PARLLAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, APRIL 20.

ROMAN CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND. Mr. ELLIOT rose and said-" I hold in m hand the Petition of a very loyal, and, I may add, of a very illustrious portion of his Majesty's subjects, I mean the Roman Catholics of England. who have selected me to be the bearer of their claims It will, I have no doubt, create in this House, and in the empire at large, a melancholy reflection, that two years ago, these claims were entrusted to the hands of an individual endowed with powers to do umple justice to any cause, however great .- [Hear, Hear !]-The lustre these splendid talents shed is now withdrawn, and, according to the narrow views of human wisdom, we may say, that there never was a period in our history when we stood more in need of that light to guide us through the gloom of error that surrounds us, and of those stupendous powers to stem the awful tide of danger which threatens to overwhelm us. The details of the grievances complained of are to be found in the Petition presented to this House by Mr. Windham, in 1810, and it is consequently needless for me to go at any length into the topics touched upon; but it may, perhaps, not be improper to recal the recollection of Parliament to the fact, that the Catholics of England stand in a situation different from that of any persons of the same persuasion under the dominion of the Crown. The English Roman Catholics are excluded from many of the privileges that the Irish enjoy. The English Catholic cannot vote for a Member of Parliament; he is shut out of all corporations, and is inadmissible to degrees in our Uni versities; he is not allowed to act as a Magistrate, and, in short, is excluded from all offices, both ci vil and military, so that he cannot even hold a commission in the army or navy .- [Hear, hear !] This is the condition, or rather this is the state of disfranchisement of the individuals who have signed this Petition, whose names cannot be read by Englishmen without kindling within their breasts recol-

professing the Catholic faith. The Petitioners claim. that they may be allowed to participate in the privileges which the British nation in general enjoys, that they may more effectually rally round their Sovereign at this period of peculiar danger. They throw themselves on the wisdom, the policy, the justice, and I hope I may add, on the hearts and feelings of the Members of this House. [Hear, hear!] It is not my intention now, more than to move that the Petition do lie upon the table, reserving to myself the right, should it be necessary, of adopting

lections of the past achievements of their ancestors,

for the renown of their native country. They are

the descendants of those persons, who, when the

Catholic faith was the religion of the realm, were

the firm opponents of foreign influence; they are

country, but whose names will be found enrolled

with those of the most strenuous supporters of do-

mestic rights-[Hear, hear!]-who, at the pe-

riod of religious animosity, immediately succeeding

the reformation, were still admissible to the martial

profession and sometimes were seen, not only ac-

The Petition was then brought up and read, together with many of the noble names attached to it. PROTESTANT PETITION.

any further proceedings founded upon it.

Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD said-" I am Charged with a Petition which is to be presented to this House from the persons whose names are signed thereto, being Protestant land-owners in Ireland. Some circumstances that have occurred regarding it, render it necessary that I should trouble the House with a few words. I would first take the liberty of stating why it has devolved upon so insignificant an Individual as myself, to present one of the most important Petitions that can be brought under the conmideration of Parliament. It may be known that the Member for Dublin, at whose suggestion this Petition was first set on foot, was immediately afterwards obliged to leave Ireland, and it devolved upon me to undertake the task he reluctantly resigned, and to be instrumental in its progress, and I am consequently in possession of circumstances important to be known previous to the approaching discussion of the Catholic Question. The Petition is from the Protestant Proprietors of Ireland, and is perfectly unprecedented, not only in amount of property belonging to individuals who have annexed their names at any former time to a Petition upon this subject, but it is the first instance of any general application on the part of the Protestants of Ireland on behalf of their Catholic fellow-subjects. To establish the importance of the Petition, it is suf-Protestant Proprietors of Ireland. | Hear.] I am desirous of repeating the fact, because, if it be thought that I overstate it, I am desirous to be contradicted, that I may resort to the proofs with which I am provided. I repeat, therefore, that the Petition expresses the sense of a decided majority of the Protestant Proprietors of Ireland, both landed and commercial. I feel it right further to explain, that this Petition, although most respectably and numerously signed, by no means contains the names of Emaucipation on principle; and I wish, with the son why the names of several who are favourable to the time the measure was suggested, and he rememit on principle, do not appear to this Address. A bered the speech with which it was introduced, at a great number of Protestants in Ireland did entertain a notion that it would be proper, in any Petition | self; but he distinctly declared, and in the most de-

securities. A large proportion, therefore, declined affixing their signatures, because it did not comprize the stipulations they required to be inserted. I wish further to state, that many of those whose names are affixed, do not desire Catholic Emancipation unconditionally; but it appears to all who have signed, that it was not a proper matter to be mentioned in a Petition, but that it ought to be left to the wisdom of Parliament; there are numbers who would willingly have added their signatures, if those conditions had been inserted. Many who expressed themselves decidedly favourable to the object in view have refused to sign it, on account of the violence of the recent differences between the Irish Government and a part of the Catholic Body .--- I think I have now stated enough to entitle this Petition to the serious consideration of Parliament .-I have, however, to add, what I am sorry to be obliged to mention, that against the Petition (conducted in the most moderate manner, intentionally guarded against the slightest imputation of an attempt to agitate the public feelings) all the influence that could possibly be used by the Irish Government has been directed. [Mr. W. Pole said No, no;" very audibly across the House. The Right Honourable Gentleman says No: and having so asserted, I feel myself bound to go into proofs of the fact. I say again, notwithstanding this contradiction, that the influence of Government has been most notoriously and indecently directed against the Petition I hold in my hand. [Hear, hear. The office of Sheriff, a place of most sacred trust, and of the utmost importance to the due distribution of justice, has been tampered with.-[Hear.] Persons who have been promised to be made Sheriffs for the next year have been set aside. because the individual recommending one of them had signed the Protestant Petition. I say, that another person, who was actually understood to be

appointed, did signify to the Irish Government, that, having also signed the Petition, he apprehended he should be deemed an improper person to fulfil the duties, as his predecessor was rendered incapable on a similar account. [Hear, hear.] I now that individuals possessing public situations. will not say directly, but indirectly, received nenaces from Government, that they should forfeit their places if they favoured the Petition. I the descendants of those who were not only the know, too, that the partizons of Government have held out threats to people, if they suffered the Peproud assertors of the external independence of the ition even to remain in their houses; the terrors of inflicted vengeance have been used in the most undislinguished manner for the arowed purpose of defeating the Petition .- Under all these circumstances, it stands a proud proof of the rapidly extending liberality of the Protestants of Ireland in favour of Catholic Emancipation. [Hear, hear, hear.] It companying our fleets and armies, but leading them a to me an extreme gratification to state, that to battle and to victory against invaders and enemies the most numerous signatures are obtained from the North of Ireland, the inhabitants of which are peculiarly Protestant. I am the more proud of it, because it shows a change of opinion in the only part of Ireland formerly most opposed to this measure; it is a change to be well considered by his Majesty's Ministers, because it proves that the Protestants, as well as Catholics, are now united in the cause. I have said that it is signed very numerously ; but the names are not nearly so numerous as they would have been, if the Petition had been circulated among the lower classes. The signatures only of circumstance very much to be regretted; because, a case like the present, it would have been desi-

rable to have ascertained thus unequivocally the sense of the middle, as well as the higher order of Protestants. The persons who had the management of it were, however, desired to apply only for the signares of persons of landed property, and, although at it. it is swelled by the names of several thousands, it is ot, for this reason, of such magnitude as it would otherwise have appeared. I should remark, also, that there are several parts of Ireland to which, from accidental circumstances, the Petition was not sent, but where, had it been otherwise, it would have met with very extensive support. In some parts many signatures have been obtained which have not been affixed to this Petition; for, by letters I have received to-day, I find that, since I quitted Ireland, several copies of it have been signed most spectably in the County of Down, which is more eculiarly a Protestant district. Under these cirimstances, I feel myself authorised, not only to be laid upon the table, but to recommend to the

House to receive it with serious attention, as con-

taining the decided sentiments of the uninfluenced

and independent part of the Protestant Proprietors

of Ireland."-[Hear, hear!] On the question that the Petition be brought up, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE said, after what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman, he ficient for me to state what, without an approach to thought it necessary to trouble the House with a were printed, they would then know whether they exaggeration, I may confidently assert, that it ex- few observations. He did not deny the assertion did represent what they were asserted to do; but he presses the sentiments of a decided majority of the of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that those who had signed the Petition constituted the majority of the Protestants of property in Ireland; but he tion. With regard to the Protestant Perition, he would say, that it was the first time, he believed, | knew that various arts were used to obtain signathat the unipority of the Protestants had been faourable to Catholic Emancipation. He strongly enied, however, that the Irish Government had used any undue influence, or any influence at all, to prevent that Petition from bring signed; and he was very certain that if the Irish Government had chosen to exert itself on the occasion, or had wishall those Protestants who are favourable to Catholic | ed to cause any dissension, Petitions of a very different nature to that now presented would appear on utmost confidence in the fact, to meetion the rea- | the table. He (Wellesley Pole) was in Ireland at

public dinner. by the Right Hon. Gentleman him-

presented to Parliament, to include conditions and I cided manner, that the measure was not interfered I ny foundation, and the best proof, he thought, was the character of the person who was now Lord Lieuenant of Ireland. Did any one suppose that the Duke of Richmond would lend himself to such views? Hobeliered, on the contrary, and declared his belief, upon the honour and conscience of a the Duke of Richmond would be scorned by him, as one desirous to involve the country in confusion and distrust. He wished the Petition to have a full and free discussion; but he thought it was not exactly correct in the Right Hon. Gentleman to deal o those insignations

Mr. M. FITZGERALD said he had not the least hesitation to name cases, and the County to which he alluded was the County of Carlow. He had no doubt of the fact, and he would restate it .--The nomination of Sheriff to that County had been promised to a gentleman, and he had mentioned the romise to several of his friends; but shortly after e was informed that he had been set aside, because he had signed the Protestant Petition: the shrievaly was promised to another Gentleman, but he havng also signed the Petition, and knowing why his predecessor had been rejected, declared that he could not therefore accept the office. He had heard, also, and from authority that he could not doubt, of individuals who had been menaced by the Irish Government, with loss of their situations, if they signed the Petition. He would not mention their names, because that would be to involve them in that very danger which hung over them. He knew an instance, and could prove it, of a person friendly in principle to the Catholic claims, with whom a Petition had been left for his signature; when called for the next day, he said to the person who called. Sir, since I saw you yesterday, I have been threatened with the loss of my place, if I suffer it to remain in my house."-[Hear, hear!]

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE protested that b knew nothing of the circumstance of the Sheriff of

Dr. DUIGENAN maintained that the Petition had been smuggled about for signatures in a claudestine underhand manner. Not one-third of those who had signed it knew any thing of its contents : he himself had not read it; but, from the cowardly way in which it was handed about, he did not believe it contained the names of one-hundredth part of the Protestant property of Ireland. He could speak positively as to the North of Ireland. and from theuce the signatures, he knew, were very insignificant, those from the County of Down ex-

Mr. PARNELL thought the Right Hou. Doc tor was quite incompetent to deny the respectability of the signatures to the Petition, as he confessed he had not seen the Petition, and of course could know nothing about the signatures. He himself had no doubt that they did represent the Protestant majority of commercial and landed property in Ireland. He knew that the last two Catholic Petitions were signed by almost every Irish Member in that persons of considerable property are affixed to it, a House; and if the Protestant property of Ireland, therefore, be properly represented, that fact spoke a volume. There was only one Petition against poration of the City of Dublin; but when he re- (this day). collected how much that Corporation was under the influence of Government, he was not much surprized

> Sir GEORGE HILL denied that Government nterfered either one way or the other. He said that it would be his duty to present to-morrow (this dar) a Petition from the County and City of Londonderry, a great body of the inhabitants of which was against Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. HUTCHINSON affirmed, that there was a omplete revolution in the sentiments of the Protestants of Ireland, and he thought the day could not be far distant, when that revolution of sentiment would lead to the concession of every thing which the Catholics required.

Mr. FITZGERALD denied that the Petition had been smuggled about; but he confessed that beg permission to bring this Petition up, that it may it had been communicated with as little publicity as possible, to avoid any agitation of the public

Dr. DUIGENAN maintained that the Petition ras smuggled about in a claudestine manner. He knew instances where persons who went to see it were asked first of all if they meant to sign it? and if they declined saying whether they would or not, they were refused the perusal of it. When the names was certain that there were many Protestants of the first eminence who reproduted Catholic Emancipatures: many shopkeepers in Dublin, whose subsistence depended upon their trade, were threatened with a general combination to ruin them if they did not sign it. He knew this could be proved. -He could mention several counties where the Petition was rejected with disdoin by the Grand Juries and therefore he had grounds for saying that it did not contain the majority of the commercial property of Ireland. He would mention an instance of r Dissenting Minister in the country, who signed the Petition, who was hunted out of his church by his congregation, and reproached with the opprobrious name of another Judas. [A laugh.]

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir JOHAN NEWPORT rose to present a Pall with, either directly or indirectly. The object of tion from the Roman Catholics of the County and the Irish Government was to allow Catholics or City of Waterford, signed by a large body of men Protestants to petition the Legislature, in any way of great respectability, both landed and commercial. that was not illegal. The Right Honourable Gen- The I fon. Baronet was then proceeding to composet tleman had alluded to the case of the appointment of in a tiene of strong animadrersion upon those gross a Sheriff : but he wished the allosion had been ex- and ; troundless calumnies, which had been propaplained; for his own part he did not believe it had gated by a certain quarter, against the Romin Camtholica of Ireland, when he was called to order to Mr. POLE CAREW, on the ground of its not being orderly to allude to what had passed in -

form er debate. Sig JOHN NEWPORT soid, that, in speaking to a Petition, which complained of these calm Gentleman, that any person offering such advice to | niet, he had a right to advert to them, as they had been sent abroad on the public, in the shape of a pam thlet by the Right Hon, and Learned Doctor opposite. He then moved that the Petition be

> The Petition was then brought up and read, and orde red to lie upon the table.

bree cht up.

REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION. MIr. HUTCHINSON said, that it was not been interation to bring before the House the question of the Repeal of the Legislative Kluion, upon the day (Tue sday, 28th) for which it at present steed. He was ; it the same time anxious to have it distinctly underst cod, that his sentiments upon the whole of that great question remained unaltered-circumstances however, wholly unconnected with his eniuious voon the subject, might have occurred to render the postponement at this particular time expedient .- [Hear, hear ! |-- He did therefore now postpone it, and he should, a pon a future day, state when he should finally bri og it forward.

GOLD COIN BILL. Mr. POLE CAREW, on the question that the Report of the Gold Coin Bill be brought up, did not oppose the question, but thought that the fermer part of the Bill, which had the effect to offer more for gold t' ann its nominal value, was capable of

Lord FOILKESTONE condemned the principle of the Bill, as making actions, not morally culpable, penal. He said that for the fourteen years before the suspens ion of cash payments, there had been but our convic hous for forgery, and that for the fourteen years; absequent to it, there had been 471 .---He moved, as an Amendment, that the Report be rought up that day six months.

Sir JOH N NEWPORT disapproved of the exension of tibe Bill to Ireland.

Mr. BARING shortly opposed the Bill; after which a division to, ok place on the question that the Report be brought (ap, when the numbers were-Aves 138-Nees 29 -

The Bill was then , recommitted, and The CHANCELL OR of the EXCHEQUER proposed, what he ter med, a valuable Amendment. aking away from the li indlord the right of ejectment after a tender of Dank- moles in payment of his rend by the tenant.

It was warmly poposed by Messes, HORNER. BROUGHAM & others, on the ground that it was a nost important alteration is depriving the landlord of his only remaining remed 5, and making Bank-Notes to all intents and purpose as legal tender.

The CHAN, of the E XCHEQ, and Mr. SIME-ON maintained a contra ry position; insisting that nothing new in principle was suggested, and indeed that the alteration had been in contemplation from the commencement.

The Amendment was passed without a division; the Report was brought up, received, agreed to, and

The other orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Two o'Clock.

The following Activertisement appeared in the Reading Mercury:- -

Abstract Currency of the Bank of England-For the King's 5 4 and ard Currency.

" Being desirous of obtaining Guineas lawfully correct within the R calm, and being unable to efect an exchange of B. mk of England Notes for them at par, I hereby give notice, that I am willing to sell Bank of England Notes for such Guineas on the terms following, that is, one bundred and fifteen pounds, in Bank of England Notes, for one hundred Guineas, or, Othe Pound Two Shillings and Six-pence in Bank of England Notes for every G. JOHN BERKELEY MONER.

" Coley Park, Reading, April 19. " Attendance given cluring the week, from ten to twelve every morning. No Light Guineas taken-" N. B.—The Act of last Session, Ch. 127, making it a Misdeme anor to change Bank Notes for Guineas, otherwise than at par, expered on the 25th day of March last, and it is hoped, that a law so impolitic and partial, and tyrannical, injuvious to the character of the Banl; of England, fraudulent to the Stockholder, and the whole class of Creditors under Contracts made previous to 1797, subversive of the King's coin, ruinou to the Public Exchequer, and every way unworthy of an enlightened Nation. will not be renewed by the Legislature. The best cure for the present glut of Bank of England Notes is, to let them be at a Disce intagain, as they were in 1696.

submission to public epinion." STOCKHOLM, APR 11.8 .- It is reported that Ausria receives. Illyria and Stlesia, as a compensation or providing 100,0000 men. We are informed that onaparte is very us well. His complaint i. I to be dropsical.

The date of returning confidence in paper is absti-

nence from all Legis! Frive interference, and an entre

W 4 ERFORD: Printed and publishe d by the Proprietor, BIRNIE, Book

Ramsep's Waterford Chronicle.

 N_0 , 11,282.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

NOTICE. DO HEREBY engage to pay the following BOUN-TIES to any Person or Persons, who shall impor POTATOES into this City, for public Sale, under the Circumstances hereafter stated; and I do further pledge myself to use every lawful exertion in proecting, not only POTATOES so offered for Sale, but also all other POTATOES or PROVISIONS which shall be brought to Market: and I cautionall Persons sgainst forcibly possessing themselves of any PRO-VISIONS, either in the Market, or coming to it, as am determined to prosecute with the utmost Rigour of the Law, any Person or Persons so offending :-For the first CARGO or QUANTITY of POTA-

TOES, not less than THIRTY TONS, which shall be brought at one time to the Market-House of Waterford, and publicly sold there, before the first day of July next, the sum of for the second ditto as above, -

For the first Do. not less than TWENTY TONS,

For the second Do. For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIFTEEN TONS, For the second Do. - -For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than TEN TONS, -For the second Do. -

For the third Do. For the first Do. not less than FIVE TONS, For the second Do. Do. For the third Do.

Notice to be given to me, on the arrival of the Po tators, before any shall be sold out; and, if two or more Cargoes shall arrive at the same time at the Mirket-House, that shall be deemed the first, which shill contain the greatest Quantity, and so in proportions Proper Peace-Officers, together with the M htery, if necessary, shall attend to protect the Pro-JOHN DENIS, Mayor. Waterford, 85th April, 1812.

> TO BE LET. WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE. OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

FUNHE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street, and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occupied by ASTHORY JACKSON. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting-

House, near the Bridge. Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1812. N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day between Twelve and Two o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD.

PAIR of bay Carriage HORSES, perfectly sound A and gentle in Harness, light movers, and only sex Years old. Also, a very neat, light CHARIOT. on its first wheels, and in perfect order. They wil be sold together or separately .- Application at this Waterford, April 29, 1312.

TO BE SOLD, WELL-SECURED YEARLY PROFIT-RENT of £100, arising out of the Lands of BALLYMA-CART, in the County of Waterford. For Particulars. apply (by letter, post-paid) to Thomas Seward, At torney, at Youghal, in Vacation-and, in Term, at No. 8, Great-Ship-Street, Dublin. Youghal, April 17, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS,

FEMIL LANDS of MOTHILL, containing One Hun ded and Fifty-six Acres, situated within three Miles of Carrick, part of the Estate of the Blue School, founded in this City, by the Right Rev. Dr. NATHANIEL FOY, Lord Bishop of Waterford.

* Proposals, in writing only, to be received by the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Mayor of Waterford, and the Dean of Waterford, the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the Government of Waterford, April 9, 1812. said School.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

Either in the Whole or in Divisions, TRAUE LANDS of CARRIGANORE, containing nearly 73 Acres, situated on the River Suit and about two Miles distant from Waterford. Up wards of thirty Acres of this Farm have been highly manured within these three Years, and a long Lease Rould be given to an improving and solvent Tenant Proposals will be received by Francis Pennon. Waterford, March 21, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

FRIO BE LUT, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS, DWELLING-HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPSEY, sitrated near Mullinahone, in the County of Tipperary, mid-way between Cloninel and Kilkenny, and 9 Miles from Carrick-on-Suir. These Mills are very advantageously circumstanced, and contain large Storage; the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime OT Application, in Writing, to be made to Trac-

THE NOWIAN, Kilkenny; or John Wright, Mullinalways. John Straits will show the Premises. * . * The Tenant may be accommodated with more Land, if required,

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT, L BOUT EightAcres of the LANDS of BALLYMA-/A KILL, County of Waterford, adjoining to the Cove, setuated on the River Sair, and only one Mile from the City of Waterford : being a most beautiful thatical cany Gentleman to build upon. The LEASE is for two Lives, and 31 Years, in reversion. Apply to Ben. Roughers, Esq. Waterford. Waterford, Nevember 26, 1312.

able Terms.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL NEXT, AT THE EXCHANGE.

IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, SEVERAL LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD PRE-MINES, situate in and near said City, and now producing £500 per Annum-together with a convesient DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES near the Quay, on which a considerable sum has been lately expended. Also, a large PBW in the CATHEDRAL. For further Particulars, apply to Edward Courts, NAY, or William PRESESSE WATSON.

The Purchaser of the Dwelling-House may have the eatire Furniture (comprising every necessary artiale) at a fair valuation, or they will be sold by Auc tion on the Premises, Wednesday following, the 22d. The Dwelling-House and Stores will be unoccupied the 15th, and can be viewed from that day.

Waterford, March 31, 1812. (3) The above Sale is adjourned to Saturday, the FIELDING. Auctioneer

MAY-PARK.

UPON BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of MAY-PARK, with any quantity of GROUND that may be required; or, the INTEREST in the Whole will be sold. May Park is beautifully situated on the Banks of the River Suir, and at the distance of only one Mile below the City of Waterford The House is modern, containing, on the Ground Floor, a hand-some Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimensions, and Hall: excellent Bedchambers up Stairs with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient OF-FICES, two COACH-HOUSES, and STABLING for even Horses. The Gardens are walled in, well plant ed and cropped. Application to be made to HUMPHRY Mar. Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford. Gar The HOUSE will be let, completely furnished

for One, Two, or Three Years. April 11, 1812.

DISTILLERY.

W. M. ROBINSON has for sale, at his RECTIFY ING DISTILLERY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN PIRIT of WINE, and Genuine RECTIFIED WIII

KEY, all of most superior quality.
His Stores are supplied with One Hundred and Fifty
Puncheons of Prime CORK WHISKEY; and his price
for every article in the Line will be found as modeate as those of any other House. Or No Gredit will in future he given, where the

quantity purchased shall not amount to Fifty Gallons.
Waterford, March St, 1512.

TO BE LET. FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT. THE IRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW. with the LANDS, and the HOUSES thereon , such Repairs as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenant, who can have immediate possession. Apply to THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel. Waterford, April 4, 1912.

THAT BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE,

FRIAR, THE Property of DAVID HEARN, Esq. will stand this Season, at SHANAKUL, at three Guineas to Gentlemen, and one and a-half to Farmers, and 2s. 6d. to the Groom. The Money to be paid before

ervice, as the Groom is accountable. He was got by Monk, his Dam by Coalheaver, her Dam by a thorough bred son of Old England's, her Dam by Bajazet, her Dam by Pepper, her Dam by the Kilmoylor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Mare. April 11th, 1812.

WATERFORD IRISH PROVISION AND CORN STORES, TO BE LET.

ARGE capacious STORES and WARE-HOUSES A as convenient as any in Indiano, capable o doing a large Business in the Manufacture of Paovisions and reception of Conn, and are so conveniently situated as to admit Vessels of large Burthen to receive their Cargoos direct from the Premises, the eby saving much labour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jony Atkins, No. Valbrook ; and to view the Premises, apply to Jor August 23, 1817. Banny, Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City F NHE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Accof Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 13s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

WHITE RANGED HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. | lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 2 3 0 3 4 0 7 1 0 9 3 Two-Penny, 0 4 6 Four Penny, 0 9 4 0 14 2 1 2 7 0 14 2 | 1 5 4 | 1 12 2

GT All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in pr ortion-and besides the two initial Letters of the Baer or Maker's Name, the White Bread must narked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H-and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Louf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Figure, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock. of all Wheat. Meil, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be

levied according to Law.

JOHN DENIS, Mayor.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO RE LEE, for three Lives, or thirty-one Years, from the 1st May next, a small, next HOUSE, n thorough order, situate in Pracu-Lang, and adoining the Concerns of Doctor BARKER. Said House to Mr. STRTURE WRIGHT, Foulkwath Castle, Fresh- AND PROSPERITT OF HIS COUNTRY, SHOULD BRAYE is the property of HAMPBEN HELY, Esq. Proposals N. B. Mr. WRIGHT will attend in Carrick on Ind

May to declare the Tenant and give possession. TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE & CONCERNS in COLERECE-STREET, in which Mr. PHILIP HAYDEN lately resided a also, some Lots of BUILDING GROUND at the Waterside and John's-Hill.—Apply to ABRAHAM SYMES, who lies a few Tons of HAY to dispose of on reason-

Waterford, March 31, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT. THE HOUSE, in PATRICK-STREET, in which Mr. CHARL DORBYN now resides. Inquire of him, a said House. Waterford, March 22, 1812. at said House.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Debate on the Earl of Donotiga more's Mo-

tion continued: The Duke of SUSSEX rose to second the motion His Royal Highness said, every good subject was bound to maintain the laws of his country. That obedience, however, which must be religiously ob-

served, did not prevent their Lordships from examining and investigating those laws, which, when made, might have been useful and necessary, but afterwards, from a total change of circumstances, might have become oppressive and obnoxious. If, on an examination of such statutes, the subject found himself aggrieved, he then had a right to petition the Sovereign, or either or both Houses of Parliament. That was the greatest privilege of our glorious Constitution, on which too much stress could not be laid; by it the tranquillity of the subject was insured-by it the security of the State was preserved. The Petition should be drawn up in a respectful and decorous manner-it should be received by the House with condescension, and examined with the most attentive care, to satisfy the subject of the inclination of the House to do him justice, and redress his grievances. With these impressions, and actuated by such motives, the House, he conceived, ought to take into their consideration the memorial which was now presented; bearing in mind the additional weight it received from the respectability of the signatures, with reference to character, to moral worth, and to property. The subject was momentous in the extreme, and in its decision the Constitution was most deeply concerned; they ought not, therefore, to treat it lightly, but give it that cool and serious hearing, which would satisfy the nation at large. Warm and impassioned feelings, however they might be prized at other times, ought now to be laid aside. On such an occasion, they should come forward with the calmness and coolness of Plato or of Socrates, that they might be able to form and to give a disinterested opinion as to the feasibility, propriety, and expediency of the measure. Let bigotry, which had emerged from the dark and loathsome recess of illiberality and ill-nature, make room for justice, confidence, and generosity-with such pilots, they might be sure of bringing the vessel to a safe anchorage. Much had been said about a new Era-ho had looked for it with the greatest anxiety -but he had looked in vain. At this enlightened period, even in this city, stories were conjured up to slarm the weak and credulous. They were told of the ghosts of murdered Protestants, calling for vengeance on Papists. If he could learn, that, instead of addressing the feelings and prejudices of men, those whose duty it was endeavoured to inculcate principles of evangalical charity and forbearance, then would he bless the discovery, and offer up his prayer at the throne of the Divine Being-then would he hail the dawning light of the New Era! Whatever obloquy had been cast on religion, as productive of aught but benefit, was unjust. The divine instruction was fraught with benefit; it was the alteration only of those heavenly doctrines, for which the act of men alone was accountable, that had produced discord. Let us here pause, and examine the page of history, which had been stained with indelible diagrace by the feuds of those who called themselves Christians. Such an examination would clearly prove, that those disputes had originated with man slone, who had shewn himself a being fond of blood. If, then, the task devolved on them to remove those lisabilities and grievances which had lasted for so great a length of time, he hoped they would convince Europe and the world, when they looked tocountry and a great people, in whose bosoms love, truth, and generosity flourished, and fondly built their nest. From hence an emanation might go forth to the extremest parts of the earth; and the rise the threatened invasion, in her reign, that more and progress, in this blessed isle, of unfeigned Chris- mercy was intended for the Catholics than the Protian charity, founded on the true principles of the testants-the Spanish Admiral having plainly de-

Gospel, thus become the source of universal benefit. HE WAS WELL AWARE, THAT THE MAN WHO VEN-TURED TO STATE HIS OPINION PLAINLY, AND TO SPEAK THE TRUTH, WOULD CREATE MANY ENDmies. But he who felt disinterestedly, AND WAS WARMEY ATTACHED TO THE WELFARE EVERY DANGER, IF HE THOUGHT HIS EXERTIONS WERE MERLY TO BE SERVICEABLE. He should act with the courage of a Curtius, and plunge into the gulf, if his country demanded the sacrifices. He

trusted to the justice of the cause he advocated-" Home sum-nil humani a me alienum puto i" It was the cause of homanity, of universal toleration, which he was pleading, unconnected with any other feeling. Instead of opposing the prayer of

the Petitioners, he conceived it ought to be gooded; and, acting on the example of our Redeemer, those who wanted instruction should be enlightenedthose who were irritated should be pacified by genthe methods. If this course were not pursued, it ted to this, that the Catholic would either be incensed against his Protestant fellow-subjects, or he would become a hypocrite, for the sake of power, by taking up doctrines which he disbelieved; or he would become a free-thinker, and thus society would be deprived of the strongest check upon his actions, which was derived from his religious belief. By toleration, all religious Governments became stronger. The wisest mode appeared to be, to feave all religions quietly to themselves, as long as they did ubt interfere to disturb the husiners of the State ; for no society had a right to exercise any power over the opinions of individuals, except when they threatenel it with danger. A limited State might wisely adopt restrictive laws, as to religion; but that system would not equally apply to a large empire, consisting of several distinct parts. The Greeks and Romans aefed on this principle in their conquests, and they were every where acknowledged as friends. Their great energy, who followed, as mearly as possible, the principles of the ancients, had practically Illustrated this position. Could not Great Britain take a lesson of wisdom from an enemy? By adopting a similar system of liberality, combined with the excellence of our Constitution, this country might bring more converts to her cause, by inspiring with sentiments of veneration, and with a hope of partle cipating in such great benefits, millions of brave and loyal allier. If the Memorialists had not declared so fully their opinions as to the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, he should have thought himself called on to enter more minutely than he would do into a discussion of those points, to shew to their Lordships that they had been frequently misconcelyed. [His Royal Highness here quoted passages

rom a letter of Pope Gregory, from an epistic of St. Bernard to Pope Eugenius, from several tearned writers of the Primitive Church, from the Decree of the Council of Constance in 1415, and part of the declaration of the Gallican Church, in 1652, tending to prove, that in some lustances the Popes had obeyed a temporal power, that the separate jurisdiction of the principal spiritual and temporal authorities had been defined, and that a temporal Sovereign could not be deposed by the decrees of the Church.] His Royal Highness then observeed, that he would renture to assert, that no Severeigns, no subjects, no armies, ever exerted themselves more against the authority of the Popes, than the Roman Catholic Sovereigns and subjects of this country. The religious tenets of a people always savoured of the political principles of their country. Great Britain, insulated from the rest of Europe, maintained a species of religious and civil liberty, almost unknown elsewhere. The King always possessed the Sovereign power overall those things which were not strictly ecclesiastical. For four hundred years before the reign of Henry VIII. the Common Law was expounded by Roman Catholic Judges; they of course were acquainted with the Common Law; but having expounded the Law of the Land as they had done, it was clear that they decided against any doctrine which went to hold up the supremacy of the Pope. By their exposition, the civil power could not award excommunication, nor could the spiritual power inflict imprisonment without a delegation of authority. Ever since the reign of William the Conqueror, which began by a refusal to swear allegiance to Pope Gregory II. although the payment of Peter's Pence was acceded to, this system had prevailed. In the time of King John, the preservation of Magna Charta must be attributed, in a great measure, to Cardinal Langton, who refused to excommunicate those who supported it. Henry the Eighth also espoused the same principle—for, in the Act passed in his reign, it was expressly stated, that no part of the Charter should be altered. Queen Mary, who repealed many of Henry's laws, by a clause in an Act passed in her reign, provided, that the wards this nation, that there still existed a free Pope's Bull should not interfere with the independence of her subjects. Queen Elizabeth repealed the Acts of Mary, and re-enacted those of Henry VIIIth, but it did not appear, at the time of

clared, that, in the event of a landing, he would you would not wish another to do unto you. On J of a political party; in this view, not only the Ca- Was it likely, that the Roman Catholic Clares have there of the Notablished Rollinian and I would be satisfied without their share of the frequently been urged in argument against them.-But he thought that objection was fully answered, Highness here read several extracts from the writings of different Popes, to combat the assertion that Roman Catholics, with the sauction of their Church, might swear to perform duties towards persons of a different religion, and break their oaths, without being considered as having acted criminally.]-If any additional conviction of the falsity of this assertion were necessary, the conduct of Queen, Maria Teresa, towards her Hungarian Protestant subjects, would be conclusive-when she was in distress, and surrounded by enemies, she took up her infant son In her arms, and exclaimed, "O, Hungarians! behold your Prince, unable to defend himself-do | therefore moved, that the word " Roman," should you protect him, and I promise, when he is of age to reign, he will reward you for your fidelity."- | tant subjects of the realm come under the denomi-The Protestants flocked round her throne-and, in return for their loyalty, she repealed those restrictions which former Sovereigns had imposed on them. The benefits commenced by her were continued by Joseph II. and the rights and privileges of citizens were fully granted to them. Very different was the conduct of our Elizabeth towards those who had fought and bled for her ancestors. The Protestants, under King William, contended for that which the Catholics now sought to obtain by Petition-a full emancipation. For King James pursued the same conduct towards this country, at that time, which had been since exercised towards Ireland. The system of exclusion was most dangerous. General exclusions and privations were not allowed by the Constitution.—Sooner or later they would destroy the Constitution, or it would destroy that entertained by himself, the principal difference them. By the provisions of Magna Charta, be- | was, that, while the Noble Earl thought that every fore a man could be subjected to punishment, he restraint should be removed which affected the Romust be tried by the judgment of his Peers, and the laws of his Country. But the Roman Catholic, who was not accused of any crime, was the law should remain in force: nor was he disprevented from arriving at those honours to which posed to regret the result of experience on the beneall men aspired-by which injury and indigni- fit derived from them. The great objection, which ty were inflicted on him. As to the latter part of the oath of allegiance, now that the Stewart family of Catholic Emancipation, was, the usurpation was extinct, he considered it merely a matter of of temporal power by spiritual persons. It was form. He wished not to stir up the ashes of an unfortunate and illustrious family, but this should be | pish Supremacy, and finally led to the Reformarecollected, that, though the Stewarts were firmly | tion, aided by co-operating causes. It was this supported by the Catholics, they received no benefit | subordination of civil to spiritual power which he in return for their affectionate attachment. In the must always consider as the great and fundamentime of Charles the Second they were considered a very loyal body, and yet, in the latter end of that reign, without any sufficient reason being adduced, new laws were enacted against them, amongst which the detested Corporation Acts were most conspicuous. The Legislature had in its own hands the He could assure the Noble Earl, that he was power of creating bulwarks to secure the Establish- | not actuated by any species of that entity to ed Church from danger, and he could see no evil like- which he had alluded, or by any dislike to the Roly to accrue from acceding to the prayer of the Petitioners... He felt this the more strongly, when he considered the great similarity which subsisted between the two Churches. This similarity was so remarkable, that many persons designated them as sisters of one family. Although the Established Church had not the same number of sacraments, with the exception of one, it retained all the formsthough confession had been exploded, still it was | the superiority of the Protestants? Had Roman recommended in some parts of the Church-service; Catholics been placed in such situations, would it and in the service for the visitation of the sick, the | not have been a breach of those laws which were doctrine of absolution was recognised. The Protes- | deemed essential to the security of the Protestant tant Religion had its Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Establishment? Then, until he was assured, that and Prebendaries; it had its provinces, dioceses, securities equally firm were provided, he could never parishes, and churches; it had its offerings and its | accede to a total removal of the disqualifications of Easter dues, all evidently borrowed from the Catholic Church. When the two religions were so nearly alike, it would be much better if those who opposed emancipation would point out the political principles they wished to exclude, than to enter into a controversy on religious doctrines-[Hear, hear.] | realm, for a sovereign to perform. After the acces-The country was at that moment supporting the Catholics of Spain and Portugal against an all-grasping | charation of Rights was converted into a statute .hand. Were they not fighting with a view to preserve the religion & property of Roman Catholics? Noble Lords opposite would say Yes, but, at the same moment, their determined hostility to that religion falsified the assertion. It had been stated, that the present was not a time for Emancipation. His answer was, the Crown. (Hero the Noble and Learned Lord that it could not be granted without limitationsbut the Committee was the proper place for considering them. And, whether those claims were con- | Catholics from political power was acknowledged ceded on the score of justice or of favour, the sooner they were set at rest the better. Some persons said, they ought to be refused, because the Catholies were turbulent. But, if that were the case, he certainly could not be persuaded that the proper way to pacify them was by giving them cause for ir- It seemed, however, that all those precautions and ritation. He spoke thus favourably of the Roman Catholics, because he was attached to a body whom he had always found ready to support the country, notwithstanding their disabilities. On all occasions, they had evinced the most loyal and sincere affection to his family and to their fellow-countrymen of every persuasion. He recollected, when he was any act which might endanger the Constitution .in Rome, having seen the portraits of their Majes- (Here the Noble and Learned Lord read several ties placed in the Hall of one of the Colleges, as an passages of the Coronation Oath.) All these preincontrovertible proof of their respect for those Ilcautions (his Lordship continued) would be unne-Instrious Personages. His Royal Highness, advertessary, unless they were intended to impose on ing to his severe illness, observed, that he uttered the conscience of the Sovereign an obligation not these sentiments at a time when a few moments might | to consent to any act which he might deem remove him from this mortal life, when he was hillinjurious to the security of the Constitution, ed with the pleasing hope and consolation of eternal or the interests of the State. The question, existence in another and a better. Under such cir- then, was simply this, whether the proposed Act counstances, men generally formed a true estimate of | was likely to be injurious or not? And when things. In such moments, he had often thought, if he found that the guards which were now in exisplaced face to face with his Maker, what recom- | tence to protect the Constitution had been found mendition he would be able to lay before his Re- sudicipat for the purpose during so long a period, deemer, and the answer of his conscience always he should not be induced to depart from their secuwas - Follow the Divine dictates - lore your rity to may speculative notions or opinions. It was

obedience of the Catholics to a foreign power had | tinue to act-fer he felt that this world was not the termination of life--the existence of man did not end | sidered us political parties. The question, then, here. It was in vain to argue that the safety of the by their taking the oath of allegiance. [His Royal | Church required those restrictions. Lost indeed | must that Church be, whose existence depended on the depreciation of a great body, who sought a participation in those rights which were common to mankind. His Royal Highness then passed a high culogium on the fidelity of the Irish People, and the independent character of the Catholic Church of that country, and concluded by expressing his assent to the motion

The Bishop of EXETER ross to observe, that the Noble Earl had madea mistake in making use of the word " Catholic," instead of " Roman Catholic," in the wording of his motion; and he be inserted before " Catholic," as all the Protesnation of Catholic.

the objection of the Reverend Prelate, desired that the Petition from the University of Cambridge should be read; (which being done accordingly, it appeared | tellectual powers, Mr. Locke, and others, had adthat the word " Catholic" occurred in it) this the Noble Earl thought sufficient to establish the propriety of the expression; but had no objection to the alteration desired by the Reverend Prelate.

one or two blunders in the Petition did not justify a blunder in the motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that The motion of the Rev. Prelate was then (as we understood) acceded to Lord REDESDALE said, that, in the view which the Noble Mover took on this subject, and man Catholics, he, on the contrary, was of opinion, that those restraints and securities formed by was the foundation of every other, to the measure this which first shook the foundation of Potal objection with relation to this question. It was to be considered, that the Protestant Religion was the Establishment of the Country, and that this should be supported and maintained for the peace and quiet of the whole community.man Catholics, as such, or bigotted attachment to the Protestants. He only considered the safety of the Constitution of the country, of which the Protestant Church formed a part. When it was the poliev of James II. to favour the ascendancy of the Roman Catholic Church, he wished to give to persons professing that religion places of trust under the Crown. For what purpose, but to destroy which the Roman Catholics complained. After the abdication of King James, the Prince of Orange had been called to the throne of these realms by the Convention Act; and the Declaration of Rights enumerates a variety of acts, contrary to the laws of the sion of King William and Queen Mary, this De-This Act he would quote to show, that it was held to be inconsistent with the safety of the Kingdom that the Sovereign of these realms should profess the Roman Catholic religion, or marry a Roman Catholic, and that by so doing he would be excluded from read different extracts from the Bill of Rights in | the Crown the most contracted negative. Did they support of his argument.) The exclusion of the by James the Second himself afterwards, with an express concession, that no Catholic should sit in the Commons House of Parliament; and the succession ras at that time provided for in the Protestant line, excluding all branches which were not Protestant. restrictious, which their ancestors deemed wise and | go into a Committee; for, if the object of such a just, were now to be considered as unjust. Their Lordships all knew, that an oath was taken by the King at his Coronation, binding him to maintain the Protestant succession; and that oath was imposed on the Sovereign to prevent him from committing

tholics, but those of the Established Religion, and the Scots, which dissented from it, were to be conwas, whether these political parties, distinct from the Establishment, were to be admitted into a share of political power, with safety to the State? In an absolute Government, the Prince, baving the complete controll over all the parties in the state, might admit any set of men into power, and he could as easily exclude them, if he saw any occasion for doing so; but in a Government like this, such a mode of conduct was absolutely impossible. If the

Catholics were admitted to all the places of trust and power under the Crown, the consequence would be the ascendancy of a hostile political party; for it was impossible to be a true Roman Catholic without a hostile feeling towards Protestants. Men would be men-the desire of obtaining authority, power, and emolument would naturally influence them; and, besides this, there was another influence likely to operate as strongly, namely, the be-The Earl of DONOUGHMORE, in answer to lief, that the Catholic Church was the only true one -that this unfortunate persuasion existed there was the highest authority to prove-men of the first inmitted, that Catholics denied salvation to any persons out of the pale of their Church. The page of history shewed the unfortunate conflicts which had existed in Ireland upon the subject of religion, and there had also been struggles in this country which had produced much bloodshed. In early life he had conceived that some concession might be safely granted to the Catholics, and their Lordships would do him the justice to say that he had gone the length which he thought consistent with

85. In our next publication, we shall enter on the details of this interesting discussion, when Mr. GRATTAN's speech will be given without diminathe safety of the State; but further than that, his tion, or abridgment. mind was not satisfied by any thing he had heard upon the subject, that it was right to proceed. He staff, the Messenger, passed through Canterbury on had heard it urged, that we supported the cause of the 24th, on his way to the Port-Admiral at Deat. Roman Catholics in Spain and Portugal; but he who was to forward the answer of the British Co could not see any force in that argument, for he vernment to the late communication from France, had no objection to the Roman Catholic Religion in a Flag of Truce for Calais, or Boulogne, The being exercised, if it did not tend to disturb the nature of the Dispatch from France, as well as of established order of things in this country. The the answer of our Government, is still wholly unexistence of that Religion was no injury, provided known to the public. did not interfere with the Government and the Constitution, and, therefore, there existed no reafull and accurate details of the fall of Badajos. These son against the alllance of this country with Spain and Portugal. Besides, the tone of the Catholics was very different from what it had been at the comencement of the concessions to the Catholics, which

but could that prevent it? Was it by increasing the

political power of a body who had shewn themselves

disposed to agitate the country? Would they, by

increasing the means, diminish the disposition? On

the contrary, he thought they would greatly in-

crease it; and that a concession on that ground

would be as unwise, in the consequences which were

s had been in buying off the Danes, as often a

they invaded their territories. It had been suggest-

ed by the Royal Duke (Sussex) that, as every guard

and security were provided, it was, therefore, pro-

per to go into a Committee. But there was no

conditional concession would satisfy the Catholics,

and this they had declared on various occasions in the

most positive terms. It was not a little singular, that

those, who would not make the slightest concession

on their part, desired to be put in possession of situn-

tions which would give them the patronage of the

Protestant Church. [Hear, hear, from the Trea-

sury Benches. They desired to be raised to places

of trust under the Crown, and yet would not grant

not condemn themselves by refusing to concede the

Veto? Did they not declare, by the refusal, that

they would not place the highest Dignitary of their

Church from under a foreign controul hostile to this

ountry? And did they, notwithstanding, de-

mand an admission to power which would give them

tained, that it would answer no good purpose to

neasure was to conciliate the Catholics, it would not

be effected by any thing short of entire and absolute

concession; and for the truth of this assertion he

need only refer their Lordships to the Resolutions

passed at Galway, at a Meeting where Lord Efrench

resided .- (Here the Noble Lord read over some

of the Resolutions, which pledged the Catholics

not to vote for any Candidate who would not sup-

&c.) For what purpose, then, would their Lord-

ships go into a Committee? What had they to

consider? What to debate upon? The sim-

prepared to give all they asked, for less than all

visted a religious sect, bound by implicit obedience

o their priests, that obedience did not leave them

ree agents. How was it possible that a set of per-

port the entire concession of the Catholic claims,

a controll over the Protestant Church? He main-

ground for supposing this, for nothing less than un-

likely to ensue from it, as the conduct of the Sax-

details are fertile topics both of congratulation and of sorrow; but we must, for the present, pass them over in silence, with only an expression of deep regret, that so many should have fallen and been sewere received in the spirit of amity and good will; rerely wounded upon the occasion, amongst which but the moment they gained a standing-place, they last number appear the names of two young and enassumed the language of menace and intimidation. erprising natives of this City. Speculation is busy The Noble and Learned Lord then adverted to the as to the future proceedings of the hostile armies. It publications which were circulated by the Catholics, s said, that Lord WELLINGTON, in General Orders. which he maintained to be full of falsehoods and ssued after the storming of Badajos, called upon the misrepresentations; and he consured the disposition troops to prepare themselves, as he expected soon nanifested to rake up those half-buried writings to have another opportunity of proving their steadiwhich had formerly tended to inflame the passions ness and valour. It is, of course, unknown to what of the people. Among others, he alluded to a measure these expressions allude-whether to agwork entitled " Ward's Errath of the Protestant advance upon the enemy besieging Cadiz-to an in-Bible," a work particularly suited to that purpose. ention of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, which Mar-They were told that the way to prevent the separa-MONT has invested—or to some other undertaking of tion of the two kingdoms (so much to be dreaded) still greater importance. was to grant the boon demanded by the Catholics:

On the 6th of this month, Mr. THORNTON made nis public entry into Stockholm, and, on the 8th, he was invited to a royal Banquet, at which BER-NADOTTE presided, and at which the Russian Ambassador, General Von Suchtelin, was one of the

would be satisfied without their share of the emply

ments of the Church; and, if so, would not the P.

tablishment follow? If, then, they were preparal

to vote for the motion, they must be prepared

abandon that Establishment - [Hear, from the M

nisterial side. Nay, they would be bound to d

so. In the year 1793, the late Lord Clare had

prophetically said, that, if they yielded one point

they should go on, step by step, until they conceded

the whole, for that nothing short of that would n

tisfy the Roman Catholics. For these reasons, and

under the impression that entire concession was that

gerous to the Establishment, he felt it his duty h

[The remaining speeches, whose interest and in

delaterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

In a considerable part of our last publication, we

mentioned the arrival of the London Mail of Saton

day, the 25th, nearly six hours before the regular

course. The only intelligence of moment, which te

conveyed, was the conclusion in the Commoni of

the debate on Mr. GRATTAN's motion, " That ,

Committee be appointed to consider the state of the

laws inflicting disabilities on his Majesty's subjects

professing the Roman Catholic Religion." On adi-

vision. the votes stood thus - For the Motion -215

-Against it-300-Majority against the Motion

The Courier of the 25th states, that Mr. War.

We have copied from the London Gazette the

portance forbid us to abridge them, shall be detail.

resist the motion.

with the first opportunity.

The London Journals of Saturday contain no other news worth noticing. No Mail due.

On Wednesday week, the 22d, a vessel, called one paper the Mentor, and by another the Harmony, arrived at Derry from New-York, which place she left on the 17th or 19th altimo. By this ressel intelligence has been received from America of very extraordinary nature, and which, if true, leeply implicates the honour of the British Nation. The whole, however, is suspected to be a fabrication, and it is to be hoped, that it will be proved to be so in the end. The substance of the intelligence is all our limits allow us to give. On the 9th of March, a Message from the President of the inited States was communicated to the Senate, and louse of Representatives, to the following purport. Mr. Madison laid before Congress certain documents which prove, that a secret Agent of the British Goerument was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of Government in Massachusetti, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted Author rities of the Nation, and intrigues with the dissiffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain. The Documents alluded to by Mr. Madison, and the debate which ensued, on a motion that they should be printed, almost exceed the compass of a Newspaper, and we can, therefore, only generally state their nature. They contain the correspondence of the Earl of Liverpool, and Sir James Craig, late Governor of Canada, with certain Captain John Henry, the secret Agent spoken of, and who is stated to have himself made the disclosure to the American Government, alleging, as his reason, that the British Ministry had refused to give him his reward. On the Documents being read in Congress, it was moved, and, after a long debate, carried, that five thousand copies of ple and naked question was, whether they were them should be printed. Such proceedings appear certainly to have taken place in Congress, and so would not satisfy them? If this were done, he grave a transaction is not entitled to slight regard. ould not but see great insecurity in it; for if there | Still, however, we would willingly indulge the be-

It appears from the Evening Post of the 25th, ons, holding together in such a manner, and pos- that the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, neighbour—and do not unto another that which impossible to divest a religious sect of the character greatly influence the Government of the country? the Court of King's Bench Chamber, from eleven

lief, that the American President has been imposed

upon by some artful adventurer.

o'clock till two, on the subject of Mr. Moore's | in requisition, and by violence brought into town | of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in | wounded during the operations, besides those loss letter relative to Baron M'Clelland. Their Lord- considerable quantities of potatoes. ships, it is also said, came to no decision on the

A transaction, the most horrible that imagination can conceive, took place on Tuesday week, near Ballypatrick, in the County of Tipperary, of which the Clonmel papers, in terms of the most animated indignation, have given a full detail, but which we can only briefly state. At the dead hour of night, the house of Patrick Keeffe, a farmer, was set on fire-and with such effect as to destroy no less than eight persons-namely, Elinor Keeffe, mother of the family. Michael Keeffe, John Keeffe, Patrick Keetle, Mary Keeffe, Mary Heffernan Margaret Lonergan, and Nancy Barnes, all of them in youth, or in the middle period of life. The farmer himself alone escaped, and had been removed to the House of Industry, in Clonnel, where he experienced the most humane attention. An Inquest. found, that the house had been maliciously set on fire, and Major Prendergast, High Sheriff of the County, has offered the liberal reward of one hundred guineas for the apprehension of the murderers.

On Tuesday, we were favoured with a letter from Carrick-on-Suir, the contents of which it is our painful duty to give to the public. On the day before, the populace assembled in considerable numbers, and proceeded to the actual perpetration of some very serious and alarming outrages. The cornstores of such of the Inhabitants as are engaged in that trade were the chief objects of their rengeance, iato several of which they broke in a forious manner, and in some instances violently tore down the roofs, for the purpose of obtaining access to the grain contained within, considerable quantities of which they either mixed together, or entirely destroyed. For a time, more extensive mischief was apprehended, and probably would have been accomplished, had it not been for the cool and deliberate conduct of the Gentianen of the Town, and especially for the prempt and determined interposition of Henry Briscoe, Esq. of Tinvane, an active and vigilant Magistrate. Immediately on being apprised of the outrages going on, Mr. Briscoe repaired to the place, called out the Military, and read the Riot Act, in consequence of which the people dispersed quietly, without doing any further harm. The dearness and scarcity of provisions were the ostensible and real objects of this ill-judged and injurious effort to procure the means of subsistence. As ne stated upon a former occasion, the more wealthy Inhabitants of Carrick have subscribed liberally for the relief of the poor, and we are confident, that their exertions will fully accomplish their benerolent purpose, if these exertions should not be rendered bortive by intemperate and destructive violence,

The Merchants of this City have long, though silently, been taking measures to procure a supply of out-ment and potatoes. The former article they have for a considerable time been selling at a reduced price, and the liberal bounty they have offered for the latter, combined with that of the Mayor, riust speedily produce the most beneficial consequences. The deficiency of potatoes in many of the markets of this country is, we understand, owing to an expectation on the part of many who have them in their possession, that the price will advance still farther, by which iden they are induced not to bring them forward for sale at the present moment Every man has a right to speculate on his property as he pleases, and the law of the land has prohibited every person from offering even the slightest obstruction to his views. By such conduct the public may be, for a very short period, the sufferer, but it ultimately becomes a gainer by this selfish practice. Sooner or liter, the goods will come into the market; the stock will then be superabundant, the prices will be reduced, and the speculator, by the injury he must sustain, faught an impressive leron of future prudence and liberality.

From Dongarvan we have learned, with much sa disfaction, that the Gentlemen of that Town and neighbourhood bare entered into handsome subscriptions for the purchase of provisions.

Since the abuve articles were prepared, we have received, by Dublin, intelligence from London to a liter hour on Saturday than that to which we had before alluded. The capture of Seville by Bullanteros is said to be confirmed. It is reported, that a Treaty, offensive and defensive, to which Great Britsin is a party, has been concluded between Russia and Sweden, and that the banquet given by Bernadotte was in compliment to the Representatises of Britain and Russia on the important occasion. It was strong'y believed in London, that the powerful minorities on the Catholic Question, the ascertained friendly disposition of the Regent to test cause, and the alarming state of England, would almost immediately force Mr. Perceval and his friends from their exalted station. The Orders in Council were to have been discussed on Monday in the Commons, when Ministers were expected to Provise an irrecoverable blow. For these rumours refrected not to vouch, and deeply should we de-Place the following intelligency, if it should unhap-167 prove to be true. At present, we cannot give credit, at least in all its parts. It was said, that Ministers were in possession of accounts from Yorktaire, which represented that County to be in a most alarmine state. The whole of the West Riding exid to be in possession of the Rioters, who are orted to amount to 139,000, and to have been sed by the Local Militia. It was Ekewise rumed, that there was a serious aftray at Cheshire, th the military and the populace, in which fifty ons were killed and wounded on both sides, and soldiers driven from the scene of action.

We have, also, unfortunately to add, with reet to Carrick, that the populace on Tuesday

The Clonnel Herald states, that the neighbourhoed of Killenaule is much disturbed by nocturnal | ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge. depredations.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

THIS present Evening, THURSDAY, April 30, will be presented the grand musical Melo-Drame, called THE EXILE.

With appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. After which the admired musical Finen of THE TURNPIKE GATE. On FRIDAY Evening, the celebrated Drama of THE CASTLE SPECTRE: With a FARCE, as will be expressed in the Bills.

THE SUN, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

\$7 The BAND of the 40th Regiment will attend-

OF LONDON. FOR effecting Assurances from Loss or Damage by Fire, granting Annuities, effecting Assucances on Lives and Survivorships and the Endowment of Children, has appointed Mr. Antuwn Binnik. Bookseller and Stationer, and Proprietdrof the 'hronicle, their Agent for Waterford, and the adjoining

The above Society ranks amongst the oldest Institutions of the kind in the British Empire, and has always been eminently distinguished for the integrity with which it has conducted its extensive Concerns, and for the prompt and liberal manner in which all Claims upon it have uniformly been adjusted. Mr. Binarie, therefore, takes the liberty of stating, that the Public will experience the greatest facility, and derive peculiar Advantages, from transacting Business with the SUN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY. Tables of Rates, and every other necessiry Information, will be furnished by him, on application at the Chronicle-Office, Quay, Weterford. Mr. Nowner. Dame-street, is Agent for Dublin and Mr. Oonni, Bookseller and Stationer, for Cork, who will also receive proposals for the Society, and give whatever information may be required.

By Order of the Society, April 30, 1819. ARTHUR BIRNIE

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE GOES ROUND THIS DAY IN LONDON

DVENTURERS are respectfully reminded that A the Golden Opportunity presented by the precut incomparable Lottery can continue, at furthest, only two Days longer; and it is even doubtful wheier it will be possible to procure Tickets or shares a this City after this Day. A few fortunate Numbers: till remain unsold at STEPHEN PHILLAN'S Lottery-Mice. Quay-where every Article in the Book, St. ionary, Patent Medicine, and Perfumery Line, may e had on the most reasonable Ferms, and of the best Waterford, April 30, 1812. Quality.

In the Matter of DANIEL DELAYY, TION, before the Commissioners in this Mitter, at a Cankrupt. he Royal Exchange Dublin. n the 1th Day of May next, at the Harr of Two o'Clock in the Alternoon, the OUT PANDING DEBTS due to said Bankeupt's Estate .- A Schedu e of a id Debts is posted in the Exchange Coffee Room, and may be seen by applying to FRANCIS MACART. ver. Agent to the Commission, and Assignee, Buckingham street, Dublin. - April 17, 1812.

LONDON GAZETTE ENTRAORDINARY

WAR DEPARTMENT-DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 21. Captain Canning, Aid-de-Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this Ofce, bringing dispatches, addressed by his Lord ship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the followng are extracts or copies.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of W. Uington, dated Camp before Badajos, April 3, 1812. We opened our fire on the 31st of March, from wenty-six pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended, called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued

ace with great effect. The enemy made a sortic upon the night of the 9th, upon the troops of General Hamilton's diviiou, which invest the place on the right of the Guttdiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion.

The movements of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham and of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which ed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in front of Be- left, supported by the 38th regiment, under Lieut.-

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Soville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of four thousand men.

I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st. I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ult.

One division of the Army of Portugal, which had bastion of St. Vicente. been in the Province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmost was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.

The River Agueda was not fordable for troops on Copy of a Dispetch from the Earl of Wellington

dated Camp before Badajos, April 7, 1812. My Lond My dispatch of the 3d instant will mve apprised your Loudship of the state of the operations against Budajos to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by sterm.

tout to different parts of the country, put cars the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank the siege, of which twelve hundred were killed or Captain Williams of the royal engliseers.

Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entreuched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence, as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that, by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy? works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria, and of the flank of the bastion of La Trividad, being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of General Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that

The plan for the attack was, that Lleutenant-General Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz, by escalade, with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Reque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Houourable Major-General Colville, and the light division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trividad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieutenant-General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack. if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with is Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, eas directed to make false attacks on the tete-dupont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night. Lieutenant-General Picton preceding, by a few ninutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.

called Mon-cocur.

Major-General Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the invodation; but notwithstanding this iccumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d livision established in it at about half past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 48th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by ne gorge, with a detachment of two hundred men of he guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire, of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas, and of the inundation. They were not perceived v the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended, without difficulty, into the ditch, protected by the are of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the ut- of the siege. most intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after welve at flight, when, finding that success was not o be attained, and that Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack. In the mean time, Major-General Leith had posh-

Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel De Regon; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras, with the 8th Cacadores, under Major Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivenca, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the

Lieutenant-General Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town; and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at daylight in the morning, the Governor, General Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, and all the staff and the whole garrison.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners; but General Philipon has informed me, that it consist-The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against | ed of five thousand men at the commencement of

the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the assault of the place. There were five French in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are four thousand prisoners.

It is impossible that any expressions of mine cad convey to your Lordship the sonse which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon

The list of killed and wounded will show that the General officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding, and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

Marshal Sir William Beresford assisted me in conducting the tletails of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial assistance which I received from him, as well during its progress, as in the last operation, which brought it to a termina-

The duties in the trenches were conducted successively by the Honourable Major-General 'Colville, Major-General Bowes, and Major-General this camp, the 5th division, under Lieutenant- Kempt, under the superintendance of Lieutenant-General Picton. I have had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, and were all wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieutenant-General Picton, for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post.

Lieutenant-General Leith's arrangements for the false attack open the Pardeleras, and that under Major-General Walker, were likewise most jodicious, and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push for anid and support the attack under Major-General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major-General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the Othcers and troops under his command, were highly conspicuous.

The arrangements made by Major-General Colville, for the attack by the 1th division, were very indicious, and he led them to the attack in the most gallant manber.

In consequence of the absence, on account of tickness, of Major-General Vandeleur and Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution.

I have also to mention Major-General Harvey. of the Portuguese service, commanding a helyade in the 4th division, and Brigadier-General Champlemond, commanding the Portuguesebrigade in the 3d division, as highly distinguished; Brigadier-General Harvey was wounded in the storm.

Your Lordship will see, in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding Officers of Regiments. In Lieutenant-Colonel Mileod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed in the breach, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an Officer who was an ornament to his profession, and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country .---I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs. of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hare, of the 95th, unfortunately killed in the breach; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, of the 3d, and Major Algeo, of the 1st Cacadores; Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, of the 40th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, of the Royal Fusileers, Knight, of the 27th, Erskine, of the 48th, and Captain Leaky, who commanded the 23d regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Ellis having been wounded during the previous operations

In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill. of the 8th Cacadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any nen to behave better than these did. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Brook, of the 4th regiment, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Carlon, of the 44th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grey, of the 30th, who was unforfunately killed. The 2d battalion of the 38th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel De Regoa, likewise performed their part luvery exemplary manner.

The officers and troops in the 3d division have listinguished themselves as usual in these operations. Lieutenant-General Picton has reported to me paricularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridge, of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the assault of the castle, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of the 45th egiment, Lieutemant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th, Licutenant-Colonels Trench and Manners, of he 74th regiment, Major Carr, of the 83d, and the Honourable Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 3d division.

He has likewise particularly reported the good anduct of Colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding the Hon. Major-General Colville's brigade durring his absence in command of the 4th division. whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to eport to your Lordship. The officers and men of he corps of engineers and artillery were equally disinguished during the operations of the slege, and in s close. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher continued to lirect the works (notwithstanding that he was rounded in the sortic made by the enemy on the 19th March), which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The forner established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque on the night of the storm: the latter attended the attack of the 3d diviion on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Captain Nicholas and