to our Government. They are composed of the Blue Mountain Boys, the back settlers of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Amendment, 115; -Against it, 112; -Majority York; and, if necessary, a greater force will be

Yesterday Mr. Perceval, Mr. Sheridan, and the Judge Advocate, had audiences of the Prince Regent, at Carlton-House.

Yesterday morning Ensign Dukenfield arrived a the Office of the War Department, in Downingstreet, from the Isle of France; and Captain Gibbons, of the 24th Regiment, arrived at the same place, with dispatches from Calcutta; the former brought, besides dispatches, Maps, &c. of the Isla

Monday night, about eleven o'clock, the Duke of York arrived at York-house, St. James's, from the celebration of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday at Windsor, when, in stepping out of his carriage, he had the misfortune to sprain his right ancle. Mr. Knight, the Surgeon on his Royal Highness's Staff, dressed the sprain. Yesterday, we are happy to say, his Royal Highness was well nough, with the assistance of a stick, to go in his carriage to Carlton-House, and had a long audlence of the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness's Military Levee was obliged to be postponed in conse-

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

We understand that Lords Moira and Ersking have already expressed their intentions of supporting the Prince Regent's Government; and it is also said, that the Duke of Norfolk consented to take one of the blue Ribbands. We have reason to believe that all the Ministerial arrangements will be concluded to-morrow .- Sun.

It was strongly reported vesterday, that Lord Erskine and Earl Moira had consented to support the Prince's Government - and that the Duke of reditary Prince, and the One Per Cent. Tax, which Norfolk would accept the blue ribband. We give the report as we heard it. Some persons this mornng doubt the truth of this rumour, as far as it re-Intesto Earl Moira-but are inclined to believe it as far as it relates to Lord Erskine. The latter had certainly an interview with the Regent yesterday afternoon. We suppose the Duke of Norfolk will have the blue ribband .- Courser.

Letters were received from Earl Wellington by Government this day. They are dated the 5th and 18th just, but contain nothing of importance. His where those letters are dated.

It is said, that the Earl of Yarmouth will very soon make a journey to Paris, for the purpose o oringing over his children, who have been resident in that city ever since the peace, with their mother the Countries.

DISPATCH FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

Official Dispatch from his Excellency Marshal General Earl Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Percira Forjaz, Isted Head-quarters, Freineda, 5th

"The enemy has no troops on this side of the rier Tormes.

"Not withstanding."I have received accounts from lifferent places, stating that General Bonet has evacuated the Asturias, which intelligence I before comnunicated to your Excellency, I am inclined to doubt the truth of these communications. It is certain that that General concentrated his troops in Oviedo between the 15th and 20th of January, and that General Porlier has occupied Gijon.

General Abadia put his army in motion on the 20th ult, with a view to oblige General Bonet to retire with his army from the Asturias.

"I hear that there is in the Gazette of Madrid. of the 28th January, a copy of a letter from Marshal Suchet to King Joseph, announcing his entrance into Valencia, General Blake having been made a prisoner with 16,000 men.

" No movement of importance has taken place in he South of Spain."

Lisnon, Fan. 10 .- Not a word of news. Ciudad Rodrigo is again placed in a respectable state of defence, and our troops have in general retired. Marmont, it is reported, proposes to evacuate Salamanca in toto. He has already left that, place with his army, and is now at Toro. Head-quarters are to the name of your Royal Highness, has impressed at Freynada, where hunting, shooting, and private theatricals are the order of the day.

ferent districts of the island. In one of these it was A letter from Freynada, dated Feb. 4, states, of these Realms from their numerous sufferings, has in the Empire.

he was afraid he had incurred the indignation of the and a half sterling had been laid out in the coffee and gives the following additional particulars. Geplantations, in which 7000 negroes were employed. | neral Bonet had evacuated the Asturias, and arrived

with 6000 men at Benavente. The famous Mina having taken prisoners the garrison of Huesen, consisting of 1000 men, was, the plantations during the interruption to the trade | whilst conducting them towards Navarre, attacked on the 11th Jan. by 3000 French, who attempted to release the prisoners, but his gallant division succeeded in completely repulsing them, with the loss of 1500 men in killed and prisoners.

In Catalonia the Patriots continue to obtain great advantages; the enemy's force in that Province being far from respectable.

The Governor of Badajoz has issued an order that all the peasants, who choose to work on the proofs of our profound reverence for the sacred ob. fortifications, shall be paid 320 reals per day. The garrison of that fortress has evinced much dissatisfaction at being placed upon half rations.

LISBON, FIB. 14.—In respect to the North of Spain, every thing remains in the same state. The | bear true allegiance to, &c. &c. &c. Asturias Gazette says, " We are assured King expected there with 6000 men of the 30,000 they | cially set forth.] have demanded of Spain for the North."

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, JAN. 31.-The of the Tuter, have lessened some garrisons, and entirely withdrawn others.

Talayera has a very trifling garrison. The expeditionary divisions, commanded by Brigadier Marella, on the 14th inst. entered Ciudad Real, the enemy having previously abandoned it.

CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING. AT THE LITTLE THEATRE, IN FISHAMBLE-STREET, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1812.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

THE EARL OF FINGALL IN THE CHAIR.

The most numerous—the most respectable Meetng that ever occurred in Ireland on Catholic affairs as far as wealth, talent, numbers and influence form an indisputable claim to pre-emineuce, took plac at the Little Theatre in Fishamble-street, pursuan to public notice, on the 28th inst. There was not county-not a town in Ireland, that had not the honour of participating in the ununimity of the day. The wealth which was there represented forms a preponderating portion of the rental of Ireland, and the influence which that wealth commanded (identified as it was with the claims of justice, and not exerted in the support of a corrupt system) may be ascertained, with even scientific accuracy, to be coextensive with the stupendous power of FIVE MIL-LIONS of the People.

At one o'clock, the Right Hon, the Earl of Fin GALL took the Chair, amidst tumultuous peals of applause. His Lordship apologized for the delay e was sorry for having detained the Meeting, but t was the business of the Assembly which prevented his earlier attendance. He believed, that it was unnecessary for him to state the object of the Meeting, as it had been notified in all the public Prints, that the Gentlemen were convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a draft of a Petitlon to both Houses of Parliament, and of an Address to the

Prince Regent. The Hon. Mr. Barnewall begged leave to address few words to the present Meeting. He wished to submit to the consideration of the Noble Chairman, as well as to that of the Meeting, the draft of the Petition to the Legislature, and of an Address to the Prince Regent, for the repeal of the Penal Laws which pressed on the Catholic Body. He had to request the Noble Lord, as well as the respectable Meeting, to take first into consideration the Address which would be presented to the Prince. When he (Mr. Barnewall) last had the honour of addressing the People in an Aggregate Meeting, it was resolved, that the Gentlemen who possessed the onfidence of the Country should draw up a draft of a Petition, and an Address to the Regent. He toped that it would not be considered as trespassing on their time, to bestow his humble meed of praise on the Gentlemen who were entrusted with the maagement of their cause-who, in conducting their affairs, had no other motive but their own disinteested ardour in-forwarding the happiness of the People, by the attainment of their rights. He concluded by moving, that the Secretary (Edw. Hay, Esq.) should read for that Aggregate Meeting. He would presume—he hoped he could make so hold as to offer an opinion, that the worthy Secretary should begin with reading the Address to the Prince, if greeable to the Meeting.

Mr. Hay began to read the Address, but as he was unacquainted with the writing, he was obliged to request Mr. Scully to perform that part of his duty. Mr. Scully read the Address, in nearly the following words, as it was taken in short-hand for The Dublin Evening Post :-

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE. PRINCE OF WALES. Duke of Cornwall, Regent of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. The Humble ADDRESS of the ROMAN CATHO-LICS of IRELAND, whose names are undersigned, on behalf of themselves and of others, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, CHEWETH,

"That we humbly approach your Royal Highiess, as the Guardian of the honour and interests of this great Empire, and presume respectfully to submit to your Royal consideration our peculiar condition, under the Penal Laws now in force against us.

"The generous and elevated character which the People of Ireland have long been taught to attach us with the pleasing confidence, that the glorious work, of effectually relieving the Roman Catholics |

to a lucrative situation as the reward of his services, I stated, that, within the last few years, two millions | that on that day head-quarters were at that place, I been reserved for your gracious and happy internal sition in our favour.

" We have publicly and solemnly taken even Oath of Fidelity and of Allegiance to the Crown which the jestions caution of the Legislature bas from time to time, imposed as tests of our political and moral principles. We are ready to give every further pledge, that can be required in this respect and, although we are still set apart (how wounding to every sentiment of honour!) as if unworthy a credit in these our sworn declarations—we can ap. neal confidently to the sacrifices which we and our forefathers have long made, and which we still make Crather than violate conscience by taking Oaths of spiritual import contrary to our belief) as decisire ligation of an Oath.

" By those awful Tests we have bound ourselves in the pressure of the all-sceing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, " to be faithful and

[Here the long qualification Oaths, prescribed by Joseph will arrive at Valladolid; that Marmont is the Statutes of 1793, &c. to the Catholics, are spea

"We can with perfect truth assure your Royal Highness, that the political and moral principles, enemy, who occupied points on the Tejo and bands | asserted by these Tests, are not merely in uniton with our fixed principles, but expressly inculcate ed by the Religion which we profess.

"And we do most humbly trust, that the professors of Doctrines, which permit such Tests to be taken, will appear to your Royal Highness to be entitled to the full enjoyment of Religious Freedom, under the happy Constitution of these Realms,

" Frequently has the Legislature of Ireland borns testimony to the uniform peaceable demeanour of the Irish Roman Catholics-to their acknowledged merits as good and loyal subjects-to the wisdom and sound policy of admitting them to all the blessings of a free Constitution, and of thus binding together all classes of the People by mutual interest and mutual affection.

"Yet may we humbly represent to your Royal Highness, and we do so at this perilous crisis with sincere regret and deep solicitude, that the Romen Catholics of Ireland still remain subject to peres and humiliating Laws, rigidly enforced, universally felt, and inflicting upon them divers injurious and rexatious disabilities, incapacities, privations and penalties, by reason of their conscientious adherence to the Religious Doctrines of their Forefathers. " For nearly the entire period of the last twenty

Years, the progress of Religious Freedom has been obstructed; and, whilst other Christian Nationsham hastened to unbind the Fetters upon Religous Dissent, the Roman Catholics of Ireland have remained unreliered.

"The laws, which unequivocally attest our is ocence and our merita, continue to load us with the pains of guilt-our own consciences, the voice of mankind, acquit us of crime and offence-our rotestant Fellow-citizens press forward, with gonerous ardour and enlightened benevolence, to tes tify their earnest wishes for our relief-Yet them Penal Laws, of which we humbly complain, the rish the hostility, and impede the cordial union of the People, at all times so desirable, and nown necessary.

"These Penal Laws, Sire, operate for no useful meritorious purposes-affording no aid to the Constitution in Church or State; not attaching & fection to either, they are sufficient only for objects of disunion and disaffection.

" They separate the Protestant from the Cathaic, and withdraw both from the public good: they irritate Man against his Fellow-creature, alients the Subject from the State, and leave the Roma Catholic Community but a precarious and impedet protection, as the reward of fixed and unbroken si-

We forbear, Sire, to detail the numerousi apacities and inconveniences inflicted by those laws, directly or indirectly, upon the Roman Catholic Community, or to dwell upon the humiliating and gnominious system of exclusion, reproach, and sopicion, which they generate and keep alive. Pahaps, no other Age or Nation has ever witnessed everities more vexatious, or inflictions nor taunting, than those which we have long enduredand of which but too large a portion still remains-"Relief from these disabilities and penalties #

have sought through every channel, that has appeared to us to be legitimate and eligible. We have never consciously violated, or sought to violate, the known Laws of the Land : nor have we pursued our object in any other manner, than such as has been usually adhered to, and apparently the best calculated t collect and communicate our united sentiments accirately, without tumult; and to obviate all pretent for asserting, that the Roman Catholic Community at large were indifferent to the pursuit of their freedom

" We can affirm, with perfect sincerity, that w have no latent views to realize—no secret or siniste objects to attain. -- Any such imputation must be e fectually repelled, as we humbly conceive, by the consideration of our numbers, dur property, our known principles and character.

"Our object is avowed and direct—earnest, J. natural—it extends to an equal participation of the civil rights of the Constitution of our Country equally and in common with our Fellow-subjects all other religious persuasions; IT EXTENDS NO FUR

"We would cheerfully concede the enjoymen of Civil and Religious Liberty to all mankind-

ASE NO MORE FOR OURSELVES. "We seek, not the possession of offices, both more eligibility to office, in common with our Fel low-citizens--- NOT POWER OR ASCENDANCY OFF ANY CLASS OF PROPER, but the bare permission to rise from our prostrate posture, and to stand end

"We have been taught, that, according to the | selves, and every man of their Body may, with ho- I the Constitution.

salue of the British Constitution, to entertain any project tending to endanger its preservation; and, in our humble solicitations to be admitted to all its blessings, we hope that our perseverance will be viewed rather as a proof of our just title to the liberty which we seek, and of our sincerity in its pursuit, than as the result of any sentiment foreign to that of true and constant allegiance. We would not lightly abandon this the paramount object of our wishes; and we should seriously dread, lest our silence might be construed as an indication of despair, by a nation of faithful, but feeling People .-We are sensible, and do not regret, that this equality of Civil Rights (which alone we humbly sue for) will leave a fair practical ascendancy whereso ever property shall predominate; but, whilst we recognize and acknowledge the wholesomeness of this general principle, we cannot admit the necessity of the unqualified disfranchisement of any part of the People, in a Constitution like that of these realms. "We are gratified by the reflection, that the attain-

ment of this, our constitutional object, will prove as conducive to the welfare and security of this great Empire, as to the complete relief of the Roman Catholic Community; that it will secure the quiet and concord of our Country-animate all classes of the People in the common defence, and form the most stable protection against the dangers which so heavily menace these islands.

" For we most humbly presume to submit it to equal-degree of enthusiasm cannot reasonably be expected from men who feel themselves excluded their best hope of success upon the effects of those Penal Laws, which, by depressing nearly five millions of the Inhabitants of Ireland, may weaken their attachment to their Country, and impair the means of its defence; and that the continued pressure of those Laws, in times of unexampled danger, only spreads the general feeling of distrustful alarm, and augments the risks of common ruin.

"To avert such evils, to preserve and promot the welfare and security of the Empire, and to become thoroughly identified with our Fellow-subjects In interests and affection, are objects as precious in our eyes, upon every consideration of property, principle, and moral duty, as in those of any other description of the Inhabitants of these Realms.

"If, in thus humbly submitting our depressed condition and our enroest hopes to the gracious consideration of your Royal Highness, we dwell upon the great numbers and the property of the Roman so rapidly increasing—and on their consequent must we do so, not with a view of exciting unworthy motives for concession, but in the honest hope of

" And deeply, indeed, should we lament, If these very recommendations should serve only to be PERMITTED to vote in conformity to that pledge, hold us out as the objects of harsh suspicion at | without incurring the danger of being turned out of

in the fate of this our humble supplication, presume | certainty, that the Recent had declared, that eveto appeal to your Royal benignity and Constitution Al wisdom, on behalf of a very numerous, industriout, affectionate, and faithful Body of the People, the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

" And to pray, that your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to recommend it to the Parhament of the United Kingdom, to take into their farourable consideration, the whole of our condifion, our numbers, our services, our merits, and our sufferings.

" And as we are conscious of the purity of our motives, and the integrity of our principles, we have been emboldened thus to submit to your Royal Highness, with profound respect, the full extent of our wishes and our hopes. And we therefore humbly pray to be restored to the Rights and Privileges of the Constitution of our Country-to be freed from all penul and disabling Laws in force against us, on account of our Religious Faithand, that we may thereby become more worthy, as well as more capable, of promoting the service of the Crown, and the substantial interests of this great Empire, now committed to the unrestricted wisdom of your Royal Highness, &c. &c. &c." (To be continued.)

daterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

By far the most interesting and valuable article, which our columns of this day present to our readers, is, the Address of the Catholics of Inguand to dience of the Regent. His Grace, when Lord the REGERT of the United Kingdom. Of that Ad- | Lieutenant, had been authorised to make, in the dress we will venture to sav, that a supplication, southed in more respectful terms, or drawn up with more profound wisdom and ability, was never pretented at the throne of a British Monarch. But it is not to its style, admirable as that is, nor to those exements which run through the whole of it, and ich will be deemed conclusive by every impartial plats have a reference chiefly to the Catholics them- of a cordial nature. One Mail due.

nure and practical principles of the British Consti- nest pride and exultation, lay up that document tution, property is justly entitled to a proportionate amongst the most sucred archives of his family, with plainly disclaimed all concern with his Magisterial our statements were entitled to his reproduction, that share of power and we humbly trust, that no read a recommendation to his posterity, that it may for sonable apprehension can arise from that power, ever live in their remembrance. The more immediwhich is only to be obtained and exercised through ate objects of our notice are, those tones of unaffected and genuine patriotism which pervade the whole. "We hog leave most humbly to assure your Roy- and that fair and liberal dealing with their countryal Highness, that we estimate too highly the genuine men, which is expressed in terms so plain and so unequirocal, that prejudice itself must be converted, and enmity changed into cordial harmony if we persevere with more than common exmestness and approbation. The Catholics arow an aspiring disposition; but what are the objects of their ambition?-An ascendancy over their brethren-an exclusive possession of the benefits of their common Country-a power to aggrandize themselves incompatible with the just rights of those who live within the same shores, and are equally with them embarked in the destiny of the land of their birth, and of fair and impartial distribution of those blessings which the principles of the BRITISH Constitution They ask this, and here their desires stop. They disclaim every right, and every wish, to attain even Let the Address of that Body become the healing balm of animosity, as it is their unanswerable vindicalumniated, and of that patriotism which, in the midst of all its sorrows, is still ready to suffer and

to die in its country's cause. The Parliamentary Proceedings, which appear on the last Lonnon papers, are, with only one exception, neither new nor important. The exception to which we allude is, the amendment moved by Mr. your Royal Highness as our firm opinion, that an | BANKIS upon the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up. The object of the amendment was to deduct Col. M'MAHON's salary, as from a fair participation of the blessings of a good | Paymaster of the Widows' Pensions, from the Ar-Constitution and Government, as from those who my Estimates. The amendment was opposed by fully partake of its advantages; that the Enemies of | Ministers, and by Mr. Shritdan and some others the Empire, who meditate its subjugation, found of the REGENT's personal Friends, but it was finally carried by a majority of three. Some of the Lox-DOR Journals have bailed this event as a substantial riumph over Ministers, and as an assurance, that conomy and reform are about to become the order of the day. We, too, would join in the congrutulation, if we could feel convinced of the troth of either. For the promised reform, we shall wait with anxious expectation. The victory over the Minister is rather of a dubious kind. Mr. PERCEVAL had resolved that the office should not be abolished, and had at different times recommended for it two of his public duties reduce us, we have to entreat his inown friends. The REGENT, seeing that his Minister was determined to have an appointment, sound Cel. M'Mamon, and it is more than probable, that Mr. Percevat did not do all that was in his power, o secure the salary for the Prince's friend.

Much has recently appeared in our columns, relative to the line of conduct which Ministers will could have made such an attempt, it is for him to limited range. adopt on the important subject of the Catholic Catholics of Ireland—already so considerable and Claims. The truth has at last come fairly before the were founded upon evidence which, in so far as our public. The Catholic Question is to be considered Important contribution to the exigencies of the state, as a Government Question, and Mr. PRECEVALIS, of course, to have the power of deciding how Government shall act on the discussion of it. There suggesting legitimate and rational grounds of consti- is attached to this a singular allowance in favour of consistency and tender consciences. Those who have pledged themselves on the Catholic Claims are to that many of the citizens, in order to protect themhome, or of daring attempts upon our Allegiance place; but it is expected, that those, who, when nightly watch near the places of their abode, a land," the word ought to be "Noreland." in office, did vote against these claims, shall still measure which was, in more than one instance, car-16 May we, then, with hearts deeply interested hold the same line of conduct. There is an absolute | ried into effect. Was Sir Francis Hassard unacry man was to be allowed to vote as he pleased, and that this declaration was communicated by the Did he not know, that more than one attempt was HIGHEST AUTHORITY to the friends of the Catholics. Although this was not going so far, on the part of the REGEST, as the IRISH Nation would wish, yet to provide themselves with arms, and to place a rethere was much of a farourable nature in it; but it did not suit the views of the Minister, and he contrived to reduce it almost to nothing. Is it to be be- as an infimation, that those on board were ready lieved, that the REGERT will long endure this contravention of his intentions, this dictation to his power? Mr. Percevar, has acted with policy for himself, for, with a Cabinet composed of men so fully at liberty, the stability of his Administration could not have been secure even for a day; neither could he have exculpated himself from the charge of utter inconsistency. It was to avoid these dangerous rocks, that he acted in the manner we have stated. If, however, he shall be allowed to persevere in his course, what foundation is there, to hope for success to the Catholic cause, or for any of those great advantages which are inherent in it? In our estimation, none. That cause may thus, indeed, gain a few friends ; but what is beyond the reach of the frown, or the smile of a Minister?

No Ministerial appointments, so far as publicly appeared, had taken place down to the evening of Thursday. Lord Castlereagh, however, had taken his seat in the Commons on the Ministerial Bench. The following statements have publicly appeared. Of the truth of the first the belief is general. The Duke of Benronn has requested an auname of an illustrious Personage, certain promises to the Catholics; he feels himself much hurt by the present turn of affairs, and it is supposed, that those promises will form the subject of the conference. Lord Morka and Mr. HUTCHINSON are said to have had an interview with the REGEST, in which they fully and freely stated their opinions; it is added, that nel, that we solicit the public attention. These | their departure from the PRINCE was by no means

and Judicial Functions. What his qualifications | the whole, to use his own words, "was a visiou," for these are, and what the manner in which be dis- that the Citizens were only dreaming about robbeaside from our consideration. Still less, have we any thing to do with his character in private life. Over that, as well as over the private character of every man, in so far as they might be affected by the conduct of this Journal, our sense of propriety spreads a sacred and inviolable protection. Even il we could be so lost to decorum, as to be regardless. of this principle, there is another which irresistibly appeals to our prudence. The just and generous indignation of the public inflicts a punishment that accompanies through life the man, who attempts to deprive others of that reputation which is more valumble than life itself. If our antagonist be incatheir noblest and dearest privileges? No; but the | pable of estimating our sense of propriety, or unwilling to admit our pretensions to it, he will hardly refuse us credit for the alternative we have thus left extend to every subject of the Baixish Empire. - | to his choice. We stand upon an eminence from which the hostilities of Sir Francis Hassard can never hove us, or rather, as they have already done, the semblance of a power which is not equally ac- | eggwhich they will give us a firmer stability. Not corded to the professors of every other Faith. Ob- shall we ever become the auxiliaries of his design, loguy has been poured upon the Catholic name by descending from it of our own accord. We hold through a long and dark succession of ages. Let | the appointed authorities of our Country in that reits malignant course be now and for ever arrested. I neration which becomes the subjects of a free Constitution, and we are ready, as often as occasions may require, and as far as our influence may extend, cation of that integrity which has been so long foully | to inculente obedience to the fair and legitimate exercise of their power. We cannot degrade ourselves by resorting, let the provocation be what it may, to the low and vulgar arts of personal abuse These may be the best defence which others can shame which they reflect upon those who use them as the instruments of their warfare. For his character as an Officer in the State, Sir Egancis HASSARD has, for these reasons, nothing to fear at our hands, and we should feel ourselves totally unworthy of the public exteem we enjoy, if a single erence to his private life. It is only with the declared and special part he has acted towards us, that we have to deal, and to that we shall adhere with undeviating accuracy. In dragging us into this contest, he appears to have sought distinction, and he shall have it. If we cannot win his esteem, our diffusion of his fame shall at least command his gratitude. He has already been made known to multitudes, who had never before heard of his name .--Let him exult in this little, but memorable struggle, for the circle of his glory shall be large and comprehensive. For the slow progress, to which our

> It was one primary object with Sir PRANCIS HAS-BARD, to refute the statements, or to diminish their magnitude, which this Journal sent forth, of outrages committed in this city and its immediate vicinisay. Our statements were before the public. They troth and accuracy are concerned, would be conclusive in our favour before a Court of Justice .-Their occurrence was known to almost every inhabitant of the city; they were the topics of general conversation, and the source of no inconsiderable alarm. To such a degree, indeed, had that alarm arisen, selves against nocturnal assault and depredation, joined together for the purpose of establishing a quainted with all this, or, did his hostility to the Chronicle make him forget that such things were? made on vessels stationed at the Quay, and that the Masters of vessels, in general, felt it to be necessary, gular watch upon their decks. Did he'at no time hear the occasional signals of fire-arms, employed for their defence? Did he never hear expressed, an apprehension of the danger of going out at night, of the prudence of taking every precaution for safety in passing along the streets, and of rendering houses every way secure from unwelcome intruders? All this may have been absurd and ridiculous in the judgment of Sir FRANCIS HASSARD. Beit so .--We are at once ignorant of his opinions, and indifferent about them. It is as to facts, that we are committed with him, and apon these only do we rely for our vindication. Yet more than all this. If the Chronicle was guilty of any error in the line of conduct which it pursued, it was neither on the head of misrepresentation, or mistatement, but on the ground of not having given publicity to all the breaches of the law which were communicated to it's EDITOR, on testimony that would have placed them beyond doubt, or suspicion. These form no part of the controversy, farther than on the

their actual occurrence should be questioned, and it will then be time enough to substantiate them. Can Sir FRANCIS HASSARD deny the truth of these simple statements? Other matters yet remain to be explained; but these form the outline of the circumstances which called from the Eniron of the Chronicle those remarks which have become the objects of the denunciation of Sir FRANCIS HAMARD, and which he has represented as false and unfounded. On their truth or falsehood, we come directly to issue with him before the tribunal of our fellow-citizens. If he can find a man amongst them, himself excepted, who will engage to prove, that the situa-

score of the general allusion that was made to them.

Their details are, therefore, unnecessary, unless

We return for a little to Sir FRANCIS HASSARD. I tion of the City, at the fime, was not such as we In our former observations with regard to him, we have described it, we shall most readily allow, that charges them, are questions which we totally put | ries and assaults, and that the Entrox of the Chromicle had been fulled to sleep and delusion by some magic wand, or infection of the air. It is not our wish to load our columns by a repetition of the tramsactions which we have in view; but we shrink not from the task, if it's performance should become necessary. There is one case, indeed, with respect to which that sense of propriety, spoken of at the outset of these remarks, commands us to be sileut, and into which we shall never enter, unless compelled by the duty we owe to ourselves. Whatever privileges others may claim, it is as much beneath our principles, as it is beyond our province, to bring the names and conduct of private individuals before the public eye, untler circumstances by which their estimation in society might be affected. But, although thus influenced, we cannot send the subject from us without some observations. The case alluded to way, that of the assault made upon a stranger, and which Sir FRANCIS HASSARD endeavoured to set halde in a manner on which the feelings of the public are a comment that no description of our's can aggravate. Our statement of that occurrence was founded upon authority as high in station as Sir FRANCIS HAMARD himself, and as respectable as any that the commonity can boast. Our belief in the accuracy of that nuthority is as unshaken and firm as at the moment when we sent forth the details, and we shall retain our conviction of it's truth, till it shall be reluted by comething more decisive than assertion. Even if hat refutation should be produced, it will in no shape affect the veracity of this Journal, or of it's employ. We need not their aid, and we shun the | Entron. We are exculpated by the evidence on which we rested, let the result be what it may. If the parties, from whom the information originated, think that they have sustained any injury from the imputations of which it has been made the source, they are equal to their own vindication, and we do not presume to become their advocates against Sir sentence dropped from our pen, which bore a re- | Francis Hassan. By naming them in public, he has withdrawn the cause from our jurisdiction.

All that we have hitherto said is far from embracing the whole views which Sir FRANCIS HASsand'antiack has made it imperative upon us to upfold. He has challenged us to the field, and we shall persevere in the combat. He shall yet again. bear of us in the City and in it's suburbs. We shall travel with him in his long journey through the County of Tirrerary; and all the pomp and circumstance of splendid achievements, blazoned forth by his correspondents, shall have their due mend of praise. Nor shall the far-famed advertisement be forgotten, which, like an effulgent luminary from he east, enlightened the western hemisphere with it's resplendent, though borrowed radiance, and produced effects which, when placed before the public in all their grandeur, will be the wonder of the ustion, and a monument of fame to him whose name ties. How, in the face of his fellow-citizens, he has, till now, been circumscribed within a far more

> John Nuornt Humble, Esq. is, we understand, to be the new High Sheriff for the County of WATERPORD.

Joseph Wakefield has received, for the Sick Poor, 15s. a fine levied by the Mayor on a Lamp Contractor, for neglect of Duty; and, for the same Institution, one guines from Alderman Weekes.

An error occurs in the first Advertisement on our first page, which was not observed till too late for correction in this day's paper: Instead of " Hose-

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST

For such Term as shall be agreed upon, LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, and CONCERNS A at the Rere thereof, now in the Possession of Mr. EDMOND CANTWELL, and Mr. WILLIAM VANS. situated in BRIDGE-LANE, in the Town of CAR-RICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Honourable Colonel Prunkarr, Buncraggy, Ennis, and William Handuy Bradenaw, Keq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Valuc is offered.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. THE HOUSE in WILLIAM-STREET, in which Mr. Robinson now resides.

Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING r Bleven Houses, in Spring Garden-Alley. Ap-

March 2, 1812.

of Bievell House, Custom-House.
Vaterford, March 3, 1812. TURNPIKE GATES.

WITHR TOLLS of SEIBBERGEN TURNPINE GATE will be set by Public Cant, at said Gate, on Tues-day, the 17th Inst. for such Term as shall be sgreed upon on the day of selling.

March 1, 1812.

MICHAEL BARRON, Tressurer.

A MEETING of the DIRECTORS and COMMIS-SIONERS of the TURNPIKE ROAD will be held n the County Grand-Jury Room, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Signed by order, MICHAEL BARRON. Treasurer.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

March 1, 1817.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH MARCH. OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. CHARIOT, but a short time in use, built by Loren, A Dublin.—Also a Pair of young, well-drawn, bay CARRIAGE HORSES—and, at the same time, a good AUNTING-CAR, with HARNESS complete.
TO BE LET, or the INTEREST sold, the HOUSE, New-street, in which the Stamp-Office was formerkept .- Also the INTEREST in three STABLES and OACH-HOUSES, with good Lofts, opposite said

Application to be made to Mr. Anthon Bingin. Waterford, March 2, 1818.