HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, MARCH 10. Lord FOLKESTONE rose, agreeably to the notice he had given, to call the attention of the House to the subject of the number of Foreigners at present in the employment of this country. He | There was one other thing to which he begged leave should divide these into three heads-First, Fo- also to advert, and that was the appointment of a reigners who held commands not in Foreign Corps | foreigner, an alien, to be one of the Commissioners Second, Privates serving in British Regiments- for managing his Majesty's private property. No had been suffered of late years to increase in a very which Parliament was to know nothing. He conrapid manner. Formerly, they amounted only to 5000 men; now they amounted to about 30,000 ing in the army, not being natural born subjects of men, and the increase within the last year was about 6000. The Acts by which his Majesty was enabled to avail himself of the services of foreign troops, and particularly of fereign Officers, were the Acts of the 36th, and of the 39th and 40th of the King. If ers—but why introduce them into native corps? these Acts were necessary to authorize his Majesty to receive Foreigners into the pay of the country, it was clear that till then he had no such right. A Bill to individual character, and its principle was, had formerly been introduced to indemnify Ministers for bringing 16,000 foreign soldiers into this distinction peculiar to the Englisharms, that desercountry; and if circumstances should occur to ren- | tion was almost unknown in it; and it was thereder it expedient to withdraw those foreign troops now in our service, from the place where they were now, he confessed, meritoriously engaged, it might become necessary to bring another Bill to indemnify Ministers for bringing into this country 30,000 foreign soldiers. He was not pleased that it should ever have been thought desirable to introduce into this country 16,000 foreign troops, and it was not, therefore, to be expected that he could be indifferent to the possibility of that number being increased to 30,000. These corps contained cavalry, infantry, and artillery. They had a staff of their own, and were in themselves a complete army. The act of the 36th of the King did not go to justify the employing of foreign Officers, except as Officers of foreign corps; and did not admit them to any superior rank above that of Officers serving with such corps. -There was another thing which he was sure it did not justify, namely, the appointment of German Generals to British regiments. This surely could not be rendered necessary, on the ground that Officers ought to be acquainted with the language and manners of their soldiers. He should mention one instance of this kind, though he did not say it consisted with his own knowledge-he meant one Baron Linsingen, who was or had been General of the Eastern District. This was not the only instance; there were two or three others, both in this Country and in Ireland. Such appointments, he contended. were contrary to the common law and to the act of settlement. The Noble Lord, to shew the pecuinto a history of the progress of the 60th Regiment. By the Act of the 29th of George II, foreign Officers, who were Protestants, were permitted to serve In that Regiment, for the protection of the States of the present, and the views of national edvantage Maryland and Pennsylvania. This, however, it was to be observed, was for the protection of America, and not of our own country. The number of officers so to be employed, too, was limited to lifty the Engineers were limited to twenty in number: and it was expressly provided, that the corps should be commanded by a natural-born subject. By the Acts of the 39th and 40th of the King, the limitations as to the number of the Officers, and the restriction as to religion, were taken off; but still it was declared, that the regiment should serve only in America. The House would be surprised, how ever, to be informed, that it appeared from the army list, that an Officer belonging to this 60th regiment was on the Staff of our army, serving in Sussex, in the very teeth of this regulation, that they should not serve out of America. The next subject to which he begged to call the attention of the House, was the practice of admitting foreigners into our own native corps. Not above 10 or 12 years ago, a young man, a foreigner, who was recommended as deserving promotion in our nimy, was refused, on the express ground that he was unfit, as being a foreigner. This feeling, however, was now completely done away, and it was no uncommon thing to see Gentlemen promoted from the German Legion into the 10th Hussars. It surely could not be necessary to introduce such Officers into our own Army, on the ground of their being better acquainted either with their manners or language. He thought, however, that there was a great deal too much of these attempts to Germanise our troops. We were not now to have German Officers merely, but German Soldiers. He was informed that a number of deserters had lately been liberated from prison, and entered into the 10th regiment of Hussars, contrary to all our ancient feelings on such a subject. While this was done, howforeigners into that regiment, he understood that a to say, that it was highly wrong. A proclamation had been issued by the Magistrates in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, by which soldiers were authe Civil power. If the 10th Hussars had been Germans to protect us. quartered in that neighbourhood, however, would

crime to be, and highly as it was deserving of punishment, his Lordship thought it had rather an awkward appearance that we should endeavour ourselves to seduce foreigners to be guilty of a similar offence. foreigner could hold property in this country, and cluded by moving for a return of all persons servthis kingdom, or whose parents were such, with the

exception of those serving in foreign corps. Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT observed, that there were regiments marked for the admission of foreign-No doubt the character of Colonel Quintin was highly respectable, but the motion had no reference in his opinion, extremely salutary. It had been a fore most important and desirable that this character should be carefully maintained, and not endangered by lessening those feelings, and that national spirit, which the appointment of foreigners to command was calculated to effect.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, that he was perfeetly ready to meet the Noble Lord who brought forward the motion, as to the law upon the subject. All that had been done with respect to the culistment and employment of foreigners, was fully justified by the 46th of his present Majesty. If the Noble Lord would be at the trouble of reading this Statute, he would find that the third section authorised every part of the conduct adopted by his Majesty's Government. It was there enacted, that it should be lawful to admit into the service such foreigners as should be desirous to collist into the British army, and to grant commissions and letters of service to foreign officers and engineers. Was it then fair, if such persons should distinguish themselves, to deny the promotion? The cause of Baron Linsingen's name appearing so high in the Army List was, that his rank entitled him to a much higher command than he enjoyed, having only the superintendance of a depot. The 14th, by which the German Legion was raised, might be quoted to sanction the practice now complained of. The Noin the soldier, and was the foreign soldier to be called upon as a British citizen. To this he should answer, that a foreigner being merely a civil inhabitaut, was as much bound by the laws as a native on this head was done away by the late Statutes; but supposing this not to be the case, was there no difference in the circumstances of that period and

which were then and are now applicable? A foreign Sorereign was then on the Throne, and the people had not been, as they now are, generally familiarized to the use of arms, the whole standing army beed no war like the present, in which we saw Bonaparte sending Spaniards into the North, Germans that of those the far larger proportion was employed. abroad? There might be danger to some of the connections resident abroad of foreigners in our service, by the publication of their names, but this objection did not apply to the return of their numbers.

Sir J. NEWPORT expressed his surprise at the construction put on the law by the last speaker .-He referred to the Act, and contended, that it was most guarded in confining the grant of commissions to foreigners to the foreign corps. This was most evident from the preamble, which must be taken as the key to all Acts of Parliament. But by the mode adopted by the Noble Lord, of taking a section out of the middle, an Act might be made to mean any thing. As for the constitutional guards set up by our ancestors, he confessed he was so old-fashioned as to wish to retain them unimpaired; and when the House reflected, that the settlement of the Crown of these realms depended on guards of the same kind, they would be cautious of admitting innovations even on points of minor importance, unless previously submitted to the Legislature. With regard to the present question, if the admission of foreigners into ling against a particular contingency. It was true, as it might lead to our baving a whole German army ever, and while Ministers were willing to receive | For his part, he was unwilling to believe that the people of Britain could not defend themselves; and any particular clause, uncontrouled by any definiresolution had been come to, not to admit into it he had read, that when the great Chatham appealed any Irishman. If this was so, he must be allowed to their feelings, and disbanded all foreign troops, it roused their spirit, and assoke them from the lethargy into which they were sunk. Let them make a similar appeal now, and they would see that, howthorised, in certain events, to act without calling in ever great the trial was, we stood in no need of

Sir F. BURDETT expressed some surprize that not the entrusting such a power to foreigners have those principles which he had always been accustombeen dangerous. It had been held, as he under- ed to regard as established and incontrovertible, s'ood, by Lord Mausfield, and more recently by the should now be represented as altogether obsolete and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that inapplicable to the circumstances of the present time. the law stood, Government were justifiable in the character of Citizen did not merge in that of He was himself so little versed in the modern love of collisting foreigners into British regiments. But Soldier. He was afraid, however, if foreigners were the Right Hon. Gentlemen, as still to retain the admitting that foreigners ought not to be admitto be admitted into our native regiments, little pro- belief that the true means of opholding the country, | ted into British regiments, still the extent to

ship. There had recently been some trials for the to adhere steadily to the fundamental laws. But it quence. If this prevailed only to a small extent. seemed that this was a new ara indeed. From alls, there might be less reason for altering the lawinto that of the enemy. Great as he estermed this 'that he knew of the history of the country, he held | There was another subject introduced by the Nasia it to have always been the distinguishing feature and Lord which he was not prepared to expect, as not no universal characteristic of Englishmen, to feel a jealousy of foreigners, and particularly of armed for connection with his motion, and that was the an reigners being introduced into this service. In Mag- pointment of Count Munster to be one of the Tree. na Charta it was stipulated by the Barons in arms, | tees of his Majesty's private property. He acknow as a previous condition to the laving them down, that the 2000 foreigners then in the kingdom should of the law, to be alone accountable for it, having be immediately sent out of it. If we looked to later distinctly and individually recommended that Gen periods, passing over many important intervening themse to the situation; for being himself in perfect Army.—He should not go the length of saying that his Lordship thought it strange that he should be stages, and coming down to that zera of struggle and ignorance of the extent of his Majesty's private pre-Ministers acted contrary to law, in having so large able to do for another what he could not do for difficulty, the reign of Charles the First, dignified, a number of foreign troops in the pay and service of himself. He objected both to the creating of this indeed, by some with the title of Martyr, but who this country: but this he must say, that these corps German regiment, and of this German fund, of appeared to him to be only a martyr to his own obstinacy, if the House would refer to the famous remonstrance of 1641, they would find that one dividual in question, from the situation which be of the grand grievances then complained of was, bad lately held. If the House should think this nothe employment of foreign troops, and this afterwards formed one of the charges against that misenided monarch. If we referred to the period of the Reformation and the brilliant reign of Elizabeth, who had certainly to contend with enemies as nu- | reigners employed in our service, as many of them merous and powerful comparatively as those who ow threaten our independence, when Spain, assisted by the machinations of the Guises, threatened the liberties of Europe; when Scotland was divid- | could be made. ed, and Ireland yet more disturbed than at present, that wise Queen placed not her dependence on forreigners, but appealed to the Constitution and to the people, in whose hearts she reigned, for assistaure against her enemies. [Hear, hear.] It was said, that these foreigners were merely Germans, and he was ready to confess, that he saw more langer in a few mercenaries within these walls, than n the employment of thousands out of it. The Honourable Colourt (Palmer) had enlogized Coloiel Quintia, but although this might be perfectly well merited, he thought the benefit of his services, In teaching a new mode of riding, might have been procured without raising him over the heads of native officers. But while we were thus admitting foreigners, was it not extraordinary that any regulation should subsist against the enlistment of Irishmen; and would it not be a more expedient policy to reconcile that large body of his Majests's subjects. and call in their aid under the pressure of so many difficulties. [Hear !] The Noble Lord who had attempted an answer to the motion, had treated the Accof Settlement as a repealed Act, but the preamble read by the Hon, Barovet (Sir J. Newport) was pretty satisfactory on this head. Much as was talked of the Constitution, the Right Hon. Gentleman on the other side did not seem very able to state a hat it was. In his opinion, the Act of Settlement was a contract between the Crown and the People ble Lord had said the citizen was never entirely lost of these realms, equally binding upon both, and on which the right of allegiance essentially depended. As to the practice of culisting foreigners at the same time that the Government was prosecuting our own seamen for high treason in serving under the Officers into our service had been regarded, went | Englishman. The provision of the Act of Settlement | enemy, it appeared to him to be altogether unjustifiable. He could not perceive the analogy between this case and the offences, constituting, on other occasions, the crime of high treason; and he hoped this consideration might serve to prevent the execution of the sailors lately tried and convicted. With espect to the material part of the question, he was

inclined to argue very differently from the consideration of the perilous and distressed state of the couning then not above 20,000 men. There then exist- try. He would say in such circumstances, adhere to your fundamental laws, remove those grievances which are notorious, and which excite the murmurs into Spain, and Poles to preserve the tranquillity of and the loud complaints of the people, and strength-Italy. Was there then any serious ground of ap- en their affection towards you by an unremitting atprehension for the liberties of the country, when we tention to their interests and desires. Instead of all knew that the number of foreigners in our service this, it was now recommended to us to dismiss the was limited by law to the number of 16,000, and Act of Settlement as inconvenient, and to guard the erection of a domestic one among ourselves. He had now only just to notice the objection of the No- | that it ought to cease when the King was no longer ble Lord, grounded on the danger of publication, and would beg leave to ask, were they not already

in the Army List? [hear.] Mr. PERCEVAL said, the question was not whether the Acts of the 44th and 46th of the present reign ought to be repealed, but whether they justified the practice now adopted. Did the facts of the case made out before the House justify the description of the Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) in stating all the fences of the Constitution to be broken down? As to what had been said with respect to the impolicy of admitting foreigners while prosecuting our own scamen, suppose the case of our having employed the troops under Marquis Romana, who had been forced into the enemy's service, instead of sending them to Spain, would this have been improper? Now the clause in the Act of Settlement itself, prohibiting the employment of foreigners, wa subsequently introduced, for the purpose of guardour service was permitted to be carried to an extent, stated by the Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Newport), that the preamble was the key of the statute, but he could not think it was to lock up the fair interpretation of tion in the preamble. The Right Honourable Gentleman then read a clause in the third section, in order to shew that the only distinction between it and the two former was, that the latter justified the present practice, and authorized its continuance. Some might think it justifiable to allow the colistment of foreigners into separate regiments, and yet be of opinion that they ought not to be engrafted into Bri-I tish regiments. If the Noble Lord thought fit, he might attempt to get the 3d section repealed. All that he (Mr. Perceval) contended for was, that as

tection would be found in this relation of Citizen- when surrounded with difficulties and dangers, was which they were admitted was of material condiledged himself, if that nemination were a richation ed with the Hanoverian dominions, it occurred to him, that hardly a person could be appointed more likely to give information concerning it than the inmination illegal, it would at least be allowed, that what he had done was very natural. At any rate, if was unconnected with the present discussion. He doubted whether it was possible to return all the fomight be unknown, even to their officers; and it would be necessary to send to Portugal and to the East and West Indies, before a complete return

General TARLETON observed, that a return was sent to the War Office every year, containing the name, age, place of birth, and nature of service. of every man in a regiment. With respect to the employment of foreign troops abroad, he thought, in the present state of the world, we could not have too many of them; but with respect to taking them into English regiments, he was in direct opposition to such a measure. Mixing Germans and Eurlish together into one regiment, was like mixing baser metals with gold and silver. The highest testimons bad been borne to the superiority of English soldiers. in former times, by such men as Marshal Turenne and Marshal Villars; and this superiority we had still maintained. Would Britain ever allow itself to be over-iun, and its character to be debased, in the manner of Prussia and Austria? He was of opinion, therefore, that Government might take as many foreigners as they please into pay, but let them still be called mercenaries.

Lord ARCH, HAMILTON complained of the bardship of inserting foreign officers into British orps, at a time when there were many British Officers willing and anxious to be employed, but who could not get employment.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that these foreign officers would cease to hold commissions within a limited time after the termination of the war.

Mr. BENNET said, that two or three years ago e had seen a good deal of the Peninsula, and when n Gibraltar, he saw about six hundred men in our ervice there, who had belonged to Dupout's army, among whom a great number were Parisiaus. They told him so themselves. He would ask a gallant Colonel near him (Palmer), why foreigners were taken into the 10th regiment, in preference to Irishmen? Was such an indignity to be put upon the Irish people, that they were to be considered as unfit to serve their country? This was really something beyond human patience to bear.

Mr. PERCEVAL knew nothing of the circumstance mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman. Colonel PALMER, we believe, said, the reason why they had not enlisted Irishmen was, that a great number always deserted to the enemy, and it was lifficult to get them back again.

Lord FOLKESTONE in reply said, he did not wish a return of the names of foreigners in each corps, but merely of the numbers. The Right Hoz. Gentleman, in speaking of the Act of Settlement, stated that the period at which it should begin to perate was limited, but be would recollect that it was not limited as to duration. He had thought a foreigner; but he seemed to forget that the object of jealousy was the foreign possessions of the King. Mr. PERCEVAL had no objection to furnish the returns for the regiments at home.

Lord FOLKESTONE having agreed to withdraw his motion.

Mr. PERCEVAL moved for a Return of the number of Foreign Officers and Soldiers serving it the different Regiments of this Country, distinguish ing the Regiments in which they served. Ordered.

We hear that another breach of trust has take place within these few days. It is stated that a poon, belonging to the Stock Exchange, has abseen. ed with property to the amount of £20,000 as upwards. Previous to his leaving town, he to' his friends that he was going to Bath for a few days. circumstance which occasioned to suspicion. The confidence placed in his integrity and responsi ility was such, that although he was absent from iness upwards of a week, it created not the mallest uneasiness. The first alarm excited among ersons who had property in his hands, was the inelligence that he had taken his departure from D erpool to America, carrying with him two of b hildren. He has left behind his wife and another hild, who it is supposed are to follow him. W understand that a part of the property has been re corered.

The Stockbroker, who is said to have gone America, with property to a great amount, named Fall. Eleven thousand pounds in the 5 pc ents, standing la his own name, jointly with to friends, he acknowledged to have belonged to Gen Miranda. India bonds, to the amount of £5000, which he had left with his wife, were given up-

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1812.

at said House.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

Th GENERAL MEETING of the ROMAN CA-THOLICS of the COUNTY and CITY of WA REORD, convened by public Notice, and held lie New-Rooms, on Tuesday, March the 17thicusno Powns, of Mahon Lodge, Esq. in the

Chair, The General Petition of the Roman Catholice of and to both Houses of Parliament, and the Address os Royal Highness the PRINCE REGEST, having a read, the following Resolutions were unaniistr agreed to.

That the Address and Petitions, now read, be pted by the Roman Catholics of the County and of Waterford.

1-That the Duke of Diversuing be requested present our Petition to the House of Lords; nor we forboar expressing our gratification in finding the head of the House of Cavendish (a name merable in the struggles for British Freedom) one of e most ardent Friends of Religious Liberty.

d-That Sir Jour Numpour be requested to pre-. it our Petition to the House of Commons, and ... ICHARD POWER. Esq. to support it; and that our timest thanks are due, and are hereby given, to se our patriolic Representatives in Parliament, for asure calculated to promote the Interests of Ire-) of and of the Empire.

4th-That our Address to the Prince Regent be esented by Thomas Wash, Esq. Manor of St. John's: MAS FITZGERALD, Esq. Waterford and WILLIAM and, will show the premises. Annos, Esq. of Cirrickbarron.

the That, as the pure and independent exercise of co elective Franchise is the most effectual mode aich the Catholics of Liciand possess of doing jusc to themselves, and to the Empire-we consider recises bound not to vote for any Candidate who add lend his support to a Minister who has so really avowed his determination never to concede to cour just rights, though that Minister might allow n to give an amual vote in our favour. er althat our most cordial thinks are eminently

and are hereby given, to those able and enlightand Statesmen, Far, GRIY and Lord GRITSILLS. their noble and disingerested relusal to share the ever, honours, and emotionents of office with a Mider, who has displayed, on every occasion, an im carable and inveterate hospility to the Catholics of hand, thereby labburing to alienate the affection four millions of a brave and generous people en the common danger of the empire can scarcely gare a single arm from its detence.

7th -- That these Resolutions be published in each on the Waterford Papers, and in the Dublin Evening

Mr. Power having left the Chair, and William Diamon, of Carrickbarron, Esq. having been called a it. Votes of Thanks were unanimously passed to RIGHARD POWER, Esq. for his upright and dignified conduct in the Chair—and to Thomas Hearn, Esq. has of hicland. RICHARD POWER, Chairman.

THOMAS HEARN, M. D Secretary V. B. Those who wish to sign the Petitions and Addess, are requested to call at Mr. Pitzparnick's Lare Boom, on the Malt.

TO BE SOLD BY ACCITON. ON MONDAY, THE 23D OF MARCH, INST. HARRY FURNITURE of Mess Prosecute House in Now-Street, consisting of Midnegany Tables, ea'rs, Feather Bods, Bedstends, Noblics, Loungers, Ostros, large Pier Glasses, Chimney Ditto, handsome circels Carpet, Common Dutto, Branches for the Colle, large Tray, sinver edged - Salvers, ditto-head-basket, ditto.—On the second day of the Aucon, the INTEREST in the HOUSE and three STA-LES apposite, to be sold.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock. JAMES PAIGE, Auctioneer, Waterford, March 19, 1-12.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

GENERAL MEETING of the BRIDGE PRO-PRIETORS will be held at the Toll-house, on err nowy next, the 21st instant, at One o'Clock, in order to appoint a Committee for the ensuing Year. Waterford, March 19, 1812.

-WANTED.S PRIVATE TUTOR in a Gentleman's Family, a middle aged. Man, of respectability, who can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials of his threacter .- A liberal Salary will be given, by apply tor by Letter (Post-paid), or personally, to Anine) LIRVIE, Chronicle-Office.

Waterford, March 19, 1812. TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, AT A PROPIE REST, WITH A FINE, OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

Deing for 825 Years, subject to a Rent of 93 Guineas FINE HOUSE and DEMESNE of RICHMOND close to the town of Cappaquin, containing 24 tite Acres of excellent Land, well divided, and orsmented with large forest Trees, the property of the occupier: the House modern and jarge, with good Offices and Garden.—Proposals in writing to be made

N. B. To be sold, 11 gross OAK TREES, fit for thip use, now growing on the Premises.

A LEASE FOR EVER.

MALT.

PRIME MALT FOR SALE. BY JOHN KEILY, ROSS, WHICH HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED. UNDER HIS OWN INSPECTION.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Ross, March 19, 1818.

■ TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the HOUSE and DEMESNE of DANGAN, situated within four miles of Waterford, and one of the Village of Kilmacow. The reduced to thirty a the House is very commodious, newly built, and not a shilling to be laid out on it. with good Offices of every kind, all in thorough repair : an Acre and a half of a GARDES, walled in, Twelve feet high, lined with Brick, and planted with the very best fruit Trees. The Ground in good heart, as it has been lately highly manured, and laid down with the best and most productive grass ir natform support of our Claims, and of every seeds. It's situation to a Sportsman is not to be exceeded.

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Joseph Powia, Esq. who will close with the Tenant as soon us the Value is offered. FARTIN TYMAN, the Stew Nune Mount, March 18th, 1812.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET. For three Lives, and forty-one Years in reversion,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CARRIG-CAS TLr., situated within one mile of Bonmahor Bay, two of the Post Town of Kilmerthomas, and twelve of Waterford. There is a good WHITE TROUG and Sarwon Willit attached to the Demesne. Proposals will be received by Josnen Powna. Esq

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET, WAVING lately received very considerable addi-I I tions to his extensive Stock of Goods, begs eave to apprise his Friends and the Public-being highly assorted in SUPERPINE CLOTHS and CASSI MERICS-PELISSE CLOTHS-SILK, BRAVER, and ENGLISH WOOT, HATS, &c .- with every Article in the WOOLLEN, LINEN, and COTTON Line.

HIS CARPET WARE-ROOMS Are abundantly assorted with the newest Patterns .uperb HEARTH-RUGS, also CARRIAGE and CUR-HIT LE dies on low boxes, with Bullish Bhan-KETS, COUNTERPANES, MARSEILLES QUILTS,

N. B. Two beautiful BRUSSELS CARPETS, of middling size, to be sold on very reasonable terms. GT He has a Vacancy at present for an APPREN-Waterford, March 14, 1848.

In the Matter of PURSUANT to an Order of his John Surrence Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date CO. SICEPLED. and Wm. Sarr (the 28th day of February, 181) I with on Wednesday, the 1st day of April, at two o'Clock in the aternoon, at my Chamberson the Inns-Quay, Dublin, et up and let to the highest Bidder, the Lands of BALLY; OCKSOUT, situate in the County of Kilkenns, said Lands containing Acres, part of the Estate of the said Minors, from the 25th day of March

WHISKO is a beautiful CHESNUT HORSE, eight Years old, got by Bacchus, (who was adjudginstant, during the Minority of said Minor, Jours WILLIAM HENN. Application to be made to Arexsner Mans Ared the prize at the last Ballinasloe Fair as the handsomest Horse in Ireland.) dam Eve, by Well-bred, on torney, Waterford; and Canons Tenar, an own sister to Aimwell, by Archer. Attorney, No. 6, Pembroke-street, Leeson-street, ance of WHISKO, would exceed the limits of an Advertisement, it can then only be observed that, in

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST. THE HOUSE in William-Street, in which Mr. Romessos now resides. Also a GARDEN, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLING

for Eleven Horses, in Spring Gardin-Aller. Ap ply to JAMES WALLACE, Custom-House. Waterford, March 3, 1812.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TENO BE LET (or the INTEREST sold) from the 25th of next March, and Immediate Possession given, for Three Young Lives and Thirty one rears in Reversion, the HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE, of OAK PARK, being Part of the Lands of STOKES TOWN-most beautifully situated on the River Bar row, within Two Miles of New-Ross.-The Demesne ontains 61 Acres. 67 Proposals to be addressed to Adam GLASCOTI

q. Porto Bello, Ross. December 5, 1811. APER, ACCOUNT BOOK, AND STATIONARY

WARE-HOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD. A RTHUR BIRNIE has just received a very exten

sive Assortment of ENGLISH and IRISH LET-TER and WRITING PAPER, of different Kinds, and of the very best Quality, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable Terms.—He has also a Variety of ACCOUNT BOOKS ready made, and in differ-TO BE LET, from the twenty fifth day of March | ent Bixtoxes, and ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER, in t Instant, or the INTEREST TO BE OLD, the variety of Shapes and Sizes, Plain and Lined, which mable HOUSE and CONCLRNS situate in the street | he can have made into BOOKS, under his own Inspec-Rossbercon, adjoining the Bridge of Ross, now in | tion, on the shortest Notice, in any Manner of Bixpto possession of John Branns -- The Tenant or incoordered, and executed in the very neatest and rebuser can be accommodated with SIX ACRES | best Manner, in either Hyar, Witter, or Spring prime MEADOW GROUND, immediately convey BACK BINDING and any ACCOUNT BOOK made by ent to the Promises, of which a long for a of Years him will be either taken back or exchanged. if any be giren.-Application to be made to Jour facilities found in the Binning -cating Wax, Quille, Pens, coloured Piper, PasteBoards, Drawing Papers, Posibercon, March 18, 1812. and every other Article in his Line.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT, THE HOUSE, in Patrick-street, in which Micourse. Donneys now resides. Inquire of him said House. Waterford, March 12, 1812.

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. EDWOND CANTWOLL, and Mr. WILLIAM VASS. situated in BRIDGE-LANE, in the Town of CAR-BICK-ON-SUIR. Application to be made to the Ho-Lands contain fifty Acres, it more pleasing it will be nourable Colonel PLUNKETT. Buncraggy, Ennis. and Withiam Handry Bradshaw, Erg. Carrick-on-Suir, who will declare the Tenant, as soon as the Va-March 2, 1812. due is offered.

HERRINGS.

CARGO of 500 to 600 Barrels and Half-Barrel A of good Scotch HERRINGS just arrived to

Waterford, 14th of 3d Month, 1819.



TO COVER MARES THIS SEASON. AT BALLYLEGAT, NEAR WATERFORD, THE HIGH-BRED, STRONG HORSE, YOUNG CHAMPION.

HE is six years old, 16 hands high, with sinew and bone in proportion.—He was bred by Coonel Loun, got by Champion (who was bred by Lord DARGINGTON), and was a true fleet Runner. His Dam, Brown Fanny (a good King's-plate Mare), by Maximin. Grand-dain by Tattersall's Highflyer, Greatgrand dam by Matchem, on Gimerack a Dam. Chamnion was got by Potatoes, Dam by Highflyer, won the Dorby and St. Loger Stakes (see Calendar, 1800), and was supposed to be the best Horse in England, when be broke down running a match for One Thousand Guineas at York .-- YOUNG CHAMPION is own brother to Challenger and to Marcellus-he never started for a Plate until last year, when, after covering 50 Mores, and having but three weeks training, he won four Plates, carrying very high weights, and running with fresh horses each day-(see Calendar for Transpre and Lismore Meetings, 1811).-Thoough-bred Mares six Guineas-alt others three i froom a Crown. Any Gentleman wishing to try the blood of this promising Horse (now considered the best blood in Ireland) should send in time, as he is united to 20 Mares. Money to be paid before serrice, and it is hoped no Person whatever will be offended at having his More sent back, as the Horse will not be led out of the stable until paid for. GT GOOD GRASS, and Care taken of Mares, at

WHISKO

WILL COVER MARES THIS SEASON.

AT GREENVILLE,

COUNTY KILKENYT,

Bred Marce Five Guincas, half bred Three Guincas

To enumerate the various perfections and perform-

point of Vigour, good Temper, and Constitution, he

N. B. Good Grass at 1s. 1d. a Night, and attention

NORELAND,

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TIO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY

the 1st of April, the entire of the HOUSEHOL.

FURNITURE, without reserve, the greater part of

which was brought from London two years since-

Articles, the Property of Robert Donne, Esq.

The Particulars will be given in Hand-hills.

one Shifting per Night.

oaid to Mares.

March 10, 1819.



THE fast-sailing American Ship NABBY, THOURS H. Bucksey, Commander, burthen 350 Tous is now in the River, and will said the 14t of next Month. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master

DUIGAN'S BALSAM OF LICORICE.

MIE well-known Victors of this invaluable Medi

cine can be attested by a number of respectable Families in Waterford and its Vicinity, as well as that of Dublin. In the Bill of Directions will be found many respectable Characters, as James Hydr, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, Dubin Castle : Rev G. LEYDREN, &c. &c.

MAN, Clonmel-and of all Venders of Patent Medicines in Ireland-and also the following :-Syrup of Lectand Moss, for Consumptions-Gow land a Lotion, for Eruptions on the Pace-Black Drop, an inimitable Preparation of Opium, 41.4d .-Whitchead's Essence of Mustard-Sir Hans Moune's Eye Water and Salve, 20. 8hd .- Indian Arrow Hoot, and Steer a Opodeldock.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MARCH 18. Tallow (rendered) - - - about 90s. od. Lard (flake) - - - - 0s. Od. - 0s. Od. ___ (casks, rendered) - 65s. Od. - 60s. Od. Pork, - - - - - - - - 96s. Od. 43s. Od.

TO BE SOLD, Either in the Whole, or in four Lots, AS LATELY MARKED OUT,

February 28, 1812.

in the County of Wexford, situated on the navigable River Barrow, within two miles of Ross, and cu of Waterford; also, one Lot of BIRCH WOOD. The above are worth the attention of Purchasers, and will be sold to the best Bidders, without preference

o any Person. Proposals will be received (post paid) by Captain MAGUIRE, and Doctor Wallis, Waterford, who can give any further information that may be required. JAMES NORTH, Wood-Ranger, will shew the several February 25, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT, SMALL HOUSE, with 15 Acres and an half of A GROUND adjoining, being part of NEWRATH, within 15 minutes walk of the Bridge of Waterford. Apply to Mrs Emily Hobas, Duckspool, Dungarvan.

March 5th, 1812.

Miskoy, --- 10s. 65. - 11s.

WAO BE LET, from the 25th of March just, or 1st

A LEASE FOR EFER.

I of May next, for Lives renewable for ever, at a small Renewal Fine, about 160 Acres of the LANDS of GLANPIPE, in the County Kilkenny, in one or two Divisions. There has been a considerable Sum expended on the improvement of part of this Parm, and on building a LODGE, and a range of SLATED OFFICES ; there is a good TURBERY, and m constant stream of WATER near the Lodge .- It is situated in a quiet Neighbourhood, within 10 Miles of Waterford, 5 of Ross. 6 of Thomselown, 3 of Innistiogue, and 3 of the Pill of Ballyneal, where Boats can load and unload. Apply to Weltram Bulchin. Waterford, or MARK BELCHER, Derry-Lodge, Tho-

> TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

mastown, who will give great Encouragement to a

solvent improving Tenant-mone other need apply.

A. Smeaton, or W. Fleming, at the Farm, will slew

THE HOUSE on the Mall, lately occupied by Mrs. GLADMAN. - The House is in thorough repair. -Application to be made to Mr. Jony Inwin, Bake-Waterford, March 7, 1919.

March 12, 1812.

February 15, 1819.

TO BE SOLD. FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY TONS OF WELL-SAVED HAY. Apply to Mr. Edward KRESEDY, at Faithlegg.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

THIS Composition produces the most exquisite Lustre ever beheld, affords peculiar nourishment to Leather, is perfectly free from any nauwous smell, will not soil the Linen, and will retain its Vir-

Sold, Wholesale, by R. WARREN, 14, St. Murtin'slane. London, and by Brants. Bucc, and FARRELL, Booksellers, Quay, Waterford; W. Barns, Hoss; C. Taylon, Wexford; Gorman and Farrest, Clonmel; and in every Town in the Kingdom, in stone Bottles-3s. 9d. a Quart-2s. a Pint-and is. 1d. half

63 CAUTION .- None can possibly be gestine uncas " ROBERT WARREY" is signed on the Label, and 14, St. Martin's-lane," stamped in the Bottle-



on board, or to Thomas Jacon. Waterford, 5th of 3d Mo. 1812.

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

In Bottles 2s. 8hd. and a double Quantity for 1s. 10hd.

To be had of Mr. Birsin, Waterford-Mr. Gon-

some FARMING UTENSILS, and a variety of other Buent Pigs. - - - - 40s. od. - 45s. od. > per Cost. Beef, ---- 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d Ontineal, - - - - - - 22s. 0d. - 24s. 0d. THE valuable OAK WOODS of STOKESTOWN, Flour, first Quality, - - d. - d. - - d. - -d. ____sccond, - - - - 66s. Od. - 70s. Od. --- third. - - - - 44s. 0d - 54s. 0d. ____ fourth, - - - - 30s. od. - 40s. od. Wheat, - - - - - - 584. Od. - 615. Od. Barley, - - - - - - 295. 0d. - 31s. 0d. Oats (common) - - -- 20s. 0d. - 21s. 0d. (potatoe) - - - 21s. 0d. - 22s. 0d. per Bar Malt, - - - - - - - - 43s. 0d. - 45s. 0d. Coals, - - - - 44. 9d. - 54. 5d Tallow (rough), - - - 9s. od. - 10s od. Potatoes, - - - - - - - 1d. to 9d. Boof { (quarters), - - - , - 4 d. - 5d. (joints), - - - - - 5 d. - 6d Mutton { (quarters), - - - - 5 d. - 6d. { (joints), ----- 6 d. - 7d. } per tb. Vcal. - -Pork, ---- 3 d. - 4d. Butter, ----- 28d. - 30d.

10s. 63. - 11s. 0d .- per Gal.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Price of Stocks this Day at one o' Clock. 3 per Ct. Cons. for money 60 H - Do, for acc. 90 g 5 per Ct. 91-5 per Ct. Scrip. 11. pre. -Bonds 131 14s. pre. Exch. Bills (3d.) to 2s. pre.-Ditto (34d.)

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Two Mails from the North (one from Anholt and another from Heligoland) arrived this morning .-The nature of the intelligence brought by these Mails coincides entirely with what we long ago anticipated; Bonaparte is about to take the field in percommanded by the first-rate Generals of France : their names are, Marshals Massena, Berthier, Oudinot, and Davoust. Prussia, by fortifying Colberg, seems determined to make a stand; but this will be but of short duration-although we are told in an article from Heligoland, that the Prussian army amounts to 130,000 well disciplined troops.

The rumour of an immediate declaration of war by Russia, Prossia, and Sweden, jointly against France, is repeated in the letters brought by the of military force. above Mails; and the Stockholm Papers still loudly complain of the aggressions of France upon Sweden in the seizure of Pomerania.

The following are the most interesting articles of

" Annour, March 9 .- Great events are contemplation for the ensuing spring. An immensi force, called the Army of the North, is already on foot, and is to be commanded by Bonaparte in person. Talleyrand is to remain at home to plan the destruction of states during his absence. The army is in four divisions of 50,000 men each. The Is commanded by Masseur, the 2d by Davoust, the 3d by Oudinot, and the 4th by Berthier. It will soon be known what part Prossia means to act in the great Continental scramble. Positive orders have been given to defend Colberg, which has been put in a most respectable state of defence, and the inbabitants have been obliged to supply themselves with

provisions for six months." "STOCKHOLM, MARCH 2 .- His royal Majesty has received the following intelligence from Stralsund, bearing date the 13th February :- That French standards having been hoisted on board the Post-office packets and Custom-housesloop, was declared by General Friant to be done through mistake, and they were in consequence immediately struck. The course of the post was again permitted on the 4th February, but in a few hours afterwards stopped ancie : - That the 57th regiment of the line belonging to the French division of Company has marched into Swedish Pomerania. The searching of houses has been done with the intent of discovering where colonial produce might be secreted, and that the continental duties were forced to be paid on even the most inconsiderable quantities found of which proved fatal." n private houses. The Government's Chancellor M. Von Pachelbel was arrested on the 7th, as was also the Lord Chamberlain Count Boblen, on the 11th February. The merchants Israel, Schleiter. and Hause, have likewise been arrested, as also one Speeht, master of 'the extra-post packet. Two battalions of the Grand Dake of Berg arrived at Straland on the 9th February. The Swedish transport ships which were taking ships materials on board at Walgant were on the 8th February, forced to remain there, by firing four loaded guns at them, and their commanders were informed by French officers sent away, as otherwise the ressels should be immediately taken possession of by the French soldiery .--All ressels in the ports and harbours of Pomerania are laid under embargo and dismantled. The barbour of Stralsund is full of ice, so that no ressel can

" The French troops demand being supplied with whatever they want, more strictly than even in time of war, and prey nothing for what they get. Since their entrance, the inhabitants of Pomerania have twice been obliged to pay a very heavy capita-

44 10 WER FLEE, FEB. 13 .- Accounts of the state of affairs in general, concerning peace or war, continue to be very dubious, and cannot be relied on. This is a natural consequence of the difficulties and hindrances on the regular post in all those countries which are under the dominion of the French, and more particularly so at Hamburgh, where it appears to have been adopted as a fixed rule not to forward even such letters, for which they, nevertheless, have taken postage. No postarrives there from Pomerania, or at least it is not delivered; and it is even said, that the letters from Sweden have not been delivered out since the end of last mouth.-The posts from other parts are subject to the same unge and constraint, which takes away all liberty in correspondence, and fully answers the end for which it appears to be intended, namely, that of keeping all states in perfect ignorance of whatever is done or going forward."

"HUNDARY, JAN. 22 .- New garrisons have already marched into Pest and Ofen, the battalions which form them being on the peace establishment, are scarcely 400 men strong, and all Gallicians.— The Diet is said to be now occupied with drawing out a new scale of valuation, that made for the Hereditary States not being considered suitable for Hungary. On the 27th January two masters of to the English, and carried arms against their nafire country, but were afterwards taken prison-

as other sources, we are again assured, that a de- feathers. She likewise were a deep lace well, and a the Admiralty.

with the Prussians and Swedes, against France, is dress cost 700 guineas; the bonnet, 150; and the every day expected. Prussia alone is said to have reil, 200. Mr. Pole were a plain blue coat, with an army of 120,000 men, in high discipline and vellow buttons, a white waistcoat, and bu'll breechready for the field; and these, with the troops es, and white silk sto-kings. It was to blude the which the other Powers will be able to bring into the contest, hold out a good prespect of success.

" The French officers at Hamburgh publicly declare, that they are of opinion if the allied forces are not overpowered at the commencement, by the rapidity of the movements of the French troops, this will be one of the hardest struggles they have had

"A division of 10,000 French troops lately marched through Bremen, to reinforce the army on

" The Prince of Echmuld, with most of the garrison, left Hamburgh some time ago, and it is stated that this city is to be garrisoned by the Danes till the French are again able to space a sufficient numaware that it would be highly unsafe for them to entrust the Police and Government of this town to its Civil Magistrates, without the commanding axee able sums given as an additional portion to each of 46 This measure accounts for the late movements

of the Danish troops in Holstein." We have been favoured with the following infor-

mation on the state of affairs in the Spanish Colo-

" Laguira, December 28. " I should have written you sooner from Caraccas, but I was prevented by the difficulty of the intercourse, the safe delivery of letters being very doubtful, especially from the capital, where the greatest suspicion and distrust prevails; all bears an equally unsettled appearance, and in point of trade matters are very unpromising. Miranda has under taken little or nothing since the capture of Vilen cia, and both from ill health and the deficiency of supplies, he has been prerented from noting with

" I have seen an order issued by the Revolution ary Authorities established in Valencia, by which the inhabitants are exposed to the most serere restrictions; they are scarcely allowed to stir from their houses after dark, and not a man of them is permitted to retain a sword, a musket, or any other weapon under the heaviest penalties. This measur has been resorted to in consequence of the discovery about a mouth ago of a coospiracy to turn out the Revolutionists. It failed, and 29 suffered public execution, others were bruished, and some were

sent to solitary confinement. Although the spirit of liberty may be ultimately triumphant, it is at present too violent and unretrained to be productive of any immediate good. The Government of Venezuela is divided and distracted. Violent quarrels have arisen between individual Members, who have engaged in ducls, one

The writer then proceeds to mention some in stances of human butchery, too shocking to repeat, the perpetrators of which, however, were net protected, but punished by the Public Authorities. Through another channel the surrender of Mexico

s noticed in the following terms: 15 Some Southern travellers from Nachetoches mention, that the opinion was prevalent in the country through which they had passed, that Mexico had surrendered to the Revolutionists."

Our accounts from the Havnorah, via America. are of so very different a character, that we cannot on board for that purpose, not to attempt sailing credit the story until it reaches us in a more authen-

MR. WILLIAM WELLESLEY POLE AND MISS LONG.

The long-talked-of matricronial alliance, between Mr. Pole (now Wellesley) and Miss Tylney Long, took place on Saturday evening. The parties met at Lord Montgomeric's house, in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, at five o'clock; and, about six, accompanied by some of their nearest relatives, they went, a Lady Catherine Long's coach, to St. James's | which we have letters from the Island to rise 13th, Church, in Piccadilly. The Marquis of Wellesley and from Hamburgh, with a rapidity unusual even handed Miss Long out of the carriage, and conducts in the time of peace, one day earlier. During the ed her through the Rector's house (Dr. Audrews) | absence of the French, the Dines are to be in the o the altar of Hymen. There were present at the ceremony (which was performed by Dr. Glasse, When our letters left the Elbe, there was not re-Rector of Wanstead) Mr. Secretary Pole, Lady | maining a single French soldier in the city of Ham-Catherine Long, Miss Dora Long, and Miss Emma Long; the two latter were the bride's maids .--The usual forms being gone through, the happy ouple retired by the southern gate, which leads brough the church-yard into Jermyn-street .-Here a new and magnificent equipage was in waitchariot, painted a bright yellow, and highly emblaoned, drawn by four beautiful Argbian grey horses, attended by two postillions in brown jackets, with superbly embroidered badges in gold, emblematic of the united arms of the Wellesley and Tylney families. The new married pair drove Gazette open the surrender of Peniscola, and the longing to the bridegroom's father, and thence just given them, what blood and misfortunes would proceed to Wanstead-house, in Essex, on the following day, to pass the honey-moon. The bride's dress, excelled, in costliness and beauty, the celebrated dress worn by Ludy Morpoth, at the time of her roadered it to its true Soveleign the King our marriage, which was exhibited for a fortnight at Lord, by placing it in the hands of the Imperial riungury. On the Artif January two mesors of matting, which was explored to a privile of the privile of the factors of Devon- troops charged with the defence of his Crown and shire. The dress of the present bride consisted of a robe of real Brussela point lace; the device a sim-Williagon 170, Mancit 12.—By a cutter which | head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet, of the | £12,221,325 was funded vesteriory. prived from Touningen on the 10th instant, as well same material; viz. Brussels lace, with two ostrich Mr. William Dandas is to be one of the Lords of

claration of war by the Russians, in conjunction I white satin polisse, trimmed with swansdown. The I they entered. Yesterday, the worlding farours were distributed among their numerous friends; the number exceeded right hundred, composed whatly of silver, and unique in ferm; these for Ladies having an accorning the centre, and the Gentlemen's a star; each cost aguines and a half. The inferior ones for their domestics and others, were made of white sattin ribbond, with silver stars, and silver balls and fringe. The Ltdy's jewels consist princis They are in four divisions of 50,000 each, and are and some of them striplings of not more than 16 pally of a brilliant necklace and earings; the former ric in the family of Lady Catherine Long has been liberally provided for; they all have had annuities settled epon them for life; and Mrs. Tylney Long Pole Wellesley's own waiting-woman, who was ber of men for the purpose, the latter being well | norse to ber in her infincy, has been liberally con-Long Pole Wellesley (after allowing for consider-

> TOPSDAY, MARCH 17. Price of Mocks this Day at one o' Clock.

Long) is eighty thousand pounds per annum.

3 per Cent. Cons. 6041 per Cent. Red. 4 per Cents. per Cent. Navy 91

I India Bonda 134, 14s. pr. Exchequer Bills 3d. 2 pre Datto 3 5 pr. Consols for Acct. 60% Lottery Tickets.

An Anholt Mail arrived vesterday, by which we have advices from Petersburg to the 13th, from Me mel to the 7th February; and by a private ressel from Villau to the 3d just, we have also letters from Berlin, Stockholmand Gottenburg.-In the North of Germany, from the Elbe to the Vistula, all is it notion. The head quarters of Davoust, which were lately at the Hause Towns, are removed to Stettin, and the three other Marshals under Berthier, ommanding the columns lately composing the army of the Rhine, are at their respective posts. King Jerome is to appear in the field, and receive under his orders one of these grand divisions, and Berthier, it is added, will very soon be superseded by the appearance of Napoleou himself. This large arny, completely provided with every necessary of war, is in its progress to the frontiers of Poland .-It is again mentioned in a letter from Gottenburg that a treaty of alliance between Frederick William and Bousparte is signed, under which all the ports of Prussia are to be delivered up to French garriions. This account, however, does not coincide with the particulars we have collected from a Gentleman who was passenger on board the private ressel from Prassia, and it appears to be merely a outhwation of the former rumour. The intelligence from Sweden is also important. Bernadotte, we are told, is making active preparations for war, and it is assumed, perhaps too hastily, that it is for the purpose of revenging himself on Bonaparte for the seizure of Pomerania. The only morement among his troops is in the direction of Norway, and such an operation would indicate hostility to the Danes, rather than to now other power. It is said in some of the letters from Stockholm, that all the shipping seized in the Swedish ports is to be giren up, on the condition of the payment of a million and a half of tix dollars for the charges of sequestration. Against this statement we have to mention, that the first news of the absolute and final condemnation of a ship belonging to a respectable house, under the like circumstances with the other commercial vessels, reached London by the present mail. The indays as that we before obtained through another channel; but it is confidently said, that an entire change of Ministry is to take place at the Russian capital, on which subject, however, the later ad-

vices were entirely silent. A Heligoland Mail also arrived vesterday, b occupation of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh. burgh, every company and recruit having taken an

eastern direction. Monitours have been received to the 12th instant. They do not contain one word of intelligence relative to the movements in the North of Europe, and very little information from Spain. Some further ng to receive them; it was a singularly elegant successes are said to have been gained in Catalonia over the Patriots, but nothing is said of Suchet's operations in Valencia. He has not yet appeared before Alicant, which is expected to make a more vizorous defence than Valencia.

Some observations have been made in the Madrid off with great speed for B'ackheath, intending Editor exclaims " If other Chiefs had anticipated to pass the night at that tasteful chateau, be- the example which the Gorernor of Peniscola has have been spared unhappy Spain! That Governor, disdaining the offers made him by the Euglish, to engage him to deliver up to them the fortress, sur-

The whole sum of \$5,789.625 of Exchequer ple sprig; it was placed over white satio. The Bills remaining to be funded, of the original sum of

Vesterday Mr. Liston transacted business with Lord Castlereagh, at the Foreign Office, previously

to setting off on his mission to Constantinople, A letter from Paris, March 10, sava-" The sanate to-day assembled extraordinary, under the eiger curiosity of the crossel, that they retired from Presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Archthe church at the door opposite to the one at which | Chanceller. The Orators of Government repaired thither, and communicated a project of Senatus Consoltum. On the 5th March an English vessel was driven on shore on the coast of Brest; the plantes of Government went on board, and brought it inte-

In his charge to the Grand Jury of York, at the Assigns now holding, the Judge said - I hoped to have had the pleasure of congratulating the County of York in having escaped the contagion of that system of depredation which has continued so long. and occasioned such extensive mischief in a neighbouring county, but this hope has not been folly realised: I am grieved to find from a case in the Calendar, and also from information received since we arrived here, that this county has not entirely escaped the influence of had example; but I trust there will be found not only sufficient vigilance in the magistracy to suppress these disorders, but courage in the subject to protect their property from the attacks of these depredators. The advantages of machinery in manufacture has been so clearly proved, and the subject so ably discussed, that it excites surprise that any should be found so ignorant and infatuated as to imagine that the destruction of machinery should better the situation of those employed in manufactures. These absurd ideas have been refuted over and over again, not only by writers on the subject, but by the Judges on their different Circuits, that one might have expected none ould be found ignorant enough to be influenced by them, and I should have hoped no man would have been so wicked as to instil such mischievous notions into the minds of these deluded men."

We understand, that notwithstanding the pendog severities of the law upon frame-breakers, tea rames were broken and totally demolished, at Pentrich, on Saturday night last; and on Tuesday night last, the iron-work of one narrow stocking frame was stolen and completely carried off from a ouse, situated on the Parson's Flat, at Basferd, near this town .- (Nottingham Journal.)

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 16.

STATE OF THE NATION

Earl GROSVENOR announced his intention of inging forward, ere long, a motion on the State of e Nation, and which he thought was called for in sequence of the distracted state of the Councils f Government. He did not intend, however, to oring it forward until after the discussion of the uestion relative to the Catholics of Ireland, which tood for the 10th of April. PORTUGAL

The Order of the Day haring been read, the Prince Recent's Message was read by the Clerk at

The Farl of LIVERPOOL said he did not think t necessary to take up much of their Lordships' time, this not being a new measure, but merely a continuation of the assistance afforded to Portugal in the last year. He thought that at the present moment there could be but one opinion on the sub-

ject. The defence of Portugal was undoubtedly the most essential point of all our continental operations. The only question upon former eccasions was as to the practicability. It was proved, howerer, now by experience, that by the system adopted by Lord Wellington, Portugal might be effectually defended. It was proved, therefore, that the supply granted to Portugal had not been idly wasted, but had been employed in a minner emineutly benefiformation from St. Petersburgh is not so late by two cial. It was at the same time a mistaken notion to suppose that Portugal herself did not largely conribute to the same object, the Portuguese Gorersment having to during the last year, in addition the 12,000,000 sent from this country, expended the sum of £1,800,000, in the maintenance and support of the troops. His Lordship concluded by noving an Address of concurrence in the object of

the Prince Regent's Message. Earl GROSVENOR was desirons, in giring his support to the Address, that he might not he understood as approving of the distracted and disjointed system of policy pursued by Ministers.

The Earl of DARNLEY also did not wish to be understood as approving of the conduct of Ministers, in giving his support to the Address. He thought, however, that upon this subject the hofour of the country was pledged, and that our interests would be compromised by starving the war

n the Peninsula. The Address was agreed to nem. diss. and orered to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by the Lords with white stares .-Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh took the oaths and his sont. Mr. W. POLE care notice, that he would tonocrow move for leave to being in three Bills. 1. To enable the Wives and Families of Irish Soldiers serving abroad to return to their homes. 2. To amend the Laws relating to the Militia in Ireland. 1. To amend an Act of last Session for making previcion for the Families of Privates in the Irish Mi-

The Dublin Coal Bill and the Indemnity Bill wer read a third time and passed. Mr. WELLESLEY POLE moved for various papers relating to the appropriation of Monies by the Board of First Fruits for the erection of Glebe Houses in Ireland for the last year .- Ordered.

Mc FITZGERALD enquired if it were the in- I testion of the Chanceller of the Exchequer to prony measure to present the distillation of grain Ireland for whether he had taken any means to is to seem the amount of the corps of last year in that

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER plying, as we understood, in the negative, Mr. harrable two notice of a Motion on this subject Wednesday cert. MD TO PORTIGIA.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee

Lord CASTLERIAGH rose for the tempose of ing forward a rote founded on the Message of Prince Regent, of Friday last. He said, that ernels on which the proposed aid to our affice ol, must be so fresh in the minds of all who heard a, that he felt it wholly unnecessary to detain the emittee by any longthened arguments, to induce adopt the judicious proceeding of list year .--Committee would recollect that when the prinof the proposition was first discussed, two ussince, many Members, and some Military Ofms of distinguished talents, expressed grave hts whether, in a military point of view, the gant suggested would be of any utility; whether adequate force could be raised, and whether, osing it embodied, it would prove of any ultipenefit to the general cause of the Peninsula of Europe. The measure however was carried those who were of a contrary opinion, and durg that year such a respectable army of Portuguese as paised, that in the succeeding Session, when the postion was again brought forward, it was found ressury to vary the mode in which resistance ould be given to it. The subject was now, theredirected of all objections before brought against [Hear, hear!] The propriety of raising a military force was admitted, and that it was the of defending Portugal had been preved, by successful enterprizes in which it had been en at Hecordaded by moving.

That it is the opinion of this Committee that a solexceeding two millions be granted to his Mi y to enable him to continue in his pay a body of riuguese troops, and to give such further aid and restance to the Government of Portugal as the naare of the contest in which we are engaged may ap-

Mr. FREEMANTLE observed, that nothing ad been dated by the Noble Lord entiriontly satistory to induce him to rote son for that which had a conceded during the last Session; and he obod to it on the ground that the sum furnished, tend of being directed, as was originally intended, er dly to support the war in the Peninsula, had applied membrate maintain the cause of Porthe least extensive and unimportant portion. re hasat down he wished to say a few words as e detail of expenses for the army in Portugal, ch detail would more forcibly suggest the proy of economy. That army could not, or at ought not to be less than 50,000 strong for ofive purposes, and the very mule establishment of ost P1000 per day. This was a fact which he as prepared to prove. Every horse that was emfored cost 5s, a day, while all the corn, hay, &c at was requisite was imported into Lisbon from merica, and thence transported to the army .is maintenance of the army itself, he meant in a the of effective vigour, he believed to be almost a

she sical impossibility. The Honourable Mr. WARD observed, that the on. Gentleman who had just spoken, did not wish abandon the war in the Peninsula, he only wishto starre it -- [Hear, hear !] -- that was, he ald carry it on in a way still burthensome to the ntry, but incompetent to accomplish any of the bisets for which it was to be undertaken -- [Hear, being undertaken, it was no less a question of found bonour than of policy to continue it, while conduct of the Portuguese continued to be, what containly had been, such as entitled them to the poort we had pledged ourselves to. He deprecatof the idea of contracting its scale of expense, beanso it would only tend to diminish its efficacy, sithant comming its pressure

Sir THOMAS TURTON thought the rote beand what was necessary; and expressed his stron; es had increased, during the last year, to between one and Consmillions

The sum was then roted without a division.

BREAKWATER IN PLYMOUTH SOUND. Mr. 10 KU rese to move, that the sum of | mendation,

The Completee of Ways and Means was postpon- [fitigable real; but the observation will in no case apst to Wednesday next

The Marine Moriov Bill was read a third time, and present.

The Lord Mittin Bill was read a third time. so lite to projece i chose; but thought it would

an Amendment After a few of ords from Mr. Barroll.

Sir F. BURDETT then moved as an Amendment that clause of the Bill subjection the Local Militia to the Articles of War, Accescepting so fir as extends to the infliction of corporal parashments.

be competent to the Honourable Baronet to propose

Mr. GOULBURN objected to the Assendment. s going only to affect the men when tinining, and

of when called out into actual service. Mr. WRITBREAD contended, that it was mis aken idea io Centlemen to suppose that those who agreed with him in opinion wished to interfere with the discipline of the army. They were not for a clasation of the discipline of the army, but for mabolition of the torture of flogging, as favourable to that discipline.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked, if Local Milla-men were to be exempted from flogging, becauthey were halloted for, and compelled to serve, so sight saffers who were impressed

Mr. GIPPS and Mr. ELLISON each said a fee words in favour of the Bill.

After which the Amendment was negatived, and bo till was passed, and ordered to be carried to the

The House went through a Committee on the Irish legar Drawback Acts, when certain resolution were agreed to, and were ordered to be reported to norrew -- Adionred

Materford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

For some days past, the mails have arrived con iderably earlier than the period at which they besine due. For the contents of the Loxovy Jourials of Monday and Tuesday we need do little mer than refer to our columns. The proceedings in Parliament are briefly detailed, because they possess wither porelly nor interest. The military meneats in the North of Europy, if the accounts which are given of them can be relied upon, indicate. the almost immediate approach of hostilities the fetters by which the Confidental Press is bound, and the segres in which Box arvers involves all his measures, till they are ripe for execution, reader impossible to ascertain with accorney the real situation of affairs. Under such circumstances, sere idea to indulge in conjectures on the subject. It is, however, necessary to observe, that the number of troops, edd to be assembling in different quarters, must be greatly exaggerated, especially with regard to Pausita, which is reported to have an army of not less than 120,000 men ready for the field.

Some time 170, we called the public attention to

he plan of running a Mail-Coach from this City to

Court through the County of Wavenrone, and from Consto this City along the same line of road. The plan has met with general concurrence, and there is every reason to believe, that it will finally be carried into effect. At the time we noticed the subject, we promised to give a view of the whyantages with which the establishment would be attended. For this purpose, we now avail ourselves of a document which rests upon the most respectable authority, and which is at present in public circulation. That document ear! This seemed to him to be a system still does not, indeed, enter into an enumeration of those worse than the present. He wished, indeed, that | benefits which are universally derived from establishderstood as scarcely to require illustration. It has, therefore, confined it off to the following brief but important parties urs. -G By the present arrangemay happen, they are made responsible. If a sinment of the Post from WATERFORD to CORK, the Mail, dispatched from Lospon at S r. M. Is due name shall the act be designated, either by the in Warraroup the third day following at noon, or, in 64 hours; suppose the Mail arrives in course, I cannot be forwarded to Conk till the following moreing at seven o'clock - it does not reach that City till half-past ten o'clock on the same night, and that the expenses of the war should be dimi- and the letters are not delivered till nine o'clock bled, when it was remembered that those expensionert morning we that, by the quickest disputch, communications from Landon to Cork by Mit. roun occupy a paried of one hundred and nin Lord COCHRANE wiched that a different sys- hours. But, if the Mail from Warraroun for a of wurfire was adopted in the Peninsula; that | Cong were dispatched at six o'clock r. M. and where of Terres Vedras should be considered as travelled through the County of WALERFORD, os frontier of our operations, the possession of hours would be allowed for the arrival of the Mail ich lives would prevent the French from esta- from Losnos at Wallerono, and the letters Sing any feeting in Portugal; and that instead would be delivered in Conk at 8 o'clock on the coupying Bulajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo with our | following morning. This arrangement, in the imges, which were not tenable, and which only proved and improving state of the MILLFORD Puckred for traps for our men, where the French et Etablishment, would be the means of a large proportion of the Mulls going forward to CORK in when to raise the blockade of Cadiz, and to ope- leavers, and render the period of communication e upon the castern coast of Spain, where the University Losgos and Cour. 25 hours shorter than hole force of our military proceedings might be lat present, reducing it to 84 hours, instead of anged in a low weeks by a co-operation with our of 109. The Coach, leaving Cong at 6 p. M. would val force. In support of his opinion of the office deliver the Mullin Walker and at 8 o'clock next y of this naval and military co-operation, the morning; the Packets might then sail three hour oble Lord quoted a passage from Demosthen's, Tearlier than they do at present, he enabled to get some adding such a system; and, continued the clear of the harbour by day-hight even in the depth ble Lord, if such a system were adopted, this of winter, and atland the strongest probability of Matry would have nothing to Great to the issue. Their activing payt morning at Markensp, in time for the Mill-couch," .- for this clear and couch ive statement, we can add nothing by way of recom-

(No. 60), be granted to his Majesty, for the conaction of this work. The Resolution was put Trurago, that Sa John Newbort executes every degreed to without any further observations. I trust reposed in time with perfect fidelity and inde-

ply more strong's than to his exertions in favour of the Prisoners, from this quarter of Incress, at present in FRANCE, and we feel the truest satisfacfrom in stating, that he has been able to make such Sir FRANCIS BURDETT 1050, for the put- | arrangements, as will seeme for them the proper iose of proposing a clause, by way of rider, to pro- disbursoment of the money to benerolantly given eat the infliction of flagging in the Local Militia. | for relieving their distress, and adding to their com-The SPEAKER apprehended that it was then | forts. The following extract of a letter from a respecially Bucking-Hosse in Pages, addressed to

John Palliser

Samuel Perry.

Peter Holmes.

Thomas Going.

Henry Langley,

William Baker.

Crosbie Moore

Thomas Lidwill

Matthew Jacob

Arthur Reall,

Richard Creath

Penns D'Meaghe

Ambiose Going.

Honey Michael Goold

Thomas Paretor

Richard Butler Hamilton Lowe

TRINCH SQUADRON.

et sea, but its destination is a more matter of con-

jecture. Our intelligence, the most circumstrutial,

and we may add, the most accurate yet made public

on this interesting subject, is of the following import.

Four sail of the line and two frigates escaped or

of L'Orient on the 9th last, and were watched by

the Diana frigate until the 11th inst, on the morning

of which day they but fallen in with the Pempee,

started her water, by which means she was so light-

ened as to escape. The Pompee and Pinea subse-

quently continued in company to watch them till the

13th, when after sending the intelligence to England,

they proceeded to strengthen our squadron in Basque

Roads. When they left the enemy on the 12th,

the French ships were in long, 7, lat. 48, steering

West, supposed to be destined for Brest, or for Ame-

ries. It is not understood that they had any troops

The Sandwich King's longer brought the intelli-

coce to Admiral Thernborough on Tuesday last, of

which the above is the substance. We are glad that

the enemy has rentured out-it is the only chance

there is of changing his ulterior desties, which we

trust we shall soon any more of .- Intelligeneer.

f SO gons, and would have taken her, but that she

USER, MARCH 19, -- The eventy has a squadron

Messes, Hunner in Laybox, will, on many grounds, he person with real pleasure. The present war is characterised by the very worst features. of harred and inhumanity; but, fortunately for markind, such sectiments are not universally entertrined. There are men both in France and Page 180, and their number is not small, who, in the love of their own country and in their hostility to her enemies, never forget the attributes of their nature, and who are erec ready to soften even to a for the horrors which accompany war. The closing soutence of the extract, while it confers the highest bonour on the Foreigners to whom we'll-Index will make a deep and indefible impression on the mind of every tender. It is only necessary for us farther to state, that the mode of quarterly paymeets to the Prisoners has been deemed the most useful, and that the sun, though it may appear small in this country, will, in France, be of most naterial service. In this manner, also, the fund for their relief will last for a much longer time. The following is the extract :- ... You have sent us a list of sixty-one prisoners from the District of WA-THE FORD, to carb of whom we observe it is your desire, that we should pre one pound sterling per proveter. We have aiready, for the purpose of naking the first payment, written to the different Depots, and, when we have received all the receipts which we may be able to collect from these Pri soners, we will transmit them to you, and draw for the amount. The same exactitude shall be observed for the fature quarterly payments. The trouble will be amply a compensed by the desire of obliging you, and of hing secondable to these poor fell met." The letter, containing the foregong passage, was written on the 2 oth of last mouth

NOTICE. WHERE IS, a respectable Citizen, standing at in Pages, and received in Lemmas on the 17th of the door of his house in King-street, was, this month. sometime ago, killed by the falling of a stone by the When, in our last publication, we alluded to the blasting of a Quarry in the neighbourhood, and peritorious conduct of the Inhabitants of Carick-Whereas, (notwithstanding the merancholy accident which then I appeared several of the Inhabitants of Suit, in making arrangements to meet the proand street have represented to me the perilous situhable rise of the price of provisions, we were totally ation, to which they and their Families are dill exignorant, that a similar measure, and on a liberal posed by the frequent blasting of books from the cate, had, a considerable time ago, been adopted configuous Quarries, some of which have fallen upon in this city. Had we reflected on the benevolence their houses, and in the Public treets - Now, I do and product foresight of our fellow-citizens in cases hereby warn and caution the Proprietors of all Quarof this kind, we right have conjectured almost with a ries within this City and its Vicinity, and the several certainty, that they had not been include rout or in- working employed by them, to avoid codangering Settre. We can now at any rate do them justice by the lives of the lobabitants by using (suppowder in carrying on their works, as I am determined to protring, that the arrangements which they have secule with the utmost rigour of the L.w. and to

to be apprehended, and the information which we

have received from persons more conversant in these

matters than we are, has placed the observation be-

The notice published by the Mayor medits the

nost serious attention, whilst the firmuess and

comptitude with which he has prohibited the dan-

crous practice of which he speaks entitle him to

he gratitude of his fellow-citizens Various appli-

cations were vester his made to us, to touch upor

the subject, and we would certainly have done it is

erms of the most unqualified disapprobation, had it

not fallen onder the cognizance of more powerful

hands. It will now become those who are concern-

ed in the Quarrie, adverted to by the Mayor, whe-

they proprieters or workmen, and in whatever part of

the Liberties of the City these Quarries may lie, to

look well to themselves. For every accident that

gle human being shall hereafter lose his life, by what

world or by the law, but by that of heavy guilt

Herotofore, nothing of this kind could be alleg

ed; but now, every plea of exculpation is done

We understand, that the Theatre will open on

Monday week, under the direction of Mrs. Cherry

and a select Company. To this subject, interesting

to the lovers of the drama, and still more interesting

to those who exteen the memory of him for whose

your steamile to provide, we shall return with the

It was occintention to have perticularly called the

attention of our readers to the Speech of our young

fellow-citizen, taken from a Dublin paper, and in-

certed in our last page; but our space is exhausted,

and we can only say, that a finer testimony of na-

tive genius, and of a cultivated understanding, at so

early an age, was hardly ever offered to the public

Some articles, unavoidably postponed, shall ap-

The Assizes for the County of Tipperary, com-

senced on Wednesday last. The Honographe Baron

icorge presided in the Crown Court. No capital

ouristion took place during the proceedings of

Thursday, and a great many prisoners were acquit-

ted. The following Gentlemen compose the Grand

Right Hon. Colonel Wm. Bagwell, M. P. Foreman.

Major General the Hon. Montague Matthew,

Bon. Abraham Hely Hatchinson,

Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart.

Sir John Craven Caiden, Bart.

children Mrs. Cherry, unprotected and alone, must

irst farourable opportunity.

pear on Tuesday.

and all doubt or question.

adopted are calculated to meet effectually any burhold responsible for the consequences which may housome addition to the price of med and potatoes | casue, any Person, who, after this Notice, shall persist in so dangerous a practice. which may possibly occur, and consteract the more JOHN DEMIS, Mayor. dangerous efforts of those who may be disposed to Waterford, Murch 21, 1812. hoard up these essential articles of subsistence, with a view to make greater gain in a season of difficulty. TO BE LET, We have already said, that nothing like senseity is

> HOUSE in Thomas strengt, and four small neak HOUSES in Seriou-General Albert .-- Apply to Hinny lvin, Attorney.

Waterford Merch 21, 1817. MARIE CUPTER PACKET SAMULL, formerly advectised to be soid by Auction, at the NELBOR Horan, Milford, on Saturday, the with instant, has been sold by Private Contract. Milford, March 18, 1812.

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

AUCTION.

TOO RE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY next, the M 27th inst. at one o'Clock, at the Stores of Kisa and Joses, Old Sugar-House.

150 Heading Do

550 Barrel STAVES. 2 Tone heat Spanish CORK WOOD.

94 Barrels PHCH. 21 Barrels French ROSIN.

Just Linded out of the Betsey TIRMS AT SALE Waterford, March 21, 1212.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

Either in the Whole, or in Divisions, WARE LANDS of CORRIGANORE, containing neitly 13 Acres, situated on the River Suo and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Upards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly

coured withouthese three Years, and a long Leas sou d be given to an improving and solvent Tenant. Proposals will be received by RANCIS PERROSS. Waterford, March 21, 1812

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1812, During the Minority of Jones Langues, a Minor, ■AHAT Part of the LANDS of LISMATIGUE, now I in the possession of Barros and Bulgers. Proposals to be made to Euwand Elliott. Esq.

FATERFORD TRISH PROFISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES, as convenient as any in Indiano, capable of doing a large Bisiness in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Cones, and are so consentently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to eccive their Cirgoes direct from the Premies, there by eaving much labour and preventing injury to the

vor Particulars apply to John Atkins, No. 7, Wilbrook and to view the Premise, apply to Jones Berry, Waterford. August 28, 1811.

The Report which we now give of the Speech de-Brered by this Gentleman, at the late Aggregate Meeting of the Cathones of Tretand, will be observed ha our realers to be the most correct and most accurate as yet presented to the public. It will be found, we hope, that some justice is done to Prose talents which excited such general applause. That the lover of his country, and the admirer of the grow ing genius of our Island, will find great satisfaction in the pecusal of the following Speech we have no doubt.—We trust, that every effort, which shall hereafter be made by our countrymen, will rival the talents which we have already witnessed a and that the eloquence of our young advocates may be a resage of the advantages which the British Empire shall hereafter reap from their full and unqualified

So far, my Lord, from dissenting from the Resolutions just read, I am proud to think them the energetic and impressive expression of Catholic feeling, the emphatic manifesto of the Irish heart. If inexperience and youth be deemed intrusive on the councils of veterans in the ranks of religious Liberty, appeal to the enthusiasm of early life, to those cherished years, endeared by subsequent and successful exertion, when you first felt within you the stirrings of noble spirit at the name of Country, Irishman, and Catholic combined. If repetition be thought tedious and irrelevant, remember your Charters and your Rights, as well as your Religion, cannot be obscured by continued illustration, or "darkened by excessive bright." - [Applause.]

To an evenuse hook din the vicis itudes of our cause, no wonder the late creats should appear tinged by peculiar circumstances of disappointment, --- We had ne corresponding precedent in our history-the obstacles that had wet barred as from our inheritance were dispensations of a peculiar Providence, pecaliarly interested in the sufferings of nations, to wake our strength into eviciont and mactical advantage, to energize and invigorate our apathy into action .-We have passed through the fire and are purified .--The supposed defection, or secession, of the Prince is an original in the records of our sufferings. If ever a nation flung itself unreservedly on implied pladges, it was surely the Irish People; with a chivalrous prodigality of self-a proud abandonment of every little proviso of self-interest; they paid him on the credit of future liberality with the dearest sympathics that could attach a People to their Severeign. If this splendid perspective of unrestricted and associated blessing, sketched perhaps in some feverish interval of exultation, appears still to retire from our wishes, we are still inclined to impute it rather to the virid and exoggerated of buring of Irish anticipation, than the dispassionate hope of the philosopher.

I should much bement, however, that any reflection suggested by more external causes, were misiaterpreted into the idiom of despair. I can sufficiently conceive how much partial and detailed view. may seem to sanction the apprehensions of the timid; at the same time it is difficult to imagine any efficient ground for alarm, beyond what originates from yourselves, from self-division, (impossible at present) or self-deception, from the spirit of individual jealousy, or the disquised hostility of your conmies. Our chies reposes a immediately upon their own intrinsic justice, and so little on the contest ! gency of ministerial esprice, that it required firsts more than the common agency of moral cases and effect, to awaken aspirit independent of obstacle and emergency. A long and interacte acquire star on with opposition, under every possible artitude, had the ready sufficiently explained the mestery of our strough; it was reserved for the political Quixotien | of a Minister to prove by a new experiment on the country, that however he may bead, it is not percentted to the limited powers of an individual to break down the energies of a large and solution position of the community, and that whetever or asternal citcoms ances may appear to unbend their exertions, the secession is as momentary as the matcht signifier of the soldier on his shield, or the pause of hous cre they spring into a mere powerful display of their energy. - [Loud Applaises.]

Were I not deeply interested in the cause, I am too much overpowered by the emphasic referation of fact, to impeach the sincerns of these feelings; I have a powerful interpreter in your hearts -you appreciate too wisely the immunities of your fellows subjects-you feel too sensible, that the country of a freeman is only identical with the unrestricted enjoyment of his inheritance, to include at this moment in the silence of despondency and disappointment. Your enemies, unfortuentely, ressen with the same Your elemies, inifortiontely, resem with the same land of the land the Sovereign to the People and the People to their Sovereign: they are too auxious to concest from Lenthe true interest of a monarch, that his test glory is the grantoment of freezion, He best security, religies log in their hearts. In the moment of remove a d person third of convention to a month the removed and is fusing all their malignifies. They was see the malmal out anticipation of that decrease whose of just is expension and in the Control mergetis who have a love or east a ready the of some files 1: Leave they we still see that the second see that they are seen to be a second see that they are seen to be a second seen that they are seen to be a second seen to be you of your strong has been veril Social vanishing to think and a second of the second of th in a ries among the control of the c gone Herri

no. (Here).
There is a well-to sever, to met a like the interior series. Single property of them are to deposition of through the received to be a first or a part of the second the state of the s

indeed, but continue that it is a first not get so down to make the take despondent for the true to our mate a comment of possible adventage to general No, my Lord ! that the board apostatize from the comment ture. The Cube his not some into the creature of the cort. " feelings, as to bury as every master of matter on the conductive to a feli periling price or designs of the of inter-site as one, or well -- they mould min on a new be may, the above ages to have a so like the strings liets the constitution of the co gle they have cost; and however degree her extra- | concretion on their country nal support, he dill contions to come of the brooks of even their supplie importance and dignity of his cause as the uso her long portion is recommend due roes of the Diad, for the came with Co. The splendid aggregate of national comigs in I rank, abornall, you, my Lord, room a born properties charities of his blend with the brighter effulgence, per of public and patriots sistue, will not, for the | r first time, des rend to a solemn reconstraion of proses for the a compelling you into ciples which have refermed our Docty from share, vie as to the Mini ter, have dows, by an act of cowardice to ourselves, only to ; vi. be indulged in the imbecility of our political childs as hood; in a man most unspirited, and in a retion | the drawshoes and linguor of of gallant, ardent, cothusiastic men, in Irotant, in two and independent position most unertura".

You have little to appeared from spaceters loss from your momios - and dag from some creams stance. If the Prince seems, or a mornest to have parted with the frient him of the sportful beart at a clarge a discount to the a territor of the proof the delesive plausibilities country -- If he appears to have they are a represent protection over the dispersion measure of the adverearlies -- green en en engeltien, un engelter constitution ef mind may again costore his a feedless to our come -are no cortile Mr. Percent in a between the the attach nest of his country, sommer sty extracts ed both d his Ministerlat a fluence, arm of the Co-Joseph appropriate of either Horsen are of our promediste di missile relations are net se l'électés le press. sur, mother on tower of prill the Braders of the Controller and a store of all state prophers that one take down or will to tabe lock of faracity, and disprovise to become not set matured into existence ones so so cronding, no new and a what product raise mane, he there is seven of entastropho, that has resolvened at the commend danastics of Furope, so communicación in dangers, so appulling it it corresponds. I to consider energies of the land, Catholic as not a Protestant, without the replaces of religion of each trees, when t our squable send our benefit . Not, I know with what feedings of energy exerts a second receive our force on him in hour of the distinguished appropriate the transport the part Can sendom, a mer, una soute francisco de la Carta a the whele.

Exemples Carther to the contract of the -The influence of the Price of domina it is this e forecase. King of Postard be indeed present to an arapine tionably hole in accountable consument were breating, It is enther I other affection or a continue of parent on the hearts of his children, at His assort, from the more powers of his rook, was a reconstructions. and the Committee of the المراب المراب والمستدافة ويها وكالمؤلفة والمراب of miles wild maps in a section of miletings of the public bear, or, or it is not a farm of thick our Romany Sugar to a second every facility that ere also a constitution of the second Lead to the first of the second section of the second ble, I a s well, we sell to specify the a mall exclutthe masterious process I have saler. Francis & to bearing the contract Sugar Street procession freedom to the that each ber recess. " 01 are pregnant with the release. atarm for Winners two to treatients to Series men.

Opport to the notice of encount Mainters the England, by which we can proposed one, property of the many and the property more meaning, the bringh ple. It is mount between a recorder ignorance of Cours Depres of more are at the chose can been continued so as for a self-continued when uplied its the manufactor at a reference continued. supported in its storygiss is a second and a series to The state of the s Integrals of the more Vino discovered programme of the compact of our site there is a sign was a section of the section of commission of the الشارفين الرجفية المسامرية فالمرازات محمد والمعارض M 4. ... and Grove, and Grove and a second of the forexerting -M , which is the second of the second of contagned of the state of the s resigned expectation they have trained as in the gest trasmed, to the resigned expectation they have trained as in the gest trained to an interest of the second trained to the second trained to the second trained trained to the second trained tra become spine of consequence as a second to remove the second of the seco descent repeated and the steel of the analysis of the system of Petitioning is the analysis of the system of Petitioning is the analysis of the system of their councils direction of the system of their councils direction of the system of th to the system of Verificoing is the very present and the conversal and the spirit of their councils, directing all the approximation of the conversal and their materialism. They were seen that the conversal and their materialism. Comments of S and the second A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF A Comment of the and the second

The second of the second second second gone, [Here 1].
They are too a well, he were, to met a limit of the partition of their reported polyment as a first bar.
They are too a well, he were, to met a limit of the limit of their reported polyment as a first bar.
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The state of their percentile to assert the proud prin We wire in a gratiful people from their - - - - I want individual feeling to consider the distribution of their adv when from the I was a far count for the orthe was a section of the second of the section of the s were the same fire short and their many these and harmitation and The state of the s × .. $\ldots \leq I$, \ldots d.P

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