PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, APRIL 21. [Debate on the Catholic Petitions concluded.] The Marquis WELLESLEY wished to call the attention of their Lordships to the true question on which they had to decide. The question was whether, under all the circumstances of the present period, with all the petitions now lying on their table, after all the prayers and solicitations which had been addressed to them, with a perfect knowledge of the land, on this subject, they would yet refuse to take the claims of their Catholic fellow-subjects into their consideration. - [Hear, hear.] Far was it from any wish or sentiment that he entertained to produce any injury to the Established Church, or to dissolve that connection which subsists between it and the State. It was their duty—a primary and exalted duty-to maintain, in all the reverence and dignity that belong to it, the system of the established religion. But it was not, at the same time, to be regarded as the sole duty in which they stood indebted either to God or man. There were others, perfectly consistent, intimately connected with this : such as served indeed only to raise and fortify itthe duties of attending to the happiness, of promoting the welfare, of confirming the tranquillity of the kingdom. [Hear, hear, hear.] The fundamental principle of the religious establishment, the basis of all its claim to regard and veneration, was, that it was constructed in benignity and peace—these formed the origin of what was called its vigour and its strength—a strength that consisted not in violence, a vigour quite distinct from injustice. [Hear, hear !] Where was the good of liberty if disjoined from order? Where the power of religion, unless accompanied by the train of mild and beneficent virtues? It appeared to him that the first duty of a Statesman, and above all of a British Statesman, professing the reformed Protestant religion, was to watch over and foster it, by fixing its root deeply and widely in the interests and affectious of the people; so that any man might answer, if asked why he adhered to, and supported the establishment, that his love and reverence were derived from the advantages which it afforded to him, from the piety and goodness in which it was arrayed, from the learning and wisdom that enriched and adorned it [Hear, hear 1] - But how was it to be expected that this answer would be returned, or that the feeling which dictated it would be inspired, unless the benefits of religion were friendly to the possession of civil right, and favourable to the melioration of the dearour, therefore, to satisfy his doubts by putting a civil condition of mankind. He knew there were different opinions respecting civil rights, as connected or unconnected with political power. He knew, too, that it was held by some to be of the very essence of persecution to prohibit and particular form of religious wership. Such prohibitions had been carried into effect in different ages, and in states of very different character; and he could easily conceive a case, in which interdictions of this nature might be expedient and justifiable, on the ground of political safety. It was absurd to reply to this argument, of what was necessary to the conservation of the state. by alleging, that religion was nothing more than the intercourse between Man and his Creator, because it must come to the experience and knowledge I they were adjunct attributes; not that any man could of all who heard him, that the concerns of religion | claim the possession of political power, but the elioften formed the materials of human action, and | gibility to enjoy it. [Acar.] It was, indeed, were therefore necessarily subservient to human law. | ensy for them, some of whom had passed through | pretence of religious feeling, and sometimes, undoubtedly, with a full, however misguided, persuasion of fulfilling a religious obligation. He stated all this, because he was anxious to probe this question to the quick, and to remove any collateral question which might perplex or involve it in obscurity. Unquestionably, the state had a right to prohibit whatever was hostile to its welfare, but, as it had been well expressed by a Noble Lord on a former occasion, the | had mingled in parliamentary conflicts, and gone right which necessity creates necessity limits; if after the moment when that necessity has ceased to exist the same measures of exclusion are persisted tion of spirit-that true happiness was to be found in, from that very hour there reverted to those on whom the exclusion operated, not an absolute right, (this he could not admit, because there could be no such right without the fair means of enforcing it) but there did, In his judgment, revert to them the strongest claims for relief against that exclusion. [Hear, hear!] And here he would beg leave to forfeited them by crime. He had always thought call upon them to trace back all the laws of which it to be the greatest glory, the noblest species of the Catholics complain to their true causes; to considerattentively the times and circumstances in which | the high and distinguished offices of the State, to aim they were concted, and make the whole review the subject of dispassionate reflection. So far was he | guged in discussing its policy, in amending its laws from thinking that the disabilities imposed upon the or improving its institutions, in leading its armies or Catholics proceeded from any principle in our Constitution, fundamental, irreversible and eternal, that | auxiliary in sustaining its fame and character, and in all his knowledge of the history of that Constitution | the proud hope of a final consciousness, should the led him to the directly opposite conclusion—that they were founded on temporary expediency, springing out of transient events, defended by immediate necessity and by immediate necessity alone. [Hear, of freedom, and of those exertions which freedom hear !] Look at the alterations which they had successively undergone, as change of times or change of circumstances might prescribe. [hear, hear!] If the facts were as he had described them, the question came to a plain and short issue. All were agreed that the Protestant Church should be maintained. But it was to be considered, was it essential to do this by a system of exclusion and restraint, in preference to the policy of liberality and conciliation? [hear, hear, hear !] This was the real question; and looking at it with reference to the present period, and all its attendant circumstances, he had no difficulty in expressing it to be his sincere conviction. that not only the advancement of our best interests,

ideration of that question. [hear, hear !] Their ess calculated than a system of restraint and dissecurity of the Empire. [hear, hear!] Thus far assent and acquiescence of the House; but did he guards or arrangement?-No; all he asked was. that they should take the Petitions and claims of their fellow subjects into consideration. True it agitation which pervaded Ireland, and even Eng- was that he, as well as the Noble Earl who made the motion, were favourable to ultimate concession; but was this disposition on their part to operate as an insurmountable objection to the impartial investigation and discussion of the Petitioners' claim? It could not be too much to ask of their Lordships if they were decided to pass sentence upon the hopes and prayers of the Catholic body, at least to mitigate the severity of that sentence, at least to sanction that decision by the name and authority of a full Parliamentary enquiry.—[hear, hear!]—A Noble Earl (Grey), on a recent occasion, in a speech which was not less eminently distinguished classic taste, than for honest sincerity and manly candour, had said-' You talk to me of security against the Catholics, I ask of you to point me out the danger.' He would go even further, and say, shew me your present security in withholding what the Catholics claim. [hear, hear.] Many, indeed, imagined, that the Protestant Establishment in Ireland stood on a rock, solidly and permanently secured against any possible perflor attack. The Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack, however, had formerly admitted that the Catholics do certainly form a considerable part of the Irish population. In what situation then was that portion of the community? Shut out from the high offices of the State. excluded from the magistracy, and admitted only to a certain rank in the army. Among the many extraordinary propositions which he had heard in deence of this system, it had been urged that these restrictions arose out of a general rule of state, uniersal in its operation, notacting by favour or partiality, but without exceptions. But it happened unfortunately when the case was examined, that the tests referred to were such as the larger part of the people had no objection to be tried by, while others could not take them consistently with faith, principle, or honour. Such was this equality of operation—here was exemplified this boasted absence of all partiality The Noble Earl opposite shook his head, he would encase. Suppose the office of President of the Council were vacant, as it was a short time ago, and that the test proposed to those who were proposed to fill it ran thus, 'I do highly approve of the Copenhagen expedition, as a measure equally necessary to the safety, and honourable to the character of the country. The Noble Earl who had lately resigned, would, without any reluctance, agreeably to his former opinions, accept this test, while his Noble Friend (Sidmouth), whom he was very happy to see in that situation, would of course rather expire than take it. [a laugh.] As to the distinction between political power and civil rights, he could recognize no such distinction. In a free state it could never exist. with the approbation of the country, and few of whom, indeed, when he looked around him, he descried, who had not themselves, or whose ancestors had not before them, been invested with the dignities, honours, and emoluments of the State, to turn to the Catholic and tell him, that he was quite nistaken in the objects of his pursuit; that they who had tasted of greatness and power, that they who thro' all the horrors of party, could assure him, misguided as he was, that it was all vanity and vexaonly in the mens concin recti, in quiet and tranquil thoughts; liberty of person and security of property were as much as reasonable men could desire,---There were, however, he must beg leave to say, privileges which could not justly be denied to any man, however miserable and weak, unless he had ambition in the members of a free state, to aspire to at rising in the public service of the State, to be enconducting its wars abroad, in becoming actively Sovereign be graciously pleased to smile on the service, and remunerate it with honours and bounty, that these were the grateful fruits of the inheritance only can inspire. —[hear, hear!]

Despicere unde queas alios, passim que videre Errare, atque viam palantes querere vite, Certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Noctes atque dies niti præstante laboro

Ad summas emergere opes, resumque potiri. A great Master in policy and legislation, when accused by a rival and adversary, had declared, that, as he valued the good opinion, and the distinction which he had acquired in the State, above all other good; so the loss of it would have wounded his mind above all other calamities. What the Catholics lose, by being excluded from the paths of honour, from the privileges of the Constitution, it

ence of the Empire greatly depended on a just con- | unless placed in the same condition. But the sere- | person who wished to profit by its laws, should be a series of the Empire greatly depended on a just con- | unless placed in the same condition. Lordships had to determine whether a system of stigmatized, while it thus punished those to whom Roman Catholic Clerky were ready to do whim at benevolence, of peace and harmony, was more or the exclusions applied. It degraded them even below the level of the law, for the spirit was more qualification, to promote the welfare, the glory and mischierous than the letter. The Noble Duke at present at the head of the Government, he believed he conceived that he carried with him the general I to be animated by the best dispositions, but it was impossible to cure the vice of the system; the vice call upon them to make concessions previous to all | grew out of the law, and could be destroyed only by its abolition. leaving as it did those on whose heads it fell, if not in the character of criminals, at least in that of suspected persons. As to the danger to the Church, he had long thought them the worst enemies to the Church, who held that oaths and test laws were the best means of upholding it. [hear, hear! He saw a Reverend Prelate in his place, justly respected as the representative of the mild character of that Church over which he presided, and he would venture to put the question to him, whether the Church would not be stronger without the test laws, if it could be shewn that these law were not necessary. What effect had they in the army, but to foment discord, to infuse hatred and suspicion, instead of animating a common spirit of enthusiasm. They suffered men to study and pracfor glowing eloquence, for vigorous reasoning, and tise the law, but imposed the test as an obstacle to any farther progress. Could there be a more ingenious project than this, to embody discontent and excite jealousy just where they were most dangerous? From the magistracy, as well as from all public functions in their respective counties, even those who have the privilege of voting were still excluded .--With respect to the security of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, so readily believed in this country, he meant nothing disrespectful to the Clergy in that part of the empire, but he was persuaded of this important fact, that in Ireland there were bishops without clergy, churches without parsons, and parishes without churches. Such a Church could not be said to possess much internal strength, and this was yet less likely to be increased by its arming itself with violence, and arraying against itself a mass of discontent. [Hear, hear!] Let them remove the danger by admitting all clusses into the bosom of the Constitution. Religion was, indeed, one and a powerful motive of human action, but it was not the only one. He knew, indeed, that the Catholics of Ireland had been always more subservient to the Papal Power than the Catholics of any other part of Europe; and he knew, too, that the cause of this was, that the Catholics of Ireland had never received from their own Government that protection which had een afforded by every other State. [Hear, hear.] This naturally led them to a greater dependence on the Court of Rome. He contrasted, therefore, before them, the vague apprehensions on the one side, with the real danger on the other; he wished them to be fairly compared, and would then ask them if they could think that they discharged their duty to their King and Country, and to the endangered liberties of the world, if they refused to deliberate upon them calmly and dispassionately. He looked to the practice of the Catholic Church; to its recent declarations; to the solemn statements of the Pope himself-to the ancient statutes of the Councils of Lateran. That which was true even in the theory of our own Constitution, was often absurd and false in practice. By that theory the King was immortal, and could do no wrong. The Noble Marquis then went into a historical review of the reign of James II. whose object he believed to have at least a decent consideration. been not less the establishment of arbitrary power, the propagation of Popery. The Tests were then imposed, not because the Catholic Religion was the substance, but the symbol of the danger. Judge Jefferies, he observed, was a zealous Protestant, and a great admirer of Tests, so that although the King's car was in possession of a Jesuit, his conscience was in the custody of a Protestant. King William had employed Catholics in his military service, in the United Provinces, even when engaged in contending against France and Spain; and he afterwards endeavoured to procure the abolition of Tests in this country, and was defeated by the influence of the Tory party. [We regret that the extreme lateness of the hour has compelled us to curtail the latter part of the Noble Marquis's elo-

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought that in the present situation of the country it would be particularly dangerous to comply with the motion of the Noble Lord. The Tests in England and in Ireland were different. In Ireland there was no Test or Corporation Act, as such; nor any thing that required the people to agree with the Church of England. If the difference between the Catholics and the Church of England were confined to the purity of their religious-such as Transubstantiation, adoration of Saints, &c. his opinion was, and always had been, that there would be no occaion to put them to inconvenience. But there were points connected with their religion, and which, at the same time, involved considerations not properly religious, but of a civil nature. As for instance, what was falsely called the Oath of Supremacy, by which they were called on to declare, not that the King was head of the Church, but that no foreign Power, Person, &c. had, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiasical or civil, within this realm-a declaration which he Roman Catholics refused to make. Were it put o any stranger who had never before heard of the natter, to deliver his opinion on this subject, was possible to conceive that he would not say that my set of persons who refused to comply with so asonable a request, could not complain of being scluded from the advantages of the Constitution of the country in which he lived. The principle of a Protestant State is, that it is independent, and Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUL but the prosperity, the name, and even the exis- was impossible for any man accurately to appreciate, it followed as a necessary consequence, that every

quent and impressive speech.]

rest feature in the system was, that it degraded and knowledge that it was so. It was said the temporal power. How far it was possible to soperate-spiritual from temporal things, he should not but but for a secretain it as done in a Roman Catholic country. Their religions code went to the whole frame of civil society. It retended to the institution of morning, which most as furally affect nine-tenths of the property in a con-As to the idea of Roman Catholics not her his fach with Heretics, in that he had no belief. Thirder, trines and morals, he had no doubt, were as pure to our own. But as to their Ecclesiastical Laws, which were at complete variance with our Line, it was

impossible that they could exist in a Profestor (Comtry. The Noble Lord proceeded to wint out other objections to the constitution of a Remote Catholic Church. It was throughout a complete Hierarchy. having all its gradations in rank; and when all the appointments were in a foreign Fower, he asked, night not this be converted into a formidable instrument of evil? Then there was excommunication and all its evils, evils which might involve all the happiness of man. There were also absolution and anricular confession; which in their civil effects gave the Priest a power over the whole population, greater than Noble Lords were aware of, or than was consistent with the safety of the Country. Such wag the nature of the Roman Catholic religion, that when the civil and spiritual duties were inconsistent with each other, there could be no doubt that they would prefer the spiritual allegiance, as being the higher of the two. The Roman Catholics conceived their own to be the only legitimate Church in the world; that it had an universal jurisdiction, not confined to the country where it was the established religion, but extending to all countries. That was the vital principle of their religion. If the present Motion were granted, and the Catholics were to bare all they now asked, the next thing would be, to make the Roman Catholic the established religion in Ireland. For all these reasons he was against the

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE supported the

Lord BYRON also supported the Motion, being f opinion that the Roman Catholics had an equal right with their Protestant Brethren to serve God and the King in their own way. It did not shew a spirit of liberality in the Church of England to exdude the Roman Catholics from the enjoyment of all temperal blessings.

Lord MOIRA entreated their Lordships to consider the numerous petitions lying on their table, and to consider them not merely as Catholic petitions, but as an application from the great body of British subjects. He deprecated the idea of disbelieving the solemn assertions of the Catholics themselves, that they entertained no views hostile to the Church Establishment, and urged the important consideration of the value of Ireland, as an integral part of the British Dominions. This country, he believed, could not maintain the contest in which it was engaged, but by employing the utmost force the Empire could supply; nor could it spare a force sufficient to keep in awe hostile Ireland. There never was a people on the face of the earth so easily guided as the Irish by penerolent means; and whether these benevolent means were or were not to be employed, was the question they had then to consider. He hoped it would not be dismissed without undergoing

Lord GRENVILLE rose, and addressed their Lordships in a speech distinguished for its brilliant display of eloquence, and its strain of powerful argument; but we are reluctantly compelled to relinquish even the most feeble attempt at conveying an den of these to our readers, both from the lateness of the hour when his Lordship arose, and from the want of room. He chiefly insisted upon the fallacy of that mode of reasoning, which went to deny them what they asked, though founded in justice, lest they should afterwards ask something which was NOT founded in justice. He deprecated, also, the arrogance of Ministers, in dismissing their claims without even giving them the consideration of a Committee, and the necessity of which Committee he thought had been most completely proved by every ssertion of the Right Hon. Earl (Liverpool) who had addressed the House. He contemplated the course which Ministers were pursuing with horror, because he could not help anticipating what must be

the final consequence in respect to Ireland. The LORD CHANCELLOR felt himself bound to vote against the motion, but did not wish himself to be considered therefore as pledged to vote against any other motion which might have for its object the civil liberties of his fellow-subjects. For the mainenance or for the restriction of those he should alvays vote when he felt that he could do it conscieniously, and consistently with the safety of his country. He begged to suggest, that from all that had been heard in the House that night, their Lordshlps might have supposed that the motion was intirely respecting the Catholics of Ireland; whereas it was distinctly for a Committee to inquire into the civil disabilities which affected the whole of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

After a few words from Lord GRENVILLE in xplanation, and some observations from Lord HOL-LAND, upon the provisions of the Bill of Rights, the House divided, when the Numbers were

Contents - - 67 Non-Contents - - 103 Proxies - - 35 Proxies - - - 71 Majority against the Motion - 72 Adjourned at six o'clock.

WATERFORD: BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,285.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

SHEW DAY.

THE REPOSITORY OF THE FRIENDS OF POOR ROOM-KEEPERS

WILL BE OPEN ON THURSDAY NEXT, FROM 12 TO 4 O'CLOCK,

AT MISS WALKER'S, QUAY. May 5, 1912.

PATRICK M.GRATH, of Scaffeld, in the County of Waterford, now confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea, in the City of Dublin, and not being charged in custody, on the first day of May, Oue Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding it the whole the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, do hereby give this public Notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the fifty-first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled. . An Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors " in Ireland;" and I do hereby give Notice, that a true and perfect Schedule, containing the discovery of all my real and personal Estate, hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditor applying for the same to the Keeper or Gaoler, or May 1, 1812. his Deputy, of said Prison. WILLIAM ORMSBY, PATRICK M. M. GRATH, Marshal.

LOAN of £2,000,000 IRISH,

30R the service of the Year 1812, to be hid for at the Chancellor of Exchequer's Chambers, ir the Treasury, Dublin, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1812, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

for each £100 subscribed, will be given £100 Capital in the 33 per Cent. Stock : Interest thereon to commence from the 25th Day of December, 1811, to be consolidated with the present 35 per Cents; and €20 in 5 per Cent. Stock: Interest thereon to commence from the 25th Day of March, 1812, to be consolidated with the present 5 per Cents; and the proposal of the Person offering to take the least Quantity | sions, and Hall; excellent Bedchambers up Stairs of Treasury Bills (bearing an Interest, at the rate of | with Servants' Rooms. There are convenient O 5 per Cent. from the 25th of March, 1812) payable in FICES, two COACH HOUSES, and STABLING fo ir Years, will be accepted, provided it be not more than a sum to be mentioned in a Paper previously

For the amount subscribed, the Subscriber shall receive receipts, according to the manner practised in Great Britain: such receipts not to exceed three in number for every £1000 subscribed, and for each receipt that shall at any time be paid in full, the whole amount of such receipt will be written in as

A deposit to be made on the day of bidding, by the Contractors, of £100,000 in the Bank of Ireland, for making good the contract, subject to the appro-

£5 p	eг	Cer	ıt.	-	£100,0 • 1	-	7.14	Mar. 1812.
5	_		_	-	100,000	-	200	May
10	_	•	_	_	200,000	-	2014	June
10	_			_	500,000	-	27th	July
10			_	_	200,000	_	26th	August
10	_		_	_	200,900	-	26th	September
10	_				000,000	•	26th	October
10		_	_	_	200,000		25th	November
15		_	_		300,000	-	24th	December
15					300,000		4th	Jan. 1813.

The Sinking Fund, under the management of the will be encreased pursuant to Law by I per Cent. or the Stock to be created by this Loan. A discount at the rate of £3 10s, per Cent, will be

made for prompt payment after the deposit of the 25th May, according to the custom in England. A sum not exceeding \$100,000 to be reserved for the Governors and Directors of the Bank of Ireland. No further Loan in Ireland during the present Year is now in the contemplation of Government nor will any farther Treasury Bills be issued, except for the renewal of those payable in the Year 1819.



PORT OF MILEORD.

TENO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, at the Custom-house, Milford, on Thursday, the 28th Day of May, 1812, the CUTTER MATCHLESS, butthen about 135 Tons, (as she now lies in Hubberstone-Pill) with her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FUR-NITURE, together with a BOAT, two CARRIAGE GUNS, (2-pounders) several MUSKETS, PIKES, &c. &c. and a Quantity of AMMUNITION.

The above Vessel is Coppered and Copper fastened, and is well adapted for a Privateer or fair Mercantile Trade, where expedition is required; for which purpose only she will be soid. 62 Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock in the Morning.

Custom-House, April 20, 1812.

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

FINO BE LUT, from the 25th March last, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS DWELLING HOUSE, and LANDS of COMPANY, at trated near Mullinahoue, in the County of Tipperary, mid way between Cloning and Killenny, and 93 Miles. from Carrick one nir. These Mills are very advan-Agrously circumstanced, and contain large Storage the Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

Application, in Writing, to be made to Tono-THY DWGAR, Kilkenny; or Jones Wright, Mullin abone. Jon's Singro will show the Promises. *. * The Tenant may be accommodated with more for an Oil, £10,000

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

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Great-Bridge-Street and CONCERNS at the rere thereof, now occu pied by ANTHONY JACKSON. Apply to him, at Max and Jackson's Compting

House, near the Bridge. # Waterford, 29th of 4th Month, 1812. N. B. The Premises may be viewed any day be tween Twelve and Two o'Clock.

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 No. 8, Great-Ship-Street, Dublin. Youghal, April 17, 1812.

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 Te nant, who can have immediate possession. Apply t THOMAS WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel.
Waterford, April 4, 1812.

MAY-PARK.

TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE and GARDENS of NAY-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 Ficor, a handsome Drawing Room, two Parlours, of good dimen seven Horses. The Girdens are willed in, well planted and cropped. Application to be made to Hunring May, Esq. at May-Park, near Waterford.

67 The HOU'E will be let, completely furnished. for One, Two, or Three Years, if not sold.



FRIAR,

THE Property of Davin Hears, Esq. will stand this Season, at SHANAKHLL, at three Guineas to Gentlemen, and one and a half to l'armers, and we 6d, to the Groom. The Money to be paid before Service, 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 Knimoylor Arabian, on a thorough-bred Mare. April 17th, 1812.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH INSTANT.

THE HOUSE, in Patrick street, in which Mr A CHAPE DORBYN now resides. Inquire of him, at said House. Waterford, March 22, 1812. GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING.

PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Rottles Price 1s. 8d. cach.

MIHIS composition is in general use throughout the L United Kingdom, is considered by all who use i the greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in use; it produces a jet black, with the least possible trouble, pleasant in smell, and will not soil Stockings | der, but the immense increase of notes throughout in wearing. Sold by

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterford, Where may also be had, Genuine Essence of Spruce, Nankeen Die, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink. Theltenham Salts, Rose Lozenges, Bennet's Worm Powder, Anderson's Pills, Cophalic Snuff, Fisher's Golden Snuff, Godbold's Vegetable Balsam, &c. &c

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES-MAY 6.

Tallow (rendered) - - - about 904, 0d.)

Lard (flake) 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d cosks.rendered) - 65s. 0d 66s. 0d 66s. 0d 80s. 0d 47s. 0d 47s. 0d 47s. 0d 47s. 0d 28s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 0s. 0d 29s. 0d 28s. 0d 28s	gular course; but the fact was, that many Banking houses in the country were obliged to employ agents at the post towns, to obtain payment of the notes of other Banks which they had taken, and those agents were sometimes three weeks before they could obtain payment. Even this, however,
	was not the extent of the evil—paper tokens were issued in the country for small sums, so low as half-a-crown. His Lordship produced two of these
Barley,	half-crown tokens, issued at Worcester—one of yellow paper, and the other red; and another issued at Fakenham, in Norfolk. Such a debased circulation as this had, he contended, never been
Tallow (rough), 9s. 0d 10s. 0d. perStone.	witnessed in any country, without being the fore- runner of some great change or revolution. With
Beef { (quarters), 5 d 6d.} (joints), 6 d 8d.	respect to the notes of the Bank of England, they had formerly been issued either to purchase bullion for discount, or to accommodate Government. It
Vent, - - - - 0 d. 0d. Pork, - - - 3 d. 4d. Butter, - - - 2 d. 30d. Trun Oil - - - 2 f.	would not now be contended that any were issued to purchase bullion. Let it then be considered what an enormous profit the bank were making by the

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented Petition from Protestants in the Counties of Down, Longford, and Galway, in favour of the Catholic Clainis .- Ordered to lie on the table.

CHARGE MADE BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Lord HOLLAND, pursuant to what he stated

on a former evening, called the attention of their

Lordships again to this subject. He said, he confessed it was with some surprise, and still more regret, that he learned it was the intention of Ministers to resist his proposed motion, for what he deemed indispensably necessary information for the satisfaction of the House and the country. There were documents connected with the transaction alluded to, the authenticity of which the Noble Lord did not seem to contradict. He thought it best to leave explanation, in the first instance, to Ministers themselves. The Noble Secretary did not state it was his intention to bring forward any papers on the ocasion. When he first notified his intention to move for these documents, he outertained a firm couricion, that the Noble Secretary was not inclined to esist such a procedure. As another topic was about to come under their Lordships' consideration this rening, he should not now press his intended moion: but he should bring it forward on Tuesday next, and would move that the Lords be summoned on the occasion .- What he proposed then to more for was, copies of all communications made y Sir James Craig to his Majesty's Secretary of state, respecting the employment of Mr. Henry n a secret Mission to the United States of America. Also for a copy of the correspondence with Gen. Prevost, on the subject of the compensation claimed y Capt. Henry; and also for a copy of the intructions sent by the Secretary of State to Sir James Craig, respecting the employment of a person to procure information respecting the United States of

The Earl of LIVERPOOL and, that, whenever the Noble Baron should bring forward his motion, he should be perfectly ready to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to oppose the production of those documents, and to state such circumstances of the transaction as to induce him to form such a conclusion. He was ready to meet the Noble Baren on the subject on any day; to that specilied be had no objection.

CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE rose to bring for-

ward the motion of which he had given notice, relatire to the Currency of the Country. It had, heretofore, been the prerogative of the Crown to regulate the currency of the country, but now that prerocative was delegated to twenty-four merchants, the Directors of a Banking Company, who had the power of increasing or diminishing the currency of the country at their pleasure; a power, too, which was rested in men representing the body of Proprie ors of the Bank of England, whose interests were at direct variance with these of the public. It was the interest of the Bank Proprietors that the issue of Bank-notes should be increased, because thereby their profits were increased; whilst it was the directly contrary interest of the public, that there should not be an excessive issue of Bank-notes. It was true, that there appeared a trifling decrease of the amount of Bank-notes; but, if the amount of Silver Tokens issued by the Bank was taken into the the Account, it would appear that there was no decrease. It was not merely, however, the increase of Bank of England Notes that they had to cousithe country. The number of issuers of notes had, since 1797, been increased from 1250 to 1800, and the inconvenience resulting was great beyond what their Lordships had probably any idea of. Many of these country banks were situated in obscure villages, their notes being only payable there. When the notes of one of these Banks invaded the circulating district of another Bank, and were taken there, they were sent back in amount, and a draft on Loudon given for the differences. This was the re-

ilar course; but the fact was, that many Banking ouses in the country were obliged to employ ents at the post towns, to obtain payment of the otes of other Banks which they had taken, and hose agents were sometimes three weeks before hey could obtain payment. Even this, however, as not the extent of the evil-paper tokens were sued in the country for small sums, so low as ilf-a-crown. His Lordship produced two of these alf-crown tokens, issued at Worcester-one of ellow paper, and the other red; and another sued at Fakenham, in Norfolk. Such a debased rculation as this had, he contended, never been itnessed in any country, without being the forenuner of some great change or revolution. With espect to the notes of the Bank of England, they d formerly been issued either to purchase bullion

discount for any Country Bank who issued notes ! but now every Country Banker, through his agent in town, might discount at the Bank, and thus be enabled to issue his own notes, through the means of the discount obtained at the Bank of England. Putting the case also of their discounting £1000 for a merchant, to enable him to pay duties at the Customs, the notes passed into the hands of the Receiver-General of the Customs, by whom they were deposited at the Bank; and thus the Bank had a profit of five per cent, on the money whilst deposited. It was, therefore, of essential importance that they should have information as to the state of the deposit accounts at the Bank. His Lordship, after recapitulating the evils which arose rom the system of paper currency, concluded by moving for a Committee of the Whole House, to nquire into the State of the Metallic and Paper Curency throughout the Country, the transactions of he Bank of England since 1798, and other Mat-

Earl BATHURST thought, that all the requisite oformation ppon this subject had already been laid before the House, and that it could be of no use to go into the inquiry proposed by the Noble Earl. As o the objection that the interest of the Bank Propris ctors and that of the public were at variance, he conended, that however it might be for the interest of the Bank Proprietors for a short time to exceed in the Issue of Bank-notes, yet that the evil of that excess would recoil upon themselves, and that their well-understood interest in limiting the issue of Bank-notes was, in fact, the same as that of the public. As to the tokens issued by the Bank, he contended, that they could not be at all classed with Bank notes, they being merely issued for the purpose of small

ers connected with the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed, that the argument of the Noble Earl (Bathurst) as to the interest of the Bank Proprietors in limiting the issue of notes, only applied to the credit of the Bank, and not to the question of circulation; that is to say, that it was their interest to take care that there was not such an excessive issue as would infure the credit of the Bank, but that nevertheless so great an amount might be issued as to have the effect of daybling or tripling the price of commodities. He was not one of those who thought that the former sound system of cash circulation could be suddenly reverted to without risking a dangerous convolsion; but he thought that every means ought to be adopted that they might gradually return to that sound and healthful system, and in this view he supported the motion of his Noble Friend, in order that they might have before them the requisite information to guide their conduct, particularly under the new reations between Government and the Bank, by which the latter had the power of regulating the circulation at their pleasure, the controll of Government being necessarily weakened by the large unfunded debt which they were only enabled to

keep outstanding by the aid of the Bank circulation. Lord Viscount SIDMOUTIJ contended, that the relations between the Government and the Bank were not new, inasmuch as they were precisely the same they had been since the year 1797.

The Earl of ROSSLYN replied to Lord Sidmouth, and contended, that although Parliament had no direct right to interfere with the amount of Bank Issues, or the internal management of that Corporation, it was a gross fallacy to infer that there was any thing in the Charter of the Bank which recognizes the Restriction Act, or guarded them from any measures which Parliament should be pleased to adopt, in order to compel them to pay their just and lawful debts.

Lord SIDMOUTH explained; when the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into a Committee on the Gold Coin Bill, in which Lord Lauderdale proposed several amendments, all of which were nogatived after some discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor bore a part; who, misconceiving a case in which Mr. Jurtice Lo Blanc had ruled, was set right by Lord Lauderdale.

The other clauses were then read, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.-Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. PERCEVAL gave notice of a motion, on Monday, for leave to bring in a Bill to extend cerfain provisions of the Riot Act, (which, as the Act nowstood, was limited to the defence of dwellinghouses merely) to the defence also of mills, factories, warehouses, &c. [Hear ! Hear !]

Mr. WHITBREAD wished to repeat a question he had put yesterday to the Right Honourable Gentleman, respecting the American Papers he had intended to move for; he had certainly understood the Right Honourable Gentleman to say, that he would object to the production of them; as, however, a contrary impression had gone abroad, he wished now to set himself right with the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Public, and to know, if the debate could not come on that day, whether the Right Honourapurchase bullion. Let it then be considered what | ble Gentleman would be disposed to agree to any enormous profit the bank were making by the arrangement that might give him (Mr. W.) tho right March 18, 1212. 1 Whistey, ---- 11s. od. - 12s. Od. per Cal. issue of their notes. Formerly, they would not of preaudience on some notice day?

Mr. PERCEVAL acknowledged his intention of [resisting the application; but at the same time expressed his readiness to acquiesce in any arrangement that might, without incurring any public in-

Mr. WHITBREAD then said, that if the business then to come before them did not detain the House late, he should bring on his motion in the course of the evening; otherwise he should fix an

BARRACK ESTIMATES.

Into farther consideration the Report of the Committee of Supply respecting the Barrack Estimates. thing in the Estimates to justify the House in granting the sums there claimed. There were three Barracks to be erected, one in Mary bone, one in Bristol, and one in Liverpool. To begin with perhaps the least objectionable of these three plans, that of erecting a Cavalry Barracks at Liverpool; these Barracks were intended to contain 1000 men, and than thirty acres of ground had been purchased for £27,000. He contended, that the lot of ground was much larger than was necessary for a Barracks for 1000 men, and that a scite in every respect as eligible as the one selected might have been had at a price considerably less. The Petition on the table from so many respectable Inhabitants of Liverpool, against the erection of those Barracks on this parti-Gentleman sent down to examine the situation fixed upon, had pronounced other situations in every way as eligible. He stated, also, that he had understood that Government might have had towards the north | seemed to have a very inadequate idea of what conof the town, from Lord Darnley, as much ground us they had paid £27,000 for, only for £6,000. The Barracks at Bristol were intended for 800 men, and were to cost £60,000. There was no reason assigned for these new Barracks, but that of prisoners being kept at Bristol, as if that was peculiar to Bristol, or as if there were not many towns where prisoners were kept, and yet where there were no Barracks. Besides, so far back as 1803, Government had had some intention of erecting Barracks there, but upon mature consideration had abandoned it. But the plan of erecting Barracks in Marybone, he thought of all the others the most seriously objectionable; they were called upon to vote a sum of £133,500 for Cavalry Barracks for Treasury, that he should be able to persuade the save to the Country nearly £5000 per annum. 450 men. Hitherto the second regiment of Horse Guards had been eeckoned at four hundred and sixteen men, but in this estimate they had been increased to four hundred and fifty. But this was not the he could not consent to give a silent vote. On whole-there were also Artillery Barracks, magagines, ordnance stores, in contemplation. He affirmed that plans of such had been confidentially spoken of-and that as the House could not be ignorant of them, they would by voting this estimate ne piedged to follow up the remaining plans, no matter what the expense—this was evident from the vote now proposed made evident, and some of its great extent of the ground-not less than 27 acres in the heart of the Metropolis -- it was a most serious of concurring in it, lest the soldiers should be intermatter, to consider whether they would give Go- cepted by the populace, whom they were to subdue, vernment the power to raise a military depot, in such a city as London-[hear!]-a sert of Prætorian camp-[hear, hear !]-that could not but be | not very welcome to the other side of the House, hostile to the feelings of the people-[hear!]and might eventually be dangerous to their liberties. -[hear, hear !] -It was equally objectionable on | nation with taxation with the other. [Hear, hear.] the ground of expense-ground near Marybone A time when discontents convulsed the countryan addition of 35 or £40,000 to the estimate, mak-Ing the whole expense of purchase and building the fit period for establishing a military system for amount to about £170,000, which would be at the rate of £400 for every man and horse-besides the down the national spirit in all the populous dismere wall of enclosure would cost 4 or £5000, and tricts. Much was said of the hateful tyranny of the gravelling the ground would cost £8000. The | Bonaparte, but was not the mode now pursued Cavalry Barracks in Hyde-park, built in the years | not only following his steps, but even outrunning 1702 and 93, cost £52,247. Exeter Barracks, for | him in the formation of a military despotism, to go 215 men, cost only £29,623. Dorchester Bar- | vern the people, not by law, but by the sword?-

day six months. Some conversation took place on the effect of such un Amendment on the part of the Report not objected to. Mr. Freemantle consented to withdraw his Amendment, and another was moved, at the sugges- act under the orders of their superiors. tion of Mr. Bankes, substituting the sum of £434,000 to the original sum of £524,000, which | ble Baronet's words might be taken down. the House was called on to vote.

only at the rate of \$278 for every man and horse.

be at the rate of £100 for every man and horse-

this was an excess that no difference in the price of

count for. He should therefore conclude, by moving

as an amendment, that the report be brought up that

General TARLETON objected to making Liverpool a military point of communication between Ireland and England; also to the particular spot at Everton marked out for the Barracks.

Mr. C. SMITH objected to the Barracks at Bris-

tol and Liverpool, but more especially at Mary-lebone Cark. Mr. B. BATHURST approved of the Report. A more necessary place than Bristol could hardly be

named. It would be both a relief to the ionkeepers and lower orders, and beneficial to the service. General GASCOIGNE said, the place selected for the Barracks was one inhabited by the most respectable people of Liverpool, who did not object to the soldiers, having no doubt of their discipline, but to the people who sell drink, soldiers' wives, and Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to tion of the consent of the English Government to such description of persons as generally settle in the | show him in the Riot Act any authority for it -vet |

neighbourhood of soldiers.

saddled with the permanent expense of Barracks. deem it requisite to his safety to have barracks of the Port Admiral at Deal, and by him transmitted Could no compensation be made to innkeepers for convenience, accommodate the Honourable Gentle- the temporary inconvenience they might suffer from soldiers being quartered on them, instead of this permanent expense? If quartering the soldiers in Bristol would be too far from the French prisoners in that neighbourhood, why, he would ask, was Bris-

tol, a seaport, selected for a depot for French prisoners? It seemed now to be wished to separate the military altogether from the people. Why else from all sides. Did he expect to persuade any Mr. FREEMANTLE, on the motion for taking were there so many Barracks erected, and the Military Colleges of Marlow and Sandhurst established, when the boy who entered at 12 or 13 years of rose for the purpose of opposing it. There was no- | age never could have a common feeling with the | impressed with the disgraceful scenes that every day

other inhabitants of the country. Mr. WHARTON observed, that the situation at Liverpool might yet be changed, if a more eligible | employment of which cruel necessity compelled, one could be pointed out. In answer to what fell from Mr. Wrottesley, he would say that it was impossible to quarter the troops of the country now as formerly, without Barracks. He was ready to people-[Hear, hear!] not to protect the lives and the expense had been estimated at £82,000 -no less | admit that the sum asked for Mary-le-bone Barracks was enormous .- [Hear! from the Opposition.]-But such was the present state of prices, it would upon it. The expense of this purchase amounted to be found impossible to build Barracks of the same pursue in advocating the cause of those who were ed men are said actually to meet in the streets of dimensions for less. Hyde-Park was upon a more extravagant plan. No doubt there were barracks | ble Baronet chose to take under his protection, bewithin a certain distance of London; but what would | cause they were not allowed to burn, plunder, and become of the troops if they happened to be called | destroy, at their pleasure, all the wealth, ingenuity, to London? Mary-le-bone Barracks were intended | and property of the realm? - [Loud cheers.] - He as a depot -[Hear, from the Opposition.]-When Hyde-Park Barracks were built, timber was £3cular ground, claimed the particular consideration of it was now £13.-Mr. John Nash, who had obthe House. He understood that Colonel Dyer, a served that the expense of Mary-le-bone Barracks might be reduced one-third, was possessed of a fine fancy and exquisite taste for laying out grounds; but in what he had proposed for these Barracks, he reniencies a soldier ought to have.

> Mr. BANKES would not consent to vote a single pound that could anywise be saved. Sir JOHN NEWPORT wished to ask the Hon General whether the Officers of the Foot Guards all rights to be trampled upon if such lawless tumults were quartered along with the men? and whether he had ever heard of any inconvenience having resulted from their not being so quartered?

General PHIPPS had to answer the Right Honourable Baronet, that it would be much better if

Sir F. BURDETT said, that he felt it less necessary to address the House, from the conviction he felt of the truth of the assertion of the Secretary of the majority of the House that the vote should be acceded to. On this subject, however, involving a question of the highest constitutional importance, F. Burdett, which he had heard with pain, though former occasions, in addressing the House upon the subject, he had been accused of disaffection, because he had asserted that the Government was attempting to make use of that army which was paid by the people for the subjugation of the people. - litary, whenever they were called on to suppress dis-[Hear, hear.] -- The truth of this statement the supporters even went so far as to urge the necessity the way to their horses. [Hear, hear, from Ministers.] He had no doubt his remarks were should give. He contended that the erection of the whose business it was, to throw away the public money with one hand, while they were grinding the support other than that of the people, was indeed their protection, by the erection of barracks to keep racks, for 421 men, cost £34,456, being at the rate [Hear, hear, and order.] Were not the soldiers of £82 for each man and horse. Elinburgh Caval- on the slightest occasions called in to keep down ry Barracks, for 406 men, cost but £31,870, being the people? Did they not commit murders upon the people? [Order, order, order.] This was indeed a new, and an auspicious mrn. [Order.] Genwhereas, in the plan before them, the expense would demen might make what exclamations they pleased,

materials then and now could at all explain or ac- ly uttering the truth. General MANNERS spoke to order. He said that to assert that what the Honourable Baronet was stating was the truth, was easting an undeserved slur-

but they should not drown his voice, which was on-

upon the army. Sir F. BURDETT denied that he was making any accusation against those who were compelled to

General MANNERS desired that the Honoura-

Sir F. BURDETT insisted, that if he were called to order when in truth he was perfectly regular, the words of the Honourable General ought rather to be minuted. He repeated that the soldiers were compelled to commit military executions on the people. [Hear, hear!] He disapproved of the principle of Barrack system, because it separated the soldier rom the citizen; it was governing the country not by love, but subduing it by fear. The Honourable Baronet then went on to prove the unconstitutionality of a standing army, by reference to the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles 1, and James H, and to the reign of George II. He insisted that the interference

every day we saw soldiers turned loose upon the

to be made to-morrow, the country would still be new zera, he admitted the Regent might perhaps Government, which were immediately forwarded to military near his residence, and Ministers might to Government. The arrival of another Flag of deem it not less expedient to have their guards to | Truce so quickly after the former has created some protect them from the indignation of the natives of surprise; but we have some reason to believe that Great Britain.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was firmly convinced that few men in the House, or in the Empire, would concur in a single sentiment uttered by the Honourable Baronet .- Hear, hear, persons in their senses, that he was acting under the dictates of a sound discretion -- when at this period, of all others - when his mind could not fail to be occurred in a particular part of the kingdom, he held out to the people that those measures, the were resorted to for the purpose of crushing the liberties of the subject ?- [Hear, hear!] That the military was employed not to protect but subdue the property of individuals from incendiaries, but to sacrifice and destroy them .- [Hear, hear !] Was this the mode the Hon. Baronet thought it right to setting at defiance all law, and whom the Honoura-(the Chancellor of the Excheduer) could without much difficulty attribute the speech just heard to its true origin. The Honourable Baronet meant that the Constitution had been violated, and the liberties | to all the out-ports of the kingdom, not withstandmultitude raised by him. Now he understood why he disliked the life-guards, and their barracks; it mained of an unsuccessful attempt to defy and defeat the law. - [Cheers and laughing for some moments.] Government would indeed be permitting were permitted with impunity. He was persuaded that the good sense of the people would consider what had just been said as nothing more than declathe greatest mischief. The Right Honourable Gencircumstances attending the different Barracks proposed to be erected, and concluded by declaring his determination to support the Vote, since it would

Mr. HUSKISSON condemned, in very strong and pointed language, the speech delivered by Sir not with astonishment, recollecting his rooted aversion to any thing like accommodation to the Life Guards, who had restored order at a time when the Hon. Baronet was the first to set the laws at defiance. [Hear, hear !]-He maintained that the miturbances, behaved with a moderation that was highy admirable, and which even the deluded wretches whom they quelled were the first to acknowledge. He ridiculed some of the historical allusions of the Honourable Baronet; but expressed his sorrow that he was compelled to concur with him in the vote he Barracks, in all the situations required, was inexpedient, and in some instances unnecessary. The Estimate for them was also extremely excessive, the usual rate being only about £120 for every man and n Mary-le-bone was nearly one-third of a mile, and the wall to inclose it not less than a mile in circumference. Thinking that the postponement could not be injurious in any point of view, he should support

the amendment. Mr. BARHAM said, that although he came had nearly been induced to change his resolution by the address of the Hon. Baronet, and certainly the Chancellor of the Exchequer had in his comments been a little ungrateful, since no speech that had been delivered could have more benefited him. [hear, and a laugh! |-- He (Mr. Barham) was an enemy to Barracks, but if any thing could convince him to think them necessary, it would be the prevalence of such doctrinesss he had heard with disgust that night.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided on the original motion, when the numbers were-Ayes 134-Noes 112-Majority 22 in farour of the Erection of the Barracks.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

> LONDON. SATURDAY, MAY 2.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock I India Bonds par 3 p.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62 Exchequer Bills par 1 pr. per Cent. Red. 611 Foor Cents, 15k Omnium 5 per Ceut. Navy 915 2 Consols for Acet. 6214 ong. Ann. 15-16 Lottery Tickets

Another Flag of Truce arrived on Thursday night at Deal, with dispatches from the French Governneut, which were immediately forwarded to town. and have been since received at the Foreign Office. speech of Lord Chesterfield on the subject in the The subject of this correspondence, whatever it may be, is followed up with activity. An opinion geneof military to quell disturbances was wholly illegal. I rally prevails, that it is a proposition to modify or He defied the Right Honourable and very Learned | repeal the Berlin and Milan Decrees, in consideramodify or repeal the Orders in Council. - Globe.

Mr. WROTTESLEY observed, if a peace were | people to destroy them .- [Hear, hear !] In this | last in the Downs, with dispatches from the French

the former one merely brought an apology, for the hatteries at Calais having fired upon the Flag of Truce we sent with the answer to the first French dispatch. This Flag of Truce has brought the reply to our answer .- Courier .

Letters from different parts concur in stating, that the great tumults have subsided, but that shocking outrages are committed by small parties of depredators and assassing .- Mr. Cartwright, who so brave. ly defended his property in Yorkshire, has been fired at on three distinct occasions; but without doing him the slightest injury. Mr. Trentham, notwithstanding his alarming wound, is likely to recover. The Luddites have had the audacity to placerd the streets of Nottingham in the night, offering a reward for Mr. Wilson, the Mayor, dead or alive. He had committed no other offence than signing the offer of reward of £600 from the Corporation of Nottingham, for the discovery of the assassin who shot Mr. Trentham. These infatuat-Nottingham, in small parties, in the day-time, and triumphantly talk over their nightly depredations. Every thing was tranquil in Manchester on the 29th ult. The rioters were becoming mere marauders. The Local Militia had assembled, and the public It gives us real satisfaction to find, that Govern-

ment have determined to extend the East India trade

infringed, some few months since, when Government | ing the opposition shown to this measure by those was compelled to send a military force to quell the who are so obviously interested in its being confined to the port of London. A meeting of the East-India l'roprietors was held vesterday, to which this arose from some awkward impression that yet re- I determination was communicated, and which occasioned, as might naturally be expected, much disatisfaction. The President was extremely indignant at Ministers for having resolved to confer so great a service on the country, and attributed this to what he was pleased to call the " clamours made by the traders in the out-ports." He likewise endeavoured, in a strain not more consistent with decorum. matery nonsense, calculated, however, to produce to show, that a free import trade would not be of any real advantage to our manufactures. Was it tleman theo, in considerable detail, examined the likely, he said, " that the natives of the East would take the goods of the manufacturers of Manchester? or the goods of those of Glasgow and Lirespool? Yet they petitioned Parliament to open the trade, as a means of relieving them from the pressure under which they at present are. With respect to Nottingham, from which town a petition and been presented, would the manufacturers there be benefited by the projected measure, for they never wear stockings in India? Birmingham and Sheffield too could hope little benefit." Now, without entering into any argument to show the fallacy of this reasoning, we would ask the East India Comonny, what injury they can possibly suffer, by the rade being opened to the out-ports, if neither these for the interior manufacturing towns are to be benefited by it? The fact is, the East India Proprietors care for no person's interests but their own, and therefore they treat all others with contempt who rould expose their unjust monopoly, and assert their legitimate right to a free trade. We seldom find any thing in the Courier that merits our approbation. On the present subject, however, the following article, which appeared in that Paper of last night, claims our recommendation, as it contains horse of the cavalry, and only about £60 for every | sentiments analogous to what we have already adwhen Ministers felt their weakness, and required man of the infantry. The frontage of the Barracks | vanced respecting the views of the London Merport trade to India .- "At the Meeting styled Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of the City of London, held at the City of Loudon Tavern, on the 25th ult. we apprehend but few people attended, except those concerned in the East India Company's Shipping, down to the House to vote for the amendment, he | such as ships' husbands, India Agents, wholesale grocers, brokers, &c.; and those men, considering their own immediate interest likely to be affected by the destruction of the India monopoly, have the assurance to place their situation in opposition to the general good of the country, very modestly say to the public, 'If you take from the India Company their exclusive Charter, give to us, resident in London, a monopoly of the whole of the Indian Trade.' Such presumption and illiberality surely cannot be countenanced by any respectable Merchants or Inhabitants, whose interests have not altogether blinded their judgment. We have no doubt, that, when the ports of India and China are laid open to the nation at large, the capital of the kingdom will not suffer, as it is probable the business will chiefly remain in London, and be so much extended as to make up for the proportion of the trade that will be carried on at the out-ports. - Statesman.

NEW YEAR'S DAY RIOTS.

THE EXECUTION OF MINTOSH, SUTHERLAND, AND

From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal of 29th April.) Wednesday last, these unfortunate young men, onvicted on the 20th ult. of the murder of Dugald Campbell, the policeman, and of the robbery of Ensign Cochrane and Mr. Allen, on the morning of the 1st of January last, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, on a gibbet, erected opposite the head of the Stamp Office Close, where the murder of Campbell was perpetrated.

Four hundred of the Perth and Renfrewshire miitia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, of the former regiment, formed a line rom the tolbooth to the place of execution.

Before the arrival of the Magistrates at the tol-Another Flag of Truce arrived the evening before | booth, the criminals had been brought from the

iron-room into the hall, and, in coming down stairs, Macdonald hade farewell to several of the rioters who were confined in the room below. After the Magistrates and Ministers came into the hall, a psalm was sung, in which the unfortunate young men joined, with the most fervent devotion; this was followed with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. A. Thomson. The 130th psalm was then sung, which was, in like manner, followed with a prayer by Dr Campbell. About 20 minutes before three, the procession then moved from the tolbooth in the follow-

The Moderator and a party of the High Constables. The City Officers barnheaded. The four Magistrates, in their robes, with white gloves, and their rods of office in their hands. The principal Officer of the City. with his baton and badge.

Neil Sutherland, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. F. ming, dressed in his gown and band. Hugh Milntosh, accompanied by Dr. Campbell. Hugh Macdonald, by the Reverend Mr. A. Thomso A large party of the extra Constables, Of whom 150 had been lately sworn in, closed the procession, which was

escorted on each side by the City Guard. Milotosh and Sutherland were dressed in blue conts and pantaloons, with white vests, and Macdonald lift a blue jacket and white trowsers. They were all bareheaded by their own desire, and wore white gloves.

In this manner, the procession moved in a slow and solemn pace from the tolbooth to the scaffold. They ascended the scaffold with great firmness, where some time was spent in singing and prayer by Dr. Fleming. The 5th hymn was chosen for this occasion. About half-past three the clergymen took leave of the prisoners, who immediately mounted the fatal drop. The executioner having then performed his duty, they took a last farewell of each other, shaking hands with great warmth and affection .-In a few minutes, the signal was given by Sutherland, when they were all three launched into eternity. The great bell immediately began to toll, which, joined to other circumstances, struck inconceivable awe into the minds of the spectators, many of whom took off their hats and remained uncovered. After hanging the usual time, the bodies of the prisoners were cut down, and, being put into coffins, were conveyed into the tolbooth. The Magistrates and Constables retired into the Council Chamber. Before the soldiers left the street, the gibbet and scaffold were taken down, and, at half-past four, the whole was over, and the street cleared

Besides the 400 of the Perthshire militia who were on the streets, there was a guard of the Renfrewshire round the scaffold, and a picquet of the Royal Edinburgh volunteers, consisting of 200 men, were stationed in the Parliament Close. The 1st regiment of Edinburgh local militia was in Hanter's-square, and a troop of the 6th dragoon guards in the riding school, Nicholson's-street .-Parties of constables, policemen, and the city patrole, were also stationed in proper places, to preserve order and the peace of the city.

Ever since these unfortunate young men received their sentence, their behaviour has been in every respect suitable to their unhappy situation. Macdonald was very ill educated. He was, however, much assisted by Sotherland, who had received a better

While under sentence of death, they were attended by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Mr. Dickson, sen. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Fleming, Mr. Brunton, Dr. Buchanan, Canongate, and Mr. Porteous, chaplain of the tolbooth, and expressed the deepest sorrow for their crimes, and their hopes of forgiveness with God, through the merits of Jesus Christ.

The criminals, Macdonald and Mantosh, were cousins german, and were both bred shoemakers .-Sutherland was a painter.

The crowd assembled on the occasion was immense, both of men and women. They collected from all quarters in great multitudes, rushing forward, under the blind impulse of curiosity, to witness the shocking spectacle. Such a concourse of people never came together on the streets of Edinburgh, every place which could command a view of the procession, or place of execution, even the teps of the houses, and balconies of the Tron and

High Church, being filled with spectators. On Tuesday afternoon, they wrote letters to their parents and friends, in which they warned them against " the very appearance of evil;" charged them to study the Bible, which was now their only comfort; to remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy, &c.; and concluded by commending them to God the Saviour, and affectionately wishing them farewell.

They have left written on the Bibles, and other books they read, several short thoughts and declarations, which show the happy state of their mind .-We quote the following:

" This blessed Book has been my instructor and comfort when I thought on my grave: This is an awful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief. Neil Sutherland." " Jesus Christ is all my salvation and all my de-

sire, and the Bible all my hope. " HUGH MACDONALD." " I feel deeply grieved for my sins, but trust for a free pardon through my Lord Jesus Christ,

" Неси МЧытови." They all acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and their participation in many of the robberies and outrages on the morning of the 1st of January; but Malntosh to the last denied having Try hand in the murder of Campbell. It is hoped their premature and awful fate will prove a salutary example, and long remain a warning against the omission of similar crimes.

lagistrates, in aid of the civil power.

Calaterford Chronicia

THURSDAY, MAY T.

The London Journals of Saturday conveyed va-

ious articles of intelligence well worthy of attenion, but in noticing which we must be as brief as possible. Domestic transactions claim the first con- of extending commerce, and feels certain, that they sideration, and amongst these the public will learn with some astonishment, that Ministers have arow- mined to free her commercial industry from all foed their intention of opposing the production of the Correspondence of Sir James Chaig, on the sub- but recollection still haunts the mind, that Bennaject of Mr. HENRY's disclosure to the American | DOTTE was the peculiar favourite of BONAPARTE Congress. So far, then, as Britain is concerned, the vindication of her character, as a Nation, is to rest on the simple disaronal, on the part of her | however, the Gottenburgh papers are to be credit-Ministers, of any intention to stir up the subjects of a friendly state to rebel against its authority .- | France. Six French privateers are said to have been Will this satisfy the British Nation? Will it be taken by Swedish cruizers, sent into Carlsbam, and enough to exculpate her in the estimation of the the crews confined in strong fortresses in the inteworld? Will it be sufficient to refute the allega- rior. It is farther stated, that Mr. Thornton has tions which stand on record against her? Will taken a house near Orebro, and that he enjoys the her name go down to posterity, unsulfied and pure. on the pages of the historian of the times? These are important questions. As yet, we renture not to pass any final judgment with respect to them, for, whatever we may think of Ministers, we are willing to wait with patience for their defence, indulging the ardent hope, that the annals of our country will be redeemed in the end from so degrading an imputation. Whether it be intended to throw the whole blame upon Sir JAMES CRAIG, is a point that re mains to be ascertained. In the mean time, the friends of his memory are active in endeavouring to rescue it from the impending disgrace. They represent him as an Officer of such integrity, that he ed, and the belief derives considerable strength from would not have lent himself to an intrigue of so debasing a character, and so totally inconsistent with the paper, where taken place with respect to the established usages of nations. His official station Norther ... de. On the other hand, the din of apdid not confer upon him the right of deliberating. He was implicitly to obey orders, not to scrutinize them. Therefore, say those who knew him best, it must not be argued, against the probability of the transaction, that Sir James was the man pitched upon to carry it into execution. It is much more likely, that Ministers refuse to grant the papers asked for, because it would be found by their production that Sir James remonstrated against the iniquity of the proceeding; but that, having no discretion in the affair, he submitted to engage in its accomplishment, Such is the rindication offered in his behalf in the present stage of the business. There is something exceedingly strong in the word remonstrated, and we are almost tempted to believe, that the advocates of the departed soldier have it in their power to prove the fact which it would seem to convey. -This point, with many others, will probably be fully unfolded by the discussions which are to take | decided!r ascertained; nor is it to be believed, that place in both Houses of Parliament on the whole proceeding. Here, then, for the present, we leave

What passed in Parliament on the topic we have just noticed was brief and unsatisfactory, but the other discussions will be found to be peculiarly interesting. They will, however, speak sufficiently for themselves, and we, therefore, go on to other matters. The internal state of England is represented tish Officers formerly in the Russian service, and in very different lights, some accounts exhibiting the | who, on the alliance with France, were ordered to riots's having almost wholly subsided, and others as less formidable in appearance, but deeper and more | to be actively employed in the Russian army and extensive in combination. It seems evident, that havy. In the midst of all these things, it would apthe exertions of the Magistrates in different districts, | pear, that Alexander has recently been in danger of both in bringing troops to their assistance, and collecting money for the relief of the necessitous, have counts of the transaction are given, but they concur materially contributed to restore tranquillity, and in attributing the design to the French Government, alleriate the sufferings of the poor. Perfect orler is said to have been restored, at least for a time, in Cornwall, Devoushire, and Sheffield. The folowing statements are of a very different complexion. Letters, received in London on Saturday last, from Manchester, stated, that apprehensions were entertained there of some great and sudden explosion. The Magistrates sat permanently, and troops were pouring into the town and it's ricinity, whilst artillery was daily expected from Woolwich. On Wednesday week, 600 of the Derbyshire Militia, in 30 waggons, passed through Oxford in haste for Warwickshire, where, it was rumoured, alarming symptoms of riot had appeared; the Wilts Militia were on their route for Warrington, in Lancashire; a considerable part of the 15th Hussars had marched through Stamford, on their route to Northugham; the Louth Militia, travelling in carts with the utmost expedition, were on their way to Lancashire. Many other military movements, for similar purposes, are mentioned in the London papers. A list of Committals, of no small moment in the history of these melancholy proceedings, will be found in our last page, and it is said to be the intention of Government, to send out a Special Commission for the trial of those who are in custody. To these statements we have only to add, that some manufactories and even private dwellings have been secretly set on fire, and that various attempts have been made to assassinate individuals.

Fears, which we trust will prove wholly unfoundd, are entertained for the safety of the Pruche frigate, homeward bound from the East Indies. She parted company from the Scipion, in the chops of the channel, on the 11th of April, intending to bear up for Plymouth; but no accounts of her arrival in any port had been received. She was said to be in-

a Ind state, and very leaky. In adverting to Foreign Intelligence, we have in the outset to remark, that it is throughout of a dubious and uncertain character. The Speech of the King of Sweden, on the opening of the Diet at Orebro, is one of those State-papers which, if not been cocted over Grannagh Pill, by which car-One hundred and fifty extraordinary constables intended to deceive, are usually so guarded as to de- risges, curs, horses, &c. may pass with safety, withare been swore in within these few days, by the fy the common understanding of exaction. His out being subjected to the necessity of taking a dagistrates, in aid of the civil power.

MAJESTY SAYS much, and he may be regarded as considerable circuit, and that the Munster Mail

having absolutely said nothing. The Ministerial | Coach will, as formerly, be hereafter dispatched papers, however, consider it as a direct challenge to France. In support of this opinion, the public attention is pointedly called to some parts of the reply of BERN COUTTE, on the 18th ult. to the States of the Kingdom, in which he reminds the Swedish Nobles | Catrickson-Suir, the Jury brought in a Verdict of of the sacred obligation of preserving the Kingdom from a foreign voke, talks of the best means will show what a nation is capable of, when deterreign vokes." This is certainly strong language: nor can suspicion be laid aside, that he may be the instrument of some deep and insidious design. If, ed. Swedenmay be regarded as actually at war with full confidence of the Swedish Government. It is also said that the whole of the armed force of Norway has marched to the frontiers of Sweden, at the instigation, as is conjectured, of BONAPARTE, and with a view of keeping the Swedes in check. On all these matters, with such scanty and, perhaps, log, the emblem of their ruined Trade. Their desuspicious information before the public, it is utterly

don have from the first denied the authenticity of

ignorance of such an instrument. The same Jour

oal says, that preparation was long ago made for

BONAPARTE's departure for the North, but that it

has been delayed in consequence of his having dis-

cerered, that he could not depend upon the troops

of the Confederation of the Rhine, or upon Aus-

tria. This discovery is said to have induced him to

postpone the execution of his designs, and even to

propose to Britain overtures of general pacification.

That he has actually made such overtures, is not yet

either Austria or the Confederation of the Rhine

would renture on any new effort at deliverance from

the voke which binds them. Such intelligence as

comes from Russia continues to indicate war. A

men from every 500, is said to have been ordered;

and troops were constantly marching to the scene of

new hostilities. It is also mentioned, that the Bri-

reside at Moscow, have been recalled, with a view

at once losing his life and his throne. Different ac-

ome of them even stating, that the French Ambar-

undor was a primary agent in the plot. Spirasski,

Russian, and Secretary to the Secret Council of

he immediate instrument of this diabolical purpose

The correspondence having been detected, informa-

ion was given to the CZAR, who sent for Spiran-

or, a man who had been the creature of his peculiar

arour and protection. After the interview, the

hree conspirators were sent off for Siberia, under

competent guard. Spiranski is of obscure birth

he married an Englishwoman, who died some years

ago; and he had been private Secretary to ALEX-

ANDER, when Grand Duke. The humility of his

birth and the dignity of his fortune are said to have

made him the constant object of envy and hatred

with the hereditary Nobles. It is, for that reason,

the less likely, that he should have conspired against

the author of his prosperity. Indeed, it is not easy

to give implicit credit to this story in any of it's

parts; but we know not how to contradict it, ex-

The sailing of the Toulon fleet, the capture o

Serille by BALLASTEROS, and the expected raising

Of the capture of Seville, the London Jour-

als speak with the atmost confidence. Of the fate

of Almeida and Cindad Rodrigo nothing is accurate-

On the night of Tuesday Inst, a Packet sailed

om Milford with the cross-post-letters, and yester-

lay morning, about nine o'clock, the mail was de-

ivered at the Post-Office in this City. There is

ome reason to believe, that a mail will hereafter be

dispatched from this City on Thursdays, but no or-

lers for that purpose have as yet been issued. We

may here mention, as a matter of considerable

advantage both for the transmission of mercantile

correspondence, and for the supply of our mar-

kets with provisions, that a temporary bridge has

of the siege of Cadiz, are still matters of uncertain-

cept upon abstract grounds of reasoning.

ly ascertained. No Mail due.

he Emperor, assisted by a Frenchman, and by

pence with Turkey was expected; a new levy of 2

neanour was peaceable, and their sole object to impossible to form any decisive judgment, and we] awaken compassion. can only wait upon time, the unraveller of secrets. These, and some other local matters, shall be more The same uncertainty is still suspended over the illy stated on Saturday. affairs of France and Russia. Although not pub-BIRTHS .- At Kilmanahan Castle, the Lady of licly asserted, it was still believed in London on Saturday, that their contests had been finally adjusticutenant-Colonel Greene, of a daughter .- 41 Dartmonth, on the 20th ult. the Lady of A. H. Holdyworth, Esq. M. P. of a son .- At Dalhousie Castle, the the arrangement. to be seen in another part of our countess of Dathousie, of a son. DIED-On the 7th February, at St. Croix, in the West Indies, Licutenant Clifford, of the 98th Regiproaching war is sounded from different quarters. men', youngest son of the late Miller Clifford, Lau of Wexford. The Star, which first announced the existence of the Russian Declaration of hostilities, perseveres in PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, MAY 6. maintaining the actual existence of that document,

even although many of its contemporaries in Lon-5th-Nancy and Peggy, Watson, Newcastle, glass; eneral Johnson, Wall, Cork, bailasti, wan, Evans, smouth, ballast : Camden Packet : Caro ine, Peake. the statement in the Carlsham letter, and although lasgow, coals; Seglaren, Holdst, Stockholm, iron the Gotrenburgh papers have confessed their total

ARRIVED.

from this City at soven o'clock in the morning.

On Tuesday, on an Inquest before MICHARD

Evet. v.s., Esq. Coroner, on the bodies of Mr. Ro-

DOLPHUS KENNEDY and PATRICK HICKLY, both of

-Accidental Death. Itappears that, on Mon-

day night, and at a short distance from this City, on

the County of Waterford road, as they were return-

ing home, the car on which they sat was opset,

and both of them were almost instantly deprived of

life. The horse was saved by the exertions of the

inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but no efforts

Committed, on Tuesday, to the County Gaol, by

John N. Humble and Morgan Kennedy, Fages.

Thomas Dec, charged with the murder of Bridget

An Advertisement in this day's paper, from two

Seutlemen of the highest respectability, gives an

necount of a robbery of a very andacious nature.

On the evening of Sunday last, EDMOND POWER,

Esq. of Ballydine, was fired at on the road be-

tween Linville and his own residence, but fortunate-

On Monday last, some hundreds of Weavers pa-

aded the streets of Dublin, with a Fleece in mourn-

could restore the unfortunate men.

Carthy, of Dungarvan, Spinster.

iv without effect.

5th-Providence, from Poole, Williams, pipe lay, Liverpool: Ann. Doberty, from St. Luciv. angar. &c. Dublin : Active, Tell. Falmouth, oats :pernia, Thomas, London, provisions: Lar. Leiester Packet : Camden Revenue (ruiser. Wind-Bast at 8 A. w.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

■ THIS present Evening, THURSDAY, May 7th, will be presented the admired Comedy of THE MIDNIGHT HOUR. After which the Dramatic Romance of THE FORTY THIEVES. To-morrow Evening, FRIDAY, May 8, will be prescoted the celebrated Play of

ADELGITHA. With the Farce of THE BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.

ROBBERY AND REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Monday, the 4th day of May instant, we were stopped on the Mountain Road from Cappoquin to Cloninel, about the hour of 3 o'clock, p m. by three Men. armed with two B underbusses and a Pistal, who robbed us of two Gold Watches and Chains and wi pockets - Now, we do hereby offer a tiBWARD of FIFTY POUNDS to any Person, or Persons, who shall, within six calendar Months from the date hereof, apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, and prosecute to Conviction, the Perpetrators of the above MAGNETSKI, a Minister of State, is represented as Outrage and Pelony.

Marifield, May 5, 1812. WM. HENRY KEILY.

NOTICE.

County of THE Commissioners for enlarging L the County of Waterford Oa will meet at New Guild Hall on Monday, the Eleventh day of May, mat, at the hour of Eleven o'Cock, pursuant to adjournment, to ascertain, by verdict of a Jury, the value of certain Lots of Ground, being part of Thomas's-Hill, in the city of Waterford, on which the Additions to said Gaol are intended to be built-of which all Persons concerned are desired to take Notice -Dated, May 7, 1812. M. MORTIMER. By order,

Clerk to the Commissioners N. B. A Map of the Premises may be seen, and every information can be had, by application to the Clerk to the Commissioners; and it is recommended to all Persons ciaiming any Estate in the Premises to lodge their Claims in writing with the Clerk, and be prepared to verify them by due proofs.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that his Majesty's Cutter the GRNERAL JOHNSON. . HALL. Master, will sail for Bristol on the 10th inst. for Passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr.

WILLSAN PALMER. Agent, at His Majesty's PACKET-OFFICE, near the Exchange. N. B. These Vessels sail for Cork the 3d, 1 th, 19th. and 27th, and for Waterford on the 8th and 25th of every month; and from Cork to Bristol 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th, and from Waterford to Bristol 8th and 25th of every month-they do not carry any Cargo. and are by Government established with excellent accommodations for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Horses, and Carriages, only

Waterford, May 7, 1812.