



EAST INDIA TRADE.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks.

SHewETH, That the Port of Liverpool has, in the course of little more than a century, from its peculiar local advantages, and by the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, raised itself from the situation of an humble fishing town, to the distinguished rank and importance of the second Port in the Kingdom.

That your Petitioners, whose province it is to provide and maintain the requisite accommodation for the shipping resorting to this Port, have, at various times, under the authority of the Legislature, and as the increase of the trade demanded, erected extensive docks, and other conveniences, for the shipping interests of the town.

That, urged by the merchants at large two years ago, when their trade was in great prosperity, your Petitioners sought for, and obtained, during the last Session of Parliament, powers for the further improvement of the Port.

That, in consideration not only of the existing want of accommodation in the docks for general purposes, but anticipating also the period when the rights of the merchants and traders of Liverpool, in common with all others his Majesty's subjects, to a free trade with the East Indies would be recognised, your Petitioners have commenced various works upon an extensive scale, calculated to meet the vast accession of trade, which they humbly conceived, would be the result of such a system.

Your Petitioners are, therefore, anxious for the prosperity of the important trusts committed to them, and confiding in the justice of this Honourable House, most humbly intercede that they will adopt such measures, as to their wisdom shall seem best, for obtaining to the Port of Liverpool, as well as to the United Kingdom, a participation of the trade with our eastern possessions, hitherto solely enjoyed by the East India Company, and your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Liverpool, in Common Council assembled.

MOST HUMBLY SHewETH, That your Petitioners conceive, that the Subjects of these Kingdoms possess an inherent right to a free intercourse of trade with all other nations and countries in amity with this subject only to such regulations as may be necessary for preserving a good understanding with those countries, and for securing to our own the Revenues derivable from such intercourse.

That the monopoly of the East India Company, however expedient or necessary at the period of their first Charter, is, as your Petitioners humbly conceive, in the present state of Commerce, and of the World, no longer so, and it is moreover inconsistent with those principles which are universally admitted to be essential to the progress of Commerce.

That every other nation in Europe being, by the signal success of his Majesty's arms, deprived of all territory and influence in the East Indies, as well as of all means of annoyance to the navigation of those seas, an ample field is now open for the exertion of British skill and enterprise, and for the investment of that capital which is rendered, in a great measure, useless, in those channels of trade where it has heretofore been employed.

That your Petitioners, as the guardians of the interests of the Town of Liverpool, while they lament the distressing consequences of the present monopoly, cannot but indulge a sanguine hope that the era is arrived which presents to the Merchants and Traders of Liverpool, in common with those of every part of the British Empire, new and brighter prospects in the participation of a Trade from which they have been hitherto excluded.

That your Petitioners are anxious to interfere with the Rights of the East India Company, which they apprehend may be maintained inviolate, without the continuation of a system that infringes the privileges of others.

Your Petitioners, therefore, reposing entire confidence in the Wisdom and Justice of this Honourable House, humbly entreat, that they will be pleased to adopt such measures as may secure to the Merchants of the Port of Liverpool the advantages of a free Trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Common Seal of the said Town.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the Merchants, Ship-Owners, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Liverpool, whose names are here subscribed.

Your Petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Honourable House, that, by various Charters, granted from time to time to the East India Company, your Petitioners have for a long series of years been restricted in carrying on Trade, as well with the extensive possessions of the Company in the East Indies, as with the whole of the Islands and Territories in Africa and Asia, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, and have thus, as your Petitioners humbly conceive, not only been prevented from exerting their mercantile skill and industry, and employing their capital in a manner the most advantageous to their country, but to themselves, but have been deprived of those privileges which their humbly opinion are the common birth-right of all his Majesty's subjects—the right of carrying on a free Trade to all parts of the British Empire, and other countries in amity with this United Kingdom, subject only to such general regulations of Trade as the policy of this country may require, or as may be necessary for maintaining the relations of these realms with foreign states, and securing to Government those revenues which may be requisite for its support.

Your Petitioners further beg leave humbly to state to your Honourable House, that they cannot but regard all monopolies, which prohibit the general body of the people from carrying on Trade with any other country, and in particular the monopoly of the East India Company, as highly injurious to the general interests of this country at large, and as greatly discouraging that commercial spirit which, from the nature and local situation of these Islands, is indispensable to their prosperity, or as may be necessary for maintaining the relations of these realms with foreign states, and securing to Government those revenues which may be requisite for its support.

Your Petitioners having therefore assembled together at a General Meeting, have resolved to appeal

for a redress of their grievances to your Honourable House, in the humble but confident hope, that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the petition of your most serious consideration, and that you will, at the earliest opportunity, adopt such measures for abolishing the commercial monopoly of the East India Company, as to the wisdom and justice of Parliament may seem most expedient.

(HUMBLIAR.) Liverpool, 20th March, 1812.

I am requested by the Committee to transmit to you a copy of the Resolutions which were unanimously agreed upon at a General Meeting of the Merchants, Ship-Owners, and Inhabitants of Liverpool, convened on the 17th instant, relative to the East India Trade.

The Committee, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it may affect the town of Liverpool, but as involving the interests, privileges, and rights of the Merchants, Ship-Owners, and Manufacturers, and all other the subjects of the United Kingdom, have directed me to appear at this place, in the first week in April, to cooperate with those from the other sea ports, cities, and towns, in whatever measures may be deemed requisite for the attainment of an object of such moment, as that of opening to the enterprise of the British Merchant, a free trade to all the world.

The Committee are convinced, that the most effectual mode of accomplishing so desirable a measure, is strenuously to assert the inherent right of all his Majesty's subjects to trade with every country in amity with us; and to express those sentiments in temperate and respectful Petitions to the Legislature, and by a Deputation to London from each of the Places so petitioning.

I am further desired to express the anxious wish of the Committee, to receive the most ample communications and suggestions from all parties interested, and to assure them of their devoted attention to this momentous question.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, J. M. BRACKENBURY, Secretary to the United Amity of the Corporation of Liverpool, and of the Merchants, Ship-Owners, &c. &c. of that Port.

Liverpool, March 17, 1812.

ATA Meeting of the Merchants, Ship-Owners, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Liverpool, assembled by the Worshipful the Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, in order to obtain to this Port the benefit of a participation in the trade to the East Indies.

JOHN BOURNE, Esq. Mayor in the Chair. Resolved—That we, in common with the rest of our fellow subjects, have a right to a free trade with all parts of the British Empire, and with every other country in amity with this subject only to such general regulations of trade as the policy of this country may require, or as may be necessary for maintaining the relations of these realms with foreign states, and securing to Government those revenues which may be necessary for its support.

Resolved—That we humbly conceive, that the great object of all legislative regulation in the commercial concerns of the country, is the protection of this equal right in the subject, and the further extension of an honourable, just, and legitimate commerce, and that therefore all monopolies which exclude the general body of the people from the exercise of this right, are in derogation of the birth-right of the subject, and contravert the chief purpose which they ought to have in view.

Resolved—That the monopoly of the East India Company is an additional instance, with others that might be adduced, of the injurious consequences that must attend all such attempts at an exclusive trade; and that we conceive it to have been fully demonstrated, not only by the most conclusive reasoning, but by incontrovertible facts, that such monopoly is prejudicial to the general interests of the country at large, and discourages that commercial spirit, which, from its nature and local situation, is so essential, and so indispensable to their prosperity, and upon which their security at this moment essentially depends.

Resolved—That upon these grounds we will most cordially unite with our fellow subjects, the inhabitants of other towns and sea ports in the Kingdom, in Petitions to the Legislature, for the abolition of the commercial monopoly of the East India Company, in such most speedy and effectual manner as they may in their wisdom judge most expedient.

Resolved—That the Petition to the House of Commons now proposed and read to this Meeting, is approved, and that the same be signed by the Chairman, and the persons attending this Meeting, and by such others as may think proper to sign the same.

Resolved—That the Chairman be requested to transmit such Petition to the Members for the town of Liverpool, in order that they may present the same.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with other great towns and collective bodies of the manufacturing and commercial interest throughout the Kingdom, and adopting such measures as they may conceive to be most likely to carry these Resolutions into effect.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

We lament to announce a further rise, and that a great one, in the price of bread. There was no Court of Aldermen this day; but the Lord Mayor, after respecting the returns, ordered it to be advanced three pence per peck. The price of the Quarter Loaf is thus advanced to 1s. 6d. This is the property of the country under the wise, economical, and able management of Mr. Perceval and his enlightened conductors.—Globe.

The Persian frigate has captured a French legation, of 16 guns, and carried her into Genoa. There is no further intelligence, this day, respecting the L'Ouistout squadron. While the Earl of Wellington is preparing abroad for the attack of Badajos, in conjunction with his Catholic Allies, Mr. Perceval is equally active in preparing at home to take the field against the Catholics, on the 14th inst., for which day he has ordered a muster of all his forces in the House of Commons. His return is not that he will have 200,000 men; but that it is not the half of the House of

Commons, which consists of 658 Members.—If then he cannot do more, he may be considered as already beaten; for when the influence of the Crown, and all the facilities which he possesses, to bring his whole strength into action, are considered, it is fair to presume that every man of the remaining 258, not absent from necessity, is against him. The Members known to be favourable to the Catholic cause, and whose presence is confidently expected in the House of Commons on that important day, we understand, exceed 200. Should this speculation be realized, there will be an end to the Ministry of Mr. Perceval.

A Gentleman who left the river Plata on the 7th January, three days subsequent to the departure of the Neveus, states, that in the commotion which took place at Buenos Ayres, upwards of 100 were killed and wounded; that the disturbance originated with the friends of the party of Savoyada, who has been banished into the interior; and that as soon as he had withdrawn, three persons who were entitled to the public confidence were nominated to compose a Junta, for the direction of public affairs. Their names are Chiclana, Sarata, and Passos.—The first is the President, the second a brother-in-law of Liniers, and the third a Doctor of Law. The Gentleman from whom we have this account assures us, that the emigrant Spaniards of South America are more than ever jealous of, and disgusted with the English, and that the consequence of their ascendancy must be, the most grievous imposition on our trade. He was embarking for Europe, in consequence of orders of recall.

Last evening, his Excellency Count of Fernan Nunez, Duke of Montellano, Ambassador from His Most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. attended by Colonel Landmann and suite, arrived in London from Falkmouth, where they landed on Friday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1. We received this morning the following Letter from our Dover correspondent.—It is reported by fishermen which the French have horded lately, that most of the prisoners' men have been sent to man the Flushing fleet, and that preparations are making to send out a part of the flotilla, to be sent away to the eastward to annoy on shipping in the Sleeve and Belt, and defend the shores of the Cotentin from our small cruizers; they tide it from one port to another as the wind and weather permits; it is also reported, that Bonaparte intends visiting Antwerp, to view the fleet and arsenal previous to his joining the army.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 22d ult. They mention nothing of Bonaparte's departure from Paris, nor do they make the slightest allusion to the immense military preparations in the North. They contain voluminous correspondence from General Blake, and a letter said to have been intercepted from General O'Donnell, altered and interpolated, to give weight to an assertion which Bonaparte has been making many times these four years, that it is useless on the part of Spain to make any resistance to him. Our readers will know what credit is due to these statements, when they find them making the Spanish Patriots declare, that the English army is the object of their hatred and disgust!

While the enemy are thus inactive on the South of the Tagus, Marmont does not seem at all more inclined to attempt any thing against us from the North. On the contrary, two of the three divisions of his army which had been stationed on the Tagus, had taken a westerly direction, of course, therefore, increasing their distance from us, and have marched towards Valladolid.

We can scarcely, therefore, believe that they could now assemble a force in sufficient strength, or with sufficient speed, to induce them to attempt such a march from host-not as would sixteen his Majesty's Rome's paps, or his precious papa's coffee. This is one of the fruits of his anti-commercial regulations!

A morning paper of this day contains the following paragraph:—Mr. Hawker, an American Agent at Plymouth, has written to an American house in town, to complain of an outrage which he states to have been committed on an American vessel by one of our naval Commanders. The facts of the case are stated to be these:—The Hotspur, American vessel, is said to have been intercepted by his Majesty's ship Andromache, on her way from America to Bourdeaux, the Captain having first detained her, and since brought her into Plymouth; but the greatest object of the grievance is stated to be, that the Hotspur having on board dispatches from the American Government, addressed to the new Minister at Paris, Joel Barlow, the Captain of the Andromache had opened and perused them, and on being applied to for the restitution of them, had thought it his duty to refuse compliance with the request.

Captain Knowles, the Captain of the Hotspur, arrived in town this morning, and stated, that he had dispatches on board, which the Captain of the British frigate opened and took with him. We have no further information upon the subject. There are Baltimore Papers by this ship to the 21th of February; but the Captain left them at Plymouth. The general opinion at Baltimore was, that we with this country was likely to take place.—We do not believe it.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2. The Notification of Lord Wellington's intention to besiege Badajos, has been almost immediately followed by the account of considerable progress having been made in the siege. Dispatches from Lord Wellington arrived yesterday afternoon, of the 21th ult., and among my other readings may not have been the Bulletin issued about four o'clock, which is said to be—

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1.

Dispatches have been received from the Duke of Wellington, dated the 20th of March.

His Lordship invested Badajos on the 16th, and broke ground on the following day, forming a first parallel within 200 yards of the outwork, all of La Pionera. Lord Wellington conducts the siege in person, with the 7th, 14th, and Light Divisions, upon the left of the river.

Sir Thomas Graham crossed the Guadiana on the 16th with three divisions of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, and marched upon Santa Marta and Valverde, while Sir Rowland Hill, with two divisions and a brigade of cavalry, moved upon Medina, where he made some prisoners.

These movements induced General Drouot to retreat from Villa Franca to Honnaches, to preserve his communication with General Dalmatin's division, stationed at Llerena.

Upon the 19th, a sortie was attempted by the garrison of Badajos; 2000 men pushed out against the right flank of our works, but were immediately driven in with considerable loss by Major-General Baines. In this affair General Pictet's Aide-de-Camp, Captain Culbert, was killed, and Lieut. Colonel Fletcher slightly wounded.

Since the commencement of the operations, the loss of the Allies has been about 150 men killed and wounded. There was no general movement of the enemy upon the side of Ciudad Rodrigo, so late as the 17th of March; but two of the three divisions of Marmont's army which had been upon the Tago, had moved through the mountains, in the direction of Valladolid.

The rains had been very heavy for the last days. The arrival of the dispatches from Lord Wellington was followed last night by a Mail from Lisbon, enabling us to add some further interesting particulars.

Three of the divisions of our army are employed in the siege, and as the first parallel was begun within 200 yards of the out-works, a few days only would be necessary to bring us sufficiently near the place to batter it in breach. The distant result to the enemy of the sortie of the 19th, would, it is supposed, prevent him from making any further effort of the kind. The place was expected to fall by the first week in April, if a vigorous attempt of the enemy were made to relieve such measures as may be deemed necessary, in order to obtain to this Port the benefit of a participation in the trade to the East Indies.

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Sailed the Zealons and Eshalon, for the Baltic. The Furious gun-boat has detained and sent into the Downs the Neptunus, Capt. Peterson, from Seville, taken at anchor off Gravelines, with a signal for a pilot boat.

Fire-ship.—Sir Richard Strachan and the fleet under his command are under weigh, and will soon be off Flushing.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, attended by the City Remembrancer, arrived at Carlton House. Soon after they were introduced into the presence of the Prince Regent, to know when his Royal Highness would receive the Address of the City, lately voted in the Common Hall, when the Prince was pleased to appoint the 9th instant.

Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Huntley left Town this morning for Portsmouth, to superintend the embarkation of his five regiment, the 42d, for Portugal. They are to be sent out in men of war—a much better mode of conveying troops than on board transports.

A Swedish Messenger, with dispatches for Government, is arrived by the Diana packet. He came express from Stockholm to Gottenburgh, in 50 hours. The Diana sailed a short time ago from Harwich for Anholt, in company with the Lady Nepean packet. The former, with much difficulty, reached her destination; but the latter, after meeting with considerable injury at sea, was compelled to return, and seek a British port for shelter. There were more than 200 men on board, and a Catholic Chaplain, but so numerous, as well as active, were the Danish privateers, that it was deemed expedient not to venture them all on board at once.

The Diana has also got a strong squadron of ships of war at Christianstadt; and amongst them the new frigate which was stated some time ago to have escaped from Copenhagen in the night.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

Since our last publication, a great variety of interesting articles of intelligence have been received; but the space they have occupied obliges us to be brief with respect to them. Generally referring, therefore, to our columns, we shall only give one subject, of which it was not necessary to give the details. A Council of war has been held at Paris on Captain SALES' Case. Commander of the frigate Cleopatra during the action of May the 24th, 1811, in which the frigate Romanus was taken. The charges were—for having done all in his power in that action—for having separated himself from his Commander almost at the instant of the action—for not having made an attack on the enemy—and for having failed in his mission to the Isle of Java. The Council condemned him to be cashiered, to be imprisoned three years, to be degraded from the Legion of Honour, and to defray all the costs of the proceedings.—One Mail day.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM DENNIS has been elected Member of Parliament for Ennisman. In returning thanks to his Constituents, he declared himself firmly attached to the policy of the present Ministers, but at the same time professed his readiness to grant the claims of the Catholics, they coming to such securities in favour of the Established Religion as may be considered necessary. This declaration affords important matter for hope and reflection.

WEXFORD CATHOLIC MEETING.

[FROM THE WEXFORD JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 2. This Meeting, as heretofore advertised in our Papers, took place this day, at the County Court-house, the use of which was given by the High Sheriff in the kindest manner. About one o'clock the Meeting began to assemble, and a little after two, the chair was taken by Sir Thomas Esmonde Barr. The business of the day was opened by L. E. White, Esq. Barrister, who addressed the Meeting in a short speech, in the course of which he stated the object of the Meeting; that by the late decision of the Court of King's Bench, and until the opinion of the House of Lords was taken on the matter, the right of petitioning by delegations was precluded.—The only mode left to the Catholics was Agitation, and for the pure and only purpose of addressing the Prince Regent and petitioning the Legislature. He then adverted to how far the attainment of Emancipation affected the very lowest person of the Catholic community, of which he gave some instances. After paying some well-merited compliments to the liberal Protestant Gentlemen who signed the Petition of the Catholics, and to those who attended the Meeting, and making an apology for the absence of Robert S. Carow, Jun. Esq. (who was prevented from attending, by the illness of a near relative), he concluded by reading out a letter from that Gentleman, which, as well as we could collect, was to the following effect:—That if (Mr. Carow) conceived his presence would at all advance the attainment of Catholic Emancipation, he would, notwithstanding his circumstances (the illness of his relative), attend the Meeting, as it was a subject on which every person should speak his sentiments openly, and without disguise, as his sentiments openly, a question the urgency of the prosperity of the country depended on. The following Resolutions were then proposed by Mr. White, and seconded by William Talbot, Esq., and passed unanimously:—

THAT SIR THOMAS ESMONDE, Barr. in the Chair. Resolved, that we adopt the Petition to both Houses of Parliament, as prepared by the Catholic Board, and that same be signed as the Petition of the Catholics of the County of Wexford.

Resolved, that Sir Thomas Esmonde be requested to present the same to the House of Lords.

Resolved, that we approve of the Address to the Prince Regent, that we solicit to our Signatures, and that Sir Thomas Esmonde, Barr. Henry Lambert, of Caragh, Esq. and Major Philip Bay, do present the same.

Resolved, that we consider the pure and independent mode which the Catholics possess, of doing themselves and the Empire justice, as well as our own Votes or Influence to any Candidate, who may lead his support to a Minister avowedly hostile to Religious Liberty.

Resolved, that we cannot withhold our admiration of the conduct of the enlightened statesmen, Lords Grey and Grenville, who refused to accept of power at the expense of principle; and we consider them, as well as the Duke of Bedford, Earl Fitzwilliam and Moore, and the other illustrious Patriots who composed the virtuous Association of the Thatched House in London, worthy of our Veneration and Esteem.

Resolved, that our Thanks, as well as our hearty expressions, to our enlightened and liberal Protestant Countrymen of this County, who have signed a Petition in our Favour, and who have this day attended our Meeting. THOMAS ESMONDE, Barr. in the Chair. WILLIAM TALBOT, Esq. in the Chair. JAMES MEYLER, Secretary.

On the vote of Thanks to the Protestant Gentlemen who attended the Meeting and signed the Petition being proposed, Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. rose and spoke to the following effect:—

Mr. Chairman—I should not now encroach upon your time, inopportune as I feel myself to offer any observations that may either strengthen your resolutions or direct your judgment, but that a total silence on my part might wear the appearance of insensibility or indifference, to the flattering expressions of approbation with which my Catholic Brethren have honoured my conduct, and that of their other Protestant Friends in this County, on this, and on a former occasion. While in every Body of the Catholics assembled to advance the great object of this Meeting, their Emancipation, I witness the same uniform tenor of loyal and peaceful conduct, of pure, but animated and well-directed zeal for the restoration of their just rights and privileges, so long still to be my boast that I have not, from any position, acquiescence in party clamour, abused myself from the legal Assemblies of my Catholic Countrymen.—[Applause.] Besides, it does appear to me, at the present awful crisis of public affairs, a duty imposed on every man, who may have some stake in his native Country, to shake off the diffidence and reserve of common life, and openly to avow his sentiments, which, though in the beginning only the growth of private opinion, become, in the end, the basis of public action.—[Applause.]—When last we were assembled here, we all indulged what then appeared well-founded expectations, that the day was not far distant, which would conclude the season of ungenerous and injurious restrictions on our Prince, would, likewise, have abolished, for ever, the injurious and hateful restrictions on his Catholic Subjects. Those expectations, that they appeared to approach so near to certainty, it has been the fate of the Catholics not soon to see frustrated; yet, surely, no man will deny, that this Country had ample grounds for hope in the character of the illustrious Personage now at the head of the State, from the known and avowed conduct of the friends of his early days, and from his own generous professions of regard for the People of Ireland—professions repaid on our part by almost an eastern admiration. [Hear, hear.]

There is, I may almost say, a man in Ireland ignorant of the excellent friendship of his Royal Highness for that first of Statesmen, Mr. Fox? a friendship reflecting equal honour on the Prince and on the subject, and which, in all the vicissitudes of the political world, it was the good fortune of Mr. Fox to preserve entire to the last moment of his life. We well know the sentiments of that enlightened Patriot on the important subject of Catholic Emancipation—we know that he was at once its warmest friend and its ablest advocate, and if it might be forgiven us, in this moment of disappointment, to arraign the all-wise decrees of Heaven, we might almost presume to repine at the eternal absence of his Country's Friend at a period that presents the most fearful picture of his Country's dangers. [Applause.] The Catholics of Ireland have suffered the keenest affliction of which an ardent mind is capable, the disappointment of their fondest hopes; and have beheld, with the deepest grief, what would seem to be the Sun of Royal favour setting at noonday. But let us still hope, that it is only the temporary obscurity of a passing cloud, and that this sun will quickly re-appear with more than former splendour. [Hear, hear.] Let the Catholics, and the friends of the Catholics, still be undimmed; though the rays of intolerance are still collected in the British Cabinet, as in a focus, yet the pure light of reason and liberty burns brightly in the minds of a whole nation. [Hear, hear.] I hope, from long intercourse, that I know the People of England too well, I am sure I respect them too much, to suppose that they participate in the unjust prejudices of their Administration; prejudices, that we have seen, on the recent occasion of the grant to Maynooth, so ill regard the Irish Catholic from the benefits of religious instruction, and as if political exclusion were not sufficient, would make a monopoly even of the gospel itself. [Applause.] On every occasion where the just claims of the Catholics come under the consideration of the Le-

gislature or of the People, we see the tongue of calumny and the hand of corruption directed against their motives and their merits.—[Hear, hear.]—It is vain to dole the Catholic disavow the unconditional and horrible doctrine most falsely attributed to his Religion—in vain to dole that a common God in satisfaction of his veracity; the eyes of self-interest and the eyes of intolerance are shut against him, and he is coldly ordered to await a better and still more distant season of redress. [Loud and continued Applause.] In the mean time, no engine of depression or defamation is permitted to be idle; the almost innumerable folios of our Statute books, and the museums of the Antiquarian in bigotry, are ransacked to give to common language some new and unexpected meaning; the modern delegate is called to the bar of Criminal Justice; and the ancient writer is cited to appear, by his book, before the recalcitrant benches of our Parliament, while the Doctors of the nineteenth century wage what they may call a holy war upon the Doctors of the sixteenth. But the character and opinions of the modern Catholic are not to be learned from the winter's tale of our grandmothers, or the mazy sheries of Doctors' Commons; they may be learned from their own lips and from their actions; from their patient endurance of oppression; from their service to the State. [Hear.] The true character of the Catholics of Ireland may be read in the long history of their Country's triumphs, in which they have ever bravely borne their share; triumphs in which they would be unworthy to participate, did they for a moment forget to claim rights that they have earned by their toils, and defended with their blood. [Loud Applause.] If the firm conviction of my own mind were not sufficient as to the urgent and immediate necessity for the fallacious concessions to the Catholics, I am proud to think I should have to guide me, in the like opinions, the great names of Pitt, of Fox, of Windham, and of Burke, and let me add the great name of Doctor Johnson, who was ever indignant at the grinding system exercised on the People of Ireland—a system that he denominated the oppression of the few ere the many. [Loud Applause.] Mr. Chairman, in the interest excited by the subject, I have exceeded the narrow limits I at first prescribed to myself in rising to attempt an address to you, which, in any other Assembly than that of friends, I should not have attempted at all.—[Hear, hear.] But I must not omit to congratulate you on the extensive and liberal support of your Protestant Brethren throughout the Kingdom, and I am proud to say in this County, where many of the principal Gentlemen, indeed a large proportion of the great resident proprietors of the soil, have come so handsomely forward to sign the Petition in your favour; among those your own gratitude will point out to you the name of the future and highly-favoured candidate of your County, Mr. Carow, and also the name of a Noble Lord, (Lord S. Chichester) who has lately fixed his residence amongst you, on his own estate, where his spirit of improvement and his liberality give the noblest indications of his high descent. Mr. Chairman, I have now only to thank you for the attention with which you have heard me, and to express my hope that your labours may speedily be crowned with success; that, on this question, so vitally important to the Empire, a grateful people may exclaim, "Great is the cause of truth and liberality, and it will prevail."

Mr. Waddy sat down amidst the loudest acclamation. FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST OF THE 4TH.

American Papers of so late a date as the 21st of February, (being seven days subsequent to the date of the crisis already mentioned) have been transmitted to this Office, per the Felix, Captain Cornwall, which arrived at Cork. The Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced, and several seizures had been made, under the suspicion of being British produce or manufacture. The papers are silent respecting the accommodation between the two countries, on the basis of Mr. Erskine's treaty; but letters of the same date, received by the same vessel, contradict the rumour which was so confidently circulated by Newspapers of a certain character.—Thus, the opinion given by The Dublin Evening Post on the subject, is fully confirmed.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, the Newry Fly Coach was stopped by a strong band of robbers, who, without any previous intimation, fired into the Coach, but fortunately without injuring any of the passengers, though the Fly was full. They then proceeded to hand out those in the Coach, one by one, and, with the most dreadful imprecations, made them deliver up all they possessed. There were two ladies, Mrs. Hamilton and Daughter, whom the robbers obliged to kneel down in the road, declaring they would shoot them instantly—one of the gang, however, interferred to save them, and even declared he would not allow their baggage to be touched. However, the Captain of the banditti ordered every thing to be carried off. Money, watches, trinkets, clothes, every article was plundered. The Rev. Mr. Berrford was in the Coach, and, as we understand, £200; another Gentleman lost £500, and it is thought the villain carried off with them, altogether, more than £2000 in cash and other property.

English Stocks, April 2. 3 per Ct. Cons. for money 60—Do. for acc. 60 1/2 3 p. Ct. 99 1/2—Do. Scrip. 45 pr—Bonds par. 10 pr. Ex. Bills is. dia. 1s. pr.—Ditto (3d).—

Irish Stocks, April 3. Bank Stock, 100—G. Canal 6 p. c. Deb. 100 1/2 1/2 p. c. Deb. 134 1/2 1/2 p. c. Deb. 114 Grand Canal Stock, 100—Royal C. Deb. 6 p. c. Ditto Debentures 101 1/2 City Bonds, 6 p. c. Exchange, 9 1/2 per cent.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Feary, Mr. James Laverty to Mary Annan, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Laverty.

DECEASED.—On Friday last, aged 78, Mr. Flanagan for a number of years Master of the Blue School, in this City.